

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. XLI.

LEWES:

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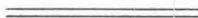
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MARCH, 1898.

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

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

Vice-Presidents :

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

THE EARL OF MARCH.

THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.

LORD HAWKESBURY.

LORD ZOUCHE.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART., M.P.

THE REV. SIR GEORGE CROXTON SHIFFNER, BART., M.A.

THE REV. CANON CAREY H. BORRER, M.A.

THE REV. E. B. ELLMAN, M.A.

THE REV. JOHN GORING, M.A.

GERALD W. E. LODER, ESQ., M.P.

J. G. BLENCOWE, ESQ.

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C. DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

ROBERT HENRY HURST, ESQ.

F. A. INDERWICK, ESQ., Q.C.

MONTAGUE D. SCOTT, ESQ.

FRANCIS BARCHARD, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary :

H. MICHELL WHITLEY, F.G.S., *Trevella, Eastbourne.*

Treasurer :

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

Editor of Collections :

H. MICHELL WHITLEY, F.G.S., *Trevella, Eastbourne.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian:

J. H. A. JENNER, F.E.S., Eastgate House, Lewes.

Elected Members of Committee:REV. CHANCELLOR W. D. PARISH, M.A. (*Chairman*).

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A.

MAJOR F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E., F.S.A.

EDWARD S. CUNLIFFE, Esq.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. CANON J. H. COOPER.

PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.

REV. CANON GOODWYN.

E. HENTY, Esq., F.S.A.

AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq.

MAJOR H. P. MOLINEUX, F.G.S.

CAPTAIN NOBLE, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.

LATTER PARSONS, Esq.

C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S.

W. A. RAPER, Esq.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.

Clerk and Collector:

Mr. C. G. TURNER, The 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 from Four till Six.

LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES.

E. C. HOLMES, Esq.	Arundel.	Arundel.
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.	Brighton.	15, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.D., F.S.A.	Chichester.	Emsworth.
W. BORRER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.	Cowfold.	Cowfold.
REV. CANON J. H. COOPER	Cuckfield.	Cuckfield.
H. M. EMARY, Esq.	Eastbourne.	Eastbourne.
R. PAYNE CRAWFURD, Esq.	East Grinstead.	East Grinstead.
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.	Hastings.	St. Leonards-on-Sea.
P. S. GODMAN, Esq.	Horsham.	Muntham, Horsham.
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.	Pulborough.	Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
WILLIAM DAWES, Esq.	Rye.	Wannock, Rye.
J. ELLMAN BROWN, Esq.	Shoreham.	Shoreham.
C. W. POWELL, Esq.	Tunbridge Wells.	Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
CAPT. NOBLE, F.R.A.S.	Uckfield.	Forest Lodge, Maresfield.
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. A copy of the Rules of the Society and a List of Members shall be sent to each Member on announcing to him 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 WEDNESDAY 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 Local Secretaries shall also be elected annually at this Meeting. 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 (or at any other place in the County that a majority of the Committee shall determine) on the Wednesdays immediately preceding the first three usual Quarter Days in every year, also on Wednesday in the week before Christmas week, and at such other times as the Hon. Secretary or 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 1896.

THE Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report, together with the Audited Account of Receipts and Payments, to the 31st December, 1896.

By far the most important event affecting the Society that occurred during the year was the Celebration of the Jubilee in July. The proceedings attracted a large share of public attention, and the weather being beautifully fine the meetings took place under most favourable conditions. The Committee take this opportunity of placing upon record an expression of their grateful appreciation of the kindness rendered to the Society by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (a Vice-President of the Society), for throwing open Arundel Castle to the Members and their Friends, and entertaining them at Luncheon in the Barons' Hall, upon the first occasion of that stately apartment being used; to Lord Zouche (a Vice-President of the Society), for his kind reception and hospitality at Parham; and to Councillor G. J. Wightman and Mrs. Wightman, who, as Mayor and Mayoress of Lewes, gave a most enjoyable *Conversazione* at the Town Hall, at which a very instructive and valuable collection of Antiquities, illustrative of the History of the County generally, was brought together, which, on the two days it was thrown open to the public, was visited by a large number of people.

The Committee take this opportunity of returning the thanks of the Society to those numerous friends who, in connection with the Perambulation of Lewes, and in many other ways, assisted in making this meeting the success it proved to be.

The Jubilee Meeting was inaugurated by a Dinner on the evening of July 9th, at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, when an Illuminated Address was presented to Mr. C. T. Phillips, expressive of the Society's appreciation of his valuable services as Honorary Curator and Librarian for the preceding seven years.

The Committee regret to announce that a very unfortunate occurrence has befallen Volume XL. of the "Collections." It was in the bookbinders' hands in London when a serious fire occurred which destroyed the covers and endangered the whole of the printed sheets. This will necessarily cause delay before the volume is placed in the hands of the

Members, as it will entail the necessity of some portion of the work being reprinted. The Committee will use their best endeavours to hasten the issue of the volume, and they ask for the kind forbearance of the Members under this unprecedented circumstance.

The Committee desire to express their regret at the resignation of their Honorary Secretary and Editor, Mr. Henry Griffith, F.S.A., and to place on record their appreciation of the services he has rendered to this Society.

The Committee have appointed Mr. H. Michell Whitley, F.G.S., as Honorary Editor in his stead.

The Committee have had under their consideration the desirability of promoting and fostering a Photographic Survey of the County of Sussex, upon lines recommended by the Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries, of London. The matter is being dealt with by a Sub-Committee, and if sufficient interest is taken in the subject by the local Photographic Societies it is hoped some useful work in this direction may be undertaken.

During the past year several valuable gifts have been made to the Museum and Library, including, amongst others, an early sepulchral urn, of large size, found at Eastbourne, presented by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (a Vice-President of the Society); some specimens of carved stone, discovered during the re-building of a portion of East Mascalls, Lindfield, presented by Mr. W. Sturdy; a bronze celt and piece of bronze, apparently a portion of a founder's hoard, dug up at Aldrington, and presented by Mrs. Hammond; two rare engravings, representing a Naval Engagement off Beachy Head in 1690, presented by Mr. John Haines; the History of the Hundred of Blackheath, Kent, an illustrated folio, presented by Dr. Henry H. Drake, &c., &c.

The Books in the Society's Library have been re-arranged and a new Manuscript Catalogue has been completed.

The Tapestry in the Barbican has been re-hung.

The Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries, of London, was held at Burlington House on July 8th, at which the Society was duly represented.

The Committee hope to be able to arrange during the coming year for holding, in different places in Sussex, Sessional Meetings, for the reading of papers and the exhibition of antiquities.

The Committee recommend the following alteration of Rules :—

Rule 11, line 7, after the word “transacted” to add, “The Local Secretaries shall also be elected annually at this Meeting.”

Rule 6, to add, “A Copy of the Rules of the Society and a List of Members shall be sent to each Member on announcing to him his election.”

Rule 16, section *b*, to be altered so as to read as follows, viz. :
“*b*. The Committee shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that a majority of the Committee shall determine) on the Wednesdays immediately preceding the first three usual Quarter Days in every year, also on Wednesday in the week before Christmas week, and at such other times as the Hon. Secretary or Hon. Secretaries may determine. Three Members of the Committee shall form a quorum.”

The present number of Members is as follows : Ordinary, 465 ; Life, 81 ; Honorary, 8 ; Total, 553. Showing a clear gain upon the year (after deducting all losses by death, withdrawal, &c.) of 20 Ordinary Members and 1 Life Member. There were, in all, 41 new Members elected during the year.

THE CASTLE, LEWES,

March 9th, 1897.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1896.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1896:						
General Fund	151	18	6			
Special Fund	60	9	0			
			212	7	6	
Petty Cash in the hands of the Clerk	3	0	3			
" " " Mrs. Morgan..	5	0	0			
				8	0	3
Subscriptions received during the year, viz.:						
Annual	196	2	6			
Entrance	18	0	0			
Arrears	25	4	0			
In Advance	0	10	0			
Life Composition	8	0	0			
			247	16	6	
Donation			1	0	0	
Special Fund			1	0	0	
Sale of Books			9	4	6	
Dividends on £566. 2s. 8d., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols			15	1	0	
Visitors' Fees—Admission to Castle			121	1	0	
Rent of Garden—T. Simmons, one year due 29th Sept., 1896	2	0	0			
B. Cooke, one year's rent of Gun Garden, ditto..	1	0	0			
				3	0	0
Examined and found correct.						
GEORGE JOHN WIGHTMAN.						
J. H. A. JENNER.						
			£618	10	9	

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Expenses of Jubilee Celebration				27	4	8	
General Expenses, viz.:							
Rent of Castle	30	18	8				
" Castle Lodge	28	0	0				
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, Postages, &c.	38	19	0				
Mrs. Morgan—Wages	26	0	0				
" Commission	5	7	9				
Boy's Wages	18	4	0				
Coals, Coke and Wood	5	19	11				
Copying Press	1	10	0				
Mowing Machine	2	17	0				
Cutting Trees	4	11	0				
Printing	11	17	9				
Petty Cash, Postage, Travelling and other Expenses, per Clerk ..	26	8	10				
					200	13	11
Purchases—For Museum	7	4	10				
" For Library	13	17	9				
" Binding	4	14	7	25	17	2	
F. J. Sawyer—Illuminated Address on Vellum, for presentation to Mr. C. T. Phillips				6	6	0	
Clerk—One Year's Salary	25	0	0				
Editor—Clerical Assistance	50	0	0	75	0	0	
Accountant's Fee				2	2	0	
Payments out of Special Fund:							
Rye Monuments	3	4	0				
Lewes Wills	6	18	6	10	2	6	
Farncombe & Co., on account of Printing Vol. XL...				75	0	0	
Balance at Bank December 31st, 1896:							
General Fund	138	6	7				
Special Fund	51	6	6	189	13	1	
Petty Cash in the hands of the Clerk....	1	11	5				
" " " Mrs. Morgan.	5	0	0	6	11	5	
					£618	10	9

N.B.—In addition to the Cash Balances in hand, amounting to £196. 4s. 6d., as shown above, the Society possesses a sum of £566. 2s. 8d., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols, invested in the names of Major H. P. Molineux and Henry Griffith, Esq., as Trustees for the Society, 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 MUSEUM AND LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1897.

DURING the past year several valuable gifts have been made to the Museum and Library, including, amongst others, a small Roman Urn, found between Hangleton and the Dyke, and a portion of Roman Patera also found at the same place, presented by the late Mr. C. T. Phillips; also a small Urn, found in a well at West Grinstead, presented by Mr. T. C. Woodman; the Standard Measures of Ninfield Hundred (by purchase); three framed Views of "Brighton Chain Pier," presented by Mr. J. G. Bishop; and the following Books—"A Tour to Worthing, 1805," "Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire, Sussex and Kent, 1804," presented by the late Mr. C. T. Phillips; Book of "Fac Similes of Monumental Brasses of the Continent of Europe," presented by the Rev. W. Hudson; Deeds relating to the "Manor of Otehall, Wivelsfield," presented by Mr. H. J. Rush; "History of Hurstmonceaux," presented by Messrs. Farncombe & Co.; "Catalogue of Loan Exhibition of Brassey Institute," presented by Mr. T. C. Woodman; and the "Catalogue of the Ashburnham Sale of Printed Books," presented by the Rev. Chancellor Parish, &c., &c.

J. H. A. JENNER,

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, J. Horace, Esq., 31, Alfred Place, West, s.w.
1850. Spurrell, Rev. F., M.A., Faulkbourne 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., 33, Upper Grosvenor Road, 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.
1897. Apedaile, E. G. S., Esq., 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.
1897. Ashdown, Charles H., Esq., Monastery Close, St. Albans.
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.
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. *Bartelot, 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, Beaminstor, 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., 6, Warwick Street, Pall Mall, s.w.

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.
 1897. Bowden, Rev. James, Rector of Ardingly, Sussex.
 1892. Box, Stephen, Esq., Brading House, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1863. *Boxall, W. P., Esq., Belle Vue Hall, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., Esq., Southover Grange, Lewes.
 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, Edwin, Esq., Hurstville, Mill Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham, 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.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Esq., Custom House Arcade, Liverpool.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., Esq., 3, New Road, Brighton.
 1897. Bull, William, Esq., 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. R. J., Vicar of Oving, near Chichester.
 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.
 1853. Burton, Alfred H., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1897. Bury, Pullen Horace J., Esq., Rectory House, Sompting, Sussex.
1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 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.
 1897. Cato, T. Butler, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., 62, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
 1896. Caush, Douglas E., Esq., 63, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Esq., Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1897. Cawthorn, F. T., Esq., 57, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., Esq., F.R.A.S., Northfield Grange, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1897. Champion, F. C. Gurney, Esq., 82, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 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 Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1856. Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute (Secretary), Chichester.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, The Old Mill House, Bedhampton, Havant.
1897. Christie, A. L., Esq., 42, Great Cumberland Place, London, w.
 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, 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, Dorset.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, Esq., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, s.w.
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., Esq., 152, North Street, 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. *Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1889. Collet, Golding B., Esq., Shelley House, Worthing, Sussex.
 1890. Collins, Brenton H., Esq., Dunorlan, Tunbridge Wells.
 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., Rotheath, 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., Summerleigh, Springfield Road, 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., 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.
 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., Withdean Court, Brighton.
1894. Danby, Mrs. T. W., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., Esq., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1870. Davey, Rev. H. M., M.A., F.G.S., F.S.A., 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 Méy, Madame, Rossway, St. Leonards Road, Eastbourne.
 1882. Denman, S., Esq., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1897. Denne, Capt. A. B., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
 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, Hayward's 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.
 1897. Dyer, Charles, Esq., 47, Cromwell Road, Hove; and King William's Town, South Africa.

1897. Eastbourne Town Council, care of H. W. Fovargue, Esq., Town Clerk.
 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.
 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., care of Rev. Dr. Robinson, 83, Linden Gardens, w.
 1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly, Sussex.
 1850. Emary, H. M., Esq., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1881. Esdaile, J. Kennedy, Esq., Hazelwood, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.
 1897. Evans, J. Meredyth, Esq., Hove Park Villas, Hove.
 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.
 1897. Fenwick, Walter L., Esq., The Abbey, Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Esq., Rowlands Road, Worthing.
 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 Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 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, Langeliff, Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex; and Junior United Service Club, London.
 1890. Fraser, Rev. James, M.A., Rector, Eastergate, St. George, Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1897. *Frost, E., Esq., Chesterfield, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, s.e.
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.
 1897. Gray, Henry, Esq., 47, Leicester Square, London, w.c.
 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., New University Club, St. James's, s.w.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., Esq., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
1871. Haines, W., Esq., Iffley 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.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., 5, Walpole Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1897. Hamsworth, E. J., Esq., The Chantry, Storrington, Sussex.
 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, Sir Henry, Warnham Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly, Sussex.
 1892. Harding, George Robinson, Esq., Lindum, Beckenham, Kent.
 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, Canter-
 bury.
 1885. *Haverfield, Frank J., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
 1897. Haviland, Francis P., Esq., Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1871. *Hawkesbury, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York.
 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., F.S.A., Ferring, Worthing.
 1894. Henwood, Roger, Esq., Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
 1875. Hillman, Aubrey, Esq., Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Esq., M.A., 41, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 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.
 1897. Holmes, Richard, Esq., The Parade, Arundel.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., 85, Linden Gardens, London, w.
 1897. Horderm, Rev. H. M., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1895. Hounsom, W. A., Esq., New Church Road, Brighton.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Esq., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
 1897. Hove Free Public Library, care of J. W. Lister, Esq.
 1896. Howard, Alfred J., Esq., Sessingham, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1897. Howard, H., Esq., C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A., Town Offices, Littlehampton.
 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.
 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., F.S.A., 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, Hayward's 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.
 1897. James, William, Esq., West Dean Park, Chichester.
 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.
 1897. Johnston, Philip M., Esq., Tudor House, 203, Grove Lane, Denmark
 Hill, s.e.
1893. Keep, Alfred, Esq., Lamorna, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
 1871. Kemp, C. R., Esq., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel, Sussex.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Esq., Old Place, Lindfield, Sussex ; and 28, Nottingham
 Place, London, w.
 1897. Kempson, Augustus, Esq., 17, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading ; and
 15, Grosvenor Place, s.w.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., Esq., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1886. Lambe, R., Esq., Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 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. Lec, 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.
 1897. Lewin, Commander H. W., R.N., Hazelcroft, Frant, Sussex.
 1855. Lewes Library Society (Secretary), Lewes.
 1894. Lewis, Dr. C. F., Broomfields, Henfield, Sussex.
 1892. Lewis, John, Esq., C.E., F.S.A., 54, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, w.c.
 1895. Ling, William Brymham, Esq., Clifton Street, Brighton.
 1876. *Linington, G. E., Esq., Fairview, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1870. Lister, John J., Esq., Warninglid Grange, Hayward's 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.
 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., 11, Bloomfield Avenue, Bath.
 1886. Malden, Major Henry Charles, Copse Edge, Godalming.
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1876. Margesson, Miss, Bolney Lodge, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1876. Margesson, Miss H. A., Bolney Lodge, Hayward's 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., C.E., 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., 77, Iverness Terrace, London, 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.
 1892. Moore, H. H., Esq., Southgate, Chichester.
 1895. Moore, Joseph, Esq., Culross, Fay Gate, Horsham.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de Moro, West House, Chichester.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Esq., School Hill, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S., Gothic Cottage, Bognor.
 1886. Morris, James Berry, Esq., Eastbourne, Sussex.
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 1897. Mossman, D., Esq., St. Ives, Southwick.
 1873. Mount, Ven. Archdeacon F. J., M.A., The Chantry, Chichester.

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.
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 1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., Esq., 51, Brunswick Place, Brighton.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., Esq., 12, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1897. Padwick, Henry, Esq., M.A., Manor House, Horsham.
 1892. Pankhurst, Walter, Esq., The Stock Exchange, London.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Esq., Church Road, Hayward's Heath.
 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.
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 1885. Parsons, Latter, Esq., Greenlands, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., King Henry's Road, the Wallands, Lewes.
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 1885. Peacock, Thomas F., Esq., F.S.A., Fernlea, Sidcup, Kent.
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 1897. Peel, Sir C. L., K.C.B., Woodcroft, Cuckfield.
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 1895. Perring, R. M., Esq., Vernon Lodge, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1897. Pinnock, Harris Nicholas, Esq., Lucastes, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1897. Piper, Alderman, Oakwood, Chesswood Road, Worthing.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1885. Potter, Walter, Esq., Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick, Sussex.
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 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead, Sussex.
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 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.
 1896. Read, John, Esq., Grove Villa, Tunbridge Wells.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Leicester.
 1893. Renshaw, Walter C., Esq., LL.M., Q.C., Sandrocks, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex; and 39, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, w.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, Esq., F.S.A., 23, Cyril Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough, 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., F.S.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.
 1860. Rose, Colonel Holden, The Ferns, Wivelsfield, Sussex.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, Hastings.
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albermarle Street, w.
 1890. Royston, Rev. Peter, Rectory, Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Northants.
 1858. Rush, Rev. H. J., M.A., Haute Terre, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
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 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.
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 1895. Scobell, Rev. John F., St. John Villa, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1852. Scott, M. D., Esq., 19, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, Esq., 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., Post Restante, Imperial Institute, London, s.w.
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 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Hill House, Lewes.
 1868. Smith, O. A., Esq., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1886. Smith, Sydney, Esq., Dorset Cottage, Vea Road, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
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 1893. Smith, Alderman William, Ivy Bank, St. John's, Chichester.
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 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Esq., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1897. South Kensington Museum, Science and Art Department.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow Road, London, E.

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 1890. Streatfeild, Mrs. C. N., Groombridge Place, Kent.
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 1884. Teulon, Rev. Canon J. S., The Close, Pallant, Chichester.
 1891. Teetgen, W., Esq., 68, 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.
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 Sea.
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 Brompton, London, s.w.
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 and 22, Stafford Terrace, Phillimore Gardens, London, w.
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 1897. Verrall, W., Esq., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
1863. *Wagner, H., Esq., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.
 1897. Walker, C. R., Esq., "Glenfield," Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
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 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.
 1897. Wheeler, F., Esq., Cotlands, Wimbleshurst Road, Horsham.
 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.
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 1892. Whitfeld, Mrs. G., Hamsey, Lewes.
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 1897. Whitney, Neville S., Esq., 6, Lascelles Terrace, Eastbourne.
 1896. Wightman, George John, Esq., 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., Hollinghurst, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1886. Wood, John, Esq., 21, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1881. Woodman, Thomas C., Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.L., 2, Cambridge Road, Hove.
 1896. Woods, Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.S.A., College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1892. Woollett, Capt. W. C., 8, Rutland Gardens, Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.
 1892. Worms, Baron de, F.S.A., 27, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per R. W. Charles, Esq.).
 1868. Wright, Robert, Esq., A.L.S., Hurstmonceux, Sussex.
 1897. Wright, William, Esq., Piltown, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1847. Wyatt, Rev. J. I. Penfold, M.A., Hawley Parsonage, Blackwater, Hants.
 1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, Esq., Cissbury, Worthing.
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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Sussex Archæological Society.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN CEMETERY AT CHICHESTER.

BY REV. F. H. ARNOLD, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

ONE of the most remarkable evidences of the Roman occupation of the ancient city made for many years was the discovery of pottery during June and July, 1895, at Alexandra Terrace, St. Pancras, Chichester, formerly known as Fairfield Lane, by Councillor W. Butler on his property, whilst excavating for the purpose of drainage.

Two points in connection with this find may preliminarily be noted: the great number of fictile vessels—more than sixty—exhumed within the limited area of about ten feet square, and the excellent state of preservation in which almost all of them have been secured. This is owing to the care and painstaking of Mr. Butler in breaking up the ground, and himself extracting the pottery from the spot in which it had remained during so many centuries.

It may be added that he allowed me to be present on several occasions when the digging for it was being carried on, and that when it was stated that our Archæological Society wished to place on record an account of this interesting occurrence he permitted the photographs to be taken which illustrate this paper.

The first illustration represents the place where the remains were found and some of the vessels *in situ* about four feet below the surface.

In the second, arranged in a group, is the pottery itself, the more perfect objects being in the centre. Above are

the lamps, tweezers and a bracelet, which occurred with them. The lamp to the left has a suspender, apparently intended for carrying it with the hand; that in the middle has no attachment, and the lamp to the right has a spike, probably intended for affixing it to a wall. The tweezers (*volsellæ*), similar to those found elsewhere among Roman remains, may have been put to the use usually assigned them, that of forming part of the toilette of a lady, wherewith to pluck the superfluous hairs from her body. It has been suggested, however, that these may have had a more ignoble use—that of trimming the lamps, near which they were found. The bracelet is small and seemingly belonged to a child or young girl.

The pottery in most instances is of plain ware, consisting of *patera*, pitchers, vases and cinerary urns, the latter in most instances containing the ashes of persons cremated. Several of the vases (*ollæ ossuariæ*) were filled with calcined bones. Numerous oyster shells were mingled with the remains, as at Silchester, where they occur in profusion, and the skull and horn of a short-horned British ox (*Bos longifrons*), which may have been brought there for sacrifice. This was found below one of the vases, which with one exception, which was inverted, were all met with in an upright position.

The Samian ware, as represented below, present no remarkable features. The two larger specimens have on them the potter's mark and two others have on their margins the usual ivy leaved pattern similar to one which was discovered when the Chichester Cattle Market was made, and which is in the Museum of the Chichester Institute.

In endeavouring to account for the presence of these remains in the spot in which they were found, one notion was that it was the site of an ancient potter's shop or store and from the varied character of the pottery this was not untenable. From the circumstance, however, that most of the vessels were filled with ashes, or with calcined bones, it is much more probable that this was the Roman cemetery for the eastern part of the city. We all know that the Romans used to bury their dead outside their



ROMAN POTTERY AT CHICHESTER.

city walls, and this spot is but a short distance beyond the East or Roman gate of Regnum. It is a little to the left of the *viâ*, thence to Bignor, and is close to the corner of the old St. Pancras' burial ground. This cemetery or catacomb of the Roman period has been discovered then exactly where one would have looked for it, and is a most interesting addition to the Roman history of Sussex.

During 1896 a considerable number of other vessels, differing much in shape and size, have also been exhumed from the same spot by Mr. Butler, among which the most noteworthy were a curious little diota of greyish ware quite perfect, and a vase ornamented with figures, probably of Bacchantes, resembling those on Samian pottery found at Wallsend, but of ruder execution. It is well known that there were imitations of Samian ware made in Britain during the Roman period, inferior to the original in colour, texture and design, and this is most likely one of them.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF A "KITCHEN MIDDEN," REFUSE PITS AND URN, AT EASTBOURNE.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY, F.G.S., *Hon. Sec.*

IN the 39th volume of the "Collections" of the Sussex Archæological Society I drew attention to the discovery of traces of early occupation on the eastern side of the ridge running from Ocklynge in a southerly direction to Mill Gap; and I now desire to place on record a further discovery of a similar character on its western side, in the wide shallow valley below the Southdowns which extends from Old Eastbourne to Ratton. There has always been a tradition that this valley was at one time well populated; and it is said that the ploughshare has laid bare in it, from time to time, the foundations of ancient buildings.

Early in 1897 a new road was formed through the lands of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, from Greenstreet to the highway along Ocklynge Hill, skirting the northern side of the Cemetery.

This new road cut through a little swelling knoll which proved to be mainly an extensive "Kitchen Midden" or ancient rubbish heap, about 400 feet in diameter, and which attained a maximum thickness of about two feet; it was overlaid by about four feet of soil and made ground and rested on "the country."

It consisted of a black unctuous soil, which contained numerous nodules of calcined flint, charcoal and fragments of pottery.

At the western extremity of this knoll, but beyond the limits of the refuse heap, several rubbish pits were found; in one of these was a fine urn, which was presented to our Museum by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.¹ It

¹ My thanks are due to Mr. J. P. Cockerell, the Agent of the Duke of Devonshire, for drawing my attention to this interesting discovery.

was mouth upwards, is 18 inches high, 15 inches diameter at the mouth and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the base. It is of rude pottery, intermixed with pounded flints, and of the type which has been abundant in the district. The urn is ornamented by a plain rounded fillet, about an inch below the rim. When found it was imperfect, but unfortunately was further damaged in being dug out. It contained a quantity of calcined nodules of flint only, which may have been “pot boilers.” The pit in which it was discovered contained a dark earth, some fragments of charcoal mixed with pieces of rude pottery and bones of animals.

Close around this pit were eight or nine other rubbish pits, and these I cleared out and carefully sifted and examined their contents. These were all similar to that in which the urn was found, namely, a dark unctuous earth, in which were mixed up fragments of calcined flints, broken pottery, charcoal and bones of animals. These pits were on an average about two feet in diameter and four feet deep, mostly rudely circular, although one or two were of an oblong shape.

The pottery found was, as a rule, of a rude type, similar to that of the urn previously described, although some fragments were of a better class and evidently of Roman manufacture, having been turned on a lathe. One of the rude urns was ornamented around the rim by a pattern formed by impressions of the thumb of the potter.

No fragments of Samian ware were found in any of the pits or throughout the rubbish heap, although I found many at the pit dwelling at Greenstreet, a quarter of a mile away.

Searching amongst the soil that had been thrown out, I found a bronze ring, much worn at one part of the circumference and a half inch in diameter, together with a small fragment of leather, which may possibly have formed a portion of a sandal.

About 70 yards to the eastward of the spot where the urn was discovered, and in the highest part of the rubbish heap, a skeleton was found, at a depth of about four feet below the surface of the ground. It was evidently a

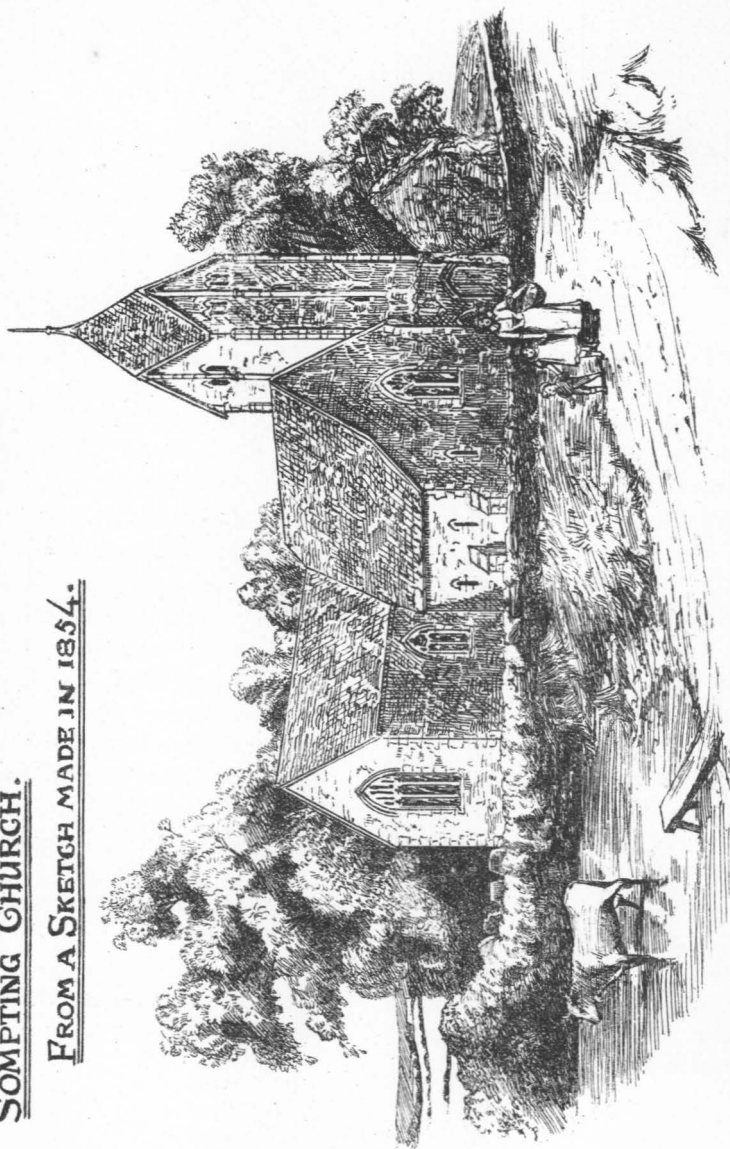
hurried or careless interment. The skeleton measured 5-ft. 8-ins. in length, was lying east and west, the head to the east, with face downward, a most unusual position; the neck was twisted backward, as if broken, and the right arm was lying over the back, whilst the left lay underneath. I consider this interment to be far later than the remains I previously described.

As the old road to Ratton, formerly a main road into Eastbourne, crossed the road to Greenstreet about here, the skeleton may be that of a suicide buried at the four cross roads, but no remains of a stake, which it was customary to drive through the body in such cases, was found. There is a story of a sharp cavalry skirmish having taken place about this spot during the Civil War, and this may be the remains of one of those slain, who were usually hurriedly "pitted" where they fell.

The rubbish heap and pits evidently point to the existence here of an ancient settlement, which I am of opinion may be ascribed to the later portion of the Roman-British period.

SOMPTING CHURCH.

FROM A SKETCH MADE IN 1854.



SOMPTING CHURCH.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

A WRITER in the *Ecclesiologist* once observed that "the south coast of Sussex, between Brighton and Littlehampton, is one of the noticeable districts of Ecclesiology; for there, among other churches not devoid of interest, are the curious details of Old Shoreham Church, the outlandish contour of Saxon Sompting, the groined choir of Broadwater, the First Pointed regularity of Tarring, and the decayed magnificence of Arundel." Moreover the same writer says of "Saxon Sompting," that the church is "a relic, solitary, destitute of history, and till lately undeciphered, of that long and vigorous civilization of our own '*Basileis*' of which the monumental knowledge is so faint and flickering compared with what we possess of the secular and religious constructions of Sennacherib or Ramesis."¹ Truly the interesting character of the village church of Sompting has been duly acknowledged by many other eminent writers on ecclesiastical buildings. For instance, the late Edward Freeman, no mean authority, wrote of this edifice that it was "famous for its Saxon tower, but hardly less worthy of attention on other grounds,"² and elsewhere he remarked that it "is one of the most curious churches in England;"³ whilst our Sussex historian, Mr. Lower, as a native of the county, spoke of it with just pride as being "decidedly the most interesting village church in the diocese,"⁴ and there can be but one opinion as to the value of Sompting as an example of very early church architecture.

¹ *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XVIII., p. 336.

² *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XI., p. 141.

³ *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XIV., p. 349.

⁴ "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 170.

Like many of the places in Sussex the churches of which are supposed to possess Saxon remains, the name is recorded in Domesday Book where it appears as *Sultinges*, and is stated to have a church and five *servi*, or serfs, though Horsfield, in his "History of Sussex," falls into the error of calling these *servi* "ministers," the entry, coming immediately after the mention of the church, probably leading him into this mistake.

The distribution of the land at Sompting is fully described in Domesday, and at the present time there are three principal manors, Sompting Peverell, or Welda, Sompting Abbots, and Lechepool. The first named belonged to the influential family of Peverell till the close of the fourteenth century. Sompting Abbots was from an early date a possession of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Stephen, at Fécamp, in Normandy, a religious house which acquired many lands in Sussex.⁵ Lastly Lechepool, in the northern part of the parish, was held by Richard, Earl of Arundel, and given by him to form a part of the endowment of his Hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, founded by him at Arundel about the year 1380.

Several of the tenures of land here are interesting from their quaintness; thus Cartwright informs us that in 1262 the manors of Cokeham and Stamham were rented for a pair of white gloves at Easter, whilst in 1328, Adam Aylmeth settled on his son-in-law John de Pateney and his wife certain lands at the rent of a rose on St. John's Day.⁶ Similar presentations of a rose were once very common and it may be remarked occurred at Shipley and Slinfold. We also find that at Lythepool (Lechepool), Sompting, some land was held, *temp.* Edward VI., by payment of a pound of pepper annually.

In 1154, thirty-six years after the institution of the Order, the living of Sompting was given by William de

⁵ Fécamp possessed lands at Angmering and St. Edward the Confessor gave the Abbey others at Brede and Steyning, also the "villes" of Rye and Winchelsea.

⁶ The rose presented on these occasions was usually a red one, as roses of this colour were symbolical of martyrdom and therefore appropriate for the Feast of the Baptist Martyr. The custom continued for at least two hundred years later, for in 1576 Sir Christopher Hatton held Ely House, Holborn, by the tenure of a red rose, ten loads of hay and ten pounds.—See "Hotten's History of Signboards," p. 235.

Harcourt and William de Braose "to God, the Blessed Mary, and the Brethren of the Temple of Solomon," in other words to the Knights Templars, who already had a house at Shipley, and in the next century possessed a preceptory at Saddlescomb, situated about four miles from Brighton. There was probably no separate preceptory at Sompting, but as the Templars agreed to build *two* houses for the vicar whom they appointed, probably one of these dwellings was occasionally occupied by one or more of the Knights. The vicar was also to have his oblations and two marks for salary.

In an article contributed to the ninth volume of our "Collections" by Mr. Blaauw, he mentions that in the twelfth century "Thomas, son of Bernard, gave to the Templars at 'Sumpting,' William Byke, son of Seine of Suntinges, with all his chattels and following;" a curious illustration of the feudalism of the Middle Ages.

On the suppression of the Order of the Templars in 1306, Sir Andrew Peverell resumed the impropriation and shortly afterwards bestowed it upon the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly known as the Hospitallers, and they held it until the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. In 1308 the church of Sumpting was reported to be worth in tithes, oblations and other items, £23. 7s. 4d. a year; but in 1338 the Hospitallers valued it at £17. 17s. 6d.; whilst in the King's books the patronage of the living was rated at £10. At the suppression of the Hospitallers the impropriation became the property of the Carylls, from whose hands it passed to Terry Sturgeon, Gent., whose son alienated it to Edward Barker, Esq., and in his family it continued until acquired by that of the Crofts, the present patrons. Cartwright says that "The endowment consists of the small tithes and the great tithes of certain slips of land called 'holy bred's.'"⁷ The vicarage is in the deanery of Storrington.

⁷ "Western Sussex," Vol. II., p. 104. These holy bread lands were so-called from the fact of the rent of them having been applied to furnish the consecrated bread, called in the Eastern Church Eulogie; it was also used in the Western communion, in England being known under the appellation of Holy, or Holy

At present the dedication of Sompting Church is unknown, but Mr. Blaauw, in an article in our "Collections" on the Templars at Saddlescomb and Shipley, mentions the grant of a perch of land by Simon de Lancinges (Lancing) "to the church of S. Mary of Suntinge, and witnessed by Robert the priest of Suntinge, and William the priest of Broadwater," the authority given being the Chartulary of the effects of the Templars, made by Robert Botill, the Hospitaller, in 1442.⁸ As this deed is witnessed by the priest at Sompting, it seems highly probable that the parish church was the one indicated in this gift, and therefore that it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The registers commence in 1546, but I am informed that they contain but very few of those allusions to passing events which make some of these documents so interesting.

Cartwright gives a list of the Vicars of Sompting from the year 1438, when John Keene was the incumbent. In 1521 Thomas Grome held Sompting, with the chaplaincy of Cokeham, a hamlet in this parish. Charles Smith, instituted in 1671, was deprived, and as he was succeeded in 1690 by John Boardman, I conjecture that he may have been one of the Sussex clergymen who were ejected from their livings as non-jurors. Another vicar, William Brownsword, instituted in 1707, was the author of some books, both religious and secular.⁹

Bread, and in France as *pain beni*. In the latter country it is still distributed to the people at Sunday mass. The Book of Common Prayer of Edward VI. directs that "in such Chapels annexed where the people hath not been accustomed to pay any holy bread, there they must either make some charitable provision for the bearing of the charges of the communion, or resort to their parish church" (Quo. in "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 244, n.) From this it appears that the holy bread was only given in parish churches. In the Cluny Museum, Paris, are preserved two ivory boxes of sixth century date, "destinée à renfermer les Eulogies" ("Catalogue," 1868, p. 59).

⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., pp. 234 and 258.

⁹ Cartwright gives the following list of these productions: "A Divine Ode on Prophecy as pointing out the Messiah. Dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Chichester. To which are annexed some suitable Notes both explanatory and instructive." "Laugh and lye down; or a pleasant but sure remedy for the Gout, without expence or danger. Generously published and recommended from the author's own experience. In a poem serio-comic. Humbly inscribed to Sir Hans Sloane." "Laugh upon laugh, or laughter ridiculed, A poem Cethico-comico-satyrical. Treating of the various kinds or degrees of Laughter. By the Rev. W. Brownsword, Vicar of Sompting. London, 1740." ("Western Sussex," Vol. II., p. 108, n.)

Two fairs are held in Sussex on July 5th, one at St. John's Common, the other at Sompting, the date being the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, old style. No doubt this day was chosen in honour of the great patron of the Hospitallers, the precursor of Christ.

After these preliminary observations, the fabric of the church demands attention. The plan as it now exists comprises a lofty west tower, attached to a long nave; north and south transepts, both with projecting eastern chapels, which formed aisles, as in the adjacent church at Broadwater; a porch on the south side of the south transept, and, finally, there is a fully developed chancel. With the exception of an unobtrusive heating chamber, no additions have been made to the fabric since the days of the Hospitallers. It will be remarked that the church is singularly long in comparison with its width, also that the abrupt slope of the site from north to south was marked formerly by the north transept roof being higher than those over the rest of the building, whilst in the interior of the church this difference in the levels has necessitated the introduction of four steps by which to reach the nave from the south transept.¹⁰ There is no chancel arch, which is a rare omission in early work, but common at a later date, as may be seen in the Early English churches at Greatham and Horsham, and in the Decorated one at Trotton. As regards the dates of the various parts of the structure, the tower was in all probability erected before the Conquest, or early in the eleventh century; the nave and chancel are of twelfth century date, and also the south transept, whilst the south transept chapel and the north transept with its aisle are very late Norman or transitional to First Pointed. The ruined chapel north of the tower and nave and the south porch are of fourteenth century date and in the Second Pointed style. In the nave and other parts of the building many of the earlier characteristics are lost owing to the introduction, late in the fifteenth century, of numerous windows in the Perpendicular style, then prevalent. Mr.

¹⁰ There appears to have been a somewhat similar difference in the floor levels at Dunsfold, Surrey.—See "Surrey Arch. Collections," Vol. XIII., p. 4.

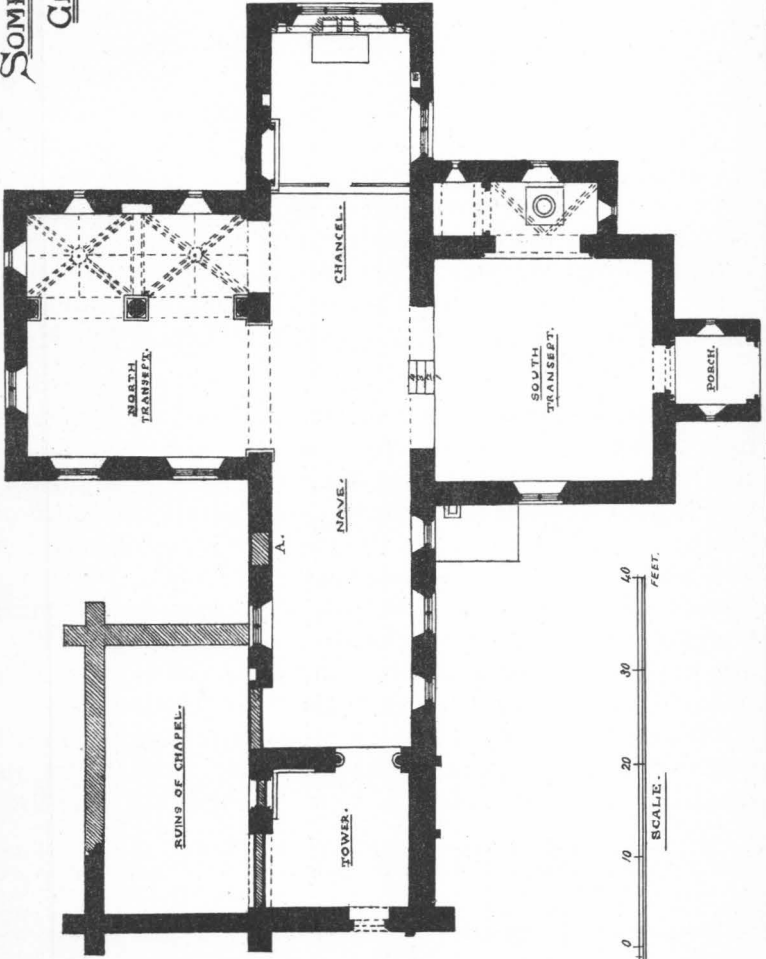
Hussey states that traces of Saxon work "appear in the foundations of the wall at the east end, as well as in the tower," so, if this is the case, the Saxon church was co-extensive with the present edifice, at least in length.

The chief characteristics of the Saxon work to be seen on the outside of the tower are the long and short work at the angles, the strips of masonry running up the centre of the sides, the baluster shafted and triangular headed windows in the upper stages, and the peculiar ornamental string-course above the ground story. The gables, also Saxon, are unique on an English tower of ancient date still remaining. The interior of the tower has all the features characteristic of very early work in the arch between it and the nave, which has rudely carved capitals with coarse though spirited details, and there is a large roll moulding running under the inner surface or soffit of the arch, a feature seen also in the chancel arch at St. Botolphs, an adjacent church, and at Clayton, likewise in this locality.

Respecting the long and short work here, Mr. Freeman, in a letter to the *Guardian* (Aug. 23, 1883), points out that it "is unlike other long and short work," an observation which is perfectly correct, as a strait and uniform perpendicular line finishes the edge, or arris, of both long and short stones.¹¹ Baluster windows occur in several Sussex churches, as at Bishopstone, Burwash, Fletching, Guestling, Jevington and Rustington; but many of these are clearly of Norman date, and it is only when combined with other details, or when these windows are of a peculiar and rude character, that we can venture to pronounce them Saxon. On the other hand triangular headed, or strait sided arches, whether in windows,

¹¹ Mr. Parker considered that "long and short work and balusters in the windows marked the hand of carpenters rather than of masons; that these buildings were copied from those which they had before their eyes, as they had no others to copy from, and that they were peculiar to England, because on the continent the people had Roman buildings remaining which served them for models" (*Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XXI., p. 98). Mr. Freeman remarks of Sompting that "in the upper part of the tower the pilaster slips change into slender shafts with capitals, such as are common in Germany and Italian apses. Of the capitals some are quasi-Corinthian, some quasi-Ionic, but not at all like the familiar Norman type of Ionic" (*Guardian*, Aug. 23, 1883).

SOMPTING CHURCH.
GROUND PLAN.



doorways, or recesses, are nearly always sure tokens of the early date of the churches in which they are found. Such arches occur in a window at Bosham, and at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, St. Michael's, Oxford, and at Westminster; in the last example forming a door-head.

As in the early churches of Bishopstone and Guestling there was originally no west doorway and the present one is of late Perpendicular work. A Norman lancet shows inside the north wall of the tower, in the lower storey, and was blocked up when the fourteenth century chapel was added. The spire here is unique in England, as, although we have examples of towers finishing with east and west gables, as at Brockthorpe, Northants, or with north and south ones, as at Sarratt, Herts, this is the only one with all four sides gabled and ending in a pyramidal roof or spire.¹² But although a solitary English example there are many such in Germany, as at the Apostles' Church, Cologne, and others in the Rhenish provinces at Andernach, Coblentz, Laach Abbey and Limburg. Moreover, there is an example at Tingstade, in Gottland. Cartwright states that the height of the spire was shortened twenty-five feet in 1762, and it is to be regretted that it was not again raised to its original height when the church was restored.

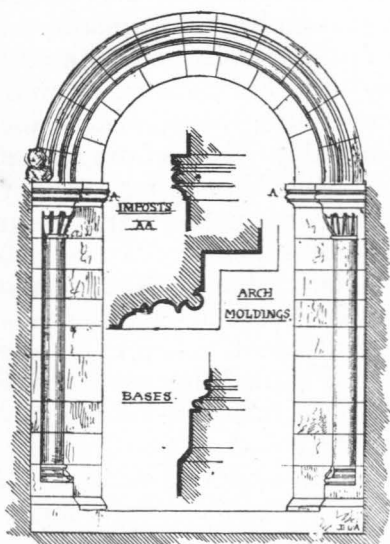
The ruined chapel on the north side of the tower is peculiar as to its position, and there is much which is puzzling about it. The details show that it is of fourteenth century date, whilst the Perpendicular window inserted above the fragment of the east wall prove that this chapel must have been in ruins at the close of the fifteenth. The arch which formerly opened into it from the tower remains, but blocked up, and east of it is a singular trefoil-headed recess, showing on both sides of the wall; it does not reach to the floor level and its meaning is not apparent. Still further east is a blocked arch, which communicated with the nave, and there is a closed up piscina. Possibly the chapel was erected by

¹² At Fingest, Bucks, the Norman tower has two gables on each of the east and west faces.

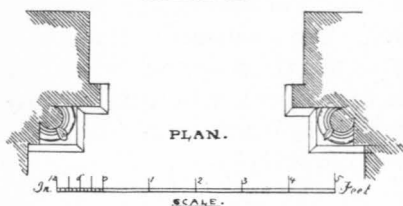
the Hospitallers when they came into possession of the church.¹³

The nave retains a north doorway of Norman work, but now closed; it has moulded imposts and the inner arch is over a long narrow opening, as in the early doorways at Worth. There are also traces of former doorways in the west wall of the north transept and in the south wall of the chancel. All the square headed windows in the nave and transepts are of late fifteenth century date, but are good examples of Perpendicular work, having moulded jambs and labels.

The chancel has traces of a blocked up First Pointed lancet in the north wall, the side windows are Perpendicular, of a peculiar pattern, with roll-edged mullions; the east window of three lights is in the same style, and when it was inserted the old wall appears to have been pulled down to the level of the sill and a thinner wall built over it.



ELEVATION.



PLAN.

Attached to the south transept is a restored porch, covering a very elegant doorway of fully-developed Norman style, with nook shafts, and imposts carrying a well-moulded arch of two orders, which do not spring from the same centre. The position of this entrance is, I believe, unusual in so small an edifice, though common in larger buildings, of which

¹³ Lower falls into a curious error when he states that "some parts of the whole building as constructed in the pre-Norman times are in ruins" ("History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 171).

there is an instance in the south transept of Tintern Abbey. The porch has the sides of stone, but the south face has a wooden framed arch, over which is an elegantly foliated barge-board, which appears in "Collings' Details of Gothic Architecture," Pl. 62; it is modern, but, I believe, a correct reproduction. Such wood-work is noteworthy, as original barge-boards of fourteenth century date are rare, but we have in Sussex a beautiful specimen at Maresfield and ruder examples at Rustington.

The chapel attached to the south transept is remarkable for its small projection and for its being an oblong in plan, as in most cases eastern chapels to transepts were in the twelfth century circular apsidal, both at home and abroad;¹⁴ it is also interesting from having a half vault, which is rarely found, but occurs in some small structures, as in an apartment at Fountains Abbey and in the vestry at Gilling, also in Yorkshire. The little plain barrel vault carried on two arches, north of the main groining, is also curious.

The north transept has an excellent piece of octopartite groining over each of the two chapels; the ribs are delicately moulded and have central bosses of Early English character with foliage work, and they are pierced through as though intended to have chains passed down from them to suspend lamps, as at present. The dividing cross arch is plainly chamfered and springs from a corbel forming a very grotesque head,¹⁵ under which is a modern recess, but the restoration of a previous one, plainly showing that there could have been no constructional division between the two chapels, such as was usually the case, the partition taking the form of stone screen work in some instances, as at Lincoln Cathedral, where there are highly enriched division walls. Tintern and Whitby Abbeys had, I believe, similar partitions.

¹⁴ As formerly at Westham, Sussex. In some Kentish churches there is a projection about the thickness of the wall on the east side of the transept, serving for a recess for a single altar, as at Adisham, Ickham and Wingham; these are all of 14th century date, and this arrangement seems local, but somewhat like one at Uffington, Berks. In many cases a recess in the east wall of the transept was formed to contain an altar.

¹⁵ Such grotesques are met with even in late work, as in the corbels of the tower arch at Cowfold.

The absence of a chancel arch has been already noticed. The transept arches are all plain square soffited ones, that of the south transept chapel being of two orders with nook shafts, whilst those of the north chapels are pointed, though resting on capitals of a Norman character; the shafts and responds are circular, and the whole arcade excellently designed.

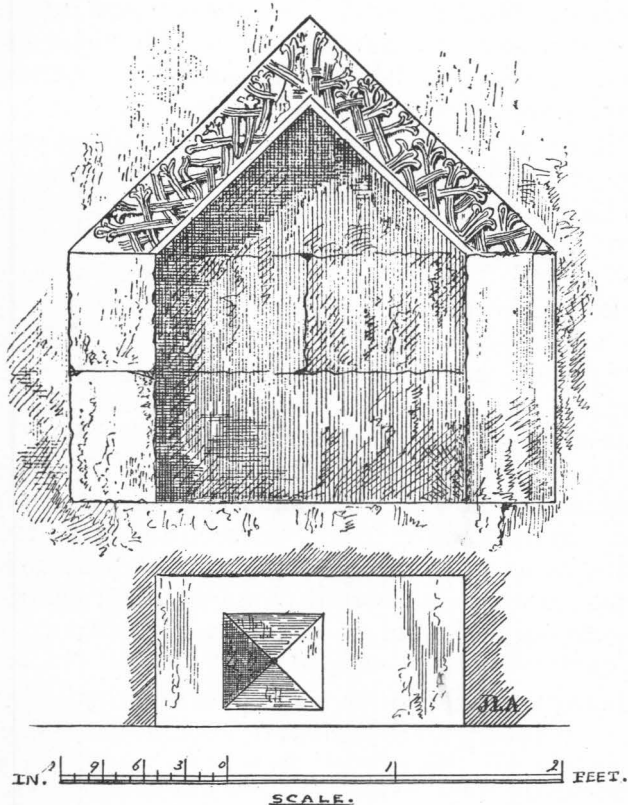
The roofing of this church is entirely new, with the exception of the vaulting just described, and tiles have been substituted for the stone slabs, or "Horsham slates," which no doubt formerly covered the whole church, and of which some remained *in situ* about forty years ago. Other alterations took place when the church was restored in 1854, at which date the roofs were all raised to the same height and the transept lean-to roofs destroyed and gables substituted. The architect employed was a "conservative" restorer and, I am informed, found reasons for the course he took respecting these chapels; otherwise one cannot but regret the loss of the simple and picturesque appearance which this village church once presented.¹⁶

It appears that when Horsfield wrote his "History of Sussex" there was a screen in the south transept which has since disappeared,¹⁷ but the font seems to retain its original round marble bowl, though the rest of it is decidedly modern and its position is clearly not the right one. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina under a triangular head, carved with interlacing strap and foliage work. There is no shelf for the cruets, but the drain is east of a flat space which served for the purpose. A similar arrangement may be found in an early piscina at Ash, Kent, and there are triangular headed ones of remote date at Lurgashall, Sussex, and Elham, Kent. The south chapel has also a plain piscina under a round arch. In the *Écclesiologist* it is said that "In the north wall" of the chancel "is found, what we

¹⁶ Lean-to roofed aisles to transepts are rare in small churches, though common in large ones. There is an example of the former at Caistor, Northants; of the latter at Tintern and Whitby Abbeys.

¹⁷ "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 205.

conclude is, a very early Easter Sepulchre,"¹⁸ an opinion probably correct, as the rubric for the ceremonies on Good Friday in the Sarum Missal seems to imply that such recesses were used for the purpose, as it says "Diende incensato sepulchro et *clauso ostio*," &c. Over the opening is a band of foliage interlaced similar to those on the arch of the piscina and of exactly the same



PISCINA IN CHANCEL.

size, and it appears probable that all three pieces may have formed parts of some still older sculpture, as they

¹⁸ *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XVIII., p. 337.

fit awkwardly in their present places. The same remark will apply to the recess now in the north end of the east wall, which has a rudely sculptured round arch, evidently part only of a series of arches, the springings for which appear on either side. There are also three more recesses in the same wall, the uses of which are not known.

There is one bell only, and it has an inscription stating it was cast by Jno. Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1795. This bell-founder "had a great name in the early part of the last century, and his bells abound in the West of England. S. Martins in the Fields and All Saints, Fulham, may be mentioned as examples in London."¹⁹

We have in Sussex very early figure sculpture at Brighton, Chichester, Jevington, Lewes and Seaford,²⁰ whilst here on the inside of the east wall of the south transept there is a twelfth century bas-relief measuring 1-ft. 9-in. by 1-ft. 5-in. It is evidently only a fragment, and, like the head of the recess in the chancel, traces of arches appear on each side of the present one, under which is the figure of a bishop or abbot. This carving may have formed part of a reredos and the ecclesiastic may have been one of a series representing the four great Doctors of the Western Church, SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory and Jerome, such a subject being common in English art, and may be found painted on several screens in Norfolk. At Burnham Norton, in the same county, there is a pulpit painted with these bishops, with books on desks before them, exactly as in this little sculpture.²¹

In the recess in the north transept is another interesting carving; it is of later date than the last, and was formerly stuck up outside the church, from which position it has

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., p. 65. Bells from the Rudhall foundry are at Brighton, Maresfield, Rottingdean, Old Shoreham and Sompting.—See "S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 179.

²⁰ The Last Supper and the legend of St. Nicholas on the font at Brighton; the Raising of Lazarus on a bas-relief at Chichester; the Descent into Hell at Jevington; a capital with the Miraculous Draught of Fishes at Lewes; and one with St. Michael, the Expulsion from Paradise, and the Crucifixion at Seaford.

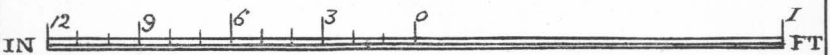
²¹ At Houghton-le-Dale the figures are also before similar desks. They appear on screens also at Ludham, Potter Heigham, East Ruston, Tunstead and Upton, Norfolk.

SOMPTING CHURCH.

EARLY ENGLISH SCULPTURE.



J.L.A. Del.



SCALE.

fortunately been removed. The subject is our Lord seated in glory and enclosed within a kind of double vesica,²² outside of which are the usual emblems of the four evangelists and two foliated circles. The right hand of the Saviour was doubtless raised in benediction, but has unfortunately perished; the left holds a closed book. The evangelistic emblems are, it need hardly be said, of very ancient origin, and not only symbolized the evangelists, but our Lord Himself in His various characters, and the leading events in His life on earth.²³ The association of Jesus Christ with these emblems dates from at least the ninth century, of which period is an altar frontal with these figures and engraved in D'Agincourt's "History of Art" (Pl. XXVI.). The emblems alone occur on many fonts, and at the angles of the marginal inscriptions of monumental brasses, as on that of Britellus Avenel, 1408, at Buxted, whilst at Higham Ferrars, Northants, is a brass dated 1400, bearing these emblems at the ends of a cross which has our Lord in the centre.

The church plate, all of which is of silver, is possessed of interest, there being a small chalice which dates as far back as 1612. It is only $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, whilst the bowl measures but $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across. A similar diminutive cup, which it greatly resembles, is preserved at West Tarring, and was formerly the one used at the now ruined church at Durrington. Next in point of date is a small paten of about 1699; it has an ornamental border and rests on a foot. It is inscribed, "Presented by H. B. Crofts to the Parish of Sompting, January, 1824." A flagon measuring one foot in height is of plain character of the usual tankard shape and bears the legend, "Deo et Ecclesie Sompting Agro Sussex iae hoc in Cenophorum dedicatem in nata Christi A. D.ⁿⁱ. 1713, Terreo Sturgeon

²² The border or figure enclosing our Lord, or His emblem the Lamb, was of different shapes. Thus at Westmeston the Lamb was surrounded by a quatrefoil upheld by angels.

²³ The meaning of these symbols was sung in hymns. One by Adam of St. Victor, *Jucundare plebs fidelis*, is printed in "Neale's Mediaeval Hymns," p. 78, and the same author composed at least three sequences on the same subject. A sequence from a French Missal for St. Mark's Day on this theme is given in the *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XIV., p. 89.

Medii Templi Generoso;" it has also the sacred monogram within a rayed glory engraved upon it. A paten, one foot in diameter, with a similar device as the last, is inscribed, "Presented by Edward Barker to the Parish of Sompting, 1824." Finally there is a rather inelegant chalice measuring 10 inches in height, and with a deep bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the lip; it has a fairly good Gothic knop and base, and has the above inscription, but with the date 1825.

On the north side of the chancel is one of those tombs which was often used as an Easter Sepulchre, and of which so many remain in Sussex, the most remarkable being two at West Wittering. In the present instance the name of the person commemorated was unknown until the late Mr. Lower, with considerable ingenuity, succeeded in discovering it and identified the coats of arms on the monument.²⁴ The tomb proves to be that of Richard Burré, who, in his will, dated 1527, says: "My body to be buried in my tumbe in the chauncell of the church of Sountyng;" he leaves money for an obit to last for eleven years and at that "obbit to be spent in preste, clerks, ryngers and pouer people xiii^s. iv^d." To Reigate church he bequeathed the then considerable sum of £vi. xii^s. iv^d. The tomb has a canopy beneath which is an angel with a shield bearing the arms of the London Fishmongers' Company, impaled with those of Tregoz, being the bearings of an influential Sussex family.²⁵ On the front of the monument are three shields; the centre has the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company; the dexter, those of the Leathersellers' Company, quartered with Tregoz; and the sinister the coat of the Fishmongers' Company. The heraldry here displayed forms an interesting example of the manner in which persons, not entitled to bear arms themselves, contrived to assume those of families, companies, or guilds with which they

²⁴ A full account of Mr. Lower's discovery and of the arms on this tomb will be found in "S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., p. 180, and from this the extracts from Burré's will are borrowed.

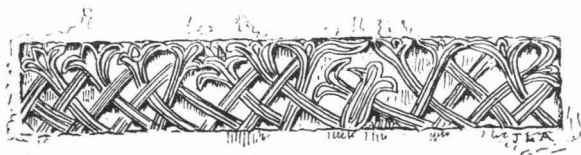
²⁵ I cannot discover any connection of this family with Sompting. It was settled in Slinfold in the 14th Century.—See "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., pp. 47, 48. A bridge at Greatham was built by Sir Henry Tregoz.

were connected, this assumption being duly recognised by the families or public bodies whose arms were thus employed.²⁶ The Burré family was settled at Sompting from a remote period, and some of the members of it were residents here quite recently.

In a corner of the tower are deposited the remains of a mural monument to Terry Sturgeon, Gent., who held the impropriation of Sompting, and whose gift to the church of a silver chalice has been already noticed. The memorial consists of an oval panel within an ornamental border, which has been surrounded with flowers and fruit, but of which only fragments remain. The inscription is given in the Appendix, where there will be found most of the epitaphs on the memorials of the Burré and Croft families.

At Cokeham, in the parish of Sompting, there was a Chapel of St. Peter, many interesting particulars concerning which will be found in Mr. Blaauw's article on Saddlescomb and Shipley, already alluded to.²⁷ When Cartwright²⁸ wrote there appears to have been a few fragments of this building remaining in Chapel Field. Another ecclesiastical establishment was a small hospital dedicated to SS. Mary and Anthony, and about which little that is satisfactory appears to be known.

My best thanks are due to the respected Vicar of Sompting, the Rev. E. R. Williams, for much useful information when compiling this paper.



²⁶ Sometimes we find the arms of the town, in which a person lived, thus used; at other times, a merchant's mark, or his monogram, will be found impaled with the arms of a town, company or guild.

²⁷ "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., pp. 259, 261. Mr. Blaauw falls into a slight error in his notice of the processions allowed to be made at this chapel, namely, those at Easter and Pentecost, which he says were made "round the fountain there with crism and oil" (p. 260). Clearly, as these two feasts are named, the processions then made were the customary ones to the font, which was solemnly blessed at these seasons.

²⁸ "Rape of Bramber," p. 102.

APPENDIX.

QUEEN CAROLINE.—Mackenzie Walcott, in his "South Coast of England," p. 227, says, "At Sompting Queen Caroline resided;" but does not state to which of the queens bearing this name he refers.

EPITAPHS IN CHURCH.—That on the displaced monument of Terry Sturgeon is as follows :

Near this place
lies the body
 OF TERRY STURGEON
 late of the MIDDLE TEMPLE
 LONDON GENT who died the 6th of
 MAY ANNO DOMINI 1716
 AGED 47 years.
 A benefactor to this Church.

Then stand by READER and thyself bemoorne
 How soon men perish, and thyself may fall.
 Man's life is measured by their works not days
 Not Aged sloath but Active men have praise

This Tomb was Erected as
 in duty bound at
 the sole Charge
 of Richard Sturgeon, Gent,
 his Son.

On the west wall of the north transept is a slab inscribed : "In a vault underneath this Chancel are deposited the Remains of John Crofts late of Sompting Abbotts in this Parish who departed this life the 18th day of March 1776. aged 76 years. Also of Ann his wife daughter of the Rev. Daniel Le Pla of Thornhagh in the county of Northampton who departed this life the 13th day of March 1773 aged 39 years. This monument was erected by Elizabeth Crofts in Gratitude and filial affection to the memory of the best of Parents. In the same vault also are deposited the remains of the aforesaid Elizabeth Crofts who departed this life the 17th day of May 1817 Aged 80 years."

Another slab, also on west wall of transept, has : "Under this chancel lieth the Body of Sarah the Daughter of John and Ann Crofts who died Feb. 14. 1781. aged 42 years."

Also a mural ledger with : "Sacred to the Memory of Anna Maria relict of the late General Brudenell she died July 19th 1808 aged 75 years. Also of Frances Ann Brudenell their daughter she died October 2nd 1825 aged 62 years."

On the north wall of the same transept : "Sacred to the memory of Jacob Crofts Esq^{re} youngest son of John and Ann Crofts many years senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery who died Feb 13th 1823 Also of Ann Crofts, eldest sister of the above Jacob Crofts Esq^r she died June 11th 1825 aged 92 years."

Another slab is inscribed : "Sacred to the memory of Frances, the Daughter of James Pinnock, and wife of John (the eldest son of John

and Ann) Crofts of Sompting Abbots in this parish. She departed this life the 19th day of October 1795 aged 55 years also of the five children of the said John and Frances Crofts Being their whole family, namely Frances (the Eldest) who died in her earliest infancy. John who died 22nd day of December 1794 aged 23 years. Frances who died the 17th day of January 1780 aged 7 years. Caroline, who died 20th day of November 1781, aged 8 years. Louisa, who died the 31st day of March 1780 aged 5 years. All whose several remains are deposited in the vault Below. As are also those of the said John Crofts the Father who died the 29th day of October 1812 aged 80 years."

On the same wall a slab with: "Sacred to the memory of John Crofts late Captain King's Dragoon Guards of the Abbotts in this parish eldest son of the Rev P, G, Crofts who departed this life May 12th 1855 aged 38. What I do thou knowest not now but thou shalt know hereafter S^t John XIII. 7."

Under the north window of the north chapel in north transept is a brass plate inscribed: "In memory of Henry Peter Crofts, J.P. D.L. of Sompting Abbots, second son of the Rev^d Peter Guerin Crofts of Malling House in this County Born Dec. 16. 1818 died June 24, 1890. I. S^t John. II. 1, 2." On the same brass is a pretty representation of the arms of the Croft family within arabesque foliage work: Or, Three bulls' heads coupéd, *sable*, 2 and 1. Crest, a talbot sejant, *erm*. Motto, "Confido."

In the chancel a mural slab has: "Sacred to the memory of Captain John Strudwick Crofts of the Hon^{ble} East India Company's Service, who died at his residence in Uckfield in this County on the 21st of Nov. 1849 aged 71 years." His remains are interred in the family vault in the adjacent chapel.

EPITAPHS IN CHURCHYARD.

A headstone east of the church has: "In memory of John Artlett who died the 13th of Jan'y 1787 aged 53 years,

"Oppressed by sickness made me more resigned
To leave this world and Family behind,
Who by God's grace I hope one day to meet,
Where all us mortals gladly may retreat."

The members of the Burry family are commemorated by a high tomb and no less than fifteen headstones placed in a row east of the chancel. The inscriptions on the oldest of these are here given:

"M^r Henry Burry died 7th of Feb. 1735 aged 38."

"William and Martha children of Henry and Jane Burry who died infants Also Edward son of Edward and Mary Burry of Hurstperpoint died April 5th 1760 aged 9 years."

"M^{rs} Jane Burry Relict and Widow of Henry Burry died 14th March 1770 aged 66."

"This stone is erected to the Precious Memory of M^{rs} Mary Burry, a rare example of Industry, Piety, Prudence, and Charity, who by a very sudden and unexpected stroke of Palsey on the 22nd June 1771, in the 47th year of her age put on immortality leaving her name as a

monument of her perfection and her perfections as a precedent for imitation."

"Edward Burry, Yeoman, son of Henry and Jane Burry, died 24th Sep^r 1782 aged 55."

"Henry Burry, Yeoman, son of Henry and Jane Burry, died 6th April 1783."

"Thomas Burry, Yeoman son of Henry and Jane Burry, died 17th April 1784 aged 49 years."

There are high tombs, &c., for members of the families of Barker, Botting, Hale, Haly, Harvey, Helm, Hill, Howells, Upperton, Williams and Winton; and head stones for those of Agar-Ellis, Artlett, Austin, Baker, Barker, Bartlett (N), Bashford, Bennett, Blaker (N), Briggs, Burry, Coleman, Cook, Crowther, Dudney, Duke, Dyer, Goatcher (N), Hecer, Ide, Jackson, James, Jener, Kinder (?), Lidbetter, Lindup, Marshall, Maybank, Mercer, Newbold, Page, Parsons, Pink, Piper, Pullen Burry, Read, Rees, Riddles, Sandham, Shepherd, Slaughter, Smith, Street, Stubbs (N), Tate, Tebay, Williams. Those followed by the initial N are numerous.

SLABS FORMERLY IN THE CHURCH.

Cartwright gives the following in his "Western Sussex," Vol. II., "Rape of Bramber," p. 107:

"M^{rs} Margaret Turburry, died April 29. 1763 aged 70."

"M^r Henry Bill, died Feb 28th 1714 aged 52."

"William Alderton, gent, died May 4. 1734, æt 66."

"M^r John Akerman of London, died May 2. 1725 æ 64."

"M^{rs} Ann Akerman, relict of M^r John Akerman, died Oct. 4 1749, æt 74."

"Ann, daughter of William Brownsword, vicar, by Elizabeth his wife, died an infant, Aug 5 1711."

AN OLD CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOK OF ROTHERFIELD.

BY THE REV. CANON GOODWYN.

THE Registers of Rotherfield for Baptism, Marriage and Burial commence in 1539. When the paper and parchment copies are compared they afford an almost complete record of births, marriages and deaths from that date. Some of these books contain also lists of collections by brief made in Rotherfield Church. No less than 557 briefs have been collected, the earliest being dated September 4th, 1653, and the latest September 13th, 1761. The overseers' accounts commence in 1658 and the Rate Books in 1690.

Although notices of Rotherfield have spoken of Churchwardens' accounts beginning in 1509 no such book could be discovered. No one interested in the matter knew of its existence until in the spring of this year (1897) it was sent to the Rector by parcel post! The book had been found in a box at Brighton amongst some papers belonging to a lady long deceased. This lady was once intimately associated with Rotherfield, but she must have removed from the parish 43 years ago. For what reason, or by whom the book was conveyed to her, it is useless to conjecture.

This Book, so fortunately recovered, is the subject of the present paper. It embraces the period 1509-1675, and it contains chiefly the minutes of yearly Vestry meetings for the appointment of Churchwardens, with the inventories of church goods delivered to them by their predecessors, and the sums expended or owed to the parish on termination of their office. In 1532 we have a notice of seats being erected in the church at a cost of xxi^{li} vij^s vi^d. From 1568 there are many entries

recording the erection of seats by private persons for themselves and for their heirs. None of these freeholds now remain.

The first 33 pages of the Register comprise a period of 70 years, and they are here transcribed. Abbreviations are amplified, but the spelling has been carefully copied.

The first inventory of church goods, made in 1509, when Hugh Sawnders was "parson of Rethirfeld," is given at full length. This is most fortunate, as it is said to be the only inventory of so early a date extant in Sussex, and the Record Office possesses none relating to the churches of this county.

Some of the vestments were of private gift, *e.g.*, the white vestment of sarcenet, given by Master Bullesden, brasier, of London; and the vestment of black damask, the gift of Richard Fitzjames, "late Bishop of London." Fitzjames was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1497, and he was translated to Chichester in 1503 and to London in 1506. That the vestments were costly may be gathered from the will of Richard Austen, a copy of which is inserted at the end of this Register. The will is dated 1522. . "I will that after my decease to the Chirch of Retherfeld afore said xx^{li} to bye a Vestment with a hole sute to the seid Chirch." Predominating colours are red and white; one chasuble is green, with red cross. There is no mention of blue except in the "orfare" of a cope.

Of the twenty service books mentioned eight are described as being written and six as being printed. No less than eight different kinds of service book are mentioned as being in use, *viz.*, five Mass Books, two Grails, three Portweys (or Breviaries), two Legends, two Manuals, one Ordinal, two Antiphonars, three Processionals. On the page next after this inventory there is a list of moneys "that be graunted to an Antiphonar," and the sum total is vi^{li} vi^s.

"Stocks of the Kene that be to the Cherche of Retherfylde" are lists of persons who have given or bequeathed cattle, the profits of which were to defray the cost of

lights before the altars. They are rough notes on the last few pages of this volume, where also are found the entries concerning "hognell money," and the "ordinance for the keping of Richard Austen's yers mynd." The Rev. F. E. Warren, F.S.A., and the Rev. James Baden Powell have given most kind and valuable help in deciphering the earlier pages of the manuscript.

Primo anno regis Henrici Octavi.

The yere of our lord MCCCCCIX. xxvj die ffebruarii This ys the booke of Rethirfeld chereh ordeyryd by the Consent of the hole parisch there and hugh Sawnders then beyng there parson to the entent that hit shall allwey remayne in the Stoor house of Rethirfeld chireh and never to be take home to the chereh wardens howses ffor by negligence of takyng away byllys and strowys of stuff, Rents, Stokkys and accomptys of Chirchwardens in tymys past The seid chereh hath be put to grett lossys in all the seid premissis. And herin shall first be all the stuffe jewellys and ornaments of the seid chereh

Afterwards shalbe writen the rents of the same chereh

Thride shalbe writen the Stokkys of the Kyne and othere things of the same

And afterward the accompts of the Cherchwardens from yere to yere first begynyng with the Cherchwardens past whos namys folow. Richard Maynard and philype alchorn.

Richard Maynard and John Colyn.

william grantham and John broke.

And to here the forsaide wardens accomptes be deputyd by the hole parisch assent

John Somper. Robert mason. Thomas Ashdown. Thomas Cowper John lokyer. John ffermar. John berlabyn. William maynard of hamsell

remanet in usum..... 4^s 6^d

Feb 26: 1509

TO REMAIN IN THE CHURCH AND NEVER TO BE TAKEN HOME TO THE
CHURCHWARDENS HOUSES

MDIX

MCCCCCIX

The yere of our lord MCCCCCIX

here folowith the Stuff and ornaments of Rethirfeld Chirch.

ffirst iij Chalices complitly gylt with ij patens completely gylt with the iij de paten of siluer parcelly gylt.

Item ij chalices of siluer parcelly gylt with ij patens to the Same

j pix¹ of laten

j canape with a peace of grene silk aboute the pix

ij paxbredds

j crismatory²

¹ A box or case for the consecrated wafer.

² A case containing the vessels that held the holy oil.

j box pro oleo infirmorum.

viiij crewetts of pewter.

iiij sacrying bellys.³

[j box of Reliqs—*struck out*]

j holy water stoppe of bras.

[i basyn of pewter—*struck out*]

iiij hand bellys.

j lantern

[j pax of Siluer—*struck out*]⁴

Item a Cros of laten gilt with a staff of the same.

ii laten candelstikks gilt

j censer of laten gilt.

j Shipp of laten gilt.⁵

ij gret candelstikks of laten.

ij litell candelstikks of laten

[ij candelstikks of Iron—*struck out*]

Item iij masse bokys writen and ij bookys in printe.

j grayle writen

iiij portweys

i legend

j manuall writen and an other printed

j ordinall

j antiphonar in ij parts.

ii processionalis writen and i new in printe

[oon rede quaire with certen masses and thistory of corpus Christi—*struck out*]

[An oylyng box—*struck out*]

An new antiphonar

A new graile printed

And a new legend in printe

Item a sewte of Vestments⁶ j cheseble ij tunicles iij albys with a cope of the same of gold luke⁷ of the gift of Symon Middleton and William Clys

Item an other sewte—j chesible, ii tunicles, iij albys with a cope of sanguine color and gold.

An other cope with grene buds and an orfare of blew with ymagys of gold therein.

j vestment of the gift of Coe.

j vestment of rede

ij copys of rede

j grene vestment with a Red cros without albys.

j white cope

³ A small bell rung at the elevation of the host.

⁴ A small metal, or ivory tablet, inlaid with gold, with the representation of passion.

⁵ A vessel for frankincense in the form of a boat.

⁶ The complete suit of eucharistic robes, albe, amice, stole, maniple and chasuble—“vestment,” always included the chasuble, sometimes simply the chasuble alone.

⁷ Cloth of gold of Lucca, a rich banded material.

j [blake] coope
 ij white vestments [with their apparell—*struck out*]
 j vestment and cope of Crimson Veluett with an albe of the gift of William akent.

Item a white vestment of Sarsenet⁸ with a cros of rede damaske of the gift of Master bullysdon brasier of london.

Item a blak vestment of damask of the gift of the bishopp of london.

[Item a hoole suitt that is to say a Cope with the apparell for prest decon and subdecon—*struck out*]

Item a Corporas Case of Rede tisew with ij Corporas⁹ a pardonyd girdell with iiij Corporas casis with iiij Corporas.

j awter cloth of saten paynyd with rede and grene with flowrs of the gift of John Stapeley and legacy of Nicholase ffoorde

j oold awter cloth of whyte silke very simple
 ij awter clothis stayned for our lady awter¹⁰ [with ij curtens—*struck out*]

Item a stayned cloth for saynt thomas¹¹ awter

Item an awter cloth of dornekks¹² at thigh altar of the gift of hugh Sawnders

Item a Corporas case of pirlled gold of the gift of Richard fitzjames late bishop of London

Item a Corporas case parted with red velvet and cloth of tissue of gift of Master Memson

ij curtens of chaungeable¹³ stuffe of the gift of Nicholas Stapley.

Item of lynyn towells and awlter clothes xxv pieces.

Item v awter clothes of diaper and vj of playne

j pease of cupresse

iiij shetys

xviiij tewellys

vij sirples

j Rochet

v Stayned clothis for the sepulchre¹⁴

j pynnacle of saynt george¹⁵

vij baner clothes good and bad.

j veyle

⁸ Fine silk.

⁹ A fine white linen cloth, on which the sacred elements were consecrated.

¹⁰ The Lady Chapel is on the north side of the chancel. A painting of the Angel of the Annunciation has been uncovered at the side of the east window.

¹¹ St. Thomas' Altar must have stood near the painting of Christ's Appearance to St. Thomas, uncovered in 1893.

¹² A linen interwoven with gold and silver.

¹³ Shot with different colours.

¹⁴ The "sepulchre" was a recess generally near the altar. The "stayned cloths" were cloths stained or painted, the usual staining representing the Resurrection. Where there was no structural recess the sepulchre was made of wood and erected year by year when wanted.

¹⁵ A banner of Saint George.

oon new crosse cloth of the gift of Agnes alchorn.

j cloth for the rode

ij coverletts [with vi awter clothes damask—*struck out*] with ij other tewellys upon the desksys.

[Item iij towellys of diaper—*struck out*]

j coverlet of the gyfte of John smythe

A deske clothe of grene bokram¹⁶

A towell of y^e gyfte of margaret levyt

and a coverlet of yewle and grene

A dyaper¹⁷ clothe of y^e gifte of Alys bochar.

Item a new cope with thole apparell for prest decon and subdecon with iij albys of blew velvett embroidered with flowers of Venece gold of the gift of Richard austen.

Item a new cross with mary & John gilt to which william bury gave x^{li}.

Item an Exemplification of thiudgment given at the Comyn place and the judges seale for discharge of the comon fyne¹⁸ lately axed of the lord burgeveny of the lordshypp of Retherfeld

Item a dede of feoffement for croft lieing at Marke Cros of the gift of laurence austen 2^{da} linea Austen.

Item a new dede of feofement made by William hotly for lands called heghland 2^{da} linea præfati willelmi.

Item ij other oold deds of the same.¹⁹

Item a new sirplice bowgh by John cheseman & John filknisch.

Item ij howselyng towells.

Item a sylver pax of the gyft of Wylliam fowle.

Item a sylver pax gytyd of the gyft of Rychard Awstyn

Item a latyn senser of the gyft of Thomas Astyn

Item a crosse clought of rede sarsenett of the gyfte of margett haywarde

Item a kertcher of the gyfte of Jone allchorne

Item a kertcher for a corporas clought of the gyfte of elysabet farmar

¹⁶ A cotton textile fabric.

¹⁷ A silken fabric held in high esteem.

¹⁸ The following note, in a later hand, is appended to the account, on page 108, of July 2nd, 1644: "The Comen fine is a small fine which the Resiants within the liberty of some leats pay to the Lords of the same, and is otherwise called Head Silver and Cert Money. This fine first was granted to the Lord towards the charge of his purchase of the Court Leet. whereby the Resiants have the Ease to do their Suit within their own Mannors and are not obliged to attend the Sheriff's Turn."

¹⁹ The following is the translation of a deed found in the parish chest. It is evidently one of the "ij other oold deds" relating to Heghland:

"Let all men know by these presents that I John Attehall son and heir of Thomas Attehall lately deceased have appointed as attorney and constituted and put in my place William Falklegh Thomas Fry and John Grantham as my certain and faithful attorneys to deliver to Richard Fowle and William Allchorne full and peaceful Seisin in a certain annual rent viz: in two shillings and three pence from two pieces of land called Heghlandesse to have and to hold the aforesaid annual rent by the Said Richard and William Allchorne and their assignees for ever.

Given at the assumption of the Blessed Mary in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, Signed with my Seal."

These be the parcellis that be graunted to an Antiphonar

ffirst master william Stapeley	xx ^d
Item thomas fermor for bewtrice gooldsmith	xx ^s .
Item the seid thomas fermor received for the seid bewtrice	vj ^s viij ^d .
Item thomas fermor receivid for John Stapell	vj ^s viij ^d
Item thomas fermor receivid of Richard Maynard	vj ^s viii ^d
Item John michell	vj ^s viij ^d
Item Alice Kyngh	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item Thomas a Kent	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item William Bocher	iiij ^s viij ^d
Item Colyns of lewes	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item Thomas Nicoles	vj ^s viij ^d
Item William burgese	xii ^d
Item William Grauntham receivid of B. edwards	xxvj ^s viii ^d
Item hugh Sawnders parson receivid of Robert Mason for John Smyth	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item thomas Ashdown & John lokyer of the legacy of John Stapley	vi ^s viij ^d
Item John Smith owith yete	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Summa.....	vi ^{li} vj ^s .

NOTE.—The sum total does not tally with the amounts here given, but some corrections on this page are indecipherable.

here folowith the yerely rents of Rethirfeld Chirch.

ffirst Margarete hosmer	xi ^d ob
John Goodfeld propter terram vocatam Catts croft	viiij ^d .
John hert for Salter's Croft at Michelmas	vij ^d .
John mone filius laurentii mone propter terram vocatam heyland at Michelmas	ij ^s iiij ^d
Item William Coo propter terram vocatam Sparowland at Mich	xii ^d .
Item Vicarius de Ringmer propter terram vocatam hokes- ford at Mich	iiij ^d .
Item the same vicarie propter terram vocatam hokesford at Mich.	j ^d .
Item Nicolas Stapeley for Wybolett's land and the parke	ij ^d .
Thomas Morley for draper's land at Mich.	ij ^d .
Robertus Mason for Slydincroft at Mich	j ^d .
John hayward for the drake at Mich	j ^d .
Johannes broke for kyngsland and stoone	ij ^d ob
Nicholas Aptot for Bernemedede at Mich	j ^d
William Maynard for pittsfield at Mich.	j ^d . ob
Thomas akent for loggesforth at Mich	j ^d .
Thomas Cowper for Alfrey's land at Mich.	j ^d .
for Caye's Croft at Mich	j ^d .
Will ^{iam} Colyns for lucas & brownyngs land	j ^d . ob
Edward Fermo' for Rokrede	x ^d .
John holmeby for a Croft lying at Markeroffe of the gift of lawrence Austen	xviii ^d .

Thomas Wyld for a Croft lying at Wathill of the gift of Will ^m a Kent	xii ^d .
Summa totalis.....	x ^s iiij ^d . ob.
The Rent of benett's land by yer	xxiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
wherof to the lord's Rent by the yer	v ^s ii ^d .
It ^m for benett's obite ²⁰	iiij ^s iiij ^d .

the first yere 1509 of Kyng Henry viij.

here folowith th accomptes of Churchwardens

first philyp alcorn & Richard maynard owid upon there accompte written by the hande of Nicholas Stapeley the xix and xx yere of kyng henry the VIIth xlix^s xi^d. ob. off which they have paied iiij^s. iiij^d to William Wales & John Colyns and v^s. j^d to John broke and William grauntham as they confesse and so they ow clerely to the parisch xli^s vj^d ob which resteth in the landstott rents and kyne & legacys And they have promised to bring in the seid xli^s vj^d. ob. by Witsontide nexte or ellys there namys that will not pay.

Item Richard Maynard and John Colyns owid uppon their accompte written by Nicholas Stapeley for the xxij yere of Kyng henry the VIJth xvij^s. vij^d. of which they have paied to John broke and William grauntham Chirch wardens after them as grauntham confesseth iiij^s iiij^d. and so they ow clerely to the parisch xv^s iiij^d which resteth in rents stokks and legacys they have promised to bring in the seide xv^s iiij^d by Witsontide next or ellys their namys that will not pay.

Item John Colyns and William Wales be charged with x^s iiij^d ob. for the Chirch rents and for the Stok of keen vj^s. and with the legacys of Walter Saxpace & Dikes vj^s viij^d and ij^s iiij^d receivid for torches and with iiij^s iiij^d receivid of philippe Alcorn and Richard Maynard

Summa of all Charges xxviiij^s viij^d ob.

Whereof they be allowyd for dyverse Reparacions and other necessaryes to the Church belongyng vij^s xj^d. And for Cooe's rent xij^d Summa of Allowance viij^s xj^d. And so they ow clerely xix^s. ix^d ob which they promise to bring in by Witsontide or ells their namys that will not pay.

It. William grauntham and John broke Churchwardens the ij yere oweth clerely to Rethirfeld Chirch xxv^s. which resteth in rents Stokks and legacys which xxv^s they promise to bring in by Witsontide next or their namys that wyll not pay.

Summa of thole Church duty beyng behind v^{li} xix^d.

1514

Mem that Thom̄s farm^{or} and geore Chesman scherschewardyns hathe made ther akount to the paryche the yere and Rayne of kyng harry y^e viijth ye vth yere in debythe to the cherche for iiij yerys behynd. .xxij^d.

²⁰ The obit was the anniversary service for the soul of a deceased person on the day of his death, called also mynd or mene day. "Paid to my Vicar for the Bede roll and for Wylliam Northew ys perpetual obytt or Meneday v^s" (Stratton Register, 1525). We have, later in this Register, "An Ordinance for the keeping of Richard Austen's yer's mynd."

[1515]

Wyllyam farmor & thomas Colyn cherche wardyns the yere and rayne of kyng harry y^e viiith ye vi^{te} yere and the paryshe owythe to Wylliam farmor & to Tho^ms Colyn xiiij^s i^d for schangeyng of the gret bell behynd.

[1517]

Mem. that Tho^ms bochar & Wyll^m Colyn Wardyns of the Cherche of Retherfyld recyvyd & acountyd the viiith yere of Kyng Harry ye viii in debythe to the scherche—vi^s v^d

[1520]

Mem Johannes A down & nycholas Staple cherchwardens of the Cherch of Retherfeld hath made acownt to the parysse in the yere & rayne of kyng harry the viiith the xith yere & owyth to parysshe—xv^s.

[1521]

Mem Johannes A down & nycholas Staple Cherch Wardens off the Cherche off Retherfeld hath made Acownt to the parysch in the yere of the rayn of kyng Harry the viii the xii yere & owyth to them iij^s ij^d.

[1522]

Mem. John Adown & Nycholas Staple Cherche Wardens of the Cherch of Retherfeld hath made Acownt to the paryssche for yere & rayne of kyng harry the viijth the xiiijth yere they have thys cherged & clerred thatte iij yere & oweth to the paryssche ix^s ob.—that they payd tho the new wardens to John maynard & thomas hotheley.

[1523]

Mem. Thomas hotheley and John Maynard chyrche Wardens off the chyrche off Rotherffeld hathe made A clere A compte. And of owr yerys clerely dyscharded that is to say the xiiij yere off the Rayne of owr Soveran lord Kyng henry A bove wryten

[1524]

Mem. that Wyllyam ffowle & Nycholas Burgess Cherche Wardens of the cherche of Rederfeld have made an hole ackownte to the paryshe In the yere of owr lord God mccccxxiiij In the monthe of December the xxvij^{the} day and in the sayd ackownte the fore sayd parysshe owthe to the sayd Wyllyam and Nycholas xvj^s ix^d.

The names of the newe cherche wardens chose by the consente of the paryshe the day above wryttyn George lokear and Wyllyam A downe

[1525]

Mem. that William fowle and Nicoles burgese chirchwardens of Retherfeld have made an hoole accompte to the parish in yere of our lord mcccc and xxv in the xxvij day of May for the charges of the bell and all things accompted and allowed the said William and Nicoles ow to the parish xvj^s viij^d and the parish owed unto them as apperth by their accompte made the xxvij of december last past xvj^s ix and so the said parish ow yete clerely to the forsaid William and Nicoles—j^d.

The names of the new chirkwardens chose by the consent of the parische the day above written George lokyer and William Adown.

[1526]

Thacompte of William Adown and george lokyer chirkwardens the yere of our lord mccccxxvi and the xiiij day of May. ffirst they accompte received from the Rents of lands x^s iiij^d ob. Item for the stok of kyn v^s. Item received of thomas fermar and Richard hosmer for parte of payment of xxxiiij^s iiij^d of alson bernards bequest xiiij^s iiij^d. Item of thomas paice for benett's land for a yere and a half xxxv^s. Item for wast of torches xij^d Item of pyner's gift xij^d.

Summ of receiptts iiij^{li} v^s viij^d ob

Wherof they accompte leid owte to thuse of the chirch as apperid by a bill xxxvij^s And so they ow clerely xxviiij^s ob. And it is respited of x^d for Robert fermors rent.

[The following Memorandum occurs previously on page 6 of the Register and has been struck out :

Anno Christi mccccxxvi

Mem that Richard hosmer oweth to the Chirch for alson

Bernard's bequetht xx^s.
which he promised byfor the comyssary to pay iiij yere next foloweng that is to say at the sonday bifor witsonted next after this day vj^s viij^d and so from yere to yere till albe paied.

Item thomas fermor hath promised to pay at bartholomew

die next for a bolok..... vj^s viij^d

Item thomas morley & William Colyns widow ow iiij^s iiij^d]

[1527]

Thacompt of William Adown and george lokyer chirkwardens the yere of our lord mccccxxvii the ij^{da} day of June the xix yere of kyng henry the eight

Arrerage of the last yere xxviiij^s viii^d ob.

And they accompte Received for Rents this yere x^s iiij^d ob. Item for the stok of kyn v^s. Item of Richard hosmer vj^s viij^d for alson bernards bequest and so remayneth xiiij^s iiij^d to be paied of the same And for a yers Rent of thomas paice of benetts bequest xiiij^s x^d. Item for a [claper] and an oold hers²¹ sold v^s iiij^d. Item for wast of torches ij^s x^d.²²

Summa of all receiptts iiij^{li} xiiij^s ix^d

Whereof they akopte leid out to thuse of the chirch as apperid by a bill xxviiij^s. And so they ow clerely xlv^s ix^d wherof. And it is respited for Robert fermors And paices Rent.

they have leid out as apperith by a bill xxij^s. vi^d and therein is allowed paices Rent

And so they ow clerly xxiiij^s iiij^d

²¹ "Herse." An open framework set up in the church to hold tapers, used at funerals and at the service called Tenebræ.

²² "Wast (waste) of torches." Torches were large tapers of wax. Waste of tapers means that they have been weighed before and after use at a funeral, and the "waste" was deducted and charged for.

And yete it is respited for Robert fermors Rent

Mem. that William and george lokyer have paied to John Cheseman & John fikknesch xxxij^s vi^d and so yete they ow v^s ix^d [Adhuc debet. W. down & georg lokyer have fully paid]

[1528]

Thacompt of John cheseman and John filknesch chirchwardens the yer of our lord mccccxxvij the xxiiij day of may the xxth yer of the Regne of king henry the eight.

And thacompte Received for Rents this yer x^s iiij^d ob Item for A stok of kyn iiij^s Item of Richard hosmer vi^s viij^d for alson bernards bequethet and so remayneth vi^s viij^d to be paied of the same Item thomas fermor far a bullok of the gift of philyp alchorn Scilicete vi^s Item for william maynard millers bequetht xx^d Item of the bequetheth of John bollesden iiij^s iiij^d of the bequethet of Richard wodgate iiij^s iiij^d Item for torch money vi^d²⁸ Item Received of william adown and george lokyer chirchwardens the last yer for part of paics rent the last yer vi^s ii^d Item a yers Rent of thomas paice for benetts bequest xiiij^s x^d

Summa of all receitts lv^s x^d ob

Wherof they accompte leid owt to thuse of the chirch this yer as apperyd by a byll xvij^s ob.

Item for ligthes made with coyces Rent xij^d

Summa leyd owt . . xvij^s ob. And so they ow clerely . . xxxvij^s. x^d and on that they have received of William Adown and george lokyer xvij^s vi^d

And yete is respited for Robert fermor's rent and paices Rente

Mem. that beside this xiiij^s x^d that the Chirchwardens standith charged with ther remayneth viij^s viij^d in paics hands of thother yer befor this and so in thole is in his hands xxiiij^s vi^d which by agrement shuld be bestowed in Reparacions if so moch needeth thereto accompted in Reparacions doon the last yer as apperith by a bill vij^s v^d and so yete remayneth clerely in his handes dew at owr lady day

[xvi^s j^d left bifor this accompte—*struck out.*]

[1529]

Thacompte of John Cheseman and John filknisch chirchwardes the yer of our lord mccccxxix the ix day of may the xxi yer of the reigne of kyng henry the eight

Arrerage As apperith by their accompte the last yer xxxvij^s x^d

And they accompte receved for Rents this yer x^s iiij^d ob. And a stok of kyn iiij^s v^d Item Richard hosmer for full payment of xxxiiij^s iiij^d of Alson bernard vj^s viij^d Item received of William adown and george lokyer xvij^s vi^d

Item for torch money iiij^s iiij^d. Item of Robert fuller iiij^d. Item for a yers Rent of thomas paice xiiij^s. x^d.

Summa of all receites iiij^{li} xvj^s viij^d ob.

Wherfore they accompte leid owt to the chirch use this yer as apperid by a bill xxxix^s viij^d ob.

²⁸ "Torch Money = Wax Money." A collection to defray the cost of the tapers used in the services of the church.

And for iij tapers makyng befor owr lady xij^d

And so they clerely ow lxj^s.

Wherof they be allowed iiij^s iiij^d And so they ow clerely lj^s viij^d

Mem. that thomas paice owith but x^s for which Edward Castlen is suerte to John cheseman and John filknisch chirchwardens

Mem. that benetts land is letten by the yer at xxi^s viij^d of which goth owte to the lord by yer v^s for the quite rent.

1530

The accompte of John Cheseman And John filknesch chirchwardens the yer of our lord mccccxxx the xix day of Junii the xxij yer of Kyng henry the eight

Arrerage as it apperith in their accompte of the last yer lj^s. viii^d. And they accompte received for Rents this yer x^s iiij^d ob. And for the Stoke of v keen v^s. And for a yers rent of thomas paice for thomas benetts land beside lord's Rent and his obite xiii^s ii^d.

Summa of all receitts iiij^{li} v^d.

Wherof they accompte leid owte in Reparacions about the chirch as apperith by a bill xviii^s x^d ob.

And for washyng of the chirch clothes xvi^d

and for colys²⁴ at Easter 1d. And for discharge of the revewike for thomas benetts' land viij^s iiij^d

And for Reparacions doon this yer uppon benetts' house xii^d.

Summa of all things leid out xxix^s vii^d ob

And so they ow l^s ix^d ob.

And it [is] respited for iij yers of Rokrede in thands of Roberte fermor.

[1531]

Thaccompte of John cheseman And John filknesch chirch wardenes the yer of owr lord mccccxxxi the xi day of Junii the xxij yer of the Reigne of Kyng henry the eight

Arrerage as it appereth in their accompte of the last yer l^s ix^d ob.

And they accompte received for rents this yer x^s iiij ob. And for the stok of the kene v^s. And for rente of thomas benetts' lande beside the lords rent and his obite this yer xiiij^s iiij^d

Summa of all Receipts iiij^{li} xix^s vi^d

Wherof thy accompte leid owt in Reparacions about the Chirch as apperith by a byll xxxv^s ij^d

And for waschyng of the chirch for a yer ij^s.

Item Jo. filknisch costs at the archdecon vi^d

And for colys easter day j^d

and for Reparacions doon at benetts house this yer iiij^s iiij^d

And for Coys light xij^d

Summa of all things leyd out xliii^s i^d

And so they clerly ow xxxv^s v^d.

And hit is respited for iiij yers rint for Rokered in Robert fermors hands iiij^s iiij^d

And the same John filknisch and John maynard of hamsell be chosen chirchwardens for the next yer.

²⁴ "Colys." Charcoal for the censers.

[1532]

Thacompte of John barber and John filknisch chirchwardens for pewes and setys made in the chirch the xix day may the yer of our lord mccccxxxii.

first they accompte received clerely of diverse parcells of deuociions granted by diverse persons of the parish as apperith by a bill of the same viii^{li}. xvj^s. vij^d. ob.

Item of hugh Sawnders parson their viii^{li}

And of Robert mason xx^s.

Item of the hognell²⁵ money xlv^s.

Item of John Stapeley for Nicoles Stapley bequeth xxxvj^s. viij^d

Summa totalis received xx^{li}. xviii^s. iij^d. ob.

They accompte leid owte to weston for cariege of a loode of tymber from framfeld x^d.

Item to lenet for tymber and workyng of the said seetes in grot xxi^{li} vj^s viij^d Sum totalleid out xxi^{li} vij^s vj^d

And so is owing to the chirchwardens ix^s ij^d ob. which was paid to them by William hosmer

Thacompte of John Wynd and John filkenisch chirchwardens the yer of our lord thousand v hundred xxxii the xxiiij day of Junii and xxiiij yer of the reigne of kyng henry the eight

Arrerage As it apperith in thacompte of John filkenisch the last yer xxxvi^s v^d.

And they accompte recyved for Rents x^s iij^d ob.

And for the stok of Kyn v^s

And for an oold surplice vi^d

for money fownd in the chirchyard ij^d

And for thold organs x^d.

Summa of all Recits liij^s iij^d ob.

Wherof they accompte leyd out for wasching of the chirch clothes xvi^d

And for the costs of iij men at the bischopps visitacion xvij^d.

And for the costs of iij men at thardecons visitacion ix^d

And for reparacions doon aboute the chirch this yer xvj^s vij^d ob.

Summa of all things leid owt xx^s iij^d ob.

And they clerely ow xxxiii^s

Whereof they be allowed for cayes light xij^d

iiij^s ii^d for v yers for decay of Rokrede

And so they oweth xxvii^s x^d paed to the new chirchwardens.

New chirchwardens John haward and William hosmer thelder and they have received for full payment of William adown xvi^d

[1532—1535]

Thacownte of John hayward and William hosmer theldre from the fest of Saynt Richard the yer of our lord mccccxxxii to the xvij day of aprile the yer of our lord mccccxxxv and the xxvi yer of the reigne of King henry the eight and so for iij yers

And the accompte received for Rents the space of iij yers xxxi^s. j^d. ob.

And the stok of v kyen xv^s

²⁵ See Note 30.

And xvj^d receyved in full payments of William adown and of the arrerage of John wynd and Jo. filkidse xxvij^s x^d.

Item received of diverse persons to the tabernacle²⁶ of the fonte ijij^{li}

Item received of thomas Colyn for oold debet. viij^s.

and so the seid colyns oweth yet ij^s.

Item for wast of torches ij^s vij^d

Item ij oold rynges of silver xii^d

Item bequethid by an oold woman iiiij^d

Item received of hugh parson to the pyettyng of the chirch . . xx^s.

Summ hole received viii^{li} ix^s ij^d ob.

Wherof they accompte leid owte aboute the chirch iiiij^{li} vii^d

Item they acompte leid owt to the tabernacle of the fonte ijij^{li}. vij^s. ij^d.

Summa totalis leid owt vij^{li} vij^s ix^d

Et debet xxj^s v^d. ob. Videlicet, allocatio eis pro decasu redditur de Rockred and Cays' croft ij^s ix^d.

Et clare debet xvij^s viij^d ob.

and of that they be allowed for the arrerage of the parisch to John filknisch for the pewes ix^s ii^d ob.

So they ow clerely ix^s vi^d.

Item received of W. Newman vi^s viij^d.

and of John alchorn iiiij^d

Item of Thomas Asten vi^s viij^d

Item of thomas bocher vi^s vi^d

Item of W. Kent vi^s viii^d

Item of John Catell vi^s viii^d

Item of moder Rowse iiij^s iiiij^d

Item vij^s iiiij^d gaderid by the day.

Item received of the devocion v^s iiiij^d

Summa totalis debit lix^s j^d

diverse persons at was in grate infirmity ij^s iiiij^d

Item vi^d ob. for a glas and mending of a syrplice

And so they ow clerely lvi^s iiiij^d ob.

Mem. that at this accompte cam in John alchorn of maynard's gate and toke in presenc of the parisch a croft lyeing in Wathill for time of his lyve and byndyth him self to discharge the parisch of all charges toward the lord and promised to pay yerely to the chirchwardens of Retherfeld xii^d and he hath paied iiiij^d to the chirchwardens for a fyne.

[A note undated on the last page of the Book]

Mem. that Wyllyam hosmer payd to thomas pelle for castyng of a bell²⁷ And the caryege vij marke and ij^d.

²⁶ Tabernacle of the font. There is a high wooden canopy with closing doors above the font in Rotherfield Church, with an inscription: "Restored and beautified by Henry Earl of Abergavenny, 1816." The panels are richly carved and they bear the date 1533, which corresponds with the date in this account. These panels have been declared to be of Flemish or French work (like the font canopy of Terrington, St. Clement's, Norfolk), but this is questionable. It is curious, however, to notice in the registers of burial and baptism that "French" people were residents in Rotherfield in 1539 and afterwards.

²⁷ The third bell of Rotherfield bears the inscription, "Sanctorum more modo pulso laudes honore." "Johannes Toume me fecit." On this bell there is a large infloriated cross and a medal of Henry VIII. It is evidently the bell above referred to. A notice of the second bell, cast in 1603, occurs later.

Item for hys expens vs iij^d

Item payd for the tabernakyll of the vont iij^s iij^d

Mem. in the hands of W. Mokylwyck for the beriall of Fowle
vi^s viij^d

[1539]

The A cowmte of William davyth and Edward fykenesh The x day
of november the yere and Reyne of ouer soveren Lord Kyng henry
the viijth the xxxth yere Allthyngs A cowntyd and they owe to the
parysche [iij^s iij^d—*struck out*]

In the hands of Rycherd longly iij^s

[1540]

The A cownt made be edward fyltnes and wyllyam davy for ij yere
the viijth day of Juni the xxxith yere of ouer suffrayn lord kyng henri
the viijth

All thyngs A cowntyd and they owe to the paryshe xi^s. j^d.

which they have payd to John staple and thomas hosmer newe
chyrch wardens

[1541]

The Accownt made be John staply and Thomas hosemer the elder
for one yere the xvij daye of Julii the xxxiith yere of oure sofferayne
lorde kyng henry the viijth All things acowntyd they owe to the
parysch ij^s vi^d ob. and have chosyn to be chyrch wardyns John Catt
the Elder and gabryell Alchorne and have receyvyd the sayd some of
ij^s vi^d ob of the old wardyns

[1542]

The Acownt made by John Catt the elder and gabriell Alchorne for
one yere the xxi day of August the xxxii of the reygne of kyng
henry the viij All things acowntyd they ow to the parysch x^s viij^d
and the chose wardens the same gabriell allechorne and George hosmer
the elder

[1544]

The account made by Gabryelle Alchorne and George hosmere the
xxiiij day of Junye in yere xxxv and daye of the reynynge of kynge
henry the viij and allethyngs accomptyd they owe no thyng and ther
were electyde to be wardens thomas alchorne ande Wyllyam Masone

1545

The accomt made be twene Thomas allchorne and wyllyam masson
the laste day of awguste in the xxxvi yere of the rayne of kynge
henry the viij and all thyngs accomptyd they owe to the Churche vi^s x^d.
and new wardens chosen be the parysshe Jhon homby and wyllyam
masson

[1547]

The accompte made be twene wyllyam mason and John homsby the
iij day of July in the xxxviii yere of the rayne of kyng henry the
viijth and allthyngs accomptyd they owe to the church nothing and
new wardens chosyn be the paryshe John maynard and Rychard
maynard

[1547]

Isti gardiani crucem argenteum et alia vasa argentea sine cōsen-
 paro. vendiderunt. H: em̄ erant. [*This note is in another hand.*]

The fyrst yere of the reigne of kyng Edward the fyrst [sixth] the
 parties whose names folow have chosen churchwardens for the behove
 of the paryssh John botcher and Richard marten

The parysshyoners

John maynard the olde church warden

Wyllyam fowle

Nycholas burges

Alisander fermor

Robert fermor

George hosmer

Thomas hosemer

John holmsbye

Wyllyam mason

Wyllyam donghert

Wyllyam smatte

John newman

John asshton

John tomas

John a down

John alchorn

George catte

John staple

Thomas kyrwyn

Nycholas marchant

Wyllyam saer

Thys ys the a cownt made by John butcher and Rychard martyn
 althyngs Recevyd acowntyd and they be dyschargyd and new wardens
 chosyn by the parysh Stevyn chyntyng and John newman

[1553]

Thys ys the accountt made by stevyn chyntyng and John newman
 the xivth day of aprell in the vith yere of our soverayn lord kyng
 Edward the vith allthyngs accomptyd and they be dyschargyd and new
 wardens chosyn by the paryshe Alexander farmar and gorgys mannard

[1555]²⁸

Thys ys the accountt made by alexander farmer and George
 maynard the xxiiijth day of September the second yeere of our
 soverayn lady quene mary and allthyngs recevyd and accounttyd and
 they be dyschargyd and new wardens chosyn by the paryshe Wyllyam
 hoogatt and John allehorn of Adams.

²⁸ It is evident, from the intermittence of the entries, that Rotherfield did not escape the religious excitement of this time. In the Acts of the Privy Council (1554-1556) there is mentioned: "A letter to the Lord Abergavenny that where the parishes of Rotherfield and Frant in the Countie of Sussex (whereof he is Lorde) are out of ordre, his lordship is required not onlye by himself to travaile the best he maye to reduce them to good ordre but also to be assistant to the best of his power to the Commissioners appointed for redress of matters of religion in the said Countie for ordre to be taken therein."

[1558]

The yere of lord god mccccclviij were chosyn nycholas burges and Wylliam donggatt to be churchwardens and they have Recevyd the ornaments of the church

fyrst one challys of sylver	one grayle
the common fyne	ij masse bokes
vj pesys of wrytyng	one pressessyner
one alter cloth of damaske	ij haffe portys
one lent cloth	one crosse
ijj sepulker clothys	
v surplys	
one Rochet	
viiij albys	
xvi alter cloths and tullys ²⁹	
ij curtyns	
one croscloth	
ij baner clothes	
a pyx of laten	
a lampe	

The cherche wardens chossen by the parysh wylliam maynarde of mell John coper. beyng theyr william fowle John bocher conrad farmer John Knyte wylliam adowne

[1563]

Thys ys the Acompt of Wylliam maynard and John paler churchwardens for oone hole yere as from the ffeaste of Allaynts before the date of thys entrye and made the ffryste daye of ffebruarii in the ffourthe yere of the reyne of oure sovereign lady Elizabeth the Quene

Mem. rec. by theyr entrey uppon Acompt iiij^s iiij^d ob. delyvered by these church wardens

Mem. rec. upon theyr Acompt of the rents of the church xii^s. j^d.

Mem. rec. upon theyr Acompt of Merteyn's byll ovasseyed by thassent of the paryssheners xxiii. iii^d. ob.

Mem that the above named wylliam Maynard and John paler have made theyr accompte for the vth year of the reygne of our Soverayne ladye Quene Elizabeth eanded the fyrst daye of ffebruary in anno domini 1562 Appers by ther bylls of Accompts that they have recevyd viij^s viij^d more then they have layed ovte which they have payed to John Burgys and Jesse hosmer who by the consent of the parysse are chosen to be churchwardens and have receavyd the same viij^s viij^d which they have to accompte for.

1564

The Accompte of John Burgys and Jesse hosmer church wardens made ther to the paryshyoners the xxvjth daye of Marche in the yeare of our lorde god mccccclxiiij Appereth that they have receavyd xx^s Wherof they have layed (out) xix^s so there remayneth in ther handes xii^d whych ys delyvered to Rycharde Kent and Thomas vmfry who are chosen chyrchwardens and have receavyd the ornaments of the cherche As ytt Appereth by a byll ther of made.

²⁹ Towels.

[1565]

The Accompte of Rycharde Kent and Thomas vmfrye cherche wardens made ther to the paryshyoners the 7th day of June in anno domini 1565.

Appereth that they have receavyd viⁱⁱ xii^s iij^d ob. and have layed ovte as ytt Appereth by ther bylls vⁱⁱ xv^s i^d so that they owe and are in dett to the paryshe xvij^s ii^d ob which ys to be delyvered to the chvrchwardens who are chosen by the paryshe that ys John burgese and John Stapley thonger

[1566]

The Accompte of John Knyght and John Stapley Chvrchwardens made to the paryshyoners ther the 2^{de} daye of June in Anno domini 1566

Appereth that they have receavyd xxxvij^s. vij^d. And they have layed ovte liij^s. xj^d as ytt appereth by ther byll. So in fyne they have layed ovte xvi^s iij^d whych the paryshe owe to them Allso the paryshe hath chosen other wardens that ys Antony fflowle and Nycholas maynard

1567

The Accompte of Nicholas maynard and John Catt deputye of Anthonye fflowle dyceasid in the tyme of his offyce Churchwardens made to the parysshoners of Retherfyld the vi of June Anno domini 1567

Appereth that All thyngs beinge rekonyd recevid and dyscharged and layd owt and allowed ther is owenge to the Exedokre of Anthonye fflowle to be payed by the paryshe xliij^s And newe churchwardens chosen John Maynard of myll and Rychard Stevenson.

Mem. ther ys delivred to the Churchwardens aforsaid

one challys of sylver
 the recovrye of the comon fyne
 viij peces of wrytynge
 one alter clothe of damaske
 one lentt clothe
 ij sepulchre clothes
 iij surplyces
 v albes
 xvi toweles
 one coverynge
 one banner clothe
 one byble
 one paraphrase
 ij bookes of comon prayer
 A booke of Sermons

The xxvth of decembre A^o 1567

Recevid by us the pre named church wardens of maister harvy for the 40 pairt of the benefise to the use of the poore. x^s.

A^o. 1568

Resevid of necholas burgis for the forty pairte the 29 of decembre 1568 the sume of vij^s vi^d and delyvered presently to govldsmyth wydow for her relefe.

Mem. that Alexander farmer at welche and John burgis a brooke dyde make the hoolle seate or pewe that stands nexte unto the quere on the sowthe side of the church of their owne coste and chaarge and sete ther the 29 day of marche in the yer of lord god Everlastinge 1568.

Mem. that George Catt Thomas Staple and Nycolas Staple dyd make the hole seat or pewe that standeth next unto the seat of Alysander farmer beinge in the south syde of ther owne coste and charge 27 of march Anno domini 1569

1569

The accompte of us John maynard at the mell and Rychard stephen churchwardens maid to the perishecioners of Retherfeld the xi day of Aprell a.o. 1569 as apearethe that ys to say all things paid rekened dyschargid laid owt and alowed ther ys owynge unto the said John maynard beside the 9^s. 9^d in Johnsons hand the sume of xvi^d. And they do chuse new churchwardens to succed their Rowmes Rychard Coo and George hills

Memorandum that the xxv of Marche anno domini 1568 Allexander ffarmer and John Burgis of the brooke did buylde and set up the newe seate next belowe and adioynynge to the Chauncell vi^d. on the south syde of the Chauncell doore at there owne coste and charge for them and their heires to syt yn And by them it is agreed that the one half of the same seate vi^d. from middle therof towarde the Chauncell doore ys and shalbe for the said Allexander and his heyers and the other half therof ys for th said John Burgis and heyers And that eny others vsinge or entringe yn them ys by them to be forbydden

[1571]

Mem. that Rychard Cooe and Edward hills church wardens have geven there accowntt the xxvith of februarii 1571 and have discharged all things savinge the Church Rentt Dewe for two yeres which they promisse to gather uppon

Mem. that William Achorne and George Catt are chosen church wardens and have recevid these goods off the church

Imprimis one silke cloth and iiij albes

Item ij table clothes

Item a covlett and a towell

Item iiij surplusses

Item ij bibles

A paraphrace

iii psalters

A communion booke

One boocke of homiles

the quens Iniunctions

A boocke conserninge rebellion

A regester boocke

the communion cuppe

A common fyne

and certayne wrytings.

1572

Mem. that George Catt and william Alchorne churchwardens have given their accowntt this 22nd of March 1572 and have Discharged all things savinge vi to be gathered out off the seasmentt booke and also the church rentt for one yeare last past which they have promised to gather vpp before midsomer next.

Memorandum that william alchorne and george catt dyd sell vnto hughe harmer one seate for his wyfe for ii^s. vi^d.

Mem. that Robert Rivers and John Ninne alias harker are chosen churchwardens ffor this yeare 1572 and have receved such church goods as are written before the yeare 1571 v^l x^s x^d off money for the church stocke

Mem. that Nicholas Manard, Richard Coe, John Stapeley, William Dongate, Leonard Callis, thomas Lockier, John howman, and John Ninne, Did build and sett upp the newe seatt next belowe and adioyninge to the chauncell viz. on the north side off the chauncell Door at their owne costs and charges for them and their heires to sett in, and that any other usinge or sitting in the same is by them to be forbidden

Mem. that Robert Rivers and John Ninne churchwardens have geven their accoutt this 29th of Marcii and Dischard althings savinge xx^s to be receved off Nycholas fowle i partt of the church rentt for they have payd vj^s iij^d off the sayd rentt

Mem. that William butcher and John Moreley are chosen churchwardens for this yeare 1573 and have received xii^s in money.

[1574]

The A count made by Wyllyam butcher and John morly churwardens the xviiij day of Aprell in the yere of our lord 1574 Allthyngs Recevyd and accountyd and they are dyschargyd and new wardens chosen by the parysh edward fyltnes and thomas staplye and they have resevyd—ii^s.

A clothe for the comunyon table

A towell

The comunyon cuppe

The byble

the paraphrase

the newe booke

the Regyster booke

A coverlett and a towell

one homely booke and a booke of the homelyes conserninge

Rebellyon

[1575]

The Acompte made Edwarde fyltnes and Thomas staple churchwardens the iiijth daye of April in the yere of our lorde god 1575 All things recevyd and accompted and they are dyscharged and new wardens chosen by the paryshe

John Baker of hamssell and Rychard maynard the carpenter and they have recevyd

Memorandum that wheras Anthonye ffowle of the paryshe of Retherffielde deceased gave to the power of the paryshe by his laste will and testament the somme of xx^{li} of the which sayde somme of xx^{li} Arther myddleton gent. his sucessor hath payd unto the paryshe of Retherffielde to the use of the sayde power the somme of xvi^{li} and so ther remayneth as yet the somme of iiij^{li} in the hande of the sayde Arthur myddleton gent. to be bestowed when nede shalbe requyred

In wytnes wherof the churchwardens hath sette ther hande in the presens of dyverse of the paryshe wrytten the xiiijth of Aprill Anno domini 1577 and in the nyntynt h yere of the Rayne of the Quenes maiestye that nowe ys.

His thomas }
Colyers mark } Thomas frye

[1577]

The Accompt made by Thomas Lokyer and Thomas ffrye churchwardens the xiiijth of Aprill Anno domini 1577. All things accomptyd and dyscharged And newe wardens chosen by the consente of the curate and the paryshe christophor hille and John marchant and they have receyved v^s viii^d ob.

Memorandum that Richarde a kent has solde unto John palers wyfe one seate for iij^s iiij^d which seate is in the fronte syde of maystres myddleton

The accompt made by us Chrystover hill and John marchaunt church wardens the vith of Aprill Anno domini 1578 all things accompted and discharged and so ther is due to them the sayde Chrystover and John xlv^s ix^d.

and new wardens chosen by the consent of the curate and the paryshoners Thomas ffarmer of crose and wyllyam farmer of Jirvys broke

[1579]

The Accompte made by us Thomas ffarmer and Wyllyam ffarmer church wardens the xxvjth of Aprile Anno domini 1579 all things accompted and dyscharged and so ther is due to them the sayde Thomas and wyllyam the somme of xxix^s

And newe wardens chosen by the consent of the Curate and the paryssoners

Syde men Thomas hosmer of grene,
John Coe
Adam ffarmer the younger
and Nycholas turner.

A newe seate erected and sett up by us John knyght Thomas ffarmer of crosse John paler and Adame farmer the younger at ther owne cost & charge Ryght agaynst the deske on the south syde

Rychard longley and Thomas Sawyer rec^d. viij^d. church wardens.

An Inventrye of such church goods as was delyvred unto the sayde church wardens.

It. a common fyne
viiij peces of wryttinges
ii table clothes one of sylke and another of carpett

a byble
 ii table clothes
 ij surplusses and one towell
 iiij homelye booke and one booke of M^r harding.
 and a boke of the paraphrases
 one commyunon cupp and a napken

The *stoks of the Kene* that be to the cherche of Retherfylde

John sloman A Kow the pryse	vj ^s viij ^d
Gabryell allchorne A Kow for the Lampe pryse ..	x ^s
the same gabryell A Kow pryse	xii ^s
John staply a Kow pryse	xvj ^s
Clys wydow A Kow	
Allexander Alkyn A Kowe pryse	x ^s
John winde A Kowe pryse	xij ^s
Thomas peryman A Kow pryse	xvi ^s
Richard farmer a Kow pryse	vj ^s viij ^d .
Wylyyam mayson for two Kyne the pryse	xvi ^s
and the farme	xvi ^d
John vyncent A Kowe pryse	xii ^s
Wylyyam mason A Kowe the pryse	vi ^s viij ^d
farme	vi ^d .
Item for Alysowne carpynter for A cowe	x ^s .

Memorandum that John hugett hath agreed to paye for the kene to wylyyam mason and the farme of xxvi^s. vij^d wherof xiiij^s iiij^d att chystemas to be paied vi^s viij^d att our lady day and vi^s viij^d att mychelmas and so to be dyscharged of the stok and farme

Memorandum Thomas ffermor and Rychard hosmer have agreed for their rents to herafter paye x^s a peese videlicet in iiij years the fyrst payment to begyne att mychelmas in the yeare of our lord 1565 that ys iiij^s iiiij^d att mychelmas and so yearly tyll the summe of xx^s be payed

Rec ^d . of Thomas ffermor	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Rec ^d . of Rychard hosmer	iiij ^s iiiij ^d

Mem. the *stokks of the kene* that be to the cherche of retherfyld in hoys hands

ferst John sawyer seenior ij keen pryssse
 Thomas farmer ij ken pryssse
 John mokyllwyrthe a kow pryssse viij^s.
 John lokyar a kow pryssse vi^s viii^d

Wylyyam a downe a kow to kepe the lygthe be forre owr lady of the gyfte of katryn sallycey

Thomas farmer a kow to kepe the lygthe be fore S. katryn

John longley a kow pryssse vij^s that was to discharge John smythe to kepe the lampe in the hey schansyll

John staply a Cow pryssse xvi^s.

Clys wydow a Cow

Thomas peryman a kowe price xvi^s

Gabryell alchorne j cowe

John barber j cowe

Robert farmer j cowe.

*Hognell Money.*⁸⁰

The yere of lord mccccxxviii^o

Hognell money of Retherfeld

first of dewlands ⁸¹	xiiij ^s . x ^d .
marke ⁸² quarter	xij ^s viij ^d
Stone ⁸³ quarter	xxxiiij ^s .
dengate ⁸⁴ quarter	[iiij ^d] v ^s .
maynard's gate, per estimaciones	vj ^s iiij ^d
The yere of oure lord a. mccccxxx ^o hognell money	
first of dewland in thand of Robert fermor and	
philyp bocher	xvii ^s iiij ^d
Stone quarter Nicolas Castelyn	viiij ^s
Dengate quarter W. colyn and John	iiij ^s
Marke quarter	
Maynards gate hayward Ricardus longley gabriel	
alchorn	x ^s viij ^d
Alchorne ⁸⁵ quarter vj ^s viij ^d in thands of Ma ^r burges	

⁸⁰ References to Hognell time are found in the Bolney Parish Registers ("S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 247). The Rev. Joseph Dale says in his note: "Hognel-tym is here so clearly defined as a Christmas occurrence that it can have no relation with Hocktide, which began after Easter. The word hognel is the corrupt form of 'hogmenay,' a term applied to the ancient custom of collecting gifts at Christmas time, from house to house."

But Hognel money at Bolney was "resseved of the Hognel Wardayn at the Annunciation of ower lady," *i.e.*, on March 25th; and the hognel tym is stated, "that ys to say fro crystemas to candelmas," *i.e.*, Feast of the Purification, Feb. 2nd. These collections could not have been for Christmas, but for some later time in the New Year. Then why should they not have been for Hocktide, *i.e.*, the second Tuesday after Easter?

Bishop Stubbs, in his Documents illustrative of English History, quotes Matt. Paris (p. 963): "Post diem Martis quæ Vulgariter Hokedaie appellatur, factum est Parlamentum Londini" (A.D. 1258).

At Bolney the hognell money was devoted to "wax," or candles for the altars. At Rotherfield, in 1532, the money was "for the pewes and setys new made in the church," and amounted to xl^v^s. of the total contribution (£20. 18s. 3d.) The account was made on May 19th, after the hognell money had been collected from the various quarters of the parish by persons deputed thereto. It was the custom in some parts of the country for the women to go forth with ropes and bind those whom they met, freeing them under a small contribution of money. This they did on the Tuesday, as the men had gone forth on the previous day. So in the Registers of St. Lawrence, Reading (1499), "Item received of Hock money gaderyd of women xx^s. Item received of Hok money gaderyd of men iiij^s." (Chambers' "Book of Days.")

May the word "Hock," from which "hognell" is said to be derived, come from the Danish race of the Hocings? "Fin ruled the Frisian race . . . Huæf the Hocings." "Scald's Tale" (Kemble's "Beowulf," Vol. I., p. 22, quoted by Lappenberg, Vol. I., 276). This Huæf, Prince of the Hocings, was a vassal of the Danish King Healfdene; as was also Hengest the Jute.

⁸¹ The Rector of Rotherfield for the time being is Lord of the Manor of Dewlands. A Mr. Dowland is said to have given the present rectory with glebe and manor to the benefice.

⁸² Mark Cross.

⁸³ Stone Mill.

⁸⁴ Danegate, near Saxonbury Hill.

⁸⁵ The Manor of Alchorne.

Note in a later hand.

“Hognell money was a duty given to the Landlord that his tenants and bondmen might solemnize that day on which the English master'd the Danes being the second tuesday after Easter week.”

An ordinance for the keeping of Richard Austen's yers mynd the space of xx yers of which ij yers be past and kepid and xvij yers more be to Com.

ffor the keypyng of them truly to be observed hit According to the will of the said Richard Austen it is ordeyned and divided by hugh Sawnders parson of Retherfeld And John aynscomb of maghfield overseers of the will of Richard Austen and the substance of the parish of Retherfeld that the seid yeres minde shalbe kept yerely for the space of xvij yers the tuysday next after Saynt hillary in Januarii And every of the said xvij yers At michelmas next before Saynt hillary William Vowle his heysr and his assignes shall pay xx^s in lawfull money of England To John catt and thomas hosmer feoffees of Richard austen's land sold for that purpose or to their heyres and assignes to be disposed in forme folowyng the said tuysday next Saynt hillary uppon which day masse of Requiem with dirige goyng bifor shalbe kept in the chirch of Retherfeld And ij prests if it may be conveniently to be at the masse and ech of them to seid sey masse ech of them to receive of the feoffees or their assigns vi^d and iii^d to be offered at ther masses and ij^d to [be] paied for wax Item to the sexton for Burrying and the herse making vii^d. Item to clerk iiij^d and to other ministers beyng at the said diriges and masse x^d And to the forsaid feoffees for their labores xii^d And ij^s in money to be dealed the same day of the yers mynd to poor folkes of the said parish of Retherfeld. And xiiij^s iiiij^d the Residew of the said xx^s to [be] disposed in bred drinke and mete uppon them that com to masse the said day And the parsons for the tyme beyng or their deputies shalbe overseers of all the forsaid distributions.

The last yere of the yere mynd shalbe Ao. Doⁱ. M^o quingentesimo quinquagesimo.

NOTE ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF ROTHERFIELD CHURCH.

BY J. H. ROUND, *Hon. Mem.*

THE history of Rotherfield begins, it is believed, 1,100 years ago, with the grant by "Dux Berhtualdus" to the famous abbey of St. Denis of land at "Ridrefelda (in Pago qui nuncupatur Successa)," together with Hastings and Pevensey, in 795, of which grant there is a confirmation by King Offa, in 790 (*sic*).

The Charters making these grants have been several times printed and were always accounted genuine till my friend Mr. W. H. Stevenson, an unsurpassed authority on old English Charters, examined their texts critically¹ and pronounced them to have been "fabricated in France," beyond question,² from internal evidence. He admitted, however, that though "later French fabrications," they "may relate to real transactions;" for the names of the witnesses to Offa's Charter appear to be genuine enough, while the motive for inventing the whole story is not easy to discover. More than this he cannot say.

It is here that the dedication of the Parish Church to St. Denis comes decisively to our help and has a most important bearing on the genuineness of the story told in these Charters. We may suppose them, then, to have been forged in the eleventh century, when there may have seemed a chance for the monks to recover the lands they once held here. This may have been under Edward the Confessor, or in the days of his successor. The original Charters may have been lost, or too injured for use; possibly their contents had been placed on record at an earlier period.

¹ "English Historical Review," VI., pp. 736, *et sq.*

² *Ibid.*, p. 739.

For us, the interesting point is Mr. Stevenson's comment on the spelling of Rotherfield in these Charters.

"The name of Rotherfield is written *Ridrefelda* in the first four deeds and once in No. I. as *Radrefelda*. The Old English form of this name was *æt Hrydra-felda* ('at the field of oxen')."³

In this case, the River Rother must take its name from the parish, instead of the parish from the river, as would naturally be supposed. It certainly seems in favour of Mr. Stevenson's derivation that there is a (double) Rotherfield in Oxfordshire, near Henley-on-Thames—"Redrefelda" in Domesday—which had no river from which to take its name.⁴ Our Sussex Rotherfield is "Reredfelle" in Domesday and so is its Hundred, but the "d" seems to be somehow misplaced, for Rotherbridge duly appears as "Redrebruge."

Earl Godwine, Harold's father, had owned Rotherfield before the Conquest. The Conqueror gave it to his brother Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux, whose sole possession in the county it was. It is very remarkable that though elsewhere in Domesday Odo appears as still in possession, although he had been in disgrace—indeed in prison—since 1082, yet the king is entered as holding in "dominio Reredfelle de feudo episcopi Baiocensis." One is tempted to find a reason for William's annexation of the manor in the record's significant words: "Parcus est ibi." For a park meant the chase.

We now come to the interesting fact, which I have never seen mentioned, that this great manor, thus annexed by the Crown, was granted by William Rufus to Gilbert, called of Tonbridge, son and heir of Richard Fitz Gilbert, one of the Conqueror's chief companions and founder of the mighty house of Clare. Gilbert was a leading rebel in the early days of the reign, but was attacked by William in his castle of Tunbridge and reduced to submission. He afterwards fought on William's side. Here is the Charter by which Gilbert

³ "It occurs as *æt Hrydera-felda* in the will of Æthelstan Atheling, A.D. 1015, and as *æt Hryderan-felda* in King Alfred's will" (Note by Mr. Stevenson, "E.H.R.," VI., 738).

⁴ I do not know if Mr. Stevenson has ascertained that this is not the place referred to in the two documents he cites.

bestowed Rotherfield Church on the monks of Rochester Cathedral.

“Gilebertus filius Ricardi Radulfo episcopo Cicestrie et Ranulfo vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus Francigenis et Anglis de Sutherei et de Suthsexe salutem. Omnibus vobis notum esse volo me concessisse⁵ et confirmasse voluntate et assensu domini Anselmi Cantuarensis archiepiscopi ecclesie Sancti Andree apostoli de Rouec[estra] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Retherfelde cum capella de Fernet que ad eam pertinet cum terris cum decimis et oblationibus et omnibus appenticiiis suis, et in mea foresta singulis annis unum cervum ad festum Sancti Dionisii in cuius honore ipsa ecclesia fundata est, meo jussu eis tradendum . . . Et isti sunt testes: Anselmus archiepiscopus etc.”⁶

The following Charter purports to be the King's confirmation of the gift; but the text is open to some suspicion, as it is only taken from an *Inspeximus* by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1282:

“Willelmus rex Anglie episcopo de Suthsexia et vicecomiti et ceteris baronibus Francigenis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessesse et confirmasse donum Gilberti de Tonnebregge quod dedit ecclesie Sancti Andree de Rouestre scibicet ecclesiam de Retherfelda et quicquid ad eam pertinet sive in decimis, sive in venacionibus, vel in aliis quibuslibet rebus. Testibus Rogero Bigod et Hamone Vicecomite apud Wyntoniam.”

The gift was further confirmed to the monks by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester,⁷ and by Archbishop Anselm, in 1101 (as “ecclesiam de Retherfelde quam Gilbertus de Tonebregge dedit ecclesie Roffensi”).⁸ The original gift must have been made after Anselm became archbishop (1093) and (if William's Charter is genuine) before the king's death, in 1100. It was again confirmed by Henry II. (not earlier than 1174) as “ecclesiam de Rethrefeld cum capella de Farnet.”⁹ Was this dependent chapel at what is now Frant?

The allusion in the donor's charter to St. Denis as the patron saint is particularly welcome. It is difficult to resist the impression that the first parish church must

⁵ *Rectius*, “concessisse.”

⁶ “Thorpe's Registrum Roffense,” p. 590, from MS., Cott., Dom. A. X., fo. 9. Another charter of his, on the subject, is given from an *Inspeximus* on p. 592.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 442. There is a special confirmation by Anselm in the *Inspeximus* of 1282, but it is very suspicious.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

have been erected when Rotherfield belonged to the monks of his abbey.

It is not strange that the monks of Rochester should have persistently asserted that the donor was an *Earl* Gilbert, for so great has been always the confusion on the members of the house of Clare that their acquisition of an earldom was always erroneously given until I established the facts.¹⁰ It was the first Earl, grandson of his namesake, the donor, who granted this Charter :

“Comes Gilebertus Hereford[ie] omnibus amicis suis et hominibus clericis et laicis tam Francigenis quam Anglis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et firmiter concessisse Alredo filio Hereberti presbiteri Rederesfeldie, ecclesiam Rederesfeldie post decessum patris sui tam bene et libere a me et ab heredibus meis tenendam cum omnibus consuetudinibus et omnibus libertatibus in plano et bosco et universis pascuis in elemosinam quam bene et quam libere pater suus illam tenuit una nocte vel una die ab avo meo et a patre meo et postea a me et per reddendos de eadem ecclesia quoquo anno sancto Andree de Roffa xx sol. quos avus meus exinde dari constituit in elemosina et ad luminare ecclesie. Testibus Hamone (*sic*).”¹¹

I cannot here do justice to a Charter so full of interest. It grants, as will be seen, the reversion of the living, after the death of the parish priest, to his *son* Alred, subject to an annual payment of twenty shillings to Rochester Cathedral, which afterwards became a “*pensio*” of £1. 6s. 8d. I shall hope, on a future occasion, to speak of the phraseology of the Charter. Its probable date is 1140-1150.

Direct evidence here ceases; but disputes about the annual payment and the right of presentation to the living arose in the next century. To them we owe a list of rectors, unrivalled perhaps for a rural parish at so early a date.¹² These begin with a Herbert “*Clerk*,” presented by the monks to Bishop John (1173-1180) and confirmed in possession by his successor Seffrid; then come Giles de Hathfelde, followed by Henry de Reydone, who died “2 kal. Junii,” 1258. Thereupon the bishop and his monks presented John de Chishulle, but Earl

¹⁰ “Geoffrey de Mandeville,” pp. 39-40.

¹¹ Same reference as his grandfather’s Charter.

¹² “Registrum Roffense,” p. 595.

Richard claimed the right of alternate presentation and accordingly presented his son Bogo de Clare, who must have been quite a young man. "Lis mota erat in curia regis de presentatione ejusdem." According to the monks it went against the Earl and their man secured the living. But John de Chishulle was a great man, one of the officials and statesmen who then sprang from the church. He had been made rector of Isleham in 1252; the King had given him Upwell in 1256; and Rotherfield was only one among the good things he secured before becoming Bishop of London, in 1273. Then, at last, he disgorged the living and the Bishop of Rochester (without the monks) presented Bogo de Clare. Like his predecessor, Bogo was, I fear, a pluralist, for I find him as Treasurer of York. The monks of Rochester, in 1276, abandoned the right of presentation to their bishop, reserving to themselves the annual payment of £1. 6s. 8d., which, however, Bogo challenged. But the monks proved their case in the ecclesiastical court. On Bogo dying, Oct. 26, 1294, Thomas de Cobeham was presented to the living; and thenceforth names of early rectors are found in the volumes of our "Collections."

WEST TARRING CHURCH.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

IN order to distinguish the parish in which this church is situated from Tarring Neville, in the east of Sussex, it is called West Tarring or Tarring Peverell, and the first notice we have of the manor occurs in a record which states that before the year 944 it had been granted by King Athelstan to the Church of Canterbury. Its possession by the Archbishop of that diocese is mentioned in Domesday Book, which says, "In Bradforta Hundredo. Ipse Archiepiscopus tenet *Terringes* quod semper fuit in monasterio," and when this work was compiled there were two churches, as stated in it, the first being that of Tarring and the second probably that at Heene. The dedication of the former is to St. Andrew, after whom nearly six hundred of our parish churches are called.¹ If the second edifice be Heene, it was dedicated to the Saxon saint Botolph, who also had churches in his honour in Sussex at Botolphs and Hardham.

Of the churches mentioned in Domesday Book no remains are to be traced and the earliest portion of the present edifice at Tarring dates only from the thirteenth century, an epoch during which church building was peculiarly active in the tract of land lying between the South Downs and the sea, the results of which are still visible in the numerous examples of Early English architecture to be found in the churches of this district, notably in the cruciform edifices at Broadwater, Clymping, Oving

¹ Mr. Gibbon, in an article on the "Dedication of Sussex Churches," quotes the will of John Stammer, the elder, dated 1534, as confirmatory of this dedication, as the testator directs the burial of his body "in the churchyard of S. Andrew, at Tarring" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 110). In Sussex churches are dedicated to St. Andrew at the following places: Alfriston, Beddingham, Chichester, Dean-West (Chichester), Didling, Edburton, Fairlight, Ferring, Ford, Guestling (?), Jevington, Nuthurst, Oving, Steyning, Stoke-West, Tangmere and West Tarring. There were also formerly churches so called at Hastings and Lewes, and a chapel at Pagham. Fletching is dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew.

and Sidlesham, whilst at West Tarring we have a church whose clerestoried nave and aisles are of entirely thirteenth century date.² The late Mr. Freeman wrote of this building that it is "an excellent specimen of the local Early English with its lancet clerestory and high king-post roof."³ Another writer in the volume of the *Ecclesiologist* for 1857 speaks, however, in less favourable terms, considering from the "scrupulously regular" character of the nave and clerestory that Tarring Church had "sat as a model of half the new churches of twelve years back, when First Pointed was in fashion; and we are not ashamed to own that, all mediæval as it may be, it is chargeable, like its imitations, with much primness, and, it may be, with some poverty of conception."⁴

Whilst the body of the church is entirely of thirteenth century date, the chancel with the tower and spire are exclusively of the fifteenth, and as regular in character as the older work. There is also a north porch, a modern representative of a former one, and a south porch forming a vestry, likewise of recent date.

The tower and spire somewhat resemble those at Westbourne, a church also in West Sussex; both are Perpendicular in style, with battlemented towers, having angle stairs-turrets and with the shingled spires rising from within the parapets, the latter feature being a somewhat unusual one in Sussex, though examples occur at Easebourne, Greatham and Rotherfield, which are wooden spires, and at Preston, where there is a stone one. The stairs-turret at Tarring is remarkable for its extreme plainness, being of a square form and continued from ground to parapet without a break, notwithstanding, it combines successfully with the rest of the design, and it would not be possible to find a more graceful outline than the one presented by this tower and its spire. The west doorway is continuously moulded and has a modern window over it, replacing a wooden abomination of the last century; the belfry windows on each face of the

² The churches at Aldingbourne, Appledram, Barnham, Ferring, Rustington, Walberton and Yapton have much interesting thirteenth century work in them.

³ *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XIV., p. 349.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XVIII., p. 339.

tower are of two lights and have the peculiarity of being under square heads on the east and south sides and under pointed arches on the north and west.⁵

The nave and aisles are of five bays and 69 feet long inside, with a width of 54 feet. Each aisle was probably intended to measure half the width of the nave, as in the thirteenth century example at Horsham; here, however, the south aisle is a trifle narrower. The windows are all plain lancets, with the exception of the eastern ones, and there is this peculiarity in the window at the east end of the north wall, that it is placed at the extreme end, so as to throw as much light as possible on the north aisle altar. The eastern windows are modern and that in the north aisle replaces a Perpendicular one of two lights. The north porch covers a good shafted First Pointed doorway with foliage work, but mostly modern. The south entrance is original with an edge roll moulding only, but with a label over it.

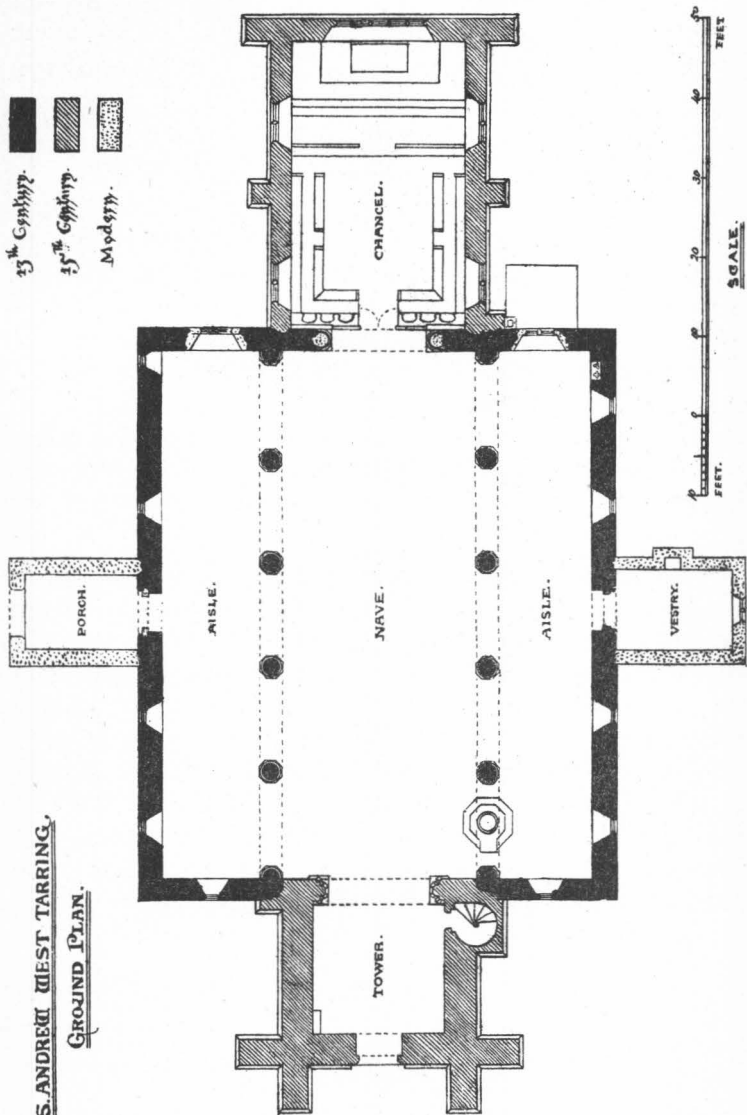
The arcades have simply chamfered arches on lofty circular pillars with round caps and bases, the latter on octagonal sub-bases. The well-proportioned tower arch has half-octagonal shafts and the opening to the chancel has a modern arch. Over the arcades is an unusually lofty clerestory with four lancet windows on either side and much resembling the one at Horsham; it will be noticed that the window openings come over the pillars, which is usually the case in ancient examples, as, for instance, at Battle Parish Church. This is quite opposed to modern practice, which universally places the clerestory windows over the points of the arches.⁶ The nave roof

⁵ Probably on festival days a flag floated from the tower, as in the Churchwarden's Account Book we find that in 1525 the sum of two shillings was expended on a new streamer, and one of blue buckram was amongst the church goods in 1561. Similar records are found in the accounts of other parishes, as in those of St. Mary, Sandwich, Kent, where one shilling is reported as having been spent on a "baner for y^e steepul ayenst our dedication day."

⁶ The late Mr. Street remarked that "The old position allows of much greater splay of the sill" of the windows, and that "Where the windows are over the piers, the lines of the arches lead the eye on by the windows to the roof; whilst in the other case, the curve of the arch leads to nothing, and the windows look like small spots on the wall. In construction too, the last must be the worst plan, as it imposes all the weight of the wall on the pier and none on the arch, which really requires it" (*Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XI., p. 35, n).

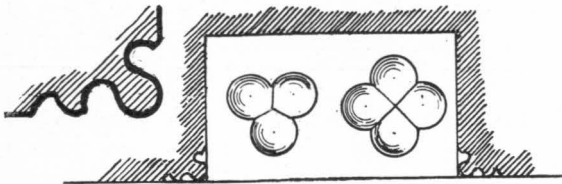
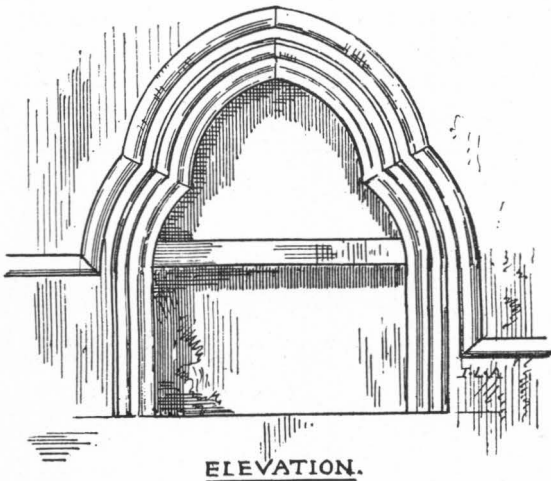
-  23rd Century.
-  15th Century.
-  Modern.

S. ANDREW WEST TARRING.
GROUND PLAN.



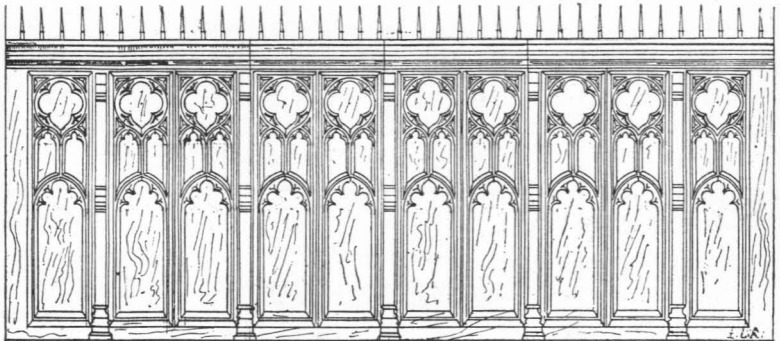
is a king-post one and plastered between the rafters; the aisle roofs are new.

The chancel is 36 feet long by 22 feet broad; it has two windows of two lights each on either side and a five light east window, which, being a good example of Perpendicular, has been engraved in Brandon's "Gothic Architecture," Vol. II., Plate 16, Section I., Perpendicular, and also in Cartwright and Horsfield. It much resembles in character the east windows in the Sussex churches of Alfriston and Poynings, and it may be



remarked here that we often find like instances of similarity in church details, even in edifices somewhat widely apart; thus the sedilia at Preston, Sussex, and Dunsfold, Surrey, have many features and mouldings in common, and at Wellesborough and Westbere, in Kent,

the sedilia are almost identical in every particular. The original gable cross of the chancel remained when Cartwright wrote, and as such crosses are rare, examples still remaining may be cited as existing on the porch at Broadwater and on gables at Winchelsea.⁷ There is a piscina with a single drain, and under a trefoiled head, in the chancel, and in the south aisle is a beautifully moulded Early English one with two drains, one in a trefoiled basin, the other in a quatrefoiled one.⁸ In the churchwarden's accounts, to which reference will be made further on, the usual references are made of payments for "whaching of the Sepulchar," but there are no traces of any permanent structure for this accompaniment of pre-Reformational ritual, such as we find at Hawton, Lincolnshire, and many other places; it was, therefore, probably one of those temporary wooden erections often used instead.



A massive but handsome low wooden screen separates the nave and chancel and is of the same date as the latter; it retains its holy doors and the capping has on it a formidable row of spikes of a decidedly ancient character, whilst there are no indications of any super-

⁷ Engraved in "Colling's Details of Gothic Architecture," plate 38.

⁸ When, as here, the north arcade would not allow of the introduction of a piscina south of the north aisle altar, it was in early work sometimes placed in the east wall, and later on in the respond or pillar attached to the same wall, as at Horsham. Occasionally, in connection with north aisle altars, a drain was made in the floor through a stone, resembling the base of a small column, as at Hunstanton, and Sherringham, in Norfolk.

incumbent screen-work having been destroyed and there are no traces of a rood-loft or of a staircase leading to it; so, mayhap, this is an example of an original low choir screen, such as we see figured in Pugin's work on "Chancel Screens," as occurring at the Church of the Frairi, Venice. The absence of a high screen in no way militates against there having been a rood in its usual position at the entrance to the chancel, as this cross was often carried on a beam separate from the screen, as at West Hoathly, where the mortises remain in which the rood was inserted with its attendant figures of St. Mary and St. John.⁹

Attached to the screen, which rises some height above them, are six stalls facing east. They have miserere seats; those of the two central stalls are carved with faces having long hair and beards, the others bear roses and the elbows have human heads. It seems probable that similar stalling ran along the north and south sides of the choir. Hussey (p. 295) mentions some benches with poppy heads, perhaps those connected with these stalls.¹⁰ Both nave and chancel are now on one level, but the sacarium has been fitted with more steps than it had originally, and so bringing the piscina unduly low down. In 1853 Mr. Warter says, "Many also of the encaustic tiles are still discernible, but for the most part with the decorations worn off."¹¹ None of these remain, but there are old altar rails of the sensible Jacobean pattern, namely, a series of baluster shafts under a carved frieze and rail, which are infinitely preferable to the gew-gaws in so-called Gothic style, too often met with.

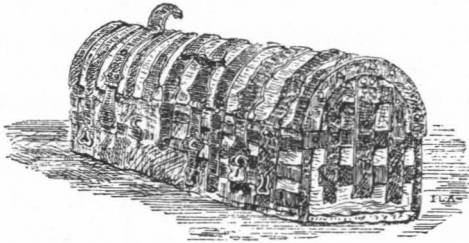
⁹ In the churchwarden's accounts there are several entries concerning the rood at Tarring; thus it is recorded that in the 8th year of Henry VIII. three shillings and ninepence were received for the rood light, that is to say, for the lamp burning before it, and Cartwright informs us that these payments were entered from year to year till 1546. In 1539 three shillings and threepence were received for the "banner cloth of the cross," and in 1552 occurs the item, "laid out for the cross cloth and mending of the same," twenty pence. This cloth was probably the one which covered the image of our Lord during Passion-tide.

¹⁰ In the Rule of St. Augustine the canons were directed not to support themselves on their elbows in their stalls, and that the "brethren should always be careful when they get up or sit down to raise or lower the seats of the stalls gently and noiselessly with the left hand."—See Willis Clarke's "Observances in use at the Augustine Priory of S. Giles and S. Andrew, at Barnwell, Cambridgeshire," pp. 81, 87.

¹¹ "Parochial Fragments," p. 240.

The font is quite recent in date, having replaced a plain octagonal Perpendicular one of no especial interest, and the bowl of which, I am informed, now does duty in Melbourne Cathedral. Hussey remarks that this font "seems to have been originally a sandstone basin, supported by eight shafts round the main stem."

A much-mutilated but fine old iron-bound chest stands in the nave and is similar in character to one at Northfleet, Kent. The drop handles by which this trunk was moved are curious and such chests are of interest, as many have disappeared of late years, as, for instance, from Sidlesham Church.¹²



At the time of Henry VIII. the bells appear to have been recast and the cost of hallowing or blessing them amounted to eighteen shillings, according to the churchwarden's accounts. There are now six bells, one of which bears an inscription informing us that they were again recast by Messrs. Mears, of London, in 1853.

When Cartwright wrote some stained glass remained in the east window of the north aisle, which then, as before stated, had Perpendicular tracery; he mentions some fragments of figures, which were probably in the upper part of the opening. The loss even of these is to be regretted, as we have so little ancient painted glass in our Sussex parish churches. The best I know of is at Battle. Formerly there was a "patchwork window" of rich glass

¹² At Clymping we have one of the earliest examples known of a church chest, being of 13th century date. There are later examples at Horsham and Rustington, and a fine "Flanders Chest" is mentioned in the "Glossary of Architecture" as being at Guestling (Vol. I., p. 99).

in the tower of Ruserper Church, but it disappeared when that edifice was re-built.

The only traces of coloured mural decoration which remain consist of some fan-shaped devices on one of the north arcade columns, but doubtless there were other paintings, as in nearly every Sussex church, and from the churchwarden's book we gather that in the fifteenth year of Henry VIII. a picture of Saint Blaise was bought to adorn this edifice at a cost of sixpence.¹³ From the same account book Cartwright quotes the following, "1572 The lach of the church lytyne gate VI^d," and remarks that it was "the church yard gate from the Saxon *Lichtune*, the enclosure of the dead" ("Rape of Bramber," p. 15, *n*). Cooke, in his "Topography of Sussex" (p. 50), mentions at Chichester "a field called the Bishop's *liten*."

Under date 1282 Archbishop Peckham speaks of a chantry in this church dedicated to Our Lady, and which was probably connected with the altar in the north chapel. Mr. Lower considers it likely that it was "founded by one of the family of Atte Felde, who were very ancient in this and the neighbouring parishes before 1282,"¹⁴ and which is not unlikely, as William Atte Felde and Agnes his wife, in 1313, granted the presentation to the then Rector of Tarring. Cartwright gives a list of the "incumbents" of this chantry from 1324 to 1381, by which it appears that during that period it was held by no less than ten chaplains. Mr. Warter tells us that the only remnant of the existence of this foundation is to be found in a barn and a field, the one called Chantry-barn, the other Chantry-field. After relating that one reason assigned in the act for destroying these establishments

¹³ Barnabe Googe, in his "Popish Kingdome" (p. 38, ed. 1880), write thus:

"Blase drives away the quinsey quight with water sanctifide
From every Christian creature here and every beast beside."

But probably his picture was placed here as the patron of Woolcombers, and it is perhaps worthy of remark that of the three English churches dedicated to this saint one is the not very distant church of St. Mary and St. Blaise, at Boxgrove. The acquisition of new images at Tarring is recorded in the accounts for 1556 in the following quaint manner, "for making Mary and John and Sent Aundero. xxi^s."

¹⁴ "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 197.

was "the founding of schools of learning and providing for the poor," the same writer continues, "But it fared with this parish as with countless others—no school was founded, neither were the poor enriched."¹⁵

The records of the Commission concerning church goods, issued by King Edward VI. in the sixth year of his reign, are still existing for many counties, but unfortunately the returns for Sussex have been lost, but at Tarring there still exists, at the end of the churchwarden's book, a list of the furniture and vestments belonging to the church in 1561, or the third year of Queen Elizabeth. From this inventory we learn that there were two vestments, which usually meant two complete sets of Eucharistic robes; one of these was of white damask, and the other of green silk. There was a red cope of silk and three silken banners. In metal work we find two great brass candlesticks, two small ones and a cross with a foot, which was in all probability the parish cross, which could be removed from the altar and carried in procession on Rogation days, and when the parishioners attended the dedication or other festivals in adjoining parishes.¹⁶ There was also a brass pyx to contain the host, and a leaden chrysmatory to hold the consecrated oils. In all likelihood the articles here mentioned replaced others disposed of before the advent of Queen Mary to the throne.

The plate at present possessed by the church includes several pieces not devoid of interest. The oldest article is a paten of silver inscribed "The Gift of J. S. Rector" and which was contributed by John Strype, M.A., incumbent here from 1711 to 1738. A medium sized chalice, likewise of silver, may be of the same period; it is a perfectly plain cup of rather inelegant design, but there is also a fine pear-shaped silver flagon, with a handsome foliaged handle, and this has the inscription, "The Gift of Jer. Milles Rector 1766." Of this shape were

¹⁵ "Parochial Fragments," p. 238.

¹⁶ Such crosses appear to have been used in France till quite recently and "The Poitiers Rituale," published by the Bishop de Bouillé, in 1829 alludes to this custom as still in use in that diocese. Possibly it even still prevails ("Antiquary," Vol. XXXIII., p. 287).

the flagons introduced in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; such, however, were seldom made so late as "the middle of the seventeenth century, the ordinary tankards having superseded them."¹⁷ The present example is, therefore, an uncommon instance of the retention of the old form of flagon. Finally, another silver paten bears the legend "West Tarring Sussex, the Gift of the Rev. Richard Milles, A.M. Rector 1801." It has the favourite device of the sacred monogram within a rayed glory, as is also the case with the flagon. The more modern plate includes two silver-mounted cruets.

The church was thoroughly restored in 1854 at a cost of £4,000 and under the superintendence of Mr. Peacock, when the west gallery was swept away, and, I am afraid, the monumental ledgers also. Cartwright mentions four of these, all in memory of members of the Negus family, and lying in the chancel, whilst he notes thirteen slabs in the body of the church for members of the Brookbanks, Cooke, Cooper and Whitpaine families.¹⁸ There were also mural monuments for others of the Cooper, Jordan, Mitford and Styles families, and in the porch five memorials for that of Campion. A few notes on the monuments at present in the church and churchyard will be found at the end of this paper.

The benefice is a rectory and from time immemorial was in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury until 1836. It is also a vicarage to which the rector presented from 1313 to 1567, when it passed into the archbishop's hands. Cartwright gives a list of the rectors from 1282, when Robert de Lacy was incumbent, down to 1823, when William Vaux succeeded to the rectorship. From 1845 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were in possession till 1879, when Henry Bailey, D.D., was appointed, and

¹⁷ Rev. T. S. Cooper, on the Church Plate of Surrey, in the "Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society," Vol. XI., p. 110.

¹⁸ The Whitpaines of Hurstpierpoint "were a family of considerable note in the time of Queen Elizabeth; one of them contributed £25 for the defence of the kingdom during the Spanish invasion. A Captain Whitpaine and a Lieutenant Whitpaine are noticed as officers of the trainbands in the time of Charles I." ("S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 78).

was followed by the present rector, William Douglas Springett, D.D.

The list of vicars commences in 1313 with Robert de Durrington, and the vicarage continued to be held separately until the appointment of Dr. Bailey to the rectorship, when the offices of rector and vicar merged into one.

Early in the thirteenth century, previous to the incumbency of Robert de Lacy, Simon de Terring, a great friend of St. Richard of Chichester, held the living, and is described by Bocking as "a man after God's own heart," and "though not affluent he was contented with his one benefice and would never accept any additional dignity."¹⁹ St. Richard in his will bequeathed to him his best palfry and a book on "Virtues;" he, moreover, made him one of his executors.

Martin Williams, instituted rector in 1584-5, also held the rectory of Stanmer, and in 1629 Samuel Bernard, D.D., was collated to the rectory of Tarring. He was also rector of Buxted-cum-Uckfield, and vicar of Croydon, Surrey. He was deprived of all his benefices in 1643, and died 1657. See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVI., pp. 19, 20, 87.

In 1638 William Stanley was presented to the vicarage. He was a staunch Loyalist and paid the penalty of his opinions, being one of the clergy sequestered by the Parliamentary Committee. This took place in 1645, but he regained his living the following year, when the "Committee of Plundered Ministers" ruled that "the said M^r Stanley doe enjoy his Church and Vicarage aforesaid & the proffitts there of accordingly."²⁰ A full account of an action brought by Mr. Stanley to recover tithes will be found in our "Collections."²¹ In 1655 Richard Meggott was placed in the vicarage by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, and in 1657 the same "Protector" introduced a William Pixe to the living. He was silenced in 1662 and is mentioned in Calamy's

¹⁹ "Bocking," p. 283, quo. "S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 178, n.

²⁰ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXX., p. 133.

²¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVII., pp. 154-158.

work, where, however, no particulars are given concerning him, and in 1663 William Megus was duly appointed vicar.

In 1711 John Strype, M.A., succeeded to the rectorship and demands a passing notice here as a learned antiquary, who was the author of many works of acknowledged merit, including several biographies, three folio volumes of "Ecclesiastical Memorials," and four folios of "Annals of the Reformation," besides an enlarged edition of "Stow's London," in two volumes. Born in 1643, he was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards at Cambridge University. He became vicar of Low Leyton, Essex, and rector of Tarring. Besides these appointments he held the lectureship of Hackney, Middlesex, where he died Dec. 11th, 1737.²² His gift of plate to Tarring Church has already been alluded to.

To John Strype succeeded John Salter, M.A., and to him Jeremiah Milles, D.D., who was a nephew of Thomas Milles, Bishop of Waterford. He was born in 1714, and educated at Eton and Queen's College, Oxford. By the interest of Archbishop Potter "he obtained the rectory of St. Edmund the King, London, which he held with the livings of Merstham in Surrey and West Tarring in Sussex."²³ He became dean of Exeter in 1762 and relinquished the living of Tarring in 1779, and he died in 1784. Dr. Milles, like Strype, was a great antiquary, and was one of "the first and modern twenty-one of the Council" of the Society of Antiquaries, as stated in the Charter granted to the society Nov. 2, 1751, the year of its foundation by King George II., who, in the same document, declared himself to be "the Founder and Patron." In 1765 Dr. Milles was elected President of the Society, and he was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote some papers in the "Archæologia" of the former body, and in 1782 published a quarto "On poems said to have been written by Thomas Rowley," and of which there is a copy in the library of the society

²² "Watkin's Biographical Dictionary," p. 973.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 773.

at Burlington House. He was succeeded in 1779 by Richard Milles, M.A., and the gift of plate to this church by these two last mentioned rectors has been already noticed.²⁴

The Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., was vicar here from 1834 till 1878, and was the author of several works, including a volume of "Parochial Fragments" relating to West Tarring, also two volumes of sermons and some separate discourses. He married the eldest daughter of Robert Southey, and edited an edition of that writer's works, "The Doctor" and the "Common Place Book."

During the present century the rectory has been held by the following :

Richard Milles, M.A.	instituted	1779.
William Vaux, M.A.	,,	1823.
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners	,,	1845.
Henry Bailey, D.D.....	,,	1879.
William Douglas Springett, D.D.	,,	1892.

And the vicars have been :

Edward Phillips, M.A.	instituted	1786.
John Nesbit Jordan	,,	1803.
Matthew Irving, B.D.....	,,	1819.
William Vaux, M.A.	,,	1822.
John Wood Warter, B.D.	,,	1834.
Henry Bailey, D.D.....	,,	1878.
William Douglas Springett, D.D.	,,	1892.

In connection with the ecclesiastical history of West Tarring it may be mentioned that St. Thomas of Canterbury is said to have been a frequent visitor here and to

²⁴ Two other antiquaries have been intimately connected with West Tarring, the "illustrious" Seldon, who was a native, and William Hamper, F.S.A., also born here, where his family were long resident. The life of the former and his works are too well known to require an account of them in this paper. Mr. Hamper wrote some "Remarks upon Hour Stones," "Masques performed before Queen Elizabeth," and an exhaustive "Life of Sir William Dugdale," including his Diary and Correspondence. From a paper written by Mr. S. Timmins and read at a meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, January, 1897, we learn that Mr. Hamper contributed many articles to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and was author of "Kenilworth Illustrated," also that he was a musical composer as well as a performer. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1820. (See "Antiquary," Vol. XXXIII., p. 93.) A pedigree of his family is given in "Cartwright's Rape of Bramber" (p. 4), and a member of the family, Edward Hampare, is mentioned in the oft-quoted churchwarden's accounts under date 9th year of Henry VIII. In 1582 a George Hamper married Alice Seldon, aunt to the above-mentioned John Seldon.

have planted a fig tree in the garden of the Archbishop's Lodge, which was known as his tree, and the remains of it are carefully preserved.

It is stated by Cartwright (p. 10) that "the vicar is entitled to mortuaries throughout the whole parish," and this privilege continued during the present century, probably until 1878, when the Rev. Dr. Bailey was instituted to the living, as the Rev. Wood Warter, his predecessor, was accustomed to receive them, and there is much recorded about mortuaries in his "Parochial Fragments" (pp. 62-66). There is considerable obscurity regarding similar payments, which most writers define to be gifts in satisfaction for tithes and oblations unpaid during lifetime. They appear at first to have been voluntary, but from long custom to have become a legal right of the clergy and could be enforced by the ecclesiastical courts. An Act of 21 of Henry VIII., cap. 6, directs that no more than 3s. 4d. should be taken by any spiritual person where the goods of the deceased were under £30 in value, nor above 6s. 8d. when it was below £40, or 10s. when the effects were worth more; and Mr. Warter says that the last sum was "the only mortuary collected" at West Tarring. Nelson, in his "Justice of Peace," published in 1729, says that mortuaries "are not to be taken but where they are accustomed to be paid, nor where the goods of the deceased are under ten marks" (p. 471). Chambers, in his "Cyclopædia" (Vol. II.), published in 1752, says "mortuary is also the fee paid to an incumbent for carrying a corpse out of his parish to be buried in another. A mortuary is not properly and originally due to an incumbent from any but those of his own parish: but by custom, it is to be paid to the parsons of other parishes, as the corpse passes through them."

In the registers of Oving are "receipts for customary mortuaries from 1683 to 1736, from persons who died worth £40 in personal estate." See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV., p. 205.

In connection with ecclesiastical customs it may be noticed that formally the inhabitants of Tarring were

exempted from the obligation of serving on juries, on account of the "suit and service" they owed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This privilege seems to have continued in force during the early part of the present century, but is not now allowed of. The same privilege was enjoyed by the inhabitants of Thorney Island ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 15).

Churchwarden's Account Books of an early date are somewhat rare, but we have in Sussex one at Cowfold dating as far back as 1460; and others at Bolney, Rotherfield and Steyning, of the time of Henry VIII. The Churchwarden's Account Book at Tarring, to which so many references have been made, dates from 1515, and is continued up to 1579, a period during which many important ecclesiastical changes took place and which are indicated by many of the entries. The book itself is composed of several quarto sheets of paper tacked together, and is without any cover. By it we learn that in 1545 and 1549 much of the plate and "jewels" were sold, and a "bybyl," a book of homilies, and one of Erasmus on the New Testament bought. Another Bible was purchased in 1562, and in 1564 a chalice to suit the new ritual. A large number of entries refer to the parish feasts and church ales, whilst in each year's expenditure, until 1540, occurs the item, "Paid for the Frare Clerke, ij^s," a payment the meaning of which has not yet been explained. Many extracts from these interesting accounts will be found in Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," pp. 13-16.

The registers date as far back as 1540, when they commence in two books, one of baptisms, the other of burials, marriages being entered sometimes in one, sometimes in the other. These books end in 1557, and from 1558 to 1600 one large book is employed. The burial book of 1540 has been bound in two leaves of a pre-Reformation service book, apparently about 1450 in date, but now so dilapidated that only a few words can be deciphered here and there. A similar use of the ancient office books was not uncommon, and there is an example at Compton, Surrey, where the Churchwarden's Book,

beginning in 1570, is bound in two leaves of a "Processional," which once belonged to the Abbey of Hyde, near Winchester.²⁵

Besides the above documents there has been preserved the original charter for a market here, granted 26th of Henry VI. It was held on Saturdays, and is mentioned as being a small one in a work published in 1770, and in which it is also stated that two fairs were held here on April 5th and October 2nd "for Pedlars' goods."²⁶ These are now kept on March 25th and October 4th.

The remains of the Manor House of the Archbishops of Canterbury are situated east of the church, and are sufficiently perfect to serve the purposes of a parish school. Part of the buildings is evidently of thirteenth century date, but the greater portion is of the fifteenth.

An excellent specimen of half-timber work exists in a dwelling opposite the George and Dragon Inn, and an old house, formerly at Tarring, is engraved in our "Collections," Vol. XXX., p. 198. Forming a tail-piece to this article is a sketch of an ancient shop, which stood at the corner of the newly-formed Glebe Road; it is of antiquarian interest, though not ecclesiastical, and is given here, as such remains have become very rare, and I only know of one such example now existing in a country village in the south of England—one at Lingfield, Surrey.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the well-known inscription on Seldon's cottage, at Salvington, may be paralleled by a much earlier one at Cleeve Abbey, Somerset, where there is written on the gateway:

"Porta patens esto nulli claudaris honesto."

In the compilation of this paper I have received much valuable information and thoughtful help from the worthy Rector of Tarring, the Rev. Dr. Springett, to whom my best thanks are due.

²⁵ At Fittleworth the parchment cover of a register book was found by Mr. Blaauw to contain a dispensation from Pope Leo X., enabling the Incumbent of Arundel to hold a plurality of benefices.—See "Archæological Journal," Vol. VII., p. 214.

²⁶ "Description of England and Wales," Vol. IX., p. 165 (published in 1770).

ADDENDA.

MONUMENTS.—There are now on the tower walls the following inscriptions :

In a vault Adjacent lye
Intered
Henry Styles, who died the 23rd
of September 1693 æt, 55.
Frances Styles his widow,
Who died y^e 15th of October 1749 æt. 94.
Henry Styles their Son
Who died y^e 9th of January 1724 Æt 34.
Thomas Styles who died an Infant
the 9th of April 1688.
and
Elizabeth Mitford their Daughter
wife of William Mitford Esq.
who died the 4th of June 1729 Aet. 49.
To their memory this was Erected by
Frances Whitbread of Offington, Widow,
the only surviving daughter of the above
Henry & Frances Styles.

To
the memory
of
William Cooper Gent,
who departed this life,
Sept. 13th 1791.
aged 73 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
The Rev. John Nesbit Jordan, A.M.
Rector of Patching & Vicar of this Place,
xv years.

Ob^t. Nov. 11. MDCCCXVIII. Aet LV.

In testimony of regard for his personal qualities, and of the regard
for the exemplary discharge of his duties,
The Inhabitants have erected this tablet.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Markwick,
of West Tarring Farmer,
The Honest Yeoman, the good Parishioner,
The unpretending Christian. The Friend of the Poor.
Beloved when Living,
Lamented when Dead.
Born March XI. MDCCCLXXIX Died May XXX MDCCCXLI.
He was a good man, Acts, c. XI. v. 21.
The memory of the Just is Blessed Prov. c x. v. 7.
Erected by his grateful Nephew
Alfred Markwick.

In the Churchyard is a tomb inscribed :

Here lieth the Bodie of
John Parson the only
Sonne of W^m Parson of
Salvington, who was buried
The Fowerth Day of March, 1633.
Youth was his Age
Virginity his State,
Learning his Love,
Consumption his Fate.

Three tombs of eighteenth century date are for :

George Edmunds d 4. April, 1745.
Mary wife of Edmund Sayers. d. 15 Aug. 1736.
John Sayers, d. 5 March. 1795.

Other high tombs are for members of the following families :

Barker, Burnand, Edmunds (4), Firebrace, Longman, Loud, Markwith, Parker, Sayers, Tribe (3), Warter and Waterman.

Members of the following families are commemorated by head stones :

Akers, Aldridge, Amoor, Annesley, Ansfield, Austin, Ball, Baker, Barker, Bartley (2), Basford, Belchamber, Bellew, Botting, Bowley (2), Briggs, Brooker (William, d. 6 June, 1797), Brudenell (2), Burfield (Mary, d. 11 Feb., 1758), Burt, Burtenshaw (2), Bushby (4), Card, Carter (2), Cawte, Challenger, Chandler, Chipper (10), Collins, Cook, Coombs, Cooper, Cotton (3), Cutler (3), Dalbiac, Duffield, Edmunds (3), Field, Fortescue, Fowler (3), Franks, Fuller (2), Gardner, Gates, Green, Greenfield, Greeson, Grenstead (3), Griller (William, 1777), Goble (3), Hale (Thomas, d. 19 Dec., 1761), Hamper (Jane, 29 Sep., 1712), Haybitter, Hazelgrove (2), Heaver, Hide (2), Hill, Hoad, Hodson, Holcombe (4), Holden (Jane, d. 4 May, 1796, and three other stones), Hollands (2), Howard, Hubbert, Kemp, Kennard, Kent,

Lambeth, Lellyett, Long (Blensel, d. 27 Dec., 1731, and two other stones), Longley, Lords, Loud, Markwick (3), Medhurst, Mercer, Middleton, Mitchell (5), Moore (3), Motts (2), Overington, Overton (3), Paine (2), Parsons (5), Patching, Peachey (3), Peacock, Pelling (4), Penfold, Platt, Poland (3), Pryor, Puttock (John, d. 7 March, 1771), Randall, Rennard, Riddles (3), Roberts, Rogers (Ann, d. 25 March, 1761), Rogers (Susanna, 16 June, 1794), Rushforth, Sanders (4), Sayers (John, 1 April, 1759), Sayers (Jane, 11 April, 1773, and another stone), Scott, Sivyver, Smith, Spencer, Stafford (John, 1788), Stanbridge (3), Standing (2), Steadman (2), Stevens (2), Street (2), Streeter (4), Stringer (2), Suter, Thorpe (2), Tully (Jane, 7 July, 1721), Tully (Ralph, 19 Sep., 1741), Vaughan, Verrall, Vigne, Walls, Weatherstone, Weller (3), Whidby, Whitpaine (2), Widgett, Wilbore, Winton (4), Wisdom, Young.



DURRINGTON CHAPEL.

By W. D. SPRINGETT, D.D.

THE parochial district of Durrington is of a somewhat anomalous character. In civil matters it is an independent parish and has been such since at least the year 1730. This fact is attested by the records of the parish officers, the oldest of which now in existence date back to that year.

In ecclesiastical matters it is a chapelry to the mother parish of West Tarring, with the power of electing its own churchwardens and sidesmen. When this power was first exercised is not known, but that it has been exercised since the year 1623 is proved by the register of baptisms, weddings and burials, the entries in which begin in that year, and are signed by the two wardens and the sidesman of Durrington. Durrington Church or Chapel, as a chapel of ease to West Tarring, appears to be mentioned in Domesday Book, under the name of "Derentune," which is described immediately after the notice of Hene (Heene), another chapelry of Tarring. It is divided into two "holdings," one formerly held by Ulward, of Earl Harold, the other formerly held by Edward, of King Edward; both at the time of making the survey held by Robert, under the powerful lord of Bramber. "Ibi æcclesia" says the record, and it would seem that we have here the oldest extant notice of the existence of Durrington Chapel or Church. There is no evidence to show that a church has ever existed on any site in the parish other than that occupied by the present ruined church, and we therefore conclude that since at least the latter part of the eleventh century the church or chapel has occupied this spot. For some centuries Durrington Chapel was connected with the Priory at Upper Beeding, a part of the great tithe of the land in Durrington having

been conferred upon that establishment at some date before 1150 by one "Robert le Savage." Was this Robert connected with, or identical with, the Robert of Domesday Book? Opinions differ on the subject. Beeding Priory continued to take the tithe until its dissolution, in or about 1463. A great part of the property of the dissolved Priory was acquired by Magdalen College, Oxford, and that College is still the owner of the tithe rent charge which formerly was held by the Priory. The records of Beeding Priory mention among the members of its community a "Capellanus" of Tarring or Durrington. We may be right in inferring that the Priory which held the tithe appointed one of its members to officiate, at least on Sundays, at the "Capella" at Durrington.

We know of no further reference to the services at Durrington, or the person by whom they were performed, until 1613. The Rev. William Tye, who became vicar of West Tarring in that year, undertook to perform certain duties at Durrington Chapel, in return for a certain payment of a modus in lieu of tithe rent charge from those who dwelt near the church. Sir Edward Alford, the well-known Squire of Offington, was chosen as arbitrator, and by his settlement, dated on April 28th, 1617, it was arranged that the payment should be the sum of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum (which is all the stipend still received by the Vicar of Durrington), and that the duties performed by the Vicar of Tarring should be: the reading of the Evening Prayers every Sunday afternoon at one o'clock; the celebration of Holy Communion thrice in the year; preaching at the Vicar's discretion; and the performance of marriages and baptisms when required. There was no need for any agreement as to burials, for Durrington, apparently, has never possessed a burial ground.

Thirty years after this amicable adjustment of church affairs in Durrington, events unhappily occurred which led to the partial demolition of the chapel and its speedy reduction to the ruinous condition in which it has remained ever since.

The Rev. William Stanley, who became vicar of Tarring and Capellanus of Durrington in 1638, was an ardent politician on the Royalist side. At a subsequent period in his life he gave a practical proof of his attachment to the King by serving in His Majesty's forces. Some of Stanley's parishioners were equally ardent Republicans, and when the party spirit which had long been smouldering burst into the flame of civil war in West Sussex in 1643, excesses were committed here as in other parts of the country.

Among these excesses we must reckon the partial demolition of the chapel at Durrington, possibly by some of those who most strongly disliked the vicar who had officiated there. We cannot say for certain in what year the chapel was demolished. In 1652 Stanley prosecuted the tithe-payers of Durrington for non-payment of his annual dues. Their reply was that he had ceased to officiate at the chapel, to which he rejoined that he had constantly performed all such duties "till the Book of Common Prayer was taken way, and the said chapel was demolished." As the Book of Common Prayer was "taken away" in January, 1645, the demolition must have taken place not very long after that, perhaps in 1648, in which year Stanley admitted that he had ceased to officiate at Durrington.¹

Local tradition asserts that the chapel continued to be used for weddings, baptisms and occasionally for services for nearly a century later; and perhaps this assertion is borne out by the fact that up to 1752 the register of baptisms and marriages at Durrington are in books separate from those of Tarring. But without doubt at Durrington, as elsewhere, the partial demolition of a building is rapidly helped on by the forces of Nature and the destructive tendencies of the juvenile male population; and for at least the last 150 years the chapel has been in ruins. Sufficient of its walls, however, remain for us to realise, without any difficulty, what it was like

¹ Further particulars of the evidence in the law suit between Stanley and his parishioners appeared in Vol. XXXVIII. of this Society's "Collections," pp. 154-160.

at the time of "demolition." The present remains are, probably, of thirteenth century date, but they do not afford any clue as to the precise period of the erection of the church as we see it at present. It consisted of a nave and chancel, the former measuring 56-ft. in length and 29 in breadth, and the latter 23-ft. in length by 19 in breadth. It was built of local stone, chalk and flints, and probably roofed with Horsham "tiles," presenting, in its general appearance, the characteristics of many of the smaller churches, which still survive in the Southdowns and west coast plain of Sussex. The windows were high, rather narrow and widely splayed within, and there were apparently doorways on both the north and south sides of the nave, and a porch on the south side. A considerable part of the north and west walls of the nave, and parts of the east and south walls of the chancel still remain, and architects have asserted that it would be perfectly possible to restore the building without taking down any part of the ruined walls. It has been stated that there was an aisle on the north side of the nave. It must have been on a very small scale as to height and breadth, if it existed at all, which is extremely doubtful. A stone used in the construction of one of the windows is curiously hollowed out in the centre. Why, having been thus treated, it should have been placed in its present position, it is not easy to conjecture.

In the year 1890 the Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D., rector of West Tarring, erected a small Mission Room, adjoining the east wall of the chapel, and here services are held every Sunday afternoon, according to the ancient compact, no longer at one o'clock, but at the more convenient hour (from a present day point of view) of half-past three. For some time past the present Rector has been appealing for sufficient funds to restore the ancient chapel, at the same time adding a south aisle both to nave and chancel, so as to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population of the immediate neighbourhood.

The Communion plate consists of an ancient chalice and a modern paten. The latter was presented by a parishioner in 1892, in which year the celebration of the

Holy Communion was revived after a lapse of a very long interval. It seems probable that it had not been administered since the demolition of the chapel. The



chalice then in use had been preserved among the parish records and registers; the paten had disappeared and no trace of its whereabouts has been discovered. There is no evidence as to the date when the old chalice was made or presented. The accompanying sketch shows its character. It is very small in its dimensions, the height from the top of the bowl to the base of the stem being only $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

and the rim of the bowl only nine inches round. There is no inscription on it and the only marks it bears are the hall marks of a leopard's head crowned, a lion passant-gardant and the letter "C," a fourth is obliterated. They are outside the bowl, just below the rim. It is said to have been in use for some time in the church, but it does not appear to be of pre-Reformation date. In shape and size it resembles some which we have seen which are known to have been made during the reign of Elizabeth.

The church registers begin in the year 1623, and are in books of very small size, separate from those of Tarring, down to the year 1752. The second volume begins in 1728. The entries are attested from time to time by two wardens and a sidesman. The wardens are sometimes described as churchwardens and sometimes as chapelwardens. The earliest attestation is in 1625 by Richard Kente and Henry Edwards, churchwardens; and John Pollard, sidesman. The overseers' accounts begin in the year 1730. They are interesting, as furnishing details which illustrate the working of the old poor law system. There are numerous statements of evidence as to the birthplace and abode of persons seeking relief, proving how careful each parish was not to relieve any one person

who could not be shown strictly to belong to it. The bills sent in by the parish doctor are curious, as showing how very efficacious the bleeding of patients was considered a century and a half ago. The medical man seems to have performed the operation very frequently for the parish paupers.

The name of the parish has been spelt in several ways, but the local pronunciation of the name seems hardly to have altered at all since the days of the Conqueror. The "u" and "o" are very short and the "g" is not sounded, so that "Derentun" will still represent the name of his abode in the dialect of the genuine Durringtonian. This bears out the theory of Chancellor Parish that the spelling of Domesday place-names is phonetic, expressing as nearly as possible the pronunciation of the natives of the villages ("Domesday, Sussex; Introduction," p. 11).

Until within the last two years Durrington still remained a retired country parish, with a population of less than 200 souls. But the scene has changed, a great part of the land has been bought for building purposes; houses are being erected, market gardens, brickyards and glass-houses are springing up in all directions, and the time cannot be far off when the rural character of the place will have disappeared.

THE MANOR OF CUCKFIELD

FROM THE

FOURTEENTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

BY THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER, VICAR OF CUCKFIELD.

CUCKFIELD was one of the manors entailed¹ by John, the last Earl of Warrenne, in 1346, on his nephew, Richard Fitzalan, 13th Earl of Arundel, the son of his sister Alice.² It formed part of the possessions of three Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel and Surrey, of whom my notice will be brief, because their lives are fully related in Canon Tierney's exhaustive "History of the Castle and Town of Arundel," and because, busied as they were in the foreign wars and domestic revolutions of their time, they gave little thought, if any, to Cuckfield and its Manor.

1. RICHARD, one of the most distinguished ministers, generals, and the admiral of Edward III., married (1) in 1330, Isabel, daughter of Edward II.'s favourite, De Spencer;³ he procured a divorce from her in order that he might marry, (2) in 1345, Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. After the victory of Crecy, while he was besieging Calais in 1347, he heard of the death of his uncle John, and of his own accession to the earldom of Surrey and the Warrenne estates in Sussex and Wales. In 1366 he settled⁴ this property on himself and his wife for their lives, with remainder to his sons and then to his daughters. He died at Arundel and was buried in the Chapter house at Lewes, January, 1376.⁵

2. His son RICHARD, 14th Earl, married, at the age of 13, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of

¹ Rot. Pat., 20 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 5; "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 23.

² She had married, in 1305, Edmund Fitzalan, her grandfather's ward.

³ Tierney's "Arundel," pp. 226, 233.

⁴ Concord, Final, Pasch., 40 Edw. III.; Tierney's "Arundel," p. 236.

⁵ His will, dated December, 1375, is given in Nicholls' "Testamenta Vetusta," p. 94.

Northampton,⁶ and secondly, Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. By his first wife he had three sons (of whom Thomas alone survived him) and four daughters who, eventually, under their grandfather's entail became co-heiresses and ladies of the Manor of Cuckfield. Having been practically master of the young king and of the kingdom for ten years, he was treacherously arrested, and, after a form of trial, hurried to execution on Tower Hill, and buried in the Church of the Austin Friars.⁷ His son-in-law, Thomas Mowbray, superintended his execution⁸ and obtained a grant of the Sussex estates, which, however, he only enjoyed for a year, as

3. THOMAS, who fled to Cologne from the enmity of Richard II., returned in 1399 to join the invasion which speedily resulted in the King's dethronement; although he was only 18, Richard was committed to his custody at the Tower and at Pontefract. The day after the Coronation of Henry IV. Parliament restored to him (while yet a minor) all his father's honours and possessions. He went on the Agincourt expedition with Henry V., but was taken ill at Harfleur and had to return to Arundel, where he died on his 34th birthday and was buried before the high altar.⁹ In the Subsidy Roll of 13 Henry IV. (1411) Cuckfield is set down as one of his Manors.¹⁰

It was in 1415, on the death of Thomas Fitzalan, 15th Earl of Arundel; that the manor and estate of Cuckfield

⁶ Not Eleanor Plantagenet, as erroneously stated in "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 200.

⁷ "S.A.C.," II., 21; XL., 201.

⁸ Froissart (Book IV., ch. 92) says that "he bandaged his eyes" on the scaffold. In his will Richard leaves to his "very dear wife" the suit of hangings made of blue tapestry and ornamented with the arms of himself and his three sons-in-law, "the Earl Marshall, the Lord Charleton, and Monsieur William Beauchamp;" to his "very dear daughter of Charleton a gold tablet with the representation of our Lady's incarnation," and his bed of red silk at Ryegate; to his daughter Elizabeth a "nouche" adorned with lions given him by his dear son her husband, and his bed of arras; to his daughter Margaret his blue bed and an annuity of 100 marks "till she be reasonably married;" to the Priory of Lewes 400 marks "in aid & increase of the song-money of the monks, & in amendment of their eating & drinking on the anniversaries" of his father, mother and wife.

⁹ Inq. p.m., 22 Oct., 3 Henry V.

¹⁰ "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 131.

PEDIGREE OF THE WARRENNES, FITZALANS, HOWARDS, STANLEYS, NEVILLS, &c.,

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF CUCKFIELD.



were divided among his four sisters as co-heiresses,¹¹ and a "partition" a few years after was made and enrolled in the Court of Chancery. Of the sisters, Alice, Lady Charleton, afterwards Lady Powis, had no children, and Margaret, Lady Lenthall,¹² no grandchildren; in a short time, therefore, Cuckfield passed into the hands of the descendants of the two elder sisters, Elizabeth and Joan.

ELIZABETH Fitzalan, by her second husband, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had a son, John Mowbray (restored in 1425 to the dukedom of Norfolk), and two daughters—(1) *Isabel*, who married James, Lord Berkeley, and left two sons, William, Lord Berkeley, who died without issue in 1491, and Maurice, who was disinherited for having married beneath him,¹³ and (2) *Margaret*, who married Sir Robert Howard, of Norfolk.

John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had a son, John, and a grandson, John, who, as one of the co-heirs of the Warrenes, was created in his father's lifetime (1451) Earl of Warrene and Surrey; his only child, Anne Mowbray, was married, Jan., 1478, when five years old, to Richard, Duke of York, then of the ripe age of six—one of the boy princes murdered in the Tower six years afterwards; the poor little bride died about the same time, "by which means the inheritance of this great house resorted to the families of Berkeley and Howard."¹⁴

¹¹ See Harl. MS., 1364, f. 120, "Armes given by Ch. Baker, 1550," and Harl. MS., 1160, f. 63, "An Heraldical Book, compiled by Mr. Glover, Somerset Herald, 1596"; "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., pp. 8, 12. I have made considerable use of a MS. preserved at Knepp Castle, and kindly lent me by Sir C. R. Burrell, Bart. It is endorsed, "The Lords of Lewes Castle, and Lordship, with their Pedigrees, and how their rights are derived from the Norman Conquest to the 16th century, extracted from 'Dugdale's Baronage.'" The MS. is illustrated by beautifully drawn coats of arms and is annotated in the clear handwriting of Sir W. Burrell. It is remarkable that in it no mention is made of the Stanley's share of this manor. I refer to it as the *Knepp MS.*

¹² Margaret, wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall, Master of the Wardrobe to Henry IV., had one son, Edmund, who married, but died without issue in 1448, when his share of our manor, &c., was divided among his cousins. See Inq. p.m. of Thomas, Earl of Derby, 14th Henry VIII., preserved in the Record Office, "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 12.

¹³ There is no mention of Sussex property in his Inq. p.m. 27th of Henry VII., "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 9.

¹⁴ Knepp MS., "S.A.C.," Vol. VIII., p. 101; Vol. XXXV., p. 9. "Baker's Northamptonshire," Vol. I., p. 588.

Elizabeth Fitzalan, by her third husband, Sir Robert Goushill, had another daughter, *Joan*, born in 1402, who married Sir Thomas (created Lord) Stanley, in 1456.

JOAN Fitzalan married William Beauchamp, 4th son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick,¹⁵ and had a son, Richard, Earl of Worcester, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord de Spencer.¹⁶ They had an only child, *Elizabeth*, who became the wife of Edward Nevill, fourth son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, created Lord Bergavenny in 1450.

By the end of the fifteenth century the Lordship of Lewes and the Manor of Cuckfield was shared between the descendants of Margaret Howard, Joan Stanley and Elizabeth Nevill; and these three ladies introduced into Sussex three of the most illustrious families in England. No manor in the country was held by lords who bore names of greater fame and honour.

Now to trace the story of the three shares or "moyetyes."

The Howard Moiety.

Sir Robert and Margaret Howard¹⁷ had a son John, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal in 1483, who the next year led the archers of the vanguard of Richard III.'s army at Bosworth Field, and fell in the battle.¹⁸ His only son Thomas, created Earl of Surrey (the old title of the Warrenes), after suffering loss and imprisonment at the hands of the victorious Henry

¹⁵ Thomas, Earl of Warwick, one of the heroes of Crecy and Poitiers, died at Calais in 1370, and was buried in the church he had founded at Warwick. His magnificent tomb is engraved in "Blome's Monumental Remains."

¹⁶ Isabel de Spencer married two cousins, each a Richard Beauchamp. By her second marriage with Richard, Earl of Warwick (for which she obtained a special dispensation from the Pope), she was the mother of Anne, who married Richard "the King maker."

¹⁷ The Howards were descended from the Herewards of East Anglia, and the name was spelt in the fifteenth century, Hawarde (see "Warkworth's Chronicle," Camden Society, p. 1). The traditional pronunciation of Hayward's Heath is Heward's Horth ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 170).

¹⁸ "Polydore Virgil," p. 222.

"Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

—*King Richard III.*, Act v., Scene 3.

VII.¹⁹ was restored to his estates and the Earldom of Surrey in 1489, and having won the battle of Flodden Field in 1513 was created second Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal. His son Thomas, third Duke, one of those who fell under the displeasure of Henry VIII.,²⁰ was condemned to the block, but was saved by the opportune death of the King²¹ only a few hours before the time appointed for his execution. Unhappily Henry did not die soon enough to save the life of the Duke's famous son, Henry, Earl of Surrey, the father of modern English poetry, who was beheaded in 1547. His son Thomas succeeded his grandfather in 1554 as fourth Duke of Norfolk; being convicted of conspiring in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (for whose hand he was a suitor), he was executed in 1572 at the early age of 36.²² He had married the daughter and heiress of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who brought the Castle, &c., of Arundel to the Howards. Their only son Philip, born July, 1557,²³ Earl of Arundel, by right of his mother, was a devout and sincerely religious man, and one of those who were cruelly persecuted in Elizabeth's days for their adherence to their old faith. He was fined £10,000 and imprisoned for life. He died in the Tower, not without suspicion of foul play, in 1595.²⁴ Under the pressure of exorbitant fines he had to realise his Cuckfield property,

¹⁹ A petition of his presented to the King, in Parliament, 1511, asking for his share in the Manors to be given back to him, is given by Major Attree, in his paper on the "Manor of Middleton" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 18), from Feet of Fines Trin., 19 Hen. VII.

²⁰ The ostensible charge against father and son was the quartering the martlets of Edward the Confessor on their coat of arms.

²¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVI., p. 241.

²² I should not like to say anything in disparagement of a Lord of the Manor of Cuckfield, but if we may credit Mr. Froude, he was a miserable coward. It is curious that another Lord of our Manor presided at his trial ("Camden's Elizabeth," Book III.).

²³ Harl. MS., 897, f. 79. The King (Philip) and the Lord Chancellor were his godfathers ("Machyn's Diary," p. 41). His mother died at Philip's birth, at the age of 17. Canon Tierney ("History," p. 357, &c.) quotes from a MS., "Life of Philip Howard," in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk, edited and published by the late Duke in 1857.

²⁴ On the wall of the Beauchamp Tower are still to be seen two inscriptions carved by his hands—one dated June 22, 1587: "Quanto plus afflictionis pro Christo in hoc seculo, tanto plus gloriæ cum Christo in futuro. Arundell." (See "Archæologia," Vol. XIII., p. 70.)

and on 14th of May, 25th of Elizabeth (1585), while he was still at liberty, he sold to Walter Covert, of Slaugham,²⁵ his fourth part of this Manor, and also "one-fourth part of the Court Garden, reputed parcel of the demesnes of the said Manor, with other lands for £500."²⁶ It is stated in the Inq. p.m., taken at Shoreham 2 Aug., 8 Car. (1634), that Sir Walter Covert died "seised of one-fourth of the Manor of Cuckfield, which he bought of Philip, Earl of Arundel." The changes in the possession of this moiety of the Manor are illustrated by the Inq. p.m. of Stephen Borde,²⁷ who in 1567 held Lullinges, &c., of the Earl of Arundel and others, of their Manor of Cuckfield, and the Inq. p.m. of Henry Bowyer²⁸ in 1589, wherein certain lands in Cuckfield are held "as to a fourth from Walter Covert, Esq^{re} now of the estate and interest of the Duke of Norfolk in the Manor of Cuckfield." This share descended to Sir John Covert,²⁹ M.P. for Horsham in the Parliament of 1661, and at his death (1679) to his only child and heiress, Ann, wife of Sir James Morton, M.P. for Steyning in "the Convention Parliament" of 1688. He died in 1696, and was buried at Slaugham.³⁰ They had two sons, John Covert, born in 1674, and James in 1676,³¹ of whom the younger lived to be married. Two years after his death, in 1727, his widow married Charles Goodwyn, of Worth. The Court Rolls of the Manor of Cuckfield, now in the charge of the present steward,³² begin with the year 1728, at which date

²⁵ Walter Covert, of Maidstone, son of John Covert, of Leeds Castle, and great grandson of John Covert, of Slaugham ("S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 159; "Berry's Genealogies," p. 322).

²⁶ Burrell MS., 5683, p. 192.

²⁷ 10th Eliz., No. 8, Record Office.

²⁸ 32nd Eliz., No. 60, Record Office.

²⁹ Burrell MS., 5683, p. 100, quotes an Indenture made 16 Car. II., June 20, "between Diana Baynham, widow, daughter of Thos. Covert Esq^{re} & Sir John Covert, whereby are conveyed to Sir John Covert all that the 4th part of the Manor of Cuckfield with all the lands thereunto belonging."

³⁰ Slaugham Register mutilated . . . "K^t & Baronet, Lord of the Mannour of Slaugham died upon y^e eleventh of March, & was buried on the 20th."

³¹ Slaugham Register, "1674. John Covert sonne of Sr James Morton, & Lady Anne his wife was xtned upon the 12th of May." "1676. James son of Sr James Morton by his wife Lady Anne Morton was xtned upon the 15th of June."

³² I am greatly indebted to the kindness of C. W. Sergison, Esq., and his steward, F. Fearon, Esq., for permission to inspect these Court Rolls.

William, Lord Abergavenny, had one moiety and Mercy Morton and Charles Sergison the other. In 1733 the Rolls say that "Charles Sergison held of the Lord Abergavenny one moiety, and of Mercy Goodwyn widow, one fourth part." At the Court of October, 1734, the lords are said to be "William Lord Abergavenny, Lord of one half part of the Mannor, Thomas Sergison, Esq., and Mercy Goodwyn, Lord and Lady of the other half thereof," and at the Court of October, 1737, "William Lord Abergavenny, Lord of one half part and Thomas Sergison, Lord of the other half part," for the last representative of the Mortons and Coverts had sold their fourth part of the Manor of Cuckfield to Thomas Sergison, who had already inherited another fourth part from his great uncle, Charles Sergison, M.P. for Shoreham.

The Stanley Moiety.

Joan, daughter of Elizabeth Fitzalan, by Sir Robert Goushill,³³ married Sir Thomas Stanley, Controller of the Household to Henry VI., created Lord Stanley in 1456. Their son, Thomas, created Earl of Derby in 1485 and Great Constable of England, married (1st) Eleanor Nevill, sister of Warwick, "the King maker;" and (2nd) "the Lady Margaret," widow of Edmund Tudor and mother of Henry VII. He won the battle of Bosworth Field for his stepson, taking the opposite side to another of our lords, the Duke of Norfolk; he is said to have placed the King's crown on Henry's head and thus brought to an end the War of the Roses.

Although the great mass of the nation took little interest in this war, we may be sure that the people of Cuckfield, watching with some anxiety the varying fortunes of a struggle in which their lords held conspicuous positions on different sides, hailed its termination with delight. We know that the feeling of London and other commercial centres was in favour of the Yorkists, and it is pretty certain that Sussex, as a manufacturing district, was in heart also on the side of the White Rose.

³³ "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 202; Vol. XXXV., pp. 9, 18.

But the agricultural and trading classes stood aloof from the struggle and left it to those who began and carried it on—the great lords and their retainers. The result was that the middle classes grew strong and rich, while the Barons were ruining and destroying each other. The effect of this on the history of Cuckfield we shall see presently.³⁴

From the petition of Thomas, Earl of Surrey (afterwards Duke of Norfolk), in 1511, it appears that “John, last Duke of Norfolk, and Thomas, late [1st] Earl of Derby, received for their share the moiety of the Barony of Lewes, and lands in Sussex.”

George, the son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby and Eleanor Nevill, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Lord Strange, and became himself Lord Strange after the fashion of those days. He died in 1497,³⁵ when his son Thomas succeeded as 2nd Earl. He married Anne, daughter of Lord Hastings,³⁶ and died in 1522. She survived her husband many years, so that in 1547 the Lords of our Manor are said to be Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Anne, Countess of Derby, and Henry, Lord Abergavenny. The Inqs. p.m. of this 2nd Earl³⁷ are preserved in the Record Office. That for Sussex is unfortunately much injured and the left side torn off; it has, however, been carefully and skilfully mounted on parchment. It was taken at Crawley, 24 Oct., 14 Henry VIII. The jurors³⁸ say that Thomas, Earl of Derby, son of George Stanley, Lord de Strange, died³⁹ on 24 May, 13 Henry VIII., and was seised of the eighth part of the

³⁴ Feet of Fines Trin., 19 Henry VII. (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XXXV., p. 18).

³⁵ Seven years before his father. He died at Derby House (built by his grandfather, exchanged for lands in Lancashire by his grandson, given by Mary to the Heralds, and now the “College of Arms”) and was buried at St. James’, Garlick—Hythe.—“Weaver’s Monuments.”

³⁶ “Machyn’s Diary” (Camd. Soc., p. 2) records her funeral on Nov. 17, 1550, as that of “the old contesse bered at Collam”—Lord Derby’s house, Colham, at Hillingdon.

³⁷ Series II., Vol. XXXVIII., No. 10. “The Valor of Thomas, Earl of Derby,” in the Records of the Exchequer (Aug., Vol. CCCLXXXIII.) contains no account of his Sussex property.

³⁸ The names of the jurors are Richard Venner, Gerard Homewood, Richard Hever, Richard Newman.

³⁹ He was buried at the Monastery of Syon, which was near Colham.

Barony and Castle of Lewes, and of the fourth part of the Manors of Lynfield, Cokefeld and Haldelegh. Edward, 3rd Earl of Derby, succeeded when but 15 years old, and came to be known as "The Great Earl," on account of the magnificence of his State and the profuseness of his hospitality;⁴⁰ but it is to be feared that his tenants at Cuckfield did not see much of either. He married Dorothy Howard, one of the twelve children of Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, who was also a Lord of our Manor. Edward was "Cup Bearer" at Anne Boleyn's Coronation in 1533.⁴¹ Six years after he went with the King to meet Anne of Cleves on her arrival in England. Machyn describes his entry into London on the day of Edward VI.'s funeral,⁴² and his appearance as High Constable at Mary's Coronation.⁴³ Although he had protested against Edward VI.'s Act of Uniformity, Elizabeth made him a Privy Councillor. He died in 1572 and was buried at Ormskirk.⁴⁴ His son Henry, 4th Earl, married in 1554 Margaret Clifford, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland.⁴⁵ He was one of the Peers who condemned his brother Lord of the Manor, the Duke of Norfolk, and one of the Commissioners who tried (?) Mary Queen of Scots in 1586. But before this, in 1573, he parted with his share of the Manor, &c., of Cuckfield to Henry Bowyer, a Sussex ironmaster,⁴⁶ and at the same time sold his half

⁴⁰ Camden, Elizabeth II., 1572, writes of his death: "With whom the glory of hospitality hath in a manner fallen asleep."

⁴¹ "Chronicle of Calais" (Cam. Soc.), p. 174.

⁴² Diary 1553, Aug. 8: "came to London the good yerle of Derby with 40 in cotes of velvet, and 218 yomen in leveray" (p. 40, 45).

⁴³ Diary, p. 45, 1553, Sept. 30: At the Coronation our Cuckfield lords were very conspicuous, for "the duke of Norffolke erle Marshall rode up & down the [Westminster] hall the yerle of Darbe high constabull, the yerle of Arundell high boteler, & my lord of Borgane cheyff larderer . . . & the erle of Surray was doer under the duke his grandshyr, & at the end of the table dyned my lady Anne of Cleyff."

⁴⁴ His will (P. C. C. Draper, 38) is dated 24 Aug., 1572. His monument, and that of the 1st Earl, in Ormskirk Church are in a sadly battered condition. Will they not admit of a *conservative* restoration?

⁴⁵ "Machyn's Diary," p. 82, 1554, Feb. 12: "was my Lord Strange mared to the lade of Cumberland, & after a great dener & justes, & after tornay on horseback & after soper a play with 60 cressets & 100 torches & a maske, & a bankett."

⁴⁶ Who had some 10 years before purchased lands in Cuckfield from Lord Abergavenny.

of the Manor of Clayton to Richard Culpepper and his eighth of the Manor of Houndean (Lewes) to George Goring.⁴⁷ In the Inq. p.m. of Henry Bowyer (1590), 32 Eliz., No. 60, the jurors "say that Henry Earl of Derby by royal license first obtained 29 Oct 17 Eliz. granted a fourth part of the manor of Cuckfyld in Cuckfyld, Bolney, Slogham, Woorth, Crawley, & Wyvesfeld to Henry Bowyer, senior, & to his son Henry Bowyer, junior, to have & to hold to them & their heirs for ever." Also that certain lands are "held from the late Lord Abergavennie, as to a moiety of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, as to a quarter of Henry Earl Darby, & the residue of the manor by the assignment of Henry Earl Darby to the aforesaid Hen. Bowyer sen. & Hen. Bowyer jun." The last time that the name of Stanley is found in connection with our county is on the return of owners of ironworks made to the Council, Feb., 1573.⁴⁸

The Lord Abergavenny	{ ij fordges, i furnace in Moore Forest in the hands of Enffelde.
The Earles of Derby and Surrey ⁴⁹	

Although these great noblemen took but little interest in the Manor, a share of which belonged to them for over 100 years, we part with no little regret from those who, while holding high office in the State and exercising considerable influence in the Courts of successive Sovereigns, were connected with Cuckfield. The old Stanley quarter of the Manor, Park, &c., of Cuckfield descended through Henry Bowyer's daughter to her husband, Thomas Hendley. Her grandson Sir Walter Hendley left an only child, Mary, who married in 1684 as her second husband William Clark, of the Inner Temple, and in 1691 they sold their share and estate to Charles Sergison. The Court Roll of 1729 has "Carolus Sergison dominus quartæ partis manerii in quatuor partes dividendi."

⁴⁷ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 12.

⁴⁸ State Papers, Dom. Series, Eliz., xcv.

⁴⁹ Philip, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. The *Infields* had iron-works at West Hoathly.

The Neville Moiety.

Elizabeth Beauchamp, the granddaughter of Thomas Fitzalan's second sister Joan, married Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, uncle of "the King maker." He was a strong Yorkist and one of the Earls, who in 1460 landed in Kent to drive Henry VI. from the throne.⁵⁰ He had his wife's share of Lewes Lordship and Cuckfield Manor.⁵¹ He resided at Cuckfield, at any rate occasionally, as is proved by a letter of his dated 1464, preserved at the Record Office.⁵² The letter is beautifully written by his secretary, but the signature, "*Edward Bergavenny*," shows that writing was not one of his accomplishments. It is addressed to the Chaplain of Lewes Priory: "Rygth worschippful & well beloved chipeleyn, I greet you well. Whereafore this tyme y^e hav required me of rygth to be restored to an island called Southye wherof your predecessors in old time have been possessed no more at this tyme, but God kepe you. Under my syne att Cokefeld the 1st of Oct. in viii yere of King Edward the iiiijth." It is, I think, to this lord that Cuckfield Church is indebted for the splendid roof of its nave and chancel; in one of the spandrils and on some of the bosses are repeated the Nevill badges, the staples,⁵³ the chained bull, the rose, the crowned portcullis.⁵⁴

Edward's son George, who was knighted on the battlefield of Tewkesbury in 1471, succeeded as 2nd Lord Bergavenny in 1476 and was buried in Lewes Priory Church in 1492. His son, also George, the 3rd Baron, was a distinguished soldier and a favourite companion of

⁵⁰ "English Chronicle," p. 95.

⁵¹ " $\frac{2}{8}$ th and also the $\frac{1}{8}$ th of his cousin Sir Edmund Lenthalls, thus becoming seised of one-half part" (Knepp MS.).

⁵² Ancient Deeds, Chapter House Books, E 20, f. 69 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 121).

⁵³ Harl. MS., 4632, f. 209. "BOURGAYNE, 2 staples interlaced, dexter or, sinister argent."

⁵⁴ The colours have been carefully restored by our member C. E. Kempe, Esq., and the missing angels replaced. An empty space in the beam above the chancel arch shows where the rood was originally placed ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVIII., p. 184). This roof was not constructed to fit in with the fourteenth century quatrefoil windows of the clerestory. It is a noticeable illustration of the practical character of Mediæval architecture that the splay of these windows is deeper on the south side than on the north.

Henry VIII. His influence was so great that he was said to be worth 10,000 men.⁵⁵ In 1514 he commanded the expedition against France.⁵⁶ In 1518 he was deputed with the Bishop of Chichester (Sherburne) to meet the Papal Legate, Campeggio, at Deal, and to conduct him in State to London.⁵⁷ In 1520 he attended the King to "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," where he had special charge of his master's safety and of "the ordering of the field."⁵⁸ His son Henry, by Mary, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, succeeded as 4th Baron in 1535. He was one of the 15 Knights of the Bath made by Queen Mary on the eve of her Coronation,⁵⁹ at which ceremony he officiated as "Chief Larderer." He entertained Queen Elizabeth at Birling and Eridge,⁶⁰ and assisted at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle. He was the first of the descendants of the Fitzalan heiresses to part with any of the Cuckfield property, for he sold in 1566 his "moyetye of Bentley Parkes, Courtmead, & other landes" to Mr. Henry Bowyer,⁶¹ and two years afterwards his moyetye of Cuckfield Park; but he did not, like Lord Derby, part with his share of the Manor. At his death in 1586 he left an only child, Lady Fane, and the Barony went to her cousin Edward, who became 5th Lord, and then to his son Edward, who succeeded as 6th Lord in 1589. The Court Rolls of this share of one Manor, which have been preserved, commence in October, 1597, when

⁵⁵ "Froude's History," Vol. III., p. 325. But his unfortunate brother Edward was condemned to death for calling Henry VIII. "a beast" (Froude, Vol. III., p. 332).

⁵⁶ "Chronicle of Calais," p. 15. "May 22 the lorde Bergavenny chefe capitayne of viii men of warre landed at Caleys."

⁵⁷ "Brewer's Henry VIII.," pp. 280, 353.

⁵⁸ "Chronicle of Calais," p. 89. "My lorde of Bergavenny for the ordering of the field." His body was buried at Berling and his heart at Mereworth beneath a fine monument.

⁵⁹ Harl. MS., 6093. "Machyn's Diary," p. 45. "Qⁿ. Mary made the iij^d lord of Borgane Knyght of the Bathe." The Manor of Sinleton Bardelys, in Norfolk, was held on the tenure of performing the office of Chief Larderer at Royal Banquets. The fee was the remnants of the feast ("Drummond's Families").

⁶⁰ "S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 191.

⁶¹ Rowe's MS. in Burrell's MS., 5702, p. 510.

John Rowe was appointed steward,⁶² an appointment by this Lord Bergavenny for which Sussex historians must always be grateful. Among the documents relating to the Manor in the charge of the Stewards, Messrs. Drake & Lee,⁶³ is a MS. book containing "Extracts from a survey of the Manors and Lordships of Edward [6th] Lord Bergavenny made by John Rowe during his Stewardship from 39th Eliz. 1597 to 20th James 1622."⁶⁴

From this book Sir W. Burrell made copious extracts for his MSS. now in the British Museum. The first entry under "Cockfield"⁶⁵ is "Henry Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, by indenture dated 26 March VII Elizabeth demised to Mr Henry Bowyer the moytye of Bentley parke &c at a rent of £4. 18. 10. The said Lord by indenture 30 Sept IX Eliz. demised all the moytye of Cuckfelde Parke to Thomas Michell gent, & Jane his wife & John their son for their lives rendering p annum x^{li}." Then, "Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, by indenture dated Nov. 1615 demised to Sir Walter Covert knight, Henry Smith, & James Francklyn & their assigns, all his moyitye, part, or purporte of the enclosed ground voc. Cookefeld parke to hold to them, & their assigns during the lives of Walter Burrell & Nynian Burrell sonnes of N. Burrell esq. and of Tymothy Burrell⁶⁶ one of the daughters of the saide Ninian Burrell rendering yearly x^{li}."

⁶² "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 92. The writer of the Paper on Rowe fixes the date of the appointment some years too late. The names of the "Homage" at this Court show how old our Sussex names are. They are Thomas and Stephen Vynell, Richard Blaker, Thomas Anstye, Gerard Wheeler, Robert Davy, Thomas Gatland, Edward Barkeley, Richard Holcombe, William Ashfolde, George Burt, William Wolridge, with Richard Tomsett as Bedell.

⁶³ I have to acknowledge with many thanks the kindness of our President in giving me his permission to examine the Rolls of his Manors, and of Messrs. Drake & Lee for giving me every facility in making researches.

⁶⁴ Mr. Rowe died this year.

⁶⁵ This unfortunate method of spelling Cuckfield came into vogue at the beginning of the seventeenth century. One of the Vicars, in dedicating a book to his friend, the Vicar of Henfield, writes: "Thomas Gallager Joanni Gallinagro, S.P.D."

⁶⁶ Walter Burrell was then but 15 years old and Ninian 14. Their father Ninian, of Holmsted, died in Sept., 1614; their mother was a niece of Sir W. Covert. There are monuments to these three Burrells at Cuckfield. The daughter Timothy was a year older than her brother Walter; she married Francis Wyatt.

At the time of the Inq. p.m. of Sir H. Bowyer,⁶⁷ 1606, the lords were "Edward Lord Abergavenny, Walter Covert knight." There is in the Rolls the signature of "Edward Bergavenny" to an order dated Nov., 1603; authorising "Thomas Warde, Baylyff of my manor of Cuckfield to seize the Copyhold of John Michell, gent. for that he being Reeve of the said Manor hath not at my credit answered the rents as by his office he ought to have done."⁶⁸

Timothy Burrell, the writer of the Diary, was steward until his death in 1717, when he was succeeded by Edward Virgoe, who had acted previously as his deputy.⁶⁹ There are references to the Manor in the Diary which are not given among Mr. Blencowe's extracts in "S.A.C.," Vol. III., *e.g.* :

1713. L^d Abergavennie one years "Bedells" rent due for y^e barn & garden bought of Sir W. Hendley to the Manor of Cuckfield £1. 10. P^d M^r Sergison 4th of y^e profits of y^e Court held Dec. 1712. P^d Lady Morton's 4th p^t of profits at y^e Court above.
1714. P^d M^r Morton pfts of Cockfield Court 12 July 1714 £2. 9. 7½
P^d M^r Sergison pfts of Cockfield Co. 26 May .. 15. 0⁷⁰

It is unfortunate that the Court Rolls of a Manor which was so frequently changing its lords and ladies do not insert their names at the heading of the minutes of each

⁶⁷ Court of Wards and Liveries, Inq. p.m., 6 Charles, No. 193, and see Court Rolls of Manor for Oct., IV. James.

⁶⁸ In the Manor Court Rolls under XLV. James [1611] the Manor of Keymer is said to be divided thus: "Edward Nevill Lord Bergavennie for a mediety, Richard Michelbourne for ¼th part, Thomas Covert of Arundell, Edward Bellingham for ¼th, George Goring for the other ¼th." Mr. Fearon has kindly permitted me to examine a Map of the Manor, described as "A new draft from an ancient Survey of the Lordship & Demesnes of the Manor of Cockfield lying in the Parish of Cockfield & elsewhere, one moiety thereof belonging to the Right Honourable George Lord Abergany. Transcribed in the year of our Lord 1679, by Robert Whitpainé."* As Mr. Bowyer appears as the owner of the Park (of 192 acres) and Sir Walter Covert as a copyholder of 140 acres, the original "Survey" must have been made at the beginning of the 17th century. "The Lord Abergany his Demesnes" are said to consist of 867 acres. Bentley Park is shown as containing 476 acres. Another map, undated, but of the end of the 17th century, shows the Park and all the demesnes of the Nevills, except 222 acres, as in the possession of Charles Sergison, Esq.

* Robert Whitpainé was a surveyor, employed in 1677 in Ashdown Forest ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 60), probably one of the Hurstpierpoint family.

⁶⁹ Diary, 1692, "Edward Virgoe came . . . Camerarius at £3 p^r an."

⁷⁰ I am indebted to the kindness of Sir C. R. Burrell, Bart., for being able to give these extracts from the original MS. of the Diary preserved at Knepp Castle.

Court. This is carefully done in the volume in Mr. Sergison's possession, but not in those of Lord Abergavenny. The earliest entry in the former is under the date 1728, when the lords are said to be: "William, Lord Abergavenny⁷¹ in one mediety, Charles Sergison, & Mary Morton widow, of the other mediety. Alfred Staples⁷² Steward." In Oct., 1737: "William Lord Abergavenny, Lord of one half part, & Thomas Sergison lord of the other half part." In Sept., 1745: "The Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham Esq. Guardian to George Lord Abergavenny an Infant."⁷³ In 1790 Sir W. Burrell notes that the lords were "Henry Lord Abergavenny [2nd Earl] and Michael Sergison." The Nevill half of our Manor was parted with in 1865 by William, 4th Earl, to Warden George Sergison, Esq., grandfather of the present lord, Charles Warden Sergison, Esq.

We have traced the descent of the shares of this Manor through:

- 1st, successive Dukes of Norfolk and the Coverts;
- 2nd, successive Earls of Derby and the Bowyers;
- 3rd, successive Barons and Earls Abergavenny;
- to the Sergisons.

After having been divided for 450 years it is once more in the possession of one lord; and although the great lords of the past may occupy a larger space in the history of England, there have been none who have been more devoted to the interests of Cuckfield, or who have won more cordially the esteem and affection of its people than the present Lord of the Manor.

The accompanying Pedigree of the Lords of the Cuckfield Manor has been carefully compiled and is of some interest, inasmuch as no Pedigree of these great Sussex Families has found a place in our "Collections,"

⁷¹ William, 14th Lord Abergavenny, succeeded on the death of his cousin Edward, in 1724. Birley and Eridge being "decayed," he built Kidbrooke and was buried at East Grinstead Church, in the S. aisle of which is his monument.

⁷² Mr. Staples succeeded Mr. Virgoe in 1736 and held the office till 1773, when Mr. Francis Warden took his place.

⁷³ George, 15th Lord Abergavenny, married, in 1753, Henrietta Pelham, sister of the 1st Earl of Chichester.

save a short one of the Warrennes in Vol. XI., p. 84, and Vol. XXIV., p. 26; and an excellent one of the Fitzalans in Vol. XXXV., p. 11. Canon Tierney's Pedigrees of the Fitzalans and Howards, Drummond's of the Nevills ("History of Noble British Families," Vol. II.) and "Baker's Northamptonshire" have supplied the greater part of the information required.

NOTE.—There is a manor attached to the Vicarage of Cuckfield, and the list of the Vicar's Courts commences with one held on behalf of Ninian Burrell in the 6th year of Henry VIII.



ITCHINGFIELD.

BY PERCY S. GODMAN.

(Continued from Vol. XL., p. 130.)

141. Vicesimo nono Junii anno Dmi 1626

1036.

Mem. I Nicholas Marlot of Shipley in y^e c^o of Sussex. gent. aged lxxiiij (73) yeeres or there about do testifie that I have receaved and gathered about 40 yeeres since and upward of Warham the somme xii^d yearly for a quit rent for a parcell of land in Storrington called Hobbs at Heath some time John Rowlands—which s^d. quit rent I have several times gathered for the use of my father Thomas Marlot of the s^d. Warham for the said lande being holden of his manor of Munthams situate in Hitchingfield in c^o. aforesaid—In witnesse whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand the yere above said

the m̄k ++ of Nicholas Marlott

witnesses hereunto

The m̄ke of — John Pellin
" " § Joane Marlot
" " v) Ralph Renold.

142. Indenture of lease of Wares Withers & Clouthers (now called Possession House) by Richard Marlott to Christopher Elliott of Amberley for 99 years. with power to recover on payment of £116 fine.

1035.

143. It appears that in this year Thomas Marlott, gent., was taken prisoner by Col. Waller, at Arundel, and Edward Osborne, the husband of Elizabeth Juxon, sister of the Bishop, suffered the same fate.

The same Thomas Marlott was made prisoner again at Chichester in 1643.

The Merlotts, or as the name was then spelt Marlott, generally fought against the Parliament and William Merlott, the younger, who married Bishop Juxon's niece, had articles of delinquency preferred against him and sworn to by the Horsham townsmen. They seem to have forfeited some of their possessions, as there is no

mention of any part of their Horsham property after this time, but William Merlott continued to act as Deputy Admiral for Sussex under Cromwell. Mr. Fleet, in his "Glimpses of our Ancestors in Sussex," says: "Among the Sussex members of the Long Parliament who took the covenant—one of the most decisive acts of resistance to the King—or were in the military or civil service of the Parliament, was a Marlott." This may have been Richard Marlott, M.P. for Arundel in 1657-1659.

John Braman, of Chichester, who married William Merlott's widow in 1665, fought for the Parliament and was always known as Major Braman.

144. Articles of delinquence exhibited by the Committee for seques-
 1648. trations at Horsham—in com^o Sussex agaynst Captayne William Marlott of Hitchingfield in the c^o. aforesaid gent. the 26th Sep^r. 1648. upon the severall Testimonies of witnesses examined upon oath before the said committee.

1. That the s^d Captayne Marlott resorted severall tymes to the Towne of Horsham at the tyme of the insurrecion there agst. the Parliament which was about the months of June or July last past and did then and there encourage and assist dyvers persons in the s^d rebellion and further promised them to assist them with his trained bands at an howers warning (the s^d. William Marlott being then and now Captayne of a trayned band within the s^d. county).

2. That the s^d. Captayne Marlott and others at the tyme aforesaid assisted the forces in the s^d. insurrecion with monies and further promised them that the taxes in Hitchingfield aforesaid then in arrear to the army under the command of the Lord ffairfax should be paid unto the s^d. mutineers for their paynes.

3. That one William Skynner¹ a servant to the s^d. Captayne Marlott was then in armes in the s^d. insurrecion at Horsham by his privity and consent.

The witnesses examined to show this charge are

Tho^s. Carter.
 James Howlinge
 Samuell Pearson.

145. Indenture dated Aug^t 10. 1650 between Christopher Elliott of
 1650. Burry—yeoman and John Sheaphard of Arundell yeoman—Richard Marlott of Hitchingfield gent. by lease 9 Dec^r. 1635 did grant to Christopher Elliott 165 acres called Wares Withers and 3 crofts or garden plotts containing 2 acres on the West side of the highway leading towards Warnham for 99 years—rent one peppercorn—with proviso that if Richard

¹ Skynner's father was steward at Muntham in 1577.

Marlott should pay £116 before Dec 10 1637 the lease should be void—now Christopher Elliott for £116 received of John Shepheard makes over to John Shepheard all the premises demised above for the remainder of the lease.

146. The keepers of the libertyes of England by authority of Parlia-
 1652 ment unto Thomas Martin of East Preston in c^o. of Sussex—greeting—

Whereas it is given us to understand by William Merlot of the city of Chichester Esq^{re}. our deputy Admiral for the s^d. c^o. of Sussex that the s^d. Thomas Martin is a fitting and able person to be employed in the service of the Admiralty of the s^d. c^o. we do therefore authorize and appoint the s^d. Thomas Martin to execute the office of marshall to the high Court of Admiralty betweene the havens of Littlehampton and Shorham in s^d. c^o—execute writts—attach wrecks to the use of the Common wealth of England—goods and chattels of Traytors homicides Pirates and ffelons, all Royal fishes as sturgeons whales Porpoyses Rigges—to render account to y^e s^d. W^m. Merlott.

dated 15th february 1652.

Tho^s Wyan. Regs.

147. Bond—I Thomas Merlot of Shipley gent. bound to Elizabeth
 1657. Merlot of the city of Chichester—widdowe in the sum of £200. 19th March 1657—cites actions now pending between aforesaid Thomas Merlot and Elizabeth Merlot—if Thomas Merlot shall keep the award of John Middleton of Horsham and Joseph Kinge of Midhurst. gents. about all differences etc especially concerning a lease for yeares of a certain mault house situate in new Shoram in the c^o. aforesaid between Thomas Merlot and Elizabeth Merlot at any time from the beginning of the worlde unto the day of the date hereof before 12 of the clock this present day—this present obligation to be void and of none effect—signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Edw^d. Osborne
 Nathanaell Fynch

Tho^s. Merlot.

148. Indenture of Sale of fee simple of Wares Withers and Clouthers
 1658. by Richard Marlot to Christopher Elliott for £1300.

NOTE.—This farm was bought back by John Marlot in 1728 and called Possession House in consequence.

149. A deed of release from Abraham Merlott of S^t Saviours South-
 1782. wark, sugarbaker, one of the younger sons of s^d. John Merlott late of Chertsey Esq^{re}—mentions Elizabeth wife of John Merlott. Richard Merlott of middle Temple. gent. another of the younger sons of John Merlott—Elizabeth Huse, John's wife married ab^t. Nov 1. 1692 and was then called John Merlott of Chichester—mentions lands situate in Itchingfield, Billingshurst, Shipley, Chiltington and Pulborough. John Merlott had 7 sons and 2 daughters—3 sons were living in 1732. Joseph, Abraham, & Richard—and 1 da^r. Elizabeth

Merlott. (since deceased) died 1731 or 1732—John the Father died June 9. 1731 release dated 21 March 1732 from Richard and Abraham Merlott to Joseph Merlott.

The following character of a servant, found amongst the above-mentioned deeds, is curious and interesting, as showing the virtues then valued by employers of labour :

150. This is to certifie to all whome it may concern that y^e bearer
 1744. hereof Mary Chitty² at times have lived withe me 2 or 3 years and that her behaviour during that time have been discreat prudent and orderly—That twas for no misdemeaneer we part'd with her but twas her choice—That she is a nonperil for house wife'y and a Phinexe for cookery for washing, getting up linnen, stiching of Bedds or Pettycoats making of Tae (Tea) and washing up dish's not to be outdone by any of her sexe—That she will come when she is call'd doe as she is bid and shut y^e door after her—and that she have amongst many others Quallifications to numerase to perticulize a very exterordinary one to be found among her sexe viz. not given to be fond of y^e fellows. In confirmation of y^e above truths a redyness to subscribe will always be found in both parts of her well wisher

Joseph Merlott.

P.S. Should she not fixe herself in a place to her likeing we shall allways be glad to take her again.

Wokingham Oct y^e 20th 1744.

151. Be it remembered that I this day did agree to give Joseph
 1755. Merlott Esq^{re}. a neats tongue every Christmas by way of acknowledgement of the privilege of a road to carry meat from Muntham House to the parsonage house of Itchingfield through the Beechwood etc. the same not being an allowed common road.

As witness my hand

Jasper Still

witness John Browning.

The following is a further list of deeds which were in the possession of W. F. Chitty, Esq., but which I never had the chance to examine :

1331. 4th Edward III. a deed of W^m. Merlott to John de Mundham
 1463. 3rd „ IV. a deed of Richard Merlott of Booges & Pratts
 1464. 4th „ IV. a lease of Pratts from Richard Merlott to John Michell.
 1469. 8th Edward IV. a deed of Richard Merlott of Booges
 1471. 10th „ „ „ „
 1513. 4th Henry VIII. grant fr: Thos Merlott to Elizabeth his wife rent charge on Booges

² Daughter of Jacob Chitty, and shortly after married Henry Brittain, of Norwich.

1520. 11th Henry VIII. deed of conveyance from Thos Merlott of Itchingfield Esq^{re}. and Elizabeth his wife and John Merlott son & heir of said Thomas of land in Shipley called Pond (88 acres).
1539. 30th Henry VIII. A feofment from Thomas Merlott to John Merlott the younger of Booges in Shipley.
1576. 18th Elizabeth. a settlement of Thos Merlott the Elder of Berryfield, Booges etc in Shipley on his son Thomas Merlott y^e younger in fee
1578. 20th Elizabeth. deed of entail from Edward Carrall on Thomas Merlott the Father of Thomas Merlott the son, of Booges, Rough Reeds etc in Shipley.
1578. 20th Elizabeth. Indenture of sale by Thomas Merlott of Itchingfield to John Whitebred of Shipley of lands called Brookhouse & 2 fields called Rough Reeds in Shipley.
1619. April y^e 10th. a release from James Merlott of Berry Esqre. son & heir of James Merlott of Stopham second son of one Thomas Merlott the younger, son & heir of Thomas Merlott the elder.

There were also the following extracts from the Court Rolls of Thakeham, on separate sheets, old and much mutilated :

13th Edward III. 1340. Thomas de Mondham who held of the lord 1 knights fee died—after whose death nothing was received because he had no animal as is said—afterwards comes John and heir of the said Thomas relief namely 100 shillings to make fidelity and homage—

2 Richard II. (1379) William Merlott who held Bochies by a military service has closed his last day—whence happened to the lord for a heriot—1 ox, which comes into the stable of the Lord, and Richard is the son of the said William and his nearest heir—of the age of 10 years—whom it is ordered to seize—his custody during his minority should be retained & so the bailiff has given his order—the said William held lands called Bochies under a deed dated 1340.

This paper is signed by William Merlott (who was the eldest son of William Merlott, who died 1379), who married Isabella de Mundham. Apparently the custom of the manor was, as is frequently the case, that the land went to the *youngest* son.

Another paper dated June 22nd Edward IV. (1483), so much mutilated that little can be deciphered of it, states :

“To this court comes Richard Marlott—acknowledges to hold of the lord certain land & appertencancies in Eachynfeild 1^d. and other

services therefor due and seeks a day to show his charter for what quantity of 1 knights fee he holds the said 100 acres of land at the next coming feast of the holy nativity of John."

Another paper dated Monday next after the feast of St. Luke, 31st Henry VIII. (1539), is so mutilated that little can be made of it. In it appears the name of "Thomas Marlott of in Eachingfeild who paid a rent of 1^d. ayear."

Another paper states :

Monday next after the feast of All Saints—6th Edward VI. (1553)—The homage present that John Marlott who held freely of the Lord by charter and military service namely by 1 knights fee and homage fidelity & scutage one tenement and 100 acres of land in Eachingfield called Mundham and by rent of 1^d. died since last court—and it is ordered to the bailiff to seize the said John of the age of 5 days eldest son and next heir of the aforesaid John Marlott the father.

Oct 2. 1st & 2nd Philip & Mary (1554)

The jurors present that John Merlott who held freely a certain messuage by a charter and 100 acres of land in Eachingfield called Mundhams by a military service as by 1 knights fee—*i.e.* by homage fidelity and scutage and suit of court and rendering p^r. annum 1^d. died since last court in his minority and that he was seized and was a ward of the Lord and that Thomas Merlot his uncle is the nearest heir to the premises & of full age. but nothing happens to the Lord for a relief because Elizabeth the widow and late wife of John Merlot the grandfather of the aforesaid John held the premises for the term of her life for her jointure as is said; which said Elizabeth it appears sh^d. be summoned here at the next court to show how & why she holds these premises

Aug^t. 6th of Elizabeth. (1564)

The jurors present that Elizabeth Merlott who held freely certain lands in Eachingfeild called Mondhams of the Lord of this manor by the rent of 1^d. per annum & military service died since last court—but whether she was tenant or Thomas Merlott her son the jury do not know for certain.

The following extracts from the Calendar of Charters and Rolls in the Bodleian Library by William H. Turner, Oxford, are all connected with the parish :

Itchingfield—William de Mundham grants to John de Findune son of Philip del Asshe one field at Hechingfeld called le langakeres. 1260. ab^t 1270—seal.

John Ate Wode of Hechingfeld to John Ate Welle & Alice his wife 2 crofts called Medes in Hechingfeld—dated Horsham S^t. Philip & S^t. James day 25 Ed^d. I.—1296

Andrew Peter grants to John de Clympeford & Matilda his wife & William their son Blake lond in Hechyngfeld; dated at Hechyngfeld Sunday next after feast of S^t. Martin 12th Edward II. 1318

Richard son and heir of John de Brade brigge quit claims to William his brother right in land called Petres lond and in "le Hyldes" in Hechyngefeld. dated Slyndefold Wed^r next after feast of James apostle. 13. Edward II. 1319

William de Clympesfolde grants Blakelond—to father John de Clympesfolde. dated at Hechingefeld Sunday next after feast of St. Richard bishop—2 Edward III. 1328 John de Clympesfolde quit claims to William his son all right & claim in Blakelond in Hechingefeld—dated at Hechingefeld Sunday next before the feast of St. Gregory pope. 2 Edward III. 1328

Robert Sherpenyst of Hechyngfeld grants to Robert Bonest and William Merlot lands etc in the parish of Hechyngefeld called Sherpenyst-lond & Sclostherlond in c^o. Sussex—dated at Hechyngefeld Sunday next after feast of Corpus Christi 17 Henry VI. 1438.

John Goryng and others give full seizin of & in a tenement called Brad brigge and lands in Hechingefeld Horsham Rowsparr etc to John Bradbrigge. 16 Oct 2. Henry VII. 1486.

Another deed confirms same to son, "John Bradbrigge, son and heir of Thomas Bradbrigge in Hechingefeld," dated 16th Oct., 2nd Henry VII., 1486.

Indenture 7 Sep^t. 7th Henry VIII. 1516 between Albert Barewyk Esq^{re}. & Agnes his wife of 1st part and Henry Husse and Aleonore his wife of the other part concerning lands in Slynfold Hechingefeld & Horsham

Walter Bradbrigge and Richard Bradbrigge sons of Thomas Bradbrigge quit-claim to Henry Husee & Eleanor his wife lands in Hechingefeld—dat 14 Nov 8. Henry VIII. 1516 Rentall of lands in Warnham Hechingefeld "which ys mystres Brygett Hussey's jointer."

Indenture 2 Jan 17 Elizabeth 1575 between John Hussey of Cokefeld of 1 part and William Stapley of Highsted and John Ward of the Inner Temple of the other part concerning the Manor of Wells in Slinfold Hechingefeld & Warnham.

Several charters mentioning the names of Henry Husee, Albert and William Berewyk, Thomas Shurley, Thomas Saunders, John Staple, John Roberts, Henry Michell, John Hall, Stephen Horley, Edward Lewknor, Thomas Wroth, connected with Hechyngfeld between 1530-1590.

The following miscellaneous collection of documents and references are also of great interest, as referring to the early history of the parish, and are collected from Inquisitiones p. mortem, Pedes Finium, Subsidy Rolls, Close Rolls, Patent Rolls and other sources:

1223. 7. Henry III. Ped: fin:

Hugh de Mabel & Susanna his wife sold to Robert atte Ferthing one messuage $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate of land at Hethinfeld. (Cart., "Rape of Bramber," p. 328.)

1312. 6. Edward II. Inq: p: mortem.
Henry de Guldeford died seized of rents from land in Hechyngefeld—also 20^s/ yearly rent out of Sharpenhurst which he held of Roger Bochy & tenements in Hechyngefeld
1327. Taxation of a 20th granted to K. Edward III.
1331. " 10th " "
1341. 14th Edward III. Ped: fin:
Edmund de Lenham sold to Simon atte Forthyng of Hethinfeld one messuage & 90 acres of land at Hethinfeld
1341. Nonae Returns
Farnells or Sharpenhurst (probably identical with Farwell or Forewylde which at this date belonged to John de Covert) was part of the possession of Richard Shelley at his death in 1625. (Inq. p.m. 1 Car. I.)
1377. Close Roll. 1 Richard II. membrane 12^d.
know ye that I William Merlot have granted by this charter to William my son begotten of Emma atte hurst a messuage etc in the villis of Southwyke and Kyngeston next Shorham. Witnesses John Crouche—John Michel—William atte huse—John Julle—John Bernard—Ralph Yder—John Barber. Given at Kyngeston on Monday next after the feast of S^t. Dunstan the Archbishop. 46 Edward III. (May 24. 1372.)
- Another deed of same property, dated Saturday in the feast of St. Dunstan, 49 Edward III. (May 19, 1375):
- 1377-8. William Merlot came into the Chancery of Westminster 13 March in the present year (1 Rich. II.) and acknowledged the above writings.
1379. Subsidy.
money collected for the King—granted 2 Rich. II.
1386. Close Roll. 9 Rich. II. membrane 13.
Sir T. de Camoys grants to Robert Braybrooke Bishop of London Sir T^s. Streate canon of S^t. Pauls London John Corby parson of Bradewatre and others the advowsons of Rosparre and Eechyngefeld and various other property. April 1.
1422. Ped: fin. 10 Henry V.
Fine levied by Godfrey Boleyn and Thomas Boleyn clerk plaintiffs and Brian Roocliffe, Richard Pigot, Robert Tanfield, Bartholemewe Bohne, deforciant, respecting 2 messuages 200 acres of arable 30 acres of meadow 100 acres of wood and 27^s/11^d. in Horsham & Hechingfeld.
1428. Ped: fin: 7 Henry VI.
Same premises conveyed to Thos Hoo and Alicie his wife.
1439. Ped: fin: Sussex file—An. 1 to 20 Henry VI. N^o. 125.
John Mychell sen^r. & John Mychell jun^r. plaintiffs Thomas Calf of Stenyng & Matilde his wife, deforciant, concerning a

messuage and 24 acres of land in Hechyngfeld; deforciant remit and quit claim to plaintiffs.

1443. Inq. p.m. 21 Henry VI. N^o. 34
taken at Brambre Sep^r. 30. on the death of Ralph Radmylle Aug^t. 3. 1443 who held after the death of his wife Margaret the advowson of the moiety of the Church of Echyngfeld—which is worth nothing yearly beyond the deductions.
1444. Patent Roll. 22 Henry VI. March 7
Botelers chantry founded in Horsham church. lands in Horsham and Hechyngfelde to the yearly value of 10 marks assigned to the chaplain of it.
1457. Inq. p.m. 35 Henry VI. N^o. 15.
taken at Domford 31 Oct^r. after the death of Robert Radmyll who was seized of the advowson of a moiety of the church at Echyngfeld, which he held with Roger Lewknor & which it was agreed sh^d. be granted to s^d. Roger.
1543. From the book of Institutions at the Record Office 35th of Henry VIII. Dec. 13.
Collection of money gathered of the devotion of the people for defence against the Turk
Ichynfeld 4^s/8^d Rusparre 2^s/1³/₄^d
Shepele 9^s/10^d Warnham 2^s/10¹/₂^d
1546. Subsidy Rolls. 38th Henry VIII. 8th June.
monthly contribution of 2^d. in the £ from £15 upwards in goods and 4^d. in the £ from 40^s/ upwards in land granted to the King for 5 mos. to support his wars.
1546. Burrell M.S.S. 5685—Nov 16.
lands in Hechyngfeld were alienated by Sir Richard Lee, Knt—and his wife to Edward Shelly & his wife & heirs.
1549. First payment of the relief granted to Edward VI.
1557. Harl. M.S. 756. 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary.
By an inq: held on Sir Henry Hussee's death it was found he died seized of 2 messuages and 100 acres called the Welle in Hechyngfelde held of John Hussey Esq^{re}. of his manor of Peters in socage.
1559. Assessment to 2nd payment of subsidy granted 1st Elizabeth.
1559. Chancery Inq. p.m. 1 Elizabeth. Part 1. N^o. 75. Feb^y. 17th
on the death of Alvered Michell gent 17th Dec. 1559—quotes his will—he leaves his “landes in Ichyngefild in the tenure of Richard ffyste to the da^{rs}. of his cosyn John Michell of Stammeram late deceased.”
1572. Subsidy to Queen Elizabeth 20th Oct.
1576. “ “ 18 July
1593. Chancery Inq. p.m. 35 Elizabeth part 2. N^o. 84
taken at Petworth 7th June after the death of John Mychell late of Warneham yoman. seized of a messuage in Hitchingfeld called “Yonges” 14 acres of land 2 acres of meadow. late parcel of the manor of Sullington—held from the Queen

by the military service of the 200th part of one knights fee. and is worth in all beyond reprises 13³/₄^d p^r. annum he died Mar 2. 159²/₃. John is his son & heir aged 16 years on Feb^r. 22nd. last

1610. Subsidy to K. James Oct 8th
 1611. " " Ap^r 6th
 1611. Inq: p: m. Wards & Liveries Bundle 5. N^o. 166.
 taken at Horsham 14 March. after the death of John
 Michell late of Stammeram Nov 26. 1610
 1622. Chancery Inq: p.m. 20 James. Part 2. N^o. 35.
 taken at Est Grinsted. Oct 26 after the death of John
 Michell. his will dated 20 Dec 1605. seized of land in
 Hitchingfield—John Michell his son and heir aged 4 years
 and more. Anne his da^r. & James his son.
 1625. Inq. p.m. 27th Sep. 1 Car.
 The jury found Richard Shelley died seized of a capital
 messuage called Farnells or Sharpenhurst in Hitchingfield
 holden of Sam^l. Boyes of his manor by fealty; glebe over 70
 acres; good parsonage house
 1626. Subsidy to K. Charles.
 1628. Subsidy $\frac{191}{380}$ Sep 20. James Marlett in landes xx^l. iij^s. Ursula
 his wife, recusant convict, by the poll. viij^d.
 1628. Subsidy $\frac{191}{380}$ Sep 20. James Marlett in landes 10th Oct.
 1629. Richard Wheatley of Hitchingfeild was a compounder for £10
 under the commission issued by King Charles.
 1630. Inq: p.m. Court of Wards & Liveries Bundle 48. N^o. 83
 taken at Est Grinsted 25th May after the death of Roger
 Michell. gent. seized of land in Hichingfeild—died Mar 15—
 1630. John Michell son & heir aged 8 y^{rs} 1 mo at the time of
 his fathers death.
 1640. Chancery Inq. p.m. Miscellaneous 26th Part. N^o. 14
 taken at East Grinsted 27th May. after the death of Edward
 Michell Oct 5. 1639 seized in Hitchingfeild of land and
 messuage called Westons; his will dated 12th Jan^y 1639 leaves
 messuage called Fulford in Hitchingfeild to Edward & John
 his sons.
 1672. John Michell of Warnham and Edward Michell owners of rent
 charge of lands in Hechingfeld
 1788. Robert Hurst large landowner in Hitchinfeld.
 1790. Sir Cecil Bisshop Bar^t chief landowner in Hitchinfeld.

In "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 238, in an article on the Parliamentary Surveys of the County of Sussex, is a survey of the hundred of Eastworth (Easewrith), taken November, 1651. It says, "The hundred of Easewrith comprises the parishes of Sullington, Warminghurst, Thakeham, part of West Chilmington and Itchingfield."

In this survey the "townshipp" or tything of Sullington, Thakeham, Chilington and "*Ditchinghurst*" are mentioned—not Itchingfield. There is no place of this name in the neighbourhood. Amongst the lay subsidies Ditchinghurst, in the hundred of Eastwrith, variously spelt Disschenherst, Dychenhurst, Duchynghurst, Dyschenhurst, appears from 1296 to 1628. The names of persons recurring in these lists, almost from first to last, show them all to have belonged to the north part of Shipley and Thakeham and the south of Itchingfield. Such names are Marlot, Streeter, Weller, Hurst, Jope (Jupp), Laurens, Michell, Lotenhurst (Lakenhurst), atte Berne, Sauce, Faukenor, Apsele, Dendy, Slater. The name of Itchingfield does not once appear. What then is the explanation of this now unknown district? I have no doubt the following: All this part of the Weald was at this time a forest, not fully reclaimed from the Anderida of Domesday; hence it was called the Hurst or Wood of (de) Itchingfield, or contracted d'Itchinghurst.

I suggested this solution to Mr. Salusbury, of the Record Office, and he considered it most probable, and told me he knew other instances of the same sort which carried out my theory.

After 1652 we again find the name of Itchingfield, and that of Ditchinghurst disappears.

Families and Pedigrees.

The Protestation Returns now preserved at the House of Lords' Journal Office and described as "certificates or returns of the names of those persons who have made the protestation pursuant to order of the House of Commons, 30th July, 1641," gives us many of the names of families then resident in the parish. The returns are dated for the most part February or March, 1641-2. All males of 18 years of age or upwards had to make the protestation against Popery. The names of the "Popish recusants," who refused to make the protestation, are also given. By the kindness of Mr. Garraway Rice, who has examined these returns carefully, I am able to give the following particulars as regards Itchingfield

parish. There are 58 names in all. The principal of these are :

Samuel Eburne. Rector		Thomas Woodes
John Shelley	} churchwardens.	Richard Stedman
William Seagrave		Anthony Millan
Richard Wheatley	} overseers.	Thomas Grinfeild
William Morriss		John Kempsale
John Wheatley		Richard Thorneden
George Dendy		Henry Jupp
Thomas Streater		John Chelsham
John Glassington		Richard Barnes
Moses Comper		William Patching
Thomas fist		and several of the name of Dendy.

The accompanying list of "persons in Itchingfeilde who contributed to the Irish benevolence for relief of distressed Protestants in Ireland, March to May, 1642, and for suppression of the rebels" is extracted from the Record Office :

Samuel Eburne—minister—6^s/8^d—widow Eburne 1^s/ John Shelly, Richard Marlet, George Dendy—2^s/ each. John Wheatley, George Warren, William Francis, Jhon Glassington the younger Thomas Streater—1^s/ each.

Amongst donors of smaller sums appear the names of Greenefielde, Smith, Warren, Feste, Dendy, Lee, Edridge, Barnes, Jupe, Stedman, Chelsome, Thorneden, "the sum totall collected £1—16^s—10^d."

Besides the names in the above-mentioned two lists the following are found constantly recurring in various documents about this period and later: Michell of Stammeram, Rice, Caffin, Burdfield, Stanford, Penfold, Parker, Cowper, Henley, Older.

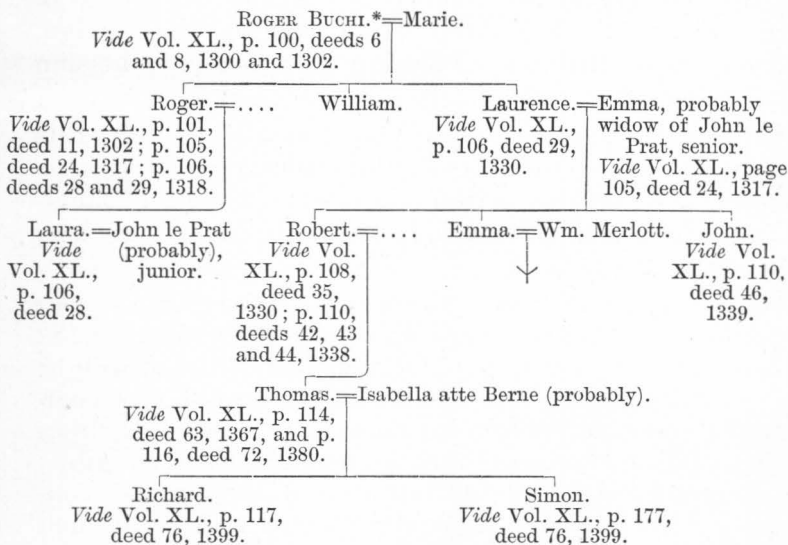
Of the family of Caffin was one Matthew Caffin, a man of some note. He was born in Horsham, October, 1628; he left the University, 1645, and settled at Broadbridge; he embraced the tenets of the Baptists and was committed to Newgate prison for heresy. He was four times imprisoned at Maidstone and Horsham for his religion; he succeeded Mr. Love as minister of the Baptist congregation in Horsham; he held disputations and preached in Surrey, Sussex, Hants and Kent especially, against the Quakers; he was appointed "Messenger," the highest

ecclesiastical office recognised by the Baptists. He obtained the name of "Battle axe of Sussex" and died at Broadbridge, May, 1714, aged 86; he was buried in Itchingfield Churchyard.

But of all these families that of the Merlots is the most important, their connection with the parish commencing about 1346, with the marriage of William Merlot with Isabella de Mundham, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Mundham, and only ceasing on the death of the last of the name, Elizabeth Merlot, in 1817, when the property of Muntham, which they had owned uninterruptedly from 1375, passed to a relative, Charles Chitty. The accompanying Pedigree is compiled in its early stages from the deeds published in Vol. XL., and afterwards from registers and wills and other documents.

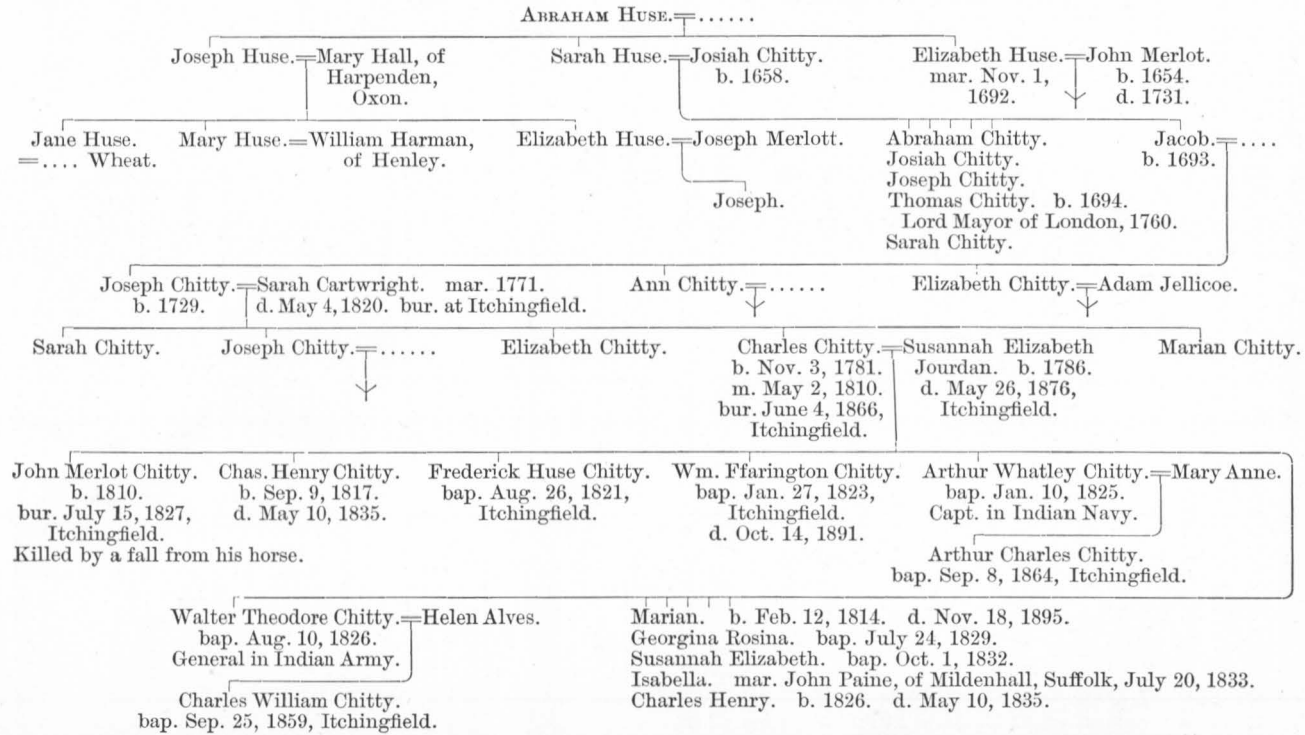
William de Mundham sold land in Horsham, about 1305, and in 1322 land in Tarring, Salvington, Goring, Arundel and Horsham, the latter being a messuage which was conveyed to Thomas de Waley and Alicia his wife.

(The references Vol. XL. all refer to "Sussex Archæological Collections.")



* This name was variously spelt Buchi, Buzi, Booche, and still exists in the name of a farm in Shipley, Booges.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FAMILIES OF MERLOTT AND CHITTY.



PEDIGREE OF MERLOTT.



The arms here given would be correctly described as follows:

Quarterly of four. I. and IV. *Gules* three mullets *argent*, in chief, a label of three points of the 2nd MARLOTT. II. and III. *Sable* a lion rampant *or*, debruised with a fess of the 2nd MUNDHAM: *imp. Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, DE BRAOSE. Crest, a demi-tiger rampant *or*.

Berry gives the same arms for Marlott, but with some slight variations; the label he makes *or*, and the crest, "a demi-tiger *ar.* erased per fess *gules*."

WILLIAM MERLOTT, Sen^r. = Emma atte Hurst.
Juror of Nona Returns for parish of St. Botolphs, 1341. *Vide* Vol. XL., p. 115, deed 69.
In Thakeham Court Rolls, 1379, 2 Richard II., his death is recorded.
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 115, deed 68, 1375.
" " " " 69, 1378.

William, Jun^r. = Isabella de Mundham. Richard, b. 1369. succeeded to Booges.
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 114, deed 67, 1375.
" " " p. 115, 68, 1375.
" " " p. 116, 73, 74 & 75, 1395.
" " " p. 117, 78, 1402.
Put on Commission of the Peace for Co. of Sussex, May 16, 1381.

William, = Johanne Jop, dau. of Thomas Jop and Matilda his wife.
at Agincourt, 1415.
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 118, 82, 1422.
" " " p. 118, 83, 1423.
1427. Annington, the principal estate in St. Botolphs, was held by W. M., as half a knight's fee.

Richard, = Pra. John. William, = Alice. *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 120, 91, 1481.
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 119, 86, 1464.
" " " p. 119, 87, 1468.
" " " p. 119, 90, 1479.
" " " p. 120, 92, 1484.

Thomas, = Elizabeth John, =
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 120, 94, 1499.
" " " p. 121, 95, 1499.
" " " p. 121, 96, 1504.
" " " p. 121, 97, 1506.
" " " p. 121, 100, 1511.
" " " p. 122, 102, 1513.
William. Will dated Sep. 19, 1528. *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 123, 109.

John, = Elizabeth Fomewood. * Richard. *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 123, 110, 1528.
Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 122, 103, 1517. married living 1554, dead 1564. *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 124, 115, 1538.
" " " p. 122, 104, 1518.
" " " p. 122, 105, 1519.
" " " p. 123, 108, 1527.
Will dated April 28, 1528.

John, "eldest son." = Thomasin Taylor, nee Kyme, afterwards married to John Young, of Petworth, at Horsham, 1554. Henry. Mentioned in John's will, 1553. Margaret. Mentioned in John's will, 1553. Thomas. bur. at Itchingfield, Aug. 12, 1601. Will proved at Chichester, 1601. June 13, 1576, Dorytie Staplie, bur. at Shipley, May 30, 1610.

John. b. 1553. d. 1554. *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 126, 125, 1576. Thomas. In 1588, Rose, dau. of William Ryvett, of Rowstone, Lincolnshire. Nicolas. b. 1553. bur. Oct. 1, 1640, Itchingfield. Mary. bur. Oct. 29, 1615, Itchingfield. Mary. bur. May 18, 1567. Mary. bur. Oct. 30, 1571. Roger. = Elenor Brownne. bur. July 28, 1565. William. = Mary. bur. May 30, 1574. Eleanor. = John Sayers, of Shipley. mar. Dec. 3, 1577. bur. May 12, 1628, Shipley. John. bur. March 8, 1577, Itchingfield. bur. Oct. 4, 1591, Itchingfield. Doretie. bur. April 17, 1579, Itchingfield. mar. July 14, 1622, Edward Wepham, at Pulboro'. Richard. bur. June 5, 1584, bur. Aug. 20, 1584, Itchingfield.

William. = Faith Newman, widow, dau. of John Killingworth, London. Marriage settlements, Aug. 4, 1619. bur. May 18, 1647, Itchingfield. James, of Bury. Ann. = Henry Barttelott, Feodar of Sussex, mar. July 22, 1612, Stopham. Elenor. bur. Nov. 27, 1632, Itchingfield. Mary. bur. Nov. 3, 1633, Itchingfield. Dorothy. bur. Sep. 9, 1636, Itchingfield. Richard. bur. March 8, 1639, Itchingfield. Roger. bur. Feb. 1, 1645, Itchingfield. Thomas. bur. June 9, 1649, bur. June 29, 1679, Itchingfield. John. viv. 1657. d. April 18, 1718. Richard. = Mary. Married at Subdeanery, Chichester, Nov. 19, 1628. Elizabeth = Richard Woodes, of W. Grinstead, at Subdeanery, Chichester, Nov. 25, 1624.

William. = Elizabeth Osborne, dau. of Eliz. Osborne, who was sister of Archbishop Juxon. Will dated April 10, 1703; proved Oct. 7, 1703, Lewes. Margaret. = ... Kitch. bur. June 15, 1622, Itchingfield. Thomas. bur. June 18, 1624, Itchingfield. Of Shipley, 1657. Fayth. = Thomas Poole, of Shoreham. bur. Oct., 1626, Itchingfield. Elizabeth. bur. Jan. 29, 1632, Itchingfield. William, eldest son in Father's will. died unmarried. John, 2nd son, of Chertsey. b. 1654. mar. Nov. 1, 1692. d. June 9, 1731. Will dated Jan. 24, 1731; proved June 27, 1732, P.C.C. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Huse, of Wokingham. Died before her husband. Elizabeth. = Richard Farrington, of Chichester, created Bart. 1697. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Peachey, of Ertham. Married at Chichester Cathedral. "Allegation Feb. 28, 1671. Richard Farrington, of City of Chichester, Gent., bac. abt. 27, and Mrs. Elizabeth Merlott of same, spinster abt. 23, at her own disposal."—Registry of Vic.-Genl. of Archbp. of Canterbury.

Joseph. = Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Huse. Died before her husband. Roger. bur. Sep. 15, 1702, Itchingfield. Abraham. = Margaret Smith, of Bristol. living 1731. dead 1742. Richard. Will dated Dec. 14, 1742; proved April 14, 1744, P.C.C. John. bur. March 30, 1708, Itchingfield. Elizabeth. d. 1731. Three more children, names unknown. died young.

Joseph. = Elizabeth Foote, of Bristol. Will dated Jan. 14, 1784; proved May 30, 1786, P.C.C. s.p. Elizabeth. = Elizabeth Foote, of Bristol. Survived husband. Elizabeth. died unmarried. Will dated March 10, 1810; proved May 8, 1817, P.C.C. s.p.

* E. H., dau. of James Homewood, who died 1517, and Olive his wife.
Olive, dau. of John Arlote. = John Barttelot, of Stopham. d. Nov. 20, 1493.
James Homewood.
John. = Katherine Dawtrey. d. 1525.

Extracts from various registers in Sussex mentioning Marlot, but which I am unable to connect with the family :

- Compton. 17 Nov^r. 1639. Thomas Marlott and Anne Bettsworth were married.
- Cuckfield. 1660, Sep. 18. Richard Pepper married Mary Marlet
- Fittleworth. 1586, April 30. Wyllam Hammon & Margaret Marlet married
- Hambledon, Hants. 1649, Feb. 8. Maria filia Thomæ Marlet baptizata
1668, May 21. John Binsted & Ann Marlet married
1690, Oct. 19. John Marlett & Elizabeth Binsted married.
- Horsham. 1566, Nov. 10. John Marlett, son of Harry Marlett—baptized.
1575, Aug. 28. George Harman of Horsham and Elizabeth Marlett wydow of Billingshurst married.
- Shipley. 1722, Oct. 23. William Older of Cowfold and Sarah Marlet in this parish married
- Shoreham (New). 1628, Nov. 16. John Selden and Johan Marlett married
- Stopham. 1661, July 16. William y^e sonne of Richard Marlet & Mary his wife was baptised
1669. John Mille of Pulborough and Mary Marlot. married
- Storrington. 1608, Oct. 2. Richard Marlett & Denis Cocke married.
1631, Sep. 10. Dionisea uxor Richardi Marlott sepult.
1637, July 26. Richardus Marlott sepultus.
- West Grinstead. 1640. Thomas Stone and Joane Marlet were married
4th day of June.

Wills.

The earliest will connected with this parish that I have been able to find is that of Richard Mychell, quoted at length in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIII., p. 145 *note*, the interesting portion of which is as follows :

"Richard Mychell thelder" of Warnham, by will of Nov 26th 1524 left to the church of "Hechingfeld V^s." "Also I will that Henry my eldest son apparant kepe within the Church of Hechinfeld four Tapers that is to say oon Taper before the image of our Lady, another Taper before the image of saint vsula, The thirde Taper before the Image of saint Erasmus and the fourth before the Sepulere in Ester tyme, And after that time to stande before the Image of saint Cristofer, and these my Tapers to be so maynteyned and kept by the space of xxxj^{ti} yeres in performaunce and fulfilling of the last will and testament of John Mychell of Stam'h'm my fader, and yf hit fortune the said Henry my sonne to dye before the said xxxj^{ti} yeres ended then I will that Thomas

my sonne shall kepe and maynteyn the said tap's the residue of the said yerres not ended as in the will of my said fader more playnly apperith." (*Ibid.*, p. 146 note.)

The following wills also refer to Itchingfield :

1525. John Feist's will proved at Chichester.
 1542. Sep^r. 30th Nicholas Wordsworthe chantry priest of Crawley, Sussex, left by will to the Church of Ichynfeld V^s. ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 116).
 1546. The will of Thomas Penfold was proved at Chichester.
 1548. The will of Thomas Parker of Ychingfelde was proved at Chichester.
 1552. The will of John Feist of Hecchyngfeld was proved at Chichester.
 1557. The will of Richard Streeter was proved at Chichester.
 1558. The will of Enerie Shorter was proved at Chichester.
 1558. The will of John Cowper of Ychingfelde was proved at Chichester.
 1560. The will of Richard Buckmate was proved at Chichester.
 1561. The will of Edward Shorte was proved at Chichester.
 1563. The will of Elizabeth Bradbrydge dated Dec. 6th proved Mar 8. 1563 at Chichester mentions her 3 children Henry Marlett. Thomas ffyst. John Dumbrell. and Thomas Marlett her son.
 1564. The will of Ales Otes.
 1565. The will of William Mason was proved at Chichester.
 1566. The will of John Shorte was proved at Chichester.
 1599. The will of John Boorer of Hitchingfield—to be buried there—half of goods to wyfe if she don't marry again—if so she is to have but £20. two kyne—and half of the household stuffe. Bequeaths half of goods to son William if his mother do not marry. if she does the son to have all except as aforesaid. he gives to the Mother Church at Chichester vi^d.³ to poor of parish 3^s/4^d his house at Dorking to his wife and son William between them. M^r. Marlett. John Feist, & Richard Shaw. overseers. son William Exor.
 proved 5 Mar. 1599 by William Bourer at Chichester.
 1669. The will of John Wheatley of Hitchingfeild Gent dated Jan 22. 1661. proved at Chichester Ap^l. 8. 1669. he leaves £5 as a perpetual stock to the churchwardens for the use of the poor at Easter.
 1671. The will of John Francis of Hitchingfield yeoman proved Jan 23rd at Chichester.
 1672. The will of Samuel Eburne Rector dated Sep 30. 70 years of age & above—mentions niece Shetter. proved at Chichester.
 1676. Will of Richard Nightingall of Itchingfield proved at Chichester.

In addition to the above I subjoin a series of wills and extracts of wills of the Merlott family, commencing with

³ This is interesting as a post-Reformation example of a custom common before that period. A still later instance is furnished by the will of Richard Pellet, of Steyning, dated 27th Feb., 1608, by which he left to the Cathedral Church of Chichester 12^d. ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIX., p. 85, and Roger Marlott, 1615, *infra*).

that of John Marlot, 1528, and ending with the last of the name, Elizabeth Merlott, 1810.

1528. Will of John Marlot—

In the name of God amen the 28th day April in the yere of oure Lorde god m d xxviiith in the xxth yere of the Reigne of oure soveran lorde kynge henry viiith I John Marlot hole of mynde of goode memory make my last wylle & testament in mañ & forme folowyng—fyrste I bequeth my sole to all myghtty god to our ladye saynt mary to all the holy company of hevyn my body to be beryd in the churche yard of echyngfylde[*torn*]. of chechester I bequeth to the au^t of echyngfylde xii^d.[*torn*]. my sole and all crystyn sollys—the resydue of all my goods I gyfe to Elizabeth my wyfe the whiche Elizabeth I ordÿn & make my executrix to performe thys my laste wylle & testament.

1521. Be yt knowyn unto all mañ of men that Thomas mlat father unto John mlat the sayde thomas the xviith day of September in the xiiijth yere of the Rayn of Kyng henry the viiith wytnessyth the sayde thomas hath gevyn grantyd and by a dede of fement indentyd hath confyrmyd and ineffeyd John mlat son & ayre of the forsayd John mlat the elder and to John dawtry squyre nowe beyng knyght and John Dawtry son & ayre of the forsayd John dawtry the elder and John bartlot of stoppam John fyste a certyn tenemēt of ground and rent cervys wyth their apertynance lyyng in the pisshe of Sheply callyd brokeland and sont to have and to holde all the forseyd grownd and tenemēt with the apertynance to the forsayd John mlat John dawtre the elder John dawtre hys suñe John bartlat of stoppam John fyste & to theyr ayres or asynars to the use of thys forsayde men a pon thys condycion that the sayd John mlat shall let thomas mlat hys father to have the pfet of the sayd land with the apertenance a bove reheryd as in the ded indentyd more playne doth apere duryng the sayd thomas his fathers lyfe and after the decease of thomas hys father to the use of the forsayd John mlat and hys ayrs for ever—

Never the lesse I wyll that after the decease of thomas mlat my father that Elizabeth my wyffe shall have all thys land that I have purchassyd of my father thomas mlat lyyng and beyng in the parissche of Schyply called brokeland and sont to the end & tme of 20 yers. Item the one halfe to remayne to the sayd Elizabeth my wyfe to kepe and bryngt up my chyldern and the other halfe to remayne among my chyldern equally to be devydyd at a lawfull age and at syche tyme as they be at a lawfull discresson and yf that any of the sayde vij chyldern hapen to decease w^t in the sayde xx yers then I wyll that the goods that the sayde chyldern shold have had to remayne a mong my chyldern beyng then a lyve also and yf the sayd Elizabeth my wyfe decease w^t in the sayd

xx yers then I wyll that all the p̄fet of the sayd howse and land to remayne to my chyldern and equally to be devydyd and aft^r the t̄me of xx yers endyd and paste I wyll the the (*sic*) sayd land remayne to my eldyest sone and ayre of me the sayd John m̄lat And of the same my laste wyllle and testamēt I ordyn and make myne ōsears my welbelovyd ffather thomas m̄lat and mast^r John bartlat of stoppam brother unto my sayd wyffe besychyng hym to be good brother and feffer and ōsear and I pray you in the honor of god to be good to my power chyldern wytnes her of sir thomas Byschope pars̄ne of echyngfyld thomas m̄lat harry mychell John hall wyllyam bekemot thomas penfold John coper wyth others

proved before John Marshall in July 1528 at Chichester

1552. Will of John Marlett of the parish of Horsham gentilman—seke of bodye and hole of mynde do ordeine & make this my last will & testament dated 1st Aug^t 5th year Edward 6th (1552) land to my heire male lawfully begotten and for the defaulte of heire male to brother Thomas Marlett & to his heires male & for lack of such issue to my brother Henry Marlett & to his heirs male and in default of the heire male of the said Thomas & Henry then to returne to my heire generall for ever

I will to my wief Thomasin my lande called Brokehouse & Hunters with the land that is in occupation of Deanes widdowe & which Edward Dartnell hath as yet yeares to come being in the parish of Shippley of the yearly rent of x£. for her dowry during her naturall lief to remayne after death as ys above said

I will that whereas my wief is with child if it be a daughter to have my lande called Bowgys lying in Shippley parish afores^d. of the yearly rent of vi^s xiii^s iiiij^d for 20 yeares toward the advancement of her marriage

I will that if my daughter do dye before the terme of lawful age that then the said Bugis lying in s^d. Shippley being of the s^d. yearly rent of £6. 13. 4 to remayne to Henry my brother aforesaid for 20 years.

I will that Henry Marlott my brother shall have his 5 nobles that I owe him and 5 nobles more to be paid in $\frac{1}{2}$ y^r. after my dissease

I will that John Smythe of Hilleis in parish of Washington shall have fyve mks for ij oxen that I bought from him to be paid 1 mo : after my dissease. to Thomas Mellis of Shaforde for a ram & 20 lambes xv^s & xx^d. to be paid in one mo : after my dissease

to my sister Margaret Marlett xx£ to be raised oute of Bugis also the legacies aforesaid performed or out of my lande of Eachinfelde.

after dissease of my mother Elizabeth Marlett who hath it for her lief for her dowry.

Thomysin my wief sole extrix

I do make m^r John Carrell & M^r. Polstede overseers in presence of John Mychell of Stamram gentilman—Henry Birntingham gent John Hilles John Palmer John Gybbe Elisabeth Pilfolde John Wellen widow John Penfolde. Elisabeth Hylle—

proved 19 April 1553. P.C.C. Tashe fol 8.

1595. John Marlott of Singleton—dated Jan^y. 15. 1595.
mentions sons John Marlet and Thomas, brother Richard. wife Elizabeth. proved in C^y. C^o. Chichester Jan^y. 31. 1595 by Edward Bragge & William Woodman (Vol. XV., p. 137).
1600. Thomas Marlett of Hitchingfeilde. dated 23rd Aug^t. 1600. gentleman. to be buried in the parish church of Hitchingfeilde—to the poor of the parish 20^s/.
to Dorothe his wife—£40
Dorothe his daughter and Eleanor Sayers his da^r. £10 to Thomas & Anne Fletcher children of da^r., Thomas Fletcher £10 to Nicholas Marlot my son £10
to wife Dorothe the residue—she to be exix.
The Mark of Tho^s. Marlett
witnesses John Stapley
Anthony Apsley
proved at Chichester 7 Jan. 1601 by Edward Cooke & Dorothy his relict (Vol. XV., p. 137).
1615. Roger Marlott of Hitchingfield—dated July 1. 1615.
to cathedral Church of Chichester 2^s/.
to poor of Hitchinfield 10^s/.
to wife Elenor. who he appointes sole Exix.
to son Richard, Wares, Withals & Coombeland.
to dar Elizabeth.
He mentions his brother Nicholas and states he had only 2 children, also John Kempford, and friends William Marlott of Slinfold and Richard Nye of Slinfold and William Hunt.
proved P.C.C. (Rudd 86) 1615.
1622. Richard Marlett of Storrington husbandman. dated May 4 1622. to be buryed at Storrington—to Cathedral church 4^d.—to god-daughter Margaret Marshant 1 white lamb. residue to da^r. Dorothy—who he makes exix. overseers John Greene of Sullington yeoman. & Henry Bennett of Storrington. probate granted to Dorothy Pollard als Marlett. 1637. C^y. C^o. Chichester.
1646. William Marlott. late of Shoreham. C^o. Sussex dec^d. Admon granted to Mary Marlett relict July 15th 1646 P.C.C.
1652. William Marlott the Elder of Hitchingfeild in the C^o. of Sussex Esquer. being sicke in bodye. My bodye to be buryed in the parish Church of Hitchingford (*sic*) unto Thomas Merlott my sonne corne, stocke of cattle without the doors, to Elizabeth my da^r. moiety of all my Linninge att Shoreham in y^e cheste in the Possession of my sonne Poole—moiety to

sonne Thomas. unto Thomas Poole⁴ my sonne aforesd. and Margaret Ketch my da^r. and to my sonne Thomas Merlott equally to be divided—goods in my house att Shoreham & all my moveable goods in my house att Hitchinfeild being not heir loomes—ordayne my said Loving sonne Thomas Merlott my whole & sole Exor. . . . to y^e poor of the parish of Hitchingfield 20^s/. I make my sonnes William Merlott and Thomas Poole my overseers, dated 17 August 1652 William Merlott. William Merlott (*sic*) signed sealed and published. (the will ends thus) proved 17 May 1653 by Thomas Merlott. sole Exor. P.C.C. Brent. fol. 149.

1657. William Merlett of the Inner Temple London Esq^r. beinge Sicke in bodey . . . to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Chichester . . . Elizabeth my nowe wife . . . £230 on condition that she do not part with any of the property rec^d. from her ffather Edward Osborne . . . manners messuages and Lands in the County of Sussex . . . unto William Merlett my eldest sonne all goods & chattels . . . unto John Merlett my second sonne Coombe farm . . . unto my daughter Elizabeth Merlett £1,000 “at mar. or at 21 yrs.” loveinge wife Elizabeth Merlett and my loveinge kinsman William Juxon Esq^r. my loveing freind Thomas Smith of Grayes Inne Esq^r. and my loveing freinde Richard Bragge of Chichester gent ioynt Executors in trust for the use and benefitt of my said sonne William Merlett untill he shall accomplish his age of “17 yrs.” unto Margaret Ketch daughter of Margaret Ketch my sister £6 yearly . . . unto my said sister Ketch £6 yearly . . . unto John Merlett the sonne of Richard Merlett “at 21 yrs £10” . . . unto Katherine Palmer daughter of M^r John Palmer . . . unto Mary Younge my maide servant . . . unto John Saunders and Elizabeth Rowell my twee other servants . . . unto Elizabeth Morton my servant “at mar. or at 21 yrs.” unto Walter Osborne sonne of George Osborne of Lippering “at 21 yrs £5” unto [blank] Poole sonne of Thomas Poole my godsonne “at 21 yrs £10” unto my sister Elizabeth Merlett “£10.” [no signature or witnesses] dated 5th June 1657 Richard Bragge of the City of Chichester Publicke notary maketh oath that on 5th June 1657 the wthin named William Merlett being then sicke of the small pox etc. did desire deponent to make his will etc. and the said William Merlett did dictate the same etc. being present Elizabeth Merlett the Relict of the said William Merlett Richard Bragge no^v Pub.

Isaach Morton of the City of Chichester maketh oath that on 5 June 1657 the within named William Merlett sick of the small poxe did tell this deponent that he would make his will that day & that he would send for Richard Bragge to write the same for him and this deponent believeth and hath heard

⁴ From “Visitation of Sussex,” 1662: “Thomas Poole of New Shoreham married Faith, da^r. of W^m. Merlott of Hitchingfeild.”

that the said Mr Bragg did accordingly make his said will for him
Isaac Morten.

proved 3rd August 1657 by Elizabeth Merlett the relict and one of the Executors—Power reserved to William Juxon Esq^{re} and Thomas Smith Esq^{re} two of the Executors. Richard Bragg the other Executor renouncing.

1660-1. Admon of Thomas Merlott—late of Shipley to Persis Merlott relict. dated 2nd Feb^y. 1660-1

1676-7. Admon of Thomas Merlett late of Shipley in c^o. of Sussex dec^d. granted to William Merlett his natural & lawful son to administer goods and credit of said dec^d. for that Persis Merlett relict of said dec^d. is now also deceased without fully administering.

1703. Will of John Braman of Lewes.⁵

to loving wife Elizabeth £450. household goods & chattels. and plate that was her owne before—and all my plate except 2 candlesticks—these to wife's use for life and afterwards to my son-in-law John Merlott of Chertsey Surrey—to wife Elizabeth £10 p^r. annum on lottery ticket—friend Mr. Jonathan Harris of Lord Chamberlains office to collect this money—to John Merlott & Moses Neave of Aulton C^o. Southampton all lands in Aulton to sell—& divide amongst Thomas Braman son of my brother Thomas Braman deceased. mentions John Braman son of my brother Robert Braman. nephew John Braman deceased.

to Robert Braman and Sarah Neave son and da^r. of my brother Robert Braman dec^d.

John Marlott and Moses Neave—Exors. £5 each.

to Nicolas Gates—tenant at Aulton—£60.

dated April 10. 1703. witnesses Tho^s. Medley. John Elphick. Sarah Bodle.

proved Oct 7. 1703.

1707. Will of Elizabeth Braman of Glindly in the parish of Westham c^o. Sussex. widow. relict of John Braman Esq^{re}.⁶ To nieces Elizabeth Elfred & Anne Elfred £600 each at marriage or age of 21. or to survivor. if both die before becoming entitled £100 to Martha Beaton late of Glindly spinster—£100 to Elizabeth Marlott & Sarah Marlott da^{rs}. of John Marlott of Chertsey in Surrey Esquire equally. Money to be in the hands of my sister Elizabeth ffagg and she to pay principal to nieces afores^d. and interest till they become entitled. to Niece Elizabeth Elfred £60 in goods or money extra. beyond the above mentioned. The rest of goods, chattels, gold plate,

⁵ Add. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 5,698; Burrell MS. "St. Michael Lewes. Burial. 1703. April 27. J^{no}. Braman. Gent." (April in MS. is evidently an error for Aug^t. 7.) A grave stone in the nave: The arms. "here lyeth interred the Body of John Braman Esq^{re}. who was Major of the Royal City Regiment of volunteer Horse under King William & Queen Mary—he departed this life on the 25th day of August 1703. in the 77th year of his age."

⁶ Née Elizabeth Osborne. Married 1st William Merlott, June 13, 1649.

rings, linen, bedding and all household stuff to s^d nieces Elizabeth and Anne Elfred. To Elizabeth wife of John Marlott 5 guinea pieces of gold. To William Joseph Elizabeth and Sarah Marlott sons and da^{rs} of s^d John Marlott 1 guinea piece of gold to each. residue to s^d nieces Elizabeth and Anne Elfred equally. and makes them Executrices. Good Friend Charles ffagg of Mystoole in Kent Esq^{re}. and said John Marlott overseers—2 guineas to each—dated Sep 25. 6 Queen Anne (1707.) witnesses Tho^s. Medley. Herbert Hay—Richard Strudwick. proved July 14. 1711 at Lewes.

1731. Will of John Merlott dated Jan 24—1731.

of Chertsey. Surrey. to son Joseph Merlott. Keynors Farm Siddlesham—land in Havant, Possession House in Itchingfield—to d^{ar}. Elizabeth Merlott, Hale Farm, new England in E. & W. Wittering and Birdham. to son Abraham Merlott £757 & bond for £1000. to 3rd son Richard Merlott estate in Donnington Stonycroft Farm in W. Hampnett, Rectory of Climping land in Walberton & Selsey, Petworth, Chamber in Elm Court in Temple—my gold medal of King Charles I. to loving brother Joseph Huse. . . . to each of the children of my sister Sarah Chitty. . . . to sister-in-law Lady Ffarington to cousin Elizabeth Ffarington widow of John Ffarington of Chichester—to Cousin Pool of Shoreham son of Uncle Pool to John Braman grandson of Robert Braman of Alton £5 to 6 children of my brother-in-law Josiah Chitty of London Merchant. to John Benson—of Chertsey. witnesses W^m. Cornish. Richard Chapman. Thomas Coullsun.

proved June 27. 1732. P.C.C. by Joseph Merlott

1742. Will of Richard Merlott of middle Temple Esq^{re} dated Dec 14.

1742. funeral expenses not to exceed £20. £10 towards entertaining Gentlemen of Bears Club. books to friend Joseph Catchott of Wokingham—papers to be burnt. to brother Joseph Merlott £20. and my King Charles I. medal. to nephew John Merlott to niece Elizabeth Merlott. friends Thomas Barnard of Cursitors S^t Chancery Lane and Samuel Harper of Lincolns Inn Exors. & guardians of Richard Temple—messuages lands tenements & etc to Exors to prosecute a suit in Chancery & improve the estate and provide for Richard Temple—brother Abraham deceased—leaves all real & personal estate to Richard Temple—now living with M^{rs}. Elizabeth Jones of Hammersmith.

witnesses J. Honor 3 Essex Court. Middle Temple
Richard Wellington—Bookseller Temple Bar
Sampson Bennett jun^r. Clk to M^r. Honor.

Proved P.C.C. April 14—1744.

1778. Will of Elizabeth Merlott (wife of Joseph Merlott Esq^{re}) late of Wokingham c^o. Berks but at Muntham in the Parish of Itchingfield c^o. Sussex dec^d. proved by Joseph Merlott Esq^{re}. the husband of s^d. dec^d. and surviving Exor. P.C.C. Hay. fo. 74

1779. Will of Joseph Merlott of Muntham dated Oct 14. 1779. Cod^l. Mar 20. 1782—to be buried at Wokingham with his wife in the vault belonging to the Huse family. funeral expenses not to exceed £50.
- to Samuel Norman late wives nephew. £50
 - „ M^{rs}. Ryder „ niece £50
 - „ M^{rs}. Margaret Merlott. my sister in law £50
 - „ Thomas Michaelson. D^r. of Reading great nephew of my late wife
 - „ Owen Hall late of Reading
 - „ Richard Davis minister of dissenting congregation
 - „ John Browning servant. & his son John Browning
 - „ poor of Itchingfield & Wokingham.
 - „ Martha Attwater, cook. William Dean, footman. Mary Doggett, chambermaid. to niece Elizabeth Merlott Dunningshole Farm in parish of Arborfield in Berks & Wilts—to John Merlott. nephew
- witnesses Jno Feltham Wokingham. carpenter M^r. Trash Wokingham glazier. Thos Round Attorney.
proved P.C.C. Oct 31. 1782.
1784. Will of John Merlott of Bristol—sugarbaker. dated Jan^y. 14. 1784—mentions friends Levi Amos, and Richard Bright of Bristol—wife Elizabeth Merlott—cousin Sarah Harris—sister-in-law Mary Foot, spinster. cousins Sarah & Elizabeth Bubb—also sugarhouses & warehouses in Bristol. & his house at Muntham. leaves his gold medal of King Charles I. and family pictures to sister Elizabeth.—witnesses Henry Bengough—George D. B. Bowles—James Spencer Fry—proved May 30—1786. P.C.C. by Elizabeth Merlott widow. & Elizabeth Merlott spinster. sister of deceased.
1810. Will of Elizabeth Merlott of Bristol. spinster. dated March 10—1810. leaves £100 to be expended at the rate of 10^l. p^r an : for 10 years in the purchase of malt, blankets, or cloaths for the benefit of the poor of Itchingfield parish. also £400 to be laid out in the public funds in the name of the rector and Churchwardens the produce of which is to be applied for providing & paying a schoolmistress for instructing poor boys & girls of the s^d. parish to read work and knit at 4^d. p^r week each scholar & for buying books.⁷
- to cousins Elizabeth Bubb & Sarah Hilburne. . . .
 - to M^{rs}. Sarah Chitty mother of Charles Chitty £200
 - to her da^r. Elizabeth Chitty £200
 - to Charles Chitty all lands in Sussex for his life afterwards to his children.
 - to Mary Foot. spinster. sister of my late sister-in-law.
 - Charles Chitty & Charles Danvers Exors.
- Codicil Charles Danvers is dead. Edward Rowe appointed in his stead. proved May 8. 1817. P.C.C. under £35,000.

⁷ This paragraph is recorded in the Parish Church. The sum so bequeathed produced £447. 18s—Three per cent. Consols.

John Merlott (1731), Richard Merlott (1742) and John Merlott (1784), each of them make special bequest of "my King Charles I. gold medal."

The following account of this Merlott-Juxon medal was read before the Sussex Archæological Society meeting at Lewes, March 18th, 1897, by myself :

This medal was struck in 1639 by order of King Charles I. to commemorate his assertion to the dominion of the sea, and is called one of the historical medals.

The claim of England to the dominion of the sea was (according to Baker's "Chronicle") asserted in Norway, Denmark, Germany and Holland, and was sometimes strictly enforced as far back as the reign of Egbert (800-836), of Alfred (871-901), Canute (1016-1035), John (1199-1216) and Edward I. (1272-1307), who also issued an edict about it.

The right was questioned by Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) in a treatise called "Mare liberum" on the part of the Dutch, to vindicate their right to trade to the East Indies, in spite of the exclusive claim of the Portuguese, and to fish in the North Sea, where the English asserted their maritime superiority. The Dutch at this time had a powerful navy. Grotius' treatise was answered by Selden on the part of England in a treatise called "Mare clausum seu dominio maris," which at least established the antiquity of the claim, which was afterwards acknowledged by Holland in 1653, perhaps with a little persuasion from Cromwell.

The size of the medal is, on Mionnet's scale, $16\frac{1}{2}$, or $2\frac{6}{16}$ inches diameter. Its weight is 3-oz. 13-dwt., less $\frac{4}{10}$ of a grain, or 1,752 grains. It is by Briot, whose name it bears, and is cast and chased. On the obverse is a bust of King Charles I., with collar and the George. On the reverse is a man-of-war in full sail, with seamen on the deck, in the rigging and on the bowsprit, with the legend, "Nec meta mihi quæ terminus orbi."

One leading interest attaching to this medal in the eyes of all members of this Society must be that for the last 250 years it has been preserved in a Manor House



JUXON MEDAL.

(Muntham) in the County of Sussex, and, with the exception of the present owner, has always been in the possession of successive members of a family who have lived in this Manor House since 1371, a truly interesting and genuine Sussex relic.

History of the Medal.

This medal was first shown to me in 1878 by W. F. Chitty, the then owner. He called it "the Juxon Medal," and said it was given by King Charles I. shortly before his death to Bishop Juxon, who presented it to one of the Merlott family, that it had never been out of the possession of the Merlott family or its subsequent representatives (the Chittys) since, and that it had always been preserved at Muntham. In 1817 Muntham, where the Merlots had resided from 1371, passed to Charles Chitty, under the will of the last Merlott, and was sold in 1878, after his wife's death, to P. S. Godman. On clearing out the house two sacks full of most interesting old papers and documents relating to the family and the estate were collected, some of which are described in Vol. XL. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections." By the help of these papers, and from the evidence of people now living and well qualified to speak on the matter, this medal can be traced *without a break* from the present day up to John Merlott, whose mother, an only child, was a niece of Bishop Juxon, and was married in June, 1649.

For our purpose it may, perhaps, be most convenient to trace its history backwards and upwards.

The present owner received it by bequest from William Ffarington Chitty, who in his will, dated November 17, 1886, proved P.C.C. November 7, 1891, calls it "my gold medal supposed to have been given by King Charles I. shortly before his death to Bishop Juxon."

W. F. Chitty received it as a gift from his mother, Susannah Chitty, in 1867. She died in 1876.

Susannah Chitty inherited it from her husband, Charles Chitty, who, dying in 1866, bequeathed everything to his widow.

Charles Chitty became possessed of it by the death of his eldest son, Charles Merlott Chitty, who died a minor on July 6, 1815.

Charles Merlott Chitty received it in 1815 as a gift from Elizabeth Merlott in her lifetime.

The accuracy of the four last-mentioned changings of hands of the medal is vouched for as correct by General W. T. Chitty and Captain A. W. Chitty, both now living, brothers of Charles Merlott Chitty and William Ffarington Chitty, and sons of Charles and Susannah Chitty, and who have always followed with the greatest interest and affection the history of this family relic.

Elizabeth Merlott received it under the will of her brother, John Merlott, dated January 14, 1784, proved P.C.C. May 30, 1786, who devises "my gold medal of King Charles I. and all my family pictures to my sister Elizabeth Merlott."

John Merlott inherited it under the will of his uncle, Joseph Merlott, who died without children. In his will, dated October 24, 1779, proved P.C.C. October 1, 1781, he leaves "all goods & chattels to my nephew John Merlott."

Joseph Merlott inherited it under the will of his brother Richard, dated December 14, 1742, proved P.C.C. April 14, 1744. He died unmarried, and left "my medal of King Charles I. to my brother Joseph Merlott."

Richard Merlott inherited it from his father, John Merlott, who by will dated January 24, 1731, proved P.C.C. June 27, 1732, left "my medal of King Charles I. to my third son Richard Merlott."

John Merlott was the only son who lived to grow up of William Merlott and his wife Elizabeth, *née* Osborne, to whom Archbishop Juxon in his will left £100, calling her his niece; and John Juxon, of Albourne, a brother of the Archbishop, in his will dated December 15, 1654, left £130 odd, also calling her his niece. She was the only child of Edward Osborne and his wife Elizabeth, *née* Juxon, a sister of the Bishop, and was married in June, 1649, in Chichester. The tradition about this

medal handed down in the family says that Bishop Juxon gave it to his *niece*, Elizabeth Osborne, as a wedding present, and as we know that he was a native of Chichester, and was at this time in Sussex, where he retired on being released from prison a few months after the death of King Charles I. in January, 1649, and that Elizabeth Osborne married William Marlott at Chichester, all the known circumstances point to the probability of the tradition being correct.

The evidence of the authenticity of this medal, it will be remarked, is, with the exception of that portion of its history which is in the knowledge and recollection of two undoubted witnesses now living, documentary, and, therefore, unimpeachable, and can be traced and proved by consulting the wills in Somerset House, in which each successive owner mentions "my medal of King Charles I.," and carries us back to the great nephew of Archbishop Juxon.

Having now given the history of the Sussex Juxon medal I may perhaps be allowed to allude to the Juxon medal sold in November, 1896, then the property of the late Mr. Montagu Hyman, now in the possession of the British Museum.

This medal, or gold coin, for it was intended for a £5 piece, though never issued to the public, was the work of Thomas Rawlins and was described in the catalogue of sale, November, 1896, though not so fully as I am able to do now. It is figured in "The Antiquary" for January, 1897, No. 206, Vol. XXXIII. The following is its pedigree, tracing it backwards as in the case of the Sussex medal:

- 1897. Bought by the British Museum.
- 1896. Bought by Mr. Spink, of Piccadilly, for £770.
 Bought by Mr. Hyman Montagu.
 Bought by Mr. Samuel Addington.
 Bought by Mr. Edward Wigan.
- 1870. Bought by Mr. Webster, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, for £345.
- 1854. Bought by Mr. Thomas Brown, partner in the firm of Longman and Co., Publishers, for £220.
 Bought by Mr. Cuffe for £60.
 Bought by Mr. Till for £50.

He offered it to the British Museum for £80, which offer was refused.

1844. Bought by Col. Drummond for £10 from the Rev. James Commeline, Rector of Old Marley, who received it from his father of the same name and place, "to whom it was bequeathed under the will of Henrietta Gythens, proved in Gloucester, 1751."⁸ Her mother, Henrietta, *née* Fisher, married Stephen Gythens, of Gloucester. Henrietta Fisher's mother was Frances Juxon, who married Henry Fisher, of Liddington, Wilts. Frances Juxon was daughter of Thomas Juxon, who died October, 1649, and was a brother of the Archbishop.

It will thus be seen that the sole documentary evidence of the authenticity of this coin is the will of Henrietta Gythens, *three* generations removed from the brother of the Archbishop.

The documentary evidence of the Sussex medal goes back to the *second* generation and traditional evidence to one generation, from the sister of the Archbishop.

The accompanying sketch shows the relative grades of descent of the two medals in a tabulated form.

The great interest connected with the coin, now in the possession of the British Museum, centres in the fact that Henrietta Gythens in her will, proved 1751, states: "and whereas I am also possessed of a gold medal of King Charles I. which *was given by his said Majesty King Charles I. upon the scaffold* to my great great uncle, Archbishop Juxon, now I hereby give and bequeath the said medal to Mr. James Commeline, clerk."

History relates that on the scaffold King Charles took off his George, *i.e.*, his order of St. George and the Dragon, which he usually wore, and his cloak, and gave the former to the Bishop, with the word "Remember." No mention is made of anything else passing at that time. By an order in Parliament the following day (*vide* Journals of the Commons, Jan. 31st, 1649, in the British Museum) on a question of General Ireton, the George was taken away from the Bishop and forfeited to the State and ordered to be sold with other articles of

⁸ For the date and place of probate and the extract from the will of Henrietta Gythens given below I am indebted to Mr. Grüber, of the British Museum. When at Gloucester, in December, 1897, I very carefully searched the calendars of wills in the probate office there, with the assistance of the registrar, but was unable to find any trace of this will.

value belonging to the King for the benefit of the State and Bishop Juxon himself was sent to prison; if, therefore, the King had then given this coin it would have been forfeited with the other articles of value. I must confess there is to me a difficulty in reconciling the discrepancies which here present themselves and I think it is more probable that the above-mentioned medal and coin passed from the King to Bishop Juxon during the last ten days of his life, during the whole of which time we know the Bishop was in close attendance upon the King. Such, at all events, was the opinion of Sir George Chetwynd, no mean authority on such matters, and who carefully worked up the history of this coin in the beginning of the present century; and that the Bishop, after his release from prison, distributed these and other things received in the same way as keepsakes amongst his relatives and friends.

Ecclesiastical.

The earliest ecclesiastical record we have of the church is in 1205, when a fine was levied, Robert le Sauvage, plaintiff, John de Keinin, deforciant, by which John conveyed the advowson of Hitchingfield to Robert for 40s. sterling and a rent of 12d. per annum out of his lands at Segwick (Ped. Fin., 6 John).

From Robert le Sauvage it descended to Eleanor, wife of Sir Roger Lewknor, and Margaret, wife of Ralph Radmylle, the co-heiresses of Thomas, Lord Camoys. The advowson remained in moieties till both the co-heiresses were dead, and some time after the death of Ralph Radmyll (1442) and before the death of his son Robert (1456) a partition was agreed to, by which the Radmylls took Broadwater Manor, &c., while the Lewknors took other manors and the advowsons of Rowspar, Echenfield and Trotton. This partition could hardly have been made before 1445, as Robert Radmyll would have been under age. The tithes of Hechengefeld, which with others had been granted to Sele Priory, were confirmed in 1247 by Richard de la Wych, Bishop of Chichester ("S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 115). In 1289 a

release of the advowson was made from John de Camoys to Sir William Paynell, with warranty for 100 years (Placita Coronæ, 17 Edward I.). Pope Nicholas 4th in 1288 granted the tenths to King Edward I. for six years, towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land, and that they might be collected to their full value a taxation by King's precept was begun that year and finished in 1291. In this Taxatio, at p. 134 (ed. 1802), we find "Eccl'ia de Ecchyngfeud non excedit £6. 13^s. 4^d."

In 1341, in the Nonæ Return, an Inquisition was taken at Lewes on the oath of Walter Scole, Walter at Wille, Simon at Rye and Richard le Tote,⁹ who say the church is taxed at 10 marks, *i.e.*, £6. 13s. 4d. A ninth part of the sheaves was valued at 30s.; ninth part of wool at 5s.; ninth part of lambs 5s. Total, 40s.

They also say that the aforesaid ninth does not answer, nor can attain the aforesaid taxation, because the Rector has lands and a garden, valued at four marks, £2. 13s. 4d.; Prior of Seles¹⁰ lands, not sown, valued at 40s.; Bishops lands at 3s.; the tenants of John de Covert's lands, called "le Forewylde," not sown, at 3s. 4d.; John de Mundham, 250 acres, not sown, at 4s.; John de Covert has 100 acres, not sown this year, at 4s.; oblations and mortuaries, 8s. 8d.; tythe of apples, 2s.; of hay, 6s. 8d.; calves, albi (*i.e.*, white meat, eggs and milk), geese and other tythe, 3s.; and they further say there are no persons in the parish who live otherwise than by tillage.

In 1442 Ralph Radmyll, and in 1456 Robert Radmyll, his son, presented to the living (Tower Records). In Acta Episcoporum (Chichester) I find:

1481. Echyngfeld Eccl: yearly value over 12 marks.
 1484. " " "
 1485. " " "
 1502. Echyingfeld Eccl: paid a subsidy iiij^s iiij^d

In 1534 the annates before paid to the Pope were taken away by statute and granted to the Crown. (The

⁹ Well Cross, Rye and Toat are the names of three farms still existing in the parish.

¹⁰ Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 115; Close Roll of 1386 and 1390, and Inq. p.m., 1421.

annates amounted in 45 years to £160,000.) In order to carry out this Act the Valor Ecclesiasticus was formed, which was a survey and estimate of the whole ecclesiastical property of England and Wales in the state in which it stood on the very eve of the Reformation. These annates were given back by Queen Anne, in the second year of her reign, to trustees, who had to administer them for the benefit of the poorer clergy.

In this we find :

Thomas Bushopp clicus r̄cor ibidem (Ecchyngefeld) valet in terris glebal' oblacōnbs et decimis om̄n generū ultra vj^s viii^d sol arch̄no Cicestr' pro procuracione annua xviiij sol ep̄o Cicestr' pro sinod. annuis xviiij sol. ep̄o predeo pro procuraciōne annua £vii. x^s. iiiij^d— unde x^a. .xv^a. 0½^d.

In 1547 the manor of Dedisham (Slinfold), with its appurtenances (of which Itchingfield advowson was one), vested in the Crown and was granted in that year to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, whose grandson, dying 1628, left four daughters his co-heiresses—Mary (widow of Sir Lewis Lewknor), Martha (wife of Sir George Ayliff), Elizabeth (wife of Reginald Mohun), and Ann (wife of William Duke); by them it was sold in 1637 to Sir Richard Onslow. In 1723 Thomas, Lord Onslow, being seized of two-thirds, and Denzil Onslow, one-third, sold the advowson to Rev. Thomas Lavender, by whom it was sold, in 1752, to Rev. Thomas Copley, who conveyed it by sale to Edward Tredcroft, Esq., of Horsham, and by him it was bequeathed to his second son, Rev. Edward William Tredcroft, who, dying in 1822, left it by will to Ann, wife of Rev. Edmund Cartwright, from whom it passed to William Hawes and Richard Onslow, from whom it was purchased by Miss Louisa Scott, who, in 1870-71, sold to Marcus Moses, who presented it to his son John, who was instituted 9th May, 1871.

In 1878 the return made by the Rev. J. Moses to the Bishop gives "Marcus Moses, Rathleigh, Ballybrack, co. Dublin," as the patron of the living; gross income, £540; nett, £400; church accommodation for 210 people; all seats free.

The Rector takes great and small tithes of the whole parish, except of a farm called Shiprods, of which he only receives a part.

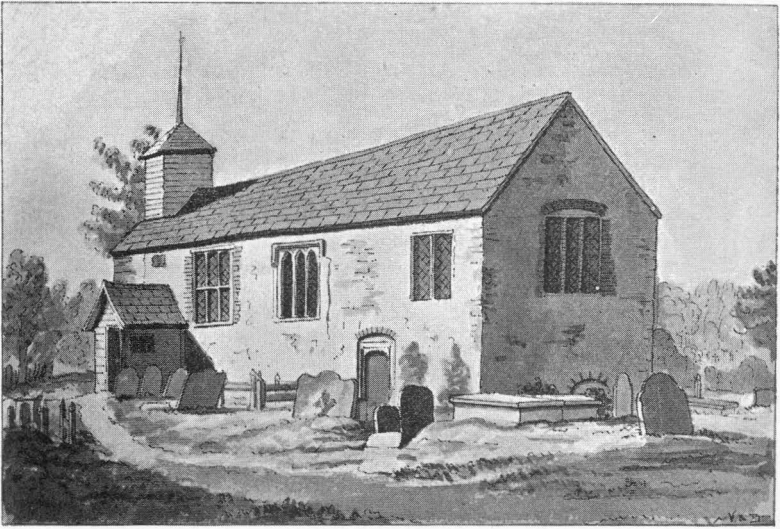
The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Storrington II. and archdeaconry of Chichester. The parsonage house was built by Rev. Ed. Elms.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

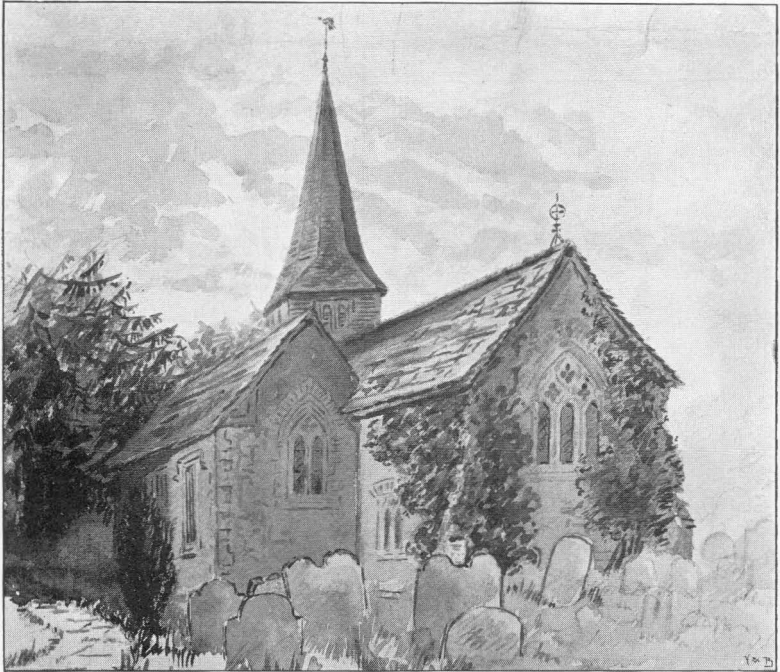
The old building was restored in 1865, at a cost of £1,700, and opened in 1866. The application for the faculty was dated July 1st, 1865, and was made by Rev. J. H. Milne, rector, Nathaniel Knight and Matthew Burdfield, churchwardens. The north wall and buttresses were then left untouched, the south wall was pulled down and the aisle added. In plan the church consists of a nave, 40 feet in length, separated by a screen from the chancel, which is 29 feet in length and $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. There is no chancel arch or other division between the nave and the chancel, nor are there any traces of a rood loft or a north door. On the south side is an aisle separated from the nave by three bays, modern decorated, This was added when the church was altered in 1865, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and is built of stone brought from St. Leonard's forest.

The exterior walls are of stone and the roof is "healed" with the Horsham stone. The accompanying plate gives a south-east view of the church in 1788 (Add. MSS., 5673, fol. 7), sketched by Grimm for Sir Wm. Burrell, and a view of it from the same side as restored, 1865.

I have been unable to find any record of the date of the building of the church, but in the north wall of the nave and chancel are three large and one small fully developed splayed Norman lancet windows, with a rough single headstone, and on the south side of the chancel are two similar windows which were taken out of the old church and built into the new work. The coloured glass in these was the gift of the Rev. J. H. Milne and his four daughters; that in the small window was given by his son. There was probably another window which was destroyed when the aisle was added. These mark the period of erection as being in the first half of the twelfth



ITCHINGFIELD CHURCH. S.E. VIEW, 1788.



ITCHINGFIELD CHURCH. S.E. VIEW, 1897.

century and were most commonly used between 1125 and 1135, which may, I think, be taken as the probable date of the original building.

The tower and belfry, which are not within the walls, are evidently an addition and may probably be attributed to the fifteenth century. The tower is supported on four solid oak beams, or rather trees, which measure about 20 inches square, the sill beam being 2 feet by 18 inches. The original framework, which is entirely held together by oak pegs, has at some time been somewhat altered and some of the braces and a king-post been removed, but with the excessively solid and indeed almost uniquely massive style of building there is little fear but that it will hold together for many generations to come. Leading into the belfry from the west end of the nave is a plain square soffited Norman door, the hinges and strapwork on which are the old iron worked up.

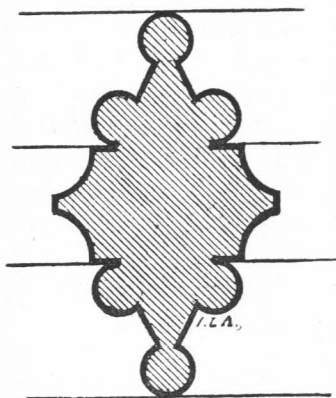
Above this door is a decorated window of two lights, with reticulated tracery, probably of the early part of the fourteenth century, which shows signs of having at some time been covered up with plaster; indeed the gallery in the church, which was pulled down in 1865, stood right across this. The east window, which is modern, is three-light and decorated, and filled with coloured glass, and the work in it is made to match that in the window at the west end of the south wall of the chancel. This is a two-light pointed window, with ogee heads, is probably of lychnoscopic character, and is now also glazed with coloured glass. This was an original window worked in from the old building.

At the east end of the south wall of the new aisle is inserted an old perpendicular window of three lights, on the outside of which in the label are some pretty designs of roses. The windows at the east and west end of the aisle are modern and made to match the window at the east end of the chancel.

The altar is the old altar stone which was discovered during the excavations for the restoration in 1865, and has the cross on it. It is now set in a wooden frame and has wooden legs. Within the altar rails on the north

side is a recess with Norman arch, probably used for a lamp or possibly a cupboard. The chair is antique and of oak. The organ stands against the north wall of the chancel.

The solid old oak beams of the roof, black with age, are now uncovered; at one time they were cased in. At the last restoration, when this casing was removed, a human skull was found at the top of one of them.



SECTION OF MULLIONS OF
CHANCEL SCREEN.

The screen which divides the nave from the chancel is a restoration of the original one with much of the old wood, though slightly higher. The old one appears to have had no tracery, the upper part consisting of moulded mullions only, above which was a cornice and probably a loft, though there are no indications now left of such a gallery. Screens destitute of tracery are rare, but an example is furnished by an illumination

of the fifteenth century reproduced in Lacroix's "Arts of the Middle Ages," p. 464. A screen with alternately plain and traceried openings is to be seen at West Horsley, Surrey. Probably the remains of the screen at Itchingfield are of the latter part of the fifteenth century in date.

In an account of the church, written 1836, I find: "Against one of the walls of timber in the belfry is an ancient painting representing Moses receiving the 10 Commandments on Mount Sinai. It was most probably used as a kind of altar piece."

The pulpit, which is of stone, and the font are modern. The old font was dug up in the churchyard at the same time as the altar, but has now disappeared. It was a rude round basin of Sussex marble.¹¹ The present font was put in at the restoration of 1865.

¹¹ Cartwright, in his "Rape of Bramber," writes: "As there is a deep crack in it, it was probably laid aside."

I have now in my possession a small bowl of Delftware, which belonged to John Knight, who was clerk at Itchingfield Church from his 17th year until he was 80 years of age, which was used for baptisms by Rev. E. Elms, Rev. W. Cartwright and Rev. T. Scott, being placed in the font. John Knight lived in the house near the church and gave this bowl to his granddaughter, Mrs. Kensett, before his death. She passed it on to me, May 5th, 1891.

At the last restoration of the church, in 1865, the north wall, which is supported by two buttresses, was left standing. It is probable that this was in a better state of repair than the south wall. The registers record the rebuilding of the chancel in 1713 and further repairs in 1717, at the time Rev. Alexander Hay was the incumbent. Worked into the north wall on the outside are stones marked :

A. H. 1717 (Alexander Hay).

I. F. H.

R. S.

S. H. (Sophia Hay).

On one of the upright exterior oak boards at the west end, which are very gnarled and weather marked, is an incised circle, 14 inches in diameter. The spire is covered with shingle, which is continued down to the level of the ground.

In 1881 an iron fence was erected round part of the churchyard and the expense defrayed by a collection in the parish to replace the old system of each farm keeping in repair one or more panels of wooden fencing, which could no longer be enforced on the abolition of the Church Rates.

In the belfry are two boards, one recording the bequest by Mr. Streater, dated 1624, and charged on Fulfords Farm, to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish for the benefit of the poor; the other the bequest of £400 by Miss Merlott, dated March 10, 1810, to be invested in Consols, for the education of the poor. The amount bought was £447. 18s.

The oldest Register Book now remaining at Itchingfield is a parchment book, 16 inches long by $6\frac{1}{4}$ wide. It

contains: Baptisms, 1700 to 1812; Burials, 1700 to 1812; Marriages, 1700 to 1754; and many other odd items. There are several blank leaves. At the beginning of the book is:

The Register of Births begun Anno 1700

Note the Buryings are registered in a paper book by y^mselves
Memorandum that all the christnings from the year 1700 to the year 1712 are ffaithfully transcrib'd from the old Register & inserted in this by me. Alex^r. Hay. Rector.

Mem. of 3rd seat in North side front of the gallery

Note of farms which are to repair the panels in the churchyard 1706

Register of seats erected 1700-1, & rectors. 1707

names of contributors to the gallery built 1708

Mem: of gallery on North side built by Tho^s. Dendy 1727.

Mem. of permission to cut down certain trees given by the Rector to M^r. Merlott 1747

Register of seats in the gallery

2nd Mem of 3rd Seat north side front of gallery

Mem of a yew tree in the Churchyard 1745

Mem of chancel rebuilt 1713.

„ repairs in the church 1717

„ Sacramental wine & plate.

Anuities belonging to the poor of the parish of Itchingfield Payd by William Francis out M^r. Michells ffarme called Fulfords p. ann^l. 13^s. 4^d

Payd by John Knight of Muntham Itest of £25 @ 5 per Cent.

Legacies given to the poor of this Parish

Given by M^r. Wheatly Michell who was buried the 17 of March 1700 & was distributed amongst the poor & according to his desire £10—00^s—00^d

Given by Susanna Dendy widow who was buried the 20th April 1704 and was distributed amongst the s^d. poor £02—10^s—00^d

Given by John Elliot yeoman who was buried the 15th of May 1711 and was distributed amongst the poor. . £05—00^s—00^d

Given by W^m. Dendy who was buried ffebru 16. 171³/₄ £2. 10^s 0^d wch was destributed amongst the poor.

The new surplice was bought in the year 1710 John Nash being churchwarden and cost—[*blank*]

The Register book was bought in the year 1712. W^m. Birdfield and W^m. Skinner churchwardens & cost the parish £01—05^s—06^d

The walk betwixt the Parsonage house and the Church Lane was planted in the year 1707-1708 by Alex^r. Hay Rector: [*In another hand*] N.B. These trees wer when first planted about Two inches diameter (one w^t another)

These trees have now disappeared.

In looking through the registers one cannot but be struck by the number of marriages performed in the

course of the year in the time of Rev. Alexander Hay. The average and normal number would be about five, but so fashionable a place had our little parish church become for celebrating nuptials, that in one year as many as 21 couples were married, and perhaps not more than in two or three instances had the contracting parties any connection with the parish. After Rev. A. Hay's death the marriages resumed their normal number.

From Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber":

There is a tradition that after the Scotch rebellion in 1715 some of the attainted persons were permitted to live in the family of their countryman—Rev. Alexander Hay. It is difficult to imagine a place of more complete retirement than this sequestered parsonage, at that time in the midst of a wood, to which there was hardly any passable road. This tradition is strengthened by the following entry in the parish register: "John Maclean was buried Aug. 28—1724." Every inquiry has been made to ascertain some authentic account of the individual whose death is thus recorded, but hitherto without success.

It is said that Sir Hector Maclean, who fought for the Pretender, also took refuge here; but being caught, he was executed, and his head was placed on one of the principal beams of the church. At the time of the repair of the church, as mentioned above, a skull, found encased on one of the beams, was taken down and afterwards buried by the Rev. T. Scott.

In 1864 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 215) we find Itchingfield had three bells, with the following inscriptions:

- 1 William Hull made mee 1686. Matthew Napper. William Birdfield churchwardens
- 2 Guilielmus Eldridge me fecit 1675
- 3 Brianus Eldredge¹² me fecit W F. I G. 1629.

In 1866 the three old bells were refitted and two new ones added.

subscriptions	£110 . 3 . 3	Mears & Steinbanks	
voted from the church		bill for Bells	£123 . 3 . 8
rate	40 .	Timber	11 . 6 .
sale of old materials.	1 . 12 . 7	Various	17 . 6 . 2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£151 . 15 . 10		£151 . 15 . 10

Robert Knight }
W. F. Chitty } Treasurers.

¹² A bell founder of Chertsey at this period ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 158, and "Arch. Cant.," 18, 286).

The treble bell, with fittings, was erected by Rev. J. H. Milne, at a cost of £38. 11s. 8d., of which Mrs. Milne gave £15 and the remainder was collected in small amounts.

The church plate is all modern, given by Sir Timothy Shelley, June 30, 1838. It consists of flagon, chalice, paten and alms dish. The flagon has this inscription: "The gift of Sir Timothy Shelley Bart. to the parish of Itchingfield," and it bears the Shelley arms. The chalice is inscribed as the flagon; the paten is inscribed in like manner, but bears the Shelley crest only; the alms dish is the same as the paten.

It seems Sir T. Shelley gave also a pocket service for private use.

Terriers.

The following Terriers are amongst the documents connected with the diocese and are in the office of Sir R. Raper in Chichester:

1615. Feb^y. 16. 1 house 1 barn. 1 stable. 1 garden & orchard—2 acres.
 1 croft called the Butts 2 ac: 1 close whapple field 6 acres.
 1 close Broom^{fd}. 3 ac: 1 close Pease^{fd}. 2½ ac: 1 close Ash^{fd}.
 8 ac. 1 close Register^{fd}. 9 ac. 1 close fforneif^{fd}. 6 ac. 1 close
 Barn^{fd}. 3 ac. 1 croft 4 ac. meanef^{fd}. 8 ac. betwixt
 Muntham farm land & a piece of ground called the Moute.
 1 close called Browning field running up to ffarlewoods
 lane 6 ac.

Richard Lewes—minister
 Richard Holland churchwarden
 John Patching—sidman

Thomas Shelley—

1625. taken by John Scutt clerk parson of the s^d. church (Hitchingfield)
 George Warren & Thomas Grenfeld churchwardens & William
 feist Sideman—at visitation holden Dec 14. parsonage house
 barne & stable—3 parcels of land containing 60 acres abutting
 on highway leading fr Shippley to Hitchingfeild & lands of
 Robert Penfold & Edward Michell Esq^{re}—William Marlot
 gent & Thomas Streater—meanefield abutteth on land of W^m.
 Marlot of Richard Hill & Edward Michell. Brownings field
 abutteth on Kinges highway leading fr Billingshurst to the
 ffarlewood & of William Marlott and on landes of Richard
 Marlott gent. churchyard belongs to the parson. the tythes
 belonging to the parson are hay calves lambes pigs geese
 woole hempe flaxe hoppes cheese fruits & all manner of small
 tythes whatever. due to the parson all manner of oblacions &
 offerings communion money & the like—18^d. for every couple

that are lawfully married in s^d. parish church—6^d. for every woman that is churched

George Warren. seale & mark HE

Thomas Grenfeld

William ffeist Λ

Hitchingfeild 1663—16th Feb^y.

taken by Samuel Eburne Clerke parson of said church
John Jupp & John Burnell churchwardens & Edward Buckman
sidman

parsonage house barne & stable. three score acres—same
lands described in same way as in 1625 with the addition of
tithes on “wheat barley oats peas & all other sorts of corn”

signed Samuel Eburne Rector

John Jupp

John Burnell

Edward Buckman

The tithe map is dated Sept. 14, 1844; the articles of agreement attached to it being dated July 28, 1840. There are subsequent altered apportionments connected with the Railway Company, 1866, and land sold by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, 1891.

According to this there are 1,720 acres in the parish liable to tithe, viz., arable, 1,411 acres; meadow, 309 acres; and woodland, hedgerows, lanes, roads and sites by custom not subject to tithes, 720 acres; total, 2,440.

There is land in possession of the Rector, including church and churchyard, house, garden, road and glebe, 76-a. 3-r. 13-p., making a total of 2,517 acres. The tithe belonging to the Rector is £390 and £18 on the glebe when not occupied by the incumbent; total, £408.

At the time of commutation Robert French, of Littlehampton, gent., was entitled to two-thirds of the tithe of wheat, oats and rye on 85 acres in Shiprods Farm, then in the occupation of William Gold, which was commuted at £5.

The table of value in imperial bushels was:

Wheat	.....	7s. 0½d.	....	392	..	16617
Barley	.....	3s. 11½d.	....	695	..	57895
Oats	.....	2s. 9d.	....	1001	..	21212

The valuer was Wm. Eager, of Whitley, Surrey.

On the south side of the churchyard stands a building now used as the vestry, to which use it was converted in

1854. Before that time it was known as the Almshouse, and used as such when every parish had the charge of its own poor. As showing the alteration in the treatment of those who came under the hands of the overseers in those days, the following account, related to me by an old inhabitant of the parish, who is still living, is worthy of record. About the year 1830, when the building was used as the almshouse of the parish, there was a wash-house stood out on the south side, in what is now the Green Road. At that time one Tom Coomber, who had been a blacksmith at Cowfold, but belonged to this parish, went off his head. The overseers of Cowfold refused to support him, so he was sent to his own parish, where he was put into this wash-house, handcuffed and fettered, and was chained to an iron post there, where he was kept for a fortnight. The boys, of whom my informant was one, used to go and point sticks and straws at him and worry him, going as near as they dared, whilst he hit at them with his handcuffs. The Rector, Mr. Elms, went to see him and took him to the Rectory to tea. Here he managed to appropriate and secrete some tool, with which, when taken back and chained up, he picked the lock that held him, and escaped during the night and ran back to Cowfold, where he was re-taken. How different from the treatment which such unfortunate persons now receive!

This building, though small, has evidently, from the difference in the style, been erected at two different times, the eastern end being much older than the western, which is comparatively modern. I can find no record of the date of its erection, but report says it was made an almshouse at the expense of one of the Merlott family, probably towards the end of the sixteenth century. But to what use was it put before? The remains of a window in the upper story can still be seen. As I have stated above, the tithes of this parish were confirmed to Sele Priory, 1247, and in return for this there can be no doubt the church was served by a monk from there. I think it more than probable that this was the cell erected for the shelter of the officiating minister after his weary

tramp through the Weald. If this surmise be correct we should thus have a most interesting pre-Reformation building preserved to us.

In the vestry is still preserved the wooden vessel shown in the accompanying illustration.



SKETCH OF WOODEN VESSEL, painted grey, with iron bands, painted black, formerly used for fetching water for the font in Itchingfield Church, in very good state of repair, now kept in the Vestry.

Height	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Diameter at top	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
,, widest part..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
,, bottom.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

And here too hangs the following table of fees, which is still in force :

TABLE OF FEES.	Rector.		Clerk.	
	£	s. d.	s.	d.
Publication of banns.....		2 6		
Certificate of banns		1		
Marriage after banns		5	..	2 6
Marriage by license	1	0 0	..	10
Burial				5

No grave stone to be erected without the consent of the Rector.

From the transcripts at Chichester, the Acta Episcoporum and various other documents at the Record Office and elsewhere, I have been able to compile the following list of rectors of the parish. Doubtless the list is not complete, but possibly it may be the means of discovering

the names of others that have escaped my researches, and I should feel much obliged to any of my readers who could furnish me with further authenticated names.

RECTOR.	PATRON.
1205.	Robert le Sauvage.
1270. Henricus le Childe	Hawisa de Nevill.
1379. Walter Piper. Add. Charters, 8848, he is called "parson of Echynfeld."	Lord Camoys.
1398. Sir William Kyrkby or Kirkeby (in Cartwright, Bikely).	,,
1401. William Eneychyn	,,
1406. John Compton	,,
1410. John Bode	,,
1411. Nicholas Page, inducted Jan ^r . 24.....	,,
1440. D ^s . Nicholas Blewett	Ralf Radmyll and Roger Lewknor.
1455. Nigel Bosworth (described as nuper defunctus). Death recorded at a Court of Sullington Manor held 34 Henry VI. (1455)	,,
1474. John Banestey.....	,,
1478. John Greater—or Quilter—attended the visitation at Billingshurst as Rector of Echynfeld, 1478.	,,
1520. Thomas Byshop or Bushopp. In Valor Eccles. 1534, "Bushopp." D ^s . John Bishop attended the visitation at Billingshurst as Rector of Echynfeld, 1521. John Staple & John Pryn, wardens.	Sir Roger Lewknor.
1540. Henry Chamberlayne	
1546. John Johnson, paid composition of 1 st fruits 29 Dec., 38 Henry VIII.	By lapse King Henry VIII.
1556. John Lorkyn, paid composition of 1 st fruits 25 Nov ^r ., 9 Elizabeth (1566).	Bishop of Chichester.
1565. William Mason, "parson of Hitchingfeld." His will proved at Chichester Feb ^r . 22, 1565; he was "curate."	
1590. John Allen, instituted July 13, 1595, furnished to the Government "a calliver." His man "William Joop." Paid composition of 1 st fruits 25 Aug ^t ., 32 Elizabeth (1590). The will of John Allen, Clerke, of Hetchingfeld, proved C ^r C ^r Chichester, 1599, mentions eldest son John a minor, sons Matthew and James, wife Mary exix, brother William ffoster, father Matthew Allen of Horsham.	Richard Blunt, of Dedisham.

RECTOR.

1599. William Pratt,¹³ M.A., instituted Ap^l. 24.

1605. Laurence Wither } Curates.

1606. Thomas Michell }

1615. Richard Lewes,¹⁴ mentioned in Terrier as "minister."

1618. Thomas Searle,¹⁵ M.A., inducted Dec. 3. Paid composition of first fruits 27 April, 17 James (1619).

1625. John Scutt, instituted April 8th. Paid composition of 1st fruits 20 Oct., 10 Charles (1634). Terrier mentions him as "clerk of the church of Hitchingfield."

1637. Samuel Eburne,¹⁶ instituted Nov. 2. Paid composition of 1st fruits 20 Jan^y., 13 Charles (1638). Terrier, 1663, mentions him as "clerk, parson of the church of Hitchingfield." He was buried at Itchingfield, Oct. 19, 1672. His will proved C^y. Ct. Chichester, 1672, left 40^s/ to the poor of Hitchingfield. July 24, 1627, the Bishop of Chichester presented Samuel Eburne to Rudgweeke, val. £7. 10^s.

1672. Thomas Woodward,¹⁷ instituted Jan^y. 22.

1695. Alexander Hay, instituted July 21, died Jan^y. 3, bur^d. Jan 7, 1724/5, at Itchingfield.

1724/5. Thomas Lavender, M.A., instituted Jan^y. 14, buried Itchingfield Feb. 29, 1776.

1776. Edward William Trederoft, LL.B., instituted June 3, resigned 1821, died 1822.

E. Asbridge, 1794.

S. F. Stratham, LL.B., 1819. } Curates.

PATRON.

Bishop of Chichester.

Richard Blunt, of Dedisham.

Mary Lewknor, widow, and Martha Blunt, of Slinfold.

Alice Eburne, widow, of Rudgweeke.

Lord Onslow and R. Onslow, Esq., of Clandon.

R. Onslow, Esq., of Clandon.

William Norris, gent., and Francis Levett, mercer, of London.

Nathaniel Trederoft, of Horsham.

¹³ William Pratt, M.A., 1584; B.D., 1592; rector of Gayton, Lincoln, 1597-1599; and afterwards of Stevenage, Herts.

¹⁴ Richard Lewes, son of cleric.; matriculated at Brazenose Coll., Oxon, 1605 (18 years old); B.A., 1612; rector of Parham, Sussex, 1625; son Richard, rector of Parham, 1640.

¹⁵ Thomas Searle, matriculated at Exeter Coll., 1600, aged 17.

¹⁶ Samuel Eburne, son of Samuel Eburne, clericus, matriculated at Balliol, Oxford, 1613 (15 years of age); B.A., Jan. 1614; M.A., 1620; vicar of Amberley, 1621; Rudgwick, 1627.

¹⁷ Thomas Woodward, son of William Woodward, of Upton-on-Severn, matriculated at Balliol, 1635 (aged 16); B.A., 1639; M.A., 1642; rector of West Clandon, Surrey, 1656.

RECTOR.	PATRON.
1821. Edward Elms, ¹⁸ M.A., instituted Dec. 19, resided June 22, 1822, died May 3, 1845.	Edward W ^m . Tredcroft.
1845. William Cartwright, ¹⁹ M.A. Oxon, instituted July 2, resigned 1852, died 1859.	William Hawes and Richard Onslow.
1852. Thomas Scott, ²⁰ M.A. Oxon, instituted Oct. 5, died Jan. 21, 1862.	Miss Louisa Scott.
1862. John Haworth Milne, ²¹ M.A. Oxon, instituted May 27, resigned 1871, died 1871.	Miss Louisa Scott.
1871. John Moses, M.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin, instituted May 9.	Marcus Moses, No. 5, Winton Road, Dublin.

The accompanying list of names, occurring in the registers, is compiled from the transcripts at Chichester, which, by the courtesy of Sir Robert Raper, I have been permitted to examine. The earliest transcript I have found is 1583, then 1587, 1590 to '93, 1603, 1605, 1606, 1609 to 1618, 1623, 1630 to '40, and from 1662 onwards. With few exceptions they are perfect up to the present date.

After 1870 I have only been able to find the record of baptisms; no marriages or burials.

		A.			
Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Apsley	1591		Alderton	1722	
Allem (<i>sic</i>).....	1592		Adlward	1752	
Allinges.....	1603		Allen	1767	
Ashwyn	1611	1664	Aylward	1769	1876
Arnold	1672	1722	Attwater	1788	1883
Austin	1692		Asbridge	1811	
Agate	1706	1724	Adamthwaite	1833	
Ansell	1707	1717	Adams	1838	
Andrews	1712	1824	Ash	1868	
Armstrong.....	1720				

¹⁸ Edward Elms, son of Edward Elms, of St. Clement, Reading, plebeian, matriculated Christ Church, Oxford, 1804 (18 years of age); B.A., 1808; M.A., 1820; d. May 3, 1845.

¹⁹ William Cartwright, 2nd son of Samuel Cartwright, of Westminster, armiger, matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, 1837 (19 years of age); B.A., 1840; M.A., 1843.

²⁰ Thomas Scott, only son of Thomas Scott, of Bath, matriculated at University College, Oxford, 1834 (aged 18); B.A., 1840.

²¹ J. H. Milne, youngest son of Oswald Milne, of Preston, Lancashire, matriculated at Brazenose, 1846 (aged 18); B.A., 1850; vicar of Thatcham, Berks, 1855-1862; rector of Itchingfield, 1862-1871; assistant chaplain, Dinan, 1873-76; Avranches, 1876.

B.

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Bainard	1583		Burrage	1719	
Barcher	1583		Barsford	1719	
Baker	1587	1837	Bignold	1720	1722
Balie	1587		Barnett	1721	
Borrer	1591		Bartlet	1721	
Byshopp and Bishop	1603	1809	Brigs	1722	1735
Barnes ²²	1603	1633	Blondell	1722	
Buckman	1611	1870	Burcholt	1723	
Boorne, Borne and Bourn	1611	1788	Bozier	1724	
Botting, Botten ..	1614	1878	Barttelot	1724	
Borwick	1635		Balchild	1725	
Blake	1640	1722	Bigs	1727	
Burnell	1662	1741	Brider	1737	
Burt	1662		Balder	1739	
Brooker	1665	1707	Burgess	1745	
Baron	1668		Buckland	1751	1756
Brabot	1670		Bax and Bex	1752	1824
Birdfield, Burdfield	1674	1887	Bravery	1761	1854
Browne, Brown ..	1675	1852	Burstow	1763	1836
Bridges	1676		Brownsword	1772	
Barnard	1678	1712	Brewer	1782	
Bennet	1679	1828	Batchley, Beetchley	1790	1824
Bansted	1686	1724	Bear	1796	
Balchen	1689		Browning	1800	1811
Belchamber	1693	1852	Bate	1824	
Booker	1694	1732	Boxall	1837	
Barden	1697		Bowdley	1838	
Beadle	1701		Bostock	1840	
Buttery	1707		Baytcup	1842	
Bristow	1708	1852	Bowles	1862	1874
Brooks	1709	1790	Bell	1869	
Butcher	1711		Broad	1875	
Boys	1711		Ballard	1877	1880
Blaw	1711		Burridge	1878	
Butler	1712		Boxer	1878	
Bachelor, Batchelor	1712	1845	Branch	1883	
Bridger	1713		Bailey	1884	
Burtchell, Burchell.	1715	1888	Bevis	1884	
Bell	1716		Bright	1886	

C.

Caffin	1583	1763	Chelsom	1611	1726
Cooper, Cupper ..	1587	1753	Coe	1618	
Chertre	1591		Cragge	1618	

²² Doubtless the origin of *Barnes Green*. A telegraph office has now been established here, and, in order to avoid confusion with *Barnes Green* in the neighbourhood of London, the authorities have determined to call it *Barns Green*.

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Charman	1630	1869	Charker	1724	
Carter, Charter....	1633	1880	Chart	1725	1743
Clare	1662	1701	Creel	1727	
Crater	1673		Cheal	1730	
Clowser	1679		Constable	1736	1848
Colins, Collins	1698		Cook, Cooke	1739	1860
Charleat.....	1700		Crags	1739	1840
Colgate	1704		Carman	1743	
Crips	1708		Chambers	1744	
Champion	1708	1741	Cock	1751	
Chesman	1711	1788	Cowsell, Cowshall..	1769	1835
Comber	1712	1777	Comper	1772	
Cobden	1712	1731	Churchman	1777	1781
Caryll, Carrol	1712	1744	Cranstone	1796	1813
Cottingham	1713		Chitty	1819	1866
Cuthbert	1715		Clew	1842	
Clark, Clerk	1717	1860	Collett	1843	
Clement	1717		Carpenter	1846	
Children	1720		Cartwright	1847	1852
Chasemore.....	1720		Challen	1860	
Coats	1722		Crisp	1861	
Chaundler, Chandler and Chantler....	1724	1859			

D.

Denyer	1584	1878	Dowlen	1769	
Dendy	1616	1886	Dale	1788	
Dalton	1632	1638	Drew	1806	
Davie	1633	1722	Dennett	1813	1887
Dartenell	1635	1715	Dinnage	1831	1834
Dearling	1676		Davy	1834	1852
Denman.....	1707		Dalman	1841	
Dumbrell	1711	1851	Durrant	1841	
Dew	1713		Deerhurst	1842	
Dove	1713	1724	Dilley.....	1855	
Dean	1715	1781	Dewdney	1867	
Dein	1716		Daughtry	1875	
Daniel	1723	1753	Duncan	1881	1884
Denier	1724		Dalton	1884	
Duffield.....	1724	1848	Dawes	1886	
Dival	1729	1836	Davis	1887	
Day	1731		Drewitt	1888	

E.

Elliot	1588	1869	Elfick	1703	1736
Etheridge	1603	1849	Elston	1711	
Edser	1615		Ellis	1713	1751
Eburne	1637	1640	Ede	1715	1739
Edredge.....	1666	1673	Edmunds	1739	
Elson	1673		Etherton	1745	1846

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Edwardavxe	1750		Elms	1824	1845
Easted	1760	1804	Evans.....	1834	1836
Edwards	1772	1886	Embling	1839	
Eversett, Evershed and Evershead ..	1773	1861	Easton	1843	
			Eames	1851	

F.

ffember	1584		Farley	1745	1861
ffeist	1587	1888	Fowle.....	1748	
Ffrancis.....	1603	1857	Freeman	1785	1861
ffoweler	1603		Flint	1787	
ffurlonger	1614	1724	Forley	1793	
ffuller.....	1640	1869	Foster	1805	1806
faringer.....	1712		Ferrall, Farhall ..	1836	1848
Flote	1716	1720	Friday	1840	
ffinch	1717	1840	Flack	1887	

G.

Goringe.....	1592		Ginner	1730	
Glassington	1630	1712	Goodyer.....	1738	1833
Greenefeld, Green- field	1635	1884	Goodchild	1754	
Goldsmith	1662	1713	Garman	1803	1812
Grumbridge	1692	1867	Gibson	1804	1861
Gillum	1697		Gumbrell	1805	
Garton	1706	1880	Grist	1806	
Grantham	1713		Grainger	1831	
Grant.....	1720	1878	Gravett	1833	1875
Goble.....	1722	1796	Gasson	1841	
Green.....	1723	1838	Gratwicke	1850	1886
Gotscher, Goacher .	1724	1883	Golds	1861	
Grinsted, Grinstead	1724	1866	Gander	1878	1883
			Godman.....	1882	

H.

Horley	1587		Hains, Haynes	1708	1749
Hill	1593	1779	Hodges	1709	
Hansford	1593		Horton	1711	
Hobkines	1614		Hoad	1713	
Holland	1614	1867	Husey	1714	
Haselden	1615		Hathorn	1714	
Hurst	1630	1711	Holding, Holden ..	1715	1845
Henley	1632	1739	Heather.....	1717	
Holler, Hayler	1662	1743	Hobbs	1717	
Howard.....	1673		Harden, Harding..	1718	1867
Hoick	1677	1683	Harrold	1720	
Heath	1693		Hook	1724	
Harwood	1693	1717	Hughes	1726	
Hay	1699	1739	Holford	1733	
Hunt	1707	1880	Heward	1734	
Halloway	1708	1887	Hall	1735	1841

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Hobbs	1739		Harrowden	1797	
Honey	1746		Humphrey	1799	
Hammond	1747		Hart	1838	
Hersy	1754	1786	Hard	1838	1840
Hiver	1756		Hudson	1841	
Howell	1762		Hoard	1842	
Hesman	1779	1861	Hopkins	1866	
Hull	1790	1795	Hollins	1887	
Harbur, Harborough	1792	1809			

I.

Joyes	1587		Ives	1712	
Jupp	1591	1880	Johnson	1720	1796
Jener	1611		Jinks	1722	1809
Jones	1614	1790	Jenden	1747	
Jeffery	1616		Jeal	1762	1872
Jackman	1665	1737	Joys	1834	1871
Jennings	1678	1706	Jacob	1839	
Illman	1712		Jackson	1883	

K.

Knight	1583	1887	Keems	1708	1807
Kempsal	1593	1724	Burdfield Knight..	1757	1806
Kelsey	1618		Kensett	1800	
King	1694	1754	Killick	1805	1880

L.

Lee	1603	1810	Longland	1726	
Lewere	1616		Longhurst	1727	1744
Lewry	1633		Lavender	1732	1776
Lintwood	1638		Laundry	1745	
Locket	1674	1753	Luller	1746	1783
Linvil, Linfield...	1683	1837	Lanaway	1761	
Lucy	1691		Libeter	1771	
Laker	1707	1796	Luckhurst	1793	1868
Lane	1709	1725	Lloyd	1827	1830
Lucas	1712	1854	Langley	1836	
Legg	1713		Leigh	1840	
Long	1714		Launder	1842	
Luxford	1716	1833	Lawman	1857	
Lyon	1719		Last	1878	
Lintoot	1720	1725	Lassiter	1880	
Lewis	1724				

M.

Marlott	1584	1718	Merth	1615	
Mathews	1591		Michell	1615	1798
Mose	1603	1724	Morris	1618	
Mutton	1611		Mower	1635	
Morese	1615		Marsh	1666	1674

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Mote	1667	1694	Mordaunt	1739	
Moore, More.....	1679	1729	Mills	1747	1840
Mabbinke	1682	1729	Michener	1765	1804
Munk	1706	1707	Marling.....	1768	
Meriot	1707		Munnery	1779	
Manners	1707		Morris	1781	
Man	1712	1872	McIsaac.....	1824	
Morbgredy	1714		Morgan.....	1835	
Melchor.....	1721		Marchant	1841	
Mathew.....	1722	1887	Merritt	1860	1888
Mugridge	1723		Moore	1864	1886
Mansbridge	1723		Manley	1872	
Maclean	1724		Moses.....	1872	1882
Marten	1725	1812	McNaghten	1881	1883
Madgwick.....	1729		Mayes	1887	
Miles	1729	1861			

N.

Notkrole	1605		Nisbett	1694	
Nye	1615	1841	Nightingale	1699	1720
Newman	1616	1875	Nailer, Nailor and Nailard	1717	1744
Nash	1663	1873	Neale	1734	1851
Naldret	1665	1775	Newland	1832	
Niblot	1675		Nicholson	1835	
Newnham	1693				

O.

Osborn	1616	1736	Oliver, Olliver	1698	1850
Otway, Ottaway ..	1662	1708	Orum	1707	1711
Olden.....	1673	1810	Olgar	1708	
Occonden	1693		Owen	1836	1846

P.

Page	1583		Procter	1706	
Pannell	1587		Puttock	1708	1847
Pilford	1591		Parker	1709	1893
Penfeild, Penfold and Penvil.....	1591	1842	Piere	1709	
Polter.....	1591	1854	Peters	1709	
Pavener	1592		Plumer	1711	1736
Petifould	1593		Pike	1711	1713
Parson	1611		Pelling	1715	1883
Pollard	1614		Parcell	1716	
Patching	1615	1761	Peckham	1720	1733
Powell	1662		Pellot.....	1723	1780
Playster.....	1664	1673	Peacock.....	1723	
Pickeridge	1687		Phillery	1723	
Perkins	1691		Parkhurst	1727	1868
Prior	1692	1695	Pentecost	1738	
Pronger.....	1706	1762	Pledge	1762	1845
			Pannett, Pannot ..	1765	1839

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Postlethwaite	1782		Paine	1833	1846
Purvey	1798		Price	1836	
Peskett	1806	1874	Powell	1839	1868
Pullinger	1810	1848	Paekham	1842	

Q.

Quinby				1744	1761
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R.

Raynard, Renard ..	1584	1664	Rose	1716	
Ranfeld	1614		Rothwell	1724	
Rumminge	1630		Reffould	1724	
Robinson	1635	1886	Ridge	1726	
Rendall, Randall ..	1637	1841	Rapley	1749	1887
Reede	1638		Rowland	1759	1770
Rice	1665	1748	Reeve	1787	1838
Ridley	1676		Reid	1791	1796
Redman	1691	1861	Roberson	1833	
Roberts	1708	1830	Redford	1838	
Reynell, Reynolds	1709	1760	Ridley	1843	1845
Reef	1715		Rogers	1860	
Richardson	1715	1853	Rovery	1867	
Ratley	1715				

S.

Skayfe	1583		Shaw	1684	1866
Sharp	1584	1786	Sanders	1691	
Sharpe	1587		Sweeting	1693	
Smeith, Smith	1587		Stickler	1698	1720
Sumner	1587		Stenning	1708	1745
Slaughter, Slatter ..	1592	1719	Setchford	1709	
Shawe	1593		Sheppard	1711	1840
Streater	1593	1861	Souton	1712	1737
Short	1603	1811	Stent	1712	1718
Stoke	1603		Stovell	1712	
Shelley	1603	1639	Southon	1714	1804
Steer	1611	1886	Speeler	1714	
Skinner	1615	1860	Saymore	1716	
Segrave	1615	1733	Steel	1716	1725
Semons, Seamans and Simmond ..	1615	1637	Surgon	1716	1724
Stanford	1618	1783	Songhurst	1718	
Sturges	1637		Spencer	1718	
Sanford	1639		Shurb	1718	
Sendall	1640	1834	Sweater	1720	
Stedman, Studman	1640	1840	Shawe	1720	1861
Sewer	1640		Snall	1722	
Stemp	1662	1675	Smith	1722	1887
Simmons	1664		Strudwick	1723	1857
Sayers, Sares	1678	1876	Stuffell	1724	
			Street	1724	1802

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Serjant	1725	1757	Stonyer	1762	
Stringer	1730	1768	Scott	1795	1862
Spencer	1733	1752	Scutt	1798	1875
Sparks	1733		Sturt	1832	
Smart	1735	1862	Sprinks	1842	1870
Slater	1737	1857	Shrubb	1846	
Standen	1737	1842	Sykes	1860	
Sherburn	1740		Sadler	1864	
Simmonds	1741		Scrivens	1872	
Somerset	1746	1827	Stovold or Stovell..	1883	1884
Stepney	1753		Stanley	1884	
Segre	1753		Simmons	1884	1888
Stile	1754		Standing	1884	
Sage-man	1758	1830	Salmon	1886	
Stone	1759				

T.

Thorneden	1587	1632	Tufton	1723	
Tupper	1615		Trudge	1724	
Tickner	1638	1722	Terry	1726	
Tailor	1639	1640	Tuffe	1729	
Thurman	1640		Tuesly	1735	1808
Tirkeridge	1662	1767	Tredcroft	1735	
Tinley	1662	1702	Tribe	1740	
Turner	1662	1806	Tovey	1741	1781
Towse	1664	1713	Trower	1745	
Tophet	1668		Tugwell	1768	
Templeman	1675		Trusler	1808	1864
Turnis	1677	1850	Taylor	1809	1887
Title	1693		Tomsit	1812	
Toulet, Tullett	1712	1830	Tuppin	1840	
Taskar	1714		Townsend	1862	
Truelove	1715	1724	Thompsett	1863	
Tully	1717		Thair	1883	
Towle	1719		Thwaites	1887	
Tapsfield	1722				

V.

Voice	1701	1780	Ven, Venn	1774	1867
Upton	1719		Vaus	1776	1813
Usher	1720		Uwins	1843	
Vincent	1725		Vaughan	1868	
Varnedale	1736				

W.

Whist	1584		Worsfold, Worsfield and Worstful	1616	1728
Woods	1591	1880	Wear	1635	
Warren, Waring	1603	1720	Wales	1664	
Wheatley	1611	1668			

Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.	Names.	First Entry.	Last Entry.
Wils	1665	1668	West	1722	1724
Westbrook	1666	1691	Wells	1724	
Whitington	1679	1861	Williams	1724	
Wickliffe	1694		Warner	1734	
Waterman.....	1699	1744	Wady	1765	1852
Wolvin	1706	1779	Wright	1770	
Wardman	1707	1714	Wheatland	1800	1837
Waller	1707	1769	Willard	1808	
Weston	1711	1726	Wilson	1812	1870
Woodhatch	1711		Widden	1830	
Weller	1712	1749	Welsh	1841	
Wheedon, Weeden	1712	1738	Wenham	1841	
Wimble	1713		White	1860	1880
Walder	1721	1750	Walker	1867	
Woolgar	1722	1874	Ward	1883	1884
Y.					
Young	1732	1786	Yorke	1812	

The following list of Churchwardens is compiled from the transcripts in possession of the Bishop of Chichester. Up to 1630 it is very imperfect :

INCUMBENT.		CHURCHWARDENS.
John Allem (<i>sic</i>)	1590	Richard Shake, William Francis.
„	1591	John Eliot, Richard Streater, Thomas Thornden sydman.
„	1592	Thomas Jup, John Goringe.
	1593	Robert ffest, John Beschampe.
	1603	Richard Pannett, John Skynner.
Thomas Michell	1606	Thomas Streater, Edward fest.
Thomas Mychell, curate	1609	John Grosington, Michael Wodin.
	1610	John Caffynes, John Jupp, James Shorte sidman.
	1612	Richard Hill, Thomas Streater.
	1613	Richard Paine, John Skynner.
	1614	Thomas Streater, John ffeeste.
	1615	Richard Hollon warden, John Patching sidman.
	1616	William Morishe, Nichlist Bishop.
	1618	Richard Hill warden, Thomas Streater sydman.
William Hinde, curate..	1623	Thomas Patching, William Francis.
Edward Archer, curate.	1630	Thomas Carter, William Lee.
	1632	William Marlot, John Shelley, Richard Whetley.
	1633	John Shelley, Thomas Streater.
John Scutt, rector	1634	William Patching, William Lee, William Seagrave.

INCUMBENT.		CHURCHWARDENS.
Rowland Gawen, curate	1635	George Waren, Thomas Grenfeld sidman, William feist.
Samuel Eburne, rector	1637	Richard Marlott, John Smyth.
"	1638	William ffrancis, Roberd Hollan.
"	1639	John Glassington, Emry Jupe sidman, John fuller.
"	1640	George Dende, Richard ffist.
"	1641	John Shelley, William Seagrave.
"	1642	Richard Lee, Stephen Sendall.
"	1662	John Glassington, Thomas Michell.
"	1663	John Burnard, John Jupp.
"	1664	Edward Nightingalle.
"	1665	John Hayler, William Nash.
"	1666	John ffrancis, Thomas Rice.
"	1667	Robert Knight, William Hendley.
"	1668	James Marsh, Thomas Chelsham.
"	1669	Thomas Dendy, Richard Segrave.
"	1670	John Burnell, William Grenfeild.
And. Cater, curate	1672	Edward Nightingall, Tho ^s . Rice.
"	1673	Robert Knight, Henry Grensted.
"	1674	William ffrances, James Mearsh.
Tho ^s . Woodward, rector	1675	George Warren, Philip Holland.
W ^m . Shawe, curate	1676	William Grenfeild, Will ^m . Burdfeild.
"	1677	John Whittington, Mathew Napper.
"	1678	William Burfield, Tho. Wood.
"	1681	Robert Knight, Richard Dendey.
Ed ^d . Vernon, curate	1682	John Jupp, Will ^m . Nash.
"	1683	William ffrancis, Tho ^s . Henley.
"	1684	
Tho. Woodward, rector	1685	William Grenfeild, George Warrin.
W ^m . Shepperd, curate . .	1686	Matthew Napper, William Burdfeild.
W ^m . Sawyer, curate . .	1687	" "
" . .	1689	William Nash, Ed ^d . Buckman.
John Whitehead	1690	Thomas Dendy, Edmund Buckman.
John Whitehead, curate	1691	
"	1692	Edward Stanford, John Whittington.
Ch ^f . Platts, curate	1694	John Jupp, Thomas Henly.
John Church, curate . .	1695	W ^m . ffrancis.
" . .	1696	Philip Holland.
"	1697	" John Hurst.
Alex. Hay, rector	1698	John Dendy, Robert Knight.
"	1699	Robert Knight.
"	1700	John Elliott.
"	1701	John Grenfeild.
"	1702	" John Whittington.
"	1703	John Whittington, Thomas Holland.
"	1704	Thomas Holland.
"	1705	Thomas Dendy.
"	1706	" Thomas Ested.
"	1707	Thomas Lee. "

INCUMBENT.		CHURCHWARDENS.
Alex. Hay, rector	.... 1708	Thomas Lee, John Nash.
"	.... 1709	Robert Knight.
"	.... 1710	" William Burdfeild.
"	.... 1711	William Skinner,
"	.... 1712	Thomas Pryer, William Skinner.
"	.... 1713	Thomas Pryer, William Grenfeild.
"	.... 1714	W ^m . Grenfeild, Thos. Lee.
"	.... 1715 to 1717	Thomas Dendy, Thos. Lee.
"	.... 1717	Thomas Dendy, W ^m . Ffrancis.
"	.... 1718	Richard Caffin.
"	.... 1719	William Skinner.
"	.... 1720	William Dendy, William Skinner.
"	.... 1721	" William Grenfeild.
"	.... 1722 & 1723	William Grenfeild, John Knight.
Tho. Lavender, rector..	1724	William Grenfeild, William Burdfeild.
"	.. 1725	"
"	.. 1726	" John Dendy.
"	.. 1727	Henry Charman.
"	.. 1728	
"	.. 1729	William Burdfeild, John Dendy.
"	.. 1732	William Francis, William Grenfeild.
"	.. 1733	Richard Turner, "
"	.. 1737	William Burdfeild.
"	.. 1738	Richard Turner.
"	.. 1740	John Dendy.
"	.. 1741	" William Grenfeild.
"	.. 1742	William Grenfeild, William Burdfeild.
"	.. 1743	William Burdfeild, William Francis.
"	.. 1744	Richard Turner, William Francis.
"	.. 1746	John Knight, John Dendy.
"	.. 1747	William Grenfeild.
"	.. 1748	William Burdfeild.
"	.. 1749 & 1750	" William Francis.
"	.. 1751	" Richard Turner.
"	.. 1752	John Dendy.
"	.. 1753	William Grenfeild.
"	.. 1754	" William Stanford.
"	.. 1755	John Ested.
"	.. 1756	" George Burdfeild.
"	.. 1757	Richard Turner.
"	.. 1759	William Grenfeild.
"	.. 1760	" William Stanford.
"	.. 1761	William Burdfeild, "
"	.. 1762	" Richard Dendy.
"	.. 1763	William Grenfeild, "
"	.. 1765	John Carter.
"	.. 1766	" William Stanford.
"	.. 1767	William Manford, William Burdfeild.
"	.. 1768	William Burdfeild, Richard Dendy.

INCUMBENT.		CHURCHWARDENS.
Tho. Lavender, rector..	1769	Richard Dendy, Richard Holland.
" ..	1770	John Dendy,
" ..	1771	" William Stanford.
" ..	1772	William Stanford, Richard Holland.
" ..	1773	William Burdfeild.
" ..	1774	" William Ested.
Edward Tredcroft, rector	1775	William Ested, John Butfields.
" ..	1776	" John Burdfeild.
" ..	1778	" John Ailward.
" ..	1779	" "
" ..	1780	" "
" ..	1781	" Richard Dendy.
" ..	1782 to 1785	" John Vaus.
" ..	1786 & 1787	" John Dendy.
" ..	1788 & 1789	" George Dendy.
" ..	1790	" Richard Holland.
" ..	1791 & 1792	" Henry Parkhurst.
" ..	1793	James Andrew, John Vaus.
G. Asbridge, curate....	1794	George Dendy, John Vaus.
" 	1795	John Vaus.
" 	1796	James Andrew, John Vaus.
John Asbridge, min ^r . ..	1797 & 1798	John Vaus, James Andrew.
" ..	1799 to 1806	Peter Dendy, William Burdfeild Knight.
" ..	1807 to 1813	Peter Dendy, Henry Parkhurst.
S. F. Tatham, curate ..	1819	Peter Dendy, Henry Parkhurst.
Edward Elms, rector ..	1824	George Burdfeild.
" ..	1827 to 1840	George Burdfeild, P. Dendy.
" ..	1841 to 1843	Nathaniel Knight, Henry Parkhurst.
William Cartwright, rector.	1844 to 1852	Nathaniel Knight, Henry Parkhurst.
Thomas Scott, rector ..	1853 & 1854	Nathaniel Knight, Henry Parkhurst.
" ..	1854 to 1860	Nathaniel Knight, Matthew Burdfeild.
John H. Milne, rector..	1861 to 1867	Nathaniel Knight, Matthew Burdfeild.
James W. Maude, curate-in-charge.	1868-1869	Nathaniel Knight, Matthew Burdfeild.
John H. Milne	1869	Nathaniel Knight.
John Moses	1870-1872	W. F. Chitty, Robert Knight.
" 	1873	John Smith (Lockets), W. F. Chitty.
" 	1874	John Smith (Lockets), Thomas Grant (Westons).
" 	1875	John Smith (Lockets), Richard Betsworth Denyer.
" 	1876	John Smith (parson's), Richard Betsworth Denyer (parish).

INCUMBENT.		CHURCHWARDENS.
John Moses	1877	John Smith (parson's), Richard Betsworth Denyer (parish).
„	1878 & '79	A. Killick, John Parker (parish).
„	1880	„ Albert Gander „
„	1881, '82, '83	P. S. Godman, Arthur Killick (parish).
„	1884, '85, '86	P. S. Godman, W. F. Chitty (parish).
„	1887	A. H. Anderson, M. J. Harrison (parish).
„	1888	A. H. Anderson, E. Joyes (parish).
„	1889	„ W ^m . Stedman „
„	1890, '91, '92, '93	A. H. Anderson, Walter Gocher (parish).
„	1894, '95, '96 & '97	W ^m . Stedman, Allen Parker (parish).

Tombstones.

I examined every tombstone in the churchyard; most of them are fairly legible, but a few I could not decipher. The following is the result:

Solomon Killick, born 14 Feb., 1814, died 23 Feb., 1878.

Susanna Killick, b. 4 Dec., 1818, d. 1 Aug., 1887.

Champion Killick, d. 10 Oct., 1834, aged 56 years.

Ann Killick, d. 15 July, 1883, aged 79 years.

Caleb Killick, d. 14 Jan., 1864, aged 9 years.

Mary Pannat, d. 13 Feb., 1831, aged 77 years.

Solomon Newman, d. 29 Dec., 1880, aged 65 years.

Thomas Newman, d. 11 July, 1848, aged 18 years.

Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Streeter, d. 6 Dec., 1841, aged 21 years.

James Streeter, d. 17 March, 1876, aged 83 years.

John Peskett, d. 5 Aug., 1889, aged 59 years.

On one stone:

Thomas Attwater, d. 11 Nov., 1873, aged 68 years. Amelia, wife of Thomas Attwater, d. 8 March, 1883, aged 73 years. Also their son John, d. 12 Nov., 1876, aged 26 years; and daughter Martha, d. 17 April, 1874, aged 32 years.

William Ested, of Shiprods, d. 21 March, 1804, aged 75 years. Jane, wife of William Ested, d. 13 Oct., 1804, aged 63 years.

In memory of Mary, Jane, William, Penelope, Simeon and Joanna, children of Simeon and Mary Pannat. Mary, d. 1 July, 1770, aged 5 months. Jane, d. 17 June, 1772, aged 11 months. William, d. 15 March, 1773, aged 6 months. Penelope, d. 21 Sept., 1777, aged 11

months. Simeon, d. 3 July, 1778, aged 3 days. Joanna, d. 24 Jan., 1789, aged 8 years 4 months.

James Shaw, d. 5 March, 1886, aged 70 years. Elizabeth, his wife, d. 23 April, 1891, aged 76 years. Elizabeth Shaw, granddaughter of above.

James Holland, 26 years parish clerk, d. 28 Feb., 1880, aged 63 years. Emma, wife of James Holland, d. 21 Dec., 1876, aged 51 years.

John Smith, b. Nov. 24, 1822, d. Aug. 31, 1878.

Mary Westmore, d. July 3, 1891, aged 31 years.

John Parker, d. 31 July, 1879, aged 38 years. Also Henry, son of above, d. 29 April, 1878, aged 9 days.

This stone was erected by the parishioners of Itchingfield in grateful remembrance of the ministry of Thomas Scott, M.A., nine years rector of this parish, d. 21 Jan., 1852, aged 46 years.

Margaret, wife of Heber Killick, d. 6 May, 1880, aged 32 years.

Thomas Burchell, d. 1 Aug., 1878, aged 70 years. Also Mary, wife of above, d. 29 Jan., 1857, aged 47 years.

On a tombstone enclosed in iron railings:—

Thomas Smart, d. 8 March, 1844, aged 59 years. Harriet, widow of Thomas Smart, d. 28 Feb., 1862, aged 65 years. Harriet, 2nd daughter of Thomas and Harriet Smart, d. 22 Jan., 1840, aged 17 years. Elizabeth, wife of John Lawman, eldest daughter of Thomas and Harriet Smart, d. 22 Sept., 1857, aged 36 years.

John, son of John and Ann Vaus, d. 6 May, 1780, aged 8 months. Also William and Thomas [remainder illegible].

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Jupp, d. 2 Oct., 1808, aged 25 years.

Ann, wife of John Vaus, d. 2 March, 1801, aged 61 years.

James Older, d. 25 Oct., 1822, aged 79 years. Martha, wife of James Older, d. 5 Aug., 1810, aged 59.

William [remainder illegible].

John Bellchamber, d. 23 May, 1781, aged 59 years.

Gift Bellchamber, wife of John Bellchamber, d. 6 July, 1812, aged 76 years.

Elizabeth Turner, d. 8 July, 1789, aged 43 years.

Richard Turner, d. 18 July, 1761, aged 72 years. Also of children of Richard and Mary Turner.

Richard Turner, d. 23 Feb., 1792, aged 79 years.

Mary Ann, daughter of Richard and Mary Turner, d. 12 Nov., 1770, aged 30 years. [Another name illegible.]

John Knight, d. 26 Aug., 1885, aged 73 years. Mary, wife of above, d. 12 Aug., 1887, aged 80 years.

Robert Goacher, d. 30 March, 1890, aged 44 years. Also Eliza, his wife, d. 12 April, 1889, aged 58.

John Gratwick, d. 7 Jan., 1884, aged 82 years. Elizabeth, wife of above, d. 6 March, 1889, aged 73 years. Sarah, daughter of above, d. 11 March, 1883, aged 33.

On a stone laid in the path from the vestry to the church :

Robert Knight, d. 13 Jan., 1704, and Sarah, his wife, d. May 31, 1713.

On the west side of the path leading to the south door of the church is the vault of the Chitty family, with the following inscription :—

On the north side :

Sacred to the memory of John Merlott Chitty, Esq^{re}., a beloved and excellent youth, who on Friday, the 6th of July, 1827, in the 17th year of his age, finished his course and is now receiving his reward. Also of William Farrington Chitty, 4th son of Charles Chitty, Esq^{re}. (of Muntham), born Oct. 4, 1822, died Oct. 14, 1891.

On the east end :

Sacred to the remains of Sarah, beloved mother of Charles Chitty, of Muntham, who died at Brighton, May 4, 1820, aged 69.

On the south side :

Sacred to the memory of Charles Chitty, of Muntham, died May 28, 1866, aged 84, and of his wife Susannah Elizabeth Chitty, died May 26, 1876, aged 90. And of Charles Henry Chitty, son of above, died May 10, 1835, aged 19.

Sacred to the memory of Marian, eldest daughter of the late Charles Chitty, Esq^{re}., of Muntham, born 12th of February, 1814, died 18th of November, 1895.

Near the Chitty Monument is another stone, also laid in the path, with

T. M., 1679. [Almost obliterated.]

[Another adjoining is quite illegible.]

William Jupp, son of William and Hannah Jupp, he died 21 1793. [Another inscription below is illegible.]

William Jupp, d. 20 June, 1819, aged 86. Hannah, wife of William Jupp, d. 12 Aug., 1812, aged 73 years.

John, son of William and Elizabeth Dendy, d. 5 Jan., 1827, aged 48 years.

Elizabeth, wife of William Dendy, d. 9 Jan., 1807, aged 57 years.

William Dendy, d. 7 Sep., 1800, aged 45 years.

Albert Henry, son of Charles and Elizabeth Dendy, d. 29 Jan., 1852, aged 14 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Dendy, d. 22 Feb., 1848, aged 22 years. Also of Alfred, their son, d. 29 Sept., 1833, aged 14 months.

Caroline, wife of Walter Dendy and daughter of James and Ann Comper, of Pulboro', d. 14 Aug., 1864, aged 23 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Dendy, d. 8 Nov., 1855, aged 71 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dendy, d. 15 March, 1863, aged 57 years. Charles Dendy, of Marland farm, in this parish, d. 13 April, 1870, aged 80 years. Also of Ann, daughter of above, d. 14 Oct., 1853, aged 9 years.

William Charman, b. 1 Nov., 1809, d. 18 Jan., 1887. Also Martha, wife of above, d. 22 June, 1888, aged 74.

[Left blank.] Rebecca, wife of James Charman, b. April 20, 1798, d. Feb. 9, 1888, aged 87. Also of Mathew, son of James and Rebecca Charman, b. 16 June, 1822, d. 16 Oct., 1869, aged 47.

Thomas Dendy,
of Bachelors Farm, Shipley,
d. 24 March, 1838,
aged 79 years.

Martha, wife of
Thomas Dendy,
d. 7 March, 1852,
aged 83 years.

Peter Dendy, d. 21 Sept., 1849, aged 24 years.

Sarah, wife of William Dendy, d. 17 Nov., 1870, aged 74 years.

John Dendy, d. 7 Feb., 1857, aged 64 years.

Harriet, wife of
Rice Burdfield,
d. 8 Aug., 1879,
aged 73 years.

George Burdfield, d. 7 June, 1841, aged 63 years.

[Two stones illegible.]

Charles Burdfield,
d. 17 Nov., 1871,
aged 57 years.

Emma Burdfield, d. 12 Sept., 1860, aged 1 year.

Charles Burdfield, d. 21 Sept., 1843, aged 54 years.

George Burdfield, d. 20 Feb., 1842, aged 1 month.

Frederick Burdfield, b. 3 March, 1844, d. 10 May, 1885, aged 41 years.

William Burdfield, d. 16 Sept., 1753, aged 70 years. Elizabeth, his wife, d. 30 Dec., 1745, aged 72 years.

William Burdfield Knight, d. 6 Jan., 1800, aged 59 years.

Frances, wife of William Burdfield Knight, d. 5 March, 1862, aged 81 years.

Louisa, daughter of William and Frances Burdfield, d. 21 Oct., 1813, aged 15 years.

William Burdfield, d. 23 Feb., 1857, aged 57 years.

Stephen, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sprinks, b. 9 Oct., 1812, d. 28 Aug., 1867. Mary, wife of Stephen Sprinks, daughter of Richard and Margaret Munnery, b. 6 Dec., 1817, d. 30 April, 1849.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Richardson, d. 15 Feb., 1813, aged 27 years.

John Greenfield (yeoman), late of Two Mile Ash, d. 14 Oct., 1819, aged 69 years. Mary, wife of John Greenfield, d. 3 April, 1834, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Greenfield, d. 18 July, 1852, aged 67 years.

John Aylward,
d. 21 Nov., 1858,
aged 84 years.

Mary, wife of
John Aylward,
d. 29 April, 1859,
aged 85.

....., daughter of George and Mary Burdfield, died Aug. 21, 1811, aged 10 months.

George Burdfield, died April, 1801, aged 50 years.

John, son of William and
Sarah Holland, died
13 Oct., 1791,
aged 25 years.

Fanny, daughter of William and
Sarah Holland, died
15 Feb., 1798,
aged 22 years.

Philip Holland,
died 30 July, 1838,
aged 70 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Philip Holland,
died 11 Aug., 1841,
aged 67 (?) years.

Mary, wife of Richard Holland, d. 29 July, 1799, aged 78 years.

Richard Holland, d. 21 April, 1804, aged 45 years.

Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Holland, d. 19 March, 1800, aged 44 years.

Richard Holland, d. 28 Feb., 1776, aged 59 years.

Rebecca, wife of Richard Dendy [illegible].

Richard Dendy, sen., d. 22 July, 1789, aged 57 years.

Ann, wife of William Dendy, d. 22 March, 1839, aged 78 years.

William Dendy, d. 17 Oct., 1831, aged 66 years.

Peter Dendy, yeoman, d. 9 Nov., 1837, aged 74 years.

Mary, wife of John Dendy, d. 10 Feb., 1812, aged 77 years.

John Dendy, yeoman, d. 28 May, 1790, aged 57 years.

Mary, daughter of John and Mary Dendy, d. 23 March, 1773, aged 14 years 11 months.

Mary, wife of John Dendy, d. 2 Aug., 1762, aged 35 years.

William Francis, yeoman, late of Courtland, in parish of Shipley, d. 19 May, 1772, aged 81 years. Also Rebecca, his wife, died May, 1764, aged 71 years.

Sarah, wife of John Dendy, yeoman, d. 20 Feb., 1736, aged 38 years.

John Dendy, d. March, 1768, aged 81 years.

Martha, wife of William Wood [illegible].

[Another illegible.]

Mariam, daughter of James and Mary Lloyd, d. 27 Sept., 1827, aged 5 months.

[Another illegible.]

Here lies the body of Sarah, wife of James Dendy(?), d., 1734, aged 40 years.

Richard Dendy, yeoman, d. 20 April, 174. . ., aged 61 years. Lived in Shipley parish.

On large square gravestone (shell stones):

Richard Dendy and Margaret (?) his wife. Richard was buried 28 April 1686. Margaret was buried. 1695 (?). William, y^e son of Richard and Margaret Dendy [illegible]. Here lyeth the body of Richard Dendy (?) [illegible]. [N. end illegible; S. end broken away.]

Jane, wife of John Goble, d. 4 Dec., 1787, aged 69 years. John Goble, d. 21 Oct., 1796, aged 75 years.

Richard Batchelor, d. 15 May, 1798, aged 85 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Parkhurst, d. 12 March, 1832, aged 72 years.	Henry Park Hurst, d. 12 Jan., 1824, aged 64 years.
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Henry Parkhurst, d. 16 April, 1854. Also Mary, widow of Edward Lee and relict of above, d. 5 April, 1885, aged 72 years.

Henry, only child of Henry and Mary Parkhurst, d. 27 March, 1859, aged 7 years.

Rhoda, wife of Henry Miles and widow of late Samuel Dendy, d. 25 Feb., 1855. Henry Miles, buried at Billingshurst.

Two wooden monuments [illegible].

Charles Miles, d. 3 Oct., 1848, aged 31 years.

William Andrew, d. 19 March, 1825, aged 44 years.

Rose Harding, d. 5 May, 1873, aged 22 years.

Hariet Harding, d. 13 Aug., 1890, aged 69 years.

Grey granite monument.

In memory of The Rev. Edward Elms, M.A., Rector of this parish 23 years, d. 3 May, 1845, aged 59 years. Jane, wife of Rev. Edward Elms, d. 3 July, 1870, aged 75 years. Henry William Elms, d. 21 May, 1841, aged 15 years. Arthur Victor Elms, d. 24 May, 1848, aged 10 years. Edward John Elms, Captain E.I.C.S., died at Cawnpore, June, 1857, aged 33 years. George Wyndham Elms, d. 18 March, 1867, aged 47 years.

John Edwards, d. 1 Oct., 1779, aged 39 years. Jenny, his wife, d. 7 Sept., 1808, aged 67 years.

William Olliver, d. 9 May, 1820, aged 24 years. William Olliver, d. 3 Dec., 1873, aged 84 years.

John Older [illegible] 1796.

Charles Older, son of Charles and Mary Older, d. 2 May, 1793, aged 37 years. Charles Older, d. 11 April, 1764, aged 55 years. Also neath this stone lieth Mary, daughter of Charles and Mary Older, d. 29 Dec., 1765, aged 5 years.

Mary, wife of John Parkhurst, late widow of Charles Older, d. 4 Sept., 1793, aged 73 years.

James Charman,
b. 27 Nov., 1771,
d. 15 Feb., 1849,
aged 77 years.

Hannah, wife of James Charman,
b. 7 Aug., 1777,
d. 24 Oct., 1848,
aged 71 years.

Also
of Mary Greenfield,
d. 6 July, 1836,
aged 86 years.

The stones at the south door and at the west door have both had inscriptions which are now obliterated.

Ann, wife of
John Frances,
d. 27 May, 1838,
aged 89 years.

John Frances,
late of Two Mile Ash,
d. 14 Jan., 1824,
aged 78 yrs.

Ann, wife of Thomas (?) Sayers and daughter of John and Ann Francis, d. 8 Feb., 1808, aged 35 years.

The stones with the following inscriptions disappeared at the restoration of the church, 1865 :

Seculorum memoria sacratum

Here lyes the body of John Wheatley—sonne of Richard Wheatley. gent and Mary Horley daughter of Stephen Horley of this parish—Borne Sep xxiii mdcvii—dyed March vii in the lxi year of his age—and yeare of grace mdclxviii—leaving Johanna Wheatley daughter of Richard Wheatley gent Johanna Shelley of this county his hiere who intermarried with John Michell of the ancient family of Michell of Field Place and Stamram in this county—Esq^{re}. who—to the lasting memory of his said uncle John Wheatley erected this monument.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS

S M S

Cineribus Sacratum

Reverendi Alexandri Hay nuper parochiæ hujus Rector qui obiit tertio die Januarii 1724 ætatis 66

Sophiæ Hay prædict Alex Hay uxoris qui obiit tricesimo primo die May 1739 ætatis 81

Caroli filii Alex et Sophiæ Hay qui obiit Oct 9. 1723 ætatis 41

Georgii filii Alex et Sophiæ Hay qui obiit Ap 27. 1714 ætat 24

Sorelli filii Caroli & Sara Hay qui obiit 10 Jun : 1707 ætatis tertio

Sloani filii Caroli & Elizabethæ Hay qui obiit Aug^t. 4. 1720 ætat 7.

On gravestones in the chancel :

“Thomas Lavender, M.A. who died Feb. 22. 1776, in the 86th year of his age. He was rector of this parish almost sixty years. To his praise be it spoken that he was a most excellent parish minister, because he practised what he preached, and lived a life of unaffected piety, perfect innocence, and real integrity. By his side are buried Sarah his first wife, who died Sept. 30. 1733, aged 24. together with Thomas their son, who died May 8, 1732, aged one year and five

months. Also Elizabeth, his second wife, who died Aug. 16, 1757, aged 46 years."—Cartwright, "Rape of Bramber," p. 331.

"In memory of William Burdfield Knight, who died January 6th 1869 aged 39 years.

My children dear that's left behind
To trim your lamps be sure to mind
And with your Oil prepare to go
The Lord will call for you also."

—"Sussex Notes and Queries," No. CXV.

The following notes on Part I. of this paper in Vol. XL. and corrections should be made:

- Page 83. *Herns*.—Note. I have since ascertained from old documents which have come under my observation "Herns" is identical with "Henleys," in the occupation of Mr. S. Harman, and abutting on the roads from Barnes Green to Plumtree Cross and Rye Cross.
- Upper Toot*.—Note. Toot hills are found throughout England and seem to have been ancient meeting places.
- Page 96, on plate facing, for date "1887" read "1878."
- Page 97, line 6, for "1887" read "1878."
- " 99, deed 2, last line, for "Wystanestor" read "Wystaneston."
- " 99, " 3. Note. A farm in Worminghurst is still called "Wolves."
- " 100, " 7, note, for "W. F. C.'s deed" read "W. F. C.'s deeds."
- " 101, " 8, line 5, for "Ferhyng" read "Ferthinge," *vide* deed 10.
- " 101, " 8, line 6, for "Salfrido" read "Galfrido," *vide* deed 10.
- " 101, " 8, " 7, for "Aymere" read "Chivere," *vide* deed 10.
- " 101, " 9, " 1, for "Gold" read "Bold."
- " 101, " 10, " 7, for "treylinere" read "treylmere;" for "Chinere" read "Chivere."
- " 102, " 12, " 6, "poende," probably pound, *i.e.*, the manorial pound. Compare deed 9, "Simon de la Pund," and deed 54, "Pundacre."
- " 103, " 16, " 9. The prohibition to convey certain land "to a house of religion or judaism," *should* read "to a house of religion or to Jews," *vide* a similar restriction in "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 237.
- " 105, " 26, " 4, for "Trayllivere" read "Trayllmere."
- " 107, " 32, " 8, for "wayas" read "wagas." Note. This was a weight much used for lead, cheese and wool. In the case of cheese it was regulated by statute (9th Henry VI., cap. 8) at 32 cloves, each clove being either 7 or 8 pounds.
- " 32, " 13, for "douz" read "dour," *vide* deed 18.

Deed 32, pedigree—

Giles de Grenehurst=*add* Kate, *vide* deed 18.

Geoffrey=

add Joan, *vide* deed 66.

Page 108, deed 34, line 6, *for* "Segentewayn" *read* "Seyentowayn,"
i.e., St. Owen, *vide* deed 1, line 15, and
 deed 2, line 7.

,, 111, ,, 46, ,, 1. Note. A farm in Ashington is still called
 "Baldwins."

,, 113, ,, 57, ,, 1, *for* "fforskelde" *read* "fforwelde," *vide* deed
 41.

,, 115, ,, 67, ,, 1, *for* "comite" *read* "comitatu."

,, 115, ,, 67, ,, 2, *for* "Salfrido" *read* "Galfrido."

,, 121, ,, 99, pedigree. Possibly Joan was married first to . . .
 Aylwyn.

,, 126, ,, 125, line 3, *after* "with" *read* "his second wife."

Pedigree. Note. Thomas Marlott, jun., was eldest
 son of Thomas Marlott, sen., by his first
 wife.



THE LOW SIDE WINDOWS OF SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

IT is a somewhat remarkable fact that, with all the flood of light cast upon the archæology of our town and village churches during the last sixty years, no satisfactory explanation has yet been agreed upon as to the original intention and use of low side windows, commonly called leper windows, or lychnoscopes, by the favourers of certain theories. So far, indeed, as a general consensus of opinion upon any one of the numerous theories that have been advanced is concerned, the low side window is as much a *vexata quæstio* as it was fifty years ago, when the late J. H. Parker contributed to "The Archæological Journal" an admirably written and illustrated article on the subject. This article, in which Mr. Parker reviewed impartially no less than twelve then prevalent theories, represents, so far as I am aware, the one really solid contribution to the literature upon the low side window controversy, and is the high water mark of our knowledge. The old facts and theories, it is true, have been re-presented from time to time, as fresh examples have been discovered, in one or another of the publications devoted to general or local archæology;¹ but archæologists still seem hopelessly hazy and divided in opinion as to the origin of this peculiar opening. The Kent Society's volumes contain, besides a few casual references to examples in that county, a solitary paper upon one of exceptional interest.² Further particulars

¹ "The Archæological Journal," Vol. XLVI., p. 151; "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1844 and 1846; "The Reliquary," Vol. XXIV., "Mediæval Confessionals," by J. L. André, Esq.; "The Antiquary," Vol. XXI., pp. 122 and 217.

² "Archæologia Cantiana," Vol. IX., p. 236.

are to be scantily gleaned from the "Surrey Archæological Collections."³

But what of "Sleepy Sussex?" I have searched in vain the indices of our Society's forty volumes; the low side window, whether under that name or others, is not so much as mentioned.⁴ And this is not by any means for want of examples. As a county, I should say that Sussex is singularly rich in these peculiar openings, and, moreover, affords a wide range in point of date and form. With very limited opportunities of search, I have noted the existence of low side windows in thirty-six churches, situated in all parts of the county, and, doubtless, a systematic examination would greatly add to that number.

It is not my own opinion only that the surest way of settling the origin and purpose of the low side window is for those who have leisure and opportunity to collect and classify, county by county, all the existing examples. To do this is a very great task, demanding considerable patience and expenditure of time, but the end that seems unattainable to one, or even to a number working disconnectedly, could be greatly simplified and expedited were the many interested in our ancient churches to combine in this work. May I then appeal to, and beyond, the circle of our members—to residents in Sussex and to all interested in her antiquities—to send a description, and, if possible, a sketch, measurements, or photograph, or, if none of these, at least the bare fact of the existence of such openings in any Sussex churches that have come under their notice? If sent to the Editor of these "Collections," such particulars would, I doubt not, be gladly acknowledged and made use of; and if sent to me the instances noted would, if possible, be visited, that some record might be obtained for our Society of their date and character.

By this means we should have done our part as a county society in the settling of a vexed controversy;

³ *e.g.*, Vol. XII., "Compton Church."

⁴ This is true as regards the *indices*, but a painstaking search through our "Collections" reveals the mention in Vol. XXXVIII. of a leper window at Arlington, as to which see *post*.

but whether the end were attained or not, much light would of necessity be cast upon a dark subject, and interesting and valuable facts recorded.

Thus much by way of preface and apology before proceeding to the subject of my paper.

And first, for the benefit of the less informed, I may be allowed to quote the late M. H. Bloxam's description of the characteristics of the low side window: "The peculiar low side window, common in some districts, especially in churches erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is generally found in the south wall of the chancel, near the south-west angle, but sometimes on the opposite side and occasionally even in one of the aisles, at no great distance from the ground and frequently immediately beneath a large window. These low side windows, or the lower portions of them, we commonly find closed up with masonry; and, on examination, they appear not to have been glazed, but externally covered with an iron grating, with a wooden shutter, opening inwardly, the hinges of which are frequently left imbedded in the masonry, though the wooden shutters seldom remain."⁵

To this description it is only necessary to add that *two* of these openings in the same church are by no means uncommon, one on each side of the chancel, close to its western end. I know of nine or ten churches in Sussex alone where this is the case. There are, so far as I am aware, only two instances in the county of these openings being found *outside* the chancel—both of later date (1400 to 1500) than the great bulk of extant specimens. One is to be found in the west wall of the south aisle of Buxted Church; the other (as to which my recollection is somewhat uncertain) in the middle part of the north wall of the north aisle of St. Clement's, Hastings.

The following is an attempt at a list of Sussex churches containing low side windows. The figure 2 against certain names indicates that there are *two* of these

⁵ "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture," M. H. Bloxam, Eleventh Edition, Vol. II., p. 127.

openings in those churches. The order in which the names are placed is from west to east of the county :

WEST SUSSEX.

Appledram (2).	Rustington.
Slington (2).	Clapham (2).
Yapton.	Lancing (2).
Binstead.	Coombes.
Clymping (2).	Botolph's (2).
Ford.	Edburton (2).
North Stoke (2).	Kingston.
Burpham.	

EAST SUSSEX.

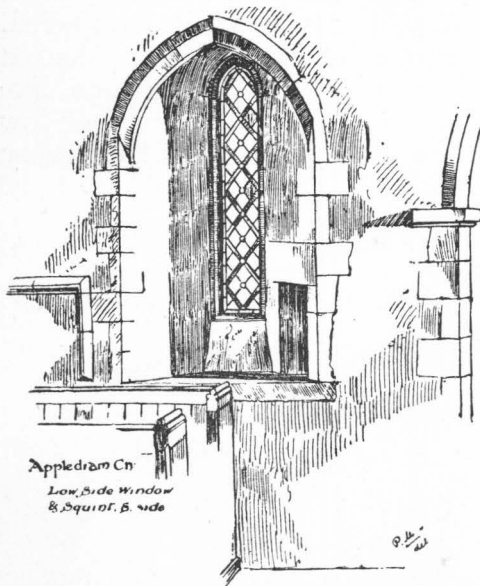
Bolney.	Friston.
Hangleton.	East Dean.
Patcham.	Wilmington.
Ovingdean.	Arlington.
Street.	Hellingly.
Worth.	Warbleton.
Isfield.	Burwash.
Buxted.	Watlington.
Tarring Neville.	Bodiam.
Alciston.	Hastings, St. Clement's.
Alfriston (2).	

With some exceptions I have visited these churches and taken particulars of the low side windows. My authorities for the exceptions are chiefly Hussey's "Churches of Kent, Sussex and Surrey," and our esteemed contributor, Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A., to whom my best thanks are due for information most kindly given. A brief description of these examples, personally inspected and otherwise, may be now attempted.

West Sussex.

APPLEDRAM.—This church, like many another, merits a detailed account in these "Collections." It is a gem of Early English Architecture, of a date about the middle of the thirteenth century, and consists of chancel and nave under one roof, with no division internally, and a lean-to south aisle. The chancel has in its three walls triplets of beautifully proportioned lancets, chamfered and rebated on outside, and finished on inside with shafts and rich suites of mouldings. The great resemblance which these bear to the Early English work of Bosham

—to which Appledram was anciently attached—suggests that the same architect had to do with both churches.



Little more than a glance is needed to note the fact that the two low side windows are later insertions, not perhaps later by more than a few years, but obviously a disturbance of the original plan. They are plain lancet-shaped openings, exact duplicates of each other, except in one particular, and differ from the windows proper of the chancel in being set much nearer the

ground and internally having no mouldings. Unlike these windows, they have a rebate internally for a shutter. The present glazing is quite modern. The outside sills are about 2-ft. from the present ground level and the *internal* sills (which are flat and about 3-ft. from the floor) are 15-in. lower than the glass line. On the level of this internal sill, in the southern of the two windows, is a squint or hagioscope, pierced through its western splayed jamb, and thus giving anyone standing in the eastern part of the aisle communication, whether by sight or speech, with the chancel. This is the only example known to me in Sussex of a combination of low side window and hagioscope. Hampshire furnishes another instance, which I have recently measured and photographed, and Wiltshire a third, but such a union of two distinct features is very rarely found.

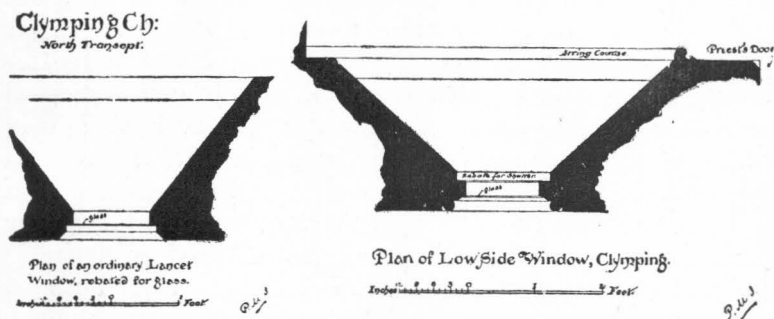
SLINDON.—Here again the low side window is duplicated; and again they are insertions in older walls, as will

be seen by reference to Mr. T. G. Jackson's account and plan of this church in Vol. XIX. of these "Collections." Late in the thirteenth century, as Mr. Jackson shows, the Trans-Norman "chancel was entirely remodelled. The earlier lancet windows in the side walls were blocked and larger lancet windows inserted." Mr. Jackson, like the rest of our contributors, ignores the brace of low side windows here, although they are part of this very



remodelling of the chancel of which he is writing. They are exactly the same in shape and situation, close adjoining the chancel arch on either side. One of the narrow early lancets mentioned, on the south side, was *blocked up* when the low side window, close by, was opened. This fact seems to prove the latter to have been inserted

for some other purpose than that of giving light. But, whatever that purpose may have been, these openings in this instance depart from the general rule in that, although set much lower down in the wall than the windows proper of both dates, they are still raised much higher from the floor and ground levels than is usually the case, the outer sills being some 6-ft. from the ground and 5-ft. from the present floor level of the chancel. The openings are plain broad lancets, rather squat in proportion to their width and set with a wide internal splay, which is finished at top with a segmental arch in one flat curve—locally a sign of the latest phase of Early English or of Decorated work. The rebate for the shutter is here on the *outside* of the opening, *not* the usual position. In this connection it is well to note that the lancet windows in Sussex thirteenth century work (as well as in Surrey and elsewhere) are very commonly rebated on the outside, instead of being *grooved*, to hold the glazing—possibly also in



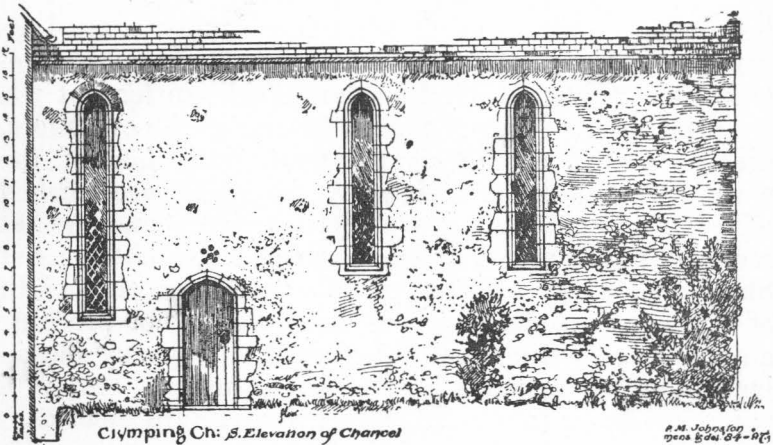
some cases in those days when glass was still not commonly used, for the attachment of shutters. These narrow openings must then have been wind-doors with a vengeance. But that glazing and shutters were sometimes both used in ordinary window openings is proved by the chancel windows of Clymping, where the glazing is against the outside rebate; and in the inside rebate some of the hooks for the shutter hinges still remain. (See accompanying illustration.)

YAPTON.—The nave, aisles and tower of this church appear to have been built progressively between 1180 and 1210. They furnish a very complete and interesting example of Transitional Norman, some of the carving and other details being especially noteworthy. In addition, a remarkable eleventh century font (by some thought to be of pre-Conquest date) and a picturesque timber porch make the church well worth visiting. The chancel is Early English in style, and, with the body of the church, probably succeeds an earlier erection of Saxon or Norman date. Its priest's door, two of the lancet windows in the south wall and one in the north have been blocked, leaving the westernmost still open on either side. Both are fairly low down in the wall, but they differ in date, that on the north belonging apparently to about 1210, although its original narrow external opening has been widened at some later period. The southern window closely adjoins the elegant Early English chancel arch, and like it is of mid-thirteenth century date. Its sill is partly flat internally, as in the Ford example and elsewhere, but the external lancet opening appears not to be in its original condition, so that the evidence for including this among Sussex low side windows is not complete; at present no trace of a rebate for the shutter is visible in either of these windows. The chancel and the rest of the church would greatly gain by an *archæological* restoration, which would bring out ancient features now hidden and do away with incongruous modern fittings; the real character of these windows could then be seen more clearly.

BINSTED.—This tiny church, with its Norman windows and unique contemporary painting upon one of them, and many other details of interest, deserves more notice than it has yet received. In the south wall of the chancel, near to its western end (there is no chancel arch), is a plain lancet opening, 12-in. wide, much restored, which *may* have been a low side window. Its date would appear to be about 1250. The internal sill is flat, but there is no rebate in the external stonework, the sill

of which is about 4-ft. from the ground. This and the Yapton windows must be considered as doubtful examples.

CLYMPING.—Here is another most undeservedly neglected church—one of the most beautiful and interesting in Sussex and the South of England, yet practically ignored by our Society; never included in any of its annual or occasional visits; never described or illustrated in these pages. It deserves a careful monograph with drawings to scale—a want which I hope I may before long be permitted to supply. I will only, therefore, now say that to the trans-Norman tower (standing to the south of the south transept) was added, about the middle of the thirteenth century, a cross

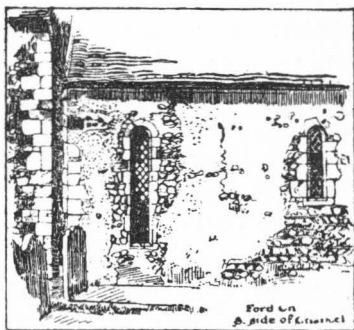
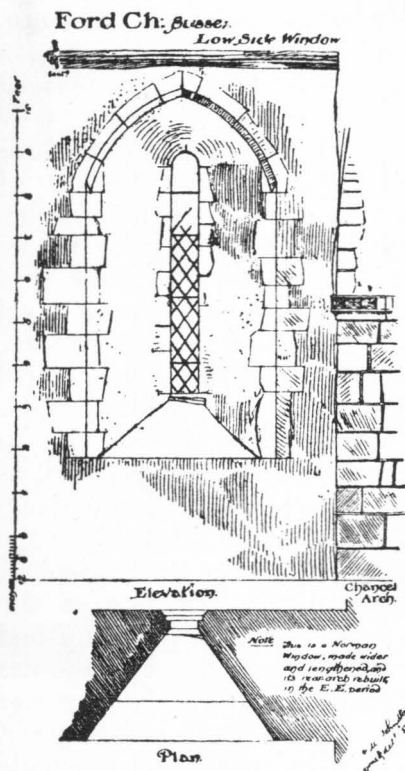


church, with a nave south aisle, in the perfection of chastely beautiful Early English. From the classic simplicity of the detail it might be inferred that the church belonged to the first half of the thirteenth century. A minute examination of its features, coupled with such scanty documentary evidence (if such it can be called) as exists, leads me, however, to place the date of its rebuilding at a date between 1250-1265—a period

nearly covered by the episcopate of John de Clymping, a native of this parish, who probably had a hand in the work. His work in Chichester Cathedral displays a striking similarity to parts of Clymping Church, although, of course, much richer. The low side windows, one on either side of the western end of the chancel, are noticed by Brandon in his "Parish Churches," where a (very incorrect) plan and interior view are given of this church. The peculiarity of these examples, as also of those at North Stoke and Clapham, and the solitary specimen at Ford, is that they are simply ordinary lancet windows lengthened downwards. At Clymping the low side windows have their heads on the same level with the two other lancets in each wall, but their outer sills are 2-ft. lower, being 5-ft. 5-in. from the chancel floor level and about 4-ft. 9-in. from the outside ground. They are extraordinarily lofty, being 10-ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. in height at the glass plane, 1-ft. wide, doubly rebated, as before noted, like the other chancel windows, and somewhat elaborately moulded on the outside, instead of the usual chamfer. This I take to be one of the evidences, architecturally, of the comparatively late date of the work. The angles of their splays internally are finished with a beaded moulding, which is carried round the flat segmental rear arches. The form of these latter, as at Slindon, is a sign of lateness. In both cases the height of the *external* sill from the floor would not preclude anyone from sitting on the internal sill—partly flat in both—and so approaching to the opening. This is a point important to note in considering certain theories.

FORD.—The low side window here is in the usual place—the south side of the chancel, close to the chancel arch. Ford Church is an extremely ancient building; and within the limits of its tiny nave, chancel and south porch is a specimen of every style, from Saxon or Early Norman down to Carolean. Beneath its luxuriant accumulation of whitewash are hints of ancient colour decoration, which our Society might do well to watch over, remembering the irreparable loss this county has

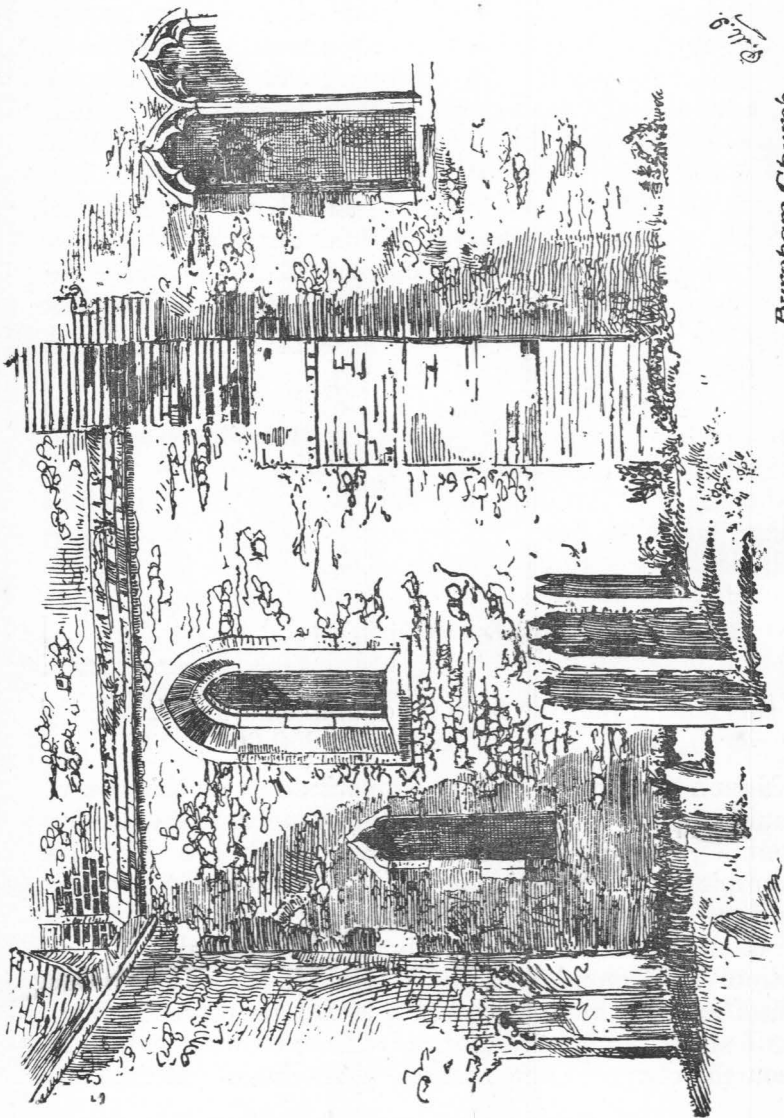
already sustained in the destruction, from ignorance or carelessness, of such ancient paintings. The low side window is a plain narrow lancet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wide and 5-ft. 8-in. high, rebated on outside, and with a slightly pointed head. The ground has risen considerably, owing to interments, so that it is now only a little over 2-ft. below the sill. This latter is raised 1-ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. above the flat part of the internal sill, which is less than 3-ft. from the chancel floor. The date



of this lancet, judging from its double chamfered, pointed rear arch, would seem to be about 1250-60.

NORTH STOKE.—The low side windows at this church would appear to be of about the same date as the last example, possibly rather later. They are like the Clymping examples in being the westernmost of three lancets. Unlike all those previously quoted, which are of Caen stone, the windows here are externally of local yellow sandstone, internally of hard chalk. My sketches, taken in 1888, were not accompanied by measurements, but I should judge the internal sills to be about 5-ft. 6-in. from the chancel floor, and the glass line of external sills

about 3-ft. 6-in. from the present ground level. This church possesses a curious Early English chancel arch in chalk, and two very interesting examples of Early Decorated window tracery, which, like the lancets, are in sandstone.



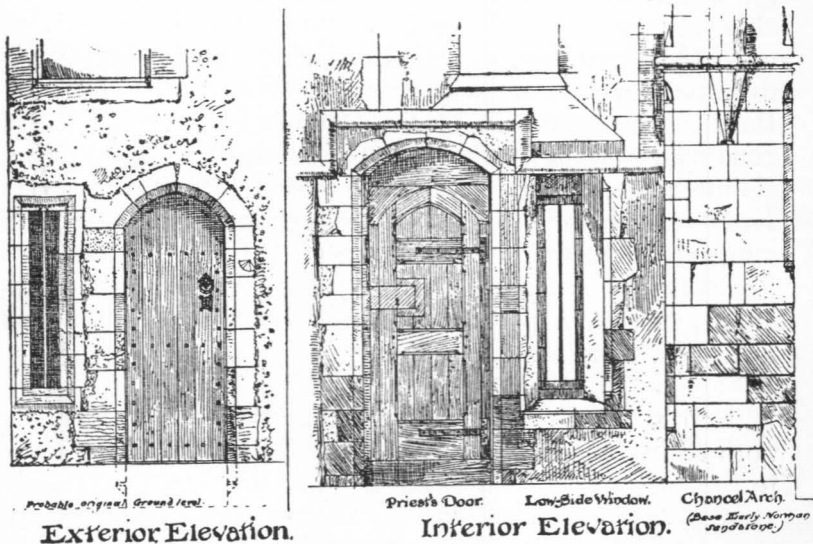
6.11.13

*Burpham Church.
Low Side Window, S. of Chancel*

BURPHAM.—This beautiful old church, so picturesquely situated on a spur of the Downs overlooking the green valley of the Arun, is replete with archæological interest. It consists of chancel, transepts, nave, south aisle, porch and western tower, and contains work of all periods, from Saxon to late Perpendicular. In the usual place, the south wall of the Early English chancel, close to the chancel arch, is inserted a Decorated low side window of one light, ogee-headed and trefoiled, and almost an exact replica of an ordinary window in the nave of Ford Church. It is of local sandstone, with Caen stone head, its sill is rather more than 3-ft. from the ground, and the opening, chamfered and rebated on the outside (now glazed), is 1-ft. 1½-in. wide. Internally the opening is finished with a segmental arched head in one sweep, and this and the jambs are of chalk. Its inner sill is level for part of its depth, so that a person could sit thereon, and is about 2-ft. 9-in. from the chancel floor.

RUSTINGTON.—Why has the Arun valley been so little noticed by Sussex archæologists? They flock, it is true, to the sights of Arundel, but the beautiful and venerable village churches hard by, equally worthy of notice, are so little heeded that no word of the actual fabrics has found its way into our volumes. One would suppose that anyone with an archæological soul would take delight in Rustington Church. Its delightful Transitional Norman tower is one of the most picturesque “bits” in Sussex; its ancient wooden porches are well worthy of note; its interior, with portions of several dates in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, has much to attract the antiquary. But, so far as the church fabric goes, the only things noted in our “Collections” are the discovery of a sculptured table and an encaustic tile. I can but offer to do my best to repair this neglect at some future time. *Revenons à nos moutons.* The low side window here is quite of another type to all the foregoing examples, and is unlike any that I have met with elsewhere. It is manifestly an afterthought, and a somewhat clumsily executed one. There must have been, one would

imagine, some strong reason for disturbing the walls of a chancel erected, say, in 1230, by the insertion of this narrow opening between the priest's door and the chancel arch in, say, 1260, for that these features *are* of different dates I feel certain and my drawing will show.⁶ There may not be so wide an interval as 30 years between the

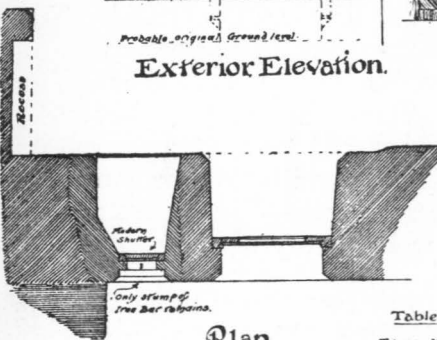


Exterior Elevation.

Interior Elevation.

Rustington Church, Sussex.

Low-Side Window &c.



Plan.

Table of Dates.

Trans-Norm	■
E. E. c 1230	|||||
E. E. c 1260	|||||



Scale of Feet

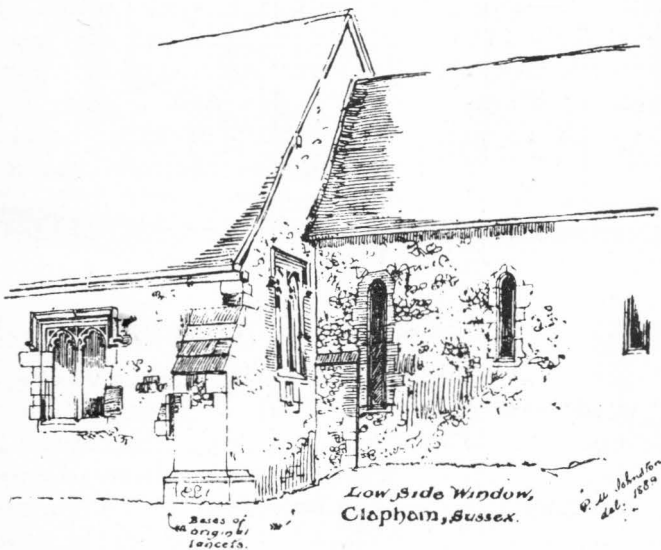
P. M. Johnson
Mens. & dat. 1897

two dates, but that only makes one suspect the more an exceptional reason for the alteration. Caen stone is the stone used throughout the various styles in which the church was built, except a little chalk and sandstone, as in the bases of the Early Norman chancel arch piers. The

⁶ As for example, the vertical joint between door and window jambs.

chief point to be noted about this tiny window is its narrowness (it is only $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wide); next, its nearness to the ground (even allowing for the level having risen about 1-ft. the outside sill would be still only 2-ft. 3-in. above the ground); and, thirdly, the fact that its sill internally is admirably adapted for sitting in, so as to approach the opening.

CLAPHAM. — The late Sir Gilbert Scott has fully described this interesting little church in Vol. XXVI. of these "Collections." In his account (after mentioning remains of early Norman work) he ascribes the church "in its main design" to "the earliest period of the Early English style, dating from about the end of the twelfth century." With every respect for so eminent an authority,



I should be inclined to put the date of re-edification at a later date, say, at least, 1210—1220. The character of the work, though early, is free from all trace of Trans-Norman. The low side windows here again are elongated lancets, ranking as the westernmost of three in the north and south walls of the chancel. They are chamfered and

rebated on the outside, the opening being about 10-in. wide in the clear and the external sills about 4-ft. from the ground. Their heads are internally splayed like the jambs and have no *drop* arch—a proof of early date. They are finished at the internal sill level with a moulded string course, and the sills are flat and rather more than 4-ft. from the chancel floor. The actual external stonework of these windows, it should be mentioned, is *modern*, the side walls of the chancel having been, as Sir Gilbert Scott says, “much mutilated in modern times by the formation of large windows.”⁷ I take it, however, that what we now see is a faithful restoration of what Sir Gilbert Scott found to have originally existed, and presuming this to be the case, these windows are decidedly early examples of low side openings.

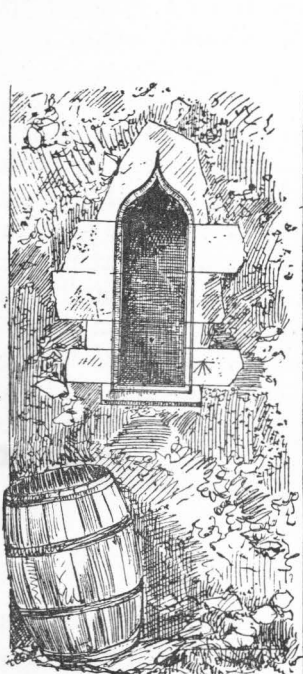
LANCING.—I regret that in former visits to this church I omitted to take any measurements of the low side windows. My attention was concentrated upon the interesting Trans-Norman porch, and I have only a photograph recording the fact that there *is* such a window in the south wall of the chancel, and a perspective sketch shows one exactly similar in the north wall, near its western end. They are trefoil-headed, late in the Early English style, and long single light openings. The sills externally appear to be about 4-ft. from the ground. 1280 A.D. might be the date of these windows.

COOMBES.—My authority for the existence of a low side window at this church is a communication upon these openings to the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” 1844, Part II., pp. 41-42, wherein the writer says:—“A reverend friend has just informed me that at about 4-ft. from the ground through the lower part of the southern wall of the chancel at Coombes, in Sussex, was a circular hole, about 18-in. in diameter, having splayed sides, and apparently coeval with the old wall, but certainly not made for a window, and therefore probably a confessional.” Mr. J. L. André tells me that this example is

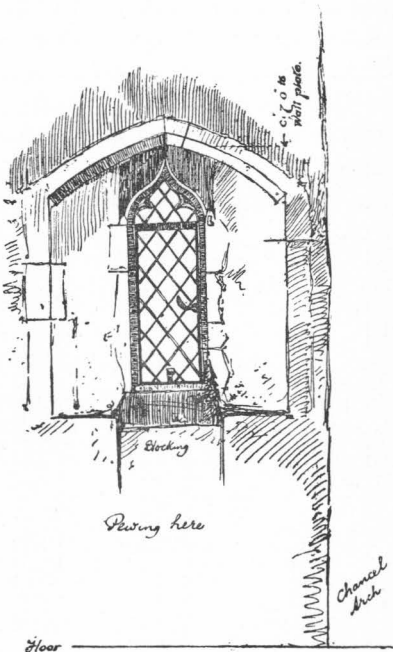
⁷ See Grimm and Lambert’s views of this church, drawn a hundred years ago. Add. Burrell MSS. 5,674, 5,677; British Museum.

of Perpendicular date, and is figured in a perspective view in Lower's "Churches of Sussex," p. 298.

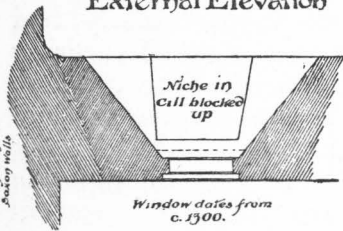
BOTOLPH'S.—This little known, but very interesting, church is briefly alluded to in Vol. XVI. "S.A.C." as possessing (on the authority of the late M. H. Bloxam) pre-Norman features. My own examination of the building on two occasions leads me to agree with this



External Elevation



Internal Elevation.



Plan.

Botolph's Church, Sussex.

Low-Side Window on S. of Chancel.

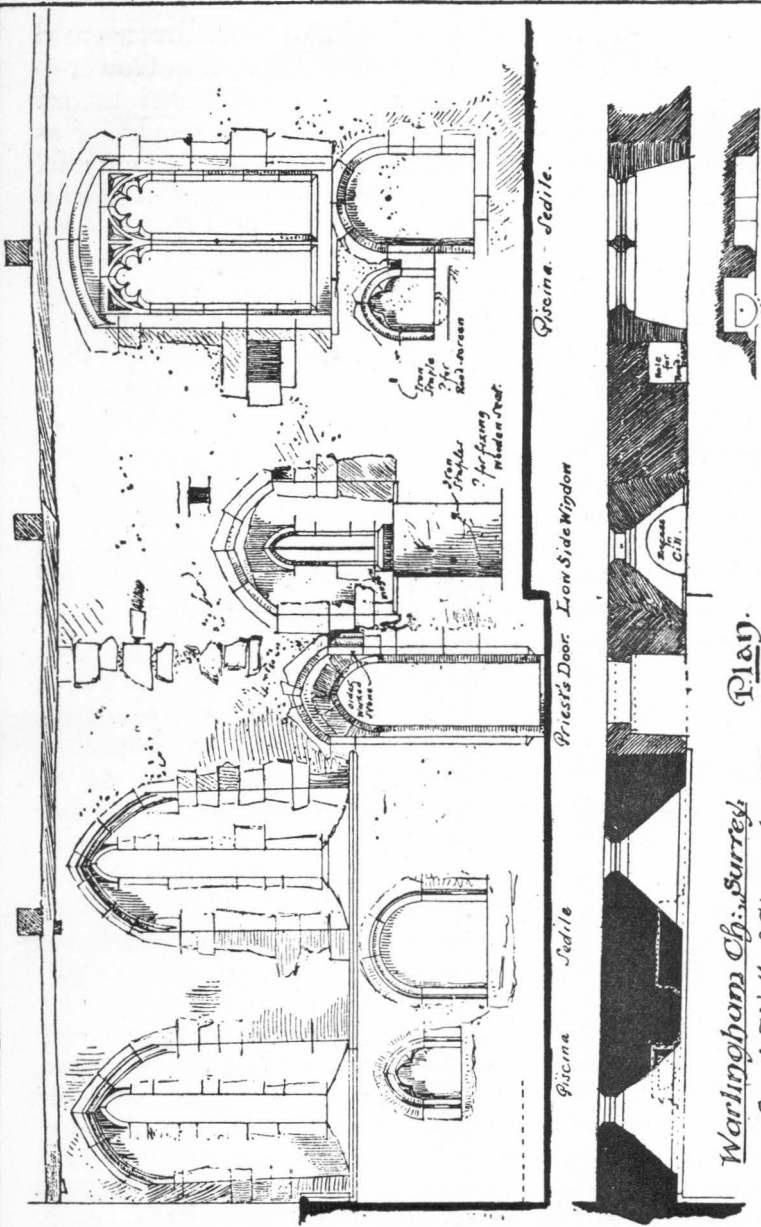


P. H. Johnston
rest. & del.

view, as regards the nave and chancel arch, which well merit a careful examination. The small chancel would appear to have been rebuilt in the early Decorated period (1290 to 1320). All its windows, at any rate, are of that date, including the low side window here illustrated. This is in some respects one of the best examples—as it is also one of the most elegant—that I have come across in Sussex. There is another similar to it on the north side of the chancel, immediately opposite, but differing in its height above the floor and in other details. The features to which I would specially draw attention in this example are, firstly, the sun dial marking on its right hand external jamb. Whether by accident or design this rough scratching, which may often be noticed on the outsides of churches—on the south wall, generally on a door jamb—is to be found on, or in close proximity to, three specimens, at least, of the low side windows in Sussex (Ford, Rustington and this example); and it is, I think, not unimportant to record other instances of its occurrence, as it would seem to connect *external* approach to the window with certain times of the day. There is no priest's door in the chancel here; and the more likely place for such a sun dial marking, *per se*, to be placed in would certainly be somewhere in the neighbourhood of the south door of the nave rather than in a secluded corner like this, unless, of course, it served some special purpose so placed.

Secondly, the traces indicated on the drawing, and plainly observable in the actual masonry, of the existence of a now blocked-up niche or recess in the internal sill. Perhaps I should not have noticed this particularly, had I not visited this church within a few weeks of discovering a similar feature in a low side window of a Surrey church which I was then restoring. For the purpose of comparison I give a measured drawing of this Surrey example, made originally at the request of the late Archbishop Benson, who took a keen interest in certain finds made during the progress of the work of restoration. The recess in the sill, with a step up, so that anyone might approach quite close to the external opening, taken

INCHES
12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
FEET



Warlingham Ch., Surrey
 South Wall of Chancel
 & part of Nave.

Plan.

■ c. 1240.
 ■ c. 1250.
 ■ c. 1280

P. M. JOHNSTON mens. & del.
 Sep. I. 1895.
 c. 1450.

Plan of Picma & Sedile.

Picma Sedile.

Priest's Door Low Side Window

Picma Sedile

Open
 for
 Red. screen

for
 wooden
 screen

Anglo
 C. 11.

in conjunction with the narrow window aperture, seemed to me—and I may say to the late Mr. Leveson-Gower—to tell much more in favour of the confessional theory than of its various rivals. The window is so placed as *not* to command a view of the altar from the outside, which goes against the “lychnoscope” and “leper” theories, so generally held at one time. The Archbishop, who clung to the latter theory, quoted the low side window in Addington Church, Kent, in its favour. I have since ascertained that this window is as inconveniently placed for a view of the altar as is the Surrey example. It is much to be wished that the niche in the Botolph’s low side window might be opened out; at present it is almost entirely hidden by pewing. I could find no trace of a similar niche in the window on the north side, which is set rather higher in the wall.

EDBURTON.—The fact that there are two low side windows at this church is noted in a letter by Mr. J. F. Fowler in “*The Antiquary*.”⁸

KINGSTON-BY-SEA.—I have a note of the existence of a low side window here, but am unable to give any details.

East Sussex.

BOLNEY.—A photograph in my possession shows a low side window in the usual position on the south side of the chancel. It would appear to be of an early Decorated date, and is a trefoil headed lancet, moulded on its outside angles with a “torus” or “wave” moulding, characteristic of the early work of this period (1280-1310).⁹

HANGLETON.—Mr. C. E. Clayton has described this church briefly in Vol. XXXIV. of these “*Collections*,” but no word is said as to the low side window, on the south side of the chancel, near its western end. For knowledge of the existence of this I am indebted to a writer in the March number of the “*Archæological Journal*” for 1854 (p. 36), who says: “At St. Helen’s, Hangleton, in Sussex, is a south low window

⁸ “*The Antiquary*,” Vol. XXI., p. 126.

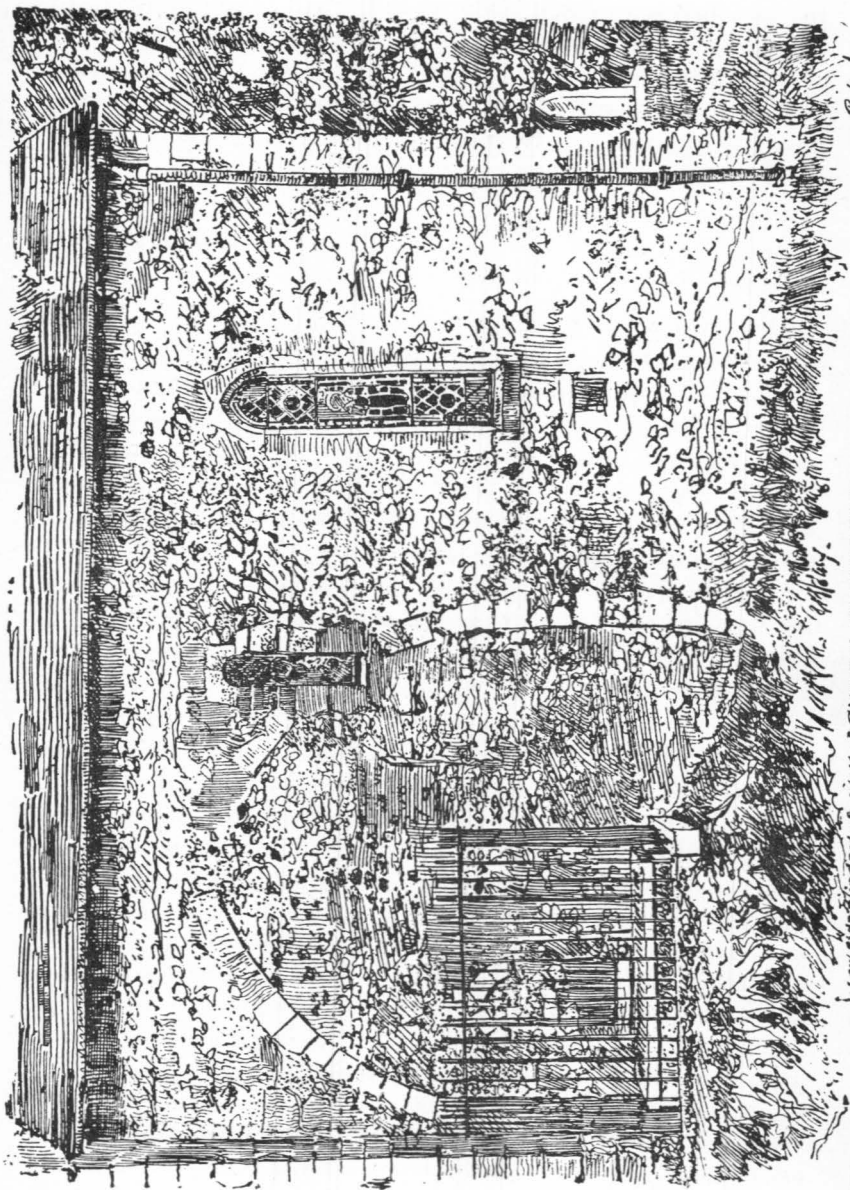
⁹ See Arlington Church, *post*.

provided with grooves" (that is, *rebates*) "and bolt-holes for an external shutter." This window is five feet by thirteen inches, and "has a pointed trefoil head of early Decorated character." A photograph, recently purchased, confirms this statement, and shows this example to resemble in date and form that at Bolney.

PATCHAM.—I have a note of the bare fact of the existence of a low side window at this church, but no particulars as to its character and date.

OVINGDEAN.—The south chancel wall of this ancient and interesting little church—like the building as a whole—is full of puzzles. *First*, we have the Saxon or Early Norman Church, of which, to take the south wall as an illustration, the herring bone flintwork, and the eastern quoin of *flint* in place of ashlar, are remains. *Secondly*, about 1200-1230 we have evidence that a nave and chancel aisle were projected on the south side, and for that purpose the pointed arches, now blocked, were opened in the earlier walls—one such being pierced through the chancel wall—and the aisles probably built. They were destroyed, probably in 1377, by French pirates (as Mr. Hussey shows in the case of the neighbouring church of Rottingdean). The piercing of this arch in the chancel caused the disuse and partial destruction of the narrow little early window. But when the question came to be considered of repairing the damage caused by the pirates, and it was decided not to rebuild the destroyed aisles, this little window of Saxon or Norman date was re-opened, and the aisle arch filled up with flintwork. Whenever this was done (probably late in the fourteenth century) a low side window was inserted in the otherwise solid blocking of the disused arch, and this latter—a wheel within a wheel!—was in its turn blocked, probably at the Reformation,¹⁰ and so continues. The arch stones of this window, and, lower down, what I take to have been its sill (the jambs have disappeared), may be perceived, behind the railings of

¹⁰ It is shown *open*, however, in Lambert's view; Add. Burr. MSS., 5,677.



Lev. Side Window, S. wall of Chapel, Ovingdean, Sussex

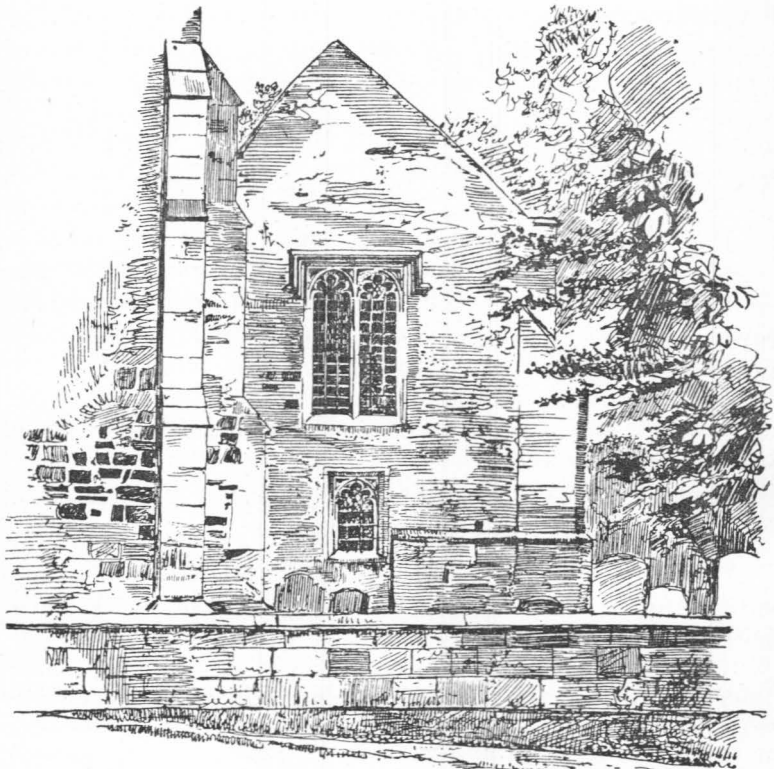
the tomb, in the western half of the arch; and a reference to the illustration will show that the sill is not more than 2-ft. above the present ground level. It is much to be wished that this opening should be cleared of the blocking on the interior side, so that its ancient use might be more easily discernible. At present it might be passed over unnoticed by the casual observer.

STREET.—I know nothing more of the low side window here than the statement in Mr. Hussey's book (p. 293): "In the chancel a low side window has been closed."

WORTH.—A reference to the plan of this deeply interesting Saxon church given with Mr. Walford's article in Vol. VIII. of these "Collections" will show the position of the low side window. It is of two lights and of early Decorated character. Curiously enough, every other feature of the church *excepting* this window is mentioned by Mr. Walford. And, unfortunately, my own photographs, taken some years ago, were not very successful, so that I can give no details of this example beyond the fact that it is of Decorated date and has a foliated head.

ISFIELD.—What I imagine to be a low side window appears in a photograph of this church in my possession. It is in the usual position, on the south side of the interesting Decorated chancel, a single light, transomed opening, the upper part containing under its pointed arched head two trefoils one above the other. The lower part under the transom is also foliated in a peculiar manner. The height of the sill above the ground would appear to be about 5-ft. 6-in. This is the only example of a transomed low side window (if such it be) that I have as yet noted in Sussex, although many examples occurring in other counties could be cited. It is invariably the case in such instances that the upper part of the window has been glazed, and the lower, beneath the transom, has been originally only fitted with the shutter so characteristic of these peculiar openings. It would be interesting to know whether the window at Isfield Church shows signs of having thus been treated.

BUXTED.—At the time I visited this church I was bent upon examining some of its interesting early features, and thus neglected to take a detailed sketch and measurements of its singularly placed low side window; the illustration, however, shows its general character sufficiently clearly, and by the kindness of the Rev. R.



Buxted Ch. Sussex
Low Side Window, W end of S. Aisle.

P. de Johnston del.

Stanham, of Buxted, I am enabled to supply the following dimensions:—Width of opening, 2-ft.; height of opening, 4-ft.; from sill to ground, 4-ft.; from inside sill to floor, about 3-ft. Above the window, on inside, is a recess or aumbry. Its position, at the west end of the south aisle of the nave, is paralleled by the curious

thirteenth century examples in St. Mary's, Guildford, and Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, except that the latter are in the north aisle, and the explanation of its unusual situation may, perhaps, be found in the fact that an earlier opening, which may have originally existed in the usual position in the south wall of the chancel, was destroyed by the prolongation eastward, late in the fifteenth century, of the south aisle of the nave, and the consequent opening of an arch from the chancel into the chantry chapel thus formed. The date of this opening at Buxted would appear to be between 1450 and 1500, and it may therefore be placed among the latest known specimens, of which comparatively few exist. Low side windows of a date later than the end of the fourteenth century are rarely to be found. Nearly all the existing examples may be assigned to some date within the century succeeding 1250. Earlier examples are as rarely met with as are those of a later date than this period.

TARRING NEVILLE.—Hussey states in his account of this church (p. 294) that “in the south-west corner of the chancel is a low side window, but placed higher than they are often found.”

ALCISTON.—I am given to understand that a low side window exists here, but of its character I know nothing.

ALFRISTON.—The two low side windows are of late, or Transitional, Decorated date (*circa* 1370), in common with the general fabric of this interesting cross church, and are placed opposite to each other in the western ends of the north and south walls of the chancel. They are precisely alike, having flat, ogee shaped, cusped heads with spandrils sunk in the solid stone. That on the south is 1-ft. 2½-in. wide, rebated internally for a shutter, and its inside sill stands about 4-ft. from the chancel floor. That on the north is set about 18-in. higher in the wall. Both are grated with iron stanchion and cross-bars.



FRISTON.—This remarkable little church consists of chancel, nave and south porch, and within such limited compass contains many features of interest and of widely differing dates. Its pre-Conquest window and door on the south side of the nave, contrasting as they do with Early Norman work hard by, are worthy of a detailed description, as are also the unusually fine and well-preserved roofs, Decorated and Perpendicular respectively, over chancel and nave. The chancel arch is of peculiar corbelled construction and of wide segmental form, and

is connected with a somewhat similar wall-arch in the north and south walls—all of very singular character and perplexing as to date. In the recess formed by these wall-arches on either side of the chancel is set an early Decorated single-light window, not dissimilar to those at Botolph's Church, above described, but possibly a little later. They, and the chancel generally, perhaps date from about 1300. That on the north is set in the eastern half of the wall-recess; that on the south in the western, the latter being lower in the wall and having many of the characteristics of a low side window. It is 2-ft. 10-in. wide internally, and the outer opening is 3-ft. 10-in. high by 1-ft. 1-in. wide. The external sill is 3-ft. 8-in. from the floor and about 4-ft. 8-in. from the ground level. The outside stonework has been entirely renewed in restoration and now shows no trace of a rebate for shutter; whether such ever existed is therefore doubtful. The internal jambs, which are of Caen stone and chalk, have been evidently re-used from earlier Norman work, as they bear the axe-tooling of that era; a consecration cross appears on either jamb.

EAST DEAN.—Here, again, are several features puzzling to the archæologist—notably the northern tower with its destroyed oratory-apse of pre-Conquest date. Besides this tower, the church consists of nave and chancel, both of spacious proportions, and south porch: and the remains of a Trans-Norman pier in the south wall of the nave suggest that an aisle was either contemplated or built on that side. The original windows of the chancel—of the Trans-Norman period—and the low side window, which appears to be Early English, are all blocked up with the exception of that in the east wall—a poor Perpendicular specimen, having nook-shafts of the older Trans-Norman openings on either side internally. On the outside nothing is visible of these blocked windows, including the low side opening, the walls being covered with a thick coat of plaster. The low side window is apparently a plainly splayed lancet; its internal sill, hidden by seating, is about 2-ft. 6-in. from the chancel floor.

WILMINGTON.—Mr. J. L. André is my authority for this example, which he considers “supports the theory of the confessional use of these openings, for here, as the monastery was south of the church, the low side opening is not, as usual, on the south side, but in the north wall of the chancel.” In Vol. IV., “S.A.C.,” p. 60, is given a rough drawing of the north wall of the chancel and a ground plan of the Church and Priory. As in other cases, there is no mention of the low side window here *as such*. The writer of the article describes it as “a stopped window, much recessed in the inside, and so low as to be on the outside only 20 inches from the ground, and on the inside 4-ft. from the floor of the church.” The inside sill, he says, is *flat*, and 2-ft. 6-in. from the floor.

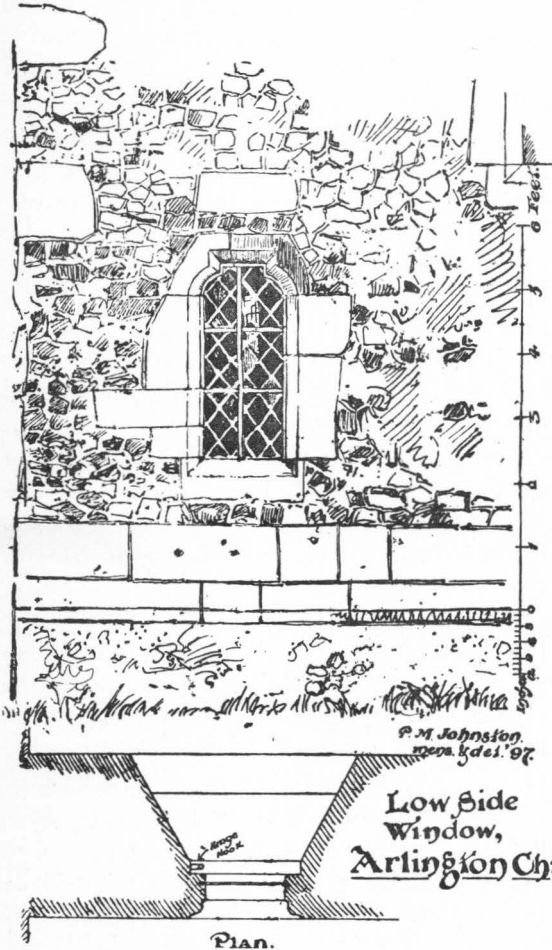
ARLINGTON.—This most interesting church, remarkable for its indisputably pre-Norman nave—but hardly less so for its twelfth century chantry chapel and beautiful Decorated chancel—has been the subject of a paper in Vol. XXXVIII. of these “Collections.” Of the series of plans, to illustrate the growth of the building to its present form, which is there given, the low side window figures in the third and fourth (on the south side of the chancel, close to its western end) and is described by the writer as “a leper window,” and as belonging to the “Transitional” period.¹¹ The first of these statements implies the acceptance of a very doubtful theory, but one open to argument. The second is simply non-arguable. For, without the slightest doubt, this opening—one of the best and most characteristic specimens I have found in Sussex—dates from the early part of the fourteenth century, when the chancel was remodelled after a fire. To any student of mediæval architecture the wave moulding—so characteristic of the Decorated period—which is carried round the jambs and head should be a convincing proof as to the window being of this date; and the shouldered-arch used for the head is found almost equally (and exclusively) in

¹¹ *i.e.*, *Trans-Norman*: Writers sometimes employ the term “Transitional” as though there were but one transitional period between styles.

Early English and Decorated work. At Over Church, Cambridgeshire, and Binstead, Isle of Wight, are low side windows with this peculiar form of head, and generally similar, which Mr. Parker instances as examples

of the early Decorated period "of the fourteenth century," or, as "perhaps belonging to the end of the previous century." The example which he illustrates from Over is, if anything, somewhat earlier in date than that at Arlington, judging by the character of its mouldings. The Arlington window is of green sandstone (the local variety called "Eastbourne Rock") and is set in walling of black snapped flints.

It stands above a course of plain square stone and a projecting



plinth, and its outside sill is less than 4-ft. from the ground. Internally the opening is finished with a plain segmental arch in one sweep, broadly chamfered. Part of the sill is flat and only 2-ft. 9½-in. from the floor of the chancel;

and in the western jamb are the two hooks for hanging the shutter to. The latter does not now exist and the window has been glazed. It is not clear whether the iron stanchion and cross bars on the outside are ancient, or a modern restoration: probably the former, as they are somewhat irregularly spaced.

HELLINGLY.—This church contains some excellent specimens of Late Norman, Early English and Decorated,



to which last period its low side window, in the usual position in the south wall of the Norman chancel, belongs. This is a very plain example, built of local red and green sandstone; the opening a lancet, 1-ft. 4-in. wide and 5-ft. high, with an ogee pointed head, its sill not more than 3-ft. from the ground. Internally it is not dissimilar to the neighbour-

ing Arlington window, only taller, having a segmental arched chamfered head, and a sill, partly flat, about 2-ft. 6-in. from the chancel floor. A shutter hook still remains in the west jamb of the rebate inside. The opening is now glazed.

WARBLETON.—According to Mr. André, “there is a very interesting low side window of second Pointed date” at this church.

BURWASH.—The low side window here is in the usual position next to the chancel arch. It is a Decorated insertion in an Early English chancel, and is of one light, with a cinquefoiled head. Though a lofty opening, of greater height than the neighbouring lancets, it is set much nearer the ground than they, and is somewhat awkwardly squeezed in between the westernmost of them and the east wall of the south aisle. The low side window, in fact, here, as in many other instances, bears the stamp of an afterthought. At the time of my visit I took no dimensions; but I should say the opening is about 16-in. wide and its sill about 3-ft. 6-in. from the ground. I have no memoranda of its interior aspect.

WATLINGTON.—In Hussey’s note on this church is a mention of a low side window, closed at the time he visited the church. It would appear to be in the chancel, presumably on the south side.

BODIAM.—Hussey in his account of this church makes no mention of a low side window (a not infrequent omission on his part, however); but such a window is clearly shown on the illustration accompanying the account as existing on the south side of the Early English chancel. It is the westernmost of three plain lancets, each a little higher from the ground as one goes eastward. The two easternmost are close together, the low side window being separated from them by a broad space of wall. A priest’s door may have stood between. The outer sill of the low side window would appear to be some 4-ft. from the ground.

HASTINGS, ST. CLEMENT’S.—I noticed a peculiar small single-light window some years ago in the north aisle (nave) wall of this church. It is of one light, cinquefoiled under a square hood-moulding, dissimilar to any other window in the church, although, like most of them, of Perpendicular date. Its sill is at a convenient height

from the present outside level for a person standing in the churchyard to look through the opening. At the time I was struck with its similarity in most points to the typical low side window, but I took no sketch or dimensions.

In addition to the examples above described there are in Sussex two others so abnormal in their character and situation that I have preferred not to include them in my list, but to mention them separately. For the following particulars I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. L. André, who writes :

“There are two openings in the north porch at Horsham which I consider confessional windows. They occur one on either side of the doorway, close to the floor, and can have answered no purpose except for confession ; they are in the outer entrance and give no light, neither are they ornamental.”

“There is a kind of low side window, . . . also on the chamber floor in the Priests’ College at Chichester. This is above a piscina in the sill of the opening. The only object for the use of this window was to give light to the person using the piscina.”

Having thus endeavoured to convey some idea of at least a representative number of the low side windows of Sussex, with their varying dates and characteristics, it remains to consider the use, or uses, for which they were constructed. It to some extent reconciles conflicting opinions if we admit the *possibility* of these openings having been made—or, more probably, *used when made*—to meet more than one requirement.

1. *e.g.*, Lepers and others with infectious diseases *may* have received the Eucharist through some of these convenient shuttered apertures, although I cannot perceive the same likelihood of their having assisted at Mass by this means, in view of the undeniable fact that in the great majority of low side windows a view of the high altar is not to be obtained by looking through from the

outside. Another reason for doubting this as the original or principal use is that leprosy existed *before* low side windows, in Saxon times, and as a result of the crusades in the twelfth century and later. *Possibly*, therefore, such a use was an after-thought, and only occasionally practised.

2. The lychnoscope theory, originally put forward by the Cambridge Camden Society, "on the assumption that [these openings] were for the purpose of watching the paschal light," has since been acknowledged by that society to be untenable.¹² The kindred conjecture that they were used to place a light in, to scare away evil spirits from the churchyard, is equally untenable, owing to the inconvenient situation of such windows for this purpose.

3. The sanctus bell-cot found in other counties (such as Somerset, Wilts, Berks and Oxon) over the chancel arch, on the ridge of the east gable of the nave roof—but of which examples in Sussex are, I believe, almost unknown, at any rate as now existent—has been by some authorities supposed to have an earlier equivalent in the low side window. At first sight this seems a plausible theory. It is distinctly negatived, however, on a closer inspection by at least two facts. One is that, according to a writer in "The Antiquary,"¹³ the bell-cot and low side opening co-exist in many churches, of which he names several. Another, and even stronger, objection is that many openings are so narrow as to make the ringing of a handbell through them at Mass virtually an impossibility; the actual opening, also, is found in many cases to have been further impeded by an iron stancheon (*vide* Rustington Church example), or even, as in many instances throughout the kingdom, by a *grille* of iron bars, the openings through which are only a few inches wide. Is it credible that these grilles would have been

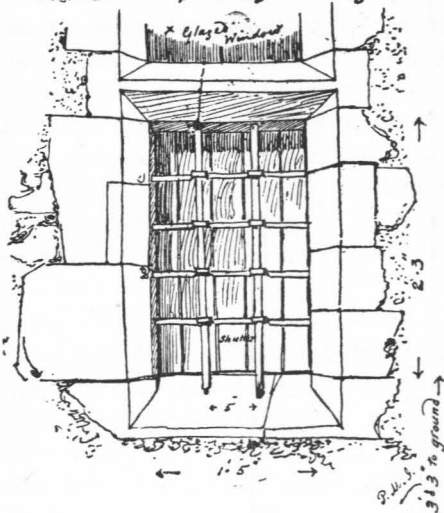
¹² "The Archæological Journal," Vol. III., p. 323.

¹³ "The Antiquary," Vol. XXI., p. 220. I have met with many examples myself where these two features are found together; or, which amounts to the same thing, a *central tower* (where the sanctus bell would be hung) standing immediately west of a low side window. At Alfriston Church, as above noted, these features are of the same date.

added to the already narrow openings if they had been intended to pass a hand and bell through? Let me hasten to say that numbers of examples of the low side

Hartley Ch: Kent.

Low Side Opening, S. side of Chancel



windows can doubtless be found where such a practice as handbell ringing *could* be, from the width of the opening, conveniently followed, but I contend that such was not the purpose that brought these openings into existence. There is really, with one important exception, no other theory that has been advanced that is worth serious consideration. Ventilation; to give light to the reader of the lessons; to sym-

bolise the wound in the Saviour's side; for offertory purposes; for the ringing of a bell to give warning of the approach of the priest; for the acolyte to pass the censer through, to fan the charcoal; for the distribution of alms, in money or bread:—these are some of the theories that have been at one time or another advanced. When one examines them in the light of the actual examples of low side windows their self-evident improbability is apparent.

4. The exception to all other theories that have been advanced, in that it accounts for examples all over the country, of all shapes, sizes and dates, is the theory that connects the genesis and use of the low side window (if not its *sole* use, or *all* its examples) with the practice of auricular confession. Mr. Parker, in the article in the "Archæological Journal" alluded to at the commencement of this paper, quoted this theory as "said to be the oldest, and to be supported by tradition"—not

unimportant points in its favour. In considering this view it may be well to touch upon the subject of auricular confession as an ecclesiastical institution.

The learned Dr. Jessopp reminds me, in a letter recently received, of the fact that "the obligation to make auricular confession to a priest, laid upon all (*omnis utriusque sexus*) only dates from the year 1216,¹⁴ and it must have been adopted very slowly—if for no other reason than that the great bulk of the clergy would know very little about it and would not be furnished with such manuals as would be necessary for their guidance in such a matter." As to this, I cannot but think that the practice of private confession to a priest, although thus made compulsory from a known date, and in particular with reference to the season of Lent, had been slowly growing up *as a voluntary institution*, and that in this form it can be traced to a very much earlier epoch than the thirteenth century. The machinery connected with the practice, and already in use, would therefore soon have been regularised and would be fairly familiar to the priests and laity by the middle of the century.

The question thus arises, in what place and manner were these confessions made? It is strange that our knowledge on this point should be somewhat uncertain. It is not until the sixteenth century that we meet with evidence of the existence of the shriving stool and pew, which probably date from the previous century, and certainly the structures now known as confessionals would appear to be of still more recent institution. To Mr. J. L. André and the rector, the Rev. G. C. Walpole, I am indebted for the information that the scanty remains of what is traditionally supposed to have been a shriving pew still exist in West Wittering Church, Sussex.

The probability is that there was in early times no fixed place and method, but that a variety of "uses" prevailed, and one of the earliest, and perhaps the most general, would seem to have been the screening

¹⁴ The fourth Lateran Council, at which compulsory auricular confession was established, was held in 1215.

off of the chancel, or some part of it, in which the priest sat, with a *velum* or curtain to separate him from the penitent. The late Archbishop Benson, writing to me some years ago, assumed this to have been the most common mode. It is to this already long-established practice that the Council of Durham, held in 1217, referred when it laid down that "the confessions of women were to be heard *without the veil*, and openly, as far as outward appearance was concerned, but still not so as to be heard by the public, but seen."¹⁵ Anyone who has noticed the narrowness of many of our reputed Saxon and Early Norman chancel arches will see how easily adapted they are for curtaining off the chancel.

Other and later methods (but in use concurrently with the *velum*) of hearing confessions are to be found in apertures pierced through walls and screens. As an instance of the latter there is a beautiful parclose screen, dating from about 1330, between the chancel and south chapel at Newington Church, Kent, in the close-boarded lower part of which are two perforations, one in the shape of a cross, about 5-in. square; and on the chancel side is the mark of where a bench was fixed against the screen. The cross would be at the level of the ear of a person sitting on the bench.

Much might be written of the many classes of openings to be found in the walls of our ancient churches, and of some of which the original purpose, or purposes, can now only be guessed at. The commonest and most familiar of these classes is the hagioscope, or squint, often found side by side, and, as I have instanced above, sometimes in actual combination with the low side window. Is it not, perhaps, too hastily assumed that these singular piercings through walls and piers, because they *usually* command a view of a high or side altar, were therefore made for that purpose alone? It is, I think, quite possible in many instances that these so-called hagioscopes were used as confessionals. That they should be so pierced as to make the altar visible does not militate

¹⁵ Bloxam, "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture," Vol. II., p. 124, Eleventh Edition.

against such a possibility, but rather adds weight to it; while, as can easily be demonstrated, the peculiar resonance of these miniature tunnels makes a whisper at one end distinctly audible at the other. Another form which these perforations through internal walls assumes is illustrated by the undermentioned very interesting instance to which Mr. André draws my attention: "At Sandridge, Herts, there is a solid wall, pierced with windows, between the nave and chancel, and with a central doorway, by the sides of which are stone stall ends: on one is carved a listening priest, on the other a woman, beads in hand, which is curious enough in itself, but, I think, also shows that confessions were heard near the chancel arch, just in the locality where low side windows occur."

Such, then, were, as I conceive, the principal methods of making private confession in use in our parish churches in early times. Hagioscopes apart, there is no question that an aperture through an internal wall or screen was used as one such method. And if through an internal wall, why not through an external? In a small church, aisleless and with no chancel arch, such might be the only possible form of opening through a wall. The same persons who readily admit the probability of lepers having stood for perhaps half an hour at one of these low side windows to assist at Mass, find it hard to believe that anyone in ordinary health could have stood or knelt to confess and receive absolution thereat, because that rite might occupy about half the time. To have lived through the conditions of life in the thirteenth century—among which was the habitual spending of long hours in damp, draughty and unwarmed churches, mostly without seats, and having stone or earth floors—argues that our forefathers must have been a tough race, who would not think much of standing in the open air for fifteen minutes. Two writers in the *Church Times*, replying to a letter of mine upon this confessional question, have raised the objection that people surely would not kneel on the wet grass outside a church, when they could more easily kneel inside it. To this Mr. André, in a letter to me,

very pertinently rejoins that such a difficulty could be overcome by the very simple act of placing a kneeling-stool or bench outside the opening, such as would be used with any internal method of making confession. So much for the argument from probability. Is there, it may be asked, any stronger evidence to connect these low side openings, with their mysterious features of bars and shutters, sill-niches, book-rests, &c.,¹⁶ with the practice of auricular confession?

What may be the precise nature and value of the tradition which is said by some to associate this feature and practice I am unable to say. It would be interesting to know Mr. Parker's authority for the statement; local tradition is not without importance in such cases. Singularly, and for the consideration of this question, unfortunately, the low side window seems to have been an almost peculiarly English feature. I have never met with, or read of, any example in continental churches, saving the mention in Mr. Parker's article of the existence of one in La Sainte Chapelle, Paris, and the following passage (kindly quoted to me by Mr. J. L. André), from a paper in the "Ecclesiologist," Vol. XIII., p. 218. Writing upon "Some Danish Lychnoscopes," the late Dr. J. Mason Neale says, after stating four reasons for his belief, "I confess these facts confirm me in the opinion I have always entertained that—granting lychnoscopes to have been sometimes employed for the administration of the Holy Eucharist to lepers or to Cagots—their real use and design was for the reception of the confession of all comers." This use in these cases also is said to be supported by popular tradition.

The only ancient documentary evidence that can be at present adduced in favour of the confessional theory opens up what is in itself a very wide and obscure question, viz., the position occupied by the several orders

¹⁶ I have refrained as much as possible from travelling beyond our county limits in quoting examples, but the argument requires that some weight should be attached to such remarkable features accompanying some of these openings as are to be found in the stone reading desk, niche for crucifix, and aumbry, all contained in a low side window recess at Doddington Church, Kent, and similar peculiarities in other instances at Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Elsfeld, Oxon.

of friars in regard to the parochial clergy and the people. I refer to a letter published by the Camden Society,¹⁷ written by Thomas Bedyll, clerk to the Council in Henry VIII.'s reign. As one of the commissioners at the visitation made on the suppression of religious houses and chantries, he writes to Cromwell with reference to one of the friars' churches:—"We think it best that the place wher thes fires have been wont to hire outward confessions of al commers at certen tymes of the yere be *walled up* and that use to be for-doen for ever." I have italicised that expression "walled-up."

Now, if such external openings as that here spoken of (for *external*, from the nature of the case, they must have been) survived in use as confessionals down to A.D. 1535 in the conventual churches of the friars, why should not the low side windows, still to be seen in so many churches and chapels, have equally been used—whether by parish priests or friars—for the purpose of hearing the "confessions of all comers at certain times of the year?"

In the correspondence in the *Church Times* above referred to, Dr. Cox, the well-known antiquary, objects to the confessional theory in regard to low side windows on the ground that "at Northampton each of the four orders of friars had their large house and church, and yet all round the town the old parish churches show traces of these windows." Just so; and as in Northampton, so in other towns. But I take this very fact as so much evidence confirmatory of the connection between the friars and these peculiar openings—as so much proof of their powerful influence. In the popular conception of to-day monks and friars are often classed together, as though, for all practical purposes, they were the same thing under different names. In reality, each was the antithesis of the other, and inspired by radically opposite aims and methods. Seclusion from the world and their fellow men, contemplative devotion and a peaceful agricultural life was the ideal pursued by the monks, who

¹⁷ "Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries," p. 47.

velum), at an earlier date than the period of the coming of the friars—possibly as far back as Saxon times, certainly by the middle of the twelfth century. Such sporadic instances would exist to suggest to the rival parties a confessional that would give happy expression to their compromise, defining the jurisdiction of the one and safe-guarding the rights of the other. The parish priest would still go on hearing confessions at his accustomed place and times; the friars, wandering up and down the country side and through the towns, would know where to repair so as to systematically hear the people's confessions. Perhaps the news would be conveyed from one to another that Friar So-and-So was to be found "at his window" in St. So-and-So's Church for the next hour or two, and there the penitents would repair to confess to the holy man. May not the occurrence of dial markings in connection with these openings possess some significance when viewed in this light? Perhaps, too, the fact that the preaching friars—as in all their following of our Lord's injunctions to the seventy—used to go about two and two may be something more than a coincidence when looked at in connection with the large proportion of instances in Sussex alone in which *two* low side windows of the same date occur in the same church. This surely accounts for such duplicated openings more rationally than the sanctus-bell theory, which, logically applied, would suppose a bell to be rung simultaneously at both windows!

If the sanctus bell were the true explanation of the origin of these openings as a class, instead of only a use suggested by some of them when already in existence as confessionals, one would expect to find low side windows far more common than they are. In actual fact, however, and allowing for the destruction of a number at the Reformation and subsequently, they bear but a small proportion to ancient churches. Certainly not one in three of the churches in England in 1535 can have had a low side window. Surely, again, this proportion squares with the friar-confessional theory—an irregular use, partially, and often unwillingly, conceded. The very

roughness, and obviously hasty and amateurish construction, of many examples strengthens this argument.

Yet another fact that connects the friars with these openings is the coincidence of dates. By the middle of the thirteenth century the friars must have been well established. To that date we must look for the first authenticated examples of low side windows (saving the rare exceptions before alluded to); and to the next hundred years for the great bulk of extant specimens. After that date we find the number inserted *de novo* in more ancient walls getting smaller by degrees, until it is almost *nil*. Only if a chancel were *rebuilt* do we find that a low side window, having been in existence before, was repeated in the new work.

The period of the occurrence of these windows is, in a word, coincident with that of the friars' greatest influence; when that began to wane low side windows went out of fashion. While, therefore, examples of late thirteenth and early fourteenth century date can be counted by the hundred, when we come to the fifteenth century they may be reckoned by *units*.

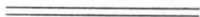
The other theories applicable to low side windows in churches cannot be brought forward in the case of such a shuttered opening as that found beneath a big window in the hall of a fourteenth century Manor house at Sutton Courtney, Berks;¹⁹ whereas the confessional theory, especially as advanced in connection with the friars, renders it perfectly explicable. The intricacy of the tracery in this instance forbids such an explanation as that of the opening being used for the giving of doles.

The subject of "The Black Friars of Sussex" (Dominicans) has been very ably dealt with by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer in Vol. XXVIII. of these "Collections," and many facts there set forth are of great interest in considering this theory. This order alone had houses at Chichester, Arundel and Winchelsea; and the others were doubtless well represented in the county.

¹⁹ Parker's "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," Vol. II., p. 273.

In conclusion, my desire will have been fulfilled if I have done something to vindicate a most unfairly neglected theory by bringing to light some of the evidence which Sussex can furnish on this vexed question. With the attainment of this object I shall not shrink from the charge of having stepped in where archæological angels have feared to tread!

NOTE.—In the plan of the Clymping low side window the width of the opening at its narrowest should be one foot, instead of 13 inches as drawn. The glazing in these rebated openings is now secured to the face of the stone rebate by a fillet of cement; it seems likely, however, that in the first instance the glass may have been inserted in oak casements, and these either fixed or hinged in the rebate. If this were so, the lower part of the frame may have been formed into a shutter, opening independently, on the principle of the small jib-door, used for convenience within a larger door, so commonly found in cathedral portals. This would answer to the arrangement, found in some low side windows, of a stone transom dividing the opening, of which the lower part only would be shuttered, the upper being glazed to give light.



OLD CUCKFIELD FAMILIES.

BY THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER, VICAR OF CUCKFIELD.

THE sale of the shares of the Manor of Cuckfield reminds us of the great change which had come over the country after the Wars of the Roses. The power of the great nobles had been almost completely destroyed, and a strong middle class was rapidly rising to take their place. Henry VII.'s rule gave the land rest and peace; law and order, and, as a natural result, trade flourished; foreign commerce and domestic industry were alike prosperous. The policy of the Tudor sovereigns welcomed this new class of their subjects and made use of it to restrain the aristocracy from which their predecessors had suffered.¹ In Sussex we find a number of new families investing in land—the only investment open to them—the money they had made by trade, especially by their “furnaces and forges.” The Coverts and Bowyers, for instance, who bought shares of our manor, were successful “iron masters.” The nearness of our county to London induced many of its prosperous merchants to settle here in Henry VIII.'s time as in Queen Victoria's. As the century progressed they were further enriched by the spoils of the monasteries, and Church lands were bought by them at cheap rates. Several such families appear in the history of Cuckfield, and soon took the place of the old lords of the manor, who ceased to take any interest in the villages and towns from which they felt themselves ousted. The new families who now take the lead in virtue of their lands in Cuckfield are the Bordes, Bowyers, Burrells, Chaloners, Husseys and Michells.

¹ “The Howards, the Fitzalans, the Stanleys, the Nevilles, the princely houses, who in their several counties had represented the majesty of the Sovereign, whose word was law, and from whom in a continuous chain the civil order of the State descended, looked coldly on the new men who were rising by trade, who owned the lands which had been taken from the Church, and who acknowledged no fealty to them or theirs.” (“Froude's History,” Vol. IX., p. 411.)

Bord, Borde, Boord, Boarde, Board.

The first mention of any member of this family in connection with Cuckfield occurs in the indenture of "the second foundation" of the Free Grammar School. This school was first founded in 1521 by Mr. Edmund Flower, Merchant Tailor, of London; his endowment proving insufficient, William Spicer, Rector of Balcombe, made so considerable an addition to it that he was called the second founder. One of "the Parishioners and Inhabitants residing in the Parish of Cuckfield" who were appointed trustees and signed the indenture, 1st Nov., 20 Henry VIII. (1528), was "Stephen Boord." In the Subsidy Roll² of 32 Henry VIII. (1540) he is described as "Stephen Bord de Lynfeld," and was the Collector for the Rape of Lewes.³ In Philpot's Visitation Book,⁴ taken in 1634, he is "Stephen Board of The Hill in the Parish of Cuckfield." The inscription on his grave stone⁵ in Lindfield Church is:

"Stephen Boorde & Pernell [Petronilla] his wyfe resteth here, Which Stephen decessed xxii day of August mccccclxvii and the said Pernell decessed xviii day of June in the year above engraven whose souls we commend to God's infinite mercy."

The copy of his *Inquisitio post mortem* is in the Record Office,⁶ but sadly mutilated. It was "taken at Cokefeld in the co. of Surrey" (*sic*), by the oath of Richard Ward, Richard Verrall, John Chale, John Turner, John Payne of Wykham, Roger Pilbeine, Thomas Comber, Thomas More, Thomas Payn, John Parson and Nicholas Smyth, who say that Stephen Bord was seized of—

The Manor of Grauntes in Lancyng, held of Henry Goring,⁷ by rent of 12^s, is worth £3 a year.

The Manor of Crawlynges in Horsted Kaynes, held of Drugo Barrantyne,⁸ by rent of 3 grs. of pepper, is worth 15^s a year.

² Record Office. Subsidy Roll, 190, 180.

³ "Stephen Borde" is executor to the will of John Alexander, of Cokefeld, June, 1549 (Lewes Registry, A1, No. 183).

⁴ Harl. MS., 1405, f. 55; Hayley's MS., 6,346, f. 98.

⁵ "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 201.

⁶ 10 Eliz., No. 8.

⁷ Henry Goring, of Burton; d. 1594.

⁸ The Barentynes are said to have come from Oxfordshire ("S.A.C.," Vol. XV., p. 134). "Sir Drew Barentyne, of Plumpton" (Elwes, 243, III., p. 96), son of Sir William Barentyne and Jane, heiress of the Lewknors, of Horsted.

- 1 barn 15 acres of land⁹ at Onsties in Sompting, held of Richard Elrington of his Manor of Wysten, by rent of 1 red rose, is worth 40^s a year.
- 1 cottage, 3 acres of land in Clymping, held of the Bishop of Chichester, by rent of 1^d, worth 13^s a year.
- 1 shop, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in Brodewater, held of Ralph Scrope, Esq^{re}, by rent of 2^d, worth 6/8 a year.
- 12 acres of land at Gydley & Bullensfield in Horsted Kaynes, held of Drugo Barrantyne,¹⁰ by rent of 8^d, worth 20^s a year.
- 1 mess^{se} 2 gardens 8 acres of meadow. 20 of furse & heath 10 acres of land 12 of pasture at Sevenokes in Horsted Keynes, held of Drugo Barrantyne, by rent of 8^d, worth 20^s a year.
- 15 acres of pasture at Heathplace & Wallfields in Horsted Kaynes, held of Drugo Barrantyne, by rent of 18^d, worth £6 6 8. a year.
- 1 croft at Hammercroft in Horsted Kaynes, held of Drugo Barrantyne, by rent of 2^d, worth 5^s a year.
- 12 acres of furse & heath at Crolland in Rotherfield, held of Lord Buckhurst of his Manor of Althorne, by rent of 1^d, worth 5^s a year.
- 10 acres of land 10 of pasture 20 of furse & heath at Prattes in Warbleton, held of Herbert Pelham of his Manor of Buckflete, by rent of 2/6, worth 40^s a year.
- 20 acres of furse & heath called Racies, held of Lord Buckherst, by rent of 2^d.
- 10 acres of pasture at Tannersfield in West Hothlegh, held of Thomas Forster and Antony Stapley,¹¹ by rent of 2/8.
- 8 acres of pasture at Tyefeld, held of Francis Chaloner,¹² by rent of 4^d.
- 1 cottage 12 acres of pasture at [illegible], held of Thomas Nicholas of his Manor of Saynt hill, by rent of 4^d, worth £5 a year.
- 15 acres of land 15 acres of pasture at Westland in Chiltington, held of Nicholas Chaloner of his Manor of Staunton, by rent of 3^s, is worth £5 a year.
- 1 cottage 15 acres of pasture 30 of furse & heath 15 acres of land at Diggons & Hothfeldes in Clayton, held of the Duke of Norfolk & the Earl of Derby of Manor of Clayton, by rent of 20^d, worth £5 a year.
- 13 acres of land in Blackfeld in, held of the Duke of Norfolk & the Earl of Derby of M^t of Ditchenyng, by rent of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d, worth 15^s.
- 1 barn 1 cottage 1 garden at Dumbrettes in Lyndfeld.

A Charter of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1557] is recited to show that John Thatcher, Esq., Thomas

⁹ Land=arable land.

¹⁰ Married W. Shirley's widow; d. 1569 ("S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 14; Vol. XIX., p. 63).

¹¹ Antony Stapley, of Framfield, married, for his 3rd wife, Ann, daughter of John Thatcher, of Resthawes (Berry).

¹² Francis Chaloner subscribed £40 to "the loan for the defence of the country," 1588 ("S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 36).

Nudygate ("S.A.C., Vol. XXXV., p. 27), Walter Wood, Ninian Ward, Richard Mychelborne and John Jenner, held the above lands in trust for the said Stephen and after his decease for Thomas Bord, younger son of the said Stephen, and his heirs; and failing them for George Bord, son and heir apparent of the said Stephen, and his heirs; and failing them for Elizabeth and Anne, daughters of the said Stephen. By Charter, dated 9 Eliz. [1567, the year of his death], Stephen surrendered all the above "premises" to his younger son, Thomas.

Two properties at Cuckfield—Brocksmede,¹³ consisting of one messuage, two barns, one orchard, 18 acres of land, 20 of pasture and 20 of wood; and Westland, consisting of six acres of land, five of pasture and two of wood, held of the Lords of the Manor of Cokefeld, had been by Charter, 2 and 3 of Philip and Mary [1556], given in trust to Ninian Ward, Thomas Okynden, William Nye and John Jerman, in consideration of a marriage to be solemnised between George Bord and Thomasine Wood,¹⁴ widow, to the use of the said George and Thomasine.

The jurors likewise said that Stephen Bord was seized of the Manors of Madhurst and Old Shoreham; and also of lands in Madhurst, Old and New Shoreham, Bright-helmstone, Angmering, Bynksted, Rottingden, Ovyngden, Stoughton and East Wythering; and of the advowson of the Church or Rectory of Selham.¹⁵

By Charter dated 5th April, 1 Eliz. [1559], Stephen Borde enfeoffed John Thatcher, Esq., and the other trustees of the Charter of 1557, to hold the above properties to the use of the said Stephen for his life and then to the use of Thomas Bord, his younger son.

¹³ Valor of Colleges and Chantries in Sussex. Record Office Exch., Aug., No. 375, 1 Edward VI., under Crawley—"Redd Comput. de terrâ in Cookefeld vocat. Brokesmell in tenuria Steph. Borde." Broxmead, long in the possession of the Field family, has passed into the hands of Richard Worsley, Esq., who has erected a handsome residence, but has carefully repaired the old house.

¹⁴ A Thomasina Wood is mentioned by Foxe as one of "the 10 faithful servants of God put in one fire" at Lewes, in 1557.

¹⁵ Which had belonged to the Priory of Rusper and at the suppression was granted to Stephen Borde ("S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 251).

Then follows the enumeration of the following properties :

- 1 barn, 1 orchard, 10 acres of land, 6 of wood, 20 of pasture, 5 of furse & heath, at Lullinges, in Cokefeld, held of the Earl of Arundel,¹⁶ Lord A Burgavenny,¹⁷ & Thomas Lord Buckhurst¹⁸ of their Manor of Cockfield, at the yearly rent of 10/. worth £4. [G.S.]
- 6 acres of land, 3 of pasture, at Sugworth, in Cokefeld, held of the Earl of Arundel, Lord A Burgavenny, & Thomas Lord Buckhurst of their M^r. of Cockfield, worth 20/. [G.S.]
- 1 orchard, 1 cottage, 1 shop, at Gossales, in Cokefeld, held of the Earl of Arundel, Lord A Burgavenny, & Thomas Lord Buckhurst of their M^r. of Cockfield, at the yearly rent of, worth 33/4. [G.S.]
- 1 barn, 1 orchard, 21 acres of land, 31 of pasture, 10 of wood, 13 of furse, at Graylinges, in Cokefeld, held of the Queen in chief, at the yearly rent of, worth £6. [G.S.]
- 1 barn, 1 orchard, 4 acres of land, 5 of pasture & croft, at Hardinges,¹⁹ in Cokefeld, held of George Davie of his Manor of Bulnore,²⁰ at the yearly rent of 4^d, worth 10/. [G.S.]
- A croft & 1 acre of pasture, in Cokefeld. [G.]
- 6 acres of land, 3 of pasture, 2 of wood, at Holmewood, in Erthinglegh, held of Thomas Michelborne, at the yearly rent of 4^d, worth 22/. [G.S.]
- 12 acres of land, 17 of pasture, 20 of wood, at Woddies, in East Grinsted, held of Lord Buckhurst of his Manor of Sheffield, worth £6. [G.]
- 6 acres of land, 10 of pasture, 2 of wood, at Pylchardes & Longlandes, in Fletching, held of Lord Buckhurst of his Manor of Sheffield, and 30 acres of land, 20 of pasture, 30 of wood & 20 of furse, at Rydland, Newland, Stonerocks & Buddesholtes, in, held of Lord Buckhurst of his Manor of Sheffield, at the yearly rent of 11^s, worth £9. [G.S.]
- 1 barn, 1 orchard, 8 acres of land, 6 of pasture, 4 of wood, at Keyres, in Maresfield, held of John Roots²¹ of his Manor of Marshalls, at the yearly rent of 17^d, worth 20^s. [G.S.]

¹⁶ Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who had married the heiress of Arundel.

¹⁷ George, 3rd Lord Burgavenny.

¹⁸ Thomas Sackville, son of Sir Richard Sackville, was created Lord Buckhurst in 1594, Earl of Dorset 1602. "One 4th part of the Lordship of Lewes, &c., was in 1566 conveyed to Sir Richard Sackville, but from whom it was conveyed I have not yet learned, whether from the Howards or by Grant from the Crown." (Knepp MS.)

¹⁹ Alexander Bridges, of Lindfield, yeoman, by his will, made in 1677, proved 29 Dec., 1680, at Lewes, leaves to "Alexander Bridges, my grandchild, the lands I purchased of William Boord, Esq^r., in Cuckfield, called *Hardings*, now in the occupation of Richard Cox."

²⁰ Now Bolnore.

²¹ At the Inq. p.m. of Sir Stephen Boord, 1630, this manor was in the hands of his son, Nicolas Roots ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., pp. 146, 237).

- 10 acres of land, 20 of pasture, 10 of wood, at Byngly, G.S., in, held of Herbert Pelham, of his Manor of Hartington [G.S.], and 10 acres of land, 20 of pasture, 8 of wood, at G^t Sharpet & Watland, held of Herbert Pelham of his Manor of Hartington, at the yearly rent of 1^d., worth £4. [G.]
- 18 acres of land, 16 of pasture, 6 of wood, at Twyttes & Netherby,²² in Hellingleghe, held of Gregory Fines, Lord Dacre,²³ of his Manor of Berwick, worth £3. [G.S.]
- Rushland, held of Drugo Barratyne of his Manor of Brodehurst, at the yearly rent of 6/8, worth 40/.
- Awell, held of the Queen of her Manor of Dytchynyng, at the yearly rent of 3/9, worth £3. 6. 8.
- Otters ferme, Sharesbrooke, Smarkes & Smythcroft, held of William, at the yearly rent of 1^d, worth £3.
- Peyntelles, held of Richard Pellett, gen., of his Manor of Charleton, at the yearly rent of 2^d, worth 40/.
- Bartlettes, held of the Duke of Norfolk of his Manor of Sheffield, at the yearly rent of 14^d, worth 40/.
- Stereshorne, worth 46/8.
- Stokers, held of John Welles, Esq^r., at the yearly rent of 4^d, worth 12/.
- Premises in Lewes, held of the Duke of Norfolk & Lord Burgavenny of their Manor of Lewes, at the yearly rent of 7^d, worth 16^d.
- 30 acres of heath, at Crape, in Cattesfeld.
- 4 acres of land, 3 of pasture, 3 of wood, at Hunters, in Maresfeld.

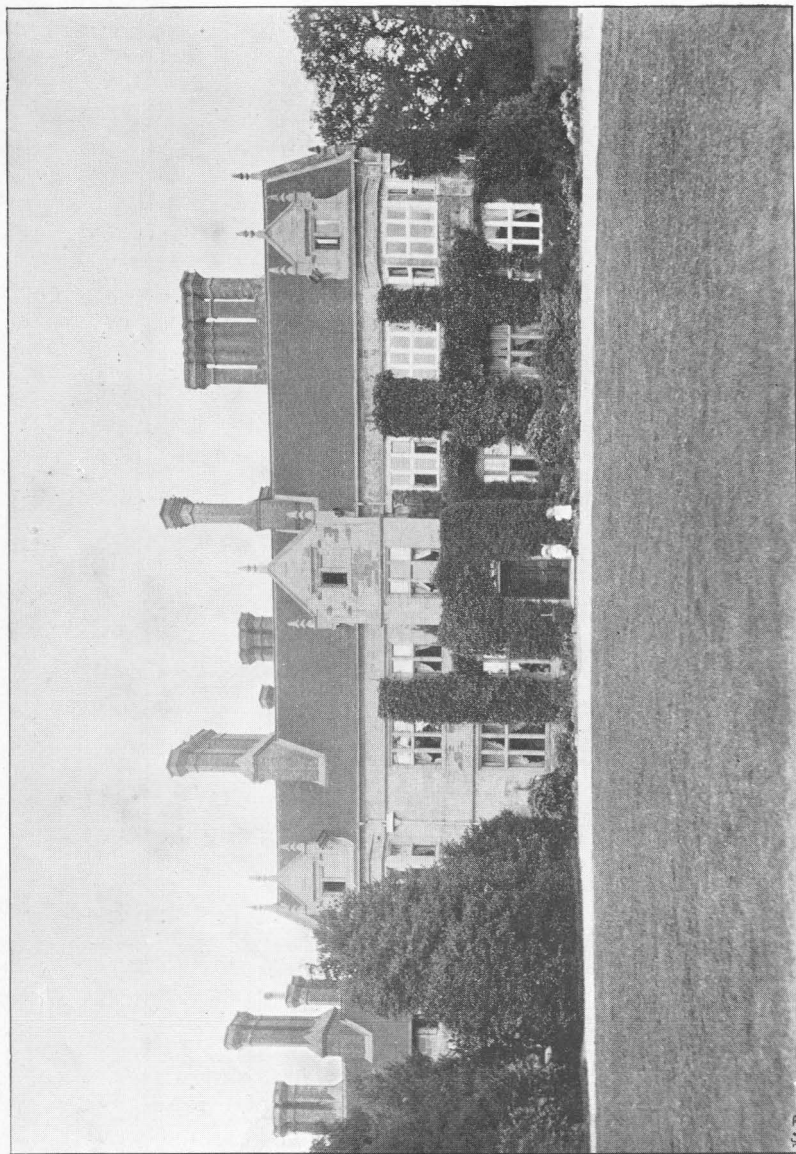
By Charter of 27th March, 9 Eliz., the said Stephen Bord granted the said premises to the said George Bord and in default to his other children.

“Stephen Bord died at Lynfeld 20 August last past [1567] George Bord is his son & next heir and was then aged 40 years & more.”

This Inquisitio is interesting as showing how a man, hitherto unknown in the county, managed to acquire portions of land, &c., all over Sussex, in the days of Henry VIII., and to found two families, each containing men of position and wealth. Imperfect as it is there occur in it the names of 69 places in 29 parishes and of 19 manors. It also gives an idea of the proportion of

²² At the Inq. p.m. of George Boord, 1580, Bingley, Twyttes and Netherby are held of Thomas Pelham, Baronet, of his Manor of Hartington, and at the Inq. p.m. of Sir Stephen Boord, 1630, of Christopher Neville [son of Edward, 6th Lord Bergavenny and M.P. for Arundel], of his Manor of Sheffield.

²³ The last Fienes, Lord Dacres, son of the Thomas Lord Dacres who was executed by Henry VIII. “A man of crack’d brain” (“Camden’s Eliz. IV.”). He sold the Manor of Hurst and lands in Cuckfield, &c., to George Goring for £10,000 (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XI., p. 64).



BORDE HILL, CUCKFIELD. BUILT 1601; RESTORED 1897.

arable and woodland and of heath at that time. Of the land, left to George, the elder son, there were :

155 acres of arable, 147 pasture, 38 heath, 112 wood, 6 orchards. . . TOTAL.
452

To Thomas :

88 acres of arable, 98 pasture, 102 heath 288

Total acres 740

The “worth” of the different properties is worthy of attentive study. It is surprising, after reading this lengthy Inquisitio, to find that Stephen Borde’s will is of the briefest and that it makes no mention of his elder son ; it is preserved in the Registry at Chichester²⁴ and is as follows :

“In the Name of God, Amen. ye xth daye of February in 1566— I Stephen Borde of the pishe of Lindfield. . . . being in reasonable good heathe, & of sound goode & pfect mynde God be thanked, doe renounce forsake adnihilate all former Willes by me made. . . . & doe now ordayne y^{is} to be my last Will. . . . Fyrst I commend my Sowle unto y^e almyghtye and my most m’cyfull lord god wh hathe most dearly redemed y^e same, & my body I bequethe to the earthe to be buried wthin y^e Church of Linfeld. . . . I bequethe to y^e cathedrall church of Chicheschester vj^d. towards y^e reparacions of y^e churches of linfeld & cokefelde to eche of y^{em} x^s. I will y^t. there shall be bestowed amonge pore people in Lindfeld & Cokefeld wthin vj monthes after my decease vjth—y^e residue of all my goods, my debts beinge paide. . . . I give unto Thomas Borde my sone who I doe make y^e sole Executor of this my last Will, & y^t he shall have to his own pp use y^e residue of all my goods & cattells.

“Witnesses. Will Genner. Ric Verrall, John Payne, & Edmund Warde.”

There was living contemporary with Stephen Borde of the Hill, the more famous *Andrew Borde*, monk of the Charterhouse, physician, traveller and author. By his will,²⁵ dated from the Fleet Prison, April, 1549, he seems to have been connected with Pevensey, of which parish “Richard Bord, Doctor,”²⁶ was Vicar in 1535. He states, however, in his “Peregrination of Dr. Boarde, or Itinerary of England,” that he was “born at Boord’s

²⁴ I am indebted to the kindness of Sir R. Raper and of the Rev. E. O. Beverly for a copy of this will.

²⁵ P.P.C., Popplewell, f. 29 (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XIII., p. 268).

²⁶ Valor Eccl. (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XIX., p. 7).

Hill in Holmsdayle.”²⁷ The editor of his works for the Early English Text Society (F. J. Furnival) identifies this place with the present Borde Hill; but I must say with great regret that I can find no satisfactory evidence for any relationship between the medical jester and our sober Squire Stephen, of the Hill. Of Holmsdayle there is no trace in or near Cuckfield. The name is preserved in that of an old Manor House of Sir T. Maryon Wilson’s.²⁸ A “Holmwood in Cookefeld of the manor of Naldrett” occurs in the Inq. of Sir Stephen Borde in 1630. Andrew Borde’s “Dietary of Health,” printed in 1547,²⁹ is dedicated to Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk (one of the Lords of the Manor of Cuckfield), whom he attended as his physician in 1530. He Latinised his name “Perforatus,” bor’d, and this word was adopted as their motto by the Boards.³⁰

George, the elder son of Stephen Borde, was born in 1527. Like his father, he was one of the trustees of the Cuckfield Grammar School; a memorandum written at the end of a copy of Spicer’s Foundation Deed, still in the

²⁷ Under the heading, “Downes, mountaynes, hills, dayles, of England. Sussex. The South downes all along the sea side under the which lieth the rich dayle called Holmsdayle, S. Roock’s Hill, Munkhill, Turner’s Hill, Boord’s Hill, the author’s birthplace in Holmsdayle.” I take this from the edition in the Bodleian “Ecod. MS. manu Laurentii Nocli viri cl. penes Thomam Lambard de Sevenoake, 1726,” Douce, H.H. 195 (“S.A.C.,” Vol. VI., p. 200).

²⁸ In the old maps Holmsdale is placed between Horsted Keynes and Sheffield (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XI., p. 9; cf. “Lower’s Worthies of Sussex”).

²⁹ The Title and Dedication are as follows: “A compendyoue Regiment, or a dyetary of Helth made in Mountpelier, compyled by Andrew Boorde of Physyche doctour Dedycated to the army potent Prynce, and valiant Lorde Thomas Duke of Northfolche. 1542.”

“As it pleased your Grace to send for me—the yeaere in which the lord Thomas Cardinal was commanded to go to his see of Yorke [1530]—to have my counsell in Physycke in certain causes requyryng to the sanyte of your body I being but a yong doctor [40 years old] durst not presume to mynyster any medysone to you without the counyyl of Myster Doctor Berthes. But he not comyng to your grace, thanks be to God, your grace recuperatyng your helth, and convocated to wait on his prepotent majesty.”

There is a copy of Boorde’s “Breviary of Healthe” in the library of the present owner of Borde Hill, dated 1557 and printed “by Wyllyam Powell in Fleet Streete,” with the “Seconde boke named the Extravagantes.” Another book, called “A Bok of the Introduction of Knowledge, by Andrew Borde of Phisicke Doctor,” published in 1542, was dedicated to the Princess, afterwards Queen, Mary.

³⁰ An “Andrew Borde” was emancipated in 1511 by George, Lord Bergavenny “at omni servitutis jugo,” Madox Formulare, 765 (“S.A.C.,” Vol. VI., p. 199; Vol. XIII., p. 242). One Nicolas Borde, in 1538, held of the Manor of Portslade “one message & lands called Brantridge in Cuckfield.”

Parish Chest, says "Edmund Coortes³¹ the 25th of May anno 15th of Eliz. [1572] did elect & choose Ninian Chaloner and George Board co-adjutors to the School in the presence of the most part of the Feoffees."³² His Inquisitio p.m. was taken at Henfield, 27th July, 23 Eliz. [1580],³³ before Thomas Bishopp, Edward Middleton and Edward Coverte, gentlemen, feodaries after the death of George Borde, late of Cockfield, gent., "by virtue of a commission directed to the said feodaries & to Thomas Culpeper Esq^{re} & Richard Bellingham Esq^{re} by the oath of Thomas Luxford³⁴ gent, William Lane gent."

The jurors³⁵ say that Stephen Borde, the father of the said George, was seised of "the various properties marked G" on pp. 207 and 208, granted by the Charter of 24th March, 9 Eliz. [1567], also "that George was seised 1 messuage & 1 furlong of land in Cockfield called Hetheland,³⁶ held of the Queen in chief by a Knight's service & worth 20/, and the premises called Bordes held of the Queen & worth 10/. George Bord died at Cockfield, 8 Feb., 23 Eliz. [1581]. Stephen Bord is his son & next heir, & is now aged 18 years 9 months & 13 days." We may suppose that "the premises called Bordes"³⁷ were added to "The Hill" and made "Borde Hill." It is said in Furnival's introduction to Andrew Borde that a beam taken from a barn at Borde Hill, which was pulled down some years ago, bore the date 1569.

Stephen Borde, the second, was born in May, 1563, the son of the widow Thomasine Wood, whom his father married in 1556. He was the builder of the house at Borde Hill; over the fireplace in an upstairs room is still

³¹ Vicar of Cuckfield, 1570-1580.

³² For a book belonging to George Boorde, see "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 297.

³³ Chancery Inq. p.m., 23rd Eliz., p. 1, No. 37.

³⁴ Stephen Borde's son-in-law.

³⁵ The names of the jurors are John Tapper, Henry Goune, Richard Stoneham, James Plumer, Miles Marchant, John Ampleford, Thomas Whatman, Thomas Coulstork, Thomas Longley, Thomas Aldridge, Edward Knight, Peter Goffe and John Payne, of Hichstell.

³⁶ Written Hothland in the Inq. of 1630.

³⁷ Court Rolls of Lord Abergavenny, 34th Eliz., Henry Hushe in right of his wife "Boardes."

to be seen ^{S.B. 38}_{1601.} He subscribed £30 in 1588 for the defence of his country when threatened by the Spanish Armada. He was knighted 23rd July, 1603, "before the coronation of the King."³⁹ He married, first, Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger Montague, of London; second, in 1605, Marie Cartwright, who survived him and re-married the Rev. Ephraim Pagett, parson of St. Edmund, Lombard Street.⁴⁰ By his first wife he had two daughters, the younger of whom was named after her mother Thomasine. The entry of her baptism is one of the earliest remaining in the Cuckfield Church Register.

"1598. The 18th day of Aprell was baptisede Tomseen Boarde, daughter to Stephen." Then in 1606, Oct. 21st, "Joane the daughter of Sir Stephen, & the ladie Marie Boorde of Boorde Hill"—the earliest mention of *Borde Hill*. "1608. Being borne the 9th of March, the 26th of March was baptised John the sonne of Sir Stephen Boord, Knight," eventually his father's heir and successor. Sarah, baptised 25th August, 1611, married Richard Luxford, of Hurstpierpoint,⁴¹ six months after her father's death, when only 19 years of age. "1630. Sir Stephen Boord, Knight, was buried May 30." The Inquisitio was "taken at East Greensted 6 Oct 6 Charles⁴² before Robert Pickering, excheator of the King." He was said

³⁸ The old house of Borde Hill has come into the possession of one of our members, Stephenson R. Clarke, Esq., and has been enlarged by him in excellent taste, and without the loss of any of the old features, from the designs of Ralph Nevill, Esq., as may be seen from the engraving.

³⁹ Cotton MS., Claudius, CIII., f. 239. Two other Sussex men, Edward Colepeper and Thomas May, were made knights on the same day.

⁴⁰ In a list of subscriptions towards the beautifying of Cuckfield Church, in 1633, occurs—"Mr. Ephraim Pagett, clerk, of London, & y^e ladie Board his wife gave 50^s. Mr. John Board her son gave 20^s." The money thus collected seems to have been spent upon "y^e gallorie & skreen" ("Church Book," f. 78). Ephraim Pagett matriculated at Christ Church in May, 1593, being then 18 years of age. He had to give up his rectory during the rebellion and retired to Deptford, where he died in 1647 ("Wood's Ath. Ox.").

⁴¹ "1630. Richard Luxford, Sarah Boord, married November 16," Cuckfield Register. The baptisms of other children are recorded—"1607, the 21st of November, being borne the 4th of November was baptised George son of Sir Stephen Boord, Knight," this child died when "not above 14 daies old." 1612, Dec. 2. Anne—she was buried on the 14th of Januarye, 1612, in the chancell, "duties therefore to the minister 2^s 6^d, to the clerk 2^s, sextine 3^s." 1614, April, Thomes.

⁴² Court of Wards and Liveries, Inq. 6th Charles I., No. 193.

to be seised of the same properties as were mentioned in the *Inquisitio* of the grandfather and father, marked S., with the following additions :

- 9 acres at Rottingden.
 - 6 acres at Gosses in Hadley, held of Christ. Neville, of his Manor of Sheffield, for 1 red rose, worth £2.
 - 30 acres of woodland at Bartletts, held of Christ. Neville, of his Manor of Sheffield, for 13^d, worth 10/.
 - Brookesmeed.⁴³
 - Awell or Fullers, held of Lord Abergavenny of his Manor of Ditchinge, for 3/9, worth 10/.
 - 38 acres at Shiptions, Haywards Meade, Brookfield & Woodecocks, held of Manor of Ferring, for 5/8, worth 10/.
 - 5 acres at Swansfield in Cokefield.
 - 30 acres at Hooks in Lingfield, with Tithes, worth 40/.
 - Handley }
Hookfield } in Cookefield, with Tithes.
Rosefield }
 - Petersfield in Cookefield.
 - Bridges in Cookefield.
 - Fluds in Hurstperpoynte
 - Swansfield
 - Tryshes in Wivelfeild
 - The Manor of Newick or Benfield
- } worth 40/.
- 1/3 of the Manor of Uphill,⁴⁴ & 15 acres of land, worth £5.

“Stephen Boord died the last day of May 6 Charles John Boord Esq^{re} aged 21 is his son & heir, Mary Boord is his widow.”

John Boord married, the year after his father's death, Margaret, daughter of William Wall, of Hoddesdon. There is no entry in the Cuckfield Register of the baptisms of any children until 1640, when a daughter was born; ⁴⁵ a son, William, was born in 1638. It is strange that a deed appointing new feoffees of the school in 1641 includes “John Boord of Cuckfield, Esquire, William Boord, sonne & heire apparent of the said John” and three years old.⁴⁶

William, like his father, married young; at 23 he took to wife Joan, daughter of Andrew Wall, or Walles, of

⁴³ Broxmead returns to his possession after his grandmother's death.

⁴⁴ In Somerset, at the mouth of the Axe.

⁴⁵ “1640. Joane daughter of John Boord, Esq. & Margaret his wife, baptis. July 15.” Two children died young—George, baptized Sept., 1644, and buried the next month; and John, baptized Feb., 1645, and buried July, 1646. “1641. Timothy daughter of John Boord Esq^r buried May 18” (Cuckfield Register).

⁴⁶ Will of John Boord, P.C.C., Essex, 61.

Bramshott, Hants. They had twelve children.⁴⁷ Their gravestone in the south chancel of Cuckfield Church⁴⁸ bears this inscription :

“ Here lyeth the body of William Board Esq^e. of Board Hill, the only surviving son of John Board Esq^{re}. who married Jane Wall the eldest daughter of Andrew Wall Esq^{re} of Ladyshut in Bramshott in Hampshire, by whom he had issue six sons, and six daughters. He deceased May the 9th 1697 aged 59 years.⁴⁹

Ægre amittimus quos vere amamus.

Reader, know here the Sacred Reliques of Johanna Iye, Whome none for Grace, Religion, Goodness, could outvye. She was the only wife, & pious widow of W. Board, and died July 13. 1704.”⁵⁰

William, jun., while yet a boy, was one of the Esquires to whom the last Charter for the Cuckfield Market⁵¹ on Fridays was granted in 1672. He married in 1687 Mary, daughter of John Burrell and granddaughter of Ninian Burrell, of Holmsted.⁵² They both died in 1720,⁵³ leaving no children, and in them the Borde Hill branch of the Bordes came to an end.

The Lindfield Branch.

The elder Stephen Borde left a considerable property to his younger and evidently favourite son, Thomas, who is described as “ one of the chiefest ” parishioners of Lindfield consenting to make a “ lanskott for the reparations of the Churche.”⁵⁴ “ Thomas Bourde ” was a subscriber of £30 in 1588 for the defence of the country.⁵⁵

⁴⁷ Cuckfield Register. 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of William Board, Esq., and Joanne, his wife, baptized Oct. 24; William, baptized March 9, 1663; John, April 1, 1665; Andrew, Feb. 15, 1666; Richard, May 20, 1668; Steeven, March 11, 1669; Margaret, Dec. 19, 1672; Joanna, March 5, 1677; Mary, May 23, 1681.

⁴⁸ Formerly “ within the Communion Rails ” (Burrell MS., 5698, f. 59).

⁴⁹ “ 1697, May 12. William Board Esq. a Justice of the Peace of this Parish ” (Cuckfield Register of Burials).

⁵⁰ “ 1704, July 15. Madam Board ” (Cuckfield Register of Burials).

⁵¹ This Charter is preserved in the Parish Chest; a photograph of it is in the Archæological Society’s Museum at Lewes Castle.

⁵² In Lord Abergavenny’s Manor Rolls it is recorded that at a Court in 1712 William Board surrendered “ Heaselands & Braynes in the occupation of Thomas Warden to Charles Sergison, Lord of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Manor on payment of a fine to Lord Bergavenny, & Anne Morton.”

⁵³ “ 1720, Mar. 18. William Board Esq. ” (Cuckfield Register.)

⁵⁴ “ S.A.C.,” Vol. XIX., p. 40.

⁵⁵ “ S.A.C.,” Vol. I., p. 33.

His eldest son, Ninian, built Pax Hill⁵⁶ and died Oct., 1606.⁵⁷ Ninian's son, Herbert, who sat in the Long Parliament as M.P. for Steyning,⁵⁸ still took sufficient interest in Cuckfield to become a trustee of the school in 1641, with his *boy*, George.⁵⁹ The second son, John, succeeded, owing probably to the early death of George. John's grandson, also John, born in 1699, had two sons, William and Richard. William (born 1731, dec. 1790) had two daughters—Harriet, who married, first, the Rev. John Bodicott; second, in 1795, Edward, 2nd Earl of Winterton, and left no children; and Fanny, who married Mr. Gibbs Crawford and had a son, William Board Edward Gibbs Crawford, of Pax Hill, born 1797 and died 1840, leaving no son.⁶⁰ John's second son, Richard (born 1732, dec. 1782), married Sarah Dalby (born 1739, dec. 1785) and had two sons;⁶¹ the elder, John (born 1764), was in the Horse Guards and died at Bruges in 1793; the younger, Richard (born 1763), took Holy Orders and became Vicar of Westerham, Kent, where he died at the age of 96. His son John, of Farley, Westerham, is the present representative of the Bordes, and uses their old coat of arms⁶² and the punning motto, "Perforatus."

⁵⁶ His initials and the date—"1606. N. B."—are to be seen over the principal door.

⁵⁷ In his will (P.C.C., Stafford, 87) he directs that he should be buried in the Church of Lindfield with his grandfather and father; to the Churches of Lindfield and Horsted Keynes, each 20s.; to "Harbert my son half of my plate, household stuff, brewing vessels &c. to Margaret my wife my house called Backshells in Lindfield with 50 acres of land adjoining, to my brother Anthony my best horse, & the fowling piece which was my father's."

⁵⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. V., pp. 54, 102; Vol. XXXIII., p. 88.

⁵⁹ Deed of appointment of new feoffees, "Herbert Boord of Linfeild gent, and George Boord, sonne & heire apparent of the said Herbert."

⁶⁰ Monuments in Lindfield Church ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVII., pp. 152, 155).

⁶¹ Omitted from the Pedigree, "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 203.

⁶² Per fesse *gu. & ar.* an escutcheon within an orle of martlets *or.* Crest, a stag, or an "orgasill." Visitation of 1634 (Harl. MS., 1406, f. 55; 1135, f. 39).

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS, HASTINGS.

TRANSCRIBED BY ALFRED RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. XL., p. 251.)

193. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Clara Bayley Weston who died 1st August 1844 aged 18 years. also Benjamin Bossom Weston who died 10th August 1844 aged 20 years also Robert Weston their father who died 8th July 1845 aged 48 Years also of Charlotte Nolbrow Weston who died 28th September 1846 Aged 20 Years."

194. Flat stone, over four low pillars: "Here Lieth Interr'd the Body of Thomas of Here Also Lieth Interr'd The Body of Jane the wife of Thomas Moore who Died Descember (*sic*) 17. 1776 aged Years Here Lieth also Interr'd the Body of Elizabeth the wife of Benj Stevens who Died October y^e"

195. Rail (O.E., red and black lettering): "In memory of Lieutenant Francis Waters who died 18th Oct^r. 1804 Erected by his Grand daughter Elizabeth Mary. 1871."

196. Railed vault, headstone within rails (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of William Ridley died 24th May 1848 in the 71st year of her age Also William Ridley died 14th Feb^r. 1850 in the 80th year of his age. also Elizabeth eldest daughter of the above died 11th Dec^r. 1818 aged 16 Years." (Text.)

197. H.S.: "This Stone Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Swain Fisherman was erected at the expense of the Members of the Friendly Society of Hastings In commiseration of his cruel and untimely death, and as record of the public indignation at the needless and sanguinary violence of which he was the unoffending victim He was shot by Geo. England one of the Sailors employ'd in the Coast blockade Service in open day on the 13th March 1821 and almost instantly expired in the twenty ninth Year of his Age leaving a widow and five small children to lament his loss." On the body stone (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary. widow of Joseph Swain who departed this life August 17th 1869. aged 83. Psalm LXVIII. 5 also Sarah Sophia third daughter of Joseph and Mary Swain who departed this life June 30th 1870 aged 54."

198. Double H.S. :

In memory of
Alice wife of
Edw^d Cornwell
She Died May 20.
1779.
Aged 55 Years.

Also In memory of
Edw^d Cornwell.
He Died Sep.^r 24
1798
Aged 58 Years.

199. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of John Swain who departed this Life 17th June 1828 Aged 34 Years also John Son of John & Ann Swain who departed this Life 27th January 1826. Aged 2 Years." (A sudden death. Four lines of poetry.)

200. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of Mary Streeter who died June 27th 1850 Aged 58 Years wife of John Streeter who was unfortunately drowned at Plymouth March 29th 1839."

201. Double H.S. :	(Cherub's head & skull & bones.)	(Cherub's head & flowers.)
	In	Also
	memory of	here lies
	John Son of	Ann Staley
	John Staly	their daught ^r .
	by Ann his	She Departed
	Wife he died	this life Octo ^r .
	Sep y ^e 14. 1736.	the 26. 1736.
	Aged 21 Years.	Aged

202. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : " In memory of George Hook who died 8th June 1844 aged 63 Years also Adam Wenham who died 30th Aug. 1849 Aged 27 Years also Ellen his wife and daughter of George Hook who died 1st Sept^r. 1849 aged 24 Years. also near this spot lie two Sons of Adam & Ellen Wenham Adam died 26 Nov^r. 1849 aged 1 year William died 9th March 1850 aged 3 Years also Elizabeth Plane granddaughter of George Hook died 9th Oct^r. 1849." (Sunk.)

203. H.S. : " In memory of David Shuter Son of John & Sarah Shuter of y^e Parish of S^t. John's Southwark who died at this Place the 24th July 1795 Aged 6 years & 5 Months also of Sarah Shuter Downward Daug^r. of Thomas & Sarah Downward." (Sunk.)

204. Rail : " John Crouch Died 22 of October 1805 Aged 82 Years." (Nothing at back.)

205. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of Nathaniel Crouch who died February 9th 1820 Aged 84 Years Also of Ann his Wife who died Sept 9th 1821 Aged 81 Years."

206. Altar tomb, on top : " Sacred to the memory of John Wheatley Second Son of William and Margaret Wheatley of Ersindon(?) near the City of Durham and many Years a Partner in the Firm of Ovington & Co of London and Glasgow He died at this Town on the 18th of July in the Fortieth Year of his Age. Esteemed and lamented by all who knew him." On the west panel : " John Wheatley Late of Cheapside London died 18th of June 1817. Aged 39 Years."

207. H.S., very much weathered : " Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Piper who Departed this Life on the 11th day of 1853 Aged 5 . . . (?) Years."

208. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of Ann wife of John Whiting who Departed this Life." (Sunk.)

209. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of Mary the wife of John Plummer who departed this Life the 8 day of May 1843 aged 61 Years. also of four children of John and Mary Plummer who died in their infancy and whose remains are deposited near this Spot."

210. H.S., curiously carved above : " Here Lyeth the Body of John Colins who Died y^e 26 of June 1737. In Y^e 60th Year of his Age Also the Body of Sarah wife of John Colins who Died the 8th of March 1754 in the Year of her Age."

211. H.S., much worn : " In Memory of John L who Departed this Life. Sep. Aged"

212. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of Martha the wife of Jeremiah Whyborn who departed this life Sept^r 5th 1808. Aged 55 Years Also Jeremiah Whyborn Died 16th March 1822. Aged 62 Years."

213. H.S. : " In Memory of Mary the Wife of John Lee She Died October 21st 1779 Aged 28 Years also two Sons."

214. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of John Lee who Died May 14th 1800 Aged 32 Years Also Alice Taught Second wife of the above who Died September 4th 1829 Aged 77 Years."

215. H.S. : " To the Memory of Mary wife of Rich^d. Fleming. She died the 13th of Feb^r. 1797 aged 56 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

216. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of George Wenham who departed this life 21st October 1836 Aged 84 Years Also Susanna his wife who departed this life 28th February 1823 Aged 42 Years." (Sixteen lines of poetry.)

217. H.S. : " Erected to the memory of Jane Carswell Wife of Joseph Carswell who died Feb. 1813. Aged 7^o Years."

218. H.S., very worn : " In Memory of M tha Daugh^r. of H Mac"

219. H.S. : " In Memory of Eliz. the wife of Benjmin (*sic*) Carswl (*sic*) who departed this Life April 13th 1760 Aged 6³/₄ Years." (Lines.)

220. H.S. : " In memory Adelina second wife of Stephen Welfare who died Dec^r. 8th 1841. Aged 62." (Caps., four lines of poetry.)
Back of same stone : " Near to this Spot lie the remains of Stephen the Son of Edward & Mary Ann Welfare who died 22nd May 1847 Aged 1 year & 10 months." (Caps., two lines of poetry.)

221. H.S. : " Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Belsey who departed this life the 3rd of April 1839 Aged 56 Years."

222. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : " Sacred to the memory of Thomas Woollett Died May 25. 1814 aged 56 Years Also Elizabeth his wife Died March 1. 1845. Aged 77 Years."

223. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of John Woollett who died Jan^y. 10th 1782 Aged . . . Years Also Mary his wife who died Oct 21st 1812 Aged 76 Years This stone was erected as the tribute of affection by a Son & Daughter William & Ann."

224. H.S. : " Erected to the memory of Alexander Son of I and K. Hannsay. who died Jan^y 3rd 1816 in the 14th Year of his Age." (Four lines of poetry.)

225. H.S. : " Here lieth the Remains of Joseph Carswell and Mary his first Wife He died March 16th 1789. Aged 64 Years Also She died May 30th 1762." (Sunk.)

226. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Sarah wife of William Phillips who Died 13th Sep^r. 1832 Aged 77 Years The Lord gave Blessed be the name of the Lord Also William Phillips who died 7 May 1840 Aged 87 Years."

227. H.S., ornamented: "In memory of James Phillips He died Septem^{br}. 13th 1785 Aged 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ (?) Years Also" (Sunk.)

228. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary the wife of George Wingfield who departed this life the 8th Day of September 1800 Aged 64 Years Also George Wingfield" (Sunk.)

229. H.S., Masonic symbols: "Sacred to the memory of Ja^s Wingfield who died November 7th 1830 Aged 32. Thy will be done."

230. Double H.S., with two cherub's heads having extraordinary faces:

In Memory	Also Sara
Of Henry	The Wife
Green who	of Henry
Died Nov ^r .	Green who
the 10 th (Sunk.)	Died Nov ^r . (Sunk.)

231. Double H.S.:

Here	Lieth
Y ^e Body	of Eliz ^h .
Y ^e Wife of	Henry Green
Who departed	this
Life Oct. the 5 th	1746.
Aged 42	Years. (Poetry and Text.)

Henry Green died the
17 of June 1766 Aged 61 Years. (Sunk.)

232. H.S.: "How loved, how honoured once avails thee not. In memory of Sophia Gilbank the Wife of John Gilbank of London who Died Sep^r. 13 1823 Aged 31."

233. H.S., very worn: "In memory of Sarah Pall who Died"

234. H.S.: "In hope of a Joyful Resurrection Lyeth"

235. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Martha the wife of Lieut. T P Wheeler. R.N. Died 24th Sept^r. 1840 Aged 39 Years. Also Thomas Pryor Wheeler Lieut. R.N. Died Jan^r. 11th 1854. Aged 57 Years."

236. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Benjamin Bossom who died May 3rd 1829 Aged 59 Years And Margaret his wife who died March 30th 1829 Aged 62 Years."

237. H.S.: "Mary, Daughter of Thos. & Mary Bossom died February 24th 1798 Aged 65 Years."

238. H.S., flaked: "In memory of M^{rs}. Ann Lynch who Departed this Life Oct^r. 8th 1794 In the 67. Year of her Age."

239. H.S.: "In memory of Edward Fred^k. Lazenby of Edward Street, Portman Square Died 27 September 1830. Aged 40 Years."

240. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the Memory of Catharine the Daughter of Henry & Mary Donmall (of Chiselhurst) who Departed this Life August the 2nd. 1840 Aged 18 Years."

241. H.S., broken: “. . . aced Memory of . . . ane Gallop wife of William Gallop. Died 28 Dec^r. 1826. Aged 48 Years.” (Four lines of poetry.)

242. H.S.: “Sacred to the Memory of Ruth the widow of John Stone who Died January 24th 1837 Aged 54. Also Catherine Sarah their Daughter who Died April 2nd 1829 Aged 25.”

243. H.S.: “Sacred to the Memory of Robert Jollie who departed this Life Dec. 2nd 1807 Aged”

244. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Harris (?) wife of Cap^t. John Harris Royal West London Militia who died Jan^y. 8th 1809 Aged 73 Years.”

245. High tomb, railed. On the south side: “Sacred to the memory of M^{rs}. Lillies Scott wife of John Scott of the Adelphi, London Esq^r. who departed this Life the 12th Day of September 1801 Aged 42 Years.” In the west panel: “John Scott died March aged 63 (?) Years. Universally beloved and lamented.” On the north panel: “Eleanor Scott daughter of John & Lillies Scott died December 4th 1811 Aged 19 Years.” Nothing in east panel.

246. H.S.: “This Stone marks the grave of Elizabeth, only daughter of T. C. Thompson, Esq. of Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square London. who Departed this Life Feb. 23. 1827. Aged 19 Years.”

247. H.S.: “In Memory of Jane Caroline Daughter of Henry John and Jane Penn Died September 6th 1828 Aged two months and three days.”

248. H.S. (all Roman caps.): “Sacred to the memory of Alexander Hamilton seventh son of William Hamilton Esq. who departed this life 29th December 1802 in the Nineteenth Year of his Age also of Wilhelmina Hamilton his niece the daughter of Adam and Sarah Hamilton who departed this life 25th March 1803 aged 15 months.”

249. H.S. (all Roman caps.): “Sacred to the memory of William Wood who departed this life January 4th 1828 aged 45 Years.” (Text.) “Also Judith Wood wife of the above died March 19th 1819 Aged 77 Years.”

250. Brick vault, on top: “Sacred to the memory of John H”

251. Altar tomb, railed. In the south panel: “This Tomb is erected to the beloved and ever lamented Memory of Jane Longley Died Oct^r 14th 1817 Aged 14 Years and 6 months.” (Six lines of poetry.) In the west panel: “Sacred to the Memory of John Longley who died Sept^r 3rd 1831 Aged 64 Years.” In the east panel: “To the beloved Memory of Mary the Wife of John Longley and Daughter of John & Grace Foord who died Augst 3rd 1842 Aged 72.” (Text.) In the north panel: “Also Mary Ann Longley died April 5th 1806 Aged 12 months John Longley Died July 24th 1808 Aged 13 months Elizabeth Longley Died August 3rd 1810. in her Infancy.” (Four lines of poetry.) On the top: “Sacred to the memory of Thomas Breeds Williams Died September 6th 1866 Aged 61 Years.”

252. H.S.: “M^r. Jacob Fautley Jurat died Nov^r. 16th 1791 Aged 77 Years. Steady in the practice of every Christian Duty He lead an

irreproachable Life and died lamented as a Faithful Friend and a Good Man."

253. H.S., tomb railed: "Sacred to the Memory of Adam Douthwaite who died 27th January 1823 Aged 31 Years." (Text.) "Also Three Sons who died in their Infancy Also Mary Ann the wife of Henry Thwaite (Relict of the above) Died March the 20th 1849 Aged 52 Years." (Text.)

254. H.S., cherub's head: "In Memory of Elizabeth Collins who departed this Life the 10th of Febry 1756 Aged 75 Years Also in memory of Ann the Wife of M^r. Jacob Hulley(?) died Nov^r. 24. 1778."

255. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^r. John Hadden who died May 6th 1821 Aged 63 Years." (Six lines of poetry.) "Also Elizabeth his Wife who died Sept^r. 20th 1842 Aged 83 Years."

256. H.S., cherub's head: "Here lies the Body of William Phillips who died Nov^r. 1751 Aged 60 Years Also Mary his Wife." (Sunk.)

257. H.S.: "In Memory of James Bossom Phillips Died March 3rd 1821. Aged 52 Elizabeth Ann His Wife Died June 3rd 1832 Aged 58." (Four lines of poetry.) "In memory of Mary Ann Wife of George Crouch Died August 21. 1850 Aged 43 Years." (Text.)

258. H.S.: "In Memory of Eliz^h Phillips Wife of Edward Edwards who Died 14th April 1818 Aged 22 Years. Also Eliza Ann Edwards Daughter of the above who Died 7 December 1835 Aged 18 Years." (Lines of poetry.)

259. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of William Phillips who Departed this life. 29th of April 1833 Aged 73 Years Also Jane his wife who Departed this Life 29th of September 1807 Aged 44 Years Likewise Jane the wife of Samuel Catt and daughter of the above who departed this Life the 30th of May 1815. Aged 25 Years Also William Phillips . . ." (Sunk.)

260. Tomb, railed, on west side of stone: "In Memory of James Foord the Brother of M^{rs} Mercy Carroll who Died December 11 1858. Aged 73." East side: "In Memory of M^{rs} Mercy Carroll who Departed this Life June 7. 1851. Aged 83." (Text.)

261. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Bailey who died 4th May 1814. Aged 56 Also Elizabeth Phillips the wife of William Phillips who died 6th December 1843 Aged 63 Years also William Phillips who died 19th November 1848 Aged 67 Years."

262. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary the Wife of Zebⁿ Phillips Died Augst 10th 1823 Aged 73 Years. Also Mary daughter of Zebⁿ and Mary Phillips Died May 19th 1820 Aged 39 Years."

263. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of George Carpenter who died January 9th 1854 aged 74 years. also his Son George who died in his Infancy also Susannah Wife of the above who died at Brighton March 26th 1865 Aged 85 years."

264. H.S.: "T. D. Buckland Died 18th June 1834 Aged 4 Months Also His Cousin George Soane(?) (Son of) William . . . Soane(?) Died June 11. 1850 Aged . . . Years."

265. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Thomas William Eldest Son of William & Louisa Soane Died September 21st 1852 Aged 22 Years Also George their Youngest Son Died June 14th 1850 Aged 4 Years & 8 months." (Text.)

266. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary Phillips the Wife of W^m Edwards died June 26. 1785 Aged 26 Years." (Text.)

267. H.S., very worn: "In memory of William Son of"

268. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Ann the Wife of John Putland who died December 9th 1831 Aged 34 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

269. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Pilcher who died Jan^y 11th 1820 Aged 44 Years. Left surviving 3 Sons & 3 Daughters." (Four lines of poetry.)

270. H.S.: "To the Memory of George Albredt Heine of Cell in the Kingdom of Hanover who departed this Life May 25. 1813 Aged 42 Years."

271. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Lucy Watts of Kensington in the County of Middlesex Relict of the late Edward Watts Esq Ob^t 5th Aug^t. 1819(?) Æt 68 Also of M^{rs}. Lucy Buchan her Daughter (of the same place) who departed this Life at High Wycombe on the 18th day of Sep^{tr} 1821 Aged 53 Years." (Text.)

272. Brick vault, on top (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Alexander Mackenzie Esq of Stornoway N.B. (and long a Resident of the Bahama Islands) who died 15th September 1816 Aged 70 Years."

273. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of William Testin who departed this Life 19th Jan^y 1828 Aged 60 Years Also Mary his Wife who departed this Life 28th March 1813 Aged 59 Years."

274. H.S.: "In Memory of John Crouch who died 6th June 1811 aged 28 Years also Mary Breach who died 13th November 1847 Aged 65 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

275. H.S.: "In memory of Thomas(?) Son of Thomas & Southall(?)."

276. H.S.: "In Memory of Eliz^h wife of George Lock who departed this Life June 27. 1785 Aged 37 Years."

277. H.S., hopelessly flaked away.

278. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Benjamin Amphlett Late of S. Saviour's Southwark who died August Aged $\frac{3}{8}$ (?) Years."

279. H.S.: "E. L. 1785."

280. H.S.: "In Memory of Susanna Wife of Hen. L. Weatherman who departed this Life April 29th 18 . . . Aged . . . Y"

281. H.S.: "In Memory of John Weatherman who died July 19. 180 $\frac{3}{8}$ Aged 76 Years Also Elizabeth his wife died April 23(?) 181 $\frac{6}{8}$ (?) Aged 67 Years."

282. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Dutton Esq. Surgeon of Hastings for 50 years He departed this life July the 7th 1852 Aged 78 Years. In his private and professional life he was kind, generous, and humane to all under his care, and in him

the poor have lost a good friend. Also of Benjamin Dutton Esq^{re} Commander R.N., who died at Hastings July 15th 1855 Aged 74 years."

283. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "This tablet is erected by affectionate brothers to the memory of Miss Mary Dutton eldest of twins and to Miss Martha Dutton her associate in birth and companion in life the former died Oct. 31st 1846 aged 69 the latter Dec^r. 26th 1821 aged 44 2nd & 3rd daughters of Thos Dutton Esq for many years Surgeon &c at Hastings and of Hannah his wife also Elizabeth Dutton 1st daughter registered 10th June 1781 Aged 3 (or 5) Years and of H^y Troughton Gent 22nd March 1795 aged 86 all of whom were much respected and regretted." Footstone: "M.D. 1846. M.D. 1821. E.D. 1781. H.T. 1795."

284. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Here lieth the body of Ann the wife of William Edmunds who departed this life April 29th 1804 Aged 72 years also William Edmunds who departed this life May 3rd 1829 Aged 93 Years and was buried at Prestling."

285. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Eliz. Rebecca wife of Will^m Roberts who departed this Life March the Aged Year. Also their son William who died the 14 day of following. Martha Aged 7 weeks."

286. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Susanna Wife of Rob^t. Kent who died 11th Oct^r 1821. Aged 66 Years Also near this Place lieth Spencer Kent Son of Robt & Susanna Kent who died 25th Jan. (or June) 1797 Aged 4 Years Likewise Ann their Daughter died 18th Feb^y. 1806 Aged 19 (?) Years And Rachel their Daughter died 12th June 1816. Aged 20 Years."

287. H.S.: "In memory of Stephen Kent who Departed this life Oct^r the 16th 1754 Aged 27 Years. Also here lies y^e Body of Stephen Son of Stephⁿ & Ann Kent who Died In his minority."

288. H.S.: "In Memory of Spencer Kent who departed this Life Dec the 17th 1808 Aged 63 Years Also near this Place lieth two Sons and four Daughters." (Four lines of poetry.)

289. H.S.: "S.K."

"Dear Wife and Friends don't mourn for me
Tho' I was drowned in the sea
It was the will of God
It should be so."

290. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Elizabeth daughter of Thos & Eliz^h Churchyard. died 29 October 1825 aged six months."

291. H.S.: "Here lies interred Henry the infant son of Matthew. David: & Maria Easum of London He died at Hastings Dec^r 13th 1821 Aged 11 Months and 10 Days."

292. H.S.: "Harriet daughter of John and Martha Barclay died Sept. 8th 1821. aged six months."

293. Altar tomb, in ditch east of church, on top: "Maria Sarah Hareng Daughter of Benjamin Hareng Esq. of Footscray (?) in the County of Kent and of Sophia his wife Died April 26. 1811 Aged Years & Months."

294. Altar tomb, on top: "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Bowdler eldest Daughter of John Bowdler of Hayes in the County of Kent Esquire and of Harrietta (*sic*) his Wife She was born March 22. 1779 died in this Town December 1st 1810 and was here interred by her . . . afflicted Parents."

295. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Mr. George Sparke (of Lambeth Surry) who departed this Life October 17. 1813 (?) Aged 23 Years."

296. H.S.: "In Memory of Elizabeth Wife of Stephen Welfare who departed this Life April 8th 1805 Aged 28 Years." (Space.) "Also Frances Whiting She departed this Life April 12. 1805 Aged 18 Years."

297. H.S.: "In memory of John Whiting who departed this Life July 30th 1805 aged 53 Years Also Sarah Wife of the Above John Whiting departed this Life April 20th 1805 Aged 42 Years Also two great grandsons."

298. Altar tomb, on top: "Sacred to the Memory of William Oswell Esq of Wanstead Essex who died Oct. 22nd 1822 Aged 40 Years."

299. Altar tomb, on top: "Sacred to the Memory of Catherine eldest daughter of the late Charles Chester Esq of Ch . . . Chich . . . B.c.ghamshire who departed this life the 2 . . . of November 1813 in the 30 Year of her Age."

300. Altar tomb (all Roman caps.), on top: "Thomas Bellamy of Brooms Grove Worcestershire Died 26 October 1823. Aged 25 [or 23]."

301. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Eleanor eldest daughter of James and . . . Milliora (?) . . . Tellan (?) of Newington Surrey who departed this life October 2nd 1821 in her twentieth year Also Maria sister to the above who departed this life February 16th 1837 in her twenty second year."

302. H.S.: ". . . rrah Robinson. Died . . . 12 1823 (or 5) Aged 11 Months."

303. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Hunt of Stamford Lincolnshire She died at Hastings June 11th Anno Domini 1826 Aged 17 Years." (Lines.)

304. Slant tomb, on the south side (all Roman caps.): "Beneath are deposited the mortal remains of William Suttaby of London . . . departed in peace . . . July 22nd 1838 Aged 64." (Text.) On the north side: "Also of Anne, widow of the late William Suttaby, who departed this Life at Brompton, Middlesex after protracted sufferings borne with Christian meekness, She entered into the joy of her Lord June 5th 1854; Aged 79 Years. In life beloved In death lamented." (Text.)

305. Brick vault, on top: "Here lies the Body of Harriett Daughter of the Rev^d William Hussey of Sandhurst in the County of Kent. She died Nov^{br} 14. 1823 Aged 28 Years."

306. H.S. (all Roman caps.), Masonic symbols: "Sacred to the memory of Henry George Bell Died 18th of Dec^r. 1831 Aged 24 Years."

307. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Beneath this stone lie the remains of Frances Eliza Travers (relict of Robert Otho Travers of Bandon in

Ireland Esq. and Major of the 86th Reg. daughter of John Steele of Sutton Court, in Surrey Esq and Jane his wife). who died at Hastings February the 16th 1828 Aged 40 years."

308. H.S. (ornamental caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth relict of Robert Russell (of Lewisham, Kent) who departed this Life Aug. 10. 1833 aged 53 Years. *qualis erat extrema dies indicabit.*"

309. H.S., Masonic symbols, sun, moon, compasses, square, &c. : "Sacred to the Memory of James Bell who departed this Life Jan^{ry} 6th 1823 Aged 48 Years. Also Elizabeth the Wife of James Bell who departed this Life April 22nd 1838 Aged 63 Years."

310. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Henry George Gillim Second son of the late Stephen Fryer Gillim Esq. and Elizabeth his wife of Middleton Hall Shenfield in the County of Essex and of Detchant(?) and Middleton in the County of Northumberland who departed this life At Hastings June 23 1828. Aged 12 Years."

311. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of John Inskipp: Plumber who Died 25th of Sept^r. 1833 Aged 57 Years Also Ann his Wife who died 2nd of August 1815 Aged 41 Years."

312. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Inskipp who died February 2nd 1823 Aged 77." (Text.)

313. H.S., ornamental, cross in centre of head (O.E.): "Sacred to the Memory of Ann the Wife of the Rev. C. G. Carey Vicar of Kingsbury, Warwickshire who departed this life at Hastings 20 July 1846. Aged 48." (Text.)

314. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Davidson (wife of the late George Davidson of Calcutta) who departed this life 6th February 1826. Aged 65 Years."

315. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of George Darby Late q^r. Master of the 1st Grenadier Guards who died July 22nd 1830 Aged 61 Years." (Four lines of poetry, &c.) "Died on March 12th 1832 Hannah Darby wife of M^r. George Darby Aged 34 Years."

316. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Barbary Equett Daughter of Serjeant Equett of the Regiment who died 17th March 1804 Aged 2 Years 2 Months." (Four lines of poetry.)

317. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of William Baker late of Windsor who departed this life at Hastings the 29th of January 1832 In the 70th Year of his age."

318. High tomb, railed. On the south panel (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Robert Montague Wilmot M.D. F.L.S. who died the 19th day of Oct^r 1840 aged 67." (Text.) On the west panel: "In memory of Mary widow of Rob^t. M. Wilmot who died March 9th 1853. Aged 76." (No further inscriptions on other panels or on top.)

319. Altar tomb. On the south panel (all Roman caps.): "Here lieth the body of Eugene Frederick Son of the late Thomas Foster Esq^e formerly of the Grove, Bucks who departed this life on the 25th of October 1823(?) aged 8 . . . Years." (No further inscriptions.)

320. H.S. : "The Remains of Robert Joseph Stephenson Branch Hill Hampstead Middlesex An affectionate and faithful Son and Brother

are deposited here He died Oct^r 25th 1828 Aged 27 Years. quiescat in pace."

321. H.S., very much weathered and old: "In memory of Son & Daughter Thos & Mary G died April"

322. H.S.: "In Memory of Thomas Woodhams who departed this life May 8th 1816 Aged 76 Years."

323. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Richard Ball Son of John and Elizabeth Ball who died February 21st 1802 Aged 17 Years Also Winifred Wife of James Ball who died March 10. 1838 Aged . . . Years."

324. H.S.: "In Memory of Richard Ball who departed this life November 3rd 1786 Aged 68 Years."

325. H.S., much flaked: "In M of Richard Ball who departed this Life Feb. the 4th 1781(?) Aged $\frac{28}{8}$ (?) Years."

326. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of John Ball departed this life 28th of April 1827. Aged 77 Years Also of Elizabeth his wife. Departed this life 24th of October 1837 Aged 84 Years Also of Elizabeth Ball Daughter of the above Departed this life 30th of September 1845 Aged 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ Years."

327. H.S.: "In Memory of M^r Richard Ball Ob^t. 25th Feb^y 1806. Æt 58." (Text.)

328. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of William Ball who died September 23rd 1827 Aged 70 Years Also of Ann Ball his wife who died August 21st 1832 Aged 77 Years."

329. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Sophia Olivia Barclay who departed this life the 9th of September 182 $\frac{1}{4}$ (?) aged 36 Years wife of Captain Andrew Barclay. and only daughter of the late Colonel Bal Kelly of the Bengal army. She lived and died an example of genuine piety combined with every Christian virtue beloved and esteemed by all who knew her her loss can only be appreciated by her surviving and affectionate husband." (Two lines of Scripture [?].)

330. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Ann Daughter of the late William Snell Esq of Newton in the County of Devon She died at Hastings May 28th 1815 Aged 11 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

331. H.S., hopelessly flaked.

332. Double H.S., with most extraordinary heads (cherubs[?]) above:

In memory
of Margaret
the Wife of
Jos^h Garn
who Died
Dec^r the
29th 1734
Aged 30(?)

Also Here
lie the
Bodies of
One Son and
5 Daughters
of Jos^h and
Margaret
Garn who
Died

333. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Phillips who died 12th April 1837 aged 87 Years also Ann his wife who died 17th of December 1814 aged 63 Years also near this spot lie the remains of a Son and daughter of the above."

334. H.S.: "In Memory of Sarah Pim She departed this life July 16th 1786 Aged 68 Years."

335. Altar tomb (sunk). On the south panel (no inscription elsewhere): "Sacred to the memory of M^r William Richardson of Friday Street London who died." (Sunk.)

336. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "I.H.S. Beneath this stone in hope of a blessed resurrection lie the mortal remain of the Rev^d George Hughes of Horringe near Bury St Edmonds Suffolk and Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex. aged 42 Years Died 17th Oct^r 1830. His memory is embalmed in the hearts of those who survive him."

337. Brick vault, on top: "George Sowler Died 16 Aug^t 1855. Aged 87 Years." (Text.)

338. Vault, apparently no inscription.

339. Railed vault (all Roman caps.). In south panel: "In memory of Charles Trench of Woodlawn Ireland Born 1773 Died at Hastings April 6th 1840." (Text.) In the west panel: "Also in memory of Eliza Trench daughter of Charles Trench Esq who died in Dublin January 19th 1868." (Text.)

340. Marble tomb, with cross on slab, wreath round. On the north side: "Placed over the grave of a most loved daughter by her sorrowing parents." (Two lines of poetry.) On the south side: "Jane Elizabeth Erle: March 16. mdccclii Aged xxii Years." (Text.)

341. Altar tomb (all Roman caps.). In the south panel: "Susanna Arabella Fitton second daughter of the late Nicholas Fitton Esq^{re} of Dublin died at Hastings May 4th 1823 aged 40 Years." (No other inscription.)

342. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary Farley who Died Dec^r. 21st 1825 aged 25 Also John Farley her Husband who Died Feby 7th 1827." (No age.)

343. H.S. (all Roman caps.), railed: "In Memory of Peter Clark of Earl's Terrace Kensington who died at St Leonard's on the 16th of September A.D. 1842 in his 77th Year also of Mary his Wife who died at Sandgate Kent on the 19th of December A.D. 1851; Aged 83 Years."

344. H.S.: "Here lies one Son and one Daughter of Nicholas & Ann Harman(?) Mary Died September y^e 29. 1752 Aged . . . Years."

345. H.S., two cherubs' heads: "In Memory of Eliz. the Wife of Jos. Harman who Died December the 2. 1749 Aged 29 Years."

346. H.S., very worn: "Here lie Three Sons of Jos^h And Eliz^h Harman(?) John Died March y^e 20. 17 . . . Will John Will died June . . . 174 . . ."

347. H.S.: "In Memory of Edward Alldredge who was Maliciously shot April 23rd 1806 Aged 41 Years Also James the Son of Ed^d and Martha Alldredge died Feby 6th 1803 Aged 6 Years Likewise Edward their Son who was Accidentally shot May 13th 1810 Aged 15 Years." (Poetry.)

348. H.S. : "In Memory of Charles Deyman Fry. Son of John & Susannah Fry of Tunbridge Wells who Died May 4th 1810 Aged 14 Years Also of Jane Fry Sister of the above who Died November 4th 1830 Aged 33 Years."

349. H.S. : "In Memory of Elizabeth Eldest daughter of the late J and H Richards of Maidstone who died April 19th 1810. Also Harriot their Second daughter who departed this Life May 2nd 1825."

350. H.S. : "T.O., Z.D., 8 July 1807."

351. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Charlotte Anderten the wife of Capt. Anderten of the Light Battalion of the King's German Legion who died on the 14 April. 1811 Aged 25 Years . . . Charlotte Anderten died 31 May 1811 Aged 7 weeks."

352. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth wife of the late Robert Bryant M.D. who departed this life November 13th 1812 Aged 36 Years."

353. H.S. : "In Memory of The Rev^d. Richard Simmonds Minister of the Croft Chapel in this Town who departed this life December 27th 1816 Aged 37 Years." (Text.)

354. H.S. : "In memory of Jane the Wife of Robert Montgomerie Esq of Irvine North Britain who departed this life on the 20th Dec^r 1818. Aged 21 Years."

355. H.S. : "A memorial of affection of the best of Wives and dearest of Mothers Sarah the wife of George George Departed this life August 23rd 1830 Aged 65 Years." (Two lines of poetry.) "Died Feby 22nd 1843 Emily George youngest daughter of the above."

356. High tomb (all Roman caps.). In the south panel: "In memory of Leonora Brown daughter of Robert Howe Esq^re of Havering atte Bower Essex married to Thomas Herne Esq^r of London and secondly to Thomas Brown Esq. of Willoughby Lincolnshire She departed this life January 25th 1837 Aged 79 Years." In the west panel: "In memory of Charlotte Henrietta Herne youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Leonora Herne who departed this life 21 September 1851."

357. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of John Rollason died May 24th 1852 Aged 72 Years."

358. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "This stone is erected in memory of Mary Torr who departed this life the first day of May in the Year of our Lord 1834 Aged 77 Years." (Text.)

359. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of James Wenham who died 5th April 1830 Aged 40 Years." (Poetry.) "Also Robert son of James & Elizabeth Wenham who died 31st March 1830 Aged 4 Years & 4 Months. Also Elizabeth widow of the above died 25th October 1843 Aged 55 Years."

360. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of George Jones Gent late of London and of Hastings died 13 of November 1829 Aged 31 Years." (Text.)

361. H.S. : "In memory of Mary Ann Elizabeth Daughter of Sam^l. Flood & Augusta Page of Stoke Newington Middlesex who died here

the 7th of September 1826 Aged 8 months and 21 days." (Text.)
 "Also Janet Wife of Owen Parr Vicar of Preston in Lancashire died March 1853."

362. H.S.: "To the Memory of Major Richard Ducane of His Majesty's late 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons Died at Hastings Dec^r. 4th 1832 Aged 44 Years."

363. Flat tomb: "Here lies the Remains of Eliza Selina wife of . . . a Daughter of Charles Houghton Bowmax . . . Great . . . Died . . . 6 July 1831 (or 4) Aged 37."

364. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John William Waters Esq^r Who died at Hastings 15th March. 1833 Aged 27 Years."

365. H.S.: "In memory of Margery Theodosia Buckley relict of the Rev^d Thos. Buckley. perpetual curate of Measham in Derbyshire She departed this life the 7th day of June 1833 aged 35." (Text.)

366. Tomb, overgrown with ivy: "Martha Diana Carr wife of the late Rev. S. Carr Vicar of St. Peter's Colchester died December 27. 1859. Aged 67."

367. H.S., over railed vault (ornamental capitals): "In the Vault beneath lie the remains of Louisa Georgina Maria the beloved wife of the Rev^d. Edward Woodyatt and daughter of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley VIIth Bart who died at Hastings March 19. 1859 ætat suæ 68." (Text.)
 "Also of Eleanor third daughter of the above who died Jan^{ry} 25. 1853. ætat suæ xx also of the Rev: Edward Woodyatt M:A: who died November 24th 1886 Ætat suæ LXXXIX." (Text.)

368. Railed low tomb (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Sabella wife of I. R. Purlton Bennett Post Master General of Bengal who died at St. Leonards-on Sea the 7th of June 1858 in the 44th Year of her age." (Text.)

369. Railed tomb, cross on sloped top, round the edge of stone is inscription: "Mary Shaftesbury wife of Rev. Archdeacon Smith and daughter of Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer D.D. Bishop of Jamaica died May 20. 185⁶ Aged 2⁶ Years."

370. H.S., cross in head of stone, round the circle; cross on the body stone (Text): "In memory of Anne . . . Eldest Daughter of the late Rev. W. Henry Prescot. M.A. County of Chester Born mdcccxxix Died mdcccliii." Round the edge of body stone: (Text.)

371. H.S., railed: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Lawson Esq^{re} of Paris who Died at Hastings the 6th day of December 1849 in the 39th Year of his age." (Text.)

372. H.S.: "To the dear and loved memory of Charles James Foord who was born at Wainfleet Lincolnshire Nov^r. 25th 1851 and died at Hastings April 26th 1853." (Text.)

373. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Adams who died 1st April 1851 Aged 59 Years." (Text.) "Also of Ann his Wife who died 26th December 1855 Aged 59 Years." (Text.)

374. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Maria wife of Thomas Grisbrook who departed this life August 22nd 1851 Aged 69 Years also Thomas Grisbrook who departed this life March 22nd 1862 aged 77 Years."

375. H.S., cross in centre: "In memory of Thomas Probert who died the 27. day of May. A.D— 1849 aged 73." (Text.)

376. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Hannah Dunn who departed this life January 10th 1859 in her 89th Year Also Rebecca Phillips sister of the above who departed this life October 1st 1860 Aged 75 Years. Vale! Vale, sed non in eternum pater dilectissime."

377. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Isaac Bell who died very suddenly Nov^r 6th 1852 Aged 61 Years. Also Isaac son of Isaac and Harriet Bell, who died Dec^r 4th 1844 Aged 6 weeks. also John Son of the above who died March 29. 1852 Aged 13 months who died very suddenly." (Text.) Back of same stone: "In memory of Harriet second wife of Isaac Bell who died March 18th 1857 aged 43 Years." (Text.)

378. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Louisa wife of Isaac Bell who died the 11th of July 1840 aged 40 Years also of Mary Jane Bell niece of the above who died the 2nd of August 1832 aged 15 Years." (Text.)

379. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Joseph Reeves who departed this life 29th September 1834 Aged 63 Years also Ann his wife who departed this life 25th April 1849 aged 72 Years Also Thomas Reeves son of the above who departed this life 21st May 1860 aged 57 Years."

380. H.S.: "In memory of Thomas Stewart died January 3rd 1835 Aged 27 Years also Mary Ann his wife and daughter of Joseph and Ann Reeves died March 20. 1856 Aged 46 Years Also Mary Ann their daughter died April 30. 1848 Aged 13 Years."

381. H.S.: "In memory of Thomas Prall of Gravesend, Kent Druggist who died the 19th March 1833 aged 39 Years he was the third son of Henry Prall of the City of Rochester in the same County Wine Merchant."

382. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Charles Harkness third son of John & Dorothy Harkness of Ratcliff died 15th March 1832 Aged 27 Years."

383. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Elizabeth Ann Watson only child of the Rev^d John Lister (incumbent of Stanley near Wakefield in the County of York) and Susannah his wife who died 29th Febr'y 1840 aged 51 weeks (*sic*)." (Four lines of poetry.)

384. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of James Fermor who departed this life Sept^r. 22. 1831. aged 50." (Text.) "Also Elizabeth wife of the above James Fermor who died Augst 10. 1850 Aged 70 Years." (Text.) "Also Caroline eldest daughter of the above James & Elizabeth Fermor obit Nov^r 18. 1851 aged 45 Years." (Three lines of poetry.)

385. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Mary Sophia Pawle the beloved wife of M^r Fra^s Pawle of Upper Clapton Middlesex who departed this life on the 9th May 1833 aged 39 Years." (Five lines of prose.)

386. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Ann the wife of George Prior who died May 18th 1841. Aged 66 Years also George P . . . who died November 6th 1844 Aged 75 Years."

387. Flat stone, blue marble, probably a ledger: "Here lyeth the Body of Eliza^h Sargeant wife of Rob^t Sargent who departed this Life Nov. 30 173 . . . in the 40th Year of his Age Also Here lyeth the Body of Constance the wife of Rob^t Sargeant 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. 9th 1747. Aged 48 Years Also the Bodies of Twelve of his Children." (Four lines of smaller type.)

388. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary wife of Henry Bean who died April 18. 1822 Aged 72 Years also Henry Bean who died July 5th 1831 Aged 79 Years." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Mary Enefer daughter of the above named Henry Bean and Mary his wife who died 17 August 1848 Aged 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years." Flat stone with letters: "M.B. 1822, H.B. 1831, H.B. 1848," probably a footstone.

389. Flat stone: "In Memory of Elizth Barns She died the 9th of Feby 1794 Aged 72 Years."

390. Flat stone: "S.B. 1795."

391. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Jane the wife of William Reeves who died May 9th 1857 aged 51 Years." (Text.)

392. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Catherine the beloved wife of Thomas William Burfield died Oct^r 8th 1853 aged 27 Years."

393. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Elizabeth wife of Thomas Simmons who departed this life on the 6th of February 1857 in the 64th Year of her age—also of one daughter who died in her infancy on the 14th of July 1830 also of John Colbran brother of the above who departed this life on the 12th of February. 1855 in the 68th Year of his age—also the above Thomas Simmons who departed this life on the 27th of October 1881 in the 80th Year of his age." (Text.)

394. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Joseph Browne who died Dec. 18th 1852 aged 50 Years—also of John Springall Brown (grandson of the above) who died Jan^{ry} 11th 1852 aged 1 Year and 5 months."

395. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Swift of Liverpool died July 20. 1851 Aged 50 Years."

396. H.S.: "In Memory of Rhoda wife of Henry Reeves who departed this life February 7th 1851 aged 48 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

397. Monumental H.S., high railing (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Curtis Hutchinson who departed this life 21st December 1847 Aged 81 Years." (Text.) At back of same stone: "Also to the memory of Ann the wife of T. C. H. who departed this life 30th April 1857 aged 86 Years." (Text.)

(To be continued.)

AN EPITAPH FOR THE TOMB OF LADY GUNDRADA.

BY C. LEESON PRINCE, F.R.A.S.

IN the preceding Volume of our "Collections" I gave a few particulars respecting the discovery of the two leaden cists, which contained the remains of Earl de Warren and Lady Gundrada, among the ruins of the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes.

Horsfield, in his "History of Lewes," Vol. II., p. 53, has given a copy of the Latin epitaph composed by the Rev. Edward Clarke, Rector of Buxted, and son of the eminent antiquary, the Rev. Wm. Clarke, who discovered the marble slab in Isfield Church, which had formed the covering to the tomb of Gundrada in the Church of the Priory. It was written with the intention of having it placed near the marble slab, after its removal from Isfield to Southover Church, but for some reason or other it never appeared there, and was finally placed with the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, where it was seen by Horsfield.

Upon looking through all our Volumes of "Collections" I do not find any mention made of it, and as I think it deserves insertion therein I herewith send a copy.

The epitaph itself is a very comprehensive one, inasmuch as it states her noble family; her interest in the foundation of the Priory of St. Pancras; how her friends, upon the destruction of the Priory by Henry VIII., removed her tombstone to the neighbouring church of Isfield; how this marble slab was discovered near the tomb of the Shirley family in Isfield Church by the Rev. William Clarke; and how it was once more deposited in the neighbourhood of the Priory by the zeal and great munificence of Sir William Burrell.

In order that it may be more conveniently read by many members of the Society I herewith give a copy of the original epitaph, with the addition of a translation :

THE EPITAPH PROPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PLACED
OVER THE TOMB OF GUNDRADA.

Siste parumper et attende,
Si remortiori quis vetustuti favens
Marmor huic nigro et Venerabile
Dispendium pauxilli temporis,
non dedignetur condonare ;
Servat Gundradæ nomen
Illustrissimæ fœminæ,
Wilhelmi Comitis de Warren, uxoris,
Quæ tumulata erat in Ecclesiâ Sti Pancratii,
In suburbio Castelli de Lewes
Ab ipso fundatâ.
Hoc itaque marmor
Plurimis olim et devotissimis officiorum
Studiis observatum ;
Tum propter eximias mulieris Virtutes,
Tum excelsum Domûs conjugialis
Fastigium.
Furente in religiosos parietes,
Et ipso aratro sæviore,
Henrico Octavo,
Clientes et amici hujusee inclytæ familiæ,
Tanquam sanctius depositum,
A Prioratu de Lewes, ad Ecclesiam
Parochiæ de Isfield vicinæ,
Dautibus locum et asylum Shirlæis,
Sacretò et piis manibus transtulerunt ;
Ubi per multa annorum secula
Tantum non deperditum,
Quippe cæmento septum et vestitum
Requievit.
Sic tandem colluvie et situ obrutum
Detexit et primus describi curavit
Wilhelmus Clarke,
Vir modestiâ et doctrinâ periude notus.
Posteà Wilhelmus Burrell, Armiger,
Omnigenæ antiquitatis cultor,
Et earum, quæ ad Regnos spectant,
Assiduus indagator,
Suis sumptibus et laudabile magnificentiâ,
Non solum ære incidi,
Verum etiam ipsissimum Marmor
Sedibus his primævis,
Reponi et reduci jussit.

TRANSLATION.

Tarry a little, and take heed, if you are a person who has regard for remote antiquity. Do not disdain to bestow the expenditure of a little time upon this black and ancient marble slab.

It preserves the name of the most noble lady Gundrada wife of William Earl de Warren, who was buried in the Church of St. Pancras, founded by himself, hard by the Castle at Lewes.

Therefore this marble was formerly watched over by the continual and devout attention of those in charge of it, both on account of the distinguished virtues of the lady and of the high rank of her husband's family.

When King Henry the 8th ruthlessly overthrew, and ploughed up, the religious houses; the retainers and friends of this noble family, secretly, and with pious hands, transferred the marble slab, as a sacred charge, from the Priory of Lewes to the Church of the neighbouring parish of Isfield, the Shirley family there providing for it a site and place of safety; where it remained for many generations only just saved from complete destruction by being embedded in mortar.

At length, William Clarke, a man well known for his great discretion and learning, discovered it buried in this manner, and was the first to give a careful description of it.

Afterwards that great antiquary, William Burrell, Knight, who revered all objects of antiquity, and was a most persevering searcher after every thing which is connected with the history of the Kingdom, not only ordered the inscription to be engraved on brass with appropriate splendour, at his own cost, but also had the slab itself brought back, and restored, to its original surroundings.

1775.

NOTE.—I have copied the accompanying plate of Gundrada's tombstone from the engraving given by Horsfield in Vol. II. of his "History of Lewes."

The engraving of Isfield Church is from a photograph which I took of it many years since.

The Shirley Chapel, which contains the very handsome monument to their family, is the projecting portion of the Church on its southern side.



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.

HENRY I. AT BURNE AND BARNHAM.

In the "English Historical Review," Vol. X., No. 39, July, 1895, Mr. J. H. Round has a note so interesting to Sussex Archæologists that I beg leave to quote from it extensively, and to add a few observations thereon.

"In working at the charter of Henry I.," says Mr. Round, "I have been long puzzled as to what place is represented by 'Burna.' It is connected with the King's departures for Normandy, especially in 1114, when we learn from the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' that the forcing of the see of Rochester on the reluctant Ernulf took place at a 'tune' called 'Burne' on 15th Sept., while the King was waiting for a favourable wind; that he was at Rowner (Rugenor), opposite to Portsmouth, six days later and that he took ship at Portsmouth the same day (21st Sept.)."

He then proceeds to quote from the "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 120, in which Mr. Chambers writes: "Miss Gurney, in her translation of the 'Chronicle,' published in the year 1819, identifies 'Burne' with the town of Sittingbourne, on the coast of Kent." Dr. Ingram, in a note to his translation, published some years subsequently, says, "East-bourne, in Sussex, where the King was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea," is referred to, and in this opinion Mr. Chambers coincided.

"The Rolls edition of the 'Chronicle,'" continues Mr. Round, "identifies the place as Eastbourne, as does the life of Ernulf in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and Mr. Eyton observes that we have a charter of King Henry I. dated *apud Marendonam* and that it passed in the same week or month as other charters which that King expedited at Fareham (Hants) and at Eastbourne (Sussex) when about to cross into Normandy." We come now to the gist of Mr. Round's argument, which is that by Burne is here meant, not Eastbourne, but Westbourne, Sussex. "In spite of these identifications," he says, "it has always seemed to me that Eastbourne was not a probable point of departure, was not, so far as we know, a recognised port at all, and was not in any case near Portsmouth or Fareham. Seeking for a place fulfilling the last condition I found it in Westbourne, Sussex, on the Hampshire border, close to the sea. But what, it may be asked, took Henry to Westbourne, which is off the main road. The answer

is that Westbourne (Borne), like Marden (Meredone), which lay to the north of it, formed part of the honour of Arundel, then in forfeiture in the King's hands and afterwards his widow's dower. In accordance with immemorial practice Henry would sojourn at his own manors, when he found himself in their neighbourhood." To this it may be added that in the Forest of Stanstead, part of which was in Westbourne, the Norman kings were accustomed to hunt and one of the reasons of this King's being there may have been for that purpose. From King John's "Itinerary" we find that on the 30th Jan., 1214, that King was at Stanstead and that in January, 1215, he was there on several occasions. At Stanstead, too, in 1177, according to Hoveden, Henry II. confirmed a settlement relating to Boeham in the presence of Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey, Bishop of Ely, and John, Bishop of Chichester. To return, however, to Henry I. and the year 1114, Mr. Round thus strengthens his position :

"The statement of the 'Chronicle,' implying the presence of magnates, ecclesiastical and lay, on the occasion at 'Burne,' is confirmed by the charter settling the differences between Hyde Abbey and the Bishop of Winchester, which was granted there, 13th Sept. (1114). It was witnessed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Salisbury, London, Lincoln, Bath, Exeter and Durham, the Count of Meulan, and Henry, Earl of Warwick, Walter (of Gloucester), the Constable, William 'Camerarius' of Tancarville, Adam de Port, Nigel d'Oilli, H. de Port, Ralph de Leinesi and Nigel d'Aubein. This list of witnesses is of special value, because in the 'Monasticon' all those after the Earl of Warwick are omitted, Dugdale having taken for his text the Cottonian MS., Dom. A. XIV., where also the name of the place is given as Barnham (Mon. Angl., II., 444). He does, indeed, print the *inspeximus* also (*ib.* 445), but gives the date of the original charter in it as 1110 *quarto die idus Sept.*," instead of 1114 *die idus Sept.*

From the above evidence there can be little doubt that to Westbourne must be assigned the place of the sojourn of Henry I. in 1114. Burna is still called Bourne simply by the country folk, and until recently in the register of the parish and in those of the adjacent district it is always denominated Bourne.

Next as regards Barnham, which one would wish to identify also, Mr. Round satisfactorily disposes of the Norfolk Burnhams as being too remote, but one is inclined to think that the place mentioned was Barnham in Sussex, as was suggested to me by the Rev. Precentor Mee, of Oxford and Westbourne. In King Alfred's will it is mentioned as Burnham and together with Arundel is bequeathed by him to his nephew, Athelm. In Domesday it is written Berneham, and in 1071 we find Roger de Montgomery seized of Bernham, according to the Fitzalan MSS. Barnham is about five miles S.W. of Arundel. At the beginning of the twelfth century Arundel Castle belonged to Robert de Beleeme, and at one time Henry I. had besieged it in vain, but in 1113 this baron was seized by the King and put in prison. Barnham was included in this baron's forfeited estate. Arundel, the stronghold of his powerful and audacious enemy, had been shortly before delivered into the King's hands. He would,

doubtless, be inclined to visit personally this part of Sussex and thus have sojourned at Barnham at the date mentioned.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 2.

OLD SUSSEX USE OF THE BIRCH.

Gerarde, in 1597, says: "Concerning the medicinable use of the Birch tree or his parts, there is nothing extant either in the old or new writers," but goes on to speak of it as "*terribilis magistratum virgis*," both in the time of Pliny and his own. While this salutary but disagreeable use of the tree continues in the prisons of the county to the present day, another more pleasant mode of turning it to account seems worth record.

In a curious work entitled "A collection of above Three hundred Receipts in Cookery &c. for the use of Good wives, Tender Mothers & Careful Nurses—by several Hands. Printed for Mary Kettleby 1728," is given the following receipt: "*Birch-Wine, as made in Sussex*. Take the sap of Birch fresh drawn, boil it as long as any scum arises; to every Gallon of Liquor put two Pounds of good Sugar; boil it half an Hour, & scum it very clean; when tis almost cold, set it with a little Yeast spread on a Toast; let it stand five or six days in an open Vessel, stirring it often; then take such a Cask as the Liquor will be sure to fill; & fire a large Match dipt in Brimstone, & put it into the Cask, & stop in the Smoak, till the Match is extinguish'd, always keeping it shook, then shake out the Ashes, and, as quick as possible, pour in a pint of Sack or Rhenish, which taste you like best, for the Liquor retains it; rince the Cask well with this, & pour it out; Pour in your Wine, and stop it close for six Months, then, if 'tis perfectly fine, you may Bottle it."

In the Highlands, as at Balmoral, birch wine is said to be still made and held in estimation, but I am not aware of any recent production of it in Sussex.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 3.

PRODIGES AT BURWASH.

In a book marked in an old hand "very rare" and entitled "*Mirabilis annus secundus*, or The second part of the second years Prodigies. Being a true Additional *Collection* of many strange SIGNS & APPARITIONS which have this last year been seen in the HEAVENS & in the EARTH & in the WATERS. Printed in the year 1662," I find the following curious relations:—

"The Appearance of two great Armies, encountering each other, seen in the Heavens

"Upon Monday the 21st of *July* 1662 at *Burwash* in the County of *Sussex* was seen, about six of the clock, in the morning, by several honest & credible persons, the appearance of a great Army in the

Heavens, coming out of the North, about *Brightling*, a town within a mile or two from *Burwast*: Then they beheld in like manner the appearance of another Army marching out of the South. They saw these two Armies advance toward each other till at length they were engaged in fight. The Southern Army was beaten & totally routed by the Northern. The Spectators themselves do attest the truth of this & it is generally believed amongst the Inhabitants there."

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 4.

FIND OF A BRITISH GOLD STATER AT FUNTINGTON.

An ancient British coin of reddish gold was ploughed up in a field at Funtington in October, 1897. Its weight is 84-grs. This coin belongs to the uninscribed type as "Evans pl. B. n.g." The *Obverse* presents a portion of a laureate bust, occupying the whole of the field, and the *Reverse* has upon it a triple-tailed horse, with wheel below, and behind the horse is an oval containing a pellet. There are no letters or characters upon it, so that it cannot be attributed to any Prince or Chief. In "S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 26, two coins are figured with very similar reverses found at Worthing. This specimen from Funtington is now in the possession of Mr. J. Anderson, jun., Hon. Curator of the Chichester Museum.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 5.

SUSSEX FOLK-LORE.

Pigs.—In reply to Mr. André's concluding query on p. 269 of our 40th Volume, the weakly pig of a litter is in this part of Sussex (Ashdown Forest) called a "dorlin'" or "dawlin'." My spelling is phonetic, as far as it can be, none of the people about here caring—or being able—to write the word.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

No. 6.

JOURNAL OF MR. JOHN BURGESS.

Mr. Sawyer's supposed identification of "Hustson Square" with Euston Square, in his interesting extracts from John Burgess's Journal on p. 155 of Vol. XL. of our "Collections," is evidently erroneous, inasmuch as, as late as 1820, or 35 years after Mr. Burgess's visit to London, a large nursery garden is stated, in Capell's "Old and New London," to have occupied the site of what is now Euston Square. As I write, I have before me a map of London in 1811, at which date, although Tavistock Square was built, all north of Woburn Place must quite obviously have been fields. Looking, however, over this map, I find a "Hoxton Square" in the north-eastern confines of London and

would suggest that it may, possibly, have been here that the "Coffy house" patronised by Mr. Burgess was situated.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

In Vol. XL. of our "Collections" is an interesting paper on "Extracts from the Journal of Mr. John Burgess," by Mr. John Sawyer, who mentions that he had not found out what is meant by "Rigrels." Mr. Burgess undoubtedly meant "Sand Lances," or what are commonly called "Wriggles." This is the pronunciation; but, on referring to "Cassell's Popular Natural History," I am for the first time in doubt as to the orthography. It there states: "The Sand Lance. This little, slender, eel-like fish, of a silvery brightness, is known as the 'riggle' on the Coast of Sussex," &c.

I have not seen or heard of the "Sand Lance" for some years, but between 40 and 50 years ago they were very plentiful in the sands at Kemp Town, Brighton.

EDWARD SAYERS.

No. 7.

BYGONE HOVE AND HANGLETON.

HOVE.—Some very interesting evidence of the occupation of Hove in the Bronze period occurred in the early part of this year. In trenching a piece of ground belonging to and opposite Aldrington House, in New Church Road, Hove, there was discovered, two feet under the surface, a small socketed bronze celt, with loop, but having no ornamentation, and close to it a lump of the same metal unwrought, which, from its colour, appears to have a large percentage of copper in its composition. Both of these curious relics of the past have been very kindly presented to the Society's Museum by Mrs. Hammond, the owner of the property on which they were found.

HANGLETON.—About two years since some labourers, digging for flints in a bank on the Downs between Hangleton Church and the Dyke, and some thirty yards west of the railway, came upon four urns, placed in a row and about a yard apart. Three were, unfortunately, broken, but they appeared to have been placed mouth upwards and filled with fragments of bones, dry and white; the fourth, which was much smaller, was obtained in perfect condition, but empty, and was given me by the finder. It is of pale pinkish clay, of close texture, nicely turned, well baked and of pretty shape, measuring four inches in height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ -in. in diameter at mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -in. at swell and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across foot or bottom. On visiting the spot I picked up several small fragments of Celtic and later pottery, and I also found some dozen pieces of red Samian ware, ten of which I succeeded in piecing together, forming nearly one-half of a patera, and, judging from the other pieces, there were two other similar but smaller vessels, which probably formed the covers of the three cinerary urns. I have deposited both urn and portion of patera in our Museum. This find is rendered all the more interesting by confirming the opinion of the

Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Preston, who, in 1818, examined what he considered to be the remains of a Roman villa, about half a mile west of West Blatchington Church, the urns being found about the like distance, in a similar direction, and upon the same Down, the bank, as I shrewdly suspect, forming part of the track-way mentioned by him as apparently running from Aldrington to the Dyke.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 8.

ALEXANDER POPE IN SUSSEX.

In Pope's correspondence with Mr. John Caryll, of Lady-holt and West Grinstead, he frequently refers to visits paid to his friend in Sussex. On one occasion he was much pleased with a particular wine in his host's cellar, for on his return home he writes (Aug. 22nd, 1717): "I beg you to do me a familiar or rather domestic piece of service. It is, when a hogshead of good French wine falls into your hands—*whether out of the skies or whatever element that pays no customs*—that you would favour me with about twelve dozen of it at the price you give." On Jan. 25th, 1717-18, Pope writes to acknowledge the safe arrival of the hamper and adds: "The kind offer you make me of the choice of another sort, in case this does not fully content me, is very obliging, and though I think this very good, one may be tempted to the natural passion of mankind, variety. As for myself, I am however quite satisfied with this, but having promised a friend a part of it, will consult his taste just for as much as concerns him."

Pope's letters were not, as he wished them to appear, the careless effusions of ordinary correspondence; it was his custom to collect them from his friends, to re-arrange them and prepare them for publication.

This habit explains the following passage where he excuses, with every nonchalance, his part in these very doubtful transactions:

"March 29, 1718. Dear Sir—The last important cargo arrived as safely as the rest, and I am now to return you not only all thanks for the trouble, but all due praise for the care and circumspection employed about this affair. I take, this as times go, for a very proper topic of panegyric, since to cheat the public or the prince seems the grandeur of all great geniuses in politics. But as wine may be reckoned a part of that by which we live, so the necessity under which all polite people lie of drinking, and of drinking only French wine, must render us blameless in the conscientious point, though criminal in the letter of the law."

It is difficult to realise the pitch to which the dealing in contraband goods had attained at this time in Sussex. A large number of men were engaged in it, whose operations extended to all parts of the county. We note that Pope sends his order to the smugglers with as little reserve as if he was addressing his wine merchant; he requires a particular quantity of a particular wine and he very soon gets what he wants.

The Pope-Caryll correspondence was continued till 1735. In 1747 Lady-holt Park was the scene of a double murder, the body of one

victim being found in a well only 200 yards from Mr. Caryll's mansion. This and other outrages were traced to a local band of smugglers, probably the same gang who procured for Mr. Pope his favourite French wine.¹ The 10th Volume of our "Collections" contains a full account of the crime, its detection and the punishment of those concerned in it, of whom ten were hung at Chichester, East Grinstead and other places in Sussex, and the gang effectually suppressed.

ED. CUNLIFFE.

¹ One of the servants at Lady-holt was arrested upon suspicion of aiding the ruffians to conceal the body.

No. 9.

THE PAPAL "BULLA" FOUND AT LEWES.

A melancholy interest attaches to the following letter of our late Curator, addressed to the writer of the paper on Cuckfield in our last volume, and having reference to the *Bulla* of Pope Clement VI., mentioned on p. 193, as being in the possession of Mr. Kempe. The letter is dated May 12th, 1897: "We have in the Museum, at Lewes Castle (S.E. Tower of the Keep), in a small case of relics from the Priory, a leaden Bulla, coloured red, which I have always understood was that found in the grave of John, 8th Earl Warenne, and it has been so labelled by Mr. John Sawyer. There is no record of the donor's name. In this matter there cannot be 'two Richmonds in the field,' and the fact settled one way or the other, the better, archæological accuracy would be obtained. I leave home to-morrow morning and hope to pay historic Winchester a three or four days' visit—a thing I have often intended to do." Arrangements were being made for a comparison of the Bulla when, during his visit to Winchester, our Curator's useful life was suddenly ended.

J. H. COOPER.

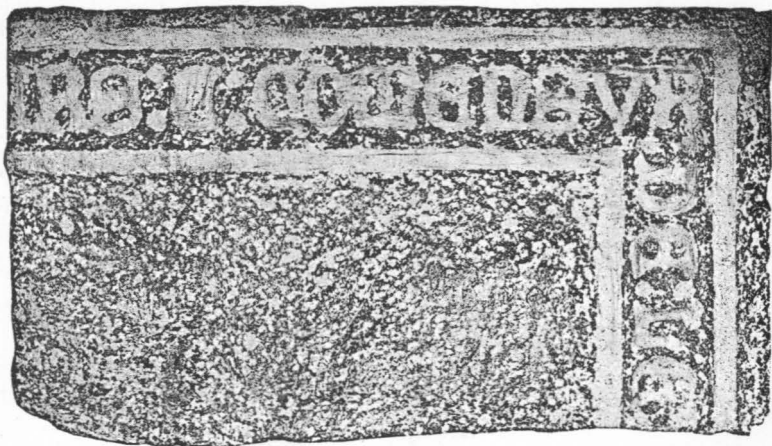
No. 10.

HARDHAM PRIORY, SUSSEX.

A joint meeting of the Lewisham Antiquarian Society and the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society was held at Pulborough and Hardham, Sussex, on Saturday, the 29th May, 1897, on which occasion Hardham Priory was visited. Mr. J. D. Aysh, the tenant, was good enough, in view of this meeting, to have three or four trenches cut, under my direction, across the probable site of the Priory Church, and subsequently I made some further excavations, being then assisted by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., when we found that nearly the whole of the building material had been removed from the site of the choir. Amongst the little that remained were three masses of rough rubble work, about eleven feet from centre to centre, which probably had been the footings of the columns of the choir arcade. Mr. Gordon M. Hills, in his plan of Hardham Priory, given in Vol. XVIII. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," does not show any arcading, he

not having had an opportunity of making excavations. In describing his plan of the monastic buildings he states that he "purposely omitted a large block of walling, about 24 feet long and 3 feet thick, erected against the south side," viz., of the refectory, "towards the west end, which has nothing to do with the monastery, but which contains fire-places of two stories, belonging to a wing of the farmhouse, built and, except this piece, destroyed, since the destruction of the monastery." It seems worth putting on record that Mr. Aysh, in removing some masonry in the year 1896, at the south-west corner of his house, apparently a piece of the wall mentioned by Mr. Hills, found a portion of the lower part of a good monumental slab of early fourteenth century date. It measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 22 inches in width, and is of an average thickness of about five inches. A portion of a marginal inscription, between two fillets, remains. The incised Lombardic letters, as well as the fillets, were at one time probably filled with brass. Of the inscription, which was in French, the following words remain: ". . . . IRS: E: COMENSVR: DE: LE:."

I have added a rubbing of the fragment of this slab to the Society's Collection, from which the accompanying illustration has been taken.



PART OF A MONUMENTAL SLAB, EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY,
FOUND AT HARDHAM PRIORY IN 1896.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

No. 11.

THE LOW SIDE WINDOWS OF SUSSEX CHURCHES.

Since my paper on "The Low Side Windows of Sussex Churches," which appears in this Volume, was in print, I have been furnished, by the kindness of Mr. H. Michell Whitley, with full particulars of two examples—at Patcham and Edburton—of which I was only able

to record the bare existence. I have also myself discovered fresh examples at Portslade and Jevington, besides visiting and obtaining full details of those at Kingston-on-Sea, Hangleton, Alciston and Wilmington.

I hope to publish these additional particulars in another paper on this subject in Vol. XLII. of these "Collections."

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

No. 12.

PAPER ON "CUCKFIELD" IN VOL. XL.

From the new volume of Papal Registers ("Re gesta," Vol. CX., c. 111) it appears that in July, 1349, Pope Clement VI. granted to "William de Chyntyng Provision of the perpetual Vicarage of Cokefeld in the Diocese of Chichester void by the resignation of Robert Longe of Sefford."

The following errata occur:—

Page 195, for "Edward II." read "Edward I."

Page 200, for "Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet" read "Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton."

Page 207, last line but one, for "arms" read "colours."

J. H. COOPER.

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Sussex Archæological Society.



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TO THE

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



VOLS. XXVI. TO XL. 1875 TO 1896.

Collections of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

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