

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. XLIII.

LEWES:
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MAY, 1900.

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

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

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. E. B. ELLMAN, M.A.
THE REV. JOHN GORING, M.A.
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ROBERT HENRY HURST, ESQ.
F. A. INDERWICK, ESQ., Q.C.
FRANCIS BARCHARD, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary :

H. MICHELL WHITLEY, *The Castle, Lewes.*

Treasurer :

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

Editors of Collections :

REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A., *15, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.*
H. MICHELL WHITLEY, *Trevella, Eastbourne.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian:

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

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

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A.	AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq.
MAJOR F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E., F.S.A.	REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
W. POWELL BREACH, Esq.	P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
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PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.	CAPTAIN NOBLE, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.
REV. CANON GOODWYN.	LATTER PARSONS, Esq.
W. HAMILTON HALL, Esq., F.S.A.	W. A. RAPER, Esq.
E. HENTY, Esq., F.S.A.	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.	<i>Arundel.</i>
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.	Brighton.	<i>59, Montpellier Road, Brighton.</i>
REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.D., F.S.A.	Chichester.	<i>Emsworth.</i>
REV. CANON J. H. COOPER	Cuckfield.	<i>Cuckfield.</i>
H. M. EMARY, Esq.	Eastbourne.	<i>Eastbourne.</i>
R. PAYNE CRAWFURD, Esq.	East Grinstead.	<i>East Grinstead.</i>
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.	Hastings.	<i>St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
P. S. GODMAN, Esq.	Horsham.	<i>Muntham, Horsham.</i>
A. P. BOYSON, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.	Lewes.	<i>The Grange, Lewes.</i>
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.	Pulborough.	<i>Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.</i>
WILLIAM DAWES, Esq.	Rye.	<i>Wannock, Rye.</i>
J. ELLMAN BROWN, Esq.	Shoreham.	<i>Shoreham.</i>
C. W. POWELL, Esq.	Tunbridge Wells.	<i>Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
CAPT. NOBLE, F.R.A.S.	Uckfield.	<i>Forest Lodge, Maresfield.</i>
HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq.	Worthing.	<i>Park Road, Worthing.</i>

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.

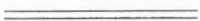
a. The Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Honorary Curator and Librarian, the Local Honorary Secretaries and not less than 12 Members (who shall be elected at the General Meeting in March). A month's notice should be given of the intention 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 1899.

THE Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society, in presenting the Annual Report of the proceedings and work of the Society, together with the Account of Receipts and Payments for 1899, have to congratulate the Members on the very satisfactory position the Society holds in the County.

The Annual Meeting was held on March 22nd at the Town Hall, Lewes. At this Meeting Papers were read on (1st) "Female Head-Dress, exemplified by Sussex Brasses," by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A.; and (2nd) "A Terrier relating to West Dean and Binderton, dated 1615," by Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. Mr. A. P. Boyson described and exhibited some Tiles recently found at Lewes Priory, and there were also exhibited a Bronze Seal and Ring recently found at Bramber, together with the Ancient Borough Seal of Shoreham.

The Autumn Meeting was held at Boxgrove and Halnaker on Thursday, August 10th, when nearly 250 Members and their Friends attended. The weather was beautifully fine.

The first halt after leaving Chichester was made at Westhampnett Church, where the Roman and Saxon Remains in the Church and the Low Side Window were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston.

At Boxgrove Priory, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (to whom the Society is indebted for many favours), undertook the duties of guide, and his admirable description of the Church and the Monastic Remains will be printed in Vol. XLIII.

After Luncheon in a marquee in Goodwood Park, at which the Rev. Canon Cooper presided, the War Dyke, which runs from Houghton on the Arun through Goodwood and Lavant to Hampshire, was visited, and its course was described by Mr. H. Michell Whitley. A visit was then paid to the picturesque and extremely interesting ruins of Halnaker House, where a Paper was read by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., which will appear in the next Volume issued.

On returning to Chichester a halt was made at Cawley's Almshouse; here Dr. Arnold, F.S.A. (the Chaplain), described the building and gave a short sketch of the founder, Wm. Cawley.

The thanks of the Society are due to His Grace the Duke of Richmond for kindly giving permission for the visit to Halnaker Ruins and throwing open the Park at Goodwood to the Members for Luncheon, and also (in addition to the gentlemen already named) to the Vicars of Boxgrove and Westhampnett.

On Wednesday, October 4th, by the kind invitation of Mr. St. John Hope, M.A., the Roman City of Silchester was visited, the party numbering about 50. Unfortunately the weather was wet, necessitating the employment of covered conveyances.

On arrival at Reading, the Silchester Collection of Roman Antiquities at the Museum was described by Mr. G. F. Fox, F.S.A. The Members then drove to Silchester, where Mr. St. John Hope was an admirable guide. On returning the party passed through the picturesque wooded scenery of Aldermaston Park to the Church, the interesting points of which were explained by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., who afterwards entertained the Members at Tea at the Court, from whence they returned to Aldermaston Station.

Evening Meetings were held during the Winter months—at Eastbourne on Monday, January 23rd, when the following Papers were read: "The Hundred of Eastbourne," by Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A.; "Eastbourne Church: its Dedication and Gilds," by Mr. H. Michell Whitley; "Some Early Sussex Charters," by Mr. J. H. Round, M.A. Canon Cooper presided over the Second Winter Meeting, which was held at Brighton on February 24th, 1899. At this Meeting were read Papers on "Miscellaneous Memorials of Horsham," by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A.; "Low Side Windows of Sussex Churches," by Mr. P. M. Johnston; "The Battle of Hastings," by Mr. J. H. Round, M.A. A number of Encaustic Tiles, recently found at Lewes Priory, were exhibited. On April 6th the third Meeting was held at Hastings, under the auspices of a Local Committee, who also organised an exhibition of Local Antiquities and Paintings. Papers were read by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A., on "Iron Casting in Sussex," and by Mr. R. K. W. Owen, M.A., on the "Bayeaux Tapestry, with notes on Contemporary Customs."

These Evening Meetings have been most successful, not only as affording opportunities for the Members to meet locally, but also in gathering in new Members for the Society.

The thanks of the Society are due to those ladies and gentlemen who, by their kind assistance and hospitality, added to the great success of these Meetings.

At the Committee Meeting in September a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretary, were appointed to examine into and report on the Mural Paintings of Sussex Churches, and to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve those now existing. The Sub-Committee have, as a first step, compiled a list of such Paintings now and formerly existing, and they have to acknowledge the assistance so cordially rendered by the Clergy of the respective churches in furnishing information.

This list, with illustrations, will be published in Vol. XLIII.

Vol. XLII. was issued to Members in June last and Vol. XLIII. (that for the present year) will be published this Spring.

The number of Visitors to the Castle during the year was 5,774.

The Congress of Archaeological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, was held at Burlington House, at which our Society was represented by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

The roll of Members at the commencement and termination of the year stood as follows, viz. :—

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
On the Books Dec. 31st, 1898 ...	510 ...	80 ...	7 ...	597
" " " 1899 ...	519 ...	81 ...	7 ...	607

Showing a clear gain in the year (after deducting all losses by death, withdrawal, &c.) of 10 Members. There were in all 74 new Members elected during the year.

In closing this Report the Committee regret the loss by deaths, amongst others, of Sir C. L. Peel, G.C.B., Rev. J. P. Gell, Rev. R. Foster, and Messrs. S. Evershed, A. J. FitzHugh, C. Long, T. J. Monk, C. L. Prince and E. L. Hussey.



STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES.

To Special Fund invested in General Account	
,, Subscriptions Paid in Advance	
,, Mrs. C. Morgan—Commission	
,, Sundry small Accounts (including proportion of the Castle and Castle Lodge), estimated at ...	
Balance	

N.B.—In addition to the above the Society possesses

Lewes C

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.

ASSETS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..... 51 6 6	By Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1899:		
..... 7 0 0	General Fund	114 13 3	
..... 7 4 0	Special Fund	51 6 6	
ent of		<hr/>	165 19 9
..... 20 0 0	„ Cash in the hands of the Clerk	7 5 1	
..... 1142 4 3	„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5 0 0	
		<hr/>	12 5 1
	„ Volumes of the Society's Collections in Stock		356 10 10
	Life Compositions Invested, £679. 15s. 1d. at 99 Value, 31st December, 1899		672 19 1
	Arrears of Subscriptions (£25), estimated to realise		20 0 0
			<hr/>
			£1227 14 9
			<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/>			
£1227 14 9			

very Valuable Collection of Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at
tle, to which additions are constantly being made.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY,

Hon. Sec.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1899.

DURING the past year several valuable gifts have been made to the Library and Museum, including, amongst others, viz.: Old Plan of Canterbury (framed), presented by Mr. F. P. Haviland; Anglo-Saxon Remains, found at Shoreham (purchased); a quantity of Encaustic Tiles, Horseshoe and Knives, found at Lewes Priory, presented by Mr. F. G. Courthope; Sussex Cheese Press (on loan), Mr. W. F. Martin; Set of Etchings of Beccles Church and other Antiquities, presented by Mr. H. M. Curteis; two Spear Heads and Knife, found at Portslade, presented by Mr. J. Ellman Brown; Rubbings of Sussex Brasses, presented by Mrs. Blaauw; a Saxon Axe Head and Sword, discovered during alterations at County Hall, presented by Mr. J. H. A. Jenner; two Volumes on "The North American Indians," presented by Miss Simmons; "Catalogue of the Records of the City of Norwich," presented by Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A.; "Stray Leaves," by M. A. Lower, presented by Mr. Jos. Farncombe; "St. Albans, Historical and Picturesque," presented by Mr. C. H. Ashdown; Specimen of Ornamental Sussex Pottery, presented by Mr. G. Alexander, Heathfield Park.

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, U.S. Consul, Waunheim, Germany.
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.
1889. Tupper, Mr. Richard, Bignor Pavements, near Pulborough, Sussex.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to May, 1900.)

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

1883. *Abadie, Major-Gen. H. R., c.b., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, s.w.
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.
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.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1874. *André, J. L., Esq., F.S.A., Sarcelles, Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex.
1899. Andrews, J., Esq., 102, Marine Parade, Worthing.
1899. Andrews, Rev. P., St. John's, Carlton Hill, Brighton.
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.
1900. Arnold, H. H., Esq., Park View House, Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1886. Ashburnham, Right Hon. Earl of, Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex.
1897. Ashdown, Charles H., Esq., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., Monastery Close, St. Albans.
1864. Athenæum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1876. *Attree, Major F. W. T., R.E., F.S.A., Royal Engineers' Division Office, Netley, Hants.
1898. Attree, G. F., Esq., 8, Hanover Crescent, Brighton.
1857. *Bacon, Rev. Thomas, 3, Lyall Street, London, s.w.
1899. Baldwin, A., Esq., The Vinery, Shoreham.
1899. *Bannerman, W. Bruce, Esq., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
1857. Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place, Uckfield, Sussex, and 19, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1879. *Barron, E. J., Esq., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1899. Barttelot, Major Sir W. G., Bart., Stopham, Pulborough.
1867. Barwell, Rev. Prebendary A. H. S., F.S.A., Clapham Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, Esq., F.S.A., Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.
1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 9, Albion Street, Lewes.
1898. Beale, W. E., Esq., Folkington, Polegate, Sussex.
1871. Beard, Steyning, Esq., Rottingdean, Sussex.
1896. Beatson, Surgeon-General, Vicarsgrange, Eastbourne.
1899. Beckett, A. W., Esq., Anderida, Westham.
1899. Bedford, E., Esq., Newhaven, Sussex.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., Esq., Anderida, Bedford Well Road, Eastbourne.
1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
1900. Benson, G. Vere, Esq., 5, St. Anne's Villas, Lewes.
1899. Bevan, Rev. A. C., Rectory, Hurstpierpoint.

1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Esq., Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1895. Beves, Major Edward Leslie, Redcroft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1877. Bigg, E. F., Esq., The Hyde, Slaugham, near Crawley, Sussex.
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per J. Mullins, Esq.).
 1882. Bishop, M. H., Esq., Undercliffe, Lewes.
 1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
 1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Esq., 13, Rothesay Road, Bedford.
 1900. Blaker, R., Esq., Wallands, Lewes.
 1887. Blaker, Frederick, Esq., Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
 1871. Blakiston, Very Rev. Ralph Milburn, F.S.A., The Deanery, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Esq., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges, Sussex.
 1895. Boger, J. I. C., Esq., M.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, Esq., 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1863. *Borrer, Lindfield, Esq., Henfield, Sussex.
 1894. Borrer, Major Cary, 57, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1899. Borrer, Miss, Brookhill, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Esq., Buddington, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1897. Bowden, Rev. James, Rector of Ardingly, Sussex.
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., Esq., Maskeliya, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath.
 1892. Box, Stephen, Esq., Brading House, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Boxall, W. P. Gatwicke, Esq., Torries, Cowfold, Sussex.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., Esq., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Southover Grange, Lewes.
 1899. Brant, Commander J., South View, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 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.
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrooke, Esq., 15, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne.
 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.
 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.
 1899. Buchel, C., Esq., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1898. Buckell, A. E., Esq., M.D., 32, North Street, Chichester.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Esq., Board of Trade Offices, Sunderland.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., Esq., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.
 1897. Bull, William, Esq., 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. R. J., Vicar of Oving, near Chichester.
 1898. Burn, W. A., Esq., The Froyles, Lindfield; and 2, Middle Temple Lane, London, E.C.
 1900. Burrell, Sir M. Raymond, Bart., B.A., Knepp Castle, Horsham.
 1893. Burt, Henry, Esq., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1894. Burt, Rev. Emile, Fernlea, Grafton Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1877. Burton, Alfred H., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1897. Bury, Pullen Horace J., Esq., Rectory House, Sompting, Sussex.
 1899. Butts, H. H., Esq., Easebourne, Midhurst.
1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 1870. Campion, W. H., Esq., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1863. Card, Henry, Esq., 10, North Street, Lewes.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Esq., Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1897. Cato, T. Butler, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., 62, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, w.
 1900. Catt, Newnham R., Esq., Horton Hall, Beeding, Sussex.
 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.
 1898. Champion, C. Goble, Esq., 17, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.
 1897. Champion, F. C. Gurney, Esq., 82, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., Esq., 91, Shaftesbury Road, Brighton.
 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, Stamer, Lewes.
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, The Old Mill House, Bed-
 hampton, 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., River House, Tillington, Petworth.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, Esq., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., Esq., 152, North Street, Brighton.
 1898. Cockburn, W. H., Esq., 1, Duke Street, Brighton.
 1889. Codrington, Rev. Prebendary R. H., D.D., 54, South Street, Chichester.
 1868. Colchester, Lord, F.S.A., 49, Eaton Place, London, S.W.; and Carlton Club.
 1898. Cole, C. W., Esq., R.N., Normaston, Cloudesley Road, St. Leonards.
 1900. Coleridge, H. J., Esq., Poynings Grange, Poynings.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Devonshire Place, Eastbourne.
 1889. Collet, Golding B., Esq., Shelley House, Worthing, Sussex.
 1898. Combe, Harvey T. B., Esq., Oaklands, Seddlescombe, Battle.
 1898. Conway, E. F., Esq., The Knoll, Hollington, Hastings.
 1899. Cook, Miss B., The Hall, Nutley, Sussex.
 1899. Cook, Miss F., The Hall, Nutley, Sussex.
 1890. Cooper, Rev. Canon James Hughes, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1890. Cooper, Rev. T. S., F.S.A., Holmbury, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1889. Corbett, J. R., Esq., More Place, Betchworth, Surrey.
 1885. Cotching, Alexander, Esq., West Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Esq., Rocheath, Chailey, Sussex.
 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Esq., Down House, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1873. Couling, H., Esq., 1, Grand Avenue Mansions, West Brighton.
 1892. Courthope, F. G., Esq., Southover, Lewes.
 1846. Courthope, G. J., Esq., Whiligh, Hawkhurst.
 1898. Cousins, H., Esq., Struan Lodge, Baldslow Road, Hastings.
 1899. Cow, J., Esq., Elfinward, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1877. *Cowan, T. W., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Pacific Grove, California,
 U.S.A.
 1886. Cowell, Samuel, Esq., 16, Alexandra Villas, Brighton.
 1892. Crane, William Vandeleur, Esq., Highland Cottage, Essenden Road, St.
 Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Esq., East Court, East Grinstead; and Seaford.
 1898. Crick, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Arundel.
 1894. *Cripps, Edward, Esq., High Street, Steyning, Sussex.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Esq., 71, King William Street, London, E.C.
 1896. Cripps, John Marten, Esq., Langbourne, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.
 1889. Crosskey, Mrs. Robert, Eastfield, Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1898. Crow, A., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 1, Montpellier Crescent, Brighton.
 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,

1899. Dalton, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Glynde, Sussex.
 1894. Danby, Mrs. T. W., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., Esq., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1899. Darby, Miss C. C., Knowls Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 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 Mëy, Madame, Park House, Eastbourne.
 1882. Denman, S., Esq., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1897. Denne, Capt. A. B., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
 1898. Dennett, Mrs., Champion House, Southwick, Sussex.
 1895. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1898. Downey, Mrs. M., Woodville, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., Esq., 70, Herne Hill, London, s.e.; and The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1899. Dusart, G. C., Esq., Roseneath, The Wallands, Lewes.
1898. Eade, A. F. W., Esq., York Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 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., Mougomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1857. Elliott, Robert, Esq., Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, Esq., High Mead, Britanny Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1893. Ellis, Mrs., Walstead, School Hill, Lewes.
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, Esq., Hollington Croft, Battle Road, 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, London, w.
1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly, Sussex.
 1850. Emery, H. M., Esq., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne.
 1881. Esdaille, J. Kennedy, Esq., Hazelwood, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., Esq., M.A., M.D., Carleton House, Arundel, 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.
 1894. Every, John Henry, Esq., Rotten Row, Lewes.
1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Esq., Saltwood, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1894. Farncombe, Edgar Leonard, Esq., 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1881. Farncombe, Richard, Esq., 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1900. Felton, W. V., Esq., Sandgate, Pulborough.
 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.
1882. Fitz-Hugh, Major-General Henry Terrick, Streat Place, Hurstpierpoint.

1887. *Fletcher, Rev. F. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. Fletcher, Brigadier-Gen. 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.
 1895. Forrest, F., Esq., Beechwood, Hastings.
 1862. *Foyster, Rev. Prebendary H. B., M.A., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
 1864. *Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., All Saints, Hastings.
 1892. Frankland, Col. Colville, Langcliff, Meads, Eastbourne; 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, Firle Park, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, Esq., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
 1898. Gates, William, Esq., School Hill, Lewes.
 1898. Gibson, Rev. R. D., Rectory, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Esq., Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gilbert, D., Jun., Esq., 52, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gillett, F., Esq., 34, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Glover, J. Gower, Esq., Henley Lodge, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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, The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1875. Gordon, Rev. A. P., Rectory, Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 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.
 1899. Gray, G. G., Esq., 33, Wellington Square, Hastings.
 1897. Gray, Henry, Esq., Goldsmith's Estate, East Acton, W.
 1898. Greene, R., Esq., The Shelleys, Lewes.
 1898. Greenwood, J. Anderton, Esq., Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1893. *Gregory, Herbert E., Esq., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Sussex.
 1900. Griffin, W. W., Esq., M.D., 68, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., Esq., 59, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1876. Griffith, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., New University Club, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., Esq., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, Esq., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
1899. Hack, D., Esq., Fir Croft, Withdean, Brighton.
 1900. Haines, C. R., Esq., Meadhurst, Uppingham, Rutland.
 1880. Haines, John, Esq., 24, Hampton Place, Brighton.
 1898. Hales, Captain E. G., 6, St. George's Place, Brighton.
 1862. *Hales, Rev. Richard Cox, 27, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
 1900. Hall, D. B., Esq., Burton Park, Petworth.
 1864. *Hall, J. Eardley, Esq., Barrow Hill, Henfield, Sussex.

1884. Hall, William Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A., Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells.
 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.
 1898. Harker, W. H., Esq., Norman Villa, Shoreham.
 1898. Harper, S., Esq., Elm Lodge, Shoreham.
 1889. Harris, H. E., Esq., Elm Lea, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1899. 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 Geo., LL.D., D.C.L., Chislet Vicarage, Canterbury.
 1885. *Haverfield, Frank J., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
 1897. Haviland, Francis P., Esq., Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1900. Hawes, G. C., Esq., Lindfield, Sussex.
 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.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., Esq., 3, Konigsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 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.
 1900. Holcroft, Rev. T. A., The Vicarage, Bolney.
 1898. Holgate, C. W., Esq., Knowles, Ardingly, Sussex.
 1898. Holman, Mrs. C. E., High Street, Lewes.
 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. Hordern, 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., 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., 4, Temple Gardens, London, E.C.
 1897. Hurst, E. E., Esq., Ocklynge, Bexhill.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham, Sussex.
 1899. *Huth, E., Esq., Wykhurst Park, Bolney, Sussex.
 1899. Hyde, R. R. Wentworth, Esq., Greiswell Road, Worthing.
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., Sylvan Lodge, Brighton.
 1890. Ingram, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bethune, Steyning, Sussex.
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colwell, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, 22, Emperor's Gate, London, s.w.
 1898. Ingram, Mrs. E. S., 20, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, London, s.w.
1900. Jackson, Rev. A. A., Ashurst Rectory, Steyning.
 1897. James, William, Esq., West Dean Park, Chichester.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., Esq., F.E.S., Eastgate House, Lewes.
 1896. Joad, Mrs. L. C., Patching, Worthing.
 1897. Johnston, Philip M., Esq., Tudor House, 203, Grove Lane, Denmark Hill, s.e.
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.
 1898. Kempe, C. Marshall, Esq., Chantry House, Shoreham, Sussex.
 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.
 1899. King, Major H., Isfield Place, near Uckfield.
 1899. King, J. Goodwin, Esq., Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 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.
 1899. Latham, C. A., Esq., Windmill Lodge, Mill Road, Eastbourne.
 1896. Lawry, William, Esq., 42, Lambolle Road, Belsize Square, London, n.w.
 1861. *Leach, Miss, Apsley, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1893. Leadam, W. W., Esq., M.D., Stonehurst, Mayfield.
 1888. Lee, Arthur, Esq., Westfield House, Lewes.
 1879. Legge, C. E., Esq., Ashling House, Chichester.
 1898. Legge, W. Heneage, Esq., Ringmer, Sussex.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., Esq., 11, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
 1898. Levy, Lewis, Esq., 39, Jevington Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1897. Lewin, Commander H. W., R.N., Hazelcroft, Frant, Sussex.
 1855. Lewes Free Library Committee, Lewes.
 1892. Lewis, John, Esq., C.E., F.S.A., Fairholme, Maresfield.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, w.c.
1876. *Linington, G. E., Esq., Stagsdene, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1899. Lintott, W., Esq., The Wallands, Lewes.
 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, s.w.
 1899. Loveband, Rev. W., M.A., Vicarage, Ifield, Crawley.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Esq., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.
 1898. Lucas, J., Esq., Foxhunt Manor, Waldron, Sussex.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1877. *Luttman-Johnson, J. A., Esq., 13, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Esq., Higham House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

1886. Maberly, Major Thomas Astley, Mytten, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1899. Macartney, Rev. S. P., M.A., Shalesbrooke, Forest Row, Sussex.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., Esq., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 1857. *Mackinlay, D., Esq., 9, Western Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
 1886. Malden, Major Henry Charles, Copse Edge, Godalming.
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1876. Margesson, Miss, The Hayes, Northiam, 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., 10, New Cavendish Street, London, w.
 1852. Martineau, E. H., Esq., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, w.
 1898. Masters, J. N., Esq., High Street, Rye, Sussex.
 1899. Mathews, H. J., Esq., Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
 1890. *Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, West Brighton.
 1890. May, F. J. C., Esq., c.e., 25, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
 1899. McAndrew, J., Esq., Holly Hill, Hartfield, Sussex.
 1898. Meadows, B. F., Esq., Tywardreoth, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill, 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.
 1899. Miles, J., Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 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.
 1900. Monk, Mrs., High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1899. Montgomery, J., Esq., The Grammar School, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1892. Moore, H. H., Esq., Southgate, Chichester.
 1895. Moore, Joseph, Esq., Culross, Fay Gate, Horsham.
 1900. Moore, T. R., Esq., 49, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Norton Manor House, Norton Mandeville, Ingatestone, Essex.
 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., Fernhurst, Uckfield.
 1891. Mortlock, Rev. C. F., South Bersted Vicarage, Bognor, Sussex.
 1897. Mossman, D., Esq., St. Ives, Southwick.
 1873. Mount, Ven. Archdeacon F. J., M.A., Burpham Vicarage, Arundel.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., Esq., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.
 1899. Murray, W. Hay, Esq., 24, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1851. Napier, Rev. Prebendary C. W. A., M.A., Rectory, Wiston, Steyning, Sussex.
 1846. Napper, H. F., Esq., Laker's Lodge, Loxwood, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1863. *Nicholls, H., Esq., M.A., Brownings, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., Roundstone, East Preston, Worthing, 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.
 1870. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1878. Norman, George, Esq., Cooksbridge, Lewes.
 1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
 1892. Norman, Simeon, Esq., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1899. Ogle, Rev. J. L., M.A., Accen Gill, Forest Row, Sussex.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.

1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., Esq., 51, Brunswick Place, Brighton.
 1898. Owen, R. K. W., Esq., M.A., Highfield, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., Esq., 11, Caledonian Road, Brighton.
 1897. Padwick, Henry, Esq., M.A., Manor House, Horsham.
 1899. Pagden, Miss F. A., Alfriston, Sussex.
 1892. Pankhurst, Walter, Esq., 51, Montague Square, London, w.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Esq., Church Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1858. Paris, G. de, Esq., 58, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1876. Parish, Rev. W. D., Selmeston, Polegate, Sussex.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1885. Parrington, Rev. J. W., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1885. Parsons, Latter, Esq., Longmead, Eastbourne.
 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., King Henry's Road, the Wallands, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Esq., Yokehurst, East Chiltington, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Esq., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.
 1897. Patching, F. W., Esq., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, Esq., 139, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
 1897. Paxon, Arthur, Esq., 4r, Montague Mansions, Portman Square, London, w.
 1885. Peacock, Thomas F., Esq., F.S.A., Fernlea, Sidcup, Kent.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1898. Peel, E. L., Esq., 96, Eaton Square, London, s.w.
 1898. Pemberton, Mrs. Leigh, Abbots Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
 1858. *Penfold, Hugh, Esq., M.A., Rustington, Worthing, Sussex.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, Esq., Larkbarrow, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
 1895. Perring, R. M., Esq., Vernon Lodge, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1898. Phillips, Mrs. C. T., 40, Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1897. Pimcock, Harris Nicholas, Esq., Lucastes, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1897. Piper, Alderman, Oakwood, Chesswood Road, Worthing.
 1900. Plummer, A., Esq., Pevenhill, Eastbourne.
 1899. Podmore, E. Boyce, Esq., Manor House, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1885. Potter, Walter, Esq., Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.
 1899. Powell, E. C., Esq., Red Lodge, 86, Drayton Gardens, London, s.w.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick, Sussex.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Esq., Hill Lodge, St. Ann's Lewes.
 1848. Powell, James D., Esq., High Hurst, Newick, Sussex.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Esq., Old Dover House, Canterbury.
 1896. Price, David, Esq., 84, West Street, Horsham, Sussex.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Esq., Highfield, Seddlescombe, Sussex.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Rectory, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.
1899. Radway, C., Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Radstock House, Cliffe, Lewes.
 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, 44, High Street, 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, London, w.
 1899. *Renton, J. Hall, Esq., Rowfield Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, Esq., F.S.A., 23, Cvril Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1870. Richardson, Rev. W. E., The Wallands, Lewes.

1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester.
 1899. Rickard, Rev. H., Westgate, 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, London, w.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, Esq., 51, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill Gate, w.
 1896. Robinson, J. J., Esq., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1893. Roemer, Baron C. H. von, Lime Park, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., 7, Venner Road, Sydenham, S.E.
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albermarle Street, London, w.
 1890. Royston, Rev. Peter, Rectory, Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Northants.
 1858. Rush, Mrs., Haute Terre, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1898. Russell, W. C., Esq., Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
1898. Salmon, E. F., Esq., 28, Victoria Road, Shoreham.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., Esq., Downford, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1900. Sands, H., Esq., Graythorne, Tenterden, Kent.
 1895. Sankey, Percy E., Esq., Down Lodge, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1882. *Sawyer, John, Esq., 12, Sudeley Street, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Fairlight Place, Hastings.
 1898. Sayers, E., Esq., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, Esq., LL.B., Preston House, Firl, Lewes.
 1899. Schreiner, F., Esq., Darlington House, Eastbourne.
 1895. Scobell, Rev. John F., St. John Villa, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, Esq., D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1869. Selmes, James, Esq., Lossenham, Newenden, Ashford, Kent.
 1898. Sergison, C. Warden, Esq., Cuckfield Park, Cuckfield.
 1899. Shallis, Rev. J. Lemaire, The Vicarage, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 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.
 1898. Simmons, Miss, High Street, Lewes.
 1852. Simmons, H., Esq., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.
 1899. Slade, W., Esq., Walcot Lodge, Blacklands, Hastings.
 1898. Slaughter, A., Esq., Jarvis, Steyning, Sussex.
 1900. Smith, H. M., Esq., 13, South Street, Worthing.
 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Hill House, Lewes.
 1868. Smith, O. A., Esq., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1860. Smith, W. J., Esq., North Street, Brighton.
 1893. Smith, Alderman William, Ivy Bank, St. John's, Chichester.
 1898. Smith, Miss Haskett, Trousell, Goudhurst, Kent.
 1899. Smith, W. W. Hind, Esq., F.R.G.S., 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Esq., Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Esq., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1897. South Kensington Museum, Science and Art Department (per Secretary).
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow Road, London, E.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Esq., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1898. Sprott, H., Esq., Sillwood Place, Crowborough.
 1877. Spurrell, H., Esq., Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1897. Stapley, F. H., Esq., Sultan House, Eastbourne.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., Esq., East Grinstead, Sussex; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
1866. Stenning, J. C., Esq., Oakfield, Beckenham, Kent.
 1886. Stephens, Very Rev. Dean W. R. W., F.S.A., The Deanery, Winchester.
 1893. Stephenson, Mill, Esq., F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, S.W.

1898. Stevens, B. F., Esq., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.
 1892. Stillwell, Major E. W., Thorne House, Handcomb, Hastings.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Esq., Charlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., Esq., The Rocks, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1890. Streatfeild, Mrs. C. N., Groombridge Place, Kent.
 1900. Street, E. E., Esq., St. Martin's House, Chichester.
 1872. Strickland, W., Esq., Hailsham, Sussex.
 1897. Strong, Dr. H. J., Colonnade Mansion, High Street, Worthing.
 1890. *Sturdy, William, Esq., Paxhill Park, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1894. Sullivan, Michael, Esq., School of Art, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
 1854. Sutton, Ven. Archdeacon R., M.A., The Vicarage, Pevensy, Hastings.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, jun., Esq., South Street, Eastbourne.
 1881. Swainson, Rev. A. J., Vicarage, Forest Row, Sussex.
1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, Esq., 10, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1884. Teulon, Rev. Canon J. S., The Close, Pallant, Chichester.
 1848. Thomas, W. Brodrick, Esq., 52, Wimpole Street, London, w.
 1881. Thomas, David, Esq., 15, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1867. Thomas, Rev. S. Webb, M.A., Southease, Lewes.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswald, 15, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1896. Thornton, Robert Lawrence, Esq., High Cross, Framfield, Sussex.
 1898. Tipp, H. F., Esq., 6, Hindon Street, Belgravia, London, s.w.
 1897. Topley, W. Hulbert, Esq., 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, Esq., 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Esq., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Esq., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. Tuppenney, F., Esq., La Haye, Latin Road, Hastings.
 1865. Turner, Richard, Esq., 22, High Street, Lewes.
 1846. Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Esq., Sussex House, 538, King's Road, West Brompton, London, s.w.
 1887. Urlin, R. Denny, Esq., F.S.S., The Grange, Rustington, near Worthing; and 22, Stafford Terrace, Phillimore Gardens, London, w.
1892. Veasey, Mrs., Massets, Scaynes Hill, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1897. Verrall, W., Esq., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1899. Vilian, Captain C., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1899. Waddington, J., Esq., Ely Grange, Frant.
 1863. *Wagner, H., Esq., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.
 1897. Walker, C. R., Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S., 15, Sackville Road, Hove.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Esq., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1861. Walker, Rev. G. A., M.A., 28, Selden Road, Worthing.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., Esq., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1871. Warren, John, Esq., LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley, Sussex.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
 1896. Warren, Captain A. R., Widley Court, Cosham, Hants.
 1879. Watson, Col. W. H., Capron House, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1857. Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1889. Weatherly, Christopher, Esq., 31, Medina Villas, Hove, Brighton.
 1877. Wedd, G., Esq., Charman Dean, Broadwater, Worthing; and 51, Queen's Gardens, London, w.
 1899. Wedgewood, R. W., Esq., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Esq., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
 1900. West, G. H., Esq., St. Christopher's, Eastbourne.
 1899. Weston, R., Esq., Sunnycroft, Wallands, Lewes.
 1897. Wheeler, F., Esq., Cotlands, Wimblehurst Road, Horsham.
 1893. White, Edmund, Esq., Rectory House, Hamsey, Lewes.
 1895. White, James, Esq., Bank House, Steyning, Sussex.
 1891. Whitfeld, F. B., Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1892. Whitfeld, Mrs. G., Hamsey, Lewes.
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Esq., Trevella, Eastbourne.
 1898. Whittome, J., Esq., Stanford House, Preston Park, Brighton.
 1896. Wightman, George John, Esq., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1893. Wilkinson, Rev. Henry Noel, M.A., Thatched House Club, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, Esq., 30, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1846. Willett, Henry, Esq., F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.
 1898. Willett, Mrs., Cudwells, Hayward's Heath.
 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.
 1898. Woodroffe, J. T., Esq., Compton Lea, Horsham, Sussex.
 1896. Woods, Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.S.A., College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, 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.
 1898. Worsley, R., Esq., Broxmead, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per R. W. Charles, Esq.).
 1898. Wright, J. C., Esq., 6, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne.
 1868. Wright, Robert, Esq., A.L.S., Hurstmonceux, Sussex.
 1897. Wright, William, Esq., Mornington Villa, Millbrook Road, Southampton.
 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.
 1887. Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pyecombe Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.
1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.
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Sussex Archæological Society.

CUCKFIELD FAMILIES.

III.

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

Borel, Burrell.

CUCKFIELD CHURCH possesses an almost unexampled series of the monuments of one family, extending over three centuries, from 1508 to 1807, or if we include a memorial window, to 1887.

The earliest is a small brass inscription and shield, set into a white marble tablet, on which is narrated the early history of the Burrells, as follows :

Near this place lyes Gerard Burrell D.D.
Vicar of this Parish,
Archdeacon and Residentiary of Chichester,
Who settled at Cuckfield 1446,
and died April 17th 1508.

He was youngest son of Sir John Burrell of Devonshire
Who attended Henry Fifth to France
in the year 1415, with one ship,
20 men at arms, & 40 archers.
His grandfather Ralph Burrell,
descended from an ancient family in Northumberland,
married Sirmonda daughter & coheir
of Sir Walter Woodland of Devon.

The old brass plate inserted in the tablet bears this inscription :

“Hic jacet Gerardus Borell Sacre Theologie Professor, Archidiaconus Cicestrensis & Residentiarius ibidem, & Vicarius hujus Ecclesiae, qui obiit xvii^{no} die Aprilis A°.dni. mdix. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.”

Over this is inserted the shield still borne by the Burrells—*Vert* 3 shields *or.* each with a bordure engrailed *or.* This shield is thus mentioned in the "Visitation of Sussex" in 1634:¹

"A monument in Cuckfield Church for Gerald Burrell who dyed 17th April 1509 whereon these arms are inlayed in colours."

Horsfield says that this brass was "discovered beneath a pew some years ago." Among the Burrell MSS.² in the British Museum is a drawing of the tablet showing the inserted brasses, but the shield is represented as being at the bottom of the tablet. I should conjecture that on the discovery of the brass it was, with a view to its preservation, let into the tablet by Sir W. Burrell, *circa* 1780, and that the family history then for the first time recorded is due to him. Strange to say, the date 1446 is clearly wrong, as Gerard Burrell was not appointed to Cuckfield till 1483, and 1508 is a mistake for 1509. There is strong probability that Gerard was the youngest son of the Devonshire Knight, but I have been unable to find any proof that this was the case. I hesitate to accept the statement that Sir John accompanied Henry V. in 1414 with so large a following. A careful investigation of the Agincourt Roll³ has failed to find any mention of a Burrell, and it is difficult to believe that a Knight who brought a ship and such a large contingent could have been omitted. The Burrell MSS. make no mention of the Devonshire or the Northumberland family, nor is Gerard's coat of arms to be found in those counties. Dallaway⁴ gives the story of the Woodland descent, and adds that "Gerard left his estate at Cuckfield to Ralph son of

¹ Harl. MS., 1406, f. 25; "Visitation Book of the County of Sussex," taken in 1634, by John Philpot, Somerset.

² Add. MS., 5698, f. 36.

³ Record Office, Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Department. I have to express my thanks to Mr. W. K. Boyd, who has a thorough knowledge of the contents of this Roll, for his researches for the name of Burrell among the 20,000 names contained in it.

⁴ Vol. III., p. 295; apparently from "Betham's Baronetage," Vol. V., App. 29, published 1805, which says, "Gerardus settled in Sussex in 1446," and adds, "Gerard died 17 April, 1508, leaving his estate to his nephew Ralph, who settled at Cuckfield."

his brother Walter Burrell of Woodland," but gives no authority.

The Visitation of Cornwall in 1620⁵ has a pedigree (signed by Arthur Burrell), beginning with Radus Burrell, the father of the Ralph who married Sermonda Wodeland, and had by her John, the father of Walter, and if our monument is right, of Gerard, the Archdeacon. Sermonda's father, Sir Walter, was knighted by Edward the Black Prince and bore his standard⁶ at the Battle of Poitiers (1356); he was the last of his family, leaving two daughters—Sermonda, born (?) 1325, married to (1) Gilbert Wybury and (2) Ralph Burrell, and Hillaria,⁷ married to William de Tavistock. Through the elder sister the manor of Woodland⁸ came to the Burrells for many descents. The Ped. Fin. of Cornwall has "8 Hen. IV. (1407), John Burrell, Trematon & Saltasha." The Calendars of the Inquisitiones p.m. have 26 Henry VI., No. 28 (1448), "Walterus Burrell nullam tenuit terram neque tenementa in comitatu Devon," and 21 Edw. IV. (1482), "Walterus Burrell, Wodeland, mess. et terr: Ermynghon, maner. membr: Shete Richard, mess. et terr: Redysh, mess. et terr: Hardwycke, maner. membr. Tavystoke, 6 mess: Chalcote, mess et terr. Whitchurch maner. memb"—all in Devon. The arms of the Burrells recorded in the Cornwall Visitation are, 1 and 4 barry of 6 *ar.* and *sa.* on a chief *gu.* 3 leopards' heads *or:* 2 and 3 *ar.* on a bend *gu.* 3 stags' heads cabosed *or* for Woodland. (Harl. Soc.; also "Berry's Encyclopædia Heraldica," Vol. II., which adds, "formerly of Woodlands, which came to the family by a marriage of a coheir with Sir Walter Woodland.")

⁵ Harl. MS., 1162; Cf. Dallaway, Vol. IV.

⁶ "The Prince said to Sir Walter Woodland, his banner-bearer, 'Banner, advance in the name of God and St. George'" ("Froissart," Bk. I., ch. 161; "Barnes' History of Edward III.," pp. 507, 512).

⁷ These Christian names are uncommon; do they refer to the dispositions of the two daughters—grave and gay?

⁸ "Polwhele's Devon," III., p. 488. Woodland, six miles N. of Totnes, in the parish of Little Toriton, was "possessed by Richard de Woodland *temp.* Edward I., and descended to Simon de Solers, and Gilbert Wybery, and to Burrell, the heir of Solers" ("Poles' Description of Devon," p. 383). A "John Burrell of Burrell was Mayor of Exeter in 1699" ("Worthies of Devon," p. 189).

The manor house and lands in St. Stephen's by Saltash, still called Burrell Farm, remained in the possession of the Cornish branch from 1400, or earlier, until 1846, when John Burrell, the last of the line, left the estate to his wife, and from her it passed to her relatives.⁹

The Cuckfield monument says that Gerard's grandfather "was descended from an ancient family in Northumberland." In the fourteenth century Berwick-on-Tweed was the seat of the Borells,¹⁰ and they bore *sa.* a chevron between 3 martlets *or.* A branch at Howtell, in Cumberland, had for their crest an arm holding a burdock; in allusion to this the motto is said to have been *Adhareo* (I stick like a burr). In later times the crest of the Sussex family has been¹¹ a naked arm embowed holding a branch of laurel.¹²

The earliest fact at which I have been able to arrive in the life of Gerard Burrell is that he was in residence at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1469, for the "Grace Book"¹³ of that year contains these entries among the "Recepta."

"Item una communa [commons] Geraldi Borel XII^d."

"Item pro communa Geraldi borelli admisi ad respondendum questioni. XII^d."

The communa was the price of a week's commons, and was the fee paid when, after two years' residence, the scholar presented himself for examination.

Unfortunately the Registers of the College do not commence till 1484, and those of the University till 1544, so that it is impossible to ascertain the date of his admission or the county from which he came. He was

⁹ The beautiful plaster ceilings and carved chimney pieces recall its former glory. Information given by Miss Burrell.

¹⁰ Rawlinson's MS. in the Bodleian Library, B., 420.

¹¹ Monuments at Cuckfield.

¹² In the British Museum there is a beautiful parchment MS. (Add., 8674, Plut. CXXII., 6) of "Excerpta de Burrellorum Familiâ," Extracts from the Archives at Naples, made in 1635 and officially certified. They begin with Randolph Borell, Count of Barcelona, who defeated the Moors and died in 992, and his son Raymond, who drove the Moors out of Calabria, and died in 1017.

¹³ "Grace Book" A. "Registerium Thome Cosyn et Ambrosii Reppyngton procuratorum." 1469-1470. Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society pp. 75.

Proctor in 1477-8 ("Registrum Thome Swayn et Jerardi Borell procuratorum"), and a Fellow on Richard III.'s foundation,¹⁴ from Michaelmas, 1483, to Easter, 1485. He is one of the witnesses to the will of Andrew Duket, the original founder and first Master of Queen's, dated Nov. 2, 1484. The "Grace Book" contains another entry, referring to his taking his Doctor's degree: "Graciæ concessæ per universitatem." 1486-7. "Conceditur magistro Geraldo Borell quod cum formâ habitâ possit incipere in theologiâ."¹⁵

Richard III. was at Cambridge in March, 1484, and proceeded¹⁶ thence to Nottingham, where on April 12th he wrote to Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester (an executor of his brother, Edward IV.), asking him to give the Vicarage of Cuckfield to Gerard Burrell:

"The Bishop of Chichester. That he has a letter sent unto him in the favour & recommendation of Maistr. Gerard Burrell of the Queen's College in Cambridge to have him preferred to the benefice of Cuckfeld in the Diocese of Chichester now vacant by the decease of the Vicar thereof. Given at Nottingham the xxth day of April A^o primo."¹⁷

He was made Archdeacon of Chichester in 1495,¹⁸ Prebendary of Hurst the year following, and was soon after elected Canon Residentiary.¹⁹ The statutes of the Prebendal School, Chichester, were sealed by G. Borell,

¹⁴ "Capellanus Ric. duc. Glouc." Richard founded in 1477, when 25 years of age, four fellowships at Queen's, to be held by priests, who should study theology, pray for the family of the Duke and his friends slain at the Battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, and preach during Advent and Lent. He endowed them with £8 a year from the lordship and advowson of Foulmire, Cambs. It is to be noticed that one of these fellowships was to "dayly say in his masse a collett of Synt Nymian" (Rev. W. G. Searles' "History of Queen's College," p. 88. Camb. Ant. Soc.).

¹⁵ P. 209, *i.e.*, after ten years' attendance at lectures on the Bible and the Sentences, lecturing on some book of the Bible and a sermon at St. Paul's Cross ("Leathes' Introduction to Grace Book A.," p. xxvii). Another entry probably refers to another and younger Borell in the "Magnum Journale" (*i.e.*, Bursar's accounts), I., f. 149^b, under the year 1500: "Pro cenâ datâ Dⁿⁱ Borell xxj^d. Pro vino dato eidam in domo Drakys xvi^d." A Roland Burrell is mentioned in the Proctors' Register, under 1477.

¹⁶ The Proctors' Registry, in 1483-4, has an entry: "Solutum pro portacione crucis in adventu Regis Ricardi," p. 186.

¹⁷ Harl. MS., 433, f. 169.

¹⁸ His predecessor, John Coke, having died in 1494. He was succeeded in 1509 by Robert Chapell.

¹⁹ I am indebted for these dates to the Rev. Preb. Bennett.

Feb. 18, 1497, as Archdeacon. He also held the living of Hartfield, as Bishop Sherburne's Register²⁰ records under 7th July, 1508, the admission at "Aldingbourne of Adam de Ferete to the parish church of Hartfield vacant by the death of Gerard Burrell the last rector." He is mentioned as residuary legatee in the will of Robert Burrell, citizen of Chichester²¹ (proved 18th Dec., 1498), who desired to be buried in the conventual Church of St. Mary in Foro [now consolidated with St. Peter²²], and left to William Lane, "my curate, a silver cup, to my mother a cloak of russet, to John Rae a long cloak, to Isabella my wife, the lands, rents &c I have in Sussex, the remainder to my wife & master Gerard Burrell D.D. Edward [Storey] Bishop of Chichester to be overseer: Witnesses, Ralph Collyng Wortlye. D.D. & Will. Lane, Curate." Gerard died 17th April, 1509, just four days before Henry VII., and was buried at Cuckfield.

We suppose, but we have no certain proof, that Archdeacon Burrell found Sussex, and Cuckfield in particular, so attractive that he induced²³ two of the sons of his elder brother, Walter, to settle in our county. For the younger, Ninian, he obtained the living of Poling in 1499, and that of Rodmel in 1501.²⁴ These he resigned in Sept., 1509, when collated by Bishop Sherburne to the Vicarage of Cuckfield, on his uncle's death.²⁵ He was also Rector of Ardingly²⁶ from May, 1511, to his resignation in 1530. In 1525 he was made Prebendary of Selsey,²⁷ but held this preferment for one year only.

²⁰ C., f. ii.

²¹ P.C.C., Horne, 29. Robert Burrell was made a justice 21st Aug., 1489 (State Papers, Domestic Series).

²² On account of the smallness of its income (Dallaway, pp. 171, 196).

²³ Horsfield, I., p. 329, says that G. B. "left estate to nephew," but gives no authority.

²⁴ "Bishop Storey's Register," B., 1499, Oct. 4. "Nin. Burrell, capellanus," &c. Do., 1501, May 3. "Contulit Niniano Burrell cap. eccl. par. de Radmel," on the resignation of William Grene.

²⁵ "Bishop Sherburne's Register," C., f. ii., 6. Do., f. xxii., Sept. 9. "Nin. Burrell in decretis baccalaureus" [LL.B.], collated to the perpetual vicarage of the church of Cockfield on the death of Gerard Burrell.

²⁶ Do., f. 7, 1511, May 11. Admitted to Erthinglegh on the resignation of John Rogers.

²⁷ Dallaway, who gives the date of the appointment of his successor, William Norbury, as 1526.

There is a manor attached to the Vicarage of Cuckfield, and the earliest record of its courts is found during the incumbency of Ninian Burrell:

“Curia 1^a Ninyani Burrell LL. Doctoris 21 Apr. An^o 6^o Hen. 8”
[1515].

At the Bishop’s Visitation in 1521 there was cited:

“Cockfelde. Ninianus borell. Vicarius ibm. Gardi non citati fuerunt.²⁸

“Ardynglie. Ninianus borell, Rector ibm.”

Edmund Flower, Merchant-taylor of London, had for some years maintained a free Grammar School at Cuckfield, and by his will,²⁹ dated July, 1521, left lands at Westerham, and also £100 for the purchase of other lands, to the “Master & Wardens of the Fraternity of our Lady then holden in the Parish Church of Cuckfield” to form an endowment of his school. In November of that year Ninian Burrell, clerk, and “his principal parishioners,” John Mitchell, John Ward and John Pont, as feoffees, bought from Emlyn Waterman, widow, certain lands at Laughton for £66. 13s. 4d.³⁰ These lands were purchased in 1589 from the Trustees of the School by Sir Thomas Pelham for £80 down and a yearly payment of £20,³¹ as a site for his house, Halland Place. The income of the school being found to be insufficient the then Rector of Balcombe, William Spicer, in November, 1528, added to the endowment the Manor of Redstone, in Reigate, of the yearly value of £5, and Ninian Burrell’s name appears in the deed³² as the first of the Trustees.

Dallaway³³ prints two letters written by Ninian Burrell, which he says are “pasted in the cover of Bp. Sherburne’s Statutes for his Prebends,” but alas! have now disappeared—perhaps in the binding of the volume.³⁴ The first is directed to “Master Tressoure of the chyrch of

²⁸ “The churchwardens were not cited.”

²⁹ P.C.C., Maynwar yng, f. 8. A copy is among the Pelham Deeds in S.A.S. Library at Lewes Castle.

³⁰ “The Deed of Mr. Flowers’ land” (Cuckfield Parish Chest).

³¹ Deed No. 35 D. in the Library at Lewes Castle.

³² Cuckfield Parish Chest.

³³ II., p. 297.

³⁴ Information kindly furnished by Sir R. G. Raper.

Chichester" and pleads "for this powere man the bringar thereof," that his banns may be "askyte two tymys on Sunday next," in order that he may be married the next week, for "they be both neighbours in the Strett by me." "Writtynge in haste at Cockfeld in die Sci. Hilarii." The other is to the Bishop, complaining that the parson of Balcumb had refused to carry tapers in procession as the Bishop had ordered. It is "wrytting at Cockfyld on Passione Sunday by your dayly bedma'³⁵ & chaplyn. Nynyan Burrell."

The will of Roger Agate, of Cowfold, dated August, 1530, appoints Nynian Burrell to be "supervisor."

The last mention I can find of this Vicar is in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," a return made in 1535 of the yearly value of all church property, printed by the Record Commission in 1810:

"Cuckfield. Ninianus Burrell, clericus, Vicarius ibidem. V. valet clare per annum cum omnibus proficiis et commoditatibus £20. 14. 1."

The outgoings being to the Archdeacon 8s., to the Bishop for Procurations 2s. 2d., and for Synodals 1s. 6d.³⁶

Ninian must have died soon after this, for one of the school deeds in 1537 records that John Savage, Vicar of Cuckfield, appointed John Michell as coadjutor. He just lived to see the Rectory of Cuckfield bestowed on Thomas Cromwell. There is no record of his burial.³⁷

Another entry in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" is of importance as the first mention of the undoubted ancestor of the Sussex Burrells—the Vicar's brother Ralph, with whom the pedigrees in the "Herald's Visitations" begin:³⁸

"Firma rectorie ibidem cum omnibus proficiis et commoditatibus modo in tenurâ Radulphi Burrell redd. per annum ⁴vi. o. o."

³⁵ Beadsman, *i.e.*, daily praying for you.

³⁶ "Bacon's Liber Regis."

³⁷ There was a brass in Broxbourne Church of a man in armour with a mace in his hands, with his wife and eight sons. The inscription was: "Here lieth John Borrell, Serjeant at Armes to Henry the Eight who died 1541" ("Andrews' Memorial Brasses in Hertfordshire Churches," p. 15).

³⁸ "Philpot's Visitation," in 1634. Harl. MS., 1406, f. 25^b; 1135, f. 62. One of the volumes of the Burrell MSS., No. 5691, was intended to be filled with pedigrees, and on every alternate leaf is a coat of arms in colours, but unfortunately Sir William was able to fill in only two—that of Parker and his own. He begins his own with Ralph Burrell, and sets down Ninian, the Vicar, as Ralph's younger brother.

From this we may be sure that RALPH BURRELL had "settled" in Cuckfield before 1535 and was tenant of the Rectory Farm at the rent of £6 a year. It is not known who his wife was; he had three sons—Ninian, Thomas and William—and a daughter, Isabel. As the second son's name appears in the Subsidy List of 1543³⁹ we may suppose that Ralph had died previously. THOMAS married early in life Dorothy, a daughter of William Wysten, of Igham, Kent, and had by her an only son, Ninian,⁴⁰ born in 1540. He was one of the witnesses to the will of John Beche, 1547, and at Bishop Barlow's Visitation in 1564 he was summoned as churchwarden ("Bishop Barlow's Register," F.) He died in 1606, having lived over 90 years, as the Register records with apparent astonishment and hesitation:

"The 28th day of March was buryed Thomas Burrell gentillman and seenyer [senior] being above fourscore years old about 10 or 12."

The "Church Book" has:

"The 28th of March 1606 was buried Thomas Burrell, gent senior, in the Church all duties being payd—to the minister ij^s vi^d, to the clerke ij^s, to the sexton for his grave ij^s vi^d, for both duble knelles ij^s. vi^d."

Isabel married William Chaloner, of Holmsted, in Cuckfield, who made her three brothers executors to his will⁴¹ (dated 20th Dec., 1557), and in it desired "that Isabell my wyffe shell have here dwellinge in my house of Holmsted with her chambre-roome, & fewell sufficient for her occupying duryng the tyme of her widowhodd without lett of any person." Holmsted came into the possession of her nephew, Ninian Burrell, about 1605, and remained the property of the Burrells to 1833.

NINIAN⁴² in 1598, when 58, married a bride of 20, Jane, daughter of Henry Smith, of Pepperharrow,

³⁹ Record Office. "Subsidies," 190, 195, 34th and 35th Henry VIII. "X^d Thomas Burrell in goods v^{li}."

⁴⁰ John Ashburnham in will, April, 1563, left lands held by Ninian Burrell by Knight's service.

⁴¹ Lewes Registry Book, A. 5, No. 224, proved 1564.

⁴² The frequent recurrence of the name of Ninian in the Burrell Pedigree is remarkable. The Vicar Ninian may have been a popular man and started the use of the name. May it not, however, point to a northern origin of the family? St. Ninian was the son of a British chieftain, living on the Solway, and became (*circa* 400) the missionary of the S.W. and centre of Scotland, and of Cumberland. The memory of Ninian was held in high esteem, and the dedication of churches under his name became common in Scotland.

Surrey (by Jane or Joane, sister of Sir Walter Covert, of Slaugham),⁴³ and had eleven children! He was an ironmaster and appears as the owner of "1 furnace" on the list of 1574. His widow became the second wife of Peter Courthope, of Cranbrook, who purchased Danny from the Earl of Norwich⁴⁴ in 1652 and died in 1657, two years after her. A portrait of her, by Cornelius Jansen, is preserved at Knepp.

"1614. The 4th of September was buried Ninion Burrell Esq^{re}."—(Reg.).

His monument in the S. wall, Cuckfield Church, says:

"Here before lyeth buried the body of Ninian Burrell Esquire, who married Jane the daughter of Henry Smith gent. wth whome he lived in marriage 16 yeares, & had issue by her 5 sons viz. Walter, Ninian, Alexander, Thomas & John, and 6 daughters, Timothie, Jane, Anne, Dorotheie, Elizabeth and Judith. Being of the age of 74 yeares departed this life y^e second day of September Anno Dni. 1614."⁴⁵

Underneath on another tablet:

"Here lyeth y^e wife of Peter Courthope of Danny in Hurstppointe Esq. Buried August 1655 aged 77 years."

The Register has "Mrs Jane Courthopp wife of Peter Courthopp Esq. were buried uppon the 26 day of September 1655."

The Inquisitio post mortem⁴⁶ was taken at Horsham, 16th Nov., 13 James [1615], before Thomas Brewer,

⁴³ A brass plate in Pepperharrow Church has this inscription:

"Here lyeth buried Henry Smyth, gent. & Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Covert Esq^r. of Slaugham, who were owners of the Manor of Pepperharrow, & were maryed 48 years, & had issue 2 sons & 2 daughters, William, Richard, Jane, Elizabeth Smith.

He lived 77	}	years	{	died May 1626
She lived 82				died March 1635

Though long they lived in health together, & all enjoyed at pleasure,
Yet life is spent which God them lent, & they have better measure."
("Manning's Surrey," II., p. 34.)

⁴⁴ "S.A.C.," Vol. X., pp. 13, 35; Vol. XI., p. 67.

⁴⁵ Then follow some Latin verses, which have been thus translated:

"Learn here, man, what thou art,
Thy future keep in mind,
For thou shalt die—the lot
For ever of mankind.
Who dies in Christ, doth live;
Who lives in Christ ne'er dies;
Death comes not to their life,
Where Christ is, thence death flies."—W. V. C.

⁴⁶ Record Office, Inq. 13 James I., part 2, No. 36.



JANE,

WIFE OF NINIAN BURRELL AND OF PETER COURTHOPE.

B. 1578, D. 1655.

*From a Painting by Cornelius Jansen, in the Collection of Sir C. R. Burrell,
at Knepp Castle.*

armiger, escheator. The Jury say that Ninyan Burrell was seised at the time of his death of the Manor of Holmsted, and of certain land in Cuckfield amounting to 126 acres; of certain land called Thornden, in Cuckfield, 95 acres; of certain lands in Cuckfield called Burdens, 38 acres; lands in Hurstpierpoint called Soughtlands, 126 acres; and lands called Eastdene, 60 acres; lands in Balcombe called Oatehall, 47 acres; also of half an acre of land in Cuckfield, called Bestgarden [in all 366½ acres]. The Jury say that Nynian Burrell died at Holmsted, 3rd Sept., 12 James I., and that Walter is his son and heir and of the age of 14 at his father's death.

The Jury further say that Nynian Burrell held the Manor of Holmsted from Charles Howard, Knt.,⁴⁷ as of his Manor of Plumpton; Thornden from Antony, Lord Montague,⁴⁸ as of his Manor of Sedlescombe; Burdens from Maria Hussey,⁴⁹ as of her Manor of Lyes; Soughtlands from Thomas Beare, gent., as of his Manor of Wickensands; ⁵⁰ Eastdene from George Goring, as of his Manor of Hurstpierpoint; Otehale from Edward [5th] Lord Bergavenny, as of his Manor of Ditchelinge; Bestgarden from the Lords of the Manor of Cuckfield.⁵¹

The Jury further say that Jane Burrell, relict of the said Ninyan Burrell, still survives "in plenâ vitâ" [she was 36] at Cuckfield.

The children of Ninian and Jane Burrell :

1. Timothee, baptised April, 1599; married Francis Wyatt, of Rodsell, in Puttenham, Surrey, third son

⁴⁷ Sir Charles, son of Sir Francis Howard, of Great Bookham, married Frances, daughter of Sir George Courthope, of Whileigh, and by her had Francis, 5th Lord Howard of Effingham.

⁴⁸ Antony Mary Browne, of Cowdray, succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Viscount Montagu, in 1592, and married in 1591 Jane, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset ("S.A.C.," Vol. VII., p. 173).

⁴⁹ Daughter of Richard Cattlye, of Woolverston, Suffolk, and widow of Nathaniel Hussey, of Payne's Place, Cuckfield.

⁵⁰ In the parishes of Woodmancote and Hurstpierpoint ("S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 73).

⁵¹ In the Court Rolls of Lord Abergavenny's Manors is the following: "Eliz. XLIII. Sept. Heaselands, alias Fieldes, in Cuckfield, after the death of Thomas Affield to Ninian Burrell."

of Richard Wyatt, Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1604.⁵²

2. Walter, bapt. 13 July, 1600, of whom anon.
3. Ninian, born 1601; matriculated at Wadham College, 1618; admitted to the Middle Temple, 1621; died 1628.
4. Jane, bapt. Oct., 1603; married 1st, 1624, Sir Alexander,⁵³ son of Sir Antony Colepeper, of Bedgebury, Kent, "Sir Alexander Culpeper of Goudhurst K^t, widower about 42, and Jane Burrell of Cranbrook, maiden about 21, daughter of Ninian Burrell, late of Cuckfield Esq. and now under the government of Peter Courthope of Cranbrook, gent. [her stepfather] d. of Jane Courthope, alias Burrell, wife of the said Peter of the same, her mother, who both appeared personally & gave their consents. At S. Andrew's Canterbury. March 29. 1624" ("Canterbury Marriage Licenses." 2nd Series). 2nd, Nigel or Nizell,⁵⁴ of Offham, son of Sir John Rivers, of Penshurst, and Charity, daughter of Sir John Shirley, of Isfield. She was buried at Cuckfield, Oct., 1668.
5. Ann, bapt. Feb., 1604; married Henry, son of Peter Courthope, of Goddard's Green, Cranbrook, before 1634. She was the mother of Peter Courthope, of Danny, and grandmother of Barbara, who married Henry Campion, of Coudwell, in Goudhurst.⁵⁵

⁵² On a brass now fixed to the chancel wall in Puttenham Church: "Here lieth buried the body of Francis Wyatt, gent, who married Timothie, daughter to Ninian Burrell of Cuckfield Esq. by whom he had 2 sons Richard. & Francis. He departed this life first day of December 1634. Timothy his beloved wife caused this memorial, & desireth also to be here buried" ("Manning's Surrey," II., p. 20). Francis, the younger son, was of Horsted Keynes, and married Awdry, daughter of Robert Spence, of Balcombe. For Wyatt Pedigree, see "Surrey Arch. Coll.," III., p. 300. This brass was found a few years ago in a vault. Rodsell is now a farm-house, but a fine staircase and oak panelling remain to testify its former greatness.

⁵³ Sir Alexander was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Rye, after her visit to Bedgebury; he was an ironmaster and had a furnace in Goudhurst (State Papers, Dom., Eliz., xcvi., 21). He died in 1639.

⁵⁴ Born 1612, ob. s.p. 1694 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 88).

⁵⁵ "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 34.

6. Judith, bapt. June, 1606; buried Aug., 1607.⁵⁶
7. Alexander, bapt. Oct., 1607; died unmarried.⁵⁷
8. Dorothe, bapt. Jan., 1608; married Thomas Hooper, of Stockbury, Kent. "On a stone in the Chancel of Stockbury, is a brass plate with the effigies of a lady, and this inscription—Here lieth the body of Dorothy, Daughter of Ninian Burrell of Cuckfield Esq. & wife to Thomas Hooper of Stockbury, who exchanged this life for a better. Nov. 10. 1648. Having issue by him 7 children."⁵⁸
9. Thomas, bapt. March, 1610; lived at Tilgate, and died unmarried.
10. Elizabeth, bapt. Feb., 1611; married (1st) Jan., 1637, at Cuckfield, George Salter, merchant, of London, and (2nd) John Gill, of Braughing, Ware.
11. John, bapt. at Slaugham, April, 1614; married Bridget Short, of Tenterden, in 1644, resided at Cuckfield, a partner in his brothers' works, and died in 1690.⁵⁹

A monument in Cuckfield Church,⁶⁰ by far the most elaborate of the Burrell monuments, gives the history of the short life of Ninian, the second son:

"To the memorie of that worthy young gentleman Ninian Burrell, the Second sonne of Ninian Burrell of Cockfield Esquire, Walter Burrell his elder brother willingly and not without his desert hath erected this monument. He was a student of good learning at Oxford, where he lived three years Fellow Commoner of Wadham Colledge, afterwards he gave himself to the study of the law at London, where he lived for the space of five yeares in the Middle Temple, and 27 yeares old died of a consumption at London y^e 10 day of November in the year of Christ CDLXXIII.

⁵⁶ "The 13th of August was buried M^s Judith Burrell the daughter of Ninian Burrell, gentill. of Holmsted, buried in the Chansell" (Cuckfield Register).

⁵⁷ Abergavenny Court Rolls, 1613. "Roger Butler surrenders Sawyers, alias Sayers, to Alexander son of Ninian Burrell."

⁵⁸ Burrell MS., 5698. Walter, John, Jane, Dorothy, surviving her. Thomas, Francis, Henry, deceased before her, and buried here. Seven children are represented on this brass; an hour glass with wings over those who survived, and a skull over those who died before her.

⁵⁹ Abergavenny Court Rolls. xii. James. Dec. "Ninian Burrell holding Heeselands died, John Burrell his son."

⁶⁰ "On the East side of the Arch behind the Pulpit in the South Isle" (Burrell MS., 5698).

“And here being buried waiteth for y^e second coming of y^e Messiah. His words as he laye on his death-bed: ‘My flesh and my hart faileth but God is the Strength of my hart, and my Portion for ever.’

“Lectori.

“Vive diu, sed vive Deo, nam vivere mundo
Mortis opus, viva est vivere vita Deo.”⁶¹

The entry in the Register records:

“1628. Ninian Burrell gent. who died at London was buried at Cockfield y^e 13 of November by Torchlight.”

WALTER was but a boy of 14 when he lost his father. He was fortunate in his mother and stepfather, who brought him up so well that he became “one of the chief Ironmasters” of Sussex,⁶² and held early in life a post at Court as “sworne servant to the Queen [Henrietta Maria] in the place of Karver.”⁶³ Mr. R. Furley, in his “History of the Weald of Kent,”⁶⁴ says that “The Day book of Walter & John Burrell between 1636 & 1656 is in the possession of M^r Thomas Hart of Reigate. It gives the prices at which Sussex iron was then sold—from £15. 10 to £17. 2. 6. The sales varied from 10 to 100 tons. In 1636 the carriage of iron from Tilgate furnaces ‘which my brother Thomas did work’ to Holmsted forge cost 2/6 per ton, & 6^d extra in winter.” John, the youngest brother, was evidently in partnership with Walter, and we know from the registers of the baptisms of his seven children that he lived at Cuckfield. Thomas, the next brother, superintended the works at Tilgate, where the names “Furnace Farm” and “Furnace Plain”⁶⁵ still keep alive the memory of the Burrell iron-

⁶¹ “Long may your life be, but to God alone
Let your long life be spent; for surely he
Is dead whose life is given to the world:
Life lived to God alone true life can be.”—W. V. C.

⁶² Rev. John Ray in “The Account of the whole process of the Iron work” at the Holmsted works (see “S.A.C.,” Vol. II., p. 200). Ray adds “a few observations referring to Husbandry communicated by Mr. Burrell in occasional Discourse” (see “S.A.C.,” Vol. IV., p. 269). Ray was born in 1627 and published the above in his “Collection of English Words” in 1672.

⁶³ Philpot’s Surrey, 1634. MS. Harl., 1135, f. 62. Hayley’s MS., I., f. 62.

⁶⁴ Vol. II., p. 578.

⁶⁵ Near the railway south of Three Bridges Station.



WALTER BURRELL,
SON OF NINIAN AND JANE BURRELL.
B. 1600, D. 1671.

On the back of the Picture is written:

“Walter Burrell
1664
Ætat 64”

*From a Painting by Van der Helst in the Collection of Sir C. R. Burrell,
Knepp Castle.*

works. A letter in the State Paper series,⁶⁶ from Thomas Newbury to the Ordnance Officer of Portsmouth, says: "Walter Burrell has set his furnace to work for casting shot, & he demands £14 per ton to be delivered at The Tower. I offered M^r Burrell £12 but however he will not take less than £13." In 1647 he bought the Manor of Wickham and 580 acres of land from Sir William Culpeper for £440.⁶⁷ An entry in the "Church Book," f. 123, proves his enthusiastic loyalty:

"May 21st 1661. Mem. That Walter Burrell Esq. of the Parish of Cockfield hath from his own will determined & resolved to bestow yearly tenne upper cloth garments upon tenne grown persons during the reign of the present soveraigne Charles the Second, & they are to be cloathed upon the 29th of May the day appointed by himself being the day of King Charles' returning to England: upon which day the cloathed poor people are to bee at Church to give thanks for the great mercy vouchsafed to these kingdomes by the happy restouration of his Majesty. "Samu: Greenhill, Vicar."⁶⁸

Walter's name is on the list of the Knights of the Royal Oak,⁶⁹ and the value of his estate is said to be £600. He married in 1628 Frances, daughter of John Hooper, of Stockbury, Kent,⁷⁰ by Frances, daughter of

⁶⁶ Dom., XXXIX., 31. In another paragraph in this letter the writer says: "I went to Col. Stapley into Sussex to treat with the iron-masters there for making of great shot, but he knew nothing of the business. There are several iron masters there who w^d probably make some if contracted with. M^r Everden of Lewes, & M^r Akehurst of Warbleton & some others having iron mills also want water." 1653.

⁶⁷ Feet of Fines, Mich., 23 Charles, "between Walter Burrell armiger plaintiff & William Culpeper Bart, & Jane his wife deforciant concerning the Manor of Wickham, & 1 message, 300 acres of land, 200 of pasture, 40 of meadow, 40 of furse & heath in Clayton, Keymer, Hurstpierpoint, & Ardingly."

⁶⁸ Mr. Greenhill was originally Curate to Dr. Marsh, the former Vicar, who was ejected in 1643. He managed to get appointed in his place and to continue in the Vicarage through all the changes of the next 20 years.

⁶⁹ This order was proposed in 1660, but never carried into effect lest it should "create heats;" the Knights were men conspicuous for their loyalty and were to have a silver medal, on which was represented the King in the Boscobel Oak.

⁷⁰ The inscription on the brass of Walter Burrell's father-in-law at Stockbury is so quaint as to be worthy of a place here:—"Here lies Interred y^e Body of John Hooper, son of John Hooper, son of James Hooper of Halberton in y^e County of Devon, gent. in his yonger yeares Student of y^e Lawes in y^e Midle Temple, wheare having spent some time He removed thence chosen receiver of y^e Fines under y^e Queen's & King's Highness for y^e marches of Wales, which office during his continuance therein having conscionably & commendably discharged, & affecting a quiet country life He at length relinquished, & coming into Kent, married Frances daughter of S^r Thomas Roberts of Glassenburi Knight with whom he lived in sweet accord in y^e true Tearmes of Coniugal love y^e space of X yeares. Then dying in peace with God & man left issue by her 2 sons & 3 daughters Francis, Elisabeth, Martha, Thomas & John." He died 9 Oct., 1617, aged 53.

Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury, Cranbrook, and had nine sons and three daughters. He appears from his will to have resided in his later years at Ockenden, a house previously belonging to the Michells, one of whom, Cecily, married Ninian Challoner, the eldest son of William Chaloner and Isabel Burrell. Their initials thus

B.
W. F.
1658.

are still on a gable of the old house. He died in March, 1671. The inscription on his monument⁷¹ in Cuckfield Church is:

“Gualterus Burrell, armiger, Niniani (cujus ossa vicinum hinc ab lævâ marmor tegit) Filius natu maximus Heic juxta situs. Ex Franciscâ Johannis armigeri cantuarii Filiâ (Quâcum 42 plus nimis annos Pie et prospere conjugio vixit) Numerosam prolem viz. Gualterum, Ninianum, Thomam, Johannem, Timotheum, Ricardum, Alexandrum, Radulphum, et Petrum filios; Filias que, Franciscam, et binas Janas, suscepit. Septuagenarius tandem naturæ cessit. Primo die Martii anno salutis reparatæ 1671. Et desiderium sui apud omnes bonos reliquit.”

The arms of Burrell and of Hooper—Per pale *or* and ermine, castle *sa*.

His will,⁷² dated 11th Jan., 1670, and proved 31st May, 1671, is so long that only an abstract can be given here:

“£10 is to be given to the poor; to Frances my wife £500, the choice of furniture for her chamber, all her jewels, & the use of plate & household stuff during her life; I have already settled⁷³ on my eldest son Nynian my manor of Holmsted, & my messuages, farms, & tenements called Thorndean, Burdens, Oat Hall, Sawyers, & Stretchlands, in Cuckfield, & my lease of the moiety of Cuckfield Park granted unto me for 3 lives by the Lord Abergavenny; I give to my son Nynion the use only of all my household stuff I have left him at Holmsted House, after his decease it is to go to Walter his eldest son; to my sons Thomas & Timothy my lands at Hurst to pay £40 a year to my brother Alexander, & after his decease to my grandson Walter, failing him to Nynion the second son of Nynion, then to Walter eldest son of my son Thomas, then to Thomas his second son, then to Timothy my 3rd son; I have settled on Thomas my second son Hielands which I purchased of Thomas Challoner Esq^r⁷⁴ & 100 acres of coppice ground;

⁷¹ “On the S. wall of the S. Isle over the Vestry” (Burrell MS., 5698, f. 58).

⁷² P.C.C., Drake, 55.

⁷³ On his marriage with Anne Culpeper.

⁷⁴ Third son of Richard Challoner, of Brantsnape, Cuckfield, and grandson of Isabel (Burrell) Challoner.



FRANCES BURRELL,

WIFE OF WALTER BURRELL.

M. 1628, D. 1673.

*From a Painting by Van der Helst in the Collection of Sir C. R. Burrell,
Knepp Castle.*

also I bequeath to Thomas lands &c at Brookstrete⁷⁵ with a field given me by Thomas Abbott now in the occupation of William Andrews at a yearly rent of £18. to Tymothy my third son £2000 & all the furniture in his chambers in the Inner Temple; to my wife the messuages & tenements in Cuckfield where I now live called Ockenden with all outhouses, gardines, orchards, lands belonging, also 1 acre of Court garden I bought of Sir W. Hendley in Cuckfield, & the Court mead which I hold by lease for 3 lives granted me by my cousin Thomas Covert Esq^r,⁷⁶ and whereas I have a large pew or seate in the Parish Church of Cuckfield situate over against the Pulpitt, and adjoining on the east side thereof unto the Pew or Seate of Sir Walter Hendley now I doe hereby give and demise unto my son Timothy Burrell and his heires two several seates or places in my said Pew at the uppermost part of the said Pew on that side thereof which is next adjoining to the Pew of Sir Walter Hendley aforesaid; and I will that my wife shall have free Libertie of sitting in either of the said Two Seates or Places during her life; to Alexander my 4th son, Ralph my 5th, Peter my 6th, & my daughter Jane, £2000 apiece, out of which they are to pay £40 a year to their mother; To my brother in law Nizell Rivers,⁷⁷ & to my brothers Alexander & John, & my sister Courthope⁷⁸ 40s apiece as a pledge of my love: to my brother Thomas the house at Slaugham Greene: to my sister Elizabeth Salter an annuity of £20: to my son-in-law Richard Bridger £10:⁷⁹ to Mary, wife of Robert Chatfield,⁸⁰ and her daughters Jane & Francis 40s apiece: To my grandchild Walter, eldest son of my son Thomas £500, out of the interest of which £15 to be allowed for his maintenance at a gramer school until he be placed at one of the Universities, & then the whole interest of the said £500 allowed him for his maintenance there until he attain the age of 21: to my sons Thomas, Timothy, & Alexander my farm at Ballisdene in Rottingdene with sheep downs belonging, & Mowling & Breachcroft in Isfield & Ringmer. Thomas & Timothy Burrell, executors."

"1673 M^{rs} ffrancis Burrell the widow of Walter Burrell was buried Sept. 7th" (Cuckfield Register).

There are portraits of Walter and Frances painted in 1663 by Van der Helst at Knepp. The Hearth-tax lists

⁷⁵ The road from Cuckfield to Balcombe. A cottage there is still known as Abbott's.

⁷⁶ Son of Sir Walter Covert, who bought a fourth of the Manor, &c., from Philip Earl of Arundel ("S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 84).

⁷⁷ Or Nigell, second husband of Jane Burrell. He was buried at Hamsey, Jan., 1694 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 88).

⁷⁸ Anne, wife of Henry Courthope.

⁷⁹ Of Coombe, born 1620. M.P. for Lewes 1678-90. Buried at Warminghurst 1698 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 89). In "Timothy's Journal," Aug., 1687, occurs, "Payd Harry Bridger the legacy given him by my father £5" ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 122).

⁸⁰ Yeoman, baptised at Ditchling, Dec., 1622; married, Dec., 1658, Mary, daughter of Robert Abbott; buried at Cuckfield, May, 1680.

of 1665⁸¹ show that four Burrells had residences in Cuckfield:

Walter Burrell Esq.	xiiiij	hearth	[Ockenden]
John Burrell gent.	vij	—	—
Thomas Burrell gent.	iv	—	—
Ninian Burrell.	xiiiij	—	[Holmsted]

“Walter Burrell Esquire of Cuckfield” is down for one in Worth—probably at the Tilgate works. After Walter’s death, in Blome’s “List of Gentry, &c.,” in 1673, are “Timothy Burrell of Cuckfield, Esquire, John Burrell of the same, gent, Ninian Burrell of the same gent.” Walter’s youngest brother, John, who married Bridget Short, had five sons and two daughters, whose baptisms are recorded in the Register, viz., Mary, Oct., 1645; John, 1648 (buried 1687); William, 1650; Walter, 1654; Thomas, 1656; Jane, 1661; Peter, 1662. “Bridget the wife of M^r John Burrell was buried 18 Jan 1678;” then, on 17th Jan., 1690, “M^r John Burrell of this Parish, gent, aged about the age of seventy six or seven.”

The inscription on his monument is:

“Near to this place lyeth interred y^e body of John Burrell gent. youngest son of Ninion Burrell of Holmsted Esq. He married Bridgett y^e daughter of Thomas Short of Tenterden in the county of Kent, gent. By whom he had eight children of which only Mary his daughter survived him, & was married to William Board⁸² eldest son of William Board of Board Hill Esq. He died on the fifteenth day of January in the seaventy seaventh year of his age An. Dom. 1690.”

The children of Walter and Frances Burrell:

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Walter | . | bapt. 16 March 1629 | died 1650 unmarried |
| 2. Ninian | . | April 1631 | |
| 3. Thomas | . | April 1632 | married 1654 Joan Newnham of Lindfield died 1717 |
| 4. Frances | . | Sept 1633 | married Richard Bridger of Coombe |
| 5. Jane | . | April 1636 | died Nov. 1636 |
| 6. Jane | . | Jan ^y 1638 | died 1708 unmarried |
| 7. John | . | | died May 1687 unmarried |
| 8. Timothy | . | Jan ^y 1642 | succeeded to Ockenden, died 1717 |

⁸¹ Record Office—Lay Subsidies, 258, 18.

⁸² 1687, Dec. 9. “M^r William Board, & M^{rs} Mary Burrell” (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XLI., p. 214). By the dates in the registers he was 24 and she 42 when they married. They had no children and in them ended the Borde Hill branch of the Bordes.

9.	Richard .			died unmarried
10.	Alexander	bapt.	Nov. 1645	married Elizabeth Knight, of Cambs.
11.	Ralph . .	„	May 1648	died 1679 unmarried
12.	Peter . .	„	Jan. 1649	married Isabella Merrik died 1718

Walter, the eldest son, died just as he came of age. His brief history is told on his monument:⁸³

“Near this place lyeth buried the body of Walter Burrell eldest son of Walter Burrell of Holmsted Esq^r. He was some yeares Fellow Commoner of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge afterwards student of y^e Inner Temple London. Hee was buried March y^e 24th 1650 the same day he had byn 21 years of age.”

He was admitted to the Inner Temple 1647. The eldest daughter, Frances, married Richard Bridger, Lt.-Col. of the Sussex Militia. He and their two elder sons, Walter and Henry, who were in a Dragoon regiment, fought at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Walter died of small-pox in Ireland. Henry died at Coombe unmarried. The third son (Richard) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Alford, of Offington, Broadwater, and had a son John, whose son John Bridger was knighted at the coronation of George III. in 1761.

Before investigating the lives of the brothers, an abstract should be given of the will of the second sister, Jane, dated 23rd Feb., 1691, and proved 9th May, 1709: To each of her brothers, Thomas and Alexander, she leaves £500, to Peter £100. “To my sister Mary⁸⁴ [2nd] wife of Timothy £60, to my brother Thomas’ daughter Frances £10, to my brother Peter’s daughter Frances my gold watch, to my four god-children Peter Short [great nephew], Philadelphia Burrell, Elizabeth Bridger⁸⁵ [great nieces], & Jane Luxford £5 apiece; to M^{rs} Christian [Lady] Goring the locket I have of her & my dear sister’s hair,⁸⁶ M^{rs} Carolina Cornwall⁸⁷ a 40s guinea for a ring, my Aunt Salter £10, my nurse M^{rs} Anne Chaliner £10 a year. Timothy Burrell executor.”

⁸³ “Over the Arch of the South Isle behind the Pulpit” (Burrell MS., 5698).

⁸⁴ She died 14 years before Jane.

⁸⁵ Daughter of the Rev. Timothy Burrell.

⁸⁶ Timothy’s first wife (“S.A.C.,” Vol. III., pp. 128, 172).

⁸⁷ ? Cornwallis, sister of his second wife.

The items of the will do not correspond in every particular with those given by Timothy in his journal under Jan. 16th, 1708.⁸⁸ The funeral charges are given by him at length.

The Court Rolls of the Manor of Slaugham record under 1695, "Riddens in Slaugham surrendered to Jane Burrell spinster for £52. 10.," and under 1698, "Hoadlands, formerly Martens, xvi. acres surrendered to Jane Burrell, and Blakers xx acres to Jane Burrell."

NINIAN, Walter's eldest surviving son, married when he was 24 years of age Anne, daughter of Sir William Culpeper, of Wakehurst, the 1st Baronet, and sister of Benjamin and of Edward, the 2nd and 3rd Baronets.⁸⁹ "M^r Ninyan Burrell of Cuckfield, & M^{rs} Anne Culpepper of Ardingly were married at Baulcombe the 3rd day of December 1655 by Colonel Spence⁹⁰ one of the justices of the Peace" (Cuckfield Register). The marriage is also entered in the Ardingly Register: "1655 Dec 26 M^r Ninian Burrell, & M^{rs} Ann Culpepper." Some transactions noticed in the Feet of Fines, Trin., 1654, and Mich., 1656, between "Walter Burrell of Hamysted in Cuckfield" plaintiff and Sir William Culpeper "de tenementis in Bolney," may have to do with the marriage settlement. They had seven children, of whom only three survived their father, and but one (Jane) lived to be married. They were Anne, bapt. Nov., 1656, and buried Dec., 1656; Jane, bapt. Sept., 1658; Walter, bapt. March, 1660, and buried Feb., 1683; Ninian, bapt. Aug., 1662; Thomas; William; Mary, bapt. Oct., 1669, and buried Nov., 1669. Ninian died three years after his father, at the age of 43, leaving a girl of 16 and boys of 14 and 12. His will, preserved in the Registry at Lewes, leaves Oathall, in Balcomb, and all his other lands and tenements, &c., to his brothers Tymothy and Ralph upon trust and confidence that they shall sell the same and distribute the moneys arising from the sale in equal

⁸⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 157.

⁸⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 154.

⁹⁰ Robert Spence bought Nayland of Sir Ed. Culpeper in 1630. He was buried at Balcombe in 1656 (see "S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 158 and Vol. XVI., p. 75).

(C)

JOHN BURRELL.=Bridget Short, of Tenterden.
b. 1614. d. 1690. m. 1645. d. 1678.

Mary.=William Board.
b. 1645. m. 1687.
o.s.p. 1690.

John.
b. 1648.

William.
b. 1650.

Walter.
b. 1654.
Alive in 1683. Will of Walter B.
Sons all deceased before their father.

Thomas.
b. 1656.

Jane.
b. 1661.

Peter.
b. 1662.

(D)

DAUGHTERS OF
NINIAN BURRELL.=Jane Smith.

Timothie.=Francis Wyatt, of
b. 1599. Puttenham, Surrey.
d. 1634.

Richard.

¹ Sir Alexander Colepeper, of Bedgebury.
m. 1624. d. 1639.
Jane b. 1600. d. 1660.
Francis, of Horsted Keynes.
Awdry Spence, of Balcombe.

Thomas.....

² Nigel Rivers, of Offham.
d. 1694.

Awdry.=Walter Burrell.

Anne.=Henry Courthope, of Cranbrook.
b. 1604.

Peter, of Danny.=Philadelphia, d. of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham.
b. 1638. d. 1724. b. 1651. d. 1676.

Barbara.=Henry Campion.

William, of Danny.

Judith.
b. 1606.
d. 1607.

Walter.

Dorothie.=Thos. Hooper, of Stockbury.
b. 1608. d. 1648.

John.

Jane.

Dorothy.

Elizabeth.=¹ George Salter, of London.
b. 1611. m. 1637.
² John Gill, of Ware.

(E)

DAUGHTERS OF
WALTER BURRELL.=Frances Hooper.

Richard Bridger, of Ashu and Coombe, M.P.
b. 1620. d. 1698.

Walter, Col. of Dragoons.
o.s.p.

Henry, o.s.p. at Hamsey.

Richard.=Elizabeth, d. of John Alfou of Offington.
1671.

Frances.
b. 1633.

Jane.
b. & d. 1636.

Jane.
b. 1638. o.s.p. 1708.
(Will).

Awdrie.=Richard Cooper, of Ditcham, Hants.
(Timothy's Will).

John, of Coombe.=Mary, d. of Peter White, M.D., of Lewes.
b. 1703.

Sir John.=Rebecca, d. & h. of John Elliott, of Croydon.
b. 1733. d. 1816. b. 1724. d. 1803.

Mary.=George Shiffner, Bart., M.P.
b. 1765. m. 1790. d. 1844. b. 1763. d. 1842.

Elizabeth.=Sir Henry Goring, Bt., of Highden.

Frances.=... Goring, M.D.
Jane.=Rev. Ed. Luxford.
Ann.=... Bodenham, of Southwark.

John Bridger, Capt. Guards.
Killed at Bayonne 1814.

Sir Henry, Bart.=Emily, d. of Thomas Brooke, of Church Minshull, Cheshire.
o.s.p. 1838.

Rev. Sir George, Bart.=Elizabeth, d. of Rev. Croxton Johnson.
d. 1863.

(F)

WALTER BURRELL.=Frances Hooper.

¹ 2nd son, Ninian, of Holmsted.=Anne, d. of Sir Will Colepeper, of Wakehurst.=² Allen Savage.
b. 1631. d. 1674. m. 1655. d. 1697.

Anne. b. & d. 1656. Jane.=Peter Short. b. 1658. m. 1681. 2 sons (Will of Walter).
 Walter. b. 1660. d. 1683. (Will).
 Ninian. b. 1662. d. 1705.
 Thomas. o.s.p.
 William. o.s.p.
 Mary. b. & d. 1669.

(G)

WALTER BURRELL.

3rd son, Thomas.=Joan, d. and h. of Thomas Newnham, of Lindfield. m. 1654.
b. 1632. d. 1717.

Walter. & d. 1655. Walter. b. 1657. =Awdry, d. of Thomas Wyatt, of Horsted Keynes.
 Thomas. b. 1659. o.s.p. Sarah. b. 1660. Frances.=Edward Curtis, b. 1663. d. 1693. of Tenterden.
 Francis. b. 1668. Jane. b. 1669. Rev. Timothy. R. of Slaugham, 1693-1700. =Mary, d. of Rev. S. Padie, R. of Wiston.
 Philadelphia.=Peter Short. m. 1704.
 Walter. =Anne, d. of Rev. Timothy Burrell, of Lindfield. m. 1721. o.s.p. 1726. Rev. Timothy. =Elizabeth, d. of Rev. E. Bristed. b. 1697. d. 1755. o.s.p. 1784. R. of Lydiard.
 Walter. b. & d. 1700. Anne. b. 1722. Anne.=Walter Burrell, of Lindfield. d. 1728. b. 1723. d. 1726.
 Philadelphia. b. 1702. Frances. b. 1725. d. 1726.
 Mary.=Ferdinando Askew, of Lydiard Milcent. d. 1783 at 86. d. 1784. Mary.=Col. Henry Blunt, of Ringmer. m. 1768.

(H)

SIR JOHN TREVOR.=Ruth, d. of John Hampden, of Gt. Hampden.

Elizabeth, d. of John Searle, of Finchley. Thomas. b. 1658. =Anne, d. of Rob. Wilson, widow of Sir Rob. Bernard. d. 1730. cr. Lord Trevor 1711. b. 1670. d. 1746.
 Sir John. Sec. of State. =Elizabeth, d. of ... Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde.
 Thomas. =Elizabeth, d. of TIMOTHY BURRELL, 5th son of Walter Burrell. b. 1696. d. 1717. John, 3rd Lord Trevor. b. 1695. d. 1764. =Elizabeth, d. of Sir Rich. Steele. Robert. b. 1718. cr. Visct. Hampden. d. 1746.
 John Morley Trevor, of Glynde & Trevallyn. b. 1681. d. 1719. =Lucy, d. of Edward Montague.
 Thomas. =Elizabeth, d. of TIMOTHY BURRELL, 5th son of Walter Burrell. b. 1696. d. 1717. Elizabeth. b. 1717. =Charles, 5th Earl of Sunderland, 3rd Duke of Marlborough. m. 1732. d. 1761. b. 1706. d. 1758. Diana. b. 1744.
 George, 4th Duke of Marlborough. b. 1739. d. 1817.
 John. Lucy.=Edward Rice. George.=Cecil, Baroness Dynevor. *Ancestors of the Lords Dynevor.*

portions among my children Jane, Ninian, and Thomas. He further directs that all his goods and chattels should be sold for the benefit of his three children. Timothy and Ralph were to be executors. The witnesses, Ben. White, Elizabeth Hock and Elizabeth Miles, were unable to write their names, and were probably servants summoned in haste to their master's bedside. "1674. Ninian Burrell of Holmsted, gentleman was buried September 3rd." His widow re-married Allen Savage, of Sidney, in Cuckfield, the father of eleven children, and died in "1697. April 23 M^{rs}. Annie Savage, wife of M^r. Allen Savage, a daughter of Sir William Culpeper" (Cuckfield Register). There is no monument to his memory, but one to Walter, the eldest boy:

"Near to this place lieth interred the body of Walter Burrell esq. (eldest son of Ninion Burrell esq. by Anne his wife the daughter of Sir William Culpeper of Wakehurst Baron^t). He was born 8 Martii A.D. 1660 and dyed of small pox 21 Febr. A.D. 1683. *Eu vitæ summa brevis spem vetat inchoare longam.*"

His will,⁹¹ made two days before his death, leaves to his brother Ninian all his "reall estate of lands lyeing in Cockefield and Bolney, also all that land descended unto me as heire of my uncle Ralph Burrell deceased lying in Bolney or Cockfield, also all that estate of land purchased by my grandfather Walter of Sir Henry Palmer lyeing in Ringmeere and Barcum, also all my estate of lease called the laines, Old Park, and all the lands in the occupation of John Attey, Edward Davis and Richard Smith during the remainder of the terms mentioned in the original lease. To my mother Savage £100 per annum to be added to her furniture chargeable on the lands above-mentioned. To my sister Jane Short £60 a year. To my man Martin Tomkins £20 as a legacy and the same sum to John Burrell of Cookefeild [great uncle], to my cousins Walter and Thomas sons of the said John Burrell, to Walter son of Thomas Burrell of Linfield, Thomas son of Thomas Burrell of Slaffham and my sister Shorts two sons, £300 to be laid out at my funeral expenses, my body to be interred by my father

⁹¹ P.C.C., Hare, f. 39.

at Cockfield. Executors, my uncle Timothy, my mother Anne wife of Allen Savage, and my brother Ninion. Dated 19 Feb. 36 Charles II. 1683. Witnesses Fra. Fox Cl., T. Warren, Walter Challoner, W^m. Bold. Proved 26 April 1684 by Anne Savage & Ninian als Ninion Burrell.”

Jane, Ninian's second daughter, married at Ardingly Peter Short, of Tenterden, on 23rd June, 1681 (Ardingly Register).

Ninian's boys must have died young, and THOMAS, the third son of Walter, now became the head of the family. He was liberally provided for under his father's will and was able, when only 22, to marry in January, 1654, Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Newnham, of Wickham, in Lindfield. They had to go to Steyning to be married in consequence of “the troubles” of this time, and the publication of their banns is thus recorded: “1654. M^r Thomas Burrell of Cuckfield & M^{rs} Joane Nunham of Lindfield were published in this market the 20th and 27th of December & the 3rd of Januari.” The Act of 1653 required that the banns should be published “in the public meeting place commonly called the church, or in the market-place next to the said church.” “Jan. 3, 1654. M^r Thomas Burrell of Cuckfield married Joane dau & coheiress of Thomas Newnham of Wickham in Lindfield” (Steyning Register). Their children were:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--|
| 1. | Walter (1) | . | bapt. | Jan. | 1655 | buried Feb. 1655 |
| 2. | Walter (2) | . | „ | Oct. | 1657 | married Awdry, daughter of
Thomas Wyatt of Horsted
Keynes |
| 3. | Thomas | . . . | „ | May | 1659 | died unmarried, buried at Lind-
field ⁹² |
| 4. | Sarah | . . . | „ | Jan. | 1660 | |
| 5. | Frances | . . . | „ | March | 1663 | married 1693 Edward, son of
Edward Curtis, of Tenterden ⁹³ |
| 6. | Francis | . . . | „ | June | 1668 | |
| 7. | Jane | . . . | „ | Feb. | 1669 | |

⁹² The Court Rolls of Slaugham record in Dec., 1668: “Thomas Burrell, gent. holdeth a message of lands at Slaugham Greene by indenture of lease of several years to come at the yearly rent of vs or a Lambe.”

⁹³ The elder Edward Curtis was Mayor of Tenterden in 1662, and the son of Stephen Curteis, Mayor in 1620, and of Elisabeth daughter of Edward Short, of Heronden, N. & Q.

To these must be added the fourth son, Timothy, and the fourth daughter, Philadelphia, who married 27 Sept., 1704, Peter Short.⁹⁴ The eldest son, Walter, married the great granddaughter of Timothee Wyatt and had a son, Walter, of Wickham,⁹⁵ who married in June, 1721, his cousin Anne, daughter of Timothy Burrell. This second Walter died in 1726 and his wife in 1728. Their three children predeceased them. Timothy was ordained. He was curate of Twineham in 1691 and was instituted into the Rectory of Slaugham⁹⁶ on August 5th, 1692, and held it till 1740. He married in 1696 Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Padie,⁹⁷ Rector of Wiston, and by her had Timothy⁹⁸ (bapt. Feb., 1697), Walter (bapt. July, 1700), who died in infancy, Anne, who married Walter Burrell, of Wickham, Philadelphia (bapt. 1702), and Mary (bapt. 1704), who married Ferdinando Askew, of Lydiard Milicent, near Swindon,⁹⁹ of which parish her brother Timothy was Rector. The Askews had one daughter, Mary, who married a Sussex man, Col. Henry Blount, of Ringmer, in 1768. The Rev. Timothy (number two) was the only son and heir of his father. He had a legacy left him by his uncle Timothy of £20 a year, to be paid during his residence at the University and until he obtained some preferment worth £30 a year.¹⁰⁰ He became eventually the heir-at-

⁹⁴ "Mr Peter Short & Mrs Philadelphia Burrell of Lynfield, single persons, by licence" (Cuckfield Register). "The writings" of the settlements are mentioned in Timothy Burrell's will.

⁹⁵ "Budgen's Map," 1724, gives the arms of Walter Burrell, of Wickham.

⁹⁶ Which was then in his father's gift ("Composition Books," Series I., Vol. II.). His uncle Timothy jots down in his journal that he sent him a field-fare from Slaugham at Christmas, 1699, and hindered him from going to church one Sunday afternoon in Jan., 1702 ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., pp. 135, 140).

⁹⁷ ". . . mothy Burrell and Mary Padie April 28. 1696" (Wiston Register).

⁹⁸ "1697 Timo. y^e son of Timo & Mary Burrell, Rector of Slaugham was born Feb. 21. bapt. 22." "1700 Walter the son of Mr Timo. & Mary Burrell, Rector, was born July 12. & baptised July 18." (Slaugham Registers).

⁹⁹ The inscription on the husband's monument is: "To the memory of Ferdinando Askew Esq. who departed this life on the 11th of May 1783 in the 86th year of his age, having acted many years in the Commission of Peace for this County. He married Mary daughter of Timothy Burrell of Slaugham in the County of Sussex who died the 3rd of February following in the 80th year of her age & lies interred here. They left an only daughter Mary (married in 1768 to H^y Blunt of Ringmer in the County of Sussex Esq, a Lieut Colonel in the army) who from her filial affection caused this monument to be erected" in Lydiard Church.

¹⁰⁰ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 172.

law of Walter Burrell, of Wickham,¹⁰¹ and married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Ezekiel Bristed, of Aberdeen, Rector of Newhaven.¹⁰² They had no children and at his death, in May, 1784, the Lindfield Burrells died out. The inscription on his monument in the S. aisle of Lindfield Church says:

“Here lieth the remains of the Rev. Timothy Burrell of this place (for many years Rector of Liddiard Millicent in the County of Wilts) who died on the 30 of April 1784 in the 88th year of his age. He married Elizth daughter of Ezekiel Bristed, & widow of Joseph Wilber M.D. but left no issue. She died on the 18th of October 1755, and is also interred here.”

Of TIMOTHY, the fifth son of Walter Burrell, there is much to be said, but it has been said well and fully in the admirable paper on his Journal (from 1683 to 1714) by R. W. Blencowe, Esq., the father of our Society, in Volume III. of our “Collections.” This Journal is now the much-prized possession of Sir C. R. Burrell, Bart., at Knepp Castle. Timothy was known as “Councillor Burrell,” for after he gave up his practice in London and settled at Cuckfield he was often consulted, and, as appears from “Marchant’s Diary,”¹⁰³ accepted a fee of ten shillings for his opinion. His death is recorded in the Cuckfield Register in these terms: “1717 Dec 26th Councillor Burrell died. A great & good man gone, & one who by his counsel and advice was of great use to us all.” He was a pupil of the famous naturalist, John Ray, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.¹⁰⁴ His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Goring, of “Hiedowne”¹⁰⁵ (who succeeded in 1678 to the Bowyer Baronetcy), by Diana, daughter of Sir Edward Bishop, died in 1682. The inscription on her monument in the S. chancel aisle is:

¹⁰¹ “Timothy Burrell of Lindfield, clerk, only son & heir of Timothy Burrell of Slaugham clerk, deceased, as such heir at law of Walter Burrell late of Wickham in Lindfield, deceased” (Burrell MS., 5683, f. 95).

¹⁰² “S.A.C.,” Vol. IX., p. 91.

¹⁰³ “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXV., pp. 172, 3, 8, 182.

¹⁰⁴ Some letters of Wray’s (as he spelt his name) to Mr. P. Courthope, preserved at Danny, are printed in “S.A.C.,” Vol. X., pp. 16, 21. They mention his anxiety about his cousin Tim. Burrell’s illness at College, in 1661, and refers to his visit to Cuckfield the next year (pp. 24, 25). Ray lived, 1627-1705.

¹⁰⁵ “S.A.C.,” Vol. XLII., p. 30.



TIMOTHY BURRELL,

B. 1642, D. 1717.

WRITER OF THE JOURNAL, S.A.C. III.

From a Picture by Kneller at Knepp Castle.

“M.S. Elisabethæ, Timothei Burrell armigeri, uxoris, Henrici Goring de Highden Baronetti filiae: Quæ obiit xxiiii die Octobris anno Dni MDCLXXXII. Hoc affectus integerrimi et veri doloris Monumentum Præfatus Timotheus posuit.” Arms of Burrell and Goring (*arg.* a chevron between 3 annulets *gu.*).

In a short time he married Mary, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford,¹⁰⁶ and in 1694 occurs the entry in the Burial Register: “July 6th Mrs Mary Burrell wife of Timothy Burrell of this Parish Esquire, daughter of Sir Job Charlton.” The next year he married his third wife, Elizabeth Chilcott. Her arms are sketched in the Burrell MS. as on Timothy Burrell’s monument,¹⁰⁷ but there is no sign of them now. They are *or.* on a pile *gu.* between 2 lions rampant, 3 wheat sheaves *pper.* These arms are given to Chilcot of Tiverton by Sir John Maclean,¹⁰⁸ who states that some of the family migrated to London. There were no children of the first and second marriages, and the third wife died after giving birth to a daughter. “1696 Feb 8. Elizabeth the wife of Timothy Burrell of this Parish esquire.” The date of the infant’s baptism is entered as on the same day. “Elizabeth, the daughter of Timothy Burrell, Esq^r & Elizabeth his wife, was baptised Feb. 8th.” That this date is wrong and that the child was not baptised on the day of her mother’s funeral seems clear from the entry in Timothy’s Journal.¹⁰⁹ “My daughter Elizabeth Burrell was born on Thursday 28 Januarii 1696 ab^t half an hour after ten of y^e clock in y^e Forenoon. She was baptized on Monday 15 Feb. 1696. My brother Peter Burrell (by W^m Board Esq) godfather, my lady Gee (by my

¹⁰⁶ Son of Robert Charlton, goldsmith, of London, and of Whitton, Shropshire. He was born 1614, educated at Magdalen Hall and Lincoln’s Inn. He became M.P. for Ludlow 1650 and 1662. Speaker for a few days only in Feb., 167 $\frac{2}{3}$. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1680-1686, when he was one of the four judges removed by James II. for disputing the King’s dispensing power. He married Dorothy, daughter and heir of William Blundell, of Bishop’s Castle, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died at Ludford in May, 1697. “Mary, daughter of Sir Job Charlton born 9 Dec 1657” (Ludford Register).

¹⁰⁷ Add. MSS., 5698, f. 36.

¹⁰⁸ “Trigg Minor,” III., p. 299. A stone to John Chilcott (1658) bearing these arms was in St. Saviour’s, Southwark, and a William Chilcot, of Isleworth, occurs in the Visitation of Middlesex.

¹⁰⁹ “S.A.C.,” Vol. III., p. 151. Not quite accurately given. The two entries were probably made in the register at the same time; hence the error.

sister Parker) & my sister Jane Burrell, godmothers." This daughter married¹¹⁰ at 18 Thomas, son of Thomas Trevor, of Trevallyn, Denbigh, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created Baron Trevor, of Bromham, Beds. She died in the early part of 1717, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, the heiress of her father. Mr. Trevor must have behaved very unkindly to his young wife and her father, if we may judge by the codicil to Timothy's will, in which he changes the testamentary dispositions he had originally made and revokes the appointment of his son-in-law as trustee and executor. Mr. Trevor became the 2nd Lord Trevor¹¹¹ on his father's death in 1730. He had no son and when he died in 1753 was succeeded by his brother, John (as 3rd Baron), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Steele, the essayist. Elizabeth Trevor married in May, 1732, Charles, 3rd Duke of Marlborough¹¹² (grandson of the great general) and brought to him her grandfather's Cuckfield estate. In 1757 the Duke was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Germany, and died in the October of the following year at Munster. She was the mother of George, 4th Duke, and died in 1761. After her death Ockenden, with the rest of the old Burrell property, was bought by Sir Merrik Burrell, in 1763, and returned to the possession of the Burrells.

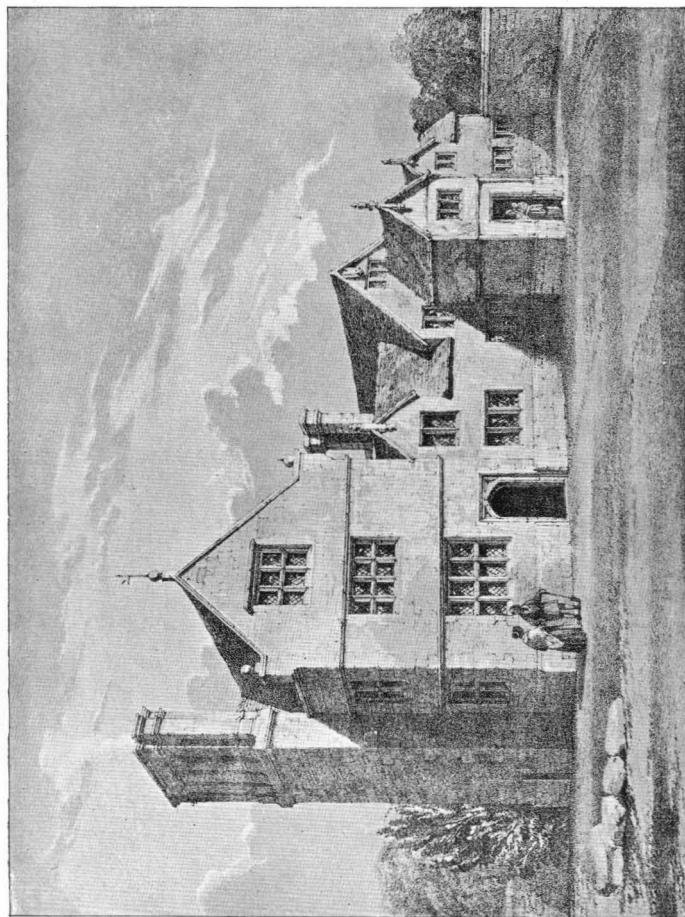
In a "Survey of George, Duke of Marlboro's estate in Sussex," now in the possession of Sir C. R. Burrell, Bart., "Oakendean" is said to be a "Farm in the Manors

¹¹⁰ "1715. Feb 2. Thomas Trevor Esq. & Elisabeth Burrell" (Cuckfield Register).

¹¹¹ There is a portrait of this Lord Trevor at Bromham Hall, but no monument in the church. An inscription on a stone in a room over the church porch records his gift in 1740 of a library of 700 volumes, chiefly theological, but with a complete set of the Essayists. (Information kindly given by Rev. C. J. E. Smith, Rector of Bromham, Beds.)

¹¹² Court Rolls of Manor of Slaugham. 1754. Oct. "Elizabeth Holmes late the widow of Thomas Gates who held lands in Cuckfield called Bradford being part of Ansty to the R^t Hon Thomas Lord Trevor dec. who held Pickeringings in Hurst. Heriot, one Horse colour black, & that the most noble Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough is his only daughter and heir."

The collection of the Marlborough gems was commenced by Thomas, son of Philip, Earl of Arundel, who sold his share of the Manor of Cuckfield to Henry Bowyer. His great great grandson, the 7th Duke of Norfolk, sold the gems and they came into the possession of George, 3rd Duke of Marlborough, in 1758, who made great additions ("Nineteenth Century" for Aug., 1899).



OCKENDEN.

FROM GRIMM'S DRAWING IN THE BURRELL MSS. C. 1775.

of Ockley and Cuckfield." It was tenanted for many years by Mr. William Clutton (born 1736), and Grimm's drawing of it, among the Burrell MSS., calls it "Mr. Clutton's House." Mr. Clutton married Sarah, daughter of Robert Chatfield, of Hanley, in Cuckfield, and died at Ockenden in 1821. His son-in-law, the Rev. Francis Joseph Fearon (born 1762), was Master of the Cuckfield Grammar School from 1786 to 1801, when he became Vicar until his death on Christmas Day, 1816. His sons—Henry, born 1802 (afterwards Archdeacon of Leicester), and John Peter (born 1804)—resided at Ockenden, the latter until 1862, when, on the death of Sir C. M. Burrell, his second son, afterwards Sir W. W. Burrell, came to reside there, and made considerable additions to the house.

Although the inscription of Timothy Burrell's monument is given at the end of Mr. Blencowe's paper in this Journal,¹¹³ it is repeated here to complete the series of the family monuments :

"Juxta sepultus est
Timotheus Burrell
Cujus natales
Vicinia indicant marmora,
Virtutem, ingenium,
nulla.

Ad Jurisprudentiæ laudem
Accessit optimarum Artium Studium ;
Ad Pietatis et Beneficentiæ splendorem
Adjunxit humanitatis cultum
Totus profuit,
Totus delectavit.

Unicam prolem filiam Elizabetham
(at multarum instar) Incertum an vivam constantius amavit,
An defunctam acerbius flevit.
Certe tantæ calamitatis diu non superfruit.
Obiit die 26 Decembris anno salutis 1717
Ætatis Suæ 75.

This Monument was erected by Walter & Peter Burrell."
[Arms of Burrell and Goring.]

In the copy among the Burrell MSS.¹¹⁴ there are sketches of three coats of arms above this tablet—Burrell and Goring in the centre, Charlton on the right (3 swans) and Chilcot on the left.

¹¹³ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 171.

¹¹⁴ Add. MS., 5698, f. 36 [date 1775].

A portrait of Timothy by Kneller is preserved at Knepp. He was steward of the Manor of Cuckfield, 1704-1714.

His will¹¹⁵ is dated 6th Sept., 1716, and was proved by his brother Peter, and his nephews Peter and Walter, the executors, 4th March, 1717. In acknowledgment of the considerable portions he had received with his first and second wives, he leaves Sir Harry Goring (his wife's nephew) £250 "besides the legacy of £50 bequeathed to me by my dear sister Christian Goring,¹¹⁶ & to Emma Cornwallis¹¹⁷ £300;" her brother, Sir Francis Charlton, "having less occasion for such a small legacy;" to his brother Peter, £250; to his brothers Thomas and Alexander, £100 each; his nephew Walter, £100; "Timothy, son of my nephew Timothy Burrell late of Slaugham clerk deceased £10; 'Sister'¹¹⁸ Parker' £20; my kinsman Thomas Burrell of Slaugham £10; Susan Hawkins my late daughter's nurse¹¹⁹ £5 & £10 a year rent charge on lands in Hurstpierpoint; to Walter Chaloner¹²⁰ of Surrey St. Strand £5; my servant Edward Virgoe £100;¹²¹ to my dear & worthy friend M^r John Felton £10; to the present Vicar,¹²² Robert Norden, Thomas Ives, Walter Gatland, & Richard Burt, as trustees £20 to be added to the late Vicar's¹²³ legacy of £30, & laid out on some freehold land—for putting out poor children to School, & also £100 for providing bread for 6 poor persons." His landed property had been settled on his daughter at her

¹¹⁵ P.P.C., Tenison, f. 53.

¹¹⁶ Maria Christiana Goring, "Sister Kit Goring" ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., pp. 132, 163).

¹¹⁷ Sister of his 2nd wife, "Sister Emma Charlton" ("Journal," 1687). "Sister Cornwallis" ("Journal," 1693). She generally sent him a "pott of cocks" (woodcocks) at Christmas. She married Thomas Cornwallis, who died in 1703 ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 144).

¹¹⁸ Of his third wife.

¹¹⁹ Paid "to Susan Hawkins for attendance on my daughter for two years £20" ("Journal," 1702, 1711).

¹²⁰ ? His tailor ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 170).

¹²¹ "Edward Virgoe came, Promo, Condo, Clerico, Camerarius at £3 p. an." ("Journal," 1692).

¹²² Daniel Walter, Vicar, 1713-1761.

¹²³ Robert Middleton succeeded the ejected Nonjuror, William Snatt, in May, 1690, and died 1713.

marriage, but as she died under the age of 21 he was "entitled to the reversions & remainders expectant on the death" of her husband Thomas Trevor, and therefore left it to his brother Peter and his nephews Peter and Walter, in trust for his baby granddaughter. He mentions the moiety of the Manor of Stoneham, Eastcoats, Bridgewick, and in the parishes of the Cliffe, near Lewes, South Malling and Ringmer; the farm called Melling Lands, Woodyes and Cheynies, in Isfield and Barcomb; Marsh Farm in Steyning; Handly Farm, with the parcell of Sugworths, and the Improprate Tithes thereof; Gravelly Farm and certain lands called Horsgate¹²⁴ in Cockfield, in the occupation of Robert Chatfield;¹²⁵ Southland and Trendle Wood; all that messuage, farm and lands called Ockenden, and the orchard adjoining; one quarter of the field called Court Garden, and four houses in St. Clements, Eastcheap; all these in trust for his grandchild. He leaves his lease of two houses in Watling Street and Aldermary Churchyard, with £1,632 "bank stock in the Bank of England,"¹²⁶ to his brother Peter and his nephews Walter and George; his "considerable quantity of silver plate" and his "old rare curious pieces of gold" to be given to his granddaughter on her coming of age. To Peter "all my family pictures¹²⁷ & 6 fine pictures upon Copperplates all hanging in my great parlour at Ockenden;" he makes a condition of letting Ockenden that "the tenant is not to plough any part of the meadow or pasture lands;" he makes provision for the safe custody of "the writings relating to the marriage settlements of my niece Philadelphia with M^r P. Short, & also of my niece the Lady Goring with Sir Charles Goring Bar^t, & also of my niece Audria with M^r Cooper."¹²⁸

¹²⁴ Now the property of R. A. Bevan, Esq.

¹²⁵ The son of the Robert Chatfield mentioned in Walter Burrell's will, *infra*. He married a daughter of Allen Savage, who occupied Handly.

¹²⁶ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 129.

¹²⁷ Now at Knepp Castle.

¹²⁸ There are the following references to Timothy Burrell in the "Court Rolls of the Manor of Slaugham:" "July 1695. Partridges in Twineham surrendered to Timothy Burrell for £283. 10." "1701. Frydays to T. B." "1717. March. T. Burrell died since last Court pays Heriot of spado for Pookryde in Hurst which was sold for £4. 17. 6 and Honourable Elizabeth Trevor is heir."

There is a codicil dated 23rd Nov., 1716, in which he says, in reference to the lands, &c., left on trust, "the affection I have for my granddaughter Elizabeth Trevor restrains me from taking from her all the benefit intended & accruing to her by my will, but her father's rude & ungrateful treatment of myself, & his morose, ungentlemanlike behaviour toward my daughter (who deserved a far different & better usage) have induced me to make certain alterations." He then leaves most of his land to Peter; the Marsh Farm to his nephew Walter; Handly, Sugworth and Horsgate to his nephew George; Ockenden and Court Garden may be leased to Mr. Trevor at £40 a year for 15 years, he to leave the garden, fruit trees and evergreens in good condition; to his grandchild "the crimson satin mantle with broad silver lace on it, the white silk damask quilt, the quilted basket & pin-cushion."

A second codicil is dated 30th Aug., 1717, and revokes all that had been previously left to his nephew George, and provides that it shall go to his nephew Alexander in common with Peter and Walter; to his nephew John he leaves £50; to his nephew Timothy £10 for his support at the University.

ALEXANDER, the 7th son of Walter Burrell, was born in 1645, and married (1) Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Knight,¹²⁹ of Doddington, Cambs, by whom he had *Francis*, who died unmarried, and *George*, who had a son Peter and two daughters, and (2) Miss Parker, also a Cambridge lady, by whom he had a son. This son, *Alexander*, M.A., of Trinity College, Camb., was instituted to the Rectory of Puttenham, Herts, on 20th Oct., 1720, on the presentation of Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, and held it to the time of his death, in 1771; he married Elizabeth Valvaline, of Dorset, and by her had three daughters—Elizabeth, Anne and Penelope—and two sons—Peter and Alexander. Peter was the only one who married and in Sir W. Burrell's pedigree¹³⁰ he is described

¹²⁹ The son of William Knight, of Denny Abbey (b. 1590, d. 1659); his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Parker, of Anglesey Abbey, Cambs.

¹³⁰ Burrell MS., 5691, f. 52.

as of Wilbraham, Camb., cashier of the South Sea Company; his wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Franklyn, of Chalfont, Bucks. They had two sons and three daughters, all of whom died young, except Elizabeth, who married William Hovel, of Badwell Ash, near Bury St. Edmunds, M.D. and J.P. She had three sons and ten daughters.¹³¹ The only connexion between Alexander Burrell and Cuckfield that I have found is the mention on a loose paper in the Burrell MS., 5683, f. 95, of "Mr Alex^r. Burrell's assignment of the Reversion after Lord Trevor's death of Handley, Sugworths, the Improprate Tythe thereof, and of Horsgate, to Peter Burrell with fine," in 1725.

PETER, the 9th and youngest son of Walter Burrell, was looked upon as the head of the family after his brother Timothy's death, for to him were assigned the family pictures. His son's monument at Cuckfield states that he "settled" at Beckingham in 1684. He bought Kelseys, in that parish, in 1687, from the Brograves, who had held it from the time of Richard II.,¹³² and in the same year married Isabella, daughter of John Merik. They had ten children, of whom only two sons, the eldest, *Peter* (b. 1692), and the fourth, *Merrick* (b. 1699), survived them, and three daughters—Frances, who married Richard Wyatt, of Egham; Isabella, who married Thomas Dalyson, of Plaxtool,¹³³ Wrotham, and was buried there in 1762; and Anne, who married Richard, 2nd son of John Acland and "brother to Sir Hugh Acland, Bart. of Colombjohn, Devon," and was buried at Beckenham in 1771.¹³⁴ Peter's monument at Beckenham bears the following inscription:

"Near this place lyes interred the body of Peter Burrell Esq^r the 9th son of Walter Burrell of Holmstead House in the Parish of Cookfield

¹³¹ The Very Rev. de Berdt Hovel, Dean of Napier, N.Z., is the representative of this family.

¹³² "Hasted's Kent," p. 84; "Clutterbuck's Herts," III., p. 154. William Brograve was Lord of the Manor of Kelseys in 1479.

¹³³ "Hasted's Kent," I., p. 240. Thos. Dalyson, of Manton, Lincoln, and Hampton, in Wrotham, Kent, b. Oct., 1684; d. 1741; married (1st) Jane, d. of Richard Etherington, by whom he had two daughters (see Pedigree in "Robertson's Kentish Archaeology," Vol. VI.).

¹³⁴ Monument at Beckenham to Richard Acland and Anne, his wife. "They left one son unmarried, and a daughter, the present wife of Richard Hoare, Esq., of Barn Elms, in Surrey."

Esq. & married anno 1687 to Issabella 2nd daughter of John Merik Esq. of Stubbers in the Parish of North Ockenden, in the County of Essex, by whom he had 6 sons & 4 daughters of which only two sons & three daughters survive him. He departed this life the 12th Sept. 1718 in the 69th year of his age."

Then follows a long Latin inscription, setting forth the rare amenity and reality of his character, his liberality to the poor, his piety, &c. Underneath is written :

"In the same vault is deposited the body of Iss^a Relict of the said Pr Burrell ob. y^o 15th of Feb. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ ætat. 64."

There are portraits of Peter and Isabella Burrell at Knepp.

To take Peter's younger son, MERRIK, first. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, became in after life a Governor of the Bank of England, M.P. for Marlow, 1747, Haslemere, Nov., 1774,¹³⁵ Grampound, 1754, 1761, and Bedwin in 1780, and was created a Baronet in July, 1766, with remainder to his brother Peter and his heirs. He bought West Grinstead Place of John Lord Caryll¹³⁶ in 1744 for £10,780, and left it to his niece Isabella Wyatt, with remainder to Walter, 2nd son of his nephew, Sir William Burrell. He died unmarried in 1787, at the age of 88.¹³⁷ His monument at West Grinstead Church, by Smith, has the following inscription :

"In memory of Sir Merrik Burrell of West Grinstead, Bart. son of Peter Burrell of Beckenham, Kent, by his wife Isabella daughter of John Merrik of Stubbers, Essex Esq. He was born the 3rd day of April in the year 1699, & lived respected & beloved eighty eight years. Sitting for a great part of that period in parliament, the faithful representative of his constituents, constantly practising with that honest frankness which becomes the true character of an English gentleman those virtues which adorn a man & a Christian."

He has also a monument at Beckenham inscribed :

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Merrik Burrell, Bart of West Grinstead Place in the county of Sussex, 4th son of Peter Burrell Esq. by

¹³⁵ "May, 1774. Sir Merrick Burrell bart. vice William Burrell, esq. appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise" ("Parl. Returns," p. 143). The electors of Haslemere at that time consisted of 60 freeholders ; of Grampound, 59 ("Rider's British Merlin" for 1786).

¹³⁶ "Elwes' Castles, &c., of West Sussex," p. 108.

¹³⁷ "Slaughman Manor Court Rolls." "1787 Sir Merrick Burrell dec. held Pickering's in Hurst. Heriot one mealy coloured yearling steer."



SIR MERRIK BURRELL, BART.,

B. 1699, D. 1787.

*From a Painting by Opie, in the Collection of Sir C. R. Burrell,
Knepp Castle.*

Isabella, second daughter of John Merik: born April 3. 1699 died April 6. 1787."¹³⁸

There is a portrait of Sir M. Burrell, by Opie, at Knepp, and another to which his name is attached in the possession of Lord Gwydyr at Stoke.

Sir Merrik's will,¹³⁹ a very lengthy one, leaves legacies to Amy, widow of Peter Burrell; his nephew William [the Baronet]; his niece Ann, wife of Richard Hoare; nephew, William Dalison; niece, Isabella Masters [son and daughter of his sister Isabella]; Peter Burrell, cashier of the South Sea Company (£500); Peter Burrell, of the Pay Office, Whitehall; annuities to his nieces, Frances and Ann Wyatt, nephew Thomas Dalison, and Park-keeper Humfry Tomkinson. His lands, &c., in Sussex and London "to the use of my niece Isabella Wyatt as long as she live unmarried," and then to his nephew Walter (son of Sir William). Trustees, Richard Wyatt, Peter Burrell, Cashier of the S.S.C., and William Clutton, of Cookfield. Isabella Wyatt, sole executrix. Dated 24th March, 1783. Proved 20th April, 1787, before William Burrell, Surrogate.

PETER, the eldest son of Peter Burrell, of Kelseys, was born in 1692, admitted to Merchant Taylor's School in 1704, married on March 14, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$, Amy, eldest daughter of Hugh Raymond, of Langley,¹⁴⁰ Beckenham, and Saling, near Great Bardford, in Essex. He was Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, M.P. for Haslemere in the Parliaments of 1722-47 and Dover in 1755, and High Sheriff of Kent in 1732. An alms-dish¹⁴¹ at Beckenham Church has the inscription, "The gift of Peter Burrell Esq^r 1734," and the Burrell arms, with an escutcheon of pretence bearing the arms of Raymond, 1 and 4 *arg.* 3

¹³⁸ I am indebted to the daughters of the Rectors of West Grinstead and Beckenham for careful copies of the inscriptions on the Burrell monuments.

¹³⁹ P.C.C., Major, f. 159.

¹⁴⁰ Langley, originally the possession of the Styles, had passed, through the marriage of an heiress to Sir Edmund Elwell, Bart., who gave it to Hugh Raymond. Saling was sold by Sir Henry Maxey in 1665 for £3,980 to Martin Carter, whose son Martin sold it in 1717 to Hugh Raymond. Bridget, 2nd daughter of Hugh Raymond, married William Glanvill ("Morant's Essex," Ed. 1768; Reg. St. Peter's, Cornhill, p. 39).

¹⁴¹ See "Archæologia Cantiana," XVII., p. 267. The Hall-mark is that of 171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

bars *sa.*: 2 and 3 chevron between 3 birds. At his death in 1750 his wife's nephew, Jones Raymond, succeeded to Langley, and when he died in 1768 it reverted to his aunt Amy, the widow then of Peter Burrell, who left it to her grandson, Sir Peter Burrell, in 1789. The inscription on his monument at Cuckfield is:

“Sacred to the memory of Peter Burrell of Beckenham Esq. who died the 17th of April 1756, & was there buried. He married Amy, eldest daughter of Hugh Raymond of Saling Hall, Essex, & Langley in Kent Esq. By whom he had 4 sons & 2 daughters—Peter & William who survived him, Amelia,¹⁴² married to Tobias Frere Esq^r died without issue. Raymond, Issabella, & John, died young. He was the eldest son of Peter Burrell (ninth son of Walter Burrell of Holmsted Place in this Parish) by Issabella second daughter of John Merrik of Stubbers in North Ockenden, Essex. By whom he had also Sir Merrik Burrell of West Grinstead Place in this County, Baronet,
 Frances } married to Richard Wyatt of Egham, Surrey
 Issabella } Thomas Dallison of Hamptons, Kent } Esq.
 Ann } Richard Acland of Devonshire.

4 sons and 1 daughter died infants.

He¹⁴³ died September 13th 1718 aged 69, and was buried at Beckenham where he settled 1684.”

The inscription on the monument at Beckenham is:

“Virtutibus
 Petri Burrell P.F.
 S.

Petrus Burrell P. F. P. N. Patri de se bene merenti, et A. Burrell conjugi carissimo cum quo vixit concorditer annos xxxiii. Fecerunt. Viro optimo, integerrimo, humanissimo, omnibus officiis defuncto. Quae frugi patrem jam et constantem civem desiderio consecrant.”

The widow's monument has:

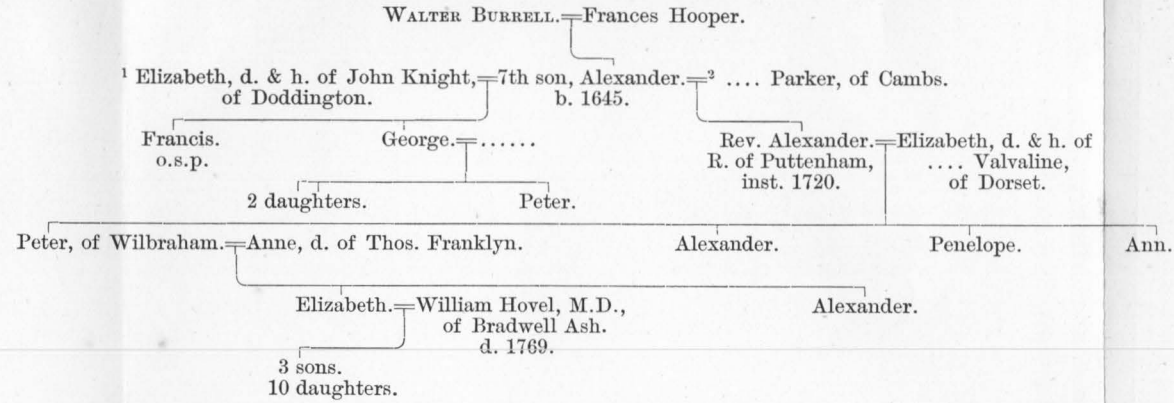
“M^{rs} Amy Burrell, widow of Peter Burrell Esq. died Aug 16th 1789 aged 89. In grateful remembrance of whose virtues this monument is erected by her only surviving son William Burrell 1790.

“Ye to whom truth & charity are dear
 Survey this marble, & this dust revere.
 Here sleeps a heart that never learnt to feign,
 A heart devout, affectionate, humane.
 A liberal temper, ever prompt to give,
 Zealous to please, & anxious to relieve.
 Attentive, kind, benevolent, & just,
 True to each social tie, each sacred trust,
 Through a long life respectable she moved,
 And died lamented, as she lived beloved.”

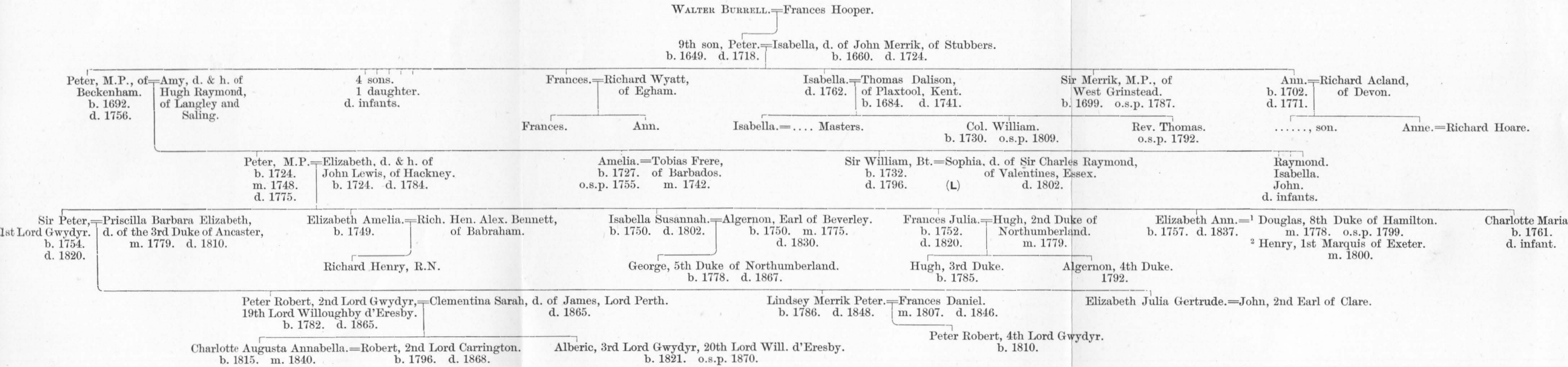
¹⁴² Amelia, baptised at St. Peter's, Cornhill, 25th June, 1727, and married to Tobias Frere, of Barbados, 3rd Jan., 1742 (Burrell MS.). There is a portrait of her at Knepp.

¹⁴³ The elder Peter.

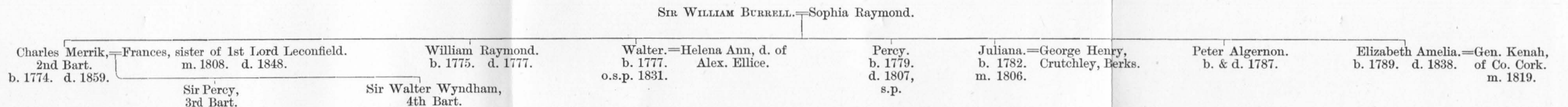
(I)



(K)



(L)



These verses on his mother are the only verses by our great Sussex antiquary which have come down to us; perhaps it is as well that he preferred county history to poetical composition.

There are at Knèpp portraits of Peter and Amy Burrell, painted by G. Denner in 1724.¹⁴⁴

The third PETER BURRELL was baptised at St. Peter's, Cornhill, 18th Sept., 1724, and sent to Merchant Taylor's School in 1736. He married "at S. Paul's Church, London," on Feb. 28th, 1748, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of John Lewis, of Hackney,¹⁴⁵ and resided at Beckenham.¹⁴⁶ He was M.P. for Launceston, 1758 and 1761, and for Totnes, 1768.¹⁴⁷ His monument at Cuckfield gives a full account of the marriages of his children:

"Sacred to the memory of Peter Burrell of Beckenham in Kent Esq. Surveyor General of the Crown lands, who died Nov. 6th 1775. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Lewis of Hackney in Middlesex Esq. by whom he had one son & five daughters—

"Peter born 16th June 1754 married Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, eldest daughter of Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster & Kesteven.

1. D. Elizabeth Amelia born 28th Jan 1749.¹⁴⁸

m. Richard Henry Alexander Bennett Esq.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁴ Also one in the possession of Lord Gwydyr, on which is the arms of Burrell and Raymond.

¹⁴⁵ In "Hunter's Familiae Minorum Gentium," Harl. Soc., p. 1,165, her mother is stated to have been the daughter of Joseph Collyer. The marriage is thus entered in the Cathedral Register: "Peter Burrell of the Parish of Beckenham Esq^r Batchelor, & Elizabeth Lewis of y^e Parish of St John, Hackney, Spinster, were married by Licence in this Cathedral on y^e 28 day of March by me Robert Wright, D.D. Rector of Hackney. Present Ans^lm Bayley" (Minor Canon).

¹⁴⁶ In 1759 an Act of 33 George III. was passed for exchanging land in Beckenham and Lewisham, part of the estate of the late Hugh Raymond, for other lands belonging to John Cator, and for enabling Jones Raymond and Peter Burrell to grant building leases of other parts of the estate of the late Hugh Raymond.

¹⁴⁷ M.P. for Totnes in the Parliament of 1768-74, and re-elected in May, 1769, "after appointment as Surveyor General of the Land Revenue," ("Members of Parliament," Part II. Return, p. 139).

¹⁴⁸ In King Street, Covent Garden; married at St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1766, to R. H. A. Bennett, of Babraham, Cambs, M.P. for Newport, Cornwall, 1770. They had a son Richard Henry, Capt. R.N. in 1770. See "Continuation of my Pedigree," by Sir W. Burrell, at Herald's College ("Howard"), signed by him 16th April, 1766.

¹⁴⁹ Richard Henry Alexander Bennett, of Beckenham; was elected M.P. for Newport, Cornwall.

2. D. Isabella Susannah b. . . 19th Dec 1750.¹⁵⁰
m. Algernon Earl of Beverley.
3. D. Francis Julia b. . . 21st Dec 1752.¹⁵¹
m. Hugh Duke of Northumberland.
4. D. Elizabeth Anne b. 20th April 1757.¹⁵²
m. Douglas Duke of Hamilton & Brandon.
5. D. Charlotte Maria b . . . 31st August 1761.
died 5th June 1762.

This tablet is erected
as a small mark of affectionate respect by his
Surviving brother William Burrell.”

In the Church at Beckenham is a smaller monument :

“ Sacred to the memory of Peter Burrell Esq. of Beckenham who departed this life Nov. 6th MDCCCLXXXIII. in the 52nd year of his age. In the same vault are interred the remains of Elizabeth relict of the above named Peter Burrell Esq. She departed this life June 8th A.D. MDCCCLXXXIV in the 70th year of her age.”

His will,¹⁵³ dated 30th Oct., and proved 22nd Nov., 1775, before William Burrell, Surrogate, describes him as of Beckenham and Privy Gardens, Whitehall, and directs that he should be privately interred, without expense, in the Langley vault at Beckenham, “ next to my grandfather Raymond, and only a square white marble slab by way of a monument.” He leaves an annuity of £1,000, the house at Beckenham, his coach, post chaise, and out-door stock to his wife. Having given £3,000 as their marriage portion to his daughters, Lady Algernon Percy and Mrs. Bennett, he leaves the same sum to his two other daughters, Frances Julia Burrell and Elizabeth Ann ; £20 to his brother William, and £10 to Robert Montague, of South Sea House. His son Peter is executor and residuary legatee.¹⁵⁴

There are portraits of him at Knepp and at Stoke House ; the latter bears the inscription : “ Peter Burrell, Surveyor General of Crown Lands 1750.”

¹⁵⁰ Married June, 1775, Algernon, 2nd son of Sir Hugh Smithson and brother of the 1st Duke of Northumberland ; he was created Earl of Beverley in 1790 ; they were the parents of George, 5th Duke of Northumberland, and of Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle. She died in 1812 and Lord Beverley in 1830.

¹⁵¹ Married in 1779 the elder brother of Lord Beverley. She was the mother of the 3rd and 4th Dukes of Northumberland, and died in 1820.

¹⁵² Married in 1778 the 8th Duke. She re-married in 1800 Henry, Marquis of Exeter, and died in 1837 without issue.

¹⁵³ P.P.C., Alexander, 404.

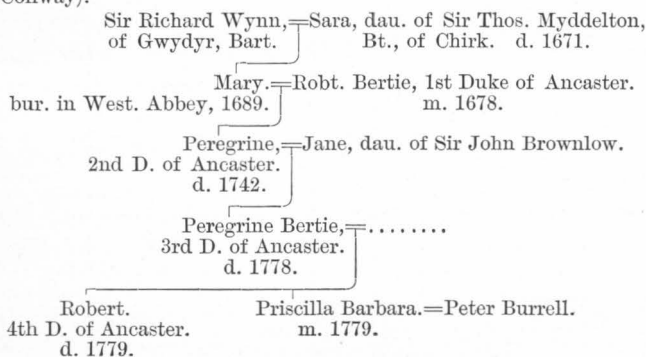
¹⁵⁴ “ Cuckfield Manor Rolls,” 1777. “ Peter Burrell who held Bulks in Bolney dec, & Peter Burrell Esq. is his only son & heir.”

The fourth PETER Burrell was born in 1754, took his M.A. degree at St. John's, Cambridge, 1775, per Lit. Reg., and on 23rd Feb., 1779, married the Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Bertie (when she was only 18), the elder daughter and heiress of Peregrine Bertie, 3rd Duke of Ancaster, Marquis Lindsey and Baron Willoughby de Eresby in Lincoln; on the death of her brother Robert, 4th Duke, soon after her marriage, she became Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. As descended from the Earls of Oxford the Lords Willoughby d'Eresby were Hereditary Great Chamberlains of England, and this lady and her sister became "Joint High Chamberlains." She died in 1820, having had issue—Peter Robert, born 1782; Lindsey Merrik Peter, born 1786; William Peregrine Peter; and Elizabeth Julia Gertrude, who married in 1826 John, 2nd Earl of Clare. Peter Burrell succeeded in 1787 to the Baronetcy of his great uncle, Sir Merrik; he was M.P. for Haslemere in 1776,¹⁵⁵ which borough was represented by uncle and great nephew for forty years; and for Boston 1782-1796; and in 1796 was created BARON GWYDYR of Gwydyr,¹⁵⁶ Carnarvon. His monument is at Beckenham:

"Sacred to the memory of Peter Burrell Baron Gwydir of Gwydir Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, born July 16. 1754 Died at Brighton June 29. 1820 aged 66 years."

¹⁵⁵ Elected in 1782, "vice Lord Robert Bertie dec." His "Town-residence" was at Whitehall.

¹⁵⁶ The 1st Duke of Ancaster married in 1678 Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydyr (*i.e.*, Field of Blood, from great battles fought near Bettws, on the Conway).



His son PETER ROBERT, B.A. of St. John's, Cambridge, 1801, succeeded his father as 2nd Lord Gwydyr, and his mother in 1828 as 19th Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. He officiated as Lord Great Chamberlain at the coronation of George IV. His son Alberic, born 1821, succeeded him as 3rd Lord Gwydyr, and died unmarried in 1870. He was succeeded by his cousin, Peter Robert, son of Lindsey Merrik Peter Burrell, the present and 4th Lord Gwydyr.

Alberic, Lord Gwydyr, pulled down a large portion of the old house of the Burrells, Holmsted, and is said to have removed the old oak to Gwydyr Castle;¹⁵⁷ he finally sold it and the adjoining farm of Thordean in 1833 to Mr. Andrew Chittenden, who parted with it to its present possessor, Capt. Dearden. The names Hammer Brook, Hammer Hill, Forge Croft, the cinder heaps and the mounds which formed the dams, still keep up the memory of one of the largest of our Sussex ironworks.

To return to WILLIAM, second surviving son of the second Peter Burrell of Beckenham; he was born in Leadenhall Street, 10th Oct., 1732, and baptised at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on 24th Oct.;¹⁵⁸ educated at Westminster School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a Fellow Commoner. He took his LL.B. degree in 1755 and LL.D. in 1760. He became an advocate at Doctor's Commons and published two volumes of cases heard in that Court between 1766 and 1771. In July, 1764, he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester and soon afterwards of Rochester. He became M.P. for Haslemere in 1768 until his appointment as Commissioner of Excise in 1774. He married in April, 1773, Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Raymond, of Valentines,¹⁵⁹ in Ilford, Essex, then in her 20th

¹⁵⁷ Lord Carrington, the present owner of Gwydyr Castle, informs me that there is no record of any of the panelling having come from Sussex.

¹⁵⁸ "W^m son of Peter Burrell Esq^r & Amy Burrell his wife" (Register).

¹⁵⁹ Valentines was built by James Chadwick, son-in-law of Archbishop Tillotson, and is now in the possession of Charles Wilsted, Esq. "Burrell of Valentine House, Essex, 1774, since of West Grinstead Park & Knepp Castle. Arms 3 shields *ar.* each with a bordure engr. *or.* Crest a naked arm embowed holding a branch of laurel *vert*" ("Berry's Encyclopædia Heraldica," I. 1825).

year. Mr. Raymond, who was the son of John Raymond, of Marpool, Devon, was created a Baronet the next year, with remainder to his son-in-law, who succeeded to the title in 1789. He must have begun his researches in our county early in life;¹⁶⁰ although he never seems to have resided in it, he made notes of every church in Sussex, copied its monuments and searched its registers; he examined the Court Rolls of the Manors, and made copious extracts from family records. His 15 folio volumes of MS. notes in the British Museum¹⁶¹ are marvellous proofs of his industry and of his devotion to our county. The drawings by H. Grimm,¹⁶² the artist he employed to sketch (*circa* 1780-1790) the churches and principal houses, are accurate memorials of much that has already disappeared. There is an illustration of his care in the binding of the two oldest Register Books at Cuckfield, on which his arms are stamped, and on the fly-leaf is written: "This Register was bound by the order of D^r Burrell. D^r. B^r. D. Desid." He was enfeebled by a stroke of paralysis in 1787 and resigned his appointments. He bought Deepdene¹⁶³ of the Duke of Norfolk in 1791 and died there in 1797. His monument over the S. door of Cuckfield Church is by Flaxman and says:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir William Burrell, Bart., LL.D. Chancellor of Worcester & Rochester, Member of Parliament for Haslemere, & afterwards Commissioner for the Board of Excise. He was III^d son of Peter Burrell Esq. of Beckenham and of Amy his wife daughter of Hugh Raymond Esq. He married Sophia eldest daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. By whom he had five sons and two daughters—

Charles Merrik	born	May	XXIV.	MDCCLXXXIV	
William Raymond		Dec	XXIII.	MDCCLXXXV	ob. Aug MDCCLXXXVII.
Walter		April	xv	MDCCLXXXVII.	
Percy		July	vi	MDCCLXXXIX	
Juliana ¹⁶⁴		July	xi	MDCCLXXXIII	

¹⁶⁰ Some interesting letters to him on Sussex Archæology, &c., from the Rev. W. Hayley, Vicar of Brightling (1775-1785), are contained in Add. MS., 6358.

¹⁶¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., p. 11; Vol. XXIII., p. 318.

¹⁶² "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVIII., p. 148; Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 5672, 7. There are also some in the Bodleian Library. ("Gough's Topographical Collections"), "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 232.

¹⁶³ His son, Sir Charles, sold Deepdene after his mother's death in 1802 to Thomas Hope.

¹⁶⁴ Married in 1806 George Henry Crutchley, of Sunning Hill, Berks.

Peter Algernon	Aug XIV	MDCCLXXXVII.	ob. Sept
Elizabeth Amelia ¹⁶⁵	Oct V	MDCCLXXXIX.	

He lived universally respected, giving an example to the world of all that is truly excellent: and departed this life at his seat the Deepdene near Dorking in Surrey. Jan xxth MDCCLXXXVII aged LXIII. He was buried at the family vault at West Grinstead in Sussex."

His monument at West Grinstead, also by Flaxman, has the same inscription, save that instead of the list of his children are these verses, probably composed by his widow:

"Let those who reverence minds like his, endow'd
 With all that makes men eminently good,
 Worth, honour, justice, all that can endear,
 Secure esteem, or claim affection's tear:
 With pious step approach the tomb of one
 Who most was honoured where he best was known—
 One, who in every character the same
 Pursued a line of conduct free from blame,
 And left a bright example to mankind
 Of all that dignifies the human mind."

On a tablet of grey marble is the inscription:

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of Sophia, Lady Burrell widow of Sir William Burrell Bart (and late wife of William Claye Cl^k) who at the age of 49 years departed this mortal life on the 28 June 1802 after a long & painful illness which she bore with that resignation which becomes a true Christian."

Lady Burrell was a prolific poetess. She brought out in 1793 two volumes of "Poems, Epigrams, &c.;" in 1794 "Telemachus;" in 1800 "A Search after Perfection, a Translation of Cornelius Maximian" (a curious forgery of the middle ages); and some plays, "Theodora," "Villario," &c. She lived at West Cowes after her second marriage¹⁶⁶ and died there.

Sir William's will¹⁶⁷ is a lengthy document of 13 folios, dated 11th Nov., 1790, and proved 16th Feb., 1796. In it he leaves his lands in South Malling and Ringmer, his pictures and furniture in his house in Harley Street and his mansion at Deepdene to his wife for her life, and then

¹⁶⁵ Married in 1819 General Kenah, C.B., of the County of Cork.

¹⁶⁶ She married her son Walter's tutor, the son of Rich. Aug. Clay, of Southwell, May, 1797, at St. Marylebone Church.

¹⁶⁷ P.C.C., Harris, 56.

to his eldest son, Charles; he appoints John Peachey,¹⁶⁸ of Wimpole Street, and Henry Alexander Bennett, of Beckenham, to be trustees of the property he has bought from Mr. Harbin, banker of Lewes, now in the possession of Mr. John Farncomb, and also of his estate at Great Bardfield, in Essex, for his wife and sons; his coach and harness and wines to his wife; 50 guineas to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth, widow [of his brother Peter], and to each of her five daughters. "I bequeath my 15 folio volumes in MSS., & my 8 large folio volumes of Drawings executed by Grimm & Lambert, relating to the County of Sussex to the Trustees of the British Museum upon condition that all my family & their descendants shall be allowed free access to read & inspect the same.¹⁶⁹ As to my other books & MSS. I bequeath the same to John Peachey & Henry Alexander Bennett on trust that they shall permit my wife to use & enjoy the same." There is a codicil dated 8th March, 1793, making his wife and Henry Boulton, of Thorncroft, Surrey, guardians of his children, and leaving his books at Deepdene to his eldest son, Charles, and his library in London to be equally divided between his elder sons. In consequence there was a four days' sale of his "Town Library at the Turf Gallery, Conduit St.," in May, 1796. Among the books to be sold are No. 317 in the Catalogue, "Dods-worth's & Dugdale's Monasticon with additions in print & MS. & a great number of additional Plates & original Drawings;" No. 326, "Maps, Surveys, & Drawings of Sussex in an Atlas Folio;" No. 467, "Percy Henry Algernon 5th Earl of Northumberland¹⁷⁰—Regulation of his Household at Lokenfield embellished with an infinity of Prints."

There are portraits of Sir C. Raymond (by Hudson) and his daughter, Lady Burrell, and of Sir William,¹⁷¹ in the possession of the present Baronet at Knepp.

¹⁶⁸ John Peachey, born 1749, succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Selsey in 1808 and died 1816.

¹⁶⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 318, where the words "the public generally" are read into the will.

¹⁷⁰ "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 6.

¹⁷¹ Engraved by Audinet.

Three of his sons survived Sir William: the eldest, CHARLES MERRIK, 2nd Baronet, who sat as M.P. for 52 years for Shoreham, from 1807 until his death in 1859, in 15 consecutive Parliaments, married in 1808 Frances O'Brien, sister of the 1st Lord Leconfield. He built Knepp Castle¹⁷² on the estate purchased by his grandfather, Sir C. Raymond, for £18,900, and left by him to his daughters—Sophia, Lady Burrell, and Juliana Boulton. Sir C. M. Burrell bought the Boulton moiety and became possessed of the whole. He had two sons—Percy, the 3rd, and Walter Wyndham, 4th Baronet. He had a house in Richmond Terrace which gave occasion to a famous trial in Dec., 1833; he contended that as it was on the site of the old Palace of Whitehall, it was not liable to the poor rate of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The trial involved antiquarian evidence of a most interesting nature. "The beadle" won the day. His portrait was painted by R. Reinagle, R.A., and engraved.

WALTER, Sir William's second son, M.P. for Sussex,¹⁷³ re-built in 1809, from designs by Nash, the house of the Carylls at West Grinstead Park, which had been left to him by his great uncle, Sir Merrik. He married July, 1825, Helena Anne, daughter of Alexander Ellice,¹⁷⁴ widow of Charles Chisholm, and died in 1831, leaving no children. His monument in West Grinstead Church has this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Walter Burrell of West Grinstead Park Esq. M.P. for the County in five successive parliaments, who in the hope of a joyful resurrection through our Blessed Redeemer departed this life April 7. A.D. 1831. æt. 54."

His portrait was painted by Reinagle and engraved.

The last of the series of Burrell monuments at Cuckfield was erected to the memory of Sir William's fourth son, PERCY, who was at Westminster School from his 7th to his 16th year, then sent to a solicitor's office at

¹⁷² "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 1. Knepp had belonged to the Braose and Howard families, then to the Carylls, who sold it to John Wickes, of whom it was bought by Sir C. Raymond ("Rouse's Sussex Views;" "Elwes' Castles, &c.," p. 193).

¹⁷³ In the Parliaments of 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1830.

¹⁷⁴ Sister of Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, Secretary for War.

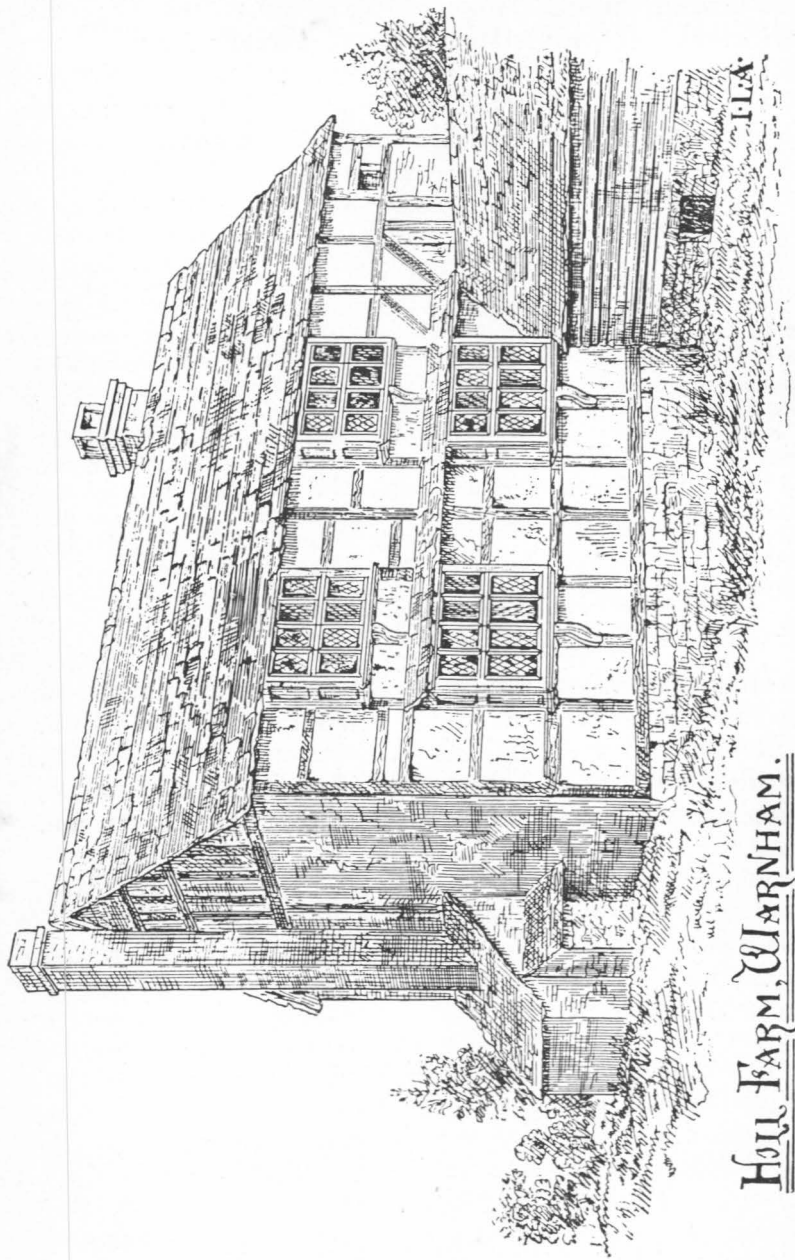
Dartmouth, but in 1797 obtained a commission in the 13th Regiment. He served in Ireland during the rebellion and several of his letters describing the perils and horrors of the time are preserved at Knepp. The monument is by Bacon and bears the following inscription :

“Sacred to the memory of Percy Burrell Captain in the sixth Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Fourth Son of Sir William Burrell Bart of Knepp in the County of Sussex, and Sophia eldest daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart.

“This gallant officer was born on the 5th of July 1779 And at the ill-concerted and fatal attack on Buenos on the 5th of July 1807, afforded an example of that self-devotion so frequent in the military annals of his country ; for whilst leading the column of dismounted cavalry after the untimely fall of his superior officer Lt.-Col. Kington, and whilst in the act of encouraging by his intrepid example the exertions of his men, who were exposed to a most destructive fire, He was mortally wounded by a musket shot. Thus fell in the career of honour, and the prime of life this brave and accomplished gentleman regretted and lamented by all who knew the excellent qualities of his heart and mind, and by none more truly than by his fellow soldiers. His two surviving brothers have caused this monument to be erected.”

There is a portrait of Capt. Percy Burrell by Sir T. Lawrence at Knepp.

I have to express my thanks to the representatives of the two great branches of the Burrell Family, the Hon. Willoughby Burrell and Sir C. Raymond Burrell, Bart., for the kindly interest they have taken in the preparation of this paper and the valuable help they have given me.



HOLL FARM, WURNHAM.

PLA.

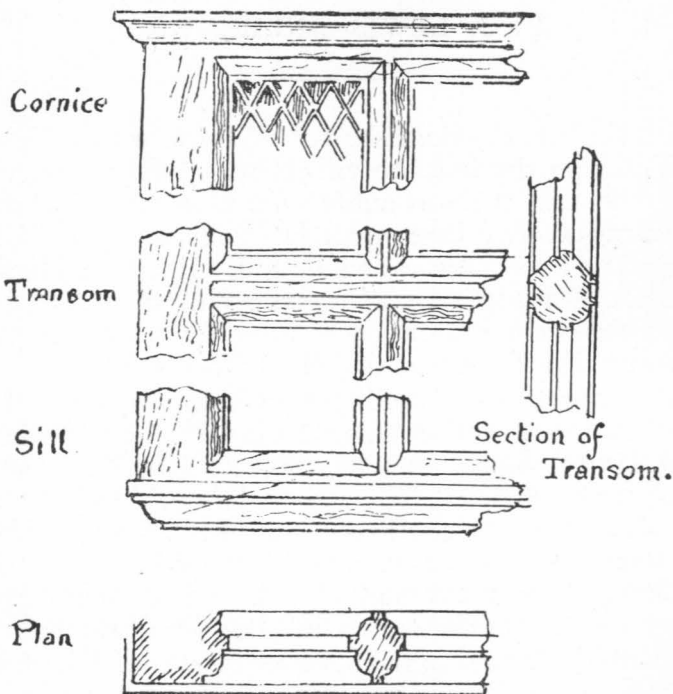
TWO FARM HOUSES AT WARNHAM.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

UNTIL the recent establishment of brick works adjacent to Warnham Station, the village was purely an agricultural one, and perhaps among the most rural in Sussex. It still possesses a large number of picturesque old farm houses, such as those called Bailing Hill, Hill, Hookers, Randals, Stone, End's Place and Weston's. It is proposed here to call attention to two only of the above, the house at Hill Farm and the one at Weston's.

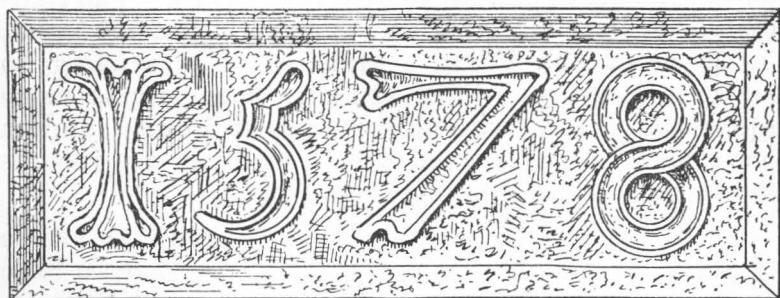
The first-named dwelling stands to the west of the principal street in Warnham, on a gently sloping eminence near Tillett's Lane, and the name of Hill Farm is thus an appropriate one. The house has evidently been at one time, to use an auctioneer's phrase, "a very desirable residence," but after having been inhabited by farm labourers, is now untenanted. As it at present appears it is a simple parallelogram in plan, and arranged in a manner often found in the humbler farm houses in Sussex, there being a central chimney stack, flanked on one side by an internal entrance lobby, or porch, and on the other by winding stairs, shut off by a door at the bottom. The back of the dwelling has four oriel windows, two below and two on the chamber floor, and they give a charming appearance to an otherwise common-place elevation. These windows have nicely moulded wooden frames, divided longitudinally by transoms, which are made stouter than the window mullions, a clever arrangement which imparts extra strength, without giving any look of clumsiness. As in many farm houses and barns, the foundation walls are of freestone and carry half-timbered framing, filled in mostly with lath and plaster work, but having one end wall weather-tiled in an ornamental pattern. The roof has a Horsham slate covering, a form

of healing now becoming rare, for as the rafters of old houses decay and become unequal to the task of supporting the heavy weight of the stone slabs they are covered



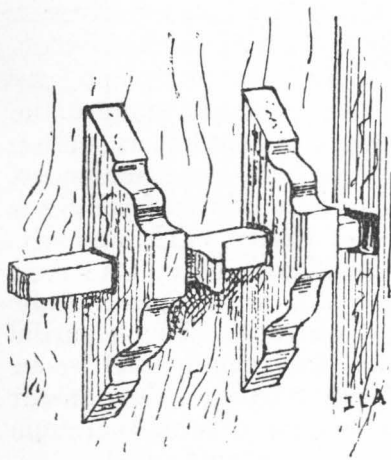
with tiles or ordinary slates. In the interior of the dwelling is a large kitchen, or living room, stone paved, and with a wide, open fire-place, over which is a depressed four-centred arch of wood; on one side of the opening is a box seat, on the other a drying closet under the stairs. A cast-iron panel in the chimney breast bears the date of the erection of the house, 1578, in ornamental numerals, as here shown, and forms a use of cast-iron which I have not hitherto noticed. The chamber floor is carried on joists and a stout girder, both being neatly stop-chamfered. In one of the upper rooms there is a moulded stone chimney-piece, with a plainly stopped four-centred arch, a form of opening which lingered on, as we see here,

well into the reign of Elizabeth, and probably was the last relic of Gothic art discarded.



Situated on a small well-wooded knoll at the junction of four roads, a little to the east of Warnham village, stands the farm house called Weston's, once, probably, a much larger erection. The building at the present day possesses no remarkable features externally, and the front facing the highway is modern, though picturesque enough, whilst the rest has recently been weather tiled over square framed half timber work. At the back of the building is a large stone-paved kitchen, with its southern side entirely occupied by a range of numerous

casement windows with lead lights. There is a chimney corner of large size, with a box seat, and now having over it a very richly carved wooden mantelpiece, but doubtless removed from the front part of the residence when it was modernized. It has carved arched panels separated by caryatid figures. The inside doors of this part of the house are ledged ones, the boards being of two thicknesses and the stouter ones



BOLT . WESTONS FARM

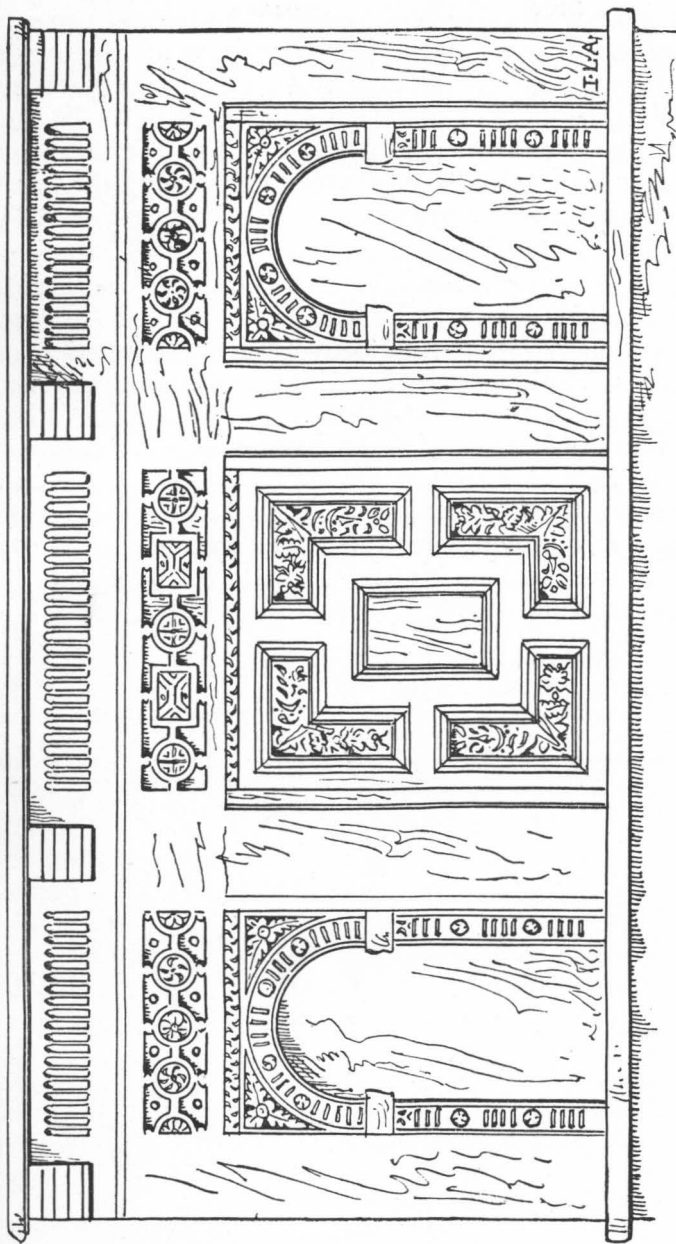
moulded. Two good old framed tables, with baluster legs, remain in the kitchen, and round these the farmer and his hands were wont to take their meals. The staircase here, if the original one, is unworthy of the house, being, as at Hill Farm, a flight of stairs winding up between partitions. The chamber floor retains much square panel work, with nicely moulded framing, and on one door is a quaint wooden bolt, whilst in one room is the elegant mantelpiece here represented.

At Weston's is preserved a "bed waggon," an article of furniture composed of a series of hoops joined a little apart by laths, and having an iron plate at the bottom within the hoops. It was placed inside a bed and covered by the clothes, a warming-pan was then introduced into the waggon, and by this means the whole bed was permeated by the heat. This article of bedroom furniture was not uncommon in Sussex country houses early in the present century, and Chambers informs us in his "Cyclopædia" that a similar contrivance was known by the name of *Arcutio*, and which, he says, was a machine made of a board covered with pieces of hoops, used in Italy to prevent children being overlaid and smothered by nurses and others.¹

The Weston family, from which this house derives its name, originated in Sussex from Radolphus de Weston, *temp.* William I., and the branch at Warnham was derived from Adam de Westmeston, great grandson of Radolphus.² Another offshoot was settled at Sutton Place, Woking, Surrey, and rose to some eminence, though probably the most notorious of the family was Sir Francis Weston, a courtier of Henry VIII., and who was one of the gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, but being one of those implicated with Queen Anne Boleyn, was beheaded on that account. The beautiful mansion of the Sutton Westons still remains and is one of the most interesting seats in Surrey. The Sussex branch appears to have been connected with Warnham

¹ "Chambers' Cyclopædia," Vol. I., article *Arcutio*.

² See "Sussex Arch. Coll.," Vol. V., p. 3.



MANTLE PIECE WESTONS, WURNHAM.

from an early date, as in the fourteenth century a Walter de Weston was vicar here, and in 1442 an Agnes de Weston was sub-prioress of the Priory at Rusper, an adjacent parish. In the seventeenth century the Warnham Westons were of some standing, and John Weston, of this place, was fined £10 in 1630 for not taking up his knighthood.³ Only four entries concerning the family occur in the parish registers, the last bearing date 1643.

Besides the two farm houses here described, there are others possessing some interest. One at Broadbridge Heath, called Broomhall, has been noticed in these "Collections,"⁴ but is now converted into a gentleman's residence; another, "Hookers Farm," a quaint building, has been "restored;"⁵ whilst at a third, Ends Place, there is a room which, according to popular tradition, was once used as a Roman Catholic chapel, and near this house a pretty silver ring was dug up some years back. It is of early fifteenth century date and bears a flower in the centre, with an initial F followed by the letters *sabelle*—*Isabelle*.

³ "S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 49.

⁴ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIII., p. 152.

⁵ Engraved in "The Antiquary," Vol. XXXIV., p. 108. A quaint spit rack from Stone Farm will be found engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV., p. 49, and a quaint old house in Friday Street, Warnham, in *ibid.*, p. 43.

PRE-REFORMATION VICARS OF CUCKFIELD.

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

ON page 183 of Volume XL. of our "Collections" is the deed for "the erection of the Vicarage of Cuckfield," *i.e.*, the agreement made by St. Richard with the Priory of Lewes for the endowment of a resident vicar. It is taken from a copy made by Thomas Vicars, vicar from 1622 to 1638, and entered by him in a rough kind of common-place book of matters relating to Cuckfield, from which several extracts were taken by Sir W. Burrell in 1774 (Add. MSS., 5705, f. 242). The original was probably in the Bishop's Registry, from which, sad to say, all documents previous to Bishop William Rede's collections made *circa* 1370 have disappeared. This Bishop, by-the-by, was the first of Sussex archaeologists and collected and transcribed the charters, registers, &c., of our Sussex See in three volumes which (marked A, B, E) still remain in the Bishop's Registry at Chichester. A similar agreement was made in 1247 with the Priory of Rusper for the Vicarage of Warnham ("S.A.C.," Vol. V.), and in 1252 with Lewes Priory for that of Brighton ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIX., p. 185). Probably many other vicarages were "erected" during Richard's Episcopate. It appears from the "Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas IV. that by 1290 out of the 286 parishes in Sussex 112 had their vicarages already founded, and that the incomes of 81 of these vicarages were below 10 marks (taking every source of income into account) and therefore exempted from the tax of a tenth. Cuckfield was to be worth 10 marks, or £6. 13s. 4d. The first Vicar, *Walter de Warmtape*, was the good Bishop's chaplain and, like him, we may well suppose, an earnest, devout man. The second vicar was appointed by "the patriotic Bishop," Stephen de Burghstede, who took a conspicuous

part on the side of Simon de Montfort against Henry III. The troubles in which his unrestrained love of sport led *William de Staynes*, or *Straynes*, are faithfully recorded more than once in our "Collections" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 119; Vol. XL., p. 186). His name occurs in the "Calendar of the Treasury," made by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter and Lord Treasurer in 1323, containing a description of the documents then preserved in the Treasury; there is this entry (Vol. I., p. 78), "Obligacio (*i.e.*, Bond) Will. Vicar. de Cukefeld Cicestr. Dioc. facta sub dat. a^o Dni MCCLXXXV^{to}."

The next Vicar whose name is known was *Robert Longe*, of Seaford, who resigned in 1349 to make way for a nominee of Pope Clement VI., *William of Chinting* (a manor at the east end of Seaford then belonging to the Priory of Michelham). The grant runs thus: "To William de Chyntyngge Provision of the perpetual Vicarage of Cokefeud in the diocese of Chichester void by the resignation of Robert Longe of Sefford" (Calendar of Papal Registers, Petitions to the Pope, Vol. XIX., 8, Clement VI., f. 57d; Calendar of Papal Letters, Vol. CXCIII., 8, Clement VI., 1349). This grant is dated from Avignon, 11 Kal. July.

Of another Vicar we only know the Christian name, *John*, and that he so neglected his parish that the Cuckfield people complained of him to the Archbishop, as our Bishop William de Lenne (or Lynn) was then on a long visit to Rome. The Lambeth Register, Langham ff. 54-5, thus records the proceedings: A complaint of the parishioners of "Cukefeld Cyc. Dioc.," against "dom. Johanem Vicar." of that church for non-residence, 2 Id. April, 1366. A commission of the Lord Archbishop was directed to Master John de Appleby, Dean of St. Paul's, London, to proceed and enquire into the cause of the complaint, "Apud Magefeld" (Mayfield). Vicar John seems to have retired at once, for later in the same year a new Vicar, *William of Northwold* had an action brought against him in the King's Bench by the Earl of Arundel for the payment of the large sum of £40 (seven times the income of the living), which he says the Vicar owed

him. The record is in the De Banco Roll of 40 Edw. III. (1366), m. 357. "Rīcus Comes Arundell et Surria per attorn. suum optulit se versus Willm de Northwolde, vicar. ecclīæ de Cukefeld de p̄lito quod reddat ei quadraginta libr. quas ei debet et injuste detinet. Et ipse non venit et præcept. fuit vicecomiti quod sum. eum; et vicecomes modo mand. quod nihil habet. Ideo præcept. fuit vic. quod capiat eum." From this it appears that the Vicar did not appear and that when the sheriff went after him he found that he had nothing with which payment could be made and so the final order of the Court was to arrest him. More we do not know.

There seem to have been frequent exchanges of the living, as we learn from the Patent Rolls. Perhaps the beneficed clergy were not very comfortable in those days; between the King and the Pope they were sorely taxed, and moreover their houses were the hotels in which travellers expected to find entertainment. So we find now and then in the Patent Rolls a licence to exchange granted by the King, for the King interfered in such matters, and there were fees for the officers of his Courts. In the 40 years (1393-1430) the Vicarage of Cuckfield was exchanged seven times.

In 1388 *John Forester* sued a brother clerk named John Pomfret for a debt of 50 marks (£33 odd). The Pat. Roll, 12 Rich. II., 1, m. 31, Nov. 16, records that "John Forester, vicar of the church of Cokefeld, has lately impleaded in our Court before the Justices of the King's Bench John Pomfret clerk respecting a debt of 50 marks which he demands." Then in September, 1393, the Patent Roll of 17 Rich. II., 1, m. 27, No. 339, has the following: "The King to the venerable father in Christ W[illiam Bottlesham] Bishop of Rochester, greeting: Whereas John Forester, Vicar of Cokefeld, & John Stoke parson of the church of Swannescomb intend canonically to exchange their benefices, We present the aforesaid John Forester to the Church of Swannescomb, which is now in our gift by reason of the minority of Roger, son & heir of Edmund Earl of March deceased, & beg you to admit the said John Forester to the said

Church, and institute him as parson thereof. At Westminster 29 Sept. By Writ under the Privy Seal." This Roger was the son of Edmund, Earl of March, and Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and was declared by Parliament in 1385 to be heir to the Crown.

In 1400 *John Storeton* exchanges with *Richard Peere*, whose name occurs in one of the Magdalen College Deeds (Macray's Muniments of Magd. Coll., Ox., Brackley A., 91). In 1402 Peere with *Thomas Seward* (Bp. R. Rede's Register). In 1406 *William Malpas* was presented by Henry IV. (Pat. Roll, 8 Henry V., 1, m. 28, "Will^s Malpas capellanus habet literas regias pro presentatione ad vicariam ecclie de Cokefeld vacantem, &c."); he too exchanged in 1410 with *Will. Tabbard*, Rector of West Wickham (Denne's Regist., Roff., Add. MS., 11819), and became Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral in 1414. In 1412 "*John Port*" exchanged with *Robert Browe*, or *Brown*, warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas, Birmingham (Hayley's MS.). During the vacancy of the See in Nov., 1415, the Dean and Chapter presented *John Schyreborne* on Brown's resignation, and he was admitted by Archbishop Chichele in London (Lambeth Registers, Chichele, 2, f. 199), but exchanged the next year with *John*, son of *Robert de Spurston*, the Vicar of Great Tey, the patrons being Canon William Petteworth (*locum tenens* of Richard Talbot, the Dean), and the Chapter of Chichester (Chichele f. 203b). In an action brought by Thomas Glade, citizen and goldsmith of London, before Richard Norton and the other judges of the King's Bench against Robert Browe for payment of a debt of 40 marks, he is described as late Vicar of Cookfield (Pat. Roll, 9 Henry V., 1, m. 21, at West., xxii. Jun.). The See being still vacant, Archbishop Chichele in August, 1417, admitted *Richard Lynde*, presbyter, to the Vicarage of Cuckfield on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter (Lamb. Reg., Chichele, 1, f. 88). In Dec., 1430, the same Archbishop admitted "*dominus Thomas Symond capellanus*" to the perpetual Vicarage of Cuckfeld, vacant by the resignation of *Thomas Wotton* "in causâ permutationis" (Lamb. Reg., Chichele, 2, f. 245b). Symond had been

Vicar of Brighton. Another Vicar's name, *John Fitz-roberd*, occurs in the De Banco Roll (Trin., 10 Hen. V., m. 76), as his executors had to sue the executors of the will of one Robert Glade for money they alleged was unjustly kept back. In Nov., 1458, the presentation of *John Tewkesbury* (rector of St. Margaret Pattens from 1446 to 1450 and then of Puttenham, Herts), was "ratified" by Henry VI. (Pat. Roll, 37 Hen. VI., 1, m. 17). The name of *John Bullok* appears as a witness to a grant of lands in 1472, and Bishop Storey's Register (A) records his citation to the Visitation of 1478. In this year the Bishop went from Rusper to Cuckfield on July 7, "the feast of the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr," and the next day visited the church at Cuckfield and went on to East Grinstead. The Sussex roads could not have been so very bad in his days.

Enough has been said in the Paper on the Burrell Family respecting its two Vicars, *Gerard* and *Ninian Burrell*, uncle and nephew, in all probability. The latter lived on into "a crisis" in the history of the Church. He saw Convocation willingly reject the supremacy of the Pope and unwillingly accept the supremacy of the King. He saw the sudden fall of Wolsey and the gradual rise of Thomas Cromwell in his place. His patron, Bishop Sherborne, an octogenarian, unable to cope with the repeated interferences of his "singular goode lorde Cromwell," resigned the See in June, 1536, and died the following August. Probably the Vicar of Cuckfield died about the same time; the last mention of his name is in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" in 1535, and his successor, *John Savage*, was acting as Trustee of the School in the 29th Henry VIII., 1537-8. The new Vicar must at once have entered on a new order of things. The Priory of Lewes, which had for four and a half centuries received the great tithes as Rector of Cuckfield, disappeared. On Feb. 16th, 1538, Henry VIII. gave it and all its possessions to "Sir Thomas Crumwell Lord Crumwell in consideration of good, true, & faithful service." Copies of this Grant, the original of which is in the Record Office, were made by Rev. W. Hayley (MS. 6351, f. 9),

and by Sir W. Burrell (5702, f. 164), and extracts by Dugdale (Mon., Ed. 1825, Vol. V., p. 5). The statement of the lands of the Priory has not been printed in our "Collections," and is interesting as showing the proportion of cultivated and barren land on a large Sussex estate in the first half of the sixteenth century. It mentions 1,000 messuages, 600 cottages, 1,500 gardens, 20 dovecots, 10 watermills, 8 windmills, 4,000 acres of arable land, 2,000 of meadow, 5,000 of pasture, 1,500 of wood, 2,000 of marsh, 3,000 of broom (*Jamprorum*, from Jan, the Breton name for broom, *genista*, Du Cange) and gorse (*bruerum*, *bruyere*), 500 of alders (probably grown for charcoal), 500 of butchers-broom (*rustariæ*), 2,000 of land covered with water—in all 20,500 acres in 86 parishes and hamlets, which are enumerated, also 16 manors and 19 vicarages, of which "Cookfield" is one. Of all this Cromwell was to pay as a tenth £77. 14s. 5¼d. yearly to the King. The Priory buildings, the finest in all Sussex, were at once pulled down, not by any Sussex men, but by callous creatures brought down from London for the purpose—all save the Prior's house, which was preserved to make a residence for Cromwell's son Gregory. On going there for his honeymoon the young man writes: "It doth much please me and my wife, & is unto her so commodious that she thinketh herself to be here right well settled." But not for long; in June, 1540, Cromwell was sent to the Tower, and in a month's time the fate which had through his means been that of many innocent victims at last overtook him, and the estates and rectories of the Priory were given to Anne of Cleves, as a consolation, or reward, for quietly resigning her husband.

Vicar Savage had no difficulty about his manor, as the first entry of the Courts held during his incumbency is: "Curia 1^{ma} Johis Savage, S. Theol. Baccal. 6^o Maii A^o. 30, Hen. 8" (1538). There were Manor Courts every year for the rest of Henry's reign. He had, however, some difficulty over the payment of the six marks assigned to the Vicar in St. Richard's deed. There is a Decree of the Court of Surveyors, 34 Henry VIII. (Misc. Books, Augmentation Office), 1542, in these words: "John

Savage, Clerk, Vicar of Cokefeld, alleges that he and his predecessors have always received an annuity of £4 from the rectory of this church formerly appropriated to the late monastery of Lewes. The Vicar was seised of the said annuity by the hands of Robert Peterson, Prior, & by the late Earl of Essex [Crumwell] but that after his attainder the rectory was granted to the Lady Anne of Cleves without reservation of the annuity—Obtained with £10 arrears." In the Subsidy Roll of 34 and 35 Henry VIII. (1543) is the entry:

"A stokke of goods belonging to the Broderhed of Cokefeld being in divers mennes' hands as foloweth,
iij^s iij^d In thands of John Savage, clerk. v^{ll}."

"John Savauge Vicar of Cokefeld" is a witness to the will of his parishioner, John Beckeley, in 1544, and also to that of John Becke, dated Oct., 1547, five months before King Henry's death. At the Visitation of Bishop Daye, who had been released from prison the year before, held at "Hendfield" on 28th Sept., 1554 (soon after Queen Mary's marriage), there were cited:

"Cowkfeld—M^r John Savage Vic. ibm.

D^{ns} Johnes Ferres,

D^{ns} Rogerus Barrow cur. ibm. comp.

Thomas Lynfield, als Symonds, Jo. Blake" [churchwardens]. Also "Hurstepoint. M^r Johes Savage, Rec ibm.

D^{ns} Jo. Laurentius plumpton cur."

The next Visitation was that of the Archbishop. It was held in Cranmer's name (although he was then confined at Oxford), 28 Jan., 1555, at the Church of St. Maria de Westout, Lewes. The entry in the register is:

"Cuckfelde. In possessione Dnæ Annæ de Cleva
Syr Johes Savage, Vicar ibm. comp^t et exh^t¹
Dns Rogerus, curatus ibm. non comp^t quia infirm
Johes Roberts, Thomas Symonds, Johes Starye."

At the Visitation of Bishop George [Daye] at Lewes, 1 June, 1556, the entry is:

"Cuckfelde. Ecclia est in possessione Dnæ Annæ de Cleva.

M^r. Jo. Savage, vicarius ibm. Dns Rogerus Barrow.

Dns Johannes Clifforde, ludimagister" (master of the Grammar School) "Thomas Byrkenshaw, Edward Hussey, Will Lynfylde, Will. Dombrell, Thomas Simonds, Jo. Anstey."

¹ "Comparuit et exhibituit," i.e., appeared and showed his Letters of Orders, &c.

Vicar Savage held manor courts in the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 7th of Edward VI. Then we find "Curia ten. in vigiliis Pascu. anno Phil & Marie 2^o & 3^o," and, lastly, "A^o Eliz. 1 & 2." So that he must have been Vicar from 1537 to 1559, and went through a series of crises. He could not have been married, or he would have been turned out on the accession of Queen Mary, when about one-sixth of the English clergy were deprived of their benefices—nearly all on account of their having wives. When the reformed English Prayer Book was enjoined in 1559 only 300 clergy refused to accept it. John Savage and Cuckfield were not peculiar. The same changes were made in every parish, and the clergy and people took them quietly and said little about them.

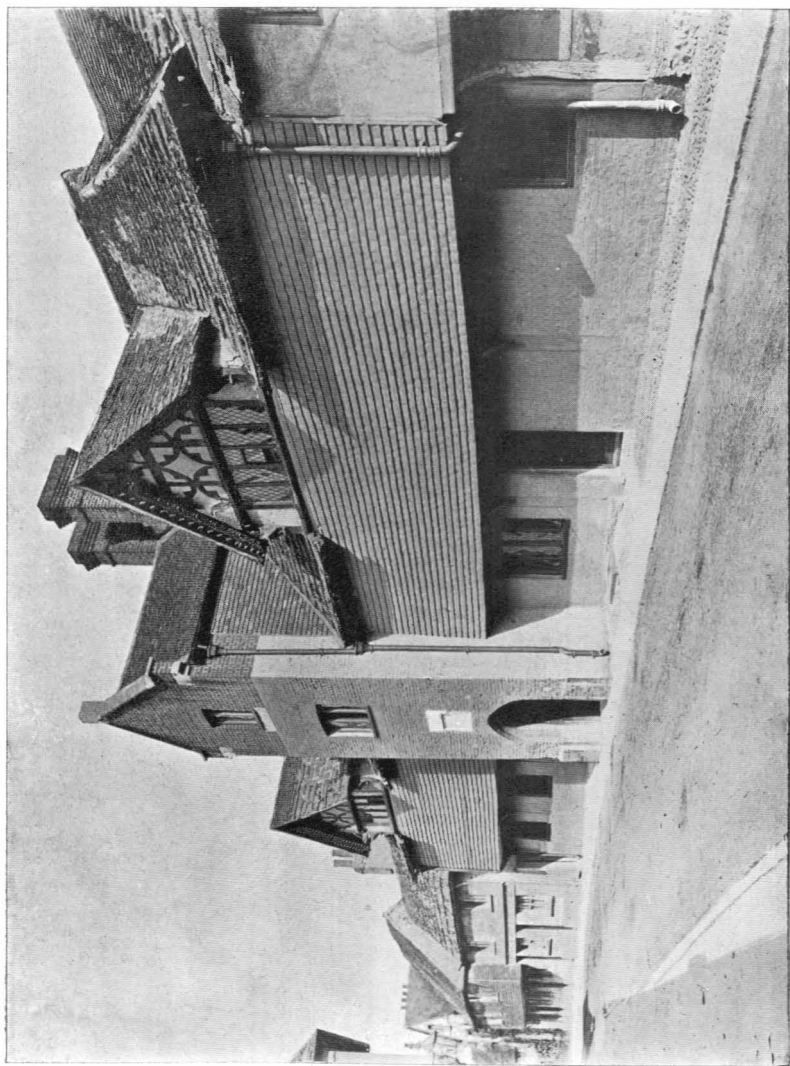
One curious memorial of the last of our Pre-Reformation Vicars remains in "The Vicar's Book." It is a declaration made by his nephew in August, 1616:

"I, William Savadge, Vicar of Rottingdene, do testify that in my youth I was brought up with an uncle of mine, one Joh. Savadge, Vicar of Cokefield, & he kept certain oxen & sett unto Munkton Court barne, & one other barne standing on the East side of the Vicarage House, Tithe corne as I suppose. I was then but a boy. That same Munkton Court barne did stand in a close at the back side of a row of houses & shoppes that leadeth to the church there, & he was covered with Horsham stones, & it was told me by my friends that my uncle did enjoy certain portions by a lease from the Abbey of Lewes which I heard more of after I came from the University of Cambridge than I did know before I went thither. I remember my uncle kept that time a court, & had certain copyholders under him. M^r Nin. Ward did keep it for my uncle as I do remember.

by mee Willi. Savadge

Postscript. That which I heard after I came from Cambridge was that my uncle would have given unto me some of those portions if he had not been prevented in it."

I must acknowledge my obligation to the Rev. G. Hennessy for some of the references in this Paper; he has with wonderful industry made out lists of the names of the Incumbents of Sussex Parishes since the thirteenth century.



STEYNING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WM. HOLLAND, ALDERMAN OF CHICHESTER,
AND THE STEYNING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY WILLIAM POWELL BREACH.

THE Founder of the Steyning Grammar School and a liberal benefactor not only to the town of Steyning, but also to many other places in West Sussex, Wm. Holland deserves—if not enrolment amongst the Worthies of Sussex—some fuller recognition than he has hitherto received, and to which his many good deeds have fairly entitled him.

Born in Steyning, the third son of Thomas Holland, he was left at the death of his father in 1558 but a very moderate fortune, as will be seen from the following abstract of Thomas Holland's will :

1558. Aug. 18. (Consistory of Chichester, Book IX., fol. 114).

“Thomas Hollande of Steynynge Co: Sussex. To be buried in the Church of Steynynge. I give unto Johan my wif Twentie pounds she to have as long as she is a widdowe unto me my house that I purchased of William a Woodd. I give unto Rycharde my Sonne Tenne pounds unto William my Sonne, Tenne pounds unto Thomas my Sonne Tenne pounds unto John my Sonne the younger Tenne pounds unto James my Sonne Tenne pounds and my shopp that John Red hath been accustomed to Stand in Unto Annis my daughter wif unto Ric. Parson iiiij^{li}. To Merstlye Nowl my servant xx^s. The rest to my Eldest son John—Sole Executor—he to bring up John my Sonne the younger and James my Sonne. Richard Hollande of Shepley my brother and John Gravesend of Steynynge to be overseers.

“Witnesses: John Gravesend, John Johnson, Richard Boode.

“Proved at Chichester 29 Dec^r 1558.”

It will be observed that Thomas Holland had two sons living named John.

At the death of his father, William Holland—then a young man—was thrown upon his own resources; he engaged in trade at Chichester,¹ amassing—in the

¹ In what trade I have been unable to ascertain. It will be noticed that there were three generations of Hollands mercers.

prosperous times of the reign of Elizabeth, one of England's greatest sovereigns—very considerable wealth, for in 1588 he contributed the comparatively large sum of £100 to the Spanish Armada Loan. He was thrice Mayor of the City of Chichester—in 1580, 1588 and 1597 (“Dallaway's Hist. of Sussex”). At his death he left upwards of £1,500 in legacies alone, a large sum in those days and equal to some eight or ten times the amount at the present time.

From the accompanying genealogical chart it will be seen that he married into the well-known Sussex family of Michell,² of Stammerham and elsewhere. He was the friend of John Cawley, of Chichester, and godfather to William Cawley, the regicide, founder of “Cawley's Alms Houses” at Chichester, and he matched his grand-nephew in marriage with the daughter of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst.

Sir Richard Lewknor,³ Knight, was “his friend,” and presumably that able lawyer advised him in the settlement of his will and of his charitable trusts, which, so far as Steyning is concerned, have come down unimpaired to the present day. That he was of somewhat advanced ideas and that he was charitable and careful for the wants of those around him during his life is shown, I conceive, by the tenor of his will and by its provisions for the continuance of his good works after his death.

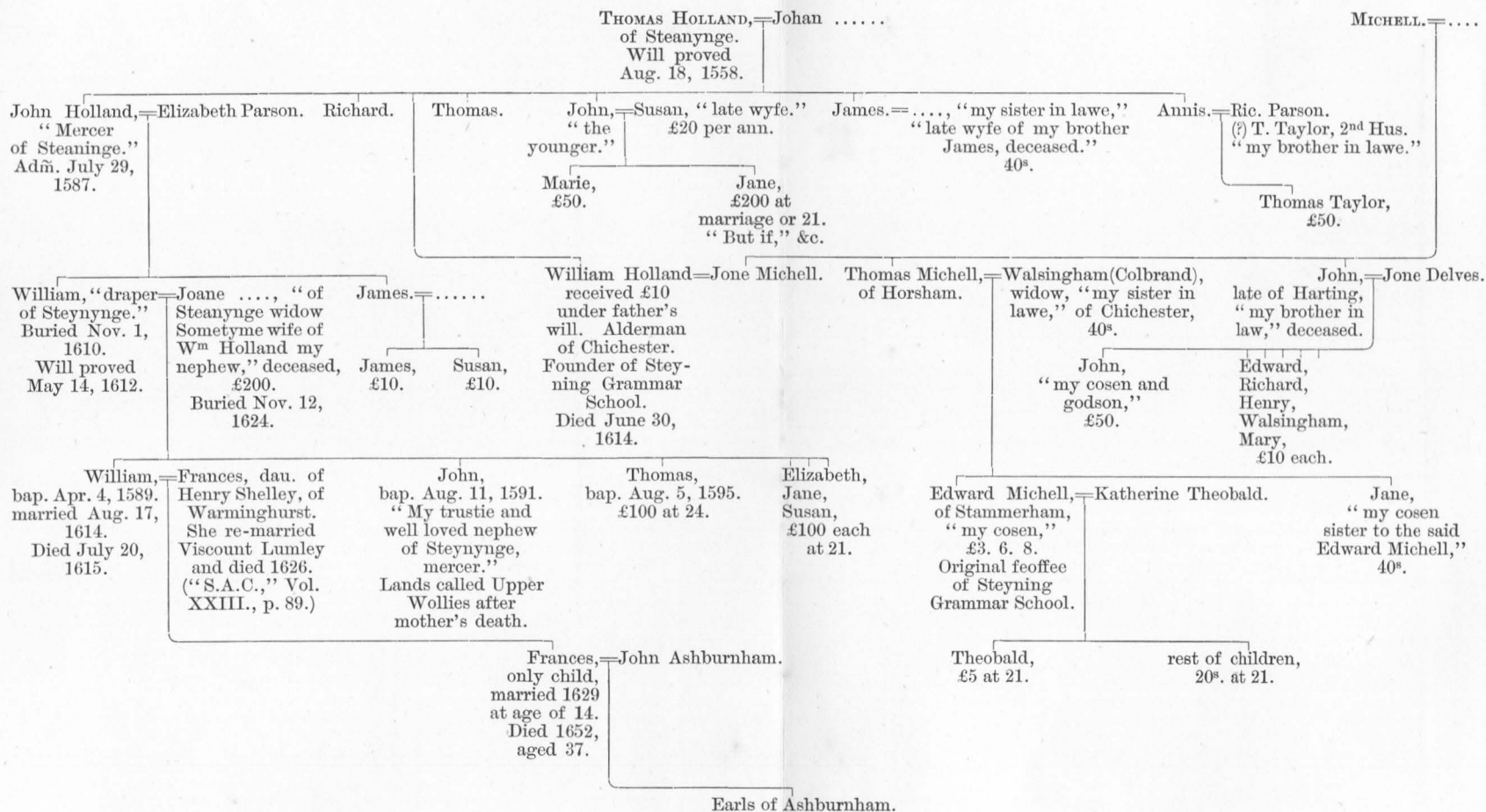
His will (see Appendix A.), which, with its quaintly worded bequests, will be found of considerable local and also, I think, of some general and literary interest, was executed June 20, 1614, and breathes kindly feelings towards many of those mentioned in it; only a few days later his long and honourable life was brought to its close, for in the register of the parish of the Sub-Deanery at Chichester is the following entry:

“Mr. W^m. Holland was buried 12 July 1614.”

² “S.A.C.,” Vol. XII., p. 110, note 2.

³ Sir Richard Lewknor, Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Justice of Chester, M.P. and Recorder of Chichester (“Berry's Sussex Gen.,” p. 130).

CHART SHOWING WILLIAM HOLLAND'S KINSMEN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF HIS WEALTH AMONGST THEM.



No tomb now marks his resting place. His duty done on earth he passed, we may hope, in "unspeakable peace" to his eternal rest.

Some of the manors named in the Inquisitio post mortem will be found described in Elwes and Robinson's "Mansions of Western Sussex." "Dunstalls" is still the name of land in the Steyning Laines. The well-known hostelry, the "Whitehorse," still flourishes in Steyning.

12 Jas. I. Pt. 1. "Inquisition taken at Stopham in the County of Sussex 20
No. 74. Sept^r 12 Jas I. before Henry Lovelace Escheater after the
A.D. 1614. death of William Holland gentleman by the oath &c. who say that the said William Holland was seized of one capital messuage one Water mill and certain lands meadows pastures and hereditaments in Rudgwick called Theale alias Myll farm Copppe Crofte alias Cobbes Crofte and Marles and of and in divers lands meadows &c in Rudgwick called Southhale and Barneffolde and of and in a parcel of lande called Cosens and one messuage and five acres lying by the highway leading from Rudgwick Church to Wanford Bridge and of another messuage called the Shopp lying by the Churchyard and of one barn and fifty five acres of land in Awfold (Alfold) in the Counties of Surrey and Sussex called Southland and of certain lands containing 16 acres in Kerford (Kirdford) called Rumfold And of one barn and five closes of land containing 20 acres called Blundells and first crop of a certain meadow lying in a common field in East Wybring called Charle Meade And one messuage and garden in the parish of S^t Andrew in the City of Chichester now in the occupation of John Cawlye Mayor in his demesne as of fee to him and his heirs for ever and so being seized in his life time in consideration of a marriage between William Holland Junior his Kinsman and one Frances Shelley one of the daughters of Henry Shelley of Warminghurst conveyed the said capital messuage and all the premises to the said William Holland Junior for his term of life and after his decease remainder to the said Frances for her jointure and after her decease remainder to their heirs male lawfully begotten and for default of issue to the right heirs of William Holland named in writ and the said William Holland was seized of divers parcels of marsh and timbered lands containing forty five acres of marsh and six acres of timbered land in Sydlesham called Great Marsh Howe Marsh Chalder Marsh and Chalders Copps parcels of the Manor of Sydlesham and of a messuage and about 8 acres of land in Northmundham and Southmundham called Weeke house Grove croft and Weekhouse land and of a messuage and garden in the parish of S^t Andrew aforesaid in the occupation of Rob^t Winsor and of the Manor of Testers with appurtenances and of a messuage in the borough of Stenyng called the Whithorse and other lands in Stenyng late Dunstalls and of a croft called Pages Croft alias Crockers Croft in Donyngton and of three messuages and gardens and a croft in the parish of S^t Martin in

Chichester in the several occupations of Thomas Byrd Henry Clarke Philip Veseye and Richard Butterfield and of a messuage with buildings and gardens in the North Palant of the City aforesaid and of two messuages with buildings &c on the Western side of the North Palant abovesaid and of a messuage in the said City in the occupation of John Hobson and of a shop there in the occupation of John Eseton and of two messuages two gardens and an orchard and two acres of land in West Aslyns and of two messuages and two gardens in Petersfield in C^o Southampton and one messuage and garden in Portsmouth and the Said William died thereof seized And the said capital messuage called Theale alia Myll Farm &c &c are held and were held of John Shelley, Knt, and baronet as of his Manor of Hope by fealty and a rent of 13^s 4^d and worth per. annum v^{li} and the lands called Southhale and Barneffolde were held of the lord of the Manor of Wepham by fealty and a rent of xii^s and worth per. ann. v^{li} and the parcels called Cosens of Edward Goringe Esq as of his Manor of Howycke by fealty and a rent of xviii^d and worth vi^s per ann. and aforesaid messuage and five acres and the messuage called the Shopp in Rudgwycke of the lord of the Manor of the Rectory of Rudgwycke by fealty and by what other services they know not and worth vi^s per ann. and said Barn and lands called Southland of John Kinge as of his Manor of Jenetts by fealty &c and worth xx^s per. ann. and the barn and close called Blundells with first crop of Samuel Bishop of Chichester as of his Manor of Cackham by fealty and a rent of 3^s 4^d and worth 6^s 8^d and the messuage and garden in occupation of John Cawley and the messuage in occupation of Rob^t Winsor of the Dean of the Chapter of Holy Trinity Chichester as of his Manor of Cannon Gate by fealty and a rent of 2^s 6^d and worth xii^d and parcels of marsh and woodland in Sydlesham of the King in Chief by the service of a hundredth part of a Knight's fee and worth vi^{li} and messuage and 8 acres called Weekehouse Grove crofte &c and the fields in Northmundham of Anthony Viscount Montagu as of his Manor of Lynch by fealty and a rent of 20^s and worth 6^s and messuage &c in West Ashelyng of Elizabeth Lady Barkley widow as of her Manor of Bosham by fealty and by a rent not known and worth xx^s and the Manor of Testors of the lord of the Manor of Broadwater rent not known and worth xl^s and messuage in the borough of Steynynge called the Whithorse and lands late Dunstalls of the lords of the Manor of the Borough of Steynynge and worth per ann. 5^s and the croft called Pages &c of the lord of the Manor of Donyngton and worth vi^d and of whom the remaining premises abovesaid were held jurors know nothing and worth iii^{li} and the said William Holland died the 30 June last past and the said William Holland junior is his kinsman and next heir to wit son and heir of William Holland late of Steyning deceased son and heir of John Holland deceased elder brother of aforesaid William Holland named in writ and aforesaid William Holland is of age twenty years and more to wit Twenty-four years. In witness &c &c.”⁴

⁴ It is difficult to understand some of these valuations; they have, however, been carefully copied from the original.

William Holland left no children. The residuary legatee and inheritor of the bulk of his fortune was, as is shown by his will and the Inquisition, his great-nephew, Wm. Holland, eldest son of Wm. Holland, mercer, of Steyning; he married, Aug. 17, 1614, Frances, daughter of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst, and lived not a year to enjoy the use of his property, leaving an only child, a daughter—Frances.

The untimely death of William Holland, the younger, caused trouble, for we find the following on record: P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, 1615, fo. 21. "1615 July 31. Administration of the goods of William Hollande late of West Burton co: Sussex intestate deceased was granted to Frances Hollande the relict of the said Deceased." And Register Cope, folio 69, "In the matter of the Will of W^m Holland Senior late while he lived Citizen and Alderman of the City of Chichester which came before us at the relation of Frances Hollande relict and administratrix of W^m Holland Junior late of Bury, Co: Sussex, also deceased (whilst he lived Executor of the last Will of the said W^m Holland Senior deceased) on the one part and James Holland, Elizabeth Holland, John Holland, Mary Holland, George Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Jane Holland, Susan Holland and Margaret Holland otherwise Bartlet next of kin of the said W^m Holland sen^r the Testator on the other part." A Definitive Sentence was pronounced "by John Bennett LL.D. and Knight Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted on Wednesday 26 June 1616 within the Cathedral Church of S^t Paul London as by Acts of Court doth appear." The depositions with regard to the dispute cannot be found; it would seem, however, that it was not so much the will itself which was disputed, but rather that the widow of the executor should be allowed the remainder of personal estate of the Alderman left unadministered by the Exors.

The widow re-married Viscount Lumley and died in 1626. Frances Holland was therefore left an orphan of tender years. In 1629 John Ashburnham (Groom of the Chamber to Charles I.) wooed and won the fair young

heiress.⁵ She proved a good and dutiful wife and devoted mother, and bore him eight children. The husband proceeded without delay to put his wife's affairs in order.

"10 Dec 1629. Which day there issued a commission to John Ashburnham Esquire and Frances Ashburnham als Holland his wife daughter natural and lawful of W^m Holland late of West Burton Co. Sussex deceased to administer the goods &c of the said deceased Frances Holland the relict and late administratrix being now also deceased without having fully administered" (P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, 1629, fo. 134^b).

And

"19 Jan 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ issued a commission to Frances Ashburnham als Holland the nearest of kin of John Holland⁶ sometime of Steaninge deãd to administer the goods &c of the said deãd that Elizabeth Holland his relict and administratrix left unadministered" (*Ibid.* 1631, 33, fo. 76).

Methinks the friend of John Cawley and the godfather of the regicide little imagined that his wealth would save from ruin the Cavalier Ashburnham, staunch adherent to the Royal cause.⁷ How that Frances Holland "sould her whole estate" to rescue the Ashburnham ancestral acres from alienation, and how "she lived in great reputation for pyety and discretion," is it not graven on her tomb in Ashburnham Church?⁸

Not the least worthy of the progenitors of that most ancient and noble family—Ashburnham of Ashburnham—is the granddaughter of the Mercer of Steyning.

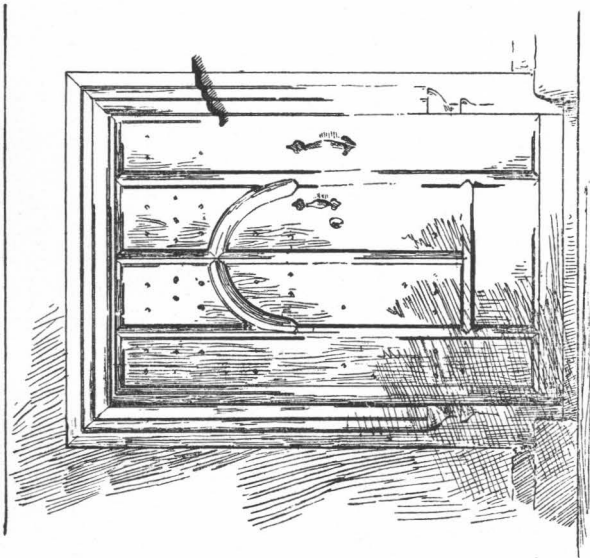
The ancient Hall of the Brotherhood of Steyning, purchased by William Holland for the Free School, which he founded, is a timber fifteenth century building and, although for the necessary privacy the front has been weather tiled and the lattice windows of the projecting first floor removed, remains much in its original condition. The carved timber gables and their windows are still seen in their pristine beauty. The Jacobean porch, showing traces of the brick label over the entrance door, was apparently added at the time of

⁵ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVI., p. 164.

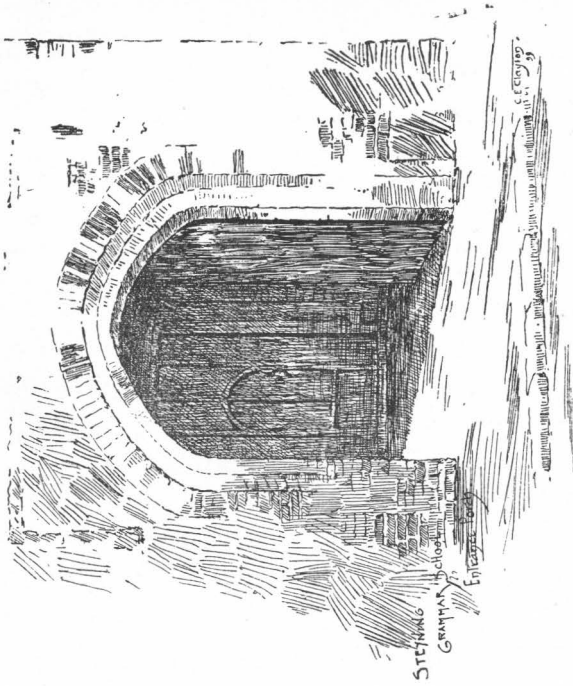
⁶ Her great grandfather.

⁷ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIII., p. 56.

⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., *Report*, p. xix.



ENTRANCE DOOR



SICHING
GRANTHAM SCHOOL
Entrance Lobby

the foundation of the School. The interior woodwork of the upper floor is of excellent and interesting construction and the stout oak beams and king post are to-day as sound as ever. In the sketch very kindly made by our Member—Mr. Clayton—some of the readers of these pages may perchance recognise these old beams from which in bygone days they have, when wrestling with Greek or Latin verse, with upcast eyes, more or less successfully sought inspiration.

The School had been carried on at the expense of Wm. Holland previous to his endowment of it, for in the Steyning Registers appears the following entry :

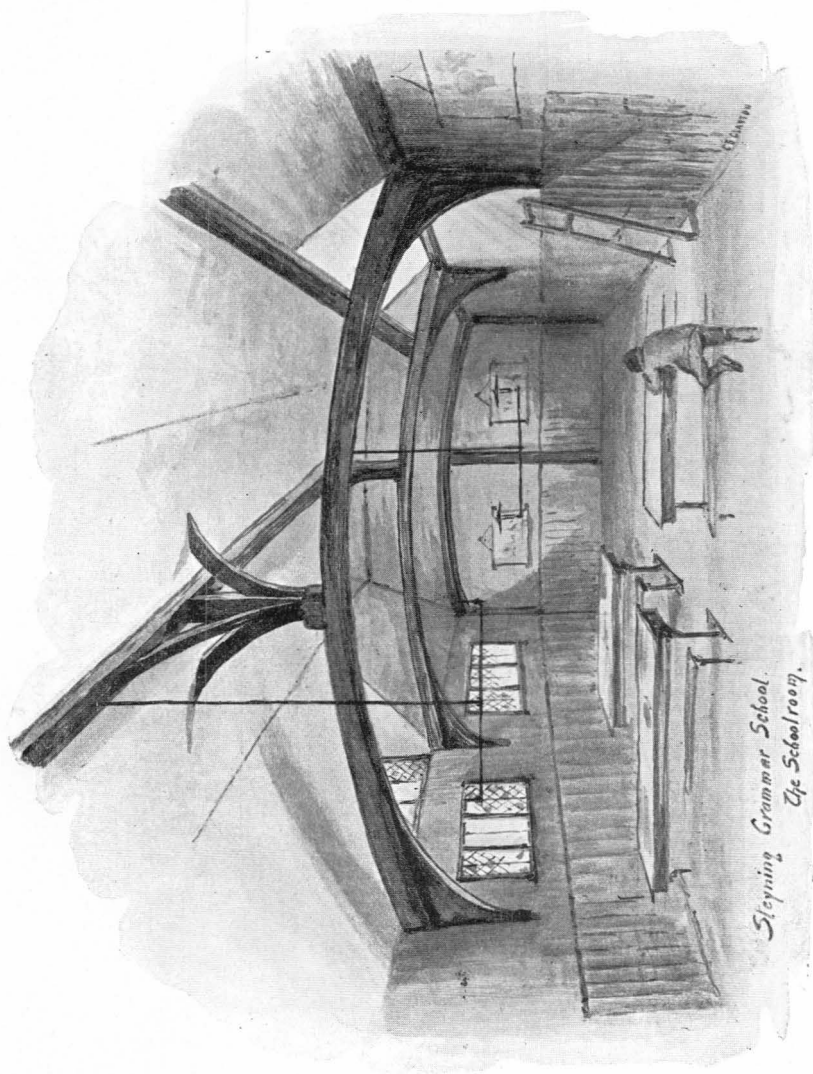
“Mr John Jeffry, Clarke, the firste School maister of the free Schoole in Stening and Dorothy Carter were married Feb 12. $\frac{1661}{14}$.”

The property with which the School was endowed was purchased by Wm. Holland from Sir Edward Bellingham. The deed is of interest as showing the value of property at the period (see Appendix B.).

The deed of feoffment is dated June 16, 1614, but fourteen days before the death of the Founder—by power of attorney of even date, “to my trustie and well loved nephew John Holland of Stening Mercer”—delivery of the endowment property was made to the Feoffees (see Appendix C.).

The School property was increased by the addition of about nine acres of land at Washington. It has never been quite settled who this second benefactor was. The deeds relating to the property are as follows :

- ^{1638.}
April 27. Henry Pannett of Slindon Taylor conveys to Robert Edsawe of Chankton in the parish of Washington gent. lands in Washington of about eight acres let to Michael Tilly at a yearly rent of £3—Consideration “Three score pounds”
- ^{1662.}
Aug. 16. Robert Edsawe the younger of Chankton gent conveys to Robert Leeves of Washington Clerke lands in Washington —Consideration “Three score and fifteen pounds”
- ^{1712.}
July 17. Robert Leeves of Steyning in the County of Sussex Esquire conveys to Bernard Chatfield of Steyning Gent. land at Washington —Consideration five shillings and one peppercorn on the feast day of S^t Michael the Archangel



Stepney Grammar School.
The Schoolroom.

The list of the Feoffees locates the residences of many of our well-known Sussex families. It will be observed that by the earlier deeds the various classes of society were carefully represented and the rank of each Feoffee strictly defined, but by the beginning of the nineteenth century the middle class representation had been eliminated and the management of the School had fallen entirely into patrician hands. Under the new scheme of 1880 the Governors are now elected and co-opted.

Earlier Feoffees of Steyning School.

1614. Sir Thomas Caryll, of Bentons, Knight.
 Thomas Shelley, of Warminghurst, Esquire.
 Edward Michell, of Stammerham, Esquire.
 Thomas Whatman, of Hurstperpound, Esquire.
 Jonas Mitchell, Clerk, Vicar of Stening.
 Henry Peckham, of Westhampnet, Gent.
 John Nye, of Horsham, Gent.
 James Colley, of Stening, Gent.
 John Swift, of Stening, Yeoman.
 John Parson, of Stening, Yeoman.

Some further lists of seventeenth century Feoffees will be found in Appendix D.

A correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept., 1804, states: "The old house in Steyning formerly used as a Free School is now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, who enjoys the stipend and other emoluments as Master, but why the DUTY is NOT performed I am not acquainted."

From the above it will be deduced that the School has passed through troublous times, which is confirmed by the entries in the Minute Book. Thanks, however, to the indefatigable exertions in the early part of the century of Mr. Saxe Bannister, supported by his father, Mr. John Bannister, and the late Mr. Hugh Ingram (whose family in more recent times contributed so munificently to the School Funds) all difficulties were eventually surmounted; a contumacious master, who neglected to teach, held possession of the School House and refused to admit the Trustees' servants, was at length removed, although the task occupied nearly twenty years. Now at the close of this nineteenth century it can be confidently asserted

that at no time in its history has the Steyning Grammar School been in a more prosperous condition or of greater usefulness than at present.

Dr. Pell, one of the ablest mathematicians of the seventeenth century, received his early education at the Steyning Free School.⁹ Sir Ashley Eden, many members of our county and middle class families, and past and present occupants of the Magisterial Bench have been pupils at this ancient institution.

To no one do the people of Steyning owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to their greatest benefactor—the Founder of their Grammar School—and may they never forget the name of *William Holland, Gentleman*.

My best thanks are due to the Rev. A. Pridgeon, Vicar of Steyning, for most kindly giving me free—and feeless—access to the Parish Registers.

APPENDIX A.

In H.M. Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London.

WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM HOLLAND OF CHICHESTER

Dated 20 June 1614 Proved 29 July 1614—P.C.C. 71, Lawe.

. . . “I William Hollande of the Cittie of Chichester in the Countie of Sussex gen^l knowing that Death is most certaine to all men and yet the tyme thereof most uncertaine I have thought good while God hath given me pfect memorie (w^{ch} I most hartelie Thanke his heavenlie ma^{tie} I Doe nowe inioye) To settle and dispose those worldly temporall blessinge w^{ch} God in great mercie hath bountefullie bestowed uppon me Soe that they beinge matters concerninge the world bee noe cause to wthdrawe me at any time from the due Contentplacōn of the Joyes of Heaven and Heavenlie thinge But that I may wth a quiet mynde and without feare repose and settle my self in the mercies and merrittē of Christ Jesus my only Savior and Redeemer and be reddie to imbrace Godē messenger whensoever my appointed houre and tyme shalbe wth patience (accordinge to Godē good pleasure) I Dayly expect” . . .

. . . To be buried wthin the Cathedrall Church of Chichester neere to the place where my late wife was buried against the Subdenerie”

To the Cathedrall Church of Chichester 40^s/

To M^r Wi^{thm} Cox Clarke 40^s a gowne cloath for his paines to preach at my buriall/

To the poore Inhabitantē of the parish of Steninge in the countie of Sussex 5^{li} to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore

⁹ Vide “Lower’s Worthies of Sussex,” p. 177.

of the same parish yearly for ever out the rente & profite of my house in Steninge beinge the Inne Called the Whithorse to be distributed everie half yeare in the Even of the feast of St Michaell Tharchangell and the Even of the feast of Thannuntiacon of the blessed Virgine Marie That is to say to fiftie poore psons everie half yeare Twelve pence apeece for ever

And the said Churchwardens & overseers shall enter the names of everie of the said fiftie persons in a booke made for that purpose and at everie yeares end shall make A iust and true accompte of the whole yeares receipts of ffive pounde unto the Vicar and Cheefest parishioners of the foresaid parish

To the poore of the parish of ffroxfeld in the countie of Southf 40^s to be distributed everie yeare at Lady Day & Michaelmas

To the poore of the parishes of North Mundham, Earnlie, West wigteringe & funtington in the countie of Sussex viz^t to North Mundham 40^s in two yeares and the others 20^s apeece

To the Maior & Cittezens of the Cittie of Chichester for and in token of my brotherlie love and kindnes w^{ch} I beare unto the same Cittie and to remaine to the use of the Corporacon of the same Cittie for ever One Bason and one Ewar of Silver and more for the pformance of the request of Jone my late wiffe deceased and in remembrance of her good will towarde them One Saltseller of Silver the said Bason Ewar and Saltsellar to be worth in the hole Twentie poundes and my mynde is that the Salt Sellar beinge the gifte of my wyfe shalbe worth 5^{li} And the Maior and Cittezins shall from tyme to tyme repaire and amend the same Bason Ewar and Saltseller

To the Maior and Cittezins of the foresaid Cittie one yearlie rent of five pounde payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day out of my house in St Martins wthin Chichester nowe in the tenure of John Hobson gloff and out of my other lands in litle London wthin the same citty to continew in their handes for ever as a Stocke to binde poore Children apprentice wth honest and sufficient Tradesmen wthin the Cittie of Chichester and the liberties thereof "whereby they may gett good trades for the better mainteñace in tyme to come for the avoydinge and suppressing of Idlenes wherewith the poore Youth of this Cittie are much inclined unto and w^{ch} my earnest Desire is to have reformed (yf God please)" And further the Maior & Citzizins shall everie yeare yeald unto my heire or Executor a iust and true accompte howe the money or Stocke hath been employed And the Maior & Citzizins shall keepe a true entrie in a booke the name of everie apprentice which shalbe puttforth and bound apprentice.

To the poore the said Cittie 5^{li} out of a teñt and garden in the Northe Pallant wthin the Cittie of Chichester by me Demised unto Demisse ffishe^r to be distributed to "six poore men or women of the same Cittie everie Saboth Daye to every of them one peece of boyled beefe worth Two pence wth one pott of pottage one loffe of Ranged bread worth two pence and hooped quart of Comān beere worth one pennye" to be continued every Saboth daye for ever as I have used to distribute the same unto the said six poore people in my life tyme But if uppon some necessarie occasion my said Almes cannot be so continued my heire or Executor in lewe of the said beeffe pottage

bread or beere shall geve unto every of the said six poore people upon every Saboth Day by Coorse Six pence

To my Cosen John Michell my godsonne the sonne of John Michell late of Hartinge my brother in lawe deceased the some of fiftie Poundes.

To Suzan Holland widowe the late wyfe of my brother John Holland the younger Deceased 20^{li} by the yeare during her life.

To Edwarde Michell, Richard Michell, Henrie Michell, Walsingame Michell, & Marie Michell the sonnes & daughters of my late brother in lawe John Michell deceased 10^{li} each.

To Marie Holland the daughter of my said brother John Holland the younger deceased 50^{li}

To Jane Holland one other of the daughters of my said late brother 200^{li} payable at marriage or age of 21. "But if the said Jane Holland will not be advised ordered and Ruled by the good advice and Councell of my Executor and Overseers or by the more pte of them But careleslie and unadvisedlie shall matche her selfe in marriage" then she shall loose the benifit of her legacie & I will her 100^{li} payable at 21 or marriage.

To my Cosen Margaret Kytson the wife of M^r Thomas Kytson 100^{li} & to the said M^r Thomas Kytson 3^l 6^s 8^d to make him a Ringe in remembraunce of me.

To James Holland & Susan Holland the sonne & daughter of James Hollande the sonne of John Holland thelder my late brother deceased 10^{li} each.

To Thomas Holland¹⁰ sonne of Thomas Hollande late of Combes co Sussex Clarke deceased 20^{li}.

To my Cosen Thomas Holland the sonne of my Cosen Withm Hollande late of Steninge deceased 100^{li} payable at 24 & towards his maintenance & preferm^t in good learninge 20^{li}

To Elizabeth Holland Jane Holland & Suzan Hollande the Daughters of my late Cozen Withm Holland late of Steninge decd 100^{li} apiece payable at their ages of 21 or marriage.

To my Cosen James Collie of Steninge 20^{li} & to Elizabeth Collie daughter of the said James 20^{li} payable at 21.

To Bridget Steninge & Elizabeth Steninge the Daughters of my Sister-in lawe Bridget Steninge late of Rudgweeke co Sussex Deceased 20^{li} apiece.

To Withm Saunder my godsonne the sonne of John Saunder late of Birdham Deceased 5^{li} at 21.

To Richard Jackman the sonne of Thomas Jackman late of Aufowld co Surrey 40^s & to Thomas Jackeman the brother of the said Richard 10^{li} at 21.

To my Sister Walsingham Michell of the Cittie of Chichester widow 40^s to make her a Ringe

To my Cosen Edward Michell of Stammerham co Sussex Esq^{re} & to my Cosen his nowe wife 40^s apeece to make them Ringes. To the said Edward Michell of Stammerham 10^{li} unto whome I doe repose a speciall

¹⁰ Steyning Parish Registers. "M^{ri} Thom^s Holland Rector de Combes et M^{ra} Alicia Conisby conjuncti Sunt in matrimonio 13 die Aug. 1590."

trust and confidence that in respect of the love he hath allwayes borne unto me and that I assure myself he will continewe unto Wi^{thm} Hollande his nephewe my Executor.

To my Cozen Jane Michell the sister of my said Cosen Edward Michell 40^s to make her a Ringe.

To Theobald Michell the eldest sonne of the said Edward Michell £5 at 21.

To everie one of the Residue of the children of the said Edward Mychell 20^s apeece at 21.

To my Cosen M^{rs} Phillip Androwes 40^s to make her a Ringe.

To Edward Blaxton sonne of the said Phillip 5^{li} at 18.

To everie other of the children of the said Phillipp now livinge 20^{li} apeece at 18.

To my Sister in Lawe the late wyfe of my brother James Holland deceased 4^s

To Wi^{thm} Andrues sonne of Wi^{thm} Andrues of Goringe deceased 5^{li} at 21.

To my Cosen Gawen Glasse & my cosen his nowe wyffe 40^s a peece to make either of them a Ringe, To Martha Glasse their Daughter 10^{li} at marriage or 21. To everie of the other children of my said Cosen Glasse nowe livinge 40^s at 20 or marriage.

To Thomas Taylor my Cosen the graunde child of my brother in lawe Thomas Taylor late of Arronndell deceased 50^{li}.

To Wi^{thm} Cawley¹¹ & Wi^{thm} Greene my godsonns 20^s apeece at 21.

To Wi^{thm} ffovell my godson 5^s/ To Wi^{thm} Booker my godsonne the sonne of Richard Boker deceased 10^{li} at 24.

To everie other of my Godchildren 5^s.

To Jane the wyffe of Richard Hale of Ichenor 5^{li}

To Peter Cox & Henrie Chittie of Chichester my late Servant 3^{li}. 6^s. 8^d apeece. To John Leche my Servant 20^{li} To Elizabeth Benet my Servant 10^{li} To Christopher Arnold my servant 10^{li}

To my Cosen Joane Hollande of Steninge widowe sometyme wife of Wi^{thm} Hollande of Steninge my Nephewe deceased 200^{li}

To my cosen Nathaniell Weston of London & to my cosen his nowe wife 20^s apeece to make them rings.

To the said Nathaniell 5^{li} in remembrance of his love & kinde paines he hath showed unto me & hath beene ever redie to take for me when ocaation offered & I doe hartelie Desire him to continewe his like kind love towarde his cosen Wi^{thm} Holland my Executor.

To everie of my cosens Westons children 20^s apeece at 18.

To my Cosen John Hollande the sonne of my late Nephewe Wi^{thm} Holland of Steninge deceased all that my Messuage or Tent with the landes to the same belonging neere the towne of Steninge w^{ch} I late purchased amonge other landes of S^r Edward Bellingham called the Upper Woollies to hold to him the said John Holland his heirs & assignes for ever after the Decease of my Cosen Joane Hollande his mother to whome I devise said premisses for her life/

Residue of my goods to my said Cosen Wi^{thm} Hollande whome I appoint sole Ex^{or}.

¹¹ The regicide, see "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV.

And my friende S^r Richard Lewknor knight, my Cosen Edward Michell of Stamerham Esquire, John Nye, John Cawley Robert Addams thelder gen^l Overseers and in token of my love & goodwill towards them I give to the said S^r Richard 5^{li} & to my other overseers 3^{li} 6^s 8^d apeece.

(Signed) William Holland. 20 June 1614.

Witnesses Rob: Addams Jo: Addams. John Leech. James Pilbeame
Proved 29 July 1614 by the oath of Wm Holland the Ex^{or}.

APPENDIX B.

Conveyance of the Manor of Testor &c, Land called the Upper Wolleys at Ashurst and The White Horse from Sir Edward Bellingham of Newtimber and his son and heir to William Holland Citizen and Alderman of Chichester. Jan 25. 1613.

Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos, Edwardus Bellingham de Newtymber in comitatu Sussexiensi, miles, et Thomas Bellingham, armiger, filius et haeres apparens ipsius Edwardi, pro et in consideratione summae septingentarum et sexaginta librarum legalis monetae Angliae, nobis per Willelmum Hollande, civem et aldermannum civitatis Cicestrensis, praemanibus bene et fideliter persolutae, unde fatemur nos plenarie esse solutos et satisfactos, eundemque Willelmum Hollande, haeredes et executores suos, inde esse exoneratos et acquietatos in perpetuum, per praesentes, dedimus, concessimus et, hac praesenti carta nostra, confirmavimus praefato Willelmo Hollande, totum illud manerium nostrum vocatum Testers, situatum, jacens et existens in parochia de Stenyngge in comitatu praedicto, una cum terris, tenementis, redditibus, servitiis regularibus, libertatibus, proficuis, commoditatibus ac omnibus et singulis aliis pertinentiis eidem manerio spectantibus et pertinentibus, vel habitis, dictis et reputatis ut pars vel parcella inde. Ac etiam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum horreum, cum terris eidem spectantibus, continens per aestimationem quinquaginta acras, una cum boscis et subboscis super inde crescentibus et renovantibus, vocatum the upper wolleys, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis, situatum, jacens et existens in parochia de Ashurst in dicto comitatu, modo in tenura sive occupatione Johannis Stempe, Ac etiam totum illud messuagium sive tenementum nostrum in Stenyngge praedicta, vocatum Le white horse, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis, modo in tenura sive occupatione Johannis Coulstock, Ac etiam totas illas terras et tenementa in Stenyngge praedicta quae nuper perquisitae fuerunt de Thoma Dunstall et Johanne Lydbyter, Quae omnia et singula praemissa praedicti Edwardus et Thomas nuper habuerunt et perquisiverunt, sibi et haeredibus suis, de Willelmo Farnefolde de Nashe in dicto comitatu, generoso, ut per cartam suam inter eos confectam, cujus data est tricesimo die Aprilis anno regni domini Jacobi nunc Regis Angliae, etc. nono, plenius liquet et apparet. Habenda et tenenda praedicta manerium, messuagia, terras, tenementa et alia praemissa, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis praefato Willelmo Hollande, haeredibus et assignatis suis, ad solum et proprium opus et usum ipsius Willelmi, haeredum et assignatorum suorum, in

perpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servitium inde prius debitum et de jure consuetum. Et nos, praedicti Edwardus Bellingham, miles, et Thomas Bellingham et haeredes nostri praedictam manerium, messuagia, terras, tenementa et cactera praemissa, cum suis pertinentiis, praefato Willelmo Hollande, haeredibus et assignatis suis, contra nos, dictos Edwardum et Thomam et haeredes nostros warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus, per praesentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti cartae nostrae sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum vicesimo quinto die Januarii anno regni domini nostri Jacobi, Dei gratia, Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regis, fidei defensoris, etc. undecimo, et Scotiae quadragesimo septimo annoque 1613.

[Signed]

Ed. Bellingham
Tho. Bellyngham

APPENDIX C.

DEED OF FEOFFMENT.

This Indenture, made 16th June, 1614, between William Holland, of the City of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, Gent., one of the Aldermen of the said City, of the one part, and Sir Thomas Carryll, of Bentons, Knt., Thomas Shelley, of Warminghurst, Edward Michell, of Stammersham, Thomas Whatman, of Hurst, P. Poun, Esqrs., Jonas Mitchell, Clerk, Vicar of Steyning, Henry Peckham, of Westhampnet, Gent., John Nye, of Horsham, in the said County, Gent., James Colley, of Steyning, Gent., and John Swift and John Parson, of Steyning, Yeomen, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said William Holland, for divers and sundry good considerations, him especially moving, and for and in consideration of 5s. of lawful money to him in hand paid by the said Sir T. Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, or one of them, whereof he acknowledges the receipt by these presents: and doth thereof, and of every part thereof, acquit and discharge them, the said Sir T. Carryll, Thomas Shelley, &c., their heirs, executors, and assigns, for ever by these presents. And to the intent and purpose that a free Grammar School should be kept, and for ever hereafter be maintained, in the town of Steyning aforesaid, where the said William Holland was born; and also a sufficient learned Schoolmaster should be elected, chosen, appointed, and maintained, for the advancement of learning and the instruction of youth in the town of Steyning aforesaid: Also for divers other causes, him the said William Holland thereunto moving, he, the said William Holland, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, and enfeoffed, and confirmed unto the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, their heirs and assigns for ever, All that message or tenement, with a garden thereunto adjoining, with the appurtenants, situate and being in Steyning aforesaid, called by the name of Brotherhood Hall, now used as a School House, with all ways, waters, passages, easements, and commodities thereunto belonging, as they are now used, had, received, and taken by John Jeffery, now Schoolmaster there, or his assigns; and all the demesnes of all that his Manor of Testor, with all the rights, members, and

appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, in the parish of Steyning aforesaid; and also all messuages, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, hereditaments, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rents and services whatsoever, with all and singular, their and every of their appointments whatsoever, being parcel or member of or belonging to the Manor of Testors, or usually demised, occupied, or enjoyed therewith, or had, reputed, or taken as part or parcel or member thereof; and also all and singular ways, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever to the said manor, or any part thereof belonging, (except and always reserved) unto the said William Holland, his heirs and assigns, the toft, or suit, or soil, where the Manor House, heretofore belonging to the said Manor, did sometime stand in Steyning aforesaid, and all services, free-rents, heriots, reliefs, court-barons, and perquisites of courts, to the said Manor belonging, or in anywise appertaining; which said Manor of Testors, with the appurtenants, the said William Holland lately purchased to him and his heirs, of Sir Edward Billingham, of Newtimber, in the said county of Sussex, Knt., and all charters, evidences, writings, and escripts whatsoever concerning the same; To have and to hold all and singular, the said messuages or tenements, and the demesnes of the said Manor, and all messuages, land, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises, with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) unto the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, and their heirs and assigns for ever; To the only proper use and behoof of them, the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, their heirs and assigns for ever, but nevertheless Upon trust and confidence, and to the intent and purpose that they, the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, their heirs and assigns, and the survivors and survivor of them, or the greater number of them, which shall be then living, shall, with the direction and consent of the said William Holland, during his natural life, and after his decease with the consent of the heirs of the said William Holland, nominate and appoint one sufficient learned man to be Schoolmaster, and keep School in the said messuage, called Brotherhood Hall aforesaid, in Steyning aforesaid, who shall inhabit and dwell in the said messuage, and shall not set or let the said messuage called Brotherhood Hall, nor any rooms thereunto belonging, nor any part or parcel thereof; and upon the trust and confidence that they, or the Survivor or Survivors of them, shall, with the profits of the said lands, or so much thereof as shall be needful, repair and maintain the said tenement called Brotherhood Hall, now intended to be a School House; and with the residue thereof pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Schoolmaster the yearly sum of £20, if the same shall amount to so much, or so much thereof, as the same shall amount unto during such time as he shall keep School and instruct Scholars in the said Tenement now intended to be ordained to be a School House, and so from time to time for ever hereafter, shall yearly pay the sum of £20¹² to such Schoolmaster as

¹² The Master of the Free School at Middleton in 1575 received £13. 6s. 8d. stipend (Townesley Nowell MSS. p. 243).

shall at any time hereafter to be by them, or the survivor or survivors of them, ordained and appointed Schoolmaster as aforesaid, to keep School and instruct Scholars in the said School, the same sum of monies to be paid every year (viz., at the Feast of, &c. &c.) by even and equal portions, that is at every of the said feasts the sum of £5 of lawful money of England, and the said Schoolmaster to continue to be Schoolmaster there, during such time as he shall perform the ordinances and orders set down in one writing, under the hand and seal of the said William Holland, bearing date the day of the date of these Presents, and ratified by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester; and if at any time the said Schoolmaster, or any after Schoolmaster to be appointed, shall be certified by six of the better sort of the inhabitants of the said town of Steyning, to the Bishop of the Diocese, for the time being, and shall be known and construed by the said Bishop of Chichester, for the time being, to be of lewd life, and wilfully neglecting the care of his place, or the performance of the ordinances aforesaid, that then the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, or the survivors and survivor of them, or the heirs and assigns of the survivor or survivors of them, or the major part of them, within one month after notice of such lewd life, or wilful default to any of them signified by the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Chichester for the time being, under his hand in writing, shall or may lawfully remove or displace such Schoolmaster, and elect another learned, honest, and fit man to be Schoolmaster there, under such and the like conditions, and under the like ordinance, and to have the like maintenance and allowance as aforesaid, and that then they shall forbear to pay the like yearly sum, and every part thereof to any such Schoolmaster which shall be so removed, and that then and from henceforth, after such new Schoolmaster shall be elected, they and every of them shall ratify and pay unto the said Schoolmaster so newly chosen, the sum of £20 yearly, the same to be paid quarterly in manner and form aforesaid: Provided always that if the heirs of the said William Holland shall at any time refuse to join with the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, their heirs and assigns in the election of such Schoolmaster, and shall not within three days after such refusal, consent to join with them in the said election, that then, upon such refusal, the Lord Bishop of Chichester aforesaid for the time being, shall or may give his consent in every such election, with the said Sir Thomas Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, their heirs and assigns, or the greater number of them, in lieu or place of the heir or heirs of the said William Holland; and such election or elections shall be good, although the heir or heirs of the said William Holland do not thereunto consent: And further, it is covenanted and agreed by and between the parties, and it is the special request of the said William Holland unto the said Sir T. Carryll, Thomas Shelley, and others, and his trust and confidence in them and every of them, their heirs and assigns, that if, and as often as there shall remain but three feoffees of the said Manor and Premises, or sooner if they shall so think fit, then the surviving feoffees shall make a new feoffment, or other good and effectual conveyance in the law, to the use of such survivors themselves, and of so many other persons of good fame and

ability within five miles of the said parish of Steyning in the county of Sussex, as shall make up the number of ten persons in all, which shall likewise for ever hold the Premises aforesaid, subject to the trust aforesaid. In Witness, &c.

WILLIAM HOLLAND.

Sealed and delivered in the pñce

Nath Weston.
Ockenden Cowper.
Will^m. Holland, mino^r.
John Holland.
John Leech.

Articles and Ordinances, indented, concerning the ordering, governing, and direction of the Schoolmaster and Scholars of the Free Grammar School, now appointed, erected, and ordained, in the Town and Parish of Steyning, in the County of Sussex, by William Holland, one of the Aldermen of the City of Chichester, by virtue of one pair of Indentures, had and made by and between the said William, of the one part, and Sir Thomas Carrill, Knight, Edward Michell, Esq., Henry Peckham, Gentleman, and others of the other part, bearing date the Day of the date hereof, and of the Stipend and Salary of the same Schoolmaster, and other things touching and concerning the same School, and the government, preservation, and disposition of the Rents and Revenues appointed for the sustentation of the same Schoolmaster, set down and agreed upon by the said William Holland, with the consent, allowance, and approbation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Samuel, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Sir Thomas Carrill, Knight, Thomas Shelley, Thomas Whatman, Edward Mitchell, Esqrs., Henry Peckham, John Nye, Jonas Mitchell, James Colley, John Swift, and John Parson.

1. First,—That the Schoolmaster of the said School, which shall be chosen from time to time, shall have no place of perpetuity, but according to his labour and diligence shall continue, and when he shall be found intollerable, negligent, or insufficient in learning, or to have committed any notorious crime, or to be of infamous life, upon evident proof thereof made before the Lord Bishop of Chichester, and upon reasonable warning given him, he shall depart, and another shall be chosen in his place.

2. Item,—That the Schoolmaster for the time being shall have and enjoy all the house, rooms, cellars and gardens, ways and easements of the same Messuage or Tenement, called Brotherhood Hall, in which he the said Schoolmaster shall keep School during so long time as he shall continue Schoolmaster there, in as large and ample manner as any that hath heretofore enjoyed the same, without paying any manner of rent for the same.

3. Item,—That the Schoolmaster shall yearly come to School in the Morning, from the 1st day of March until the 1st day of September, at or before Seven o'clock in the Morning, and continue there until Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, except upon some urgent cause; and from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of March, he shall come

to the School at Eight of the clock in the Morning, and continue there until Eleven of the clock in the Forenoon, and shall be there again at one of the clock in the Afternoon, and continue there until Five of the clock, except as aforesaid; and nevertheless concerning this and the next precedent Article, the Schoolmaster, after nine of the clock in the Forenoon, and after Three of the clock in the Afternoon, may withdraw himself out of the School for the space of one quarter of an hour, if so he shall think good.

4. Item,—That the Schoolmaster shall not be absent from the same School above Twenty-eight School-days in one whole year, except in case of necessity, as sickness and such like, which days he shall take or may have at any one time, or at several times, so that he doth provide in some good sort for the teaching of the Scholars of the said School in the time of his absence.

5. Item,—If the Schoolmaster shall be sick of any sickness curable, yet nevertheless he shall have his wages; and in such sickness, if he be not able to teach the Scholars of the said School, that then the said Schoolmaster shall procure at his charge some learned man to help and supply his place for that time.

6. Item,—If the Schoolmaster shall happen to be sick of sickness incurable, or fall into such age that he cannot teach, and hath been a man that long and laudably hath taught in the said School, that then the said Feoffees, upon notice given by them to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, shall make choice of another sufficient Schoolmaster, and take some good regard of the necessity of the former as charity shall require.

7. Item,—If there shall be such contagious sickness in the town, that then the Scholars may not safely be kept and taught together in the said School, yet nevertheless the said Schoolmaster being ready to teach, shall have his full wages.

8. Item,—That the Schoolmaster, or Chief Teacher, in teaching shall direct all the School and Scholars therein in such sort as by his good discretion he may encourage and further the said Scholars. And that the whole number of Scholars that shall be taught in the said School by the said Schoolmaster shall not be above 50, lest he be oppressed with multitude, and thereby not able to set forward and further his said charge to his credit and profit of his Scholars: Provided always that no Child or Youth, which shall be dwelling within the liberty of the said town, and shall be found meet and able, shall be refused to be admitted and received a Scholar in the said School.

9. Item,—That none shall be admitted Scholars in the said School before he shall be brought unto the said Schoolmaster, and upon his examination shall be found to read English distinctly; and being found able, he shall be admitted.

10. Item,—That every Scholar, if he be of the town or parish, at his first admittance, shall pay unto the Schoolmaster, One Shilling for his examination; and if he be a foreigner, Two Shillings. And the Schoolmaster shall keep a Register Book, wherein shall be entered the name of every Scholar admitted into the said School, and the year and day of his admittance to the end his continuing there may be

known, and so the better judgment given of his profiting ; which book the Schoolmaster shall bring forth and shew to the said Lord Bishop wheresoever it shall be required.

11. Item,—That every Scholar of the said School shall pay 8d. yearly ; (viz.) quarterly 1d., towards the provision of Brooms and Rods, to be used in the said School, and also 4d. at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel yearly, wherewith shall be bought clean Wax Candles, to keep light in the said School for the Schoolmaster and Scholars to study by, morning and evening in the winter time.

12. Item,—That the said Scholars shall come to the School from the 1st day of March until the 1st day of September, in the Morning at Six of the clock and continue until Eleven ; and in the Afternoon, at One of the clock and continue unto Five : and from September to March they shall come at Seven in the Morning and continue until Eleven ; and in the Afternoon, before One and continue until Five of the Clock.

13. Item,—Because God is the giver of wisdom, knowledge, and virtue, it is ordained and ordered that every School Day, all the said Scholars at the first assembling there in the Morning, the Schoolmaster being present, shall, kneeling on their knees, devoutly pray unto God in such form of prayer as by the Schoolmaster, for the time being, shall be prescribed ; and so likewise before they depart the School at Night.

14. Item,—For avoiding of divers enormities that come by absence of Scholars from School, it is ordained and ordered that if any of the Scholars of the School shall be absent, except in case of necessity, as sickness, or such like urgent cause, he or they shall be by the Schoolmaster licensed above four whole days in any one quarter of the year, that then such Scholar shall lose the benefit of his former admittance, and shall not be admitted thither again without payment of as much upon every such absence as he paid at the first ; and if any Scholar shall offend above twice, having warning by the Schoolmaster, he shall not be admitted again.

15. Item,—That the Schoolmaster shall not give leave to the said Scholars to play above once in every week, and that upon Tuesday or Thursday, except some honorable or worshipful person being present in the same School or Town shall desire farther liberty for them, which farther license shall be but once more in the week ; neither shall it be granted to them to play two days together, accounting every holiday for a play day ; neither in any Forenoon, but from One of the clock in the Afternoon until Five of the clock in the same day, at the discretion of the Schoolmaster ; and at the said hour of Five of the clock all the said Scholars shall return back to the School, and then shall pray together unto God as aforesaid.

16. Item,—That the Scholars of the four chief forms shall in all their speeches within this School, use the Latin Tongue, and none other, except the Schoolmaster shall license or appoint them to speak English.

17. Item,—If any of the said Scholars shall be a picker, stealer, or usual swearer, or blasphemers of the name of God, and cannot be

reformed by often admonitions and moderate corrections, his friends having knowledge thereof shall immediately take him from the School in peaceable manner, which, if they refuse to do, he shall be by the Schoolmaster put out of the School, never to be admitted thither again.

18. Item,—If any of the said Scholars shall refuse to be obedient to the orders of the said School, or shall, by violence or force, resist the Schoolmaster for the time being, or use any reviling or threatening speeches towards him, and do not reconcile himself immediately with submission, his friends having knowledge thereof, shall presently take him from the School in peaceable manner, as is aforesaid, or else, if they refuse, he shall be by the Schoolmaster put out of the School, and never to be admitted thither again.

19. Item,—That the seed of religion may be sown in the hearts of children, there to grow and bring forth fruits in their whole lives following, it is ordained and ordered that upon every Saturday, except in time of vacation, the said Scholars shall resort to the Schoolmaster, after dinner as aforesaid, to the School, and there by him shall be taught principles of religion; and the more learned Scholars shall learn, by heart, some Catechism in Latin, and the meaner sort shall learn, by heart, some Catechism in English, and shall continue that exercise until three of the clock in the afternoon, and from that time learn and practice writing, for the mending of their hands, until the hour of four, and then shall depart the School upon these days, and upon every half holiday, or Sts. Eve, they shall come likewise at one of the clock after dinner, and then some of them shall decline briefly in grammatical or rhetorical questions, repeat Latin phrases, or do such other scholastical exercises as shall be thought meet by the Schoolmaster then being, for the furthering of the said Scholars in good literature, and understanding of the Latin and Greek Tongue, and shall continue the said exercises until four of the clock, and then may depart for those days.

20. Item,—That all the Scholars of the said School, upon the Sabbath Days and other Holidays, shall resort in due time unto divine service and sermons, with their Psalm Books and Prayer Books, in decent order, and that every Scholar which shall be thought able by the Schoolmaster for the time being, shall, when there is a sermon take note of the same, whereby it may appear that they were diligent and attentive hearers, and that thereby the rather may be indued with virtue and piety, together with good lives.

21. Item,—That the time of vacation shall be yearly, from St. Thomas's Day, till the first Monday after Twelfth Day: also the Shrove Monday, in the afternoon, and all the Shrove Tuesday; likewise from Wednesday at night before Easter, till the morrow after Lowe Sunday; and from Thursday at night before Whitsuntide, till the morrow after Trinity Sunday.

22. Item,—That every absence from church, or like assembly, without just cause, and every irreverent behaviour at any of them shall be duly punished. Honesty and cleanness of life, gentle and decent speeches, humility, curtesy, and good manners shall be established by all good means. Pride, ribaldry, lying, picking and stealing, swearing,

and such other vice shall be sharply punished, and that the virtuous Scholars refraining to offend in any of these vices shall be commended and cherished.

23. Item,—It is ordered and ordained as aforesaid, that all and every of these ordinances shall be publicly read in the said School every quarter, once by the Schoolmaster at such times as most of the Scholars shall be present, to the end that every one of the said Scholars may take notice of them.

24. Item,—That the Schoolmaster shall not board above six Scholars in his house at one time.

APPENDIX D.

1630. Sir Thomas Farnefould, of Steaning, Knight.
 Aug. 31. Henry Goring, of Washington, Esquire.
 John Alford, of Offington, Esquire.
 Leonard Stolman, clerke, Vicar of Steaning.
 Walter Covert, Son and heyre apparent of John Covert, of Eberton, Gent.
 Henry Bridger, of Ashurst, Gent.
 John Parson,¹³ the younger, of Steaning, Sonne and heyre apparent of John Parson, yoman.
1650. Edward Shelley, of Warminghurst, Esquire.
 Feb. 17. Walter Covert, of Edburton, Esquire.
 Edward Michell, of Horsham, Esquire.
 Henry Stolman, of Steyning, Gent.
 John Shelley, of Sullington, Gent.
 John Bridger, of Ashurst, Gent.
 John Backshall, of Beeding, Gent.
 Robert Child, Clerke, of Steyninge.
1669. Sir John Fagge, of Wiston, Baronett.
 April 12. Henry Goring, the Elder, of Highden, Esquire.
 Charles Brett, of Stenninge, Esquire.
 John Eversfield, of Stenninge, Esquire.
 William Scrase, of Buttolphs, Esquire.
 John Gratwick, of Ashurst, Esquire.
 Timothy Shelley, of Thakeham, Gent.
 John Backshell, of Beeding, als Seale, Gent.
 William Smith, of Stenning, Mercer.
 Charles Blackwell, Vicar of Stenning.

¹³ In 1639, 1640-1641, there was terrible mortality in Steyning. The burials recorded in the Registers are: "A.D. 1639, 36 burials; 1640, 42 burials; 1641, 34 burials." The usual average is about 15. The Parson family were great sufferers: John Parson, Sen., lost his only son and "heyre apparent," and several grandchildren.

Ex. Steyning Register:

- Mary daughter of M^r John Parson J^r buried Jan 10. 1640
 Dulce the widow at M^r John Parsons buried July 18. 1640
 Barnard the son of John Parson J^r of Newam buried June 26. 1641
 John Parson J^r of Newham buried Aug 26. 1641
 Elizabeth daughter of Joane Parson of "Newam" widow buried Nov 4. 1641
 William son of Joane Parson of "Newam" widow buried Nov 20. 1641

1684. John Alford, of Offington, Esquire.
 Jan. 1. Henry Goringe, of Wappingthorn, Esquire.
 Robert Fagge, of Aborne, Esquire.
 John Backshell, of Beeding, als Seale, Gent.
 Thomas Middleton, of Muntham, Findon, Gent.
 John Gratwick, the younger, of Eatons, Gent.
 John Cheale, the younger, of Findon, Gent.
 William Seras, of Annington, Gent.
 Richard White, of Steyninge, Gent.
 William Smith, of Steyninge, Mercer.

APPENDIX E.

(Abstract of Will.)

1551. Dec. 30. JOHN HOLLAND of Sydlessm̄ [co. Sussex] "seke of body but hole of mynd and remembrance." I give to John my son halfe my bote, iij depe netts &c. To Willm̄ my son halfe the same boyt &c. To Margaret my daughter iiij markes of monye &c. To Angnes my daughter iiij markes of monye &c. To Agnes Orgolls. John Gaylard. Thoñs Cordey, [sundry bequests]. The rest to Joan my wyfe, sole executrix. Overseer, Peter Chapman. Thes being records John Laraunce, Robert Stowell, Robert Gravely, Robert Chapman.
 [No note of probate.]

(Consistory of Chichester, Vol. vii., fo. 227.)

(Abstract of Will.)

1569. Jan. 18. JOHN HOLLANDE of Kyrdeforde, co. Sussex. To be buried there. I give unto Thomas Hollande my yongest sonne one crofte of lande called Pipers crofte in the parish of K., to him and his heirs for ever, he to enter upon it at the age of xij yeeres. To John Hollande my eldest sonne my greatest pewter plates and my woodknyfe. Margerye my wife shall occupy the residue of my lands tyll my sonne come to the age of xxiiij yeeres. My four eldest daughters Margaret H., Alice H., Elizabeth H., and Johane H., and my two youngest daughters Agnes H., and Mary H. The residue to Margerye my wife, hole executrix. William Napper and Rycharde Kinge to be my overseers.

Wit^s William Bromolde, Willm̄ Eade, and Willm̄ Lye.

Proved at Chichester 21 July 1570.

(Consistory of Chichester, Vol. x., fo. 380.)

(Abstract of Will.)

1599. Dec. 25. JOHN HOLLAND of Kerdford, co. Sussex, yeoman. To be buried there. I give unto Amye my wife the third part of my freland for life the other two parts to Alice my daughter and John my son when xxj years of age. All my goods, &c., to the said Amy my wife whole executrix. John Jones, clerke,

William Alderton & Thomas Jackman in the parish of Greene near Fountaynes (?) to be my overseers

Wit^s John Jones, Tho. Jakman, Thomas Batcheler

Proved 8 Feb. 1599.

(Consist. of Chichester, Book xv., fo. 22.)

By William Holland, Will

Richard Jackman the son of Thomas J. left 40^s

Thomas Jackman brother of above. 10^s 21

Copy of the Will of WILLIAM HOLLAND (buried Nov. 1, 1610.—Stey. Reg.) dated 29 Oct 1610: proved 14 May 1612—P.C.C. 47 Fenner.

In the name of god amen I Willm Hollan [*sic*] beinge in perfect memorie thoughe sicke in bodye doe make my last will & testament And firste I doe bequeathe my Soule into the handes of allmighty god my Maker and to Jesus Christe my Redeemer whoe hath redeemed it by his mercifull protection to whome be therefore praise and glorie for evermore amen Then I bequeathe my bodye to the earthe from whence it came and to be buried at the discretion of my executors But my desier is that it maye be buried in Steninge in the Church neere to my ffather Then for my Worldly estate my Will and Mynde is that my debte in geñall shoulde be payde And for the Remaind^r of my estate beinge more or lesse both Lande and gooder I leave to be disposed of by my lovinge faithfull wief Joane Hollan and my welbeloved and good Uncle William Hollan of Chichester desyring them to give such portions to my children severally as to there wisdomes and discessions they shall thinke fyttinge And for the better inablange of them soe to doe I doe make them bothe my executors ioyntlye of this my last will and testament and doe hereby revoke all former wills made by me whatsoe^r William Holland [*sic*] subscribed wth my hand and sealed wth my owne sealle the twentye nynthe of October one thowsand sixe hundred & tenn in the presence of John Holland & Nath: Weston "/>

Proved 14 Oct 1612 by the oath of Joane Hollan the Relict & one of the exōrs & power reserved for W^m Hollan the other exōr when he shall come to seek for it/

Will & Testament of JOHN PARSON of Steyning.

(Buried April 1, 1647.—Stey. Regs.)

Dated 21 May 1646 Proved 21 May 1647—P.C.C. 98. Fines.

One of the original Feoffees of Steyning Free School.

"I John Parson of Staining in the Countie of Sussex yeaman."

To be buried in the parishe Church of Steyning aforesaid | To the poore of the parishe of Steyning 4^{li} | To my maidservant 5^s | To the rest of my household servants 5^s apeece besides their several wages | To Sarah the wife of W^m Parson my brother 20^s | To John Parson my godsonne & Nephew sonne of the said William Parson & Sarah 5^{li} at the age of 23 | To all the rest of the Children of the said W^m Parson 20^s apeece | To the two children of Walter Parsons sonne of my said brother 5^{li} apeece Towardses their putting fourth Apprentices to be paid at such time as they shall be soe put forth.

To Elizabeth wife of John Packett of Ashington in the said countie yeoman 20^s yearly during her life. To John Packett my godsonne sonne of the said John Packett & Elizabeth 20^s & to the rest of the children of the said John & Elizabeth Packett 10^s apeece.

To Richard Addams of Soumptinge yeoman my kinsman 20^s to be paid within 3 monthes of my decease To Elizabeth Penfolde of Steyning widdow 5^s To every of my godchildren that beareth my Christian name 12^d apeece

Whereas I have formerlye made some writeing or deed to & for the use of Constance my wife either for a certaine summe of mony to be paid her after my Decease or else of Certaine landes and Tenements during my life for her Joynture the certenty whereof I cannot now remember for I find noe counterparte of the same Now if my wife shall ymmediately after my Decease Cancell the same then I will make her a yearly Rent of 30^{li}.

To John Parson & George Gawen my Grandchildren the one halfe of all my household stuffe & all my Plate equally between them.

The other halfe of my Stuffe to Constance my wife together with the biggest siluer drinking bolle one siluer wine bolle & sixe siluer spoones.

To my said Grandchild George Gawen 300^{li} at 21.

Whereas I have sued forth & obtained the Wardshipp of the bodye and landes of the said George Gawen dureing his minoretie I devise the same to the said George Gawen.

To my executor £20 for his trouble.

To Joane the now wife of John Backshell of Beeding in the said countie yeoman 5^{li}.

Residue of my goods to John Parson my grandchild to whom I bequeath all my Brewing vessells & utensills for brewing & all things necessarie for Maulting in my brewhouse in the occupation of Roger Caruer in Steyning aforesaid and to the said John Parson all my lands & Tenements whatsoever & my Executor & Joane his wife shall have the keepinge & governance and bringing up of my said Grandchilde John Parson during his nonage.

I appoint John Backshell of Beeding aforesaid my sonne in lawe my sole executor.

(Signed) John Parson 21 May 1646

Witnesses—Roger Carver. Richard White. John ffletcher. Henry Stalmon/

Proved 21 May 1647 by the oath of John Backshell the executor/

AN EARLY BURIAL PLACE AT PULBOROUGH.

BY JOHN HARLEY, M.D.

IN a field (No. 883 of the Ordnance Survey), in the parish of Pulborough, on the high land overlooking Beeding Farm, on the hilltop at an elevation of 300 feet and forming the eastern ridge of the Roman Camp which extends from Borough on the west, I have made excavations for building a house.

The excavation is five feet deep and exposes sections of the rubble ("scrub"), sand, and bedded sandstone of the Lower Greensand, very porous and dry, and through which the cordlike roots of the *Silene inflata* frequently penetrate to a depth of more than five feet. Except in one place, to which I am about to direct attention, the ground, below the foot of soil which caps it, has not been disturbed.

On examining the cutting on the north side it was seen that the yellow, sand-coloured scrub was interrupted to the whole depth (5 feet), and from 4 to 5 feet wide, by a dark soil similar to that which formed the cultivated surface, and that the edge of a large rough, flat stone, lying horizontally, projected from the soil three feet below the turf. About two feet below this stone a layer of red clay, 6 to 8 inches thick, was exposed.

I carefully removed the stone, which was irregularly quadrangular, from 15 to 18 inches wide and long and 3 inches thick. It was quite untoolled and very hard. Such a stone may be met with in almost any part of the adjoining hanger field. Proceeding carefully to remove the somewhat tenacious soil which lay underneath the stone, I picked out several fragments, from 1 to 2 inches wide, of dark brown rotten pottery which was about one-sixth of an inch thick, soft and cutting like cheese, the cut

surface presenting a porous appearance, the pores being darker than the substance, as if they had been formed by the decay of some organic ingredient of the pottery. Some of these fragments included the slightly-rounded rim of the vessel, which inferentially was about 5 or 6 inches in diameter at the orifice. The surfaces were sufficiently smooth and intact to have preserved any marking, but they were absolutely plain.

Lying just above the clay bed and immediately under the flat stone I was fortunate enough to turn up the lower portion and bottom of the vessel to which the fragments undoubtedly belonged, but which had long ago become detached, for their margins were rounded and water-worn. I say "I was fortunate," for the broken vessel was exactly of the same colour as the soil in which it was embedded, and it was so rotten that if the flat bottom had not separated from it, as a smooth stone often does from the soil, I may have passed it by unnoticed, even when thus in quest of it. The flat bottom was circular and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The broken base of the vessel is filled with what appears to be the common soil which surrounds it; but owing to the extremely rotten state of the relic, I have not yet disturbed it, hoping that it will harden by exposure.¹

In effecting the discovery I found ten well-worked flint flakes and one or two cores, and as I cleared away the soil from the surrounding scrub I exposed, here and there, detached strata of black wood ashes, out of which I picked one fragment half an inch square.

When the black soil was swept off the clay bed, this was found to be roughly saucer shaped, the concavity having no doubt been determined by that of the bottom of the pit. It formed an irregular surface of slightly elevated rounded projections and was about six or eight inches thick.

¹ The contents of the vessel were of a lighter colour than the soil, a portion formed a hard core, but this and the rest tended to break down into an impalpable powder of a faint brownish white colour.

Excepting here and there, where it had not been affected by the fire and where the natural sandy colour of the clay was preserved, it was uniformly brick red. Part of it was crumbly, like rotten brick, but the rest was of a variable cheesy consistence. Even under this bed of clay there were patches of black wood ashes. The clay was probably got from a neighbouring field. The soil around the urn contained many black and red stones—those of the common “scrub”—altered by fire. On further clearing out the pit more flint flakes, several fragments of pottery similar to that above described and several rounded pebbles, such as may be picked up on the sea beach, were found.

From the foregoing description it is evident that we have here the relics and results of an antient cremation and burial.

A pit was dug five feet deep. The funeral pile was edged round with clay, which, after having experienced a fire change, was first shovelled into the pit and trodden down so as to form a fairly even layer upon which to place the cinerary urn. This was then put in position, covered with the rude flat stone and then the pit was filled in with the wood ashes and mixture of earth and rubble upon which the pyre was formed. Meanwhile the friends of the deceased may have identified themselves with the ceremony by throwing into the pit some portion of their armamenta—selected pebbles² for slinging and the rude arrowheads of primitive civilization, together with those of the deceased.

The soil filling in the lower half of the pit was certainly more tenacious and moister than the surface soil; the pottery was moist and rotten and some of the lumps of clay were soft and moist. Considering the locality, a terraced promontory on the hilltop, and the fact that the pit was surrounded on all sides, excepting above, by dry sandy porous rubble, this is remarkable, for the saucer-shaped layer of clay was too shallow and imperfect

² Some of the pebbles are of flint and some of a hard fine grained stone, all naturally worn by detrition in geological times. Such pebbles hereabouts are very rarely met with below the soil.

long to retain the little water that would reach it. I am inclined to attribute the moisture to the saline character of the soil; a funeral pyre would furnish a large quantity of ashes replete with deliquescent potassium salts. Of these, no doubt, the soil has great retentive power, but even so one would have thought that in the lapse of so much time they would long ago have been washed out of it.

STIGAND, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

A NOTE ON THE DATE AT WHICH THE SEAT OF THE SUSSEX
DIOCESE WAS REMOVED FROM SELSEY TO CHICHESTER.

BY HAMILTON HALL, F.S.A.

WHILE recently engaged in examining the precise date of one of the Battle Abbey Charters, it appeared that if the charter was genuine the removal of this See could not have occurred at the date usually assigned for that event. No special research has been expended in the present investigation, but nearly all the references hitherto quoted in this connection have been consulted, and in view of the uncertainty which exists as to the actual date of many early Norman occurrences, it may be useful to point out what appear to be sundry inaccuracies of statement in certain standard works of reference as to the year in which this change of place was effected.

Le Neve's "Fasti"¹ is the book which would most usually be consulted upon such a point. This valuable authority says: "Stigand, the King's chaplain, was appointed by the King at Whitsuntide, 1070. He removed his seat from Selsey to Chichester about the year 1085, and became the first Bishop of Chichester."² Le Neve also quotes William of Malmesbury's "De Gestis Pontificum," Lib. II., that Stigand was not he of the same name who was 'afterwards' Bishop of Winchester and Archbishop of Canterbury. ". . . . Stigandus, non ille qui postea³ fuit episcopus Wintoniensis

¹ "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ." Ed. T. Duffus Hardy, 1854.

² Vol. I., p. 238.

³ *Postea*: That Stigand, however, was deprived of both bishopric and archbishopric in 1070, viz., in the same year this Stigand was appointed to Selsey on the deprivation of Egelric. Godwin, 'de Præsulibus,' quotes this passage with trifling variations and modifies this *postea*: "non ille qui *his temporibus*," &c. (p. 501).

et Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Hic Stigandus, a Wilhelmo rege ibi factus episcopus, mutavit sedem in Cicestram, diocesis suæ civitatem, prope mare, ubi antiquitus et Sancti Petri monasterium, et congregatio fuerat sanctimonialium. Huic successit Willelmus."⁴

The statement, therefore, that the appointment of Stigand was made at Whitsuntide is based on other authority, which Le Neve quotes simply as 'Flor. Wigorn.' "Die autem Pentecostes rex dedit Stigando capellano suo episcopatum Suthsaxonum qui mutavit sedem in Cicestram." This quotation is a compression of the text of Florence, who indicates that the elevation of Stigand was on or after the morrow of Pentecost, doubtless within the octave: "Die autem Pentecostes rex apud Windesoram . . . Walcelino . . . dedit præsulatum. . . . in crastino . . . Hermenfridus synodum tenuit . . . In qua synodo Agelricus Suthsaxonum pontifex . . . [cum aliis] . . . degradatur. . . . Quibus degradatis, rex suis capellanis, . . . [aliis alia] . . . et Stigando Suthsaxonum dedit episcopatum qui Stigandus mutavit sedem in Cicestram diocesis suæ civitatem . . ."⁵ Symeon of Durham⁶ copied Florence verbatim as to all this Council, a blank occupying the position of the mention of the change of place.

Le Neve also quotes the "Monasticon," which, however, dates the removal of the see in 1075, and has nothing in support of the year 1085. The reference is doubtless to Vol. VI., pt. 3, p. 1159 of the edition of 1830 under Chichester, where the date is given 1075, as again in Vol. II., p. 52, under Selsey, whereat appears this quotation from Tanner's "Notitia": "The episcopal seat was fixed and remained here until Bishop Stigandus translated it (by virtue of the constitution made at the Synod of London, A.D. 1075) from this village to the

⁴ Lib. II., sec. 96, p. 205 of the 'Rolls Series' text, edited by N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the MSS. Department of the British Museum, 1870. 8vo.

⁵ "Florentii Wigorniensis Monachi Chronicon ex Chronicis." Ed. Benj. Thorpe, S.A.S., 1849 (8vo.), Vol. II., p. 6.

⁶ "Symeonis Monachi Historia Regum," sec. 157, p. 193 of the text of 'Rolls Series.' Ed. Thos. Arnold, 1885. 8vo.

larger town of Chichester.”⁷ The editors of Dugdale at the same place, under Selsey, add a note: “Compare Jo. Brompt. Script. X. Twysden col. 475” [rectius vero 975], where the date is referred to the year “m.lxxvj, xj Wil. regis;” a combination which is an impossibility at Whitsuntide, to say no more, as Whitsuntide m.lxxvj was in x Wil. I., any style; “& Gervase Cant. ibid. col. 1654,” at which last reference, however, no date is given.

Going next to other works of reference, Courthope⁸ dates the transfer “circa 1085.” This work was based upon Sir N. Harris Nicolas’ “Synopsis of the Peerage of England,” which gives the date⁹ 1082. Woodward and Cates say:¹⁰ “seat of bishopric 1078,” and so Townsend’s “Manual of Dates”¹¹ “removed in 1078.” Overall’s “Dictionary of Chronology”¹² says, “removed to Chichester 1070.” Hadyn’s “Dictionary of Dates” has varied it from time to time, “1070,”¹³ “about 1082,”¹⁴ etc. Trusler’s “Chronology”¹⁵ says “removed to Chichester 1071.” Toone’s “Chronological Historian”¹⁶ mentions the removal under 1070. Salmon’s “Chronological Historian”¹⁷ had mentioned it under the same date in the same words, and so had the “British Chronologist”¹⁸ also under 1070. In the General Index¹⁹ to the first twenty-five volumes of the “Sussex Archæological Collections” is a chronological list of the Bishops of Chichester, beginning “Stigand 1085—1087.” The Revnd. Precentor Walcott, F.S.A., in his scientific paper on the Bishops of Chichester, in the twenty-eighth volume, quotes a number of references relating to Stigand. The extract from the ‘Cathologus’ of Bishop Rede [bishop from 1369 to 1385] leaves a blank at the date of the transfer; and in the remaining authorities quoted, although the Council of London is mentioned there is nothing on the

⁷ “Notitia Monastica.” Ed. James Nasmyth, M.A., 1787. Sussex, sec. XXXVI.

⁸ “Historic Peerage of England,” 1857, p. 540.

⁹ Edition of 1825.

¹⁰ “Encyclopædia of Chronology,” 1872.

¹¹ Fifth Edition, 1877.

¹² Edition of 1870.

¹³ Eleventh edition, 1863.

¹⁴ Twenty-first edition, 1895.

¹⁵ Tenth edition, 1782.

¹⁶ Edition of 1826.

¹⁷ Third edition, 1747.

¹⁸ Edition of 1775.

¹⁹ p. 79.

date of the removal. The Revnd. Prebendary Stephens, in his "Memorials of the South-Saxon See" refers the removal to the Council of London 1075, and regards the bishop and earl as being allied in the work of settling the new government. Dallaway gives the date of removal 1075, with scarcely anything further; and Horsfield under the same year has a few vague words on the Conqueror's "plans."

Domesday²⁰ says "Episcopus de Cicestre" held certain lands, and as this record was completed in the year 1085 it is possible that here is the foundation for the guarded statement that the see was removed "about 1085." No particular evidence has been noticed for the date 1078, or for 1082. 1071 is, perhaps, by mis-correction of 1070 to the supposedly true historical year. The basis for the reference to 1070 may have been by confusion with the date of Stigand's elevation to the episcopate; and the date 1072 may perhaps primarily have been due to some misapprehension as to the Councils of 1072 and 1075, or by a literal reading of a passage quoted by William of Malmesbury, as will presently appear.

Bishop Godwin,²¹ as before mentioned, gives the first quoted passage from William of Malmesbury's "De Gestis Pontificum." In a foot-note he or his editor adds simply "anno 1075." This presumably was also derived from the same source in the passage on the Council of London, 1075. "Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ M° LXXV, regnante Willelmo anno nono,²² congregatum est concilium in Lundonia, præside Lanfranco archiepiscopo Dorobernensi, considentibus secum Thoma archiepiscopo Eboracensi et cæteris episcopis."²³ Two MSS. mention these other bishops by name, and among them "Stigando Selengensi."²⁴ At

²⁰ f. 16b, col. ij., ll. 13, 14.

²¹ Ob. 1633. "De Præsulibus Angliæ," Ed. 1743, by Rev. Canon Wm. Richardson, S.T.P., Master of Emmanuel, p. 502.

²² 25 Dec., 1074, to 24 Dec., 1075.

²³ Lib. I., sec. 42, pp. 66-67 of the 'Rolls Series' text.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 66-67, note.

this council the Conqueror, with his customary legalism, caused to be brought forward certain ancient ordinances, then already upwards of seven centuries old, by way of justification for removing sundry episcopal sees. The Historian continues: "Ex decretis summorum pontificum Damasi et Leonis,²⁵ necnon ex conciliis Sardicensi et Laodicensi,²⁶ in quibus prohibetur episcopales sedes in villis existere, concessum est regia munificentia et sinodali auctoritate, episcopis de villis transire ad civitates, Herimanno de Siraburna ad Serisberiam, Stigando de Selengeo ad Cicestrum, Petro de Licitfelde ad Cestrum."²⁷

It has doubtless been assumed that William's fervid zeal for the punctual observance of these ancient canons was of a nature to brook no delay in the execution of the ordinations of the synodal authority suffered by the royal bounty, and the fact that the sees were moved as prescribed has no doubt been taken as proving that the changes were carried out forthwith, namely, in the same year that the Council made the order, 1075. William of Malmesbury does not, indeed, quite say as much. Of Stigand, as has been shown, he states the removal, but not the command. Of Herman he says plainly that it was by reason of these orders²⁷ "Sub quo, [Guillelmo] cum ex canonum decreto edictum esset, ut sedes episcoporum ex villis ad urbes migrarent, tribunal suum transtulit a Scireburna Salesberiam, quod est vice civitatis castellum, locatum in edito, muro vallatum non exiguo." Of Peter he merely says²⁸ ". . . . derelicta Licitfeld, migravit in Cestram" giving no date in any of the three cases.

There is little ground for entertaining any doubt that these removals were immediately carried out, because there is little ground for doubting that the political reason for the removals, so happily supported by the

²⁵ St. Damascus I., Pope, 366-384; St. Leo I. the Great, Pope, 440-461.

²⁶ Council of Sardica in Illyria, May, 347. First Council of Laodicea, on discipline, A.D. 366.

²⁷ Lib. II., sec. 83, p. 183 of same text.

²⁸ Lib. IV., sec. 172, p. 308 of same text.

ripe authority of these ancient canons, was that certain of the higher ecclesiastics had availed themselves of their facilities for aiding projects of opposition to the Norman rule. Several bishops and abbots had been deposed in consequence or in anticipation of such action, and Thierry,²⁹ whose anti-clerical bias is sufficiently manifest, represented Lanfranc as having offered to the Conqueror the somewhat obvious counsel that to have any effectual means of preventing the like, it was necessary that there should be but one head of the Church. Whether the alien bishops now needed the protection of castle and town-wall, whether the object was to keep the bishops under closer observation, whether or not the transfers of the sees were instantly carried out, it is made fairly plain by charters that these changes did in fact take place, if not immediately, within a very short time, and the canonical error was not suffered to endure for another ten years till 1085.

Stigand, it seems, is a character of whom it is not easy to learn very much. Vitalis in his "Ecclesiastical History" does not appear to mention him, the previously quoted writers have but little to say of him, and his name is not found in the "National Dictionary of Biography." He does, however, occur in a few charters, and he began a long dispute with the extra-diocesan Abbot of Battle. One of the Battle Abbey Charters, number X,³⁰ begins "Willielmus Dei gratia rex Anglorum Lanfranco archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Stigando episcopo Cicestrensi . . . salutem." The King notifies them that he had appointed Gausbert abbot of Battle, and again, "Qui igitur Deo annuente canonica fratrum electione abbas substitutus fuerit ibidem absque venalitate omni benedicatur sicut primum abbatem Gausbertum in eodem monasterio de Bello Stigandus episcopus Cicestrensis benedixit." The first two witnesses are the prelates of the other removed sees. "Teste Petro

²⁹ Norman Conquest of England, p. 98, of third English from fifth Paris edition, where he quotes as his authorities:—Tho. Stubbs; Hist. Angl. Script. (Act. Pontif. Ebor.) II., 1706, ed. Selden.—Lanfranci opera, p. 378.

³⁰ "Monasticon," Vol. III., p. 245 in edition of 1821; Vol. I., p. 318, in edition secunda of 1682.

episcopo Cestriæ. Hermano episcopo Sarisberiaë . . . et Gausberto nunc ejusdem loci abbate." This charter is not dated, but these words applied to Gausbert indicate, as does also the subject matter of the charter, that it was granted when Gausbert had only recently been appointed abbot there, that is to say, about the year 1076.

The date of Gausbert's elevation is not known, and it was already forgotten at the time of the writing of the 'Chronicle of Battle Abbey,' or, more precisely, the writer of that chronicle plainly did not know it. The text of this chronicle, as printed,³¹ mentions his consecration before the altar of St. Martin of Battle 'about the year 1076.'³² This point of consecration in his own church was the first occasion of dispute between the abbot and the diocesan, by whom he had been desired to come to Chichester for the ceremony. When the same chronicle came to mention Gausbert's death it was not known how long he had been abbot. He is therein stated³³ to have died on the sixth of the kalends of August [27 July] after ruling the abbey "quatuor fere fortunate consummatis lustris," and his successor was appointed "M.xc.vi. iij^o idus Junii," 11 June, 1096. 'Nearly four lustra' might, of course, mean anything approximating to twenty years, and the expression has all the general air of a rhetorical flourish introduced to conceal the absence of more precise information. That he must have been abbot for about twenty years is proved by the signature of Herman to this charter, because Herman died within a year or two of 1076, if not that same year.

Herman's removal of his see from Sherburne to Salisbury is by Le Neve³⁴ dated 1072. If the transfer was not ordered till 1075, as already shown, that can hardly be a correct statement. The point of present interest, however, is the date of Herman's death. This

³¹ Anglia Christiana Society. "Chronicon. Monast. de Bello."

³² "circa m.lxxvi." *Ibid.*, p. 9.

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 43, 44.

³⁴ "Fasti," Vol. II., p. 594.

is variously stated by different ancient writers. Godwin,³⁵ after quoting William of Malmesbury³⁶ and interposing the quaint verses in which "Poeta quidam," supposed³⁷ to be Peter of Blois, criticised the site—

"Est ibi defectus aquæ, sed copia cretæ,
Sævit ibi ventus, sed Philomela silet."

finishes with the mention of Herman's death. "Illic [tamen Hermannus] inchoata novi operis ecclesia, morte senili tempus dedicationis prævenit."³⁸ In a foot-note Godwin's editor adds: "De tempore mortis hujus Episcopi hoc modo discrepant Historici. Decessit anno 1076 Bromt.³⁸—1077 Wykes³⁹: 'Chron. Saxon.'⁴⁰—1078

³⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 336.

³⁶ "De Pontificum," Lib. II., sec. 83, p. 183 as before.

³⁷ See "Vet. Regr. Sarisb." Introduction, Vol. II., p. xx., "Est in ibi."

³⁸ Bromt. Twysd. "Decem Script." col. 976. But he had also narrated the council of London and the decree of removal in that year, more or less, as already mentioned, therefore this date need not be held to carry much weight. It is to be noted that he says Osmund occupied this see twenty-four years.

³⁹ Wykes' "Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes." 'Rolls Series.' ('Annales Monastici' ed. H. R. Luard, M.A., Vol. IV., p. 10). But this chronicle alone of this series dated the death of Herman's successor Osmund in 1098, all the others referring that event to 1099, wherein they appear clearly to have been correct. Similarly "Wykes" referred Roberts' rebellion (viz., the battle of Gerberoi) to 1078, whereas the Winton Chronicle mentions that event "patrem vulneravit" in 1079, of which last date charter-evidence has also been advanced. It is therefore not unlikely that here 'Wykes' should be read as dating Herman's death in 1078 historical year.

⁴⁰ "Chron. Saxon." 'Rolls Series,' p. 351. (Ed. Benj. Thorpe, F.S.A.) "And Hereman b. eac forthferde on tham dæge x. Kl. Mar." This statement that Herman died 20 February is made under the year 1077, historical year, 1076-7 if so written. It is represented as being the same year in which Egelwig abbot of Evesham died on S. Juliana, 14 Kal. Mart. 16 February. The year in question is fixed by the statement that the moon was eclipsed three nights before Candlemas (2 Feb.), *i.e.*, on the night of 30-31 January. I do not know how to calculate such an eclipse, but the statement admits the extension the moon was full on that night, which implies a new moon about 14 or 15 January. The golden number for 1077 was XIV., that is to say new moon 30 January, which might happen to coincide with an eclipse of the sun, but would make an eclipse of the moon that night impossible. The historical year 1078 [1077-8] appears to be the only year about this date when an eclipse of the moon on or near 30 January may have been physically possible, whether it so occurred or not. It is also to be observed that the A.S. Chronicle records nothing under the year 1078, a circumstance which may permit of the surmise that the events of two years are, wholly or in part, given under the date 1077.

With this text of the A.S. Chronicle is a translation, also by Mr. Thorpe. This passage is there [p. 183.] rendered "And Bishop Hereman also died on the day the kal. of March (Mar. 1st.) a"; a referring to a note "E" (viz., the Bodleian MS. Laud. 636, formerly E80). The Bodleian MS. may so express it, but the text selected for the purposes of this edition is on general grounds likely to be the better worthy of confidence, and on the whole it seems that the intention of this chronicler was to assert that Herman died 20 Feb. 1078 new style.

'Chron. S. Crucis.'"⁴¹ On merely general grounds the 'Chronicle of Sarum'⁴² might be the best authority on the point. Unfortunately however it does not mention the date either of Herman's death or of Osmund's succession.

The year 1078, it seems, is the latest in which Herman could have been still Bishop of Salisbury, for his successor Osmund is mentioned as Bishop in 1078 and officiating at the removal of the relics of St. Aldhelm, first Bishop of the Diocese, as Godwin⁴³ quotes: "Episcopus fuit Sarisburiensis anno 1078, quo ossa Aldhelmi primi hujus dioceseos episcopi translata fuere. Ita W. Malmesb. in vita Aldhelmi."⁴⁴ Also the editor of the "Vetus Registrum Sarisberienese," in the introduction, after quoting the allegation that Osmund was a son of Henry, Count of Seez, by his wife Isabella (daughter of Robert the Devil), adds in a foot-note⁴⁵ that Osmund was consecrated Bishop by the authority of Pope Gregory VII.⁴⁶ and ruled the church of Salisbury twenty-four years and three months, and died 3 December, 1099. These figures would date his episcopate of Salisbury from about the beginning of September, 1075. If that date can be depended upon, then this charter No. X. of Battle Abbey, of which the date is limited to the time

⁴¹ The chronicle of this abbey at Edinburgh is printed in Wharton's "Anglia Sacra," vol. I. At p. 159 Herman's death is mentioned in 1078, and though the chronicle here is but meagre, it is probably correct as to this date. The "Annales de Winton" ("Annales Monastici," vol. II., p. 32) also state Herman's death in 1078. It thus appears that, positively and inferentially, there is a decided preponderance of testimony in favour of this date.

⁴² "Vetus Registrum Sarisberienese," ed. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A. 'Rolls Series,' Vol. I., p. 336. Here is a list of Bishops of Salisbury, and after St. Osmund's name a statement of his death in 1099, in which many chronicles and his reputed gravestone [Jour. Arch. Assoc., XV., 129] concur. The chronicle itself does not appear to affirm that St. Osmund held this diocese for twenty-four years, as Bromton has been seen to assert. The editor of the Sarum Chronicle however accepted the statement of the somewhat dubious narrative he quoted in his foot-note. Osmund was at his elevation already William's chancellor, and may possibly have exercised episcopal functions prior to this preferment. The grounds upon which in 1481 his assumption was fixed at 3 Dec. [Courthope and Nicolas say 4 Dec.] may have been sufficiently convincing.

⁴³ *Op. cit.*, p. 336.

⁴⁴ This life of Aldhelm, by Wm. of Malmesbury, is in the "Anglia Sacra," Vol. II., p. 23.

⁴⁵ Vol. II., p. xxiiij.

⁴⁶ 22 Apr., 1073—25 May, 1085.

during which Herman could be styled Bishop of Salisbury, was executed during the very brief interval of less than four months from Whitsuntide, 24 May, 1075, to early September of the same year; and further, if it is fairly clear that Herman, whenever he ceased to be Bishop, died in February, 1077-8, or, at any rate, had been replaced by Osmund in 1078, if no earlier, then it appears that Stigand was already described as Bishop of Chichester by some of these dates; and certainly by the time of Gausbert's elevation to the abbacy, in or about 1076; very possibly as early as the summer of 1075.

Stigand also appears as a witness to a charter in the year 1075, under the description of Bishop of Chichester. This, if it could be produced as evidence under his own hand and seal, would be regarded as conclusive, but the circumstances of this 'signature' cannot be called entirely free from difficulty. It is not, perhaps, fair to attribute to the records themselves the divergence which is observed, and one hesitates to attempt an explanation of what candidly one does not fully understand. As, however, the point does not appear to have been hitherto examined, it may not be altogether useless to remark that there is a certain amount of discrepancy in the printed charters relating to the foundation of Sele Priory, near Bramber in this county.

The priory of Sele was founded by William de Braose, lord of the castle of Bramber, and probably vice-sheriff of the rape. It was a cell of his Priory of Briouze in Normandy, which was itself a dependent of the Abbey of St. Florent at Saumur. The foundation of this Priory of Sele is the last known act of this William de Braose, and the date of the foundation charter, fixed by Sir William Dugdale in the year 1075, is the latest date at which he is known to have been still living. There are two quite independent versions of the Sele foundation charters, which, while agreeing verbatim for the most part, differ in sundry details. What may be called the Norman version is to be found in the "Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie" in a "Notice sur le Prieuré de

Briouze.”⁴⁷ To this paper there is an appendix giving inter alia the Sele Priory foundation charters in full. Of these No. 2, “Charte de fondation du Prieuré de Briouze (Extrait du Codex albus, quelquefois argenteus, ou Cartulaire-Blanc de St.-Florent-de Saumur, fo. 115r”) grants to the Priory various tithes and rights, as presently to be quoted, in Briouze and about Bramber, and has the following signatures: “Hoc Signum Guillelmi regist. Signum Regine Mathildis. Signum Hainrici Comitis. Signum Lanfranci Archiepiscopi. Signum Stigandi episcopi Cistrensis. Signum Guillelmi de Braiosa.” The sole annotation to this No. 2 is simply: “Nota—Nous devons cette pièce à l’obligeance de M. Célestin Port, archiviste de Maine-et-Loire.” The fact that Stigand is called episcopus Cistrensis suggests that there was here no ‘correction’ of Selsey to Chichester, and he could probably have been called ‘Bishop of Chester’ only by a mis-reading or a mis-transcribing of a place-name which as a written word had a similar appearance.

In the same appendix No. 3 relates to the same matter, and No. 4 is described as “Charte de Confirmation de Guillaume-le-Conquérant (Cartulaire-Blanc de l’abbaye de St.-Florent l.l.)” This No. 4 begins with the words: “In veneris die id est sexta feria que tunc temporis tertia erat ante Purificationem sancte Marie in sancti Georgii ecclesia de Baucaravilla annuit et confirmavit Guillelmus rex Anglorum hanc meam elemosinam et Mathildis regina uxor sua eorumque filii ad hanc annuitionem et confirmationem fuerunt hii: Odo consul, Hugo consul de Cestra, Alanus Rufus, Gualterus de Meduana” —and thirteen more names.

The annotation to this charter No. 4 is curious, or rather it counts three in a curious, not to say perverse, way. It reads: “Nota—Dans les anciens titres, on désigne le dimanche par prima feria, et les jours suivants par secunda, tertia etc. feria. D’après cette manière de compter, le vendredi est bien sexta feria.

⁴⁷ 3^e Serie, 2^e Vol. XXII. Volume de la Collection, Paris, juin 1858 (dec., 1856), 4to, p. 119.

L'indication *tertia feria* ante Purificationem nous apprend que la Purification tombait le mardi [*sic*] de la semaine suivante (L'art de Verifier les Dates, Glossaire des dates, p. 55)." It would appear to be sufficiently obvious that the word understood after 'tercia' is 'dies' not 'feria.' It is plain that the sixth feria could not be the third feria under any circumstances, for there was never a time when le mardi was dies Veneris. If Friday was the third, Saturday was the second, and Sunday the first day before the Purification, which, therefore, could not have fallen elsewhere than on the Monday. The writer of this note had evidently not seen the note on the same passage in Dugdale's "Monasticon,"⁴⁸ where the fact that this feast 2 February fell on a Monday is utilised as fixing the date of this confirmation-charter absolutely, 30 January, 1075. That is 1074-5, 1075 historical year, in which year D was the Dominical letter and 2 February fell on a Monday. The day of the month and week only fell so in that one year between 1070, when Hugh Lupus was made Earl of Chester, and 1083, in which year Queen Matilda died. It is not clear why Sir William Dugdale, and also his editors of the present century,⁴⁹ called that year the 10th of William I. in the same note, since 30 January, 10 Will. I., was 30 January, 1075-6, in which year the Dominical letter was C B, viz., for January C, which would give 30 January on a Saturday, not Friday. This confirmation was, therefore, in the ninth, not tenth, of the Conqueror.

Returning, however, to the French note, having reckoned the Purification 2 February, by these means to a Tuesday, that would have given 31 January as a Sunday, which is equivalent to saying that it was in a year of which the Dominical letter was C, that is to say 1076 or 1081. Elsewhere⁵⁰ on other grounds, not very convincing, the date of this confirmation charter had been assigned to the year 1080, of which the Dominical

⁴⁸ Vol. I., p. 581, of the 'Editio Secunda,' 1682.

⁴⁹ Vol. IV., p. 668, 1823.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 93.

letter was E D, and therefore it is a little difficult to be sure what opinion the writer of that paper did hold on this point of the date. As, however, only a couple of pages before he had written without comment "Stigand évêque de Chester" perhaps he had not very greatly laboured these details.

All these charters, as before said, are printed also in the "Monasticon," the earlier and later editions agreeing entirely, and both differing considerably from the Norman version. These three charters, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, are in the "Monasticon" all run into one charter, the words beginning No. 4 in Veneris die following straight on the last words of No. 3 with only a comma between. Scriptum hoc "dictavit" ["et linivit" interposed in No. 3] "Primaldus ejusdem Braiosensis Willielmi capellanus, in die Veneris . . ." is how the passage reads in Dugdale's charter, which is expressed to be taken "ex autog. sub sigillo in archivis collegii Magdalenensis Oxonii." The text of M. Célestin Port differs from the text of Dugdale in the last sentence of the No. 2, wherein the churches are mentioned, as in these parallel columns.

Port.

"Ad hoc autem apud Braiosa, Radulfum carpentarium cum tota terra sua tribuo et ecclesiam sancti Nicholai de Castello meo de Brenria et ecclesiam de Wassingatune et Aningatune cum duabus carrucis. Hoc signum Guillelmi regis," etc., as before quoted, and No. 3 begins—

"Hanc elimosinam totam mitto et concedo Sancto Florentio," etc.

Dugdale.

"Ad hoc autem, apud Braiosam et Radulfum carpentarium cum tota terra sua tribuo. In Anglia autem ecclesiam S. Petri de Sela, et S. Nich. de Brenbria, et S. Nicholai de Soraham, et S. Petri de Veteri-ponte, cum omnibus omnino decimis et redditibus et ipsis pertinentibus. Hanc elemosinam totam mitto et concedo S. Florentio," etc.

This mention of Annington church is interesting, as it is doubtless the church there spoken of in Domesday.

It is not noticed in the Monasticon charter at all, and Dugdale does not mention the church of Washington till he follows on, all in the same one charter, with the confirmation of Philip de Braose, under which the whole foregoing is recited; but Mr. Dallaway,⁵¹ who was allowed to examine the Magdalen deeds, describes the "long roll . . . as given in the Monasticon," and the confirmation by Philip de Braose, as separate records. Dugdale does not mention the signatories King William, Queen Matilda, Earl Henry, Lanfranc, Stigand and William de Braose. Until, however, this signature of 'Stigand, Bishop of Chester,' can be invalidated, it goes for what it is worth to show that he described himself as Bishop of Chichester in 1075, and according to the date *die Veneris*, etc., 30 January, 1075, N.S.—that is to say, some four months before the order for removing his see. I regretfully confess my inability to elucidate this mystery.

The general tenour of the combined evidence, then, would seem to show—what, indeed, might have been supposed without much risk of error—that the Conqueror, finding reason to have these sees removed, either for their greater safety or better control or what not, placed one Bishop close to Hugh Lupus; another near William d'Evreux, who publicly claimed⁵² to have been all his life a faithful servant of the Conqueror; and the third by the castle of Chichester, which was in the tenure of Roger de Montgomeri. These are three very notable men and, in addition to their individual prowess, all kinsmen of the Conqueror and stark men of his own type. There is, however, one point against the simplicity of this explanation which requires notice.

The standard text of William of Malmesbury's 'History of the Kings of England'⁵³ is that known by the short name of the 'Rolls Series,' or by the name

⁵¹ "History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex" (Rape of Bramber). Ed. Cartwright, 1830, p. 228.

⁵² Vitalis, Lib. XI., cap. x.

⁵³ "Gesta Regum Anglorum," 'Rolls Series,' ed. Rt. Rev. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Chester, 1887.

of its editor, the distinguished historical scholar who himself formerly ruled, in its post-reformation shape, one of these dioceses. This text mentions the three bishoprics⁵⁴ and in each case names the place whence the see had been removed as well as the place in which it had been re-established, and again in the third book⁵⁵ mentions the removal of these sees, together with other changes. But just previously, in the section⁵⁶—*Quod Eboracensis archiepiscopus, et omnes sibi subjecti, archiepiscopo Doroberniæ subjiciantur*—William of Malmesbury quoted the decision to which Thomas, archbishop of York, was forced to submit himself. The text reads: “*Generale concilium regni Anglorum de jure et primatu Dorobernensis sive Cantuariensis ecclesiæ. Sec. 298. ‘Anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi millesimo septuagesimo secundo, pontificatus autem domini Alexandri papæ undecimo,*”⁵⁷ *regni vero Willelmi gloriosi regis Anglorum et ducis Normannorum sexto,*”⁵⁸ and the instrument purports to be signed at Windsor about Whitsuntide.⁵⁹ “*‘Postea in villa regia quæ vocatur Windlesor, ubi et finem accepit in præsentia regis, episcoporum, abbatum diversorum ordinum, qui congregati erant apud curiam in festivitate Pentecostes. Signum Willelmi regis. Signum Mathildis reginæ. Ego Hubertus, sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ lector et domini Alexandri papæ legatus, subscripsi.’*” and many other signatories follow, among whom “*‘Ego Stigandus Cicestrensis episcopus consensi.’*”⁶⁰

This instrument would by itself show that Stigand was already Bishop of Chichester by Whitsuntide, 1072.

⁵⁴ Lib. I., sec. 100, 101, Vol. I., p. 100.

⁵⁵ Lib. III., sec. 300, Vol. II., p. 353.

⁵⁶ Sec. 298, Vol. II., p. 349. The text edited by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, sec. 298, Vol. II., p. 474, agrees.

⁵⁷ 30 Sept., 1071—29 Sept., 1072.

⁵⁸ 25 Dec., 1071—24 Dec., 1072.

⁵⁹ Whit-Sunday in 1072 was 27 May.

⁶⁰ Vol. II., p. 352. Dr. Stubbs' text also gives a note: “This important document is printed in the ‘*Concilia*,’ Wilkins, I. 324, from MS. Cotton. ‘*Domitian A. 5*,’ and other sources. [Here also “*Stigandus Cicestrensis episcopus*.”] It occurs without the attestations in the ‘*Gesta Pontificum*,’ Lib. I., sec. 27.”

This date has by some been accepted, as already mentioned, and it recalls Le Neve's statement previously noted that the removal of Herman's see from Sherborne to Salisbury was in 1072. He signs this instrument "Ego Hermannus Scirburnensis episcopus subscripsi." It is possible that here is the origin of that date, for it would not be a strange thing if a modern writer should for a moment confuse the Anglican Council of 1072 with the Council of London held in 1075. But as the fact appears clearly to be that the removal of the Sussex bishopric was not ordered till the year 1075, it is difficult to accept this signature of 'Stigand, Bishop of Chichester' in 1072, and as two most highly competent editors give the text of William of Malmesbury so, then it must be agreed that William is inconsistent with himself in two precise details, and consequently one statement must be an error. In this passage on the Anglican Council William is quoting another's account of events which happened some score of years or more before his own birth. A reasonable explanation would seem to be that he himself, or the copyist on whose authority he was quoting this instrument, had involuntarily or by way of emendation converted Selesiensis into Cicestrensis. Intentionally or inadvertently it might be called a trifling variation, but I should not venture to suggest this as an explanation by way of getting rid of this inconvenient date, were it not for the fact that the same variation or error had already been made just before in the preceding paragraph, also, it is to be noted, a quotation, doubtless from the same source.⁶¹

Æthelric, or Egelric, or Alric, was unquestionably Bishop of Selsey, and not Bishop of Chichester. This prelate had been deprived, as has already been quoted from Florence of Worcester, the lawfulness of his deposition had been disputed, and representations had been made upon the matter. William of Malmesbury quoted a letter in this connection from Pope Alexander to King William, in which the pontiff seems rather to

⁶¹ Lib. III., sec. 297, p. 347, Dr. Stubbs. p. 473, Sir T. D. Hardy, "definiendam."

have begged the question: "Alexander Willelmo regi Anglorum. Sect. 297. 'Causam Alricii, qui olim Cices-trensis ecclesiæ dictus est episcopus, diligenter retrac-tandam, et diffiniendam, fratri nostro episcopo Lanfranco commisimus.'" etc. Since here Æthelric is called Bishop of Chichester, which he certainly never was, it seems a reasonable supposition that Stigand, in the next section is called Bishop of Chichester three years before he really was so. No other instances have been observed in which the removal of this see has been thus, so to speak, ante-dated; and, as it stands, this particular 'signature' of 'Stigand bishop of Chichester' appears to lack the characters necessary to make it a sufficient proof that he was not until the year 1075 Bishop of Selsey. That he was in and from Whitsuntide of the year 1075 properly described as Bishop of Chichester is perhaps shewn to be reasonably certain.



Inches 0 1 2
Feet 0 1 2
Scale.

Oratory of St. Andrew + Ford + Sussex +
Painting of the Doom, discovered 1899.

P. M. Johnston. *manuscript*,
1899, 1900.

FORD AND ITS CHURCH.

BY PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

FORD is a small, triangular-shaped parish on the western bank of the Arun, about three miles south-south-west of Arundel and within three miles of the sea. It is bounded on the north by Binsted, on the east by Tortington (from which a small brook, taking its rise in Binsted, separates it) and Lyminster on the opposite side of the Arun; to the southward lies what must be regarded as the mother-parish of Clymping, while to the westward is the populous parish of Yapton, now for some years ecclesiastically united to Ford.

In spite of its nearness to the important railway junction of the same name, Ford remains a very quiet little place, consisting of a few scattered cottages and three large old farm houses—one only, Ford House, of any architectural pretensions.

The name of the place explains itself. Probably there has been a ford, or ferry, across the Arun at this particular point,¹ and a settlement of some sort “at the Ford,” from time immemorial. For the ford commanded the ancient coast road that passed inland westward through the fertile alluvial plain (always open and treeless in comparison with the neighbourhood and county generally) between the great South Downs and the sea—a part which affords abundant evidence of very early settlement.

To go no further back than the time of the Roman occupation, it seems very probable that Ford, as the point where the river was crossed on the route between the chain of camps near Pulborough and other minor fortifications on the Arun, and the flourishing city of

¹ Traces of the ancient causeway leading up from the ford exist in a field near to the church.

Regnum (Chichester), may have been marked by a small camp or settlement of some sort. But no certain evidence of this has come to light, so far as I am aware. The irregularities in the ground, the remains of moats and the traces of foundations of walls beneath the surface in the meadows east and west of the church are hardly referable to a date so early as this. It is more probable that they are, partly or wholly, of mediæval origin, and, it has been suggested, mark the site of monastic buildings or of a manor house. "Near the church," says Dallaway, "are very visible remains of the inclosure, or site, many yards square, upon which stood a baronial mansion, formerly inhabited by the Bohuns and their immediate successors. It was fortified by a moat, which was filled by the influx of the tide. When it was demolished we have no positive account, but there is evidence of its having been inhabited, as it had a private chapel, or oratory, within its walls. There was anciently a park." "When the navigable canal from the River Arun to Portsmouth harbour was begun in 1818, near the site of the ancient manor-place, the foundations of considerable buildings were discovered."

In the course of the works recently carried out at the church a singular interment was discovered on the north side of the building. Six skeletons placed in a circle, the heads innermost and radiating from a centre, were found at about five feet below the present level of the churchyard. No pottery or other remains to give a clue to the age of the interment were found with them; but the obvious presumption is that those buried were not Christians and therefore either Celts or heathen Saxons—probably slain in battle while defending or attempting to take the ford of the river.

The parish is not mentioned by name in Domesday, but is possibly included under Clymping, or *Clepinges*, with which it has always continued to be closely associated. The account in Domesday is as follows; it is curious that the manors are duplicated in every respect:

"The Abbey of Almanesches holds CLEPINGES of the Earl [Roger de Montgomery] in alms. Earl Godwine held it. Then, and now, it

vouched for 11 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs, and 26 villeins and 24 cottars with 7 ploughs. *There is a church* and 12 acres of meadow. Wood for 20 hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth £20, and afterwards, and now, £15. In the same manor S. Martin of Sais holds 11 hides of the Earl in alms, and they vouched for so much in the time of King Edward, and now. Earl Godwine held them. There is land for 9 ploughs. In demesne are 2 ploughs, and 26 villeins and 24 cottars with 7 ploughs. *There is a church* and 12 acres of meadow and wood for 20 hogs. In the time of King Edward they were worth £20, and afterwards, and now, £15."

From this account it would seem that in the manor of Clymping in 1085-6 there were *two* churches, one the predecessor of the present large and beautiful church of that parish, and the other the still existing much humbler edifice we are considering—the Church of St. Andrew-at-the-Ford.

I think it only right, however, to state that the Editors of our "Collections," Mr. H. Michell Whitley and the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., have favoured me with an opinion adverse to this conclusion. They consider that the exact correspondence in the details of the two holdings of the Abbey of Almanesches and S. Martin of Sais points to some error of the Domesday compilers. They would therefore "hesitate to assume that there were two churches." The question must at any rate be considered as an open one.

Earl Roger was the leader of the central division of the Conqueror's army at Hastings, and he, or his son Roger, gave the land and church, or churches—part of his share of the spoils—to the Nunnery of Almanesches and the Abbey of Seez in his Norman fatherland. Indirectly, Ford Church and Manor appear to have passed into the possession of the Nunnery of Leominster, or Lyminster, two miles distant on the other side of the Arun. This, as we learn from Dallaway,² was originally a Saxon foundation of some antiquity, mentioned as Lullingminster in King Alfred's will, and by him bequeathed to his nephew Osferd. Earl Roger,

² "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 49. See also "S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 117; and Hussey's "Churches of Kent, Sussex and Surrey," pp. 248, 260 and 261.

or his son, refounded this establishment and gave it to the Nunnery of Almanesches, of which it thus became a cell and through its connection with which it was endowed with the churches of Leominster and Rustington and the churches and manors of Clymping, Ford and Poling—all within a radius of four miles of the Leominster Nunnery. In 1248 Ford was still reckoned as among the possessions of that cell (although the advowson had been in 1240 conceded by the Abbess of Almanesches to Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester), and so it continued until, in common with all the English estates of alien priories, it was seized by the Crown on the breaking out of the French war in 1415. It appears then, or soon afterwards, to have passed to the Bohuns, Lords of Midhurst, into the hands of which family, however, Ford, or more probably the manor and *part* of the lands therein, seems to have come as early as the reign of Henry I.⁸ Doubtless both the monastic body and the Bohuns shared the land in the parish for a long period; but the church until the fifteenth century must have been attached to Almanesches through its connection with Leominster.

From the Bohuns the church and manor passed by grant, marriage, or purchase to a long succession of owners. A moiety of Ford was claimed by Anthony de Beck, the famous Bishop of Durham, as part of the Sussex possessions granted to him by John de Bohun and Johanna his wife in 1283. For how long this moiety continued in the Bishop's hands is uncertain; probably it reverted, on the Bishop's death in 1311, to the grandson of the original grantor, another John de Bohun, in the hands of whom, and of his heirs, the church and manor were vested until the death of Sir John de Bohun in 1499, when they passed by marriage with his heiress, together with the rest of the Sussex estate, to Sir David Owen. Curiously, however, there is no mention of the Ford property in the very long and interesting will of

⁸ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XX., p. 1, &c., to which I am indebted for many of these particulars. There is an apparent contradiction between these early charters and the documents relating to the possessions of the monastic bodies above quoted, which it is not easy to reconcile.

the Knight, published in Vol. VII. of our Society's "Collections."⁴

His son Henry sold Ford, together with the Midhurst property, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, the rebuilder of Cowdray; and in 1575 it came into the possession of the Crown, then into that of the Earl of Nottingham, and in 1605 it was held by Lord Cecil.

William Garway, a London merchant, of Herefordshire descent, purchased Ford some time in the last decades of the seventeenth century. According to the late Mr. Lower,⁵ he was "M.P. for Arundel from 1678 to 1690, and a frequent speaker in the House. Being the last of his family he bequeathed his property here and in Clymping to Christ's Hospital in London, and it is still enjoyed by that establishment. He died in 1701." His tomb stands within railings to the east of the church.

Ford House, a fine old brick mansion, half a mile westward of the church, was perhaps built by Garway, probably on the site of a much older house, and still remains a very interesting example of the country squire's residence of the latter half of the seventeenth century. It was originally larger than at present, and the front has been a good deal altered. Its fine brick and black flint walls, its chimney-stack, staircase and ancient doors, and especially the panelling and chimney-pieces of the principal rooms, are noteworthy. A room on the upper floor is panelled entirely in cedar, and presents one of the best examples of the use of that wood to be seen anywhere. The outbuildings, barns, and high lichen-covered garden walls are charming specimens of the care and finish bestowed by our ancestors on these humble adjuncts; their mellow beauty contrasts forcibly with some peculiarly ugly cottages erected hard by. The village lanes, with their peeps of farmyards, straggling brick and flint walls and lofty elm hedge rows, are very old-world and picturesque. In some cases the ground on either side is raised five or six feet above the road.

⁴ P. 22. "On the Effigy of Sir David Owen in Easeborne Church." By the late Mr. W. H. Blaauw, M.A., F.S.A.

⁵ "History of Sussex." M. A. Lower. Vol. I., p. 186.

There is at present no parsonage house in the parish, but one was in existence till the middle of the seventeenth century, and probably for a century later. We learn from the Parliamentary Survey of 1649, preserved among the MSS. at Lambeth, that there was then "A House, and barn and one stable, an half acre of glebe pasture in the midst of a parcel of grounds, called River Gardens, at the east end of Parsonage Gates: likewise part of a little plot called the Tripott, on the south side of the dwelling house, and next to the churchyard. The Gates (to fodder cattle) are immediately joining on the east side of a close called Court Gardens,⁶ and on the north side of the garden-plot doth border on the east end of the parsonage-house: and partly on the north side of the same."

A copy, made in 1816, of "A true and perfect terryer of all the tythes buildings glebe lande gates and gardens belonging to the Parsonage of Forde" is preserved among the papers belonging to the church, extracted from the original in the Bishop's Registry at Chichester. It is substantially identical with the 1649 survey above quoted, but purports to have been made in 1635, no doubt in pursuance of Archbishop Laud's Injunctions.⁷ At what date this parsonage disappeared we have no record; possibly it fell into decay during the troublous times of the Great Rebellion, and was not repaired at the Restoration of Charles II. However that may be, I am assured by a resident that he recollects about forty years ago the remains of ancient and massive flint walls as still standing above ground to the east and north of the churchyard, where, as it would appear from the above-quoted survey, the old parsonage house stood. Indeed, it would seem from this gentleman's recollections, and from the general aspect of these now deserted fields between the church and the river, that a number of

⁶ This is an interesting name, suggesting that the mansion of the Bohuns was called "The Court."

⁷ In his visitation of his province by his Vicar-General, 1633-36. By the kindness of Miss M. J. Boniface, of Ford House, I have been favoured with a copy of this terrier, which is attested in the original by John Marshall, Rector, John Page and Thomas Damar, churchwardens, and John Betfall, "sydeman," the last two putting their "mark."

buildings have at one time or another stood near the church, of which at the present time no trace, except in the unevenness of the ground, remains. These facts make it plain that Ford must have been a place of much greater population and importance in the Middle Ages than to-day.

Moreover, the sexton states that in digging a grave in the churchyard some years ago at a distance of about thirty feet to the south of the church, and in a line with its western wall, he came upon the angle of two walls running north and east. They were about two feet thick and very solidly built of flints, presumably with a stone quoin. The existing churchyard wall, which is evidently in part of great antiquity, is about 15 feet to the south of the spot where this ancient wall lies, and while it is possible that at some date long since the churchyard has been extended and another boundary wall built, I think it more likely that the old foundations were those of some small monastic cell attached, or in close proximity, to the church. Other reasons which I shall presently adduce lend weight to this view.

It is, therefore, a vastly different picture that we conjure up from the past to that which meets the eye to-day. Instead of the ancient church, standing solitary in the open fields, we must imagine as existing early in the fifteenth century an imposing group of buildings: the baronial mansion of the Bohuns, probably built of Caen stone and black flints (of which those in Garway's house and certain walls in the village may be the remains), semi-fortified and surrounded by a moat; the church, larger by a south aisle than now, and perhaps a small monastic building adjoining it; while beyond these stood the homely parsonage, its barn and stable and the dwellings of the fisher folk and retainers of the manor. Perhaps no other village church in Sussex has seen such changes in its surroundings, and remained itself so little altered.

The approach to the church from the village is across one of the picturesque brick bridges that at intervals span the disused canal before mentioned—now dry and

grass-grown and in parts almost obliterated—itself become an item in local archæology. From this a footpath leads across a stretch of open meadow land, on our left the canal, cutting obliquely across the site of the manor house of the Bohuns, the moat of which mention has been made being thus half obliterated.⁸

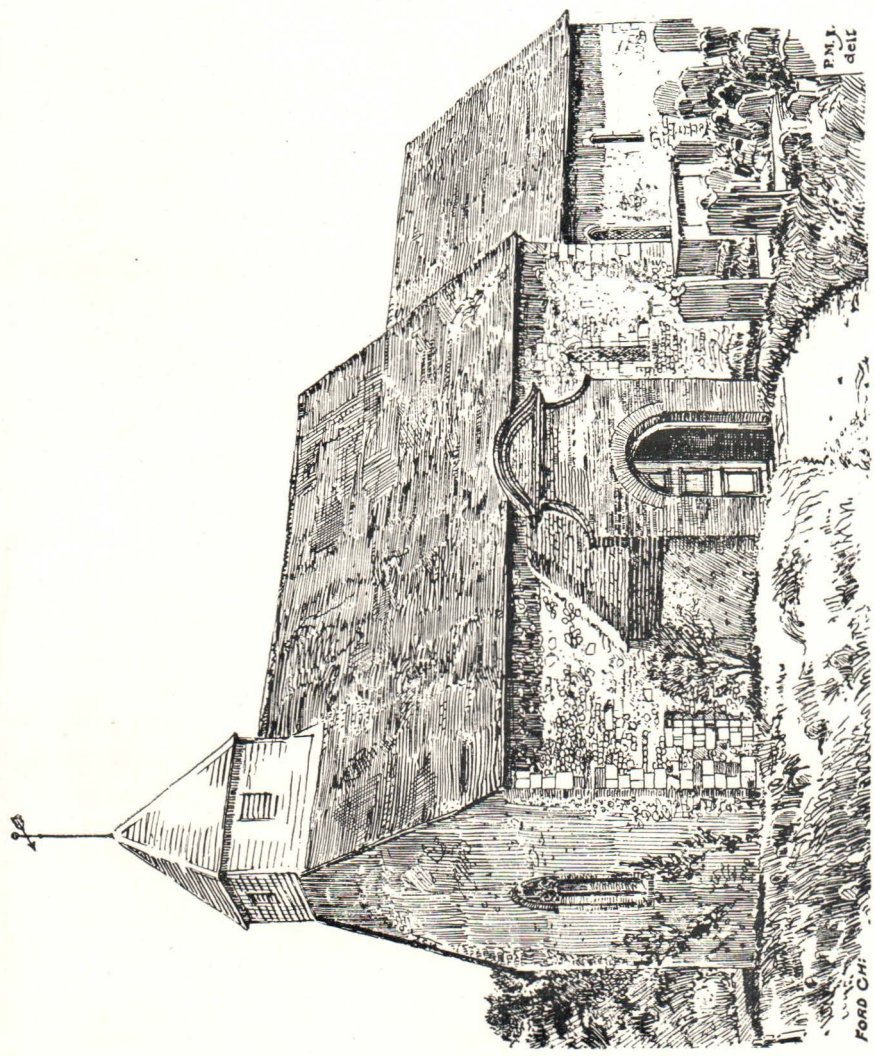
The churchyard on its northern and western sides is surrounded by a hedge and dyke; on the south and east it is bounded by a wall, in part of some antiquity. As is usually the case in an old burial ground, there have been very few interments on the north side of the church.⁹ Several practical reasons no doubt decided the partiality for the south side so commonly found, but something must also be allowed for the ancient belief that the north is the region of evil spirits. In this peaceful God's acre rest many generations of the Boniface family, for long—and happily still—connected with Ford and West Sussex; indeed, two-thirds of the tombstones bear that name.

The registers, which do not go back further than 1627—an earlier one having been destroyed among the papers of a deceased churchwarden many years ago—contain no entries of special interest, nor do they throw any light upon the history of the church. There is, however, abundant evidence in the building itself that it has been partially destroyed by fire once at least, and that it has remained for a long period a roofless ruin. If there be any value in local proverbs and traditions, this latter fact is witnessed to in the saying, still current among the natives, that “Ford Church was lost among the stinging-nettles.”

Besides the repair and partial reconstruction consequent upon this fire or fires (to which we will return presently),

⁸ During the recent works of restoration at the church advantage was taken of the presence of workmen to cut two trial trenches through a corner of the site of the house, but although an abundance of flints and lime in the soil attested to the former existence of a building, the actual foundations were not reached, and the removal of the men, consequent upon the completion of the work at the church, prevented further search. At some future time the Excavations Committee of our Society may feel disposed to make a more systematic exploration.

⁹ In the neighbouring churchyards of Lyminster and Rustington we have exceptions to this rule. The north is the favourite side in both cases, and the buildings are so placed as to make it evident that there was a reason for this—in these cases the practical one of shelter from the prevalent S.W. wind.



P.M.J.
del.

FORD CH.

there was a seventeenth century restoration. Dallaway records this, but does not give his authority: "In 1637, in pursuance of Archbishop Laud's injunction, [the church] was completely repaired and modernized, as to the appearance of its architecture."¹⁰ To this repair we may safely attribute the handsome brick porch, or, rather, its front.

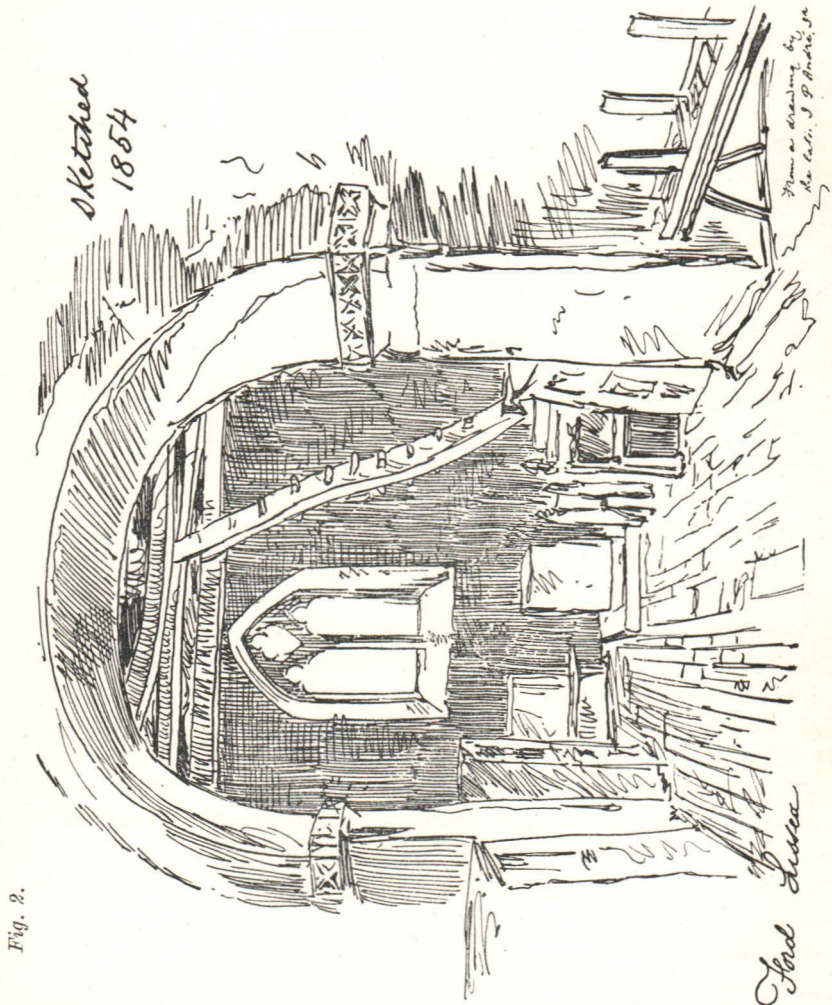
Nothing beyond mere tinkering seems to have been attempted after this until somewhere about 1865, when the then incumbent renovated the interior of the nave and porch. The work was done ruthlessly enough, ancient seating and doors being swept away, and the font thrown out of the church (to give place to a basin on a wooden stand!); other damage was wrought, but fortunately little was done to the walls and roof beyond whitewashing the former and plastering over the latter. The old floor, principally of brick, was replaced by the present ugly tile paving. Unhappily, also a unique feature, in the shape of a pigeon-house ladder to the belfry, disappeared at this time. Mr. J. L. André, to whom our "Collections" owe so much, remembers seeing this, and has most kindly placed at my disposal his late father's sketch of the interior of the church in 1854—here reproduced—in which this quaint ladder and other destroyed fittings may be seen.¹¹ This interesting little drawing is the only piece of evidence I have been fortunate enough to meet with as to the internal aspect of the building before it was restored. By a hard fate, Ford Church is not included among either Lambert and Grimms' drawings,¹² or Nibbs's more recent etchings of Sussex Churches. The only written record of any value that I have seen is the note on the church in Hussey's "Churches of Kent, Sussex and Surrey." This describes it before the 1865 repair, and makes mention of a Norman

¹⁰ Like many of Dallaway's other statements where buildings are concerned, this needs to be taken in a modified sense.

¹¹ Our members would do Sussex ecclesiology an inestimable service by communicating with the Hon. Secretary of the Society as to the existence in their own or others' possession of such pre-restoration sketches and photographs; or, better still, presenting them to our museum at Lewes.

¹² See the most valuable catalogue, compiled by our member, Mr. H. Simmons, in Vol. XXXIII., "S.A.C."

capital projecting from the interior wall, close to the south door, the font, "square and rude," and several oak benches remaining in a mutilated condition—the two last of which items appear in Mr. André's sketch; the former I have not discovered any trace of.



In 1879 the then Vicar, the Rev. Geo. Jackson, took in hand the repair of the chancel; in a detailed account of what was done, with which he has kindly favoured

me, he disclaims "that blessed word" "restoration," in the name of which so much irreparable mischief has been done. The chancel walls were then re-plastered—the old plaster was rotten and thickly whitewashed¹³—and the stonework of the two windows in the south wall was partially renewed. To the details of these works I shall revert in their proper place.

My own interest in the little building dates back to several years before this repair of 1879; but that interest exchanged the sentimental for the practical on my being invited to superintend a further repair or restoration on archæological lines, in the course of 1899. This work, which included the addition of a vestry and heating-chamber on the north side of the nave, was brought to a final conclusion in January of the present year. Its inception and carrying out are mainly due to the energy and liberality of various members of the Boniface family and their relatives and friends, aided by public subscriptions. The church was appropriately re-opened on the festival of its dedication—St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, 1899.

With this somewhat lengthy preface, let us now examine the building as it stands with the help of the accompanying plan.

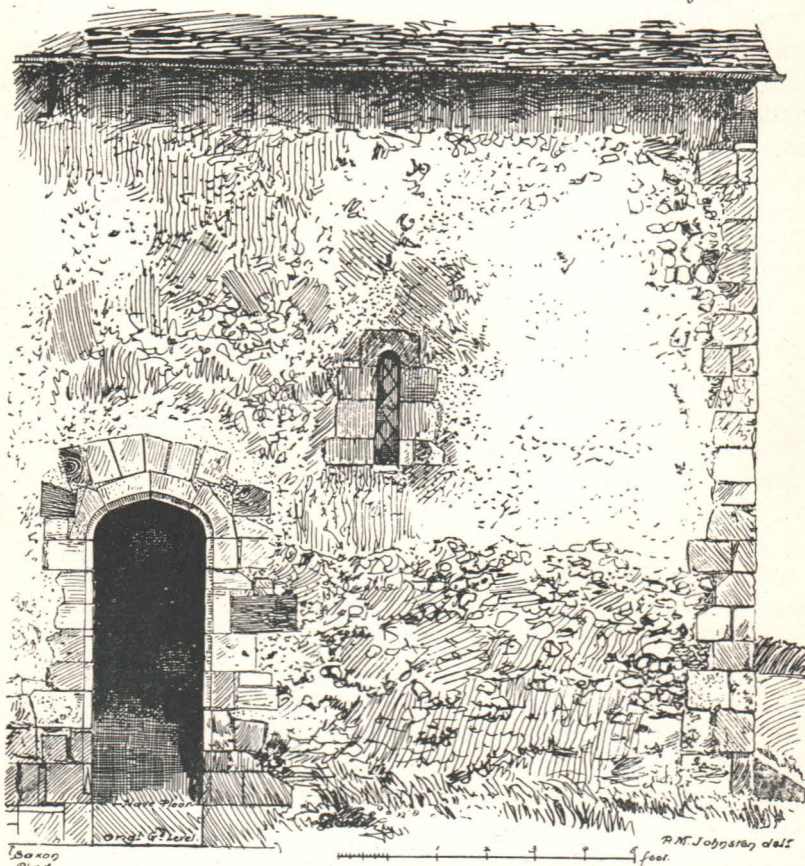
A glance at the table of dates thereon will show that no less than seven periods or styles of architecture are represented within the limits of this tiny church. Having regard to its small dimensions and humble character this is surprising; but the very varied fortunes which it has seen in the course of its eight and a half centuries of existence are quite sufficient explanation of the handiwork of so many generations being found in its walls. What really is surprising is that with all these fires, ruinations and restorations, the plan and general outline remain very much the same as they were originally; and that two-thirds of the walls of the nave exist still to attest the pre-Conquest foundation of the building.

¹³ Unfortunately no systematic search for old paintings was made before re-plastering, but Mr. Jackson says that, so far as he knows, no traces of such were found.

The church consists of nave, 31-ft. 6-in. by 21-ft. 6-in., and chancel, 22-ft. 6-in. by 15-ft. (but extended to its present length in the fourteenth century), south porch, and a small wooden bell-turret over the western gable of the nave. The works just completed have revealed the former existence of a small aisle of two bays on the south side of the nave.

The principal evidences of the pre-Conquest date which I have assigned to the church are to be seen in the north wall of the nave. They consist of two small

Fig. 4.

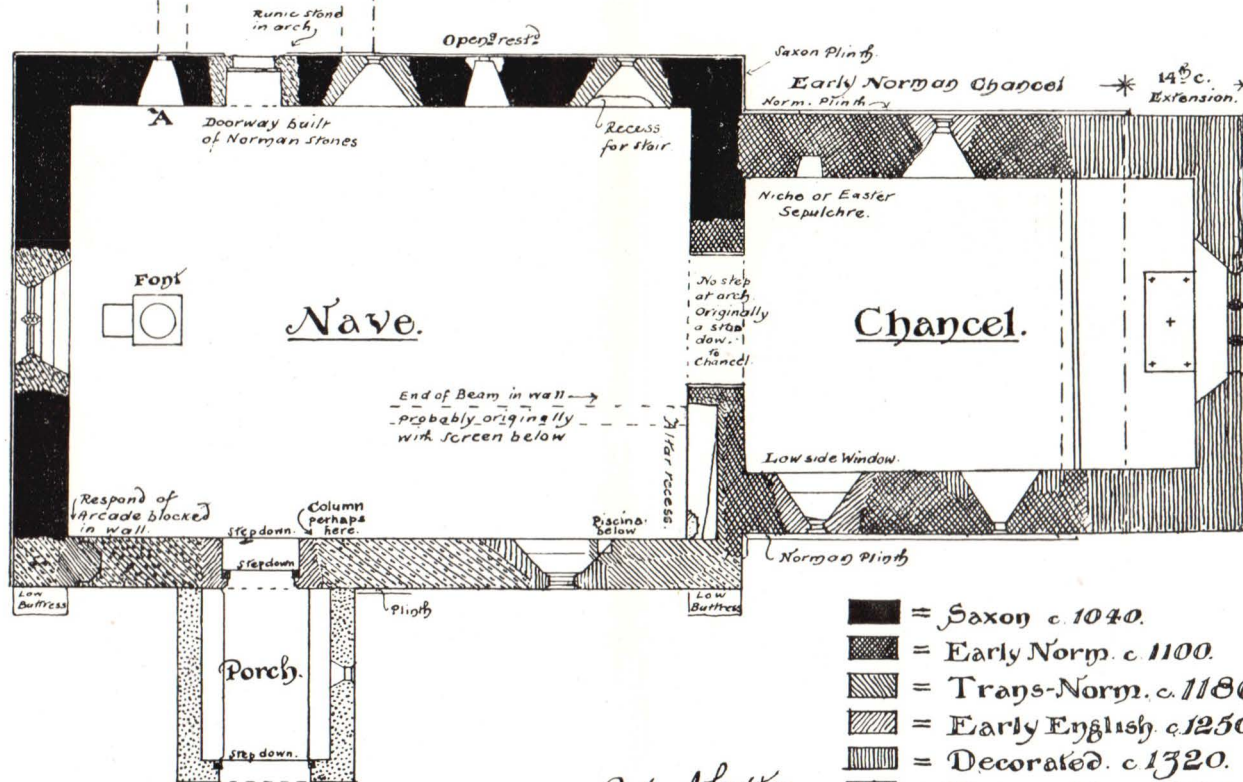
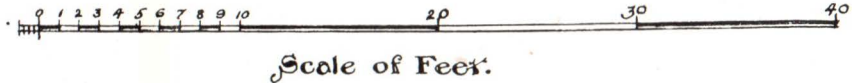


Ford Ch: North Wall of Nave, shewing Saxon Window, &c

CHURCH OF S. ANDREW, FORD:

Plan made
at the recent
restoration

Modern
Vestry.



- = Saxon c 1040.
- ▨ = Early Norm. c 1100.
- ▧ = Trans-Norm. c 1180.
- ▩ = Early English. c 1250.
- = Decorated. c 1320.
- = Perpend^l. c 1420.
- ▬ = Carolean. c 1640.

P. W. Johnston
 mens & del.
 1899.

round-headed windows, a shallow plinth, continued also along the west wall and eastern quoin, and a stone with peculiar interlaced ornament, built in as part of a rough arch over the north door. To these I should add the comparative loftiness of the nave walls and the internal batter very noticeable in the north wall—both characteristic features of Saxon churches. The only point that may be urged against the pre-Conquest date of the north wall is that the quoins are not built in “long-and-short” work—a well-known feature of many Saxon churches. But this point carries no weight with the most eminent authorities of to-day, and is, moreover, quite discounted by the fact that at Lyminster, Eastergate, Friston, and the majority of undoubtedly pre-Conquest churches in the county long-and-short work is not to be found.¹⁴ This peculiar mode of forming an angle in masonry owes its origin undoubtedly to two causes: the imitation in stone of timber methods of construction, and the shapes and sizes in which the stones were quarried. This latter is the common-sense explanation of such quoins as we find in the eastern and western angles of the north wall of the nave at Ford, for the stones of which they are composed are all small square blocks brought by sea from the famous quarries at Caen;¹⁵ and it is a simple fact that this stone was, both from its structure and for convenience of carriage, worked in these square shapes of small dimensions. So small, indeed, are the stones employed in the western quoin, for example, that the early builders duplicated them in alternate courses, in order to give them the requisite strength.

The Saxon plinth runs along the west and north walls of the nave and is one of those features which differentiates the work of this period from the Early Norman

¹⁴ See List of pre-Conquest Churches in the appendix to this paper. The window in the N. wall of the chancel at Eastergate, probably Saxon, is, however, built of stones arranged in the long and short fashion.

¹⁵ These quarries were worked from Roman times; and in places near our South Coast, or on navigable rivers, water-carriage would obviously be a cheaper and easier way of procuring a good supply of building stone—especially where it was scarce and poor, as in Sussex—than carting it for long distances from inland. Caen stone was used by the Confessor for his work at Westminster. We also find it at the well-known Saxon churches of Bosham and Sompting.

work of the chancel which immediately succeeds it in point of date. Until the recent restoration no plinth to the chancel walls was visible. I succeeded in bringing this to light, and it is now permanently uncovered. A glance will suffice to show its different character; for whereas the Saxon plinth is a shallow chamfered set-off projecting about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., the Early Norman, although joining it at the same level, has a broad chamfer and projects about 3-in., the stones being laid altogether differently.

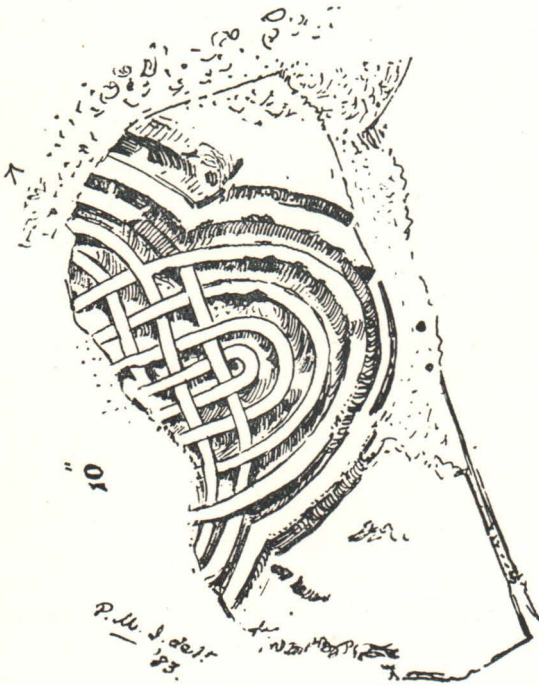
The two small round-headed windows in this north nave wall belong also to the pre-Conquest period. The outer frames are of Caen stone, the internal openings being dressed with chalk, plastered over. That to the eastward I opened out myself, no traces of it having been before apparent. Its outer stonework was missing, the rough opening being blocked with flints; the twist in the internal splay is very noticeable, but difficult to account for. The window has now been restored to correspond with the ancient opening to the west. This, shown in the accompanying drawing, is a very perfect example of these early openings. It is only 6-in. wide and 2-ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high, the head being formed in one stone. An enlarged plan of it appears on the general plan of the church, from which it will be seen that the actual opening is rebated internally in a peculiar manner, unlike anything else I have met with in Sussex: also the splaying of the inside opening is very narrow—a mark of early date. Doubtless the opening was never intended for glazing, but was fitted with a shutter. A glazed shutter or casement has been inserted in the restored window to the eastward to mark this fact.

But a stone of probably earlier date than even these pre-Conquest features is to be seen built in over the head of the fifteenth century doorway in the north wall. The enlarged drawing of this (Fig. 5) shows the peculiar interlaced strap-work with which it is ornamented, and of which this is the only example known to me in Sussex. The stone itself is of a kind different to any other used in the church, of a deep golden-brown colour, and of the

same texture and appearance as much of the early stonework of Sompting Church tower.

It is well known that a difficulty exists in the exact dating of this class of interlaced ornament. I had myself assigned this stone to a date any time between

Fig. 5.



Stone over
North Door

A.D. 700 and A.D. 1040 (the date I have set down the N. nave wall to); but wishing to have the opinion of authorities who have made a special study of pre-Conquest work, I sent a drawing of this stone to the Bishop of Bristol and to Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. The former expressed some doubt as to the early date I had ascribed to it, but the latter most emphatically confirms

my opinion ;¹⁶ and his suggestion that "the pattern may have been the end of the arm of a cross" is specially interesting. One may imagine that Wilfrid's missionary monks, soon after the foundation of the monastery at Selsea, in the end of the seventh century, had a preaching station at the ford of the Arun, and before even one of the *ecclesiolæ* which he perhaps established here, as elsewhere, was built, such a stone cross might be set up to mark the primitive place of assembly.

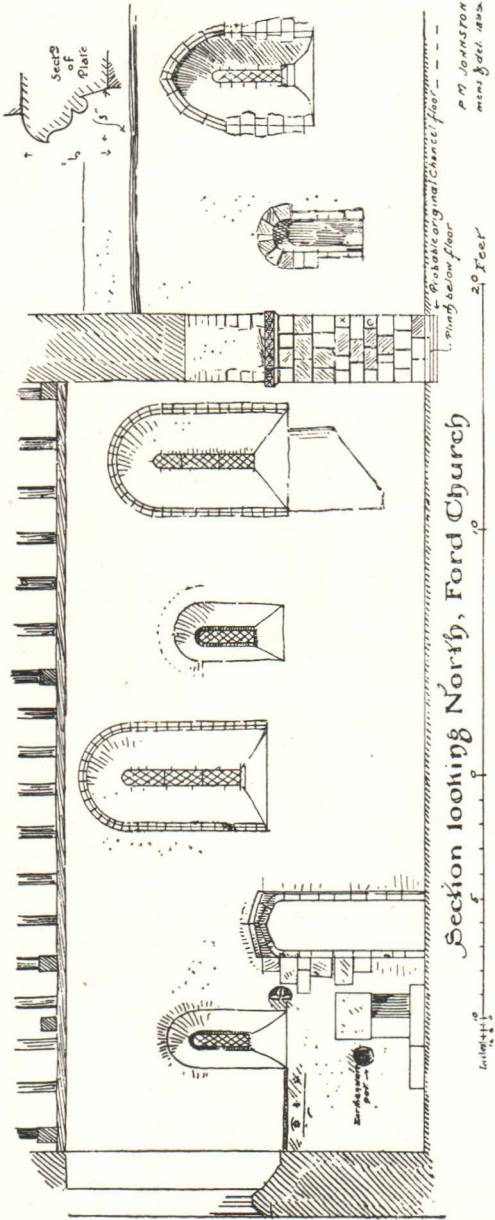
To the Early Norman period, *circa* 1100, the greater part of the chancel walls and the chancel arch belong. It will be seen at once from the plan how much thicker these walls are than those of the pre-Conquest nave, in spite of the chancel being much lower and smaller in area. Speaking generally, walls of Saxon date are thinner and have stood better than those of the Norman builders. It is inconceivable that if the chancel had been built at the same time as the nave the walls should have been nearly a foot thicker. The clumsy massiveness of the Early Norman walls, together with the absence of foundations, often produced settlements, and certainly evidence was not wanting at the recent restoration to show that the Early Norman work at Ford had not stood so well as that of the pre-Conquest period.

This Norman chancel probably superseded a wooden one of pre-Conquest date—perhaps the original *oratory* of Wilfrid's time, to which the later Saxon nave had been added. The plinth uncovered on the north side shows the extent of the Norman chancel, and proves that

¹⁶ Mr. Allen writes :—" I should say that the sculptured fragment with interlaced work on it at Ford Church, Sussex, is certainly of the pre-Norman period. I do not think that in the present state of our knowledge it is possible to assign an exact date to stones of this class. All we can say is that they are probably not earlier than A.D. 700, nor later than A.D. 1000. During these three centuries there was no perceptible change in the style of the decoration of the Saxon and Celtic crosses, and therefore I don't quite see how dates can be given for particular examples. The interlaced pattern on the stone at Ford Church appears to be part of a Stafford knot made with four bands running parallel to each other. Quadruple bands of this kind are very unusual. The pattern may have been the end of the arm of a cross, as on a slab at St. Blane's, in the Isle of Bute, illustrated in the Rev. J. K. Hewison's 'History of Bute.' "

I have referred to this work, and am struck by the general family likeness in the two patterns. Celtic missionaries may well have imported Celtic art into this region in the early evangelization of West Sussex.

Fig. 6.



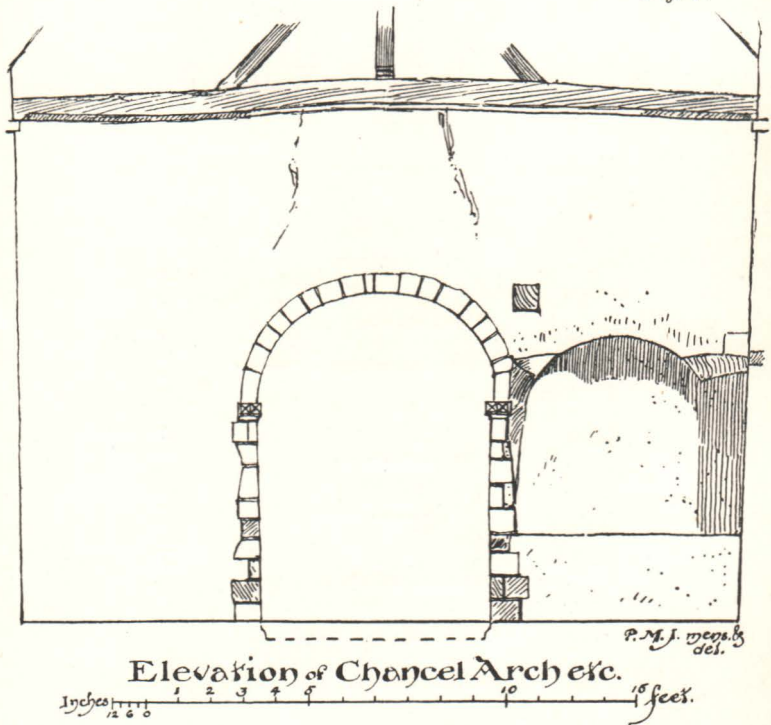
Section looking North, Ford Church

P. M. JOHNSON
1882

20 Feet

it was square-ended, not apsidal. The chancel arch, as will be seen in the accompanying illustrations, is a plain, square-edged opening, the piers of ashlar facings, evidently imperfectly bonded into the flint core, and having an

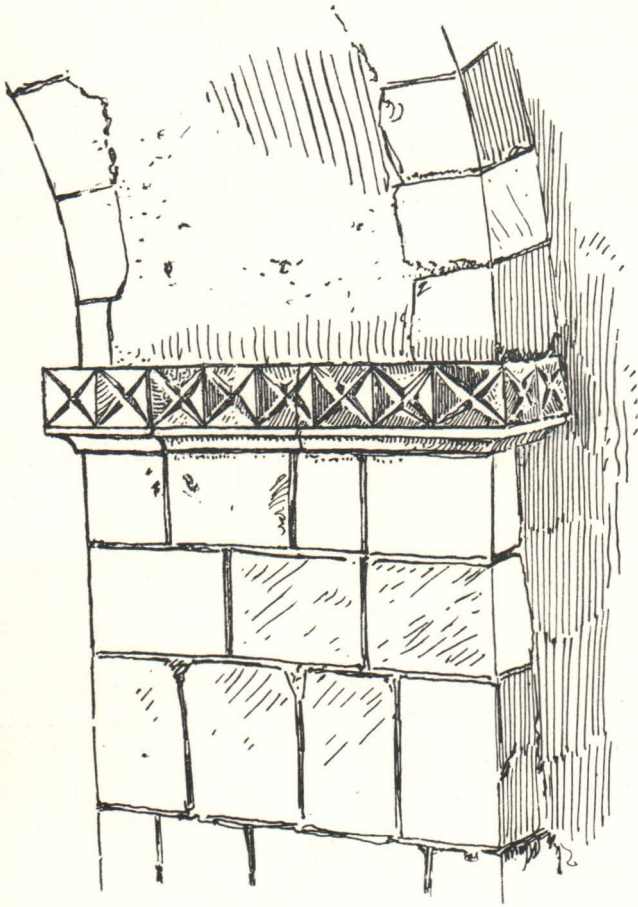
Fig. 7.



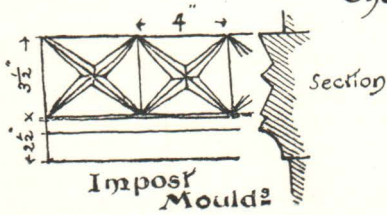
impost moulding ornamented with an X-shaped star.¹⁷ This appears also in the contemporary work in St. John's Chapel, Tower of London, as the top member of an abacus. The stone in which this impost is worked is a coarse oolite from the Isle of Wight or Portland, and is found nowhere else in the church. The jambs and arch are of Caen stone, the axe tooling being very distinct. Besides the saltire cross, a small incised circle appears on

¹⁷ (?) In reference to the dedication of the church to St. Andrew. A St. Andrew's X is roughly incised on the N. pier. It is, however, remarkable that in many early representations of this saint he is shown with an upright cross, in spite of the popular association with his martyrdom of one of the saltire shape. This star ornament occurs on a stone built into the S. wall of Arundel Church.

Fig. 8.



Chancel Arch.

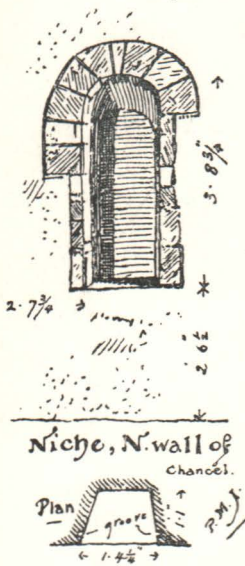


P.M.J.
del.

the north pier; and on the east face of the south pier is a \boxtimes of ordinary shape, which may have been made at the consecration of the Norman chancel; it has all the appearance of that date.

An excavation at the base of these piers during the recent restoration revealed the fact that the floor level of the chancel, now the same as that of the nave, was originally about 7-in. lower,¹⁸ and that the piers were finished with a small chamfered plinth. A channel has been cut in the tiling to show this. The present nave level appears to be that of the Saxon floor, but when the chancel floor was raised does not appear; possibly it was done at the partial reconstruction of the chancel in the early part of the fourteenth century.

Fig. 9.



In the north wall of the chancel, near to its western end, is a peculiar round-headed niche, belonging to the same period of Early Norman work. It has never been a window, as might be supposed, and as a reference to the plan will clearly show. There is besides no vestige of stonework in the flint walling outside. The jambs are slightly splayed, the western more than the other, as though to make the object placed in the niche more visible from the chancel arch, and the head is coved or splayed also. This may have been a place of deposit for an image of the patron saint (though its lowness in the wall is against such an explanation); or for a relic, or a heart-burial; or, again, it may be a very early instance of an Easter sepulchre. The niche was opened, I believe, in 1879, when the chancel was restored, and according to one account a small pot of blackish earthen-

¹⁸ Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 177, for a similar instance of a chancel one step lower than the nave. This was more common in our smaller mediæval churches than is generally supposed. There is the same original arrangement at St. Mary's, Eastbourne.

ware, containing what were supposed to be charred bones, was found in the blocking. This goes to support the theory of its having been a shrine for a relic of some sort, especially in the light of a "find" I myself made while examining the north wall of the nave. Near to its western end—about the same distance, in fact, as this niche is from the chancel arch—the plaster on being scaled off the base of the wall revealed another of these black earthenware pots, the mouth broken and showing only a circular cavity, about 10-in. in diameter. I have indicated this upon the section, Fig. 6. Its nearness to the floor forbids the commonly received explanation as to these pots, that they were for improving the acoustics of the building; although it is only right to mention that at the 1879 restoration a jar (or perhaps two) was found just underneath the wall plate in the N.W. angle of the chancel, which no doubt *was* intended for this purpose.¹⁹ Probably the jar found in the nave and that said to have been in the chancel niche both contained relics, and this may explain the meaning of two small grooves to be seen in the lower part of the jambs of the niche. They are about an inch wide and deep and only run up eight inches or so, suggesting that a piece of board was originally built in to protect some object placed on the cill of the niche. (See the plan in accompanying sketch, Fig. 9.)

As to the use for which the jars under the wall plate were intended, I have no doubt at all that they were supposed to improve the acoustic properties of the building, and were there placed for that purpose.²⁰ The reverberation produced by these hollow pots, the mouths

¹⁹ So the Rev. Geo. Jackson, the late rector, informs me. Possibly there is some confusion between this jar and that said to have been found in the niche. He describes it as "a plain earthenware jar, unglazed, perhaps able to hold a quart. It was empty."

²⁰ A distinguished member of our Society, Dr. Codrington, who has taken a great interest in Ford Church, expressed some years ago his support of this view with reference to a very interesting discovery of these acoustic jars in the chancel of Tarrant Rushton Church, Dorset. His opinion being quoted to the late eminent antiquary, Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., he said, "The idea is all nonsense." I referred to this when visiting Sir Henry Dryden; and he explained that he fully believed these pots were put where they are found with the *intention* of improving the sound, though he believed that *the idea of their doing so was nonsense*.

of which were sealed by a thin coat of plaster only, was thought to enrich the voice; and in support of this an interesting passage is quoted from the Chronicles of the Celestins of Metz:—"In the month of August, 1432, on the Vigil of the Assumption, after Brother Odo le Roy, the Prior, had returned from a general chapter, it was ordered that pots should be put into the choir of the Church of Ceans, he stating that he had seen such in another church, and that he thought they made the singing better and resound more strongly."²¹ The delusion, if such it be, is of very respectable antiquity. Vitruvius and other classical authorities—Grecian and Roman—seem to have entertained it; and the specimens of these pots found in churches in England alone range in date from the supposed ancient British examples, re-used *ad hoc*, in Leeds Church, Kent, to the middle of the sixteenth century. Hutchins' "History of Dorset" gives in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Wimborne Minster for 1541—"Payd for 2 potts of cley for wyndfylling of the Chyrch, 8d." I have not met with any notice in our "Collections," or elsewhere, of the finding of similar pots to these at Ford in other Sussex churches. It would be interesting to know of other instances, for I cannot suppose that Ford Church stands "solitary" in this respect also.

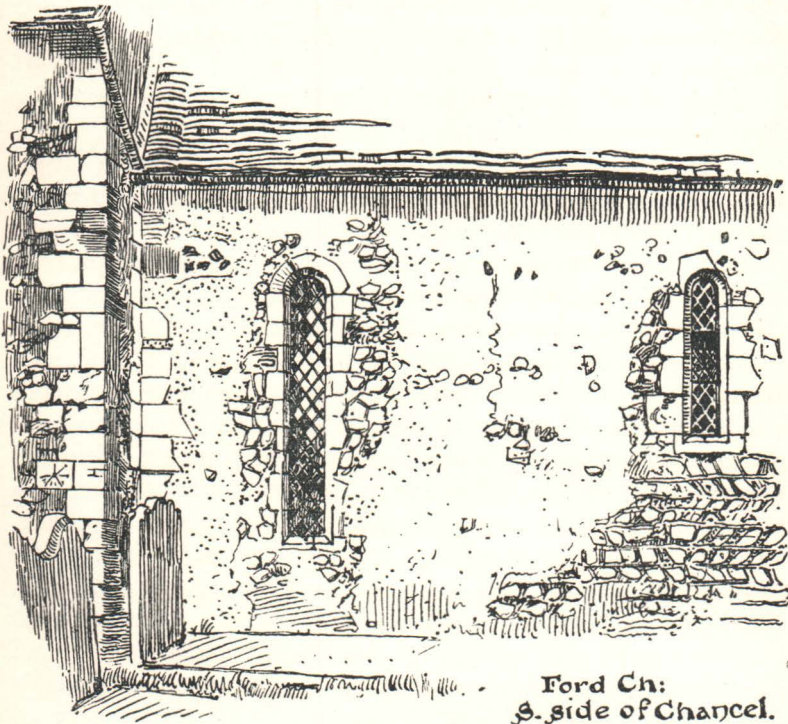
None of the Norman windows of the chancel exist in a perfect condition, but there is evidence that there were two in the original east wall and one in each of the side walls—perhaps two in the south wall. The outer stonework of one of these latter remains entire (Fig. 10), but internally it has a modern pointed drop arch and jambs, reproduced, I believe, from the old design in 1879. The opposite window has been transformed, both inside and

²¹ See an interesting paper by the Rev. J. Penny on Tarrant Rushton Church, printed in the 1897 Vol. of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club's "Proceedings," p. 59. Also, a paper which gives many very interesting facts, but forms no definite conclusions, by our late member, Mr. Gordon Hills, printed in Vol. XXXVI. of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association.

The acoustic jars at Tarrant Rushton were found lying on their sides, the mouths covered with a thin skin of plaster, on the eastern face of the chancel arch wall, about eight or nine feet from the floor. They were built into squared niches, where they are still to be seen.

out, in the middle of the thirteenth century into the likeness of a lancet of that period, but its Norman origin is still traceable. Chalk is here used for the internal dressings and also for those of the fourteenth century east window. The cills of the two Norman windows belonging to the east wall are to be seen built in to the present east wall on its outer face, together with a quantity of other worked stones of twelfth and thirteenth

Fig. 10.



century date, among which are parts of the arches and jambs of Early English lancet windows (see Fig. 17, *post*). Like the Norman opening in the south wall, these in the east were only 6-in. wide and were rebated externally for shutters or glazed wooden frames. There is no question about the "earliness" of these as examples of Norman windows, and the contrast between them and

the early windows in the nave makes it practically certain that the latter belong to the pre-Conquest period. Among other points of difference, the Saxon windows have no stone cill externally—only a plaster slope to carry off the wet; the Norman have well developed stone cills, rebated like the jambs.

It is somewhat curious that there is neither piscina nor aumbry in the chancel—whether in what would be their position relatively to the original limit of the chancel, or in the fourteenth century extension: probably they were entirely destroyed at the Reformation, or subsequently.

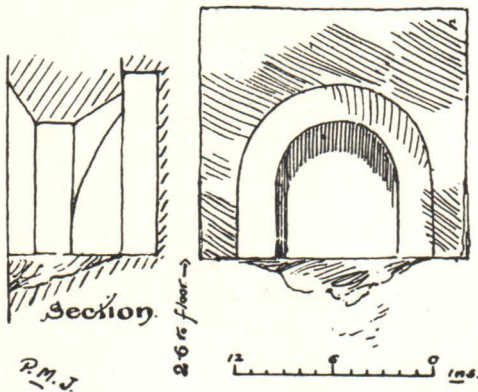
Proceeding chronologically, we turn to the nave for the features next in order of date.

Late in the twelfth century (say 1180-1200) the lighting of the Saxon nave—never very brilliant—became dimmer through an aisle being thrown out on the south side and the windows in that wall being consequently destroyed. Two widely splayed lancets, of bold proportions, were therefore formed in the north wall, the eastern of the two Saxon windows being robbed of its outside frame to furnish some of the stone dressings required. Its fellow was then, or at a subsequent time, blocked up. The outside heads of these Transitional Norman windows are only slightly pointed, while internally the splays finish with a round arch, formed, like the jambs, of chalk, over which the plastering is brought to an even line. The narrow margins of chalk had been originally painted red. Our modern mania for carefully showing every inch of the dressings, and pointing the plaster painfully round all their irregularities, is certainly by no means invariably true “restoration.” The treatment seen in the case of these windows (which I have been careful to preserve) is a very common one in the simple twelfth and thirteenth century churches of the southern counties. The crown of the internal arch of the western of these windows had in the seventeenth century repair been rebuilt in brick to a depressed curve. I have brought back the original sweep of the arch in chalk. Also the eastern window had been widened from $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. to 15-in., to give more

light to the pulpit (this within living memory); it has now been restored with the old stones to its original width. The result of these small restorations is a great improvement, the simple, yet beautiful, lines of the windows being recovered. A shallow recess was found in the cill of the eastern window (Fig. 6), which was no doubt made at some later date in connection with a stair to the rood-loft. At the same period as these windows an altar-recess was formed in the blank wall on the south side of the chancel arch (Fig. 7). There was no trace of this until the recent restoration, when the wall presented an even plastered surface. Under the whitewash were found some remains of simple strap ornament in yellow and black, of late sixteenth century character, and the flintwork below this was of split black flints set in clay in contrast with the flint-concrete of the original wall. This led me to pull out a few flints, with the result that the recess was brought to light. I had previously found the piscina (Fig. 11)—also of late twelfth century date

Fig. 11.

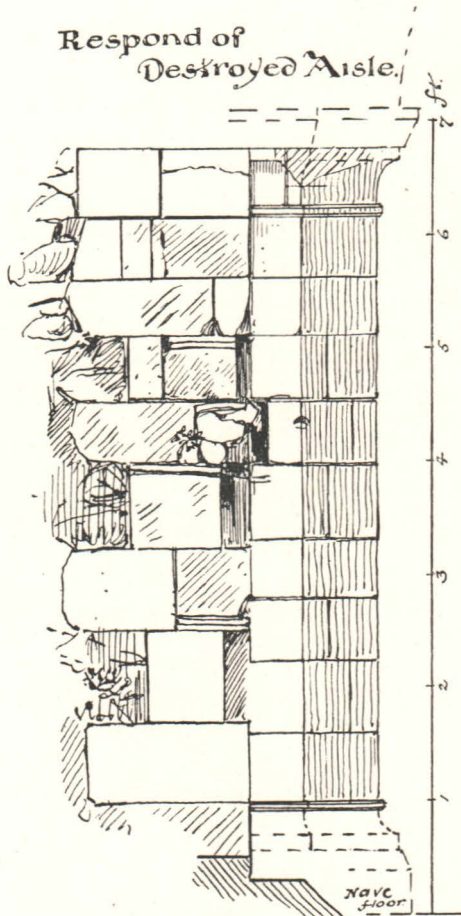
Piscina, S. wall of Nave.



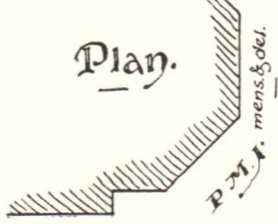
—in the south wall hard by. It is a very early specimen of a piscina in the *niche* form, and perfect, except for the drain. In the recess was found a portion of a Sussex marble coffin slab, but (which was disappointing, remembering “finds” in other cases) no traces of colour

Fig. 12.

Respond of
Destroyed Aisle.



Plan.



decoration on the back of the recess, the head of which had been formed of chalk, roughly arched and coved and plastered.

The position of the piscina in the south wall shows that the aisle, thrown out at the same date as the recess, was not of more than two arches, and perhaps did not extend to the full length of the nave eastward. Owing to the presence of graves in that direction it was not possible to ascertain whether foundations exist below the ground; but none were met with at the western end. Here, however, was found, blocked in the south wall, the respond of the arcade (Fig. 12), its stones half calcined and coloured a warm pink by the action of fire. It is evident that this fire—of which more anon—so weakened the arcade that instead of—as was commonly done in the case of the burning down of an aisle—merely blocking up the arches and piercing door and window openings within them, it was found necessary to rebuild the wall almost entirely, retaining, however, this pier-respond at the west end in position. The “Norman capital,” projecting from the interior of the south wall, of which Hussey makes mention, and of which no trace is now to be found, *may* have had some connection with this arcade. Probably it was destroyed to make more room for the modern seating.

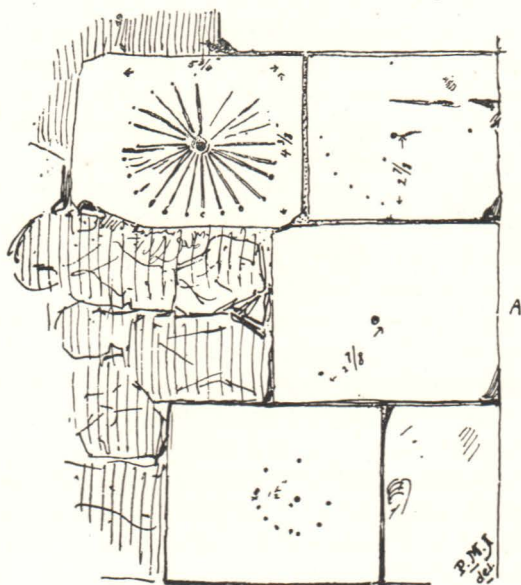
The altar recess would seem to have been enclosed by a screen on its northern side, as the end of a beam (Fig. 7) may be seen in the wall above.

Two features only belong to the Early English period; the south door within the porch and the low side window in the chancel. The door has evidently been removed from the destroyed aisle to its present position, for it shows abundant traces of the fire. Its external arch is chamfered and somewhat acutely pointed, while the inner arch, also chamfered, is of a flat, pointed, segmental shape. There is a general resemblance in this door to that in the neighbouring church of Binsted. Upon its eastern jamb, inside, several crosses and other pilgrims' signs were discovered on the removal of the whitewash. I have given two of them on an illustration below (Fig. 17).

To the low side window (Fig. 10) I need only briefly refer, as I have described it at length in my first paper upon this class of openings, in Vol. XLI. of these "Collections" (p. 168). It is a plain lancet, rebated externally, and its cill was originally about 5-ft. from the ground, although, owing to the raising of the soil through burials, it is now not more than half that height above the general level. Its date (*circa* 1250) coincides with that of the great group of earlier examples of this kind of window. Most of the internal stonework and part of the external, including the head, is modern, the window having been mutilated and partially blocked up until 1879. The restoration of the missing parts evidently follows the old lines.

Hard by, on the S.E. quoin of the nave, is a curious group of sun dials, one large and evidently intended for use; the others are very inconspicuous and I had never

Fig. 13.



Dial Stones of
S. E. Nave quoin.

On return
face
of "A" + 17/8

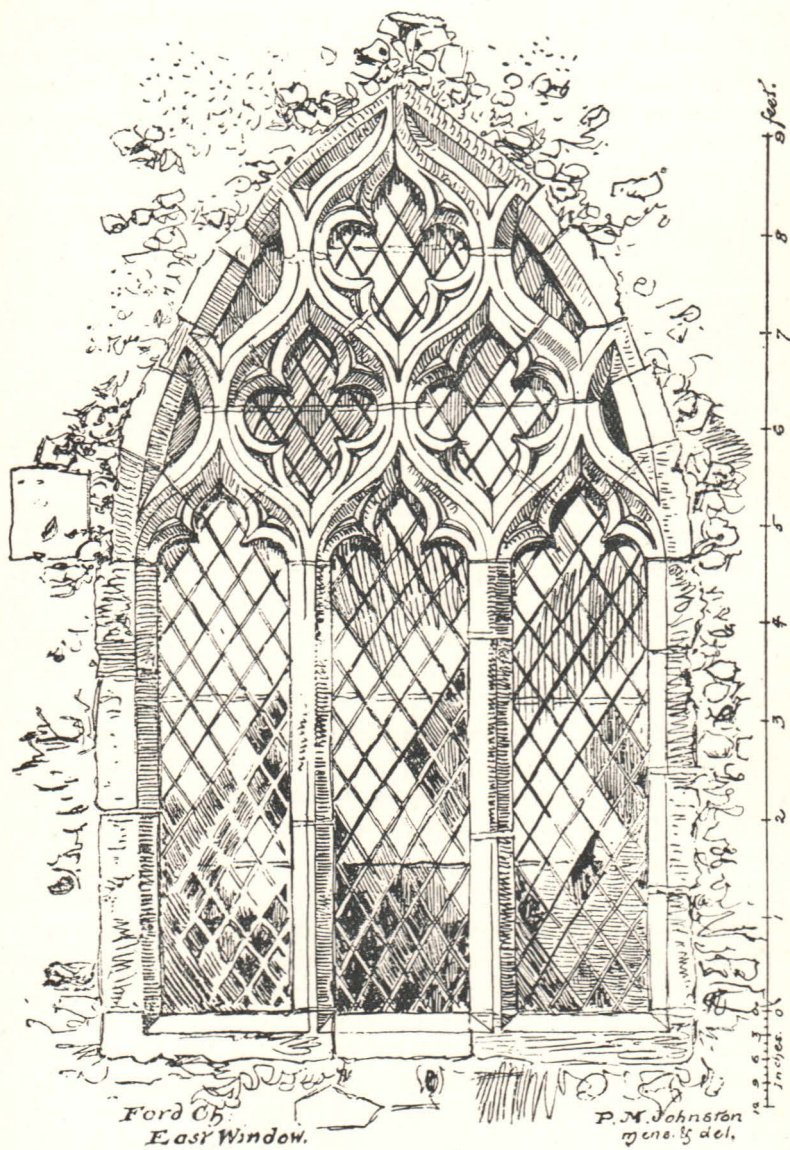
noticed them until recently, the stones on which they are being blotched with weather stains and lichens. They are shown in the accompanying drawing to scale. These rude mediæval sundials have never been properly accounted for, but there is little doubt that a certain proportion of them were working dials, intended to mark the hours generally, and in particular the times appointed for the services of the church. The illustration in this case perhaps gives us the true proportion of the working dials to the toy ones; only one out of the five here found seems to have been seriously used. It has a hole sufficiently deep to hold a wooden gnomon and twenty-one divisions, those in the right top corner, which would be of no practical use, being only faintly indicated. The dial is not circular, as will be seen in the drawing; the rays terminate in little "cups." I have elsewhere noted the frequent occurrence of dials on, or close to, low side windows—a coincidence which may, or may not, have some significance.

The quoin on which these dials are was rebuilt after the destruction of the aisle, and the stone bearing the principal dial is coloured red by the action of fire, the presumption being that both stone and dial marking are older than the date of the rebuilding of this quoin in the fifteenth century; but the other dials may well have been made subsequently to that date. The principal dial may date from the thirteenth century.

In the Decorated period (*circa* 1320) the east wall of the Norman chancel was pulled down and the chancel extended 6-ft. The different character of the eastern parts of the side walls shows that they and the east wall had been rebuilt at this time; but the uncovering of the Norman plinth clearly proves to me that the rebuilding was for the sake of enlargement. To this date belong the beautiful east window of three lights and the single light ogee-headed window in the south wall of the nave (Figs. 14 and 15).

Windows of the Decorated period are comparatively rare in Sussex, although those of the preceding and subsequent styles are so well represented. The reason

Fig. 14.

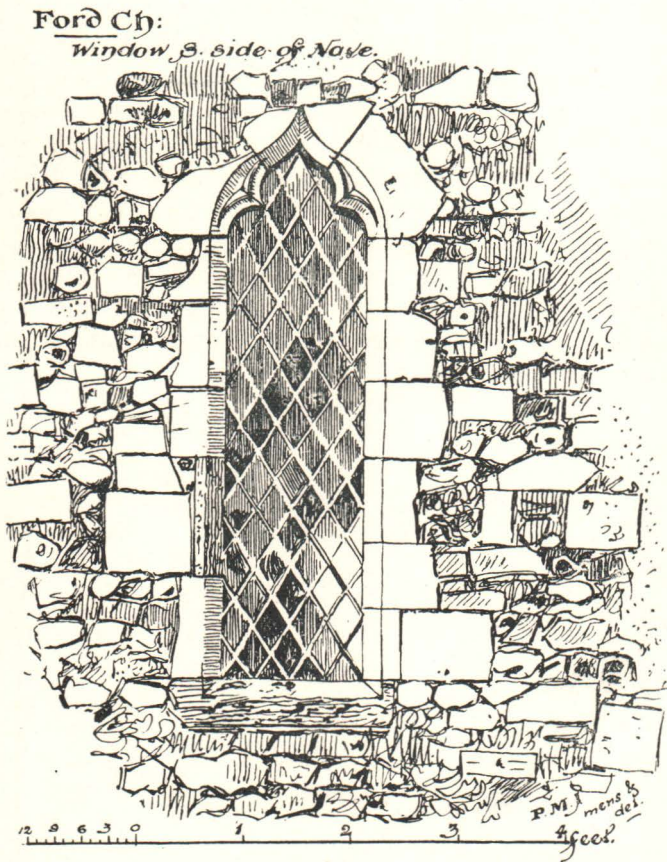


Ford Ch.
East Window.

P.M. Johnston
mens. & del.

for this is probably the scarcity of stone in the county—especially of stone suitable for working elaborate tracery forms in. Boxgrove has some windows of even date, and identical in design, with these at Ford, at the E. end of its two chancel aisles; and there are of course the fine rose window and the very large tracery window

Fig. 15.

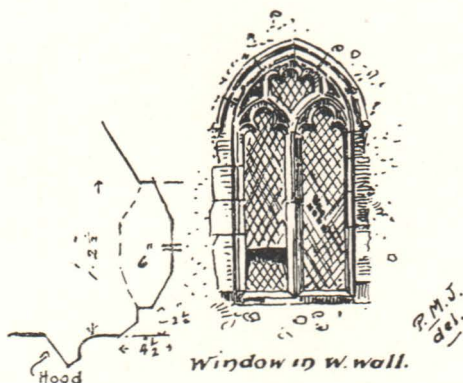


beneath it in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral. But speaking generally, Decorated windows are rare in the western division of the county. Ford has therefore double reason to be proud of its east window—and all

the more that, though executed in the rough orange-brown sandstone from the hills (with a few pieces of older Caen worked in), it has stood so well the effects of time.²² The tracery is of the variety known as "reticulated," from its resemblance to the meshes of a net. A window of the same character at Arlington, in East Sussex, is illustrated in Vol. XXXVIII., "S.A.C.," p. 184.

The little window in the S. wall of the nave, of similar date and character, is in Caen stone, probably older stone re-worked. The stones are split and discoloured—effects of the fire before alluded to—incidentally proving the fire to have taken place after the chancel had been extended and these windows inserted. In fact, the whole of the south wall of the nave is full of pink-tinged, semi-calcined fragments of Caen stone, some worked with sections of window jambs and other architectural features, which, with the flints—mostly black and faced—give a chequered appearance to the wall that is highly picturesque.

Fig. 16.



²² The ancient parish church of Littlehampton, two or three miles distant, as shown in Lambert and Grimms' view in the Burrell Collection at the British Museum, had a similar east window of reticulated tracery in sandstone, which, when the church was rebuilt in 1827, was replaced as the east window. A small Trans-Norman door was also a relic from the old church. Most unhappily, when the present brick chancel was added a few years since, these two features were entirely destroyed—apparently without protest. Verily our fathers of the despised "Churchwarden" period had often better taste than their degenerate descendants!

The two-light Perpendicular window in the west wall of the nave (Fig. 16) furnishes a clue to the date of this fire. It is, like the east window, of local sandstone, mostly browner than the other, and has stood the S.W. gales badly.²³ I have dated this on my plan, together with the doorway on the N. side of the nave and the rebuilding of the south wall of the nave, 1420, but the window *may*, from its character, be slightly earlier. The N. door is a plain but graceful example. It has a four-centred arch of good outline, worked with a hollow chamfer, having a pyramidal stop at the base. The stones with which this door is built are evidently mostly of Norman date, and many bear traces of the fire. I doubt if there was an earlier N. door on the site of this; and these stones came, I think, from the destroyed aisle. The nave roof belongs to the same period, and I take the features generally, though they may not be all of exactly the same date, to indicate the date of the fire before alluded to.

What caused this fire? I can hardly think it to have been accidental, but that rather we have the key to it in the troubles of Henry V.'s reign, when the estates, revenues and buildings belonging to the alien priories were confiscated and applied in liquidation of the expenses incurred by that monarch in the French wars. We may well imagine that the church was set on fire by French pirates, or partizans of the inmates of the cell attached to, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the church. That some such building probably existed in the church-yard I have before shown, and the great quantity of worked Caen stones in the rebuilt wall of the nave suggest some other source besides the dressings of the destroyed aisle.

It may be taken for granted that the Decorated window in this wall, though damaged by the fire, was left *in situ* as we see it, and merely repaired, but the arches of the

²³ Hussey makes a curious mistake in describing this window in his account of the church. He says that part of the hood moulding is "of brick, though the bricks were formed in a mould, not cut for the purpose." The real fact is that all the hood mould is of sandstone, but one stone is of a reddish hue and a different texture to the rest.

aisle to the westward were pulled down, the west respond being blocked up in the new wall, while the thirteenth century door was made to do duty again in its new position.

This fire does not seem to have touched the chancel. Probably the thick wall between the nave and chancel prevented the roof of the latter from being burnt, as that of the nave undoubtedly was. We therefore find the wall plates of the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century roof (see section on Fig. 6) remaining in the chancel and most of the roof timbers appear to be of the same date; but it was thought better at the recent restoration to leave them covered with plaster, as they are very rough and in poor condition. The eastern part of the chancel—roughly corresponding to the extension in the fourteenth century—shows a break in the roof inside, and is further marked by a tie-beam and a plain length of wall plate. This may indicate a thirteenth, rather than a fourteenth, century date for the western part of the chancel roof.²⁴

The nave roof, however, was undoubtedly burnt in this fire, and that we now see dates from the partial rebuilding of the nave in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Its general character (see Frontispiece) is ample proof of this. It is a plain king-post roof, of good squared timbers, seemingly chestnut, which, as they were evidently intended to be seen, I have exposed to view, removing the comparatively modern casing of lath and plaster and re-plastering between the rafters. These are of good scantling, 6-in. by 4-in., with collars and braces. The king-posts have rough caps and bases and are braced to the collars and tie-beams with bracket pieces and stays. I found the rafters to be marked with Roman numerals in the order in which each couple was fixed, and all are fitted together with stout oak pins. So sound was the whole roof that not a single timber had to be renewed.

²⁴ Or else that the roof was partially reconstructed at the Laudian restoration, *circa* 1640. There are indications that the E. gable of the chancel was repaired at that time, the bricks of the period being used; and also that the walls of the chancel have been higher by a foot or more at some time; whether they were lowered then, or at some other time, is open to question.

It is noteworthy in this, as in nearly all mediæval roofs, that there is no ridge piece to tie the rafters longitudinally, and there are also no purlins. Altogether, the roof is an excellent specimen of the plain, sturdy and lasting carpentry of our ancestors, and bids fair to outlast many of our modern and more pretentious constructions.

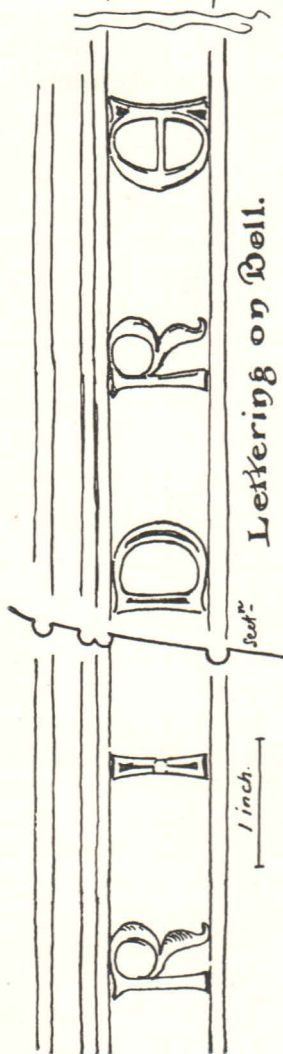
One feature in connection with it, as already mentioned, was destroyed in the "restoration" in the "sixties," viz., the pigeon-house ladder, shown in Fig. 2. This primitive means of access to the small bell-turret on the west gable was simply a rough-hewn tree-trunk, having stout pegs bored into it on either side to act as steps. We may congratulate ourselves in having a record in this sketch of a feature once common in the smaller village churches, but now rarely met with, owing to destructive restorations. The turret to which this gave access is in form ancient, but the timbers of which it is composed seem to have been renewed at this restoration. Like its neighbour at Tortington, it is painted white, for a landmark at sea. It contains two ancient bells, the first bearing the inscription in very pretty Lombardic letters—

✠ ROBERTUS RIBRE ME FECIT.

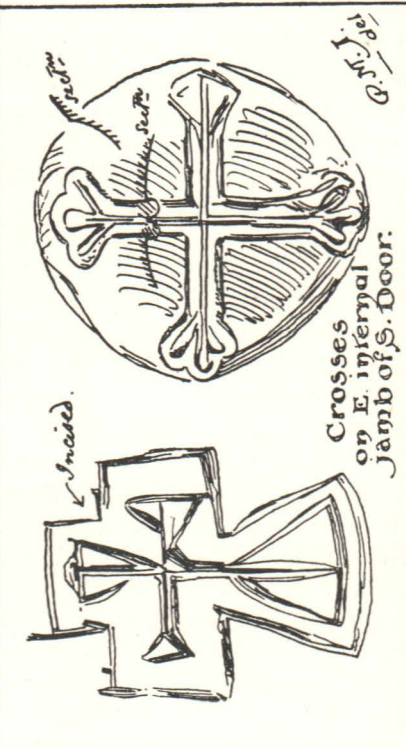
This inscription is given on p. 143, Vol. XVI., "S.A.C.," in the late Mr. Daniel-Tyssen's valuable paper on "The Church Bells of Sussex." I here give a drawing of some of the letters (Fig. 17). Apparently no others of this old founder's bells are known to exist; and from the character of the lettering it is not easy to assign a date to this bell. Taken by themselves, the letters are of fourteenth century character, but bearing in mind that, through the continued use of old stamps, a certain archaism was preserved in the lettering on bells (as in coins), and the probability of the older bells having been melted in the before-mentioned fire, one is safer in assigning this bell to the same date as the nave roof, viz., early in the fifteenth century. To the date of the second bell we have no clue, owing to the absence of any inscription or other distinguishing mark. It may very likely, however, be of the same date as its companion.

Fig. 17.

FORD CH.



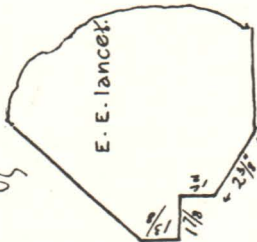
Letting on Bell.



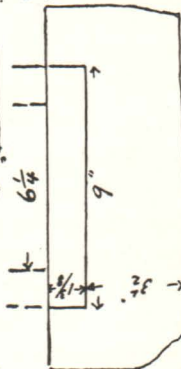
Crosses on E. internal Jamb of S. Door.

Inaid.

Stones built in to E. Wall.



E. E. lancet.



Cill stone of Early Norman window.

One of E in E. wall.

The porch is interesting as an example of Laudian restoration. The sides are of flint, and possibly are the remains of an older porch, which may have had a wooden front, as at Yapton, Lyminster and Rustington. They have been heightened by the addition of about two feet of brickwork, at the same time that the brick front was built. There is a small elliptical-arched window in the E. wall. The sombre tones of the narrow red bricks contrast pleasantly with the lichen-coated flint and stonework of the walls; and, now that the ivy—pestilent weed!—has been removed, the moulded pediment and ramped sides of the gable are once more visible.

The font, shown in the late Mr. J. P. André's sketch and in Fig. 6, has had a chequered history. The bowl, the only part ancient, of blue-grey limestone, probably imported from the Low Countries, is, from its rudeness and entire absence of ornament, as likely as not of the same date as the N. and W. walls of the nave. It was rescued by the late Rector, the Rev. Geo. Jackson, from a neighbouring farmyard, where it was serving as a bath for the ducks (having been turned out of the church in the 1865 restoration), and restored to its sacred purpose, being mounted upon a diagonally-placed block of Bath stone.

Prior to the same destructive restoration there were, as Hussey informs us, several oak benches remaining, of which Mr. J. L. André has preserved the following note, made in 1854: "The seats, with the exception of two little boxes, are all the old open benches with fleur-de-lys poppy-heads, now much mutilated. They are good plain benches, with book-boards and exceedingly low seats (which are very comfortable); one of these seats seems to be of 2nd Pointed date, square-ended, with the filleted roll moulding worked at top." The present stained deal seats are a poor exchange. Would that we could give back our "new lamps," and get the old ones returned!

The church is quite destitute of monuments of any antiquity, the only ones inside the walls being of dates within the present century. Any grave-slabs that were in existence before the old brick floor was replaced by

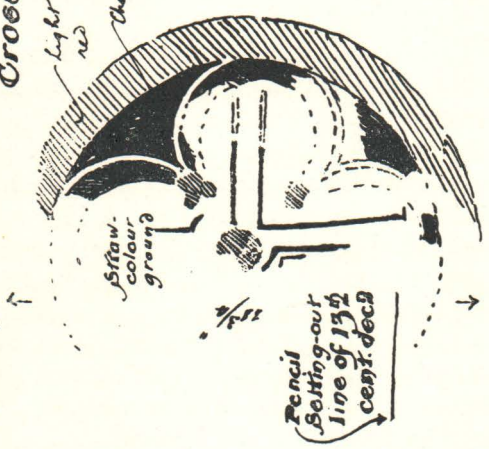
the existing ugly tiles in the before-mentioned restoration were destroyed, or taken away by the contractor (as was commonly done in those days!); but it is some negative consolation that the oldest inhabitant does not recall anything very old or interesting in this way.

Some compensation for the absence of old fittings and monuments is afforded by the remains of ancient mural decoration which I have had the good fortune to discover beneath the thick coats of whitewash covering the walls. The chancel walls were re-plastered in 1879 and I have not been able to learn that any ancient paintings were found, though it is hardly to be doubted that such must have been in existence. The plastering is described as having been very rotten. That in the nave was, however, so good that it escaped the destructive zeal of the earlier restorers, who were content with adding one more coat of whitewash.

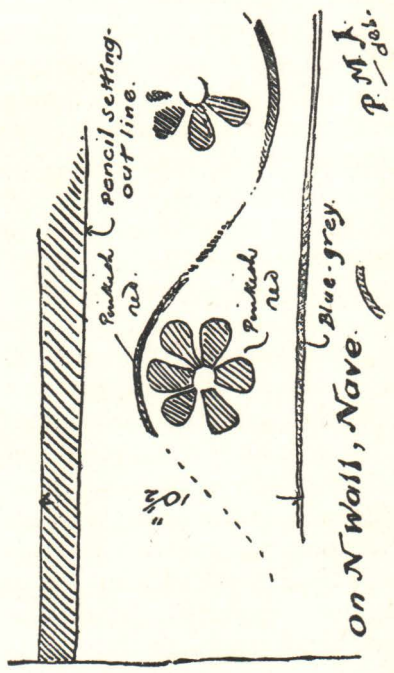
Taking the paintings found in order of date, we have, firstly, what I have the temerity to claim as a consecration cross of the pre-Conquest Church (Fig. 18). The position of this is shown on the section, Fig. 6, and its extremely early date seems vouched for by the following facts: It is not in ordinary distemper colour, but is painted in a hard sort of mastic, incorporated with the original pebbly plaster, close adjoining one of the Saxon windows; while across the lower part of it is carried a band of early thirteenth century flowers (Fig. 18). The quatrefoil enclosing the cross seems at first sight inconsistent with so early a period as I have claimed for this fragment; nevertheless it appears in illuminations of pre-Conquest date (*e.g.*, the Missal of Robert of Jumièges, *circa* 1050); and the curious fact is being gradually recognised by authorities on mediæval architecture that there is a greater family likeness between Anglo-Saxon floral ornamentation, as found in illuminated MSS., and Early English or thirteenth century decoration and carving, than between the latter and those of the intervening period of the Norman style. That a *consecration cross* should have been thus obliterated seems to imply that a long interval of time must have elapsed between

Fig. 18.

Ford Ch: Saxon Consecrat² Cross.



on E Wall, Nave.



on N Wall, Nave.

P. M. J. des.

the date it was painted at and that of the decoration that covered it up.

The only remaining fragment of that decoration (Fig. 18) is very rudely executed. A curious point, not unworthy of note, is that some of the *lead pencil* setting-out lines are still visible. I found these elsewhere also, showing that mediæval artists used something to guide their brushes.

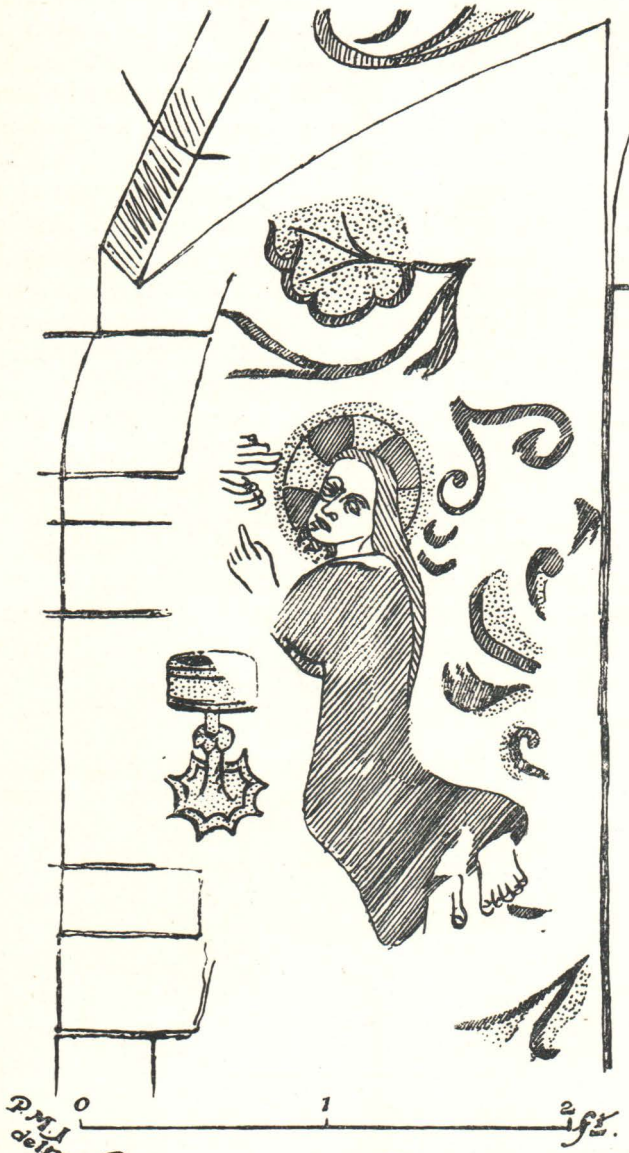
On the same illustration is a small piece of a running pattern of twelfth century date, which, unfortunately, could not be preserved, as it scaled off the wall soon after it was uncovered. It was on a thin coat of whitewash on the Norman plaster to the N. of the chancel arch, west side. Though the design is so simple it is very effective, and the combination of colours—dark red-brown, pink, olive green and straw colour—is pleasing.

There were traces of decoration covering the blocked Saxon window and (of more than one period) over the N. door, where was a patch of vivid pinkish-red with black outlines. From its position and shape it seemed likely to be the robe of the Infant Christ being borne by St. Christopher, but as there was nothing else to go by, this must be taken as a guess merely. This piece was on a thin coat of distemper over older colouring of a similar tone.

Over the whole of the chancel arch wall below the tie-beam traces of colouring in masses of faint pinkish-red and pale yellow were visible on the removal of the whitewash. This whitewash consisted of many coats, which came off in masses, but it was evident that the Commandments, &c., had been twice painted in black letter among these various coatings. No drawing of figures or patterns of any sort was discoverable in this place, except (as above mentioned) some Elizabethan arabesque strap work over the blocking that hid the altar recess.

The west wall was still more barren of results; the plaster there was in a bad state and in parts quite disintegrated, owing to exposure to the S.W. rains, which in these seaside churches have a singularly penetrating power.

Fig. 19.



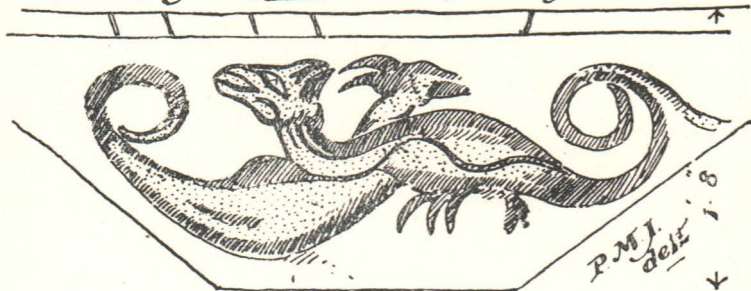
Paints on splay, S. window of Nave.

//// = RED ■■■ = YELLOW \\\ = BROWN.

The little Decorated window in the S. wall of the nave proved more satisfactory. On removing the whitewash from the eastern splay, the kneeling figure shown in the accompanying illustration was brought to light. The cruciform nimbus not being at first very clearly brought out, I had set this down as a female saint—possibly St. Barbara, who is sometimes represented with a chalice. But when the true form of the nimbus appeared there was no longer any doubt that the subject of this somewhat crude painting is “The Agony in the Garden,” the chalice of course having reference to our Lord’s words, “Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from Me” (St. Luke xxii. 42). The hands of the angel, “strengthening Him,” are faintly visible above our Lord’s head. Something like the margin of a stream was also to be seen below the figure, but the plaster at this part fell off. The trees of “the garden” are evidently indicated by the very aggressive leaves and scrolls above and behind; these were continued over the stone head and jambs of the window, while on the soffit of the flat segmental window arch may be seen two dragons with intertwined, or juxtaposed, bodies (Fig. 20), emblematical, perhaps, of “the hour and the power of darkness.”

Fig. 20.

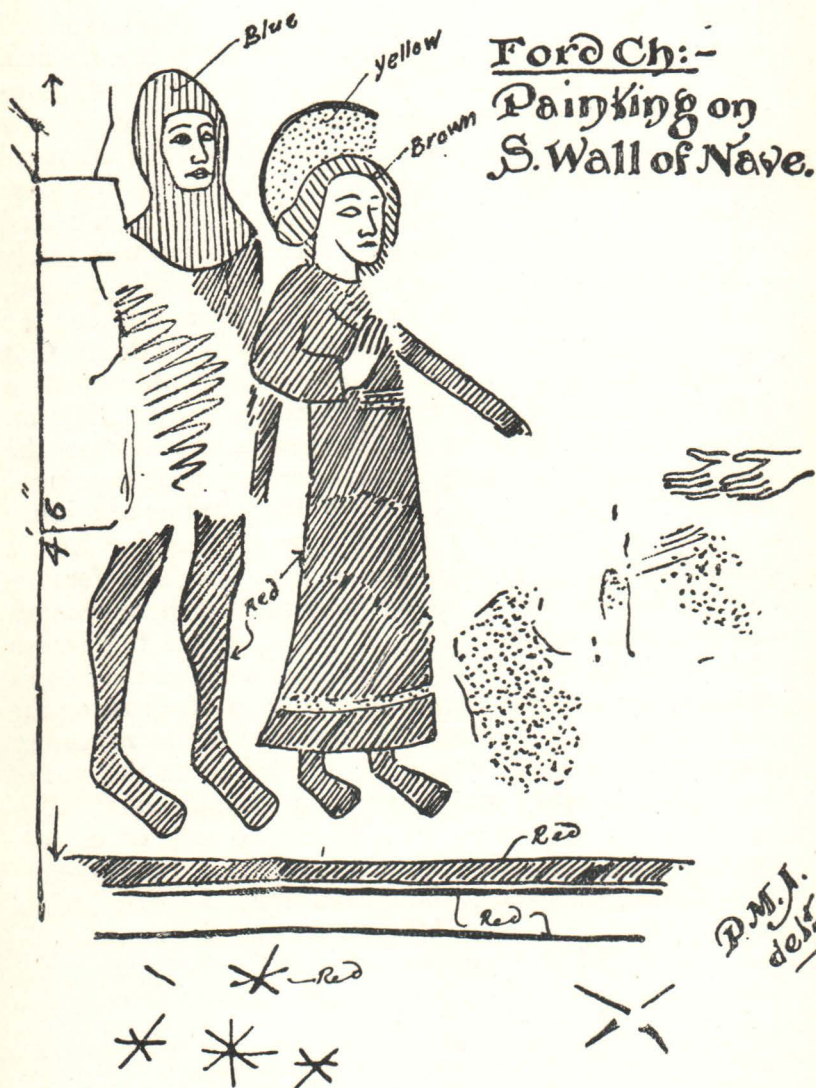
Painting on head of Window, S. wall of Nave.



(Looking up.)

Two principal colours are used in this very rude piece of work—red and bright yellow—and the effect is consequently garish. Even the outlines are in red. The

Fig. 21



face, hands and feet seem to be slightly tinted, and the hair is of a red-brown colour.

On the western splay of this window nothing was found, but there was evidence that a painting had been destroyed at some time, the plaster being hacked. On the wall immediately adjoining to the west, however, the remains of another subject in the same series was found—seemingly representing either the Betrayal or the Bearing of the Cross. The details of this were difficult to make out, as the painting had been raked over or scraped. The figure of the soldier was fairly distinct, but part of the head has since disappeared. I have drawn the nimbus of the other figure without the cross, as it was not visible, but there is little doubt that it represents our Blessed Lord. Some object of a yellowish colour, like a boat or cradle, lies at His feet, but it is too far gone to be distinguishable. Below the broad line bordering these figures are some rudely-painted stars. This painting and that on the window adjoining are no doubt part of a series representing our Lord's Passion, and they would seem to have special reference to the altar recess. I would suggest that here was an enclosed altar of some importance—perhaps the parish altar, if the chancel were shut off and used as the chapel of the cell—and that it was dedicated to St. Cross or the Holy Sepulchre, favourite dedications with returning crusaders, by one of whom the alterations in the end of the twelfth century may have been carried out.²⁵ The paintings we have been considering do not, of course, ante-date the fire in the beginning of the fifteenth century; in fact, they obviously date from that time or half a century later. I incline to the latter as the more likely—*i.e.*, *circa* 1450—because not only is the work itself late in character, but also a comparison of it with the

²⁵ Perhaps it is worth recording that within living memory the chancel arch was filled with a solid screen, or doors, with a small door for use, and the chancel thus shut off. This may have been a continuance of the old tradition of a monastic body using the chancel. In the small church of Treyford (whose state of ruin is a reproach to all concerned in it) there was a timber and plaster partition between nave and chancel, entirely separating them except for a doorway in the centre. This arrangement derives its significance from the fact that a small nunnery used the chancel as their church.

painting I am about to describe will show that they cannot have been executed at the same time, that both are of necessity subsequent to the date of the fire, and that the paintings we have been considering are in their treatment obviously later than the other.

This other painting, shown in the Frontispiece, is the remains of a Doom, or Last Judgment, on the wall over the chancel arch and above the tie-beam of the roof—a space occupied before the recent restoration by some modern tables of the Commandments, &c. When these were removed traces of colouring were apparent, and I took advantage of the scaffold to work at clearing off the whitewash—a process which occupied a week and more. After this was done I saturated the painting with size and varnished it, with the result that it is protected from the atmosphere and made much more permanent, besides being rendered more distinct to the eye than if left as first uncovered. The same treatment was applied to the other fragments of paintings before described.²⁶

The Doom is undoubtedly coeval with the roof, which I have given my reasons for believing to be of early fifteenth century date, and the king-post and braces of which, by dividing it in the centre, have dictated a somewhat unusual treatment. Very little of the painting in the left hand division remains—only, in fact, part of the figure of the Blessed Virgin, in a robe of red lined with blue-grey, and a group of souls under her protection. One of these, detached from the rest, represents a priest. Below, in the two triangular spaces framed by the spurs or braces of the king-post, is a sample of the General Resurrection, two little figures, a man and a woman,

²⁶ Objection is taken by some to the use of varnish—(1) that it “gives a modern look to the painting, (2) that it “yellows” it, and (3) that in course of time it cracks and causes parts of the painting to scale off. I can speak with some practical experience in the matter, having watched the effect of varnish in the cases where I have applied it during several years, and I am prepared to defend its use in the majority of cases. The first objection is sentimental only; the second does not apply if the *best white* varnish is used—as it should be; the third would only be likely to occur where a very damp wall is concerned, or an inferior, inelastic varnish is employed. And undoubtedly the use of varnish stops the fading and disintegration which otherwise inevitably set in. Too often our ancient paintings are left to slowly perish after being uncovered, for want of some common-sense method of preservation.

being shown in the act of rising from their coffins; while two others, also of either sex, in the right hand space, are depicted in curiously shaped boats, referring to the passage (Rev. xx., 13)—“And the sea gave up the dead which were in it”—a delightful touch of “local colour.” No doubt the sea and its perils were very present to the minds of the Ford fishermen and to the artist—perhaps a son of the soil—who painted this detail.

The figure of our Lord, on the right side of the painting, balances that of the Blessed Virgin; of this only the thumb of the left hand remains, holding a scroll, intended to represent the Book of Life, the passage referred to being in the last verse of the same chapter in Revelation: “And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.” The book is divided into four panels, counter-charged pale blue and black, the latter to represent those whose names are “blotted out.” Three groups of souls—little naked figures, of which the faces, outlined in black, and the yellow heads of hair are very distinct—surround the space where the figure of the Divine Judge has been. There is also a small part of a larger figure (the eye only), representing, perhaps, the Archangel Michael, immediately to the right of our Lord; and, again to the right, is Satan, with forked tail and clawed feet, blue-grey body covered with clots of black hair, engaged in pitching down with a dung fork a batch of souls to a demon below. One of these, with upraised arms and long hair, is a woman. Beyond this group “the Devil’s horn” is represented. I thought at first it might be the trump of the archangel, but not only is its shape opposed to the traditional shape of that attribute, but in this case no hand or mouth appears with the horn.²⁷

On the extreme right are “The Jaws of Hell,” represented in the usual form of a yawning whale or sea-

²⁷ My esteemed friend, Mr. J. L. André, writes with reference to this:—“In Hare’s ‘Ancient Mysteries,’ opposite p. 138, he gives a print of the ‘Harrowing of Hell,’ reproduced from one engraved by ‘Hearne the Antiquary.’ In this print a devil is seen blowing a horn of large size by the side of the Jaws of Hell. The panel-painting at Wenhampton, Suffolk, has a horn-blowing devil in it, seated above the Mouth of Hell.”

monster's head, fringed with teeth—an image taken from Jonah's prayer of thanksgiving—"out of the belly of hell," when he had been thrown up by the fish. Standing therein, in pink and brown flames, are two very ugly blue demons with hairy bodies and clawed feet, one having horns like a cow, the other goat's horns. These, with the assistance of a third outside (whose head has disappeared), are receiving the batch of condemned souls from Satan and thrusting them into the Jaws. The goat-horned demon appears to have a woman under his right arm, as though carrying her on his back into the flames. Crude as are the conception and execution, there is a considerable character in the whole painting—one fears a touch of sardonic monkish humour too—and the little faces in the batches of souls have a wonderful look of life and individuality about them.

One misses some of the characteristic features of a Doom. There are no crowned and mitred figures among the souls, such as at Patcham, no angels (if we except the slight trace of what may have been St. Michael), and no Heavenly City, with Peter at its doors, no architecture or background of any sort, in fact. Of course some of these missing features may have been put into the left hand end of the painting, now entirely destroyed. But it seems to me quite as likely that there was a deliberate variation on the part of the artist from the usual or conventual treatment, and that he set himself to carry out the two main ideas of resurrection and eternal judgment in the simplest possible manner, and not without an eye to the limitations of his own powers as an artist. Anyway, he did not do badly if his object was to frighten the people of Ford into being good!

The black outlines, and the entirely different character of the figures and colouring, make it certain that this painting and that of "The Agony" are done by different hands and at different times—this being thirty years or so earlier than the other.

The works recently carried out, besides general repair and bringing to light these long-hidden features of interest, included the addition of a vestry and heating-

chamber on the north side of the nave, for which purpose the old north door, till then blocked up, was re-opened. The vestry was designed with a gable, transept-wise, kept quite low, so as to interfere as little as possible with the old wall; and the ancient windows are by this means left undisturbed. The stone with interlaced ornament is thus placed under cover, and is not so easily noticeable on that account. I mention this, lest anyone should visit the church and think that this interesting fragment had been lost or destroyed.

The church plate includes two pieces of some interest—a Communion cup and paten-cover. I submitted a photograph and rubbings of these to an expert—the Rev. T. S. Cooper, late an Hon. Sec. of the Surrey Archaeological Society, and author of an exhaustive list of the church plate in that county. He has most obligingly given me the following particulars for publication in this paper:

“The Cup and paten-cover are without doubt of the year 1567, the date letter on both being the black letter small **k** of that year, with an annulet below. The Assay Master, Richard Rogers, was ‘discharged of the office of assayer’ on Dec. 24th in that year, Thomas Kechynge being appointed in his place; it was this latter who adopted the annulet under the date letter, so that the date of these pieces must be between Christmas, 1567, and Lady Day, 1568. The maker’s mark is too indistinct to make out. . . . The position of the strap-work band on the paten proves that it was used also as a cover to the cup.” The cup follows the earlier Elizabethan model. It is $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in diam. across the mouth. The bowl is gracefully bell-shaped and deep in proportion. The stem is divided, not quite midway, by an annulet, and the circular foot is stepped in three series of mouldings. A band of characteristic arabesque, or strap-work, is carried round the upper part of the bowl, and the same appears on the underside of the outer rim of the paten, visible only when used as a cover, as Mr. Cooper suggests. The paten is $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in diam. and has the usual button-foot.

In the delightfully written account of Dedications of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex, compiled by Charles Gibbon, Esq., *Richmond Herald*, and published in Vol. XII. of our Society's "Collections," the wills of two priests of Ford are given. I make no apology for transcribing them here:—

"*John Forbe*,²⁸ priest, 24th March, 1535.—'my body, &c., in the churchyard of *St. Andrew, at Ford*; to the monastery of Tortington, to be prayd for, 3s. 4d.; to every canon, 12d; to the Church of Ford, 6s. 8d.; to its high altar 12d.; to the house of Grey friars, of Chich^r half a trentall; also, to the friars of Arundell, 3s. 4d.; and to every friar priest at the same place, 4d.; to every householder of Ford, man and woman, that doth offer my obit at my buryn, shall have 4d.; also, I will, 10s. for a trentall among the canons of Tortynton' He mentions *William Arundell, superior of Tortynton*, and gives to 'every mayden, marriageable, of Ford, 10d., and every mayde of 10 years age, 4d'

Alexander Harrison, parson of Ford, 3rd Jan. 1538.—"my body, &c., in the chancel of Ford before *St. Andrew*; to the light burning before the Blessed Sacrament, 12d.; to the Rood light, 12d."

To the kindness of Mr. W. Hamilton Hall, F.S.A., a member of our Society, I am indebted for the following extract from the will of John Dudley, of Atherington, Esquire, dated 1st October, 1500:—

"Item. I will my executurs do by a vestment of the price of xx. s. and geve it to the p'sh church of ford wher some tyme I was a p'ishon."

Our member, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., informs me most kindly of the existence in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury of the wills of the following lay-folk of Ford:

Richard Camps, gent., *proved* 1550; William Colbrooke, yeoman, *proved* 1573; and of Juliana Wilbridge (*probate act only*), 1560.

With the two names of rectors before-mentioned, those given in Dallaway's "History of Sussex," and other sources of information, I have been able to compile a skeleton list of incumbents of Ford. The present Rector kindly supplied the last five names.

²⁸ The writer quaintly comments, "I say, 'Honour to the memory of John Forbe of Ford.' If the money be multiplied by twelve, it will not be far wide of its present value."

[The Abbey of Almanesches presented till 1240, when the advowson was conceded to the Bishop.]

Instituted.	
* *	John Hayward, "chaplain of Ffordes," in 1380 ("S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 288).
1397.	William Ballagh; Patron, the Bishop.
1430.	John Colmorde; ,, the Crown.
* *	* * *
* *	John Forbe, died <i>circa</i> 1535.
* *	Alexander Harrison, died <i>circa</i> 1538.
1584-5.	John Ellys; Patron, the Crown.
* *	* * *
1635.	John Marshall.
* *	* * *
1720.	Nicholas Lister, M.A.
1753.	John Percivall.
1772.	Owen Evans.
1793.	Nicholas Heath, M.A.
1801.	William S. Bayton, M.A.
1849.	John Attkyns.
1855.	David Evans.
1875.	George Jackson.
1889.	John William Giles Loder Cother.

NOTE.—Accuracy in archæology is of some importance. It is therefore perhaps worth stating that most of the illustrations here reproduced of the wall paintings found at the restoration are from tracings made on the spot, and photographs. In particular, the Frontispiece of the Doom was traced and coloured from the original, and the tracings photographed down to a uniform scale; the coloured drawing was then traced from these; so that the result is an absolute *fac-simile*.

APPENDIX.

The following list of churches in the County of Sussex containing structural remains of pre-Conquest date may be of use in connection with the date I have assigned to the earliest portion of Ford Church. It is drawn up as the result of personal investigation in almost every instance, but is given tentatively, on account of the difference of opinion that exists among authorities, and the incomplete state of our knowledge on this question. The churches are placed roughly in order from West to

East of the County. Notices of some of them have appeared in our "Collections."

Bosham	Tower, chancel arch and part N. wall of chancel.
St. Olave's, Chichester	Crypt, &c.
Rumboldswyke	Chancel and chancel arch and nave.
Lurgashall	?
West Dean (Chichester) ..	N. door of nave and parts of walling.
Singleton	Tower.
Woolbeding	Nave.
Westhampnet.....	Chancel.
Tangmere	Nave, S. wall, with curious bas-relief on window-head.
Eastergate	Chancel.
Ford	N. and W. walls, nave.
Lymminster	Nave and chancel arch.
Burpham	N. wall, nave.
Stopham	S. door in porch.
Kirdford	N. wall, nave.
Chithurst	?
Selham	Chancel arch, N. door, &c.
Sompting	Tower (and fragments).
Old Shoreham	Part of N. wall, nave.
Botolphs	S. wall, nave and chancel arch.
Hangleton	S. wall, nave.
Keymer (destroyed)	? Chancel arch, &c.
Clayton	Nave and chancel arch.
Ovingdean	Nave and chancel.
Slaugham	?
Bolney	S. door and chancel.
St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes	Door preserved from old church.
Fletching	? Tower.
Bishopstone	Porch.
Arlington	S. wall of nave.
Friston	S. wall, nave.
East Dean (Eastbourne) ..	Tower-oratory.
Jevington	Tower (and fragment of carving).
Northiam	Lower part of tower.
Ieklesham	? Foundations of W. end.

Besides these structural remains, we have several fonts, and pieces of carving of one sort and another, which are very probably in most cases of pre-Conquest date.

One of these fonts is to be seen within the south entrance of Littlehampton Parish Church—now the sole surviving relic of the ancient building. It is very large and deep (no doubt for total immersion), of a pudding-

basin shape, and roughly hewn out of a foreign limestone. Yapton and Thorney Island²⁹ have extremely ancient fonts of a cylindrical shape. That at Walberton resembles Littlehampton in its shape, but has a feature in common with Yapton and Thorney Island, viz., an arrow-head or chevron incised ornament >>>>> carried round the rim of the font at Walberton and Yapton, and as a broad vertical band at Thorney. The two latter have plain, shallow arcades, filled at Yapton with sword-shaped crosses. All these fonts appear to be in a limestone brought from Belgium, and I suspect that of Ford to have a similar birth-place and antiquity, although its shape is so different. The font at Poling may have been another of the pudding-basin type originally, but it has been altered and put on a moulded pedestal, in the Perpendicular period; it appears also to be of the same material.

A very beautiful Saxon stone coffin lid, of small size, but richly ornamented with interlaced patterns, was found at the restoration of the parish church of Bexhill. It is the finest example of a pre-Conquest coffin lid in the county, in which it stands *sui generis*, belonging, indeed, to a class associated more particularly with the stone counties of Northants and the eastern Midlands. Several of such slabs were found beneath the floor at Peterborough Cathedral within recent years.

Some of the rude headstones at Stedham³⁰ may be pre-Conquest; so also may a cross-slab found in altering Fittleworth Church; while there can be little doubt that the "stones with incised crosses," found at Steyning under the foundations of Norman walls, were of Saxon date.³¹ Similar early coffin slabs which the Rector, the Rev. H. L. Randall, informs me he found used in the foundations of the *Early* Norman chancel of Cocking Church are almost certainly of a pre-Conquest date.

Then there are isolated pieces of carving and sculpture, such as the slabs at Chichester Cathedral, representing

²⁹ Illustrated in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 11.

³⁰ Illustrated in "S.A.C.," Vol. IV., p. 20.

³¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 238.

the Raising of Lazarus, and Jesus at the house of Martha and Mary; the *palimpsest* carving on alabaster slabs at Sompting, perhaps part of a thin, low screen separating chapels; Our Lord trampling on the dragon, at Jevington, &c.

At Hardham, Burton, Coates, Treyford, Turwick, Slindon, Clapham, Findon, Southwick, Maresfield, West Dean (Seaford), Little Horsted, &c., small parts of the structure are of very early character, which may *possibly* be considered pre-Conquest.

BOXGROVE CHURCH AND MONASTERY.

Address delivered to the Sussex Archæological Society at their Autumn Meeting, August 10th, 1899.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., *Hon. Mem.*

“THIS building that you have come to see is one marked, not only by beauty, but by great interest, both by reason of its history and from the excellent example it offers of the growth of our large churches from comparatively humble beginnings. The earliest mention of a church on this site is to be found in Domesday Book, where there is a reference to the clerks of the church possessing a hide of land. That, of course, was not a monastic church, but the ordinary parish church of the district. Somewhere about 1119, the lord of the manor, Robert de Haia, who was also patron of the church, gave it to the abbey of L’Essay, in Normandy. The abbey sent over three monks, and a small monastic house was built upon this site, which these monks served.

I think that there can be very little doubt, from an examination of the building, that the existing transepts formed part of the church then erected, which also included the original presbytery and one bay of the nave. The monks must also have laid out the cloister and begun the monastic buildings, of which unfortunately there are very few remains. The next thing that happened to the church was the building of the central tower on new piers carried up from the ground. After the central tower was built, somewhere towards the latter part of the twelfth century, the continuation of the church westward was undertaken. The first church stopped where the present west wall stands. I think that the reason for this was that the parish church, which the monks found here when they began the monastery, was

on the site of the nave. What stood on the other side of the wall came later on in the century, when the old parish church was taken down and replaced by a nave, of which some interesting fragments remain.

The new work was carried for a certain number of bays westward with only a south aisle, on account of the cloister occupying the site of a north aisle, but as soon as the work passed the cloister an aisle was built on the north as well as the south. The difficulty could, of course, have been got over by pulling down one side of the cloister, so as to make the building symmetrical. But they did not pay the same attention to symmetry in the twelfth century as we do in the nineteenth, and fortunate indeed it is for us that it was so. That part of the building is now in ruins, as the result of a historical event that we shall come to presently.

The next thing was the re-building of the whole of this eastern arm. The son-in-law of the founder, Roger de St. John, had increased the number of monks from three to six, but his son William further raised the number to thirteen, and gave the monastery a valuable piece of property and other endowments, which, of course, put them in a position of affluence. William de St. John was living in 1187, and this increased endowment probably accounts for the building of this very fine quire, which, as you see, appears to be all of one date.

There can be no doubt whatever that to the first church built in 1119 was added a short eastern arm. How far it came out eastwards we can only conjecture, but I imagine that it occupied two or three bays of this existing quire. There are arches opening from the transept into the existing aisles, which show that the first presbytery must also have had aisles. Whether it ended in an apse or had a square end it is difficult to say, without an examination of the foundations. One thing, however, is certain, that when the monks began to build this quire they left the old presbytery standing. It was contrary to the mediæval practice to pull down one part until the new work was ready for use. Continuity of service was a thing insisted upon in the monasteries; in fact, the constant worship of

God was the *raison d'être* of their existence. Here the monks must have begun by building the new presbytery to the east of the old work, and after pulling down the old aisles they connected the new building with the transepts by building new aisles. This is shown by the pillars of the arcade, which are of uniform design in the eastern part, but then comes a change. This eastern part was completed to a sufficient height to enable the services to be transferred to it and was followed by the demolition of the old presbytery. The new work was then continued westward, but with a change in the plan of the piers due to the change of fashion while the work was in progress. The monks then proceeded to erect the clerestory, which is uniform in design throughout and evidently built without break. The church was thus brought to its present form, so far as the thirteenth century work is concerned.

To go on with the story of the building, there is little more to be said, except to point out the new windows inserted here and there, such as the fourteenth century windows at the ends of the aisles, and others of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the aisle walls and transepts. Some of the fourteenth century windows in the aisles are of unusual design and look as if they had been gabled and then cut off at the top, but, as a matter of fact, they are in the same condition as when first built.

So much for the history of the building. Now let us look at some of the arrangements. One thing constantly overlooked in working out the story of an old church is the important part played by the Sunday procession. In all cathedral and parish churches as well as monastic churches throughout the country there was a regular procession before Mass on Sunday for the purpose of censuring the altars. In the case of a parish church, it went to the different altars and returned up the centre into the chancel. In the case of a monastery the various buildings were censured as well and there was a regular path by which the procession went. It began, of course, at the high altar and then passed out by the north door into the aisle and by the altars along the east wall, next going down

the aisle into the south transept and then out through the north transept into the cloister. The monks then made a circuit of the cloister buildings, along the east alley, down the north, up the west, to a door there opening into the church. The procession went through this into the nave and made a 'station' before the Rood, where the 'bidding prayer,' etc., were said. Then the procession parted right and left and passed through the two doors still existing in the screen wall and so came back into the quire again. Thus these doors are accounted for, and the transept door or the adjoining cloister door was the way by which the monks came from the cloister into the church at any time of the day.

All the original fittings of this church have unfortunately disappeared. I think that there can be but little doubt that the quire must have taken up three bays; and that the high altar would be on a line with the first of the principal piers. This would leave full space for the Sunday procession and room in the first bay for the altars against the east wall.

There are a certain number of tombs that deserve notice. The most prominent one is that which from the date, 1534, we are able to say was built by Lord La Warr, to whom the place was granted at the suppression. He wrote a letter to Cromwell, which many of you have no doubt seen in print, asking for this house of Boxgrove, and giving as the reason why it should be handed over to him that his ancestors were buried there; that he had built a 'poor chapel' in which he desired to be buried, as his wife was buried there, etc. The priory was accordingly transferred to him. Having got possession of the whole place, Lord La Warr made an exchange with the parish, giving this quire as the parish church, and pulling down the parish church proper and the rest of the monastic buildings. This accounts for this monastic part being preserved, whilst the parish part is almost utterly destroyed. The monastery was suppressed with the smaller houses because it was worth only £145, or under the £200 which was the limit placed by the Act. There were then only nine monks here, a diminution

from the fourteen or fifteen who had been here in the time of Ralph St. John in the middle of the twelfth century.

Those who are interested in the work of the Renaissance will find pleasure in Lord La Warr's tomb. It is executed in what some would call quasi-Italian, mixed up with 'Gothic,' but as a matter of fact it is Flemish Renaissance. Many Flemings worked in England about the time this tomb was built, and it is due to them that we have the mixture of classical detail and clumsy ornament found in this kind of work, of which we have many examples on the South Coast. According to some guide books this tomb was originally covered a great deal more with paint and gold than it is now. Some of the existing decoration seems to have been renewed. There can be no doubt that the tomb was built as a chapel, because there are in the east end remains of the niches that formed the reredos of its altar.

The painting on the vault is a good specimen of Renaissance work. It bears the arms of the founder and of Lord La Warr and his wife, set in the midst, and elaborate scroll work meandering all over the vault, and we may congratulate ourselves that these paintings have not been restored. May I venture to express a hope that they never will be touched, but will be kept in their pristine condition. No doubt there are many persons who would like to see things painted up and made smarter, but when that has been done what should we get? We should get a painting of the nineteenth century; something of no interest whatever, however smart it may look.

There are many other interesting features to be noted. For one thing I may point to the little quatrefoils in the spandrels of the arches. The details of the sculpture are all worth close examination. It should be noticed too in what a charming way the vaulting shafts are managed, and what pretty corbels they rest upon. Among the bosses there is one with a curious group of eight faces meeting in the centre. Of the other monuments many of them are of considerable interest. Unfortunately, from the archæological point of view, there is nothing

whatever to show whom they commemorate. Some of them had brasses, which have been stolen, so all clue is gone as to whose memory they have been erected. Perhaps some members of the Society who take an interest in looking up wills and other documents dear to the genealogist may in their researches find some evidence that will show who are buried here, and thus enable us to identify the remains. There seems to be only one that at present can be identified. It has the letters 'T. M.' in the spandrels and what are apparently the arms of St. John in the middle. I am not sure, but I fancy that this must be the monument of the last prior.

Other points to be observed are the curious galleries in the north and south transepts. The one in the north transept is old, and over it there is a fine, simple roof. There is now no means of access to it, and it has lost the floor. The one on the other side is accessible, but there is nothing to show to what purpose it was put. I do not remember having seen anything quite like these galleries. It is quite possible that one of them was used to hold an organ; the other may have been used at times as a singing loft. I merely throw these out as possible suggestions, which may be upset by somebody quoting something more to the point.

There are several features in the north transept which are somewhat puzzling. Thus here are two doors in the west wall; but though we can account for one of these, I do not see any use for two, unless the second opened into something which was shut off from the rest of the transept. One of the features of the transept was a broad staircase, now removed, leading up to a doorway in the north wall. This doorway was connected with the monks' dormitory, and was the way by which the monks came down at midnight into the church for matins. All other vestiges of the stair have disappeared and the door has been turned into a window. In this case there may have been some store place under it, into which one of the two transept doors opened." There is a fine example of a stair like it at Hexham.

Taking the visitors to the western end of the church, Mr. Hope drew attention to the remaining arch of the south aisle of the nave, which was round, not pointed. He also pointed to the vaulting in the aisle as "the oldest piece of vaulting in the church; it is a perfectly simple groin, without ribs."

Outside Mr. Hope drew attention to all that was left of the former parish church, which had pointed arches and piers of totally different character from those in the eastern part, and vaulting carried by round shafts alternating with clustered shafts.

"One of the unfortunate things about these ruins," Mr. Hope continued, "is that they are allowed to be covered by this pestilential ivy. It is extremely pretty, no doubt, in its proper place. Here it is a serious danger; there is nothing that destroys these old walls so much as this ivy."¹

In the neighbourhood of the cloisters, Mr. Hope went on, "this cloister cannot have been very large, because its length is bounded by walls on the east and west. Supposing that it was square, then it cannot have been more than, say, 63 feet. That would be large enough for a small community of monks such as that here, where the maximum number was never more than fifteen, a number diminished to nine at the time of the suppression."

"A cloister," Mr. Hope explained, "simply means an enclosed space," being derived from the Latin *claustrum*, so that the cloister was really the grass plat in the middle. This was not used as a burying place and the guide books err which say it was. Here the cloister is on the north side instead of on the south side. Unfortunately very little is left to tell us anything. The entrance to the chapter house is an extremely pretty piece of work, with a double window on each side. The room was probably vaulted in some simple way, without any ribs, and the vault must have been supported in the centre by a couple of little pillars in a manner not

¹ It was found necessary at the late reparation at Lewes Castle to remove the ivy from the walls.—Hon. Sec.

unusual. The whole of the upper range was the monks' dormitory.

Passing to the ruins north of the church, Mr. Hope said "those familiar with the literature relating to the archaeology of Sussex are aware that, until a comparatively recent period, this building retained a roof. This, unfortunately, has perished within the last fifty years. Whatever was the cause of this destruction, it was hastened by the pestilential growth of this ivy, and I would venture to advise the owner to cut through the ivy and let it die a natural death. The building has been of two storeys. The lower one was a vaulted hall of some architectural pretensions, as may be seen from the vaulting ribs and the carved corbels from which they spring, one of which has the head of a bishop. The upper floor also has been of some importance. In the present state of the place it is difficult to say whether it consisted of one long room or was divided into two or more apartments. The whole forms an interesting structure of the latter part of the thirteenth century, and no doubt served as the infirmary of the priory. This was not quite the same thing as a modern hospital, though somewhat resembling it. The monks led simple lives, and so the number of sick was but small. One of the most important parts of the monastic economy was blood-letting. The way the monks kept themselves in good health was by being bled three or four times a year; a fourth time was considered a luxury. After this blood-letting they were allowed to 'go into farmery,' as they termed it, and there they might eat meat and enjoy other luxuries until they recovered their strength again. Other monks came here when a temporary release from the strict observances of the rule was desirable. If a monk became infirm he came here; and when he had been professed fifty years he was allowed to live here permanently. The building was therefore of a domestic character. It is for these reasons that the remains of such buildings are of so much interest to us. There are very few infirmaries of which traces are left, and every new example is so much gain to our knowledge."

THE MANOR OF EASTBOURNE,

ITS EARLY HISTORY; WITH SOME NOTES ABOUT THE
HONOURS OF MORTAIN AND AQUILA.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HUDSON, F.S.A.

BESIDES the principal Manor of Borne (Eastbourne) Domesday Book mentions some portions of other lordships as being included in the "vill" or district so called. The same is the case in later documents. But the identification of these minor manors at successive periods, even when they had assumed permanent names, is so obscure that in this Paper I have not attempted to enter into any systematic investigation of their history. I have confined myself to mentioning them as they occur in conjunction with the great manor.

On the other hand, the principal manor was so mixed up, especially in its early days, with the great lordships of its neighbourhood that it seems desirable, in tracing its early history, to take note of any groups of associated manors with which from time to time it came in contact.

I.—*In the time of King Edward the Confessor.*

Our earliest notice shows us that in the time of King Edward¹ the manor was in the possession of the King and held by him in his own hands. It was rated at 46 hides and rendered to the King the obligation known as "firma unius noctis." The rest of the description, though no doubt true of the time of King Edward, refers more strictly to the date of making the survey in 1086, and may therefore be left till we speak of that time.

¹ Domesday Book, 20b (Sussex D.B., Xa).

But we will notice its hidage of 46 hides. This at once indicates that it was, or had been, among the larger and most important estates in the county. In particular, it stands in remarkable juxtaposition with nine other manors lying in this part of Sussex. Taking them, not as they occur in Domesday, but in their geographical order, starting from the east, they are these: Borne, rated at 46 hides, Willendone² at 50, Alsistone³ at 50, Ferle⁴ at 48, Beddingham⁵ at 52, and beyond Lewes, Dicelinges⁶ (Ditchling) at 46 and Piceham⁶ (Patcham) at 60. Then up the River Ouse, on its west bank, are three: Ramelle⁶ (Rodmell) rated at 79 hides, Niworde⁶ (said to be Iford) at $77\frac{1}{2}$ and Mellinges⁷ (South Malling) at 80.

We see at once that we have here a series of five similarly situated estates stretching in an almost continuous line from Eastbourne to Lewes, all consisting of arable lands at the foot of the Downs and backed by extensive tracts of pasture. To these we may add the entirely analogous manor of Ditchling a little further on, and we observe that the difference in the rating of the whole series of six is only between 46 and 52 hides. Patcham, also on the Downs, is rated at the rather higher figure of 60 hides. Then we have the three on the banks of the Ouse, all having arable land and the river and backed by the Downs (for Mellinges included the large isolated hill which culminates in Mount Caburn). All three are assessed at between $77\frac{1}{2}$ and 80 hides. We can hardly doubt that there had been some arrangement at an earlier period, by which large estates in this part of the county had been assessed (we might almost think, parcelled out) on a rough-and-ready basis of equality, at the rate of 50, 60 and 80 hides, without much regard to accuracy of detail. The similarly hidated series of six had manifestly been agricultural only. The three on the Ouse may have already added a commercial element, as we shall see they had done at the time of the Conqueror's Survey.⁸

² D.B., 21a.⁴ D.B., 21a.⁶ D.B., 26a.³ D.B., 17b.⁵ D.B., 20b.⁷ D.B., 16a.⁸ See Note 14, p. 170.

All but two of these manors were in the hands of the King and the family of Earl Godwin. King Edward himself held Borne, Beddingham and Dicelinges; Queen Eddid held Niworde; Earl Godwin, Willendone; Alnoth, his youngest son, Alsiston; Earl Harold, Ramelle and Piceham. Mellinges was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Ferle by the Abbey of Wilton.

The one with which Borne would be most intimately connected was Beddingham. Both of these manors contributed the "*firma unius noctis*." In our last volume,⁹ I have already referred to the meaning of this service. It was a food-rent sufficient for the consumption of the King's household for one day. It would have been interesting to know what form the contribution took, the character and amount of the supplies, as well as the methods by which they reached the King's household. We shall see 100 years later that the two manors were being worked together and we should naturally conclude that such must have been the case when actual food and not money was demanded. Though there were many manors throughout the kingdom which contributed the like service, there was only one other in Sussex, Beddinges (Beeding, near Bramber). It returned "*unum diem de firma*," one day of food.

Besides the principal Manor of Borne, mention is made of the Manor of Medehe¹⁰ (Meads). It was held under the King by Oswald, who was free to "go with his land where he would." That is, he might transfer his fealty and services to any overlord he pleased. It was rated at three rods ($\frac{3}{4}$ hide) and was valued at £4. Also King Edward held one hide "in Burne,"¹¹ which paid no geld and was valued at 20s.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ hide "in Borne"¹¹ on similar conditions as to geld and value. Also "in the same hundred"¹¹ were one hide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods. The owner of this last piece, in King Edward's time, is not mentioned. It paid no geld and belonged to the three manors of Ratendone (Ratton), Willendone and Ferle, and was worth 22 shillings. This information is so scanty that we may leave it for the present.

⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 182.

¹⁰ D.B., 18a.

¹¹ D.B., 19b.

II.—*In the time of King William.*

We pass over 20 years to the time of the compilation of Domesday Book in 1086.

So far as the Manor of Borne is concerned, we find a change of ownership. King William did not retain it in his own hands, but gave it to his half-brother, Robert, Count of Mortain. The Count held it in demesne and it was rated as before, at 46 hides. It is described as having land for 28 ploughs, that is, 28 plough-lands. In demesne were four plough teams, and there were 68 villains and three "bordarii" with 28 teams. In addition there were a mill worth 5s., 16 salt pans worth £4. 3s. 4d., 25 acres of meadow and pasture valued at £6. Two hides and one rod were reckoned as belonging to the Rape of Hastings.

There were in the manor four separate parcels of land, presumably freehold. One hide was held by a tenant called William, one by Alured, who may have been an important person of whom we read later. Two hides were held by the "Keepers of the Castle" and three rods by Roger, a clerk. In demesne (? of the freeholders) were one team and a half and two villains and six bordars with half a team.

We may suppose that in the interval between the death of King Edward and the grant to the Count the food-rent had fallen into abeyance, and, moreover, it is certain that from all the royal or semi-royal manors in this neighbourhood a large drain must have taken place both of men and supplies to furnish Harold's army. When therefore it was first received by the Count it was only worth £30. But by the time of the Survey it had recovered so far that the Count's demesne was worth £40 and that of his men 67s.

The chief practical result of the Conquest and transfer of ownership was that the men of the manor had to render to their lord a money-rent instead of a food-rent. The rent does not appear to have been excessive, for, reckoning a plough-land at 120 acres, a rent of £40 for 3,360 acres works out at rather short of threepence per

acre. But the hidage of 46 hides was a continuance of an undue assessment, for a fiscal hide was in theory supposed to be a fair valuation of a plough-land, so that 28 plough-lands should correctly have been rated as 28 hides. Sussex had been an over-rated county.¹² But we shall see directly that the Count more than took care of himself in this matter. The effect of the Conquest on the manor was, however, much more than merely a change in the character of the rent. The manor became for the time an integral unit in the new system of the Rape of Pevensey. The Sussex Rapes under the Conqueror were above all military districts, each with its castle. The Rape of Pevensey, which was assigned to the Count of Mortain, had its centre at Pevensey, where the Count must almost immediately have built his tower or keep within the walls of the old Roman "castrum." The expression "custodes castelli" occurring in the Domesday description of Borne can only refer to the special "castellum" of the rape and the word would not be used of a ruined Roman "castrum."

The whole of the lands within the rape (with some exceptions)¹³ are called in Domesday Book "Terra Comitum Moritonii." But he did not hold them all in the same way. A large number were held by tenants under him as their overlord. Some, however, he retained "in dominio" and of others it is said "Ipse comes tenet," which seems to imply much the same tenure. A brief survey of the more important of these will show the extent of the possessions which formed the foundation of the "Honour of Mortain" in Sussex.

First, besides the Castle, there was the Burgh of Pevenesel which lay outside the castle. In this amongst

¹² That is, the number of hides (or rateable units) was on the whole much larger than that of the actual plough-lands, though both were supposed to express the same area. The division into hides was much the older of the two, and in later times had been found to differ in places considerably from the reality. Yet it was retained as a basis for collecting the King's geld, with varying results in different counties, some being under and some over-rated (see Maitland, "Domesday Book and Beyond," 461 and 475).

¹³ Reredfelle (Rotherfield) was on the "King's Land," Mellinges on the Archbishop's, Bishopstone on the Bishop of Chichester's, Alcistone on the Abbot of Battle's, &c.

other things he had 60 burgesses "in dominio." Then he held four of the five manors between Borne and Lewes.¹⁴ They were Borne, Willendone, Ferle and Beddingham. The terms on which he held them are worthy of notice. Borne was held "in dominio" at a rent of £40, Willendone and Ferle were similarly held at a like rent of £40 each and so was Beddingham with a rent of £30. The equality of the rents in the first three cases did not correspond to the number of plough-lands, which were 28, 36 and 40. As to hidation, Borne retained its 46 hides; Beddingham, which had stood at 52½ hides, was reduced to 50; while Willendone was reduced from 50½ and Ferle from 48 hides to "nothing." The treatment of these four manors seems to tell its own story. They had been over-rated, 137 plough-lands standing as 197 hides. The Count now obtained the privilege of reducing the rateable value to 96 hides—a reduction of more than one-half. The reason why Borne and Beddingham were left untouched may be ascribed to their having been royal manors and therefore not capable of being dealt with to the same extent as the others.

Besides these four large manors the Count held in his own hands a group of almost contiguous manors, which occur together in Domesday Book¹⁵ and may be considered as forming a fifth unit of similar size to the others. They lay in the low-lying district to the north of the present line of railway between Berwick and Glynde Stations, which is traversed by the upper streams of the Ritch, or eastern branch of the Ouse. It was a district rich in arable and meadow land and at that time was penetrated to its utmost limit by tidal water utilised for saltpans. The chief of these manors was Ripe, with 10 plough-lands and the high rating of 22 hides. Leston

¹⁴ Of the remaining six of the ten large manors described above, Alsistone was given to the Abbey of Battle, and Mellinges remained with the Archbishop. The other four became part of the "Land of William de Warren," or Rape of Lewes, and Earl William himself held them all. It is noticeable that all four as well as the Archbishop's Manor of Mellinges had burgesses or "hagæ" (enclosed lands with houses) in Lewes, no doubt for market or commercial purposes. But Beddingham had none, although it was so close to Lewes, nor are any of the large manors in the Rape of Pevensey recorded as having such holdings in Pevensey.

¹⁵ D.B., 22a and 22b; Sussex D.B., XIIIb. and XIVa.

(Laughton) had 16 plough-lands, Claveham four; some demesne lands in Achilton (Eckyngham) and Calvinton (Chalvington) contained six and Estochingeham (in Beddingham) eight, making 44 plough-lands in all, with a total rating of 47 hides.

There were also a number of smaller holdings throughout the rape, especially in the valuable Pevensy Marshes, which raised the Count's personal holdings by about another portion of equal extent to the five already mentioned.

These large possessions, together with the overlordship of the other tenants and the feudal rights and profits attaching to the lordship of the whole rape, combined to form the "Honour" or "Barony" of Mortain. In connection with the organisation of the Barony a somewhat interesting question arises in regard to the group of which Ripe was the centre. In the thirteenth century we find Ripe being treated for some purposes as a centre of the whole Barony. There the tenants were summoned to a Barony Court.¹⁶ Moreover, from an early time the Pevensy Castle Guard Rents and the "Sheriff's Aid" were by custom collected by the holders of a Manor of Endlewick, in Arlington, on the borders of this district, the Sheriff not being allowed to enter the "liberty" to collect the latter himself.¹⁷ In commenting on this matter in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 222, Mr. Daniel-Tyssen remarks, "Why Ripe, always a place of inconsiderable population, was selected for the three-weeks' Court is unknown. It is by no means a central spot." This is, no doubt, true of modern and even much earlier times. But if we can suppose that the holding of the court dated back to the days of the Counts of Mortain, with their great holdings situated as described above, its position, as shown on the map, is by no means inconvenient. The question turns upon the lines of communication which in Norman times existed in this part of Sussex.

¹⁶ Ministers' Accounts, 1088 (P.R.O.).

¹⁷ This reason is given at the close of a Rental in "Duchy of Lancaster Depositions" (P.R.O.), Vol. 24, fol. 40.

The Minor Manors.—Our information about these is little more explicit than in the time of King Edward. When the Survey was made Medeheï was held by Wibert of the Count of Eu and therefore was presumably reckoned as belonging to the Rape of Hastings, being entered under the "Terra Comitum de Ow." Its value after the Conquest had dropped from £4 to 20s., but by this time had risen to 110s.

All the three other manors mentioned above were held by one tenant, Reinbert.¹⁸ The value of the second of them, after falling from 20s. to 10s., had now risen to 45s. The other two retained their former value. These three, like Medeheï, are entered under the land of the Count of Eu, or Rape of Hastings. This was perhaps because Reinbert belonged to that Rape. He had a large number of small holdings, including many in the Rape of Pevensy, but all entered under the Count of Eu. His principal manor, though only a small one, was Dodimere (Udimere), almost as far eastward as Rye and Winchelsea. I cannot say where his lands in Borne were situated.

III.—*In the Twelfth Century.*

Robert, Count of Mortain, was succeeded by his son William, who, siding with Duke Robert of Normandy against King Henry I., was captured at the battle of Tenchebrai in 1106, and all his possessions were confiscated. The Honour of Mortain, with the Castle of Pevensy and the feudal rights and emoluments, were given to Gilbert de Aquila, from whom it was afterwards called the "Barony de Aquila," or "of the Eagle." But the grant did not carry the manors which the Counts of Mortain had held. Borne must have escheated to the Crown or, perhaps more correctly, been "resumed" by the King as though part of his demesne. What happened to it for the next 40 years or more we have no means at present of knowing. At the end of that interval, probably about the close of Stephen's reign, we find it in the hands of a certain Adelardus Flamengus, or Adelard the

¹⁸ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 70.

Fleming. In the Chartulary of Lewes Priory¹⁹ are four deeds relating to a grant by him to the Priory. The first is by Adelard himself. He grants "1 hide in my manor of Burn in that part which is called Langport," viz., " $\frac{1}{2}$ hide at the death of my wife Murieldis for my soul and the soul of Adelard my son," and " $\frac{1}{2}$ hide at my death for my soul & the souls of all my parents." By another charter William, son of Adelard, confirms the donation of his father, calling it "1 hide in my manor of Burne in the part called Langport," and offering it "for the souls of my father, my mother Murieldis, Adelard my brother and all my parents." The half hide promised by Adelard at his own death must have fallen in before the other, for by a third charter²⁰ it is confirmed by "Matildis de Port formerly wife of Adelard." She mentions "Henry my son." By the fourth charter²¹ William Flameng makes the same grant and adds another hide in the same manor and also "in Langport," with "men meadows pastures and other appurtenances," for the souls of his wife, father, mother and all ancestors. The witnesses to all these four charters are very much the same, so that Adelard's gift may have been made on his death bed just before his son William inherited the manor. Among the witnesses to William's charter are "Hugo de Petroponte," who was alive about the beginning of the reign of Henry II.,²² and "Radulfus Walensis," who witnesses three of the four charters. He is described in another deed in the Chartulary (fol. 86^a.) as "Radulfo Milite Cognomine Walensi," and appears as witness to a charter in 1153.²³ Several of the other witnesses occur in conjunction with the names of persons living at about this date. As we shall find the manor soon after this time in King Henry's hands apparently in a state of decay, we may place this tenancy during the latter years of Stephen's reign. The head-quarters of the family in

¹⁹ Brit. Mus., Cotton MS., Vespasian, F. xv., fol. 80.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, fol. 95.

²¹ *Ibid.*, fol. 69.

²² "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 237.

²³ Round, "Geoffrey de Mandeville," 419.

the following century were at Pulborough, in West Sussex. Adelard's gift is witnessed by "Richard chaplain of Puleberga" and by "Ailwyn' fil' presbiteri de Puleberga." So is his son William's confirmation and that of his widow, Matilda.

I may here quote another grant²⁴ (possibly of not much later date) to the Priory of Lewes, referring to Eastbourne, though not to the Manor. Lecelina de Denton, in free widowhood, having been the wife of Richard de Hertefeld, with assent of Walter de Hertefeld, son and heir of Richard, grants one acre "in parochia de Burna in valle ex orientali antiqui itineris, illam videlicet ex septem acris que plus jacet versus orientem." Among the witnesses is "Radulfus de Lesthalle," which is plainly "del Esthalle," so that we have here very early mention of two Eastbourne names, Hertefeld (Hartfield) and Esthall, the now lost name of one of the boroughs discussed in our last volume.²⁵ This "ancient" road must have gone over the Downs. In connection with old roads, there is an interesting statement in our Volume III. (p. 54), where we read that while Bishop Ralph de Nevill was holding the Manor of Burne as well as Bexhill on one side and Bishopstone on the other, his steward advised him that it would be easy to work Burne and Bishopstone together, but not Burne and Bexhill, on account of the obstacle caused to a man on horseback by "the water of Pevenesell." This seems to imply a good horse-road from Pevensey by Eastbourne to Bishopstone *circa* 1230, just the route taken by Edward II.²⁶ in 1324.

Not long after the tenancy of the Flamengs, the manor once more fell into the hands of the King, with the result that the sheriff of the county for several years not only accounts in the Pipe Rolls for the incomings from it and some neighbouring manors, but occasionally adds some valuable information as to the expenditure of the money.

²⁴ Lewes Chartulary, fol. 95.

²⁵ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 206.

²⁶ "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 46.

The entries with regard to Burne begin in 11 Henry II. (1165) and are continued annually till the 19 Henry (1173), when they cease. The first of them stands as follows:²⁷

“De purpresturis.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compositum de xl^s de firma de Cuntuna de dimidio anno

Idem Vic' reddit Comp' de xij^{li} v^d de firma de Burna

Idem Vic' redd' Comp' de vj^{li} xvij^s de terra vigilum de Pevensel et de Muntagu de iij terminis

Idem Vic' redd' Comp' de v^s j^d de terra Ricardi portarii de dim' anno

Idem Vic' redd' Comp' de xxxij^s de firma de Bedingeham.”

In the following year the receipts stand thus:²⁸ “Cuntona, £4; Burna, £18. 18s. 0d.; old ferm of Hecton ‘terra vigilum de Pevensel et de Muntagu,’ 38s., new ferm of the said land, £14. 5s. 0d.; Bedingeham, £6. 1s. 10d.; Land of Ricardus Portarius, 53s. 4d.”

Before proceeding we may consider the manors here associated with Eastbourne. Cuntuna (Compton) was in the parish of Ferle. In Domesday Book the Count of Mortain held four hides there “himself,” which had formerly been held by Harold under the King.²⁹ It stood therefore in the same position as Burna and Bedingeham. All three were at present reckoned as part of the King's demesne to be retained in his hands when not granted by him to another. The explanation of the other two entries is not so easy. The “vigiles de Pevensel” must surely be the “Custodes Castelli” of Domesday. It will be remembered that they held two hides in Borne under the Count of Mortain. They also held three hides and 20 acres in Ferle under the Count. Their land is here described as “Hecton,” which in the Sussex Domesday volume is identified with Eckington in Ripe. In this case it seems more likely to have been Heighton (afterwards called Heighton St. Clere) in Ferle. But why is “de Muntagu” or “de Monte Acuto” added? Perhaps some light may be thrown upon this when we

²⁷ “Pipe Roll Society,” Vol. VIII., p. 93.

²⁸ “Pipe Roll Society,” Vol. IX., p. 91.

²⁹ These four hides were rated in Laughton. In 1247 Henry III. gave this land to Theobald de Englescheville, who afterwards gave it to the Knights Templars (“Rot. Hund.,” II., 205; “S.A.C.,” Vol. IX., p. 241).

come to speak at a later date of the rise of the largest tenancy under the Honour of Aquila. Ricardus Portarius was an official of Pevensey Castle. He occurs several times in the Chartulary of Lewes Priory. A grant of his is recorded by Lower.³⁰ It is probable that his title means that like a family of De Palerne he held his lands on the tenure of keeping the gate ("custodiendi portam") of Pevensey Castle. On the whole, as Richer de Aquila in the Pipe Rolls for these years accounts for his own payments, we may assume that these lands were forfeited portions of the Honour of Mortain which had not been granted to the De Aquilas.

The rents here accounted for are received irregularly, as though things were not in a normal condition, and this was actually the case, as we see by the account for 1167,³¹ which is much more explicit. The sheriff begins by accounting for a year's ferm of Cunton 100s., which has been duly paid into the Treasury. Then he proceeds:

"Old Ferm of Burna, 33s.; excused for the Brethren of the Hospital by writ. New Ferm, in Treasury, £12. 3s. 10d.; stocking of manor, 20 oxen, 60s.; 2 horses, 6s.; repairing granges, 8s.; 313 sheep, £5. 4s. 4d.; stocking of Bedingham, £3. 2s. 10d. Total, £24. 5s. 0d.

For the future to render £40."

"Also of Ferm of Ricardus Portarius, £4. 6s. 0d. In Treasury, 19s. 8d. Stocking, 100 sheep, £1. 13s. 4d.; 8 oxen and 1 horse, £1. 7s. 0d. Owes 6s."

"Also for Ferm of Hecton, land of 'vigiles de Pevenesel' and of 'Montacute,' £12. 15s. 6d. In Treasury, £3. 3s. 10d. Stocking, 100 sheep, £1. 13s. 4d.; 24 oxen and 2 horses, £3. 18s.; 8 hogs, 4s. 8d.; corn seed for sowing said land, £1. 13s. 4d.; barley, oats, wheat and boonwork³² of ploughs (precaria carr'), £2. 2s. 4d. Total, £9. 11s. 8d.

For the future to render £22."

"Also of Ferm of Bedingham, £5. 3s. 4d. Stocking, 70 sheep, £1. 3s. 4d.; 24 oxen and 2 horses, £3. 18s.; seed, £1. 13s. 4d.; 1 grange and 1 cowshed repairing, £1. 11s. 6d. Total, £8. 6s. 2d., of which £3. 2s. 10d. are of the Ferm of Burn.

For the future to render £10."

The stocking of the manors and re-settlement of the future rents show that things had been greatly let down

³⁰ Lower, "Chronicles of Pevensey," p. 16 n.

³¹ "Pipe Roll Society," Vol. XI., p. 37.

³² Boon (or bene) works were extra works, which a lord by custom might ask for, and, in case of non-performance, he might demand a fixed compensation.

as was probable during the anarchy of Stephen's reign. Burne is raised to its old rent of £40. Beddingham is reduced from £30 to £10. This was, no doubt, because a considerable portion of the land had been alienated by the second Count of Mortain to the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin in Normandy, and the religious house was allowed to keep it.

The prices of animals are: a sheep, 4d.; an ox and a horse, 3s.; a hog, 7d.

The Hospital, on account of which 33s. were excused from the "old ferm" (*i.e.*, arrears) of Burn, was a cell of the Military Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held 55 acres of land at Okelyng,³³ which may have been given by the Counts of Mortain or the King. An abatement of £2 on the rent of £40 was allowed in consequence.

After 1170 the ferm of Hecton drops out of the Pipe Roll accounts for a time, the land having ceased to be in the King's hands. In 1171³⁴ the four other rents are accounted for to their exact amount, £59. 6s. in all, for which the Sheriff thus answers:

	£	s.	d.
Paid into the Treasury in 4 tallies ³⁵	28	13	3
50 horse loads of corn sent to the army in Ireland ..	4	11	1
40 weys (pensis) of cheese.....	10	0	0
Fitting of ships		1	4
Payment of 8 captains (gubernatores) and 152 sailors for 15 days by the king's writ	10	10	0
Working ³⁶ of lime and stones for works at Hastings..	3	3	4
Owing this year on the land of the Hospitallers	2	0	0
Payment to a sergeant who was sent with the afore- said provision (garnisone)		7	0
Total	£59	6	0

³³ "The Hospitallers in England," Camden Society, No. LXV. (1857). Their Okelyng Manor was under the Preceptory of Poling, and contained 52 acres of land at 12d. the acre, three acres at 18d. the acre, and pasture for 200 sheep.

³⁴ "Pipe Roll Society," Vol. XVI., p. 128.

³⁵ That is, the Sheriff had paid this amount on four occasions and at each payment the amount paid had been registered on a notched stick, one half of which had been kept at the Treasury and the other half he now brought with him as a voucher.

³⁶ "Attractus"—Obtaining by labour (Du Cange, "Glossary").

This account gives us some idea of how the public work of the country was carried on. The Sheriff of Sussex was ordered by writ to spend money received from these local manors in forwarding the commissariat and transport arrangements for the expedition to Ireland. He supplied partly goods and partly money. The wages of the captains or pilots come to 2d. a day and those of the sailors to 1d. The price of the corn and the cheese differs from that accounted for in 1173,³⁷ when the sheriff sent to the provisioning of Hastings Castle 100 loads of corn, valued at £10, or 2s. a load, and 10 weys of cheese at £3, or 6s. the wey. The "summa" or pack-horse load was eight bushels and a wey of cheese about 2 cwts. There was some extensive work being done at Hastings Castle at this time.³⁸ In 1172 was spent £13. 1s. 0d. in working of rock and lime ("petre et calcis") for "making tower of Hastings," and in 1173, besides the provisions just mentioned, the Sheriff spent £43. 12s. 9d. "in work at the Castle of Hastings."

In this year, apparently in addition to their ordinary rent, these four manors have a heavy charge laid upon them, described as "Assissa facta pro Dominia Regis," by which it seems as though they were treated as part of the royal demesne. Burna and Bedingeham pay 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.) and 5 marks (£3. 6s. 8d.), equivalent to one-third of their annual rent. The other two are let off more easily, Cuntona paying 20s. and "Lampport" only one mark (13s. 4d.). It seems unreasonable to doubt that by "Lampport" here is meant the fourth of these manors, elsewhere described as "terra Ricardi Portarii." We shall have occasion to notice this in commenting on the remaining evidence contained in the Pipe Rolls.³⁹

In the Roll of 1168 is an entry both interesting and perplexing. In that year the King demanded from his tenants an "Aid" on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, and the various contributions are entered in the Roll. Rateable responsibility was not then reckoned

³⁷ "Pipe Roll Society," Vol. XIX., p. 25.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 130.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XII., p. 195.

by hides or plough-lands, but by "knights' fees." A knight's fee has been understood to be a fixed amount of land, or land to the value of £20. But the latest writer⁴⁰ on the subject concludes that it was an arbitrary arrangement between the King and the tenants-in-chief, who sub-divided the responsibility among their sub-tenants. The lists of knights' fees in a district form a sort of supplement to Domesday Book and by the help of some still existing lists we may learn much of the changes which were taking place in the lordship of this part of Sussex. The earliest of these lists belongs to the period with which we are now dealing, but it is so much better understood by comparison with one 100 years later that to avoid repetition I will here confine myself to what immediately relates to the Manor of Burne.

The passage referred to has already been printed in our "Collections,"⁴¹ in the original Latin. I will therefore here translate the portion with which we are concerned. After giving the contributions of the great Sussex lords of fees, the record gives what the writer of the paper thinks are "the contributions of the manors, towns and tenants on the King's demesnes." This portion is headed "Burna" and contains six entries under that heading. It runs thus :

"Burna."

"Richard de Lamport renders account of 100s. of the same aid. In the Treasury 50s. And he owes 50s.

Harding renders account of 20s. of the same aid. In the Treasury 10s. And he owes 10s.

Wulmar renders account of half a mark of the same aid. He has delivered it in the Treasury. And he is quit.

The 'Commune' of the said town (Commune ejusdem ville) renders account of 2 marks of the same aid. In the Treasury 1 mark. And owes 1 mark.

The men of Bedingeham render account of 3 marks of the same aid. They have delivered them in the Treasury. And they are quit.

The same Sheriff renders account of 1 mark from the land of Richard "portarius" of the same aid. He has delivered it in the Treasury. And he is quit."

The heading "Burna" would not necessarily imply that all the entries belonged to that place, but only that

⁴⁰ Round, "Feudal England," p. 261.

⁴¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVIII., p. 33.

they were of a similar character.⁴² We should, however, expect to find the entries corresponding to those which record the annual rents at the same period. In this particular year the rents, as we have noticed, were paid for Cuntona, Burna, the land of Richard Portarius, Hecton and Bedingeham to the full amount in each case. There are also in that year two other items in the same rent account, "land of Rand' de Bealmes" and "land of Wepham of Rolland de Dinan." In the account of the Aid these two persons have already been mentioned among the separate contributors, so that the above entries ought to correspond to the five just mentioned as occurring annually for several years. Three of them are the same—Burna, Bedingeham and Ricardus Portarius. These are the three last on the list. The three first are not so easily identified and the difficulty is increased because the rate of payment is so unequal. It was supposed to be one mark on each knight's fee. Now it is known that the Flamengs held Burne (as did all their successors) as one knight's fee, yet here the men of Burne pay two marks, while Bedingeham, whose rent was one-fourth of that of Burna, pays three marks. It is fairly evident that while the great tenants-in-chief were being taxed on a fixed limit and even favourably treated, the unfortunate tenants on demesne or escheated lands were being mulcted at the royal pleasure. Burne appears to count for two knights' fees of £20 annual value. For what land in our rent account can Richard de Lamport have been charged 100 shillings or 7½ marks? Can it be Hecton, the land of the keepers of the castle and of Montacute? We have seen that in 1173 the land of Ricardus Portarius seems to be described as "Lamport." Can Richard de Lamport and Ricardus Portarius be the same person? And if so, can he further be the "Ricūs filius Willelmi," who was the largest sub-tenant of the Barony of Aquila and whose group of 15 knights' fees we shall find the Testa de Nevill assigning to John de Montacute?

⁴² In "Testa de Nevill," p. 226, "Burna" comes under the heading "Verdictum de Boseham," that being also a royal Sussex manor.

Leaving this question for the present we will notice the very interesting expression used in reference to Burne, "Commune ejusdem ville." First, to what rateable unit does it refer? "Villa" ought to include not only the principal manor, but the minor manors also. Yet if this is a list of escheated lands answered for by their custodians or else, as in the case of Burne and Bedingeham, by the people themselves, it is to be remembered that it was the principal manor only that had escheated to the King. It must, I think, mean the men of the manor only. Next, what does it imply? We are not to claim for Burne and some other places in this Pipe Roll the honour of preceding London and Gloucester in the establishment of a "Communa." The offence of that proceeding in the eyes of royal authority was the taking of a common oath by the members, who were thus setting up an "imperium in imperio." It can hardly mean more here than that the places so described had for the time no responsible head to answer for them. Still, however much we minimise its importance, it remains as a striking instance of the growth of a technical term. It might almost seem to have been brought into use in England by the Commissioners or Receivers of this Aid (for I imagine no earlier use can be found), but it is not quite clear what they intended. One cannot see, for instance, why Burna should have a "Commune," a sort of corporate unity, while Bedingeham should pass as a set of "homines." In some cases it seems to imply the general body of contributors in a vill or manor as apart from a certain few who are specified by name. Thus, in Suffolk the "Homines de Burc"⁴³ [Burgh] in Loingeland render £7. 6s. 8d. to the aid." Then their names are mentioned and then follows: "Radulfus de Burc et Commun' ville—1 marc." So of Waltham,⁴⁴ in Essex, "Commune ville reddit compotum de xl^s. de eodem auxilio. Ceteri homines ejusdem ville—£4. 3s. 4d." At Axeminstre⁴⁵ the "Homines" are distinguished from "De comuni."

⁴³ "Pipe Roll Society," Vol. XII., p. 23.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 129.

We can hardly gloss it over as a mere "common payment." The last instance referred to might be explained as "*De communi auxilio*." But a "commune ville" which renders an account, even though we should hesitate at this early time to qualify its vague substantivity by adding such a word as "corpus," can scarcely be denied the possession of a certain communal personality capable of a recognised communal action. It is the first inchoate form of the "*communitas ville*" which has become common 100 years later.

IV.—*In the Thirteenth Century.*

After the year 1173 "Burna" is no longer accounted for in the Sheriff's Pipe Rolls. Presumably it was again granted by the King to some favourite whom he wished to reward. For more than 100 years, so far as our present information goes, it passed through the hands of a number of separate owners. For the first part of the period our knowledge is scanty. The "*Testa de Nevill*" supplies the name of one tenant:⁴⁶

"Fulco de Cantelupo tenet manerium de Burn de domino Rege unde antecessores Alardi Flamëg faciebant domino Regi servicium unius militis."

This name occurs constantly in the records of the reign of King John and we may therefore assign the tenancy of Fulco to that period, between 1200 and 1216. A previous entry states that at the same time the Earl of Warren was holding $30\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the fee of Gilbert de Aquila, by fine made with the King. The Earl was deprived of the custody of Pevensey Castle in 1216. The expression "*antecessores Alardi Flameng*" is ambiguous. If it means "the predecessors of Alard Flameng," it must refer to some previous tenants after the forfeiture of the Count of Mortain, whose names have not come down to us.

We may, perhaps, place the tenancy of Fulco de Cantelupe rather early in King John's reign, for our next

⁴⁶ "*Testa de Nevill*," p. 226.

evidence seems to require us to find room for another tenant before 1217.

The enquiries made by King Edward I., in 1275, which are preserved in the "Hundred Rolls," provide us with a specially valuable summary of the devolution of the Manor of Eastbourne through a considerable part of the thirteenth century. In reply to the question about the King's manors the jurors of the Hundred of Burne make the following statement:⁴⁷

"They say that the Manor of Burn was in the hand of King Henry by escheat of Peter de Crown and it is worth £40 per annum and more, and the said Henry gave the said manor to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, and after the death of the said Bishop the same King gave the said manor to Imbert de Halynes and the said Imbert leased the said manor to Simon de Munford at ferm [and] the said Simon [leased] the said manor to Peter de Savoy [and] after the death of the said Peter the Lady the Queen entered the said manor, who now holds it; how she entered the said manor they say they know not."

Here we have a succession of six tenants of the manor, whose combined tenancies must have covered more than seventy years, for Queen Eleanor, the last of them, did not die till 1291.

In some respects the first of the series, Peter de Crown, deserves the most notice. The connection of his family with the manor was by no means confined to him. It continued to run what may best be described as an underground course throughout this whole period, emerging to the surface from time to time just sufficiently to prove its existence. The facts are these:

The family was a Norman family whose name is variously spelt as Creon, Craon, Crohun, Croun. One of them, Maurice de Creon, was in great favour with King Henry II., and it is quite possible that the Manor of Burne may have been given to him when it ceases to be accounted for in the Pipe Rolls. Henry gave him lands in Surrey⁴⁸ which were afterwards held in conjunction with Burne. They were in Ewell, Ham and other places. Peter was, perhaps, son of Maurice, and he certainly held both Burne and the Surrey lands. His forfeiture was

⁴⁷ "Rot. Hund.," Vol. II., p. 204.

⁴⁸ Brayley, "Hist. of Surrey," Vol. IV., p. 375.

doubtless connected with the disturbances which marked the close of the reign of King John. In 1 Henry III. (1217) we have the following entry in the Close Rolls:⁴⁹

“Rex Roberto de Den . . salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus domino Wintoniensi Episcopo terram de Burn que fuit Petri de Crown quandiu nobis placuerit. Apud Aulton 13^o Martii.”

This seems to imply that the then Bishop of Winchester held the manor for a short time. Not, however, for long. Peter had a brother, Amauric' or Almeric, of whom we read thus in 6 Henry III. (1221):⁵⁰

“Eodem modo scribitur Vicecomiti Sussex pro Amaur' de Crohun de terra de Burne cum pertinenciis quam dominus Rex Henricus ei reddidit. Ap^d Westmon' x^o die Novemb:”

In the same year is an Order from the King⁵¹ to “deliver the Manor of Hamme [in Surrey] to William Joynier which Peter de Crohun has pledged to him (ei invadiavit) and whereof William has confirmation from Amaur' de Crohun brother of Peter to the term appointed by William to Peter which was taken into our hands on the ground that we ordered our escheats to be seized into our hands.”

Also in the same year is another Order to give due seisin of land at Ewell to Amauric' or Eymeric de Crown, such as Peter de Crown had on the day that he died.

It can hardly be by a mere accident that, when a little later, Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, was holding the Manor of Burne, his steward recommended him to apply to the King for the wardship of Sir Amauric de Crown until the full age of the heir.⁵² It is true he does not suggest that this desirable ward is the heir of the manor.

Again, however, when we come to the next tenant, Imbert de Salinis, another curious coincidence crops up. From the Inquisition⁵³ taken after his death we find him in possession (like the De Creons) of land in Walton and rents in Walton and Ewell. This must imply a connection with the family of De Creon.

⁴⁹ “Rot. Claus.,” p. 299b.

⁵¹ “Rot. Claus.,” p. 482.

⁵⁰ “Rot. Claus.,” p. 479.

⁵² “S.A.C.,” Vol. III., p. 64.

⁵³ Inq. post mortem, I., 46.

Still later the evidence becomes again more definite. In 1287,⁵⁴ even though Eleanor, the Queen Dowager, was holding the Manor of Burne, we discover that the King is paying to "Isabella Domina de Croun" arrears of money due to her "ratione maneriorum de Hamme, Walton, Well [? Ewell], et Bourne."

In 1292 the Hundred of Burne is said to be "in the hands of Maurice de Croun."⁵⁵

About 1300 an Emmeric de Croun holds the Manor of Bourne⁵⁶ on the service of one knight's fee, and so late as 1304 Almaric de Croun is ordered to "enfeoff Mathias de Monte Martini & Matilda his wife of the Manor of Bourne held in capite."

In the face of all this evidence it is difficult to doubt that for more than 100 years this family had some sort of lien upon the Manor of Eastbourne. But why through all the period only two members of the family should have actually held it, one at the beginning and one at the end, it is not easy to understand.

The Bishop of Chichester named in the Hundred Rolls was Ralph de Nova Villa (Nevill), who was Bishop from 1222 to 1244. When he began to hold the manor is uncertain, but he is known to have been holding it at his death, when at the inquest into his possessions an "Extent" of this manor was presented. As it is probably the earliest local descriptive document after Domesday Book (except the slight notices in the Pipe Rolls), I will give a translation in full:⁵⁷

"Extent of the Manor of Burne by writ of the King on the death of the Bishop of Chichester. Taken at Reading 8th February 28 H. (1244)."

"Extent of the Manor of Burne, to wit by the underwritten Hervey de Heye Rikeward de Beverinton John de Beverinton William de la Cumbe Ralph de Stapele Richard Frankelein Ranulph de la Wyke Mathew de la Dune Ralph de ponte Ranulph de Langeport William of the Mill and Gerard de la lote Who say upon their oath that in the said manor there are in demesne 62 acres of arable land which are worth yearly 31s., the price of each acre 6d., and 26 acres of land worth

⁵⁴ Palgrave, "Ancient Kalendars, &c.," p. 43.

⁵⁵ Ministers' Accounts (P.R.O.), 1227 m. 3.

⁵⁶ Lay Subsidy 1282.

⁵⁷ Inq. p.m., 28 Henry III. (10).

yearly 8s. 8d., the price of each acre 4d. Also 10 acres of meadow worth 10s. And a certain little meadow which is called Smalewys [Smallwish] worth yearly half a mark (6s. 8d.). And one marsh worth yearly 1 mark. Also they say that the pasture on the hills (super montes) is worth yearly 1 mark. And a certain pasture 'in le linche' worth 2s. 6d. Also they say that a certain pasture on the hills which the shepherds hold is worth yearly 1 mark. Also in rent of free men £8. 11s. 11d. In rent of cottages with the rent of the mill 14s. 5d. In rent of the villains for 35 virgates of land which they hold £17. 10s. In the works of the said villains £4. 7s. 6d. Also in rent of 4 shepherds⁵⁸ . . . 6s.

Sum of the whole £39. 17s. 8d."

Forming a rough judgment from this inquest one would conclude that there was considerably less arable land in cultivation on the manor than at the time of Domesday Book. Eighty-eight acres in demesne are mentioned and 35 virgates, that is 35 times 30 acres, or 1,050 acres held by the villains. To make up the extent of 3,360 acres in the 28 plough-lands of Domesday, this would leave 2,222 acres to be assigned to the freeholders. But their rent in that case would scarcely exceed 1d. per acre, whereas the "villani," in addition to labour, paid on an average 3d. per acre. However, freeholders' rents in mediæval manors were so unequal that it is unsafe to draw conclusions from their total amount. There was a great deal of burdensome court and jury work to be done in Burne, being a Hundred in itself, as witness the fact that in this very instance a jury with local names apparently had to attend at Reading. It is likely enough that large holdings might have been very beneficially held on condition that the holder was bound to attend the local courts and answer all summonses to act on juries.

We have already alluded to the interesting series of letters commented on by Mr. Blaauw in our 3rd volume, which passed between the Bishop and his energetic steward. They contain several notices of his Manor of Burne. About one matter there was a serious difference of opinion between the steward and the "men of Burne."⁵⁹ The Bishop seems to have demanded from them an annual

⁵⁸ Parchment torn. Some item is missing.

⁵⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., pp. 50, 65.

“aid” of 100s. On one occasion they “all with one voice” said that he had remitted it to them. In a later letter the steward says he would not distraint them because they had said they would come to the Bishop “ad habendam inde deliberationem”—“to have a release from it.” The result is not recorded in the letters.

About the three tenants who followed Bishop Nevill there is little local information to be given.

Of Imbert de Salines (“de Salinis”) we have seen that he was connected with the same manors in Surrey as those held by the family of De Creon. It appears that he held the manor directly from the King “in capite,”⁶⁰ and that he, not the King, leased it to his successor, Simon de Montford, and on Simon’s death he received this and the Surrey manors back from the King.⁶¹

Simon was the well-known Earl of Leicester, victor of the Battle of Lewes, who held several manors in the Rape of Pevensey as of his Honour of Leicester, though Bourne was not one of those so held.

Peter de Savoy was the favourite of King Henry III. and uncle of his Queen, Eleanor of Provence, who at his death in 1269 “entered” the manor, as the Jurors put it, as though they thought she had no real authority for taking possession. Nevertheless she retained it till her death in 1291. Her tenancy again brought the manor into touch with the neighbouring lordships and within the purview of existing public records. Before commenting on their evidence it will be convenient to finish what little remains to be said concerning the early history of the Manor of Bourne.

We have already seen that the De Creon family continued to this time to have some sort of claim upon the Manor and Hundred of Bourne, and that Almeric de Creon was holding it about the year 1300.

In 1304 he gave it over to Mathias de Monte Martini.⁶² This last tenant, so far as we can judge, was the only

⁶⁰ “Rot. Hund.,” p. 205.

⁶¹ “S.A.C.,” Vol. VI., p. 221.

⁶² “Rot. Pat.,” 1304, m. 14.

one of all the early series who seems to have had an intention of making Eastbourne his principal dwelling place. In 1307 he obtained a licence⁶³ from the King to "enclose and crenellate his manse of Burn in the County of Sussex with a wall of stone and lime."⁶⁴ Had he carried out his purpose, "Eastbourne Castle" might have rivalled that of Hurstmonceux. Why he did not do so we do not know.

In June of the following year the "Manor of Bourne, lately of Mathias de Monte Martini,"⁶⁵ was granted by King Edward II. to Bartholomew de Badelsmere. At first the grant was only conditional. Amongst other things he was to give over to the King all profits beyond 100 marks (£66. 13s. 4d.). In 1310 he had a grant⁶⁶ of Chilham, in Kent, and Bourne was to revert to the King. Finally, in 1314, the manor was fully granted⁶⁷ to him, and from that date the early history of the manor may be said to terminate. The subsequent devolution of its lordship is well known.⁶⁸

I will add only one fact which suffices to show the comparative importance of Eastbourne about this period. In 1302 the King required some ships for a Scotch expedition. Seford and Burn⁶⁹ were called upon to provide one between them. As against this demand we find that one other ship was divided between Shoreham, Hove, Brighthelmstone and Aldrington. This was an understood obligation, for three years later, when the "Communitas de Seford" was called to account for not supplying a ship properly equipped, they excused themselves on the ground that the "Villa de Bourn" had not helped them as it ought.⁷⁰

V.—*Queen Eleanor and the Barony of Aquila.*

We will now return to the tenancy of the Queen. In speaking of the Hundred of Eastbourne in our last

⁶³ "Rot. Pat.," 1307, m. 14.

⁶⁴ "S.A.C.," Vol. XIII., p. 108.

⁶⁵ "Rot. Pat.," 1308, m. 3.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 1310, m. 17.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 1314, m. 15.

⁶⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 121.

⁶⁹ "Rot. Pat.," 1302, m. 2.

⁷⁰ Abbrev. Placit., 34 E. I.

Volume⁷¹ I had occasion to mention how the Queen in 1276, four years after her son, Edward I., had come to the throne, retired into the Nunnery of Amesbury, where she continued till her death in 1291. All this time she held both the Barony of Aquila (including the Hundred jurisdiction and other profits of the Rape of Pevensey) and also certain manors, such as Burne. Her affairs were managed by a steward who rendered her an annual account. At the time of the Hundred Rolls her steward was Richard de Pevensey, of whose exactions and oppressive proceedings the Hundred Jurors are never tired of telling the King's Commissioners. At a later time he was succeeded by a certain Lucas de la Gare, who managed the Queen's possessions in Sussex, Kent and Essex. A series of his accounts, beginning at Christmas, 12 Edward I. (1283), and extending to Michaelmas, 1291, just after the Queen's death, is preserved in the Public Record Office.⁷²

The Sussex receipts are kept to themselves, but are included in the annual total. Burne did not belong to the Honour of Aquila, but it is mixed with estates which did belong to it. One of these annual accounts will suffice. This is the Sussex portion of the account rendered at Michaelmas, 1284 :

	£	s.	d.
From Robert Martin, reeve of the Leucate of Pevensey	24	12	3½
„ Robert, reeve of Burne	51	7	0
„ Thomas de Leem, reeve of Willendon	109	19	0
„ William Crepp, serjeant of the Castle Court of Pevensey	3	10	7
„ William de Endlenewyk	83	11	4
„ Alexander, reeve of Leston	49	19	7
„ Martin, reeve of Maresfeld	14	4	4
„ William de Gulderingg, master forester of Essendon	12	15	7
„ Robert ate Berneste, serjeant of Sefford	6	0	0
„ Alexander ffoghell, serjeant of Grensted	2	10	9¾
„ William de Horham, serjeant of la Rye [?Ryp] ⁷³	19	16	6
Total	£378	6	11½

⁷¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 188.

⁷² Ministers' Accounts, 1089.

⁷³ This must be meant for Rype. See above, p. 172. In these accounts the word is sometimes spelt "Rye," sometimes "Rȳe."

It will be observed that the manors are accounted for by a reeve ("prepositus"). The office of reeve was a burdensome one, for which the holder was generally rewarded by special privileges. In a semi-independent manor like Burne, he would be a leading tenant. During these years the office alternates between Robert Thorn and Ralph Selet, or Seledé. The latter family are amongst the largest contributors in the contemporary Subsidy Rolls.

Besides this Sussex amount Luke de la Gare accounts for the rest of his "bailiwicks," and the grand total reaches a large sum. At Michaelmas, 1287, he accounts for £960. 3s. 2d., and the year before for £1,069. 5s. 3³/₄d. Out of this income he charges for certain expenses, as in journeys to London or Amesbury, in paying wages, and on one occasion "in expenses in going to la Rye to hold a court there." At Michaelmas, 1289, after recording receipts amounting to £452. 9s. 2d., he accounts for a balance of £290. 10s. paid to the "garderoba" of the Queen at Amesbury. The same proportion would give over £600 out of the sums recorded above. Considering the value of money at that time, the Queen could have had no difficulty in making ends meet in a nunnery.

VI.—*Knights' Fees of the Honours of Mortain and Aquila.*

As already observed, Burne itself was not a member of the Honour of Aquila. But it was part of the Rape of Pevensy, of which at that time the Barony of Aquila was the most prominent feature. I may be held therefore not to be exceeding the limits of our subject if I take up the story of the Honour of Mortain, where we left it in the earlier part of this Paper, and make a few comments on the changes which had taken place in the distribution of lordship throughout the Rape.

The outward expression of lordship, as we have noted, had long taken the form of knights' fees. The Jurors of the Hundred of East Grensted, in their reply to the enquiries recorded in the Hundred Rolls (*circa* 1275),

say⁷⁴ that in the Barony of Aquila there were at this time "62 knights' fees which pertained to Castle Guard of Pevensey." If this number was correctly given it could hardly have been true of the Barony of Aquila, and must have included all the knights' fees held in the Rape by the holders of the liberties outside the Barony. A contemporary list to be referred to gives $46\frac{1}{2}$ in the Rape, meaning those which had originally belonged to the Count of Mortain.

In any case there is distinct evidence that the number reckoned as belonging strictly to the Barony of Aquila was $35\frac{1}{2}$, and the devolution of these furnishes an interesting chapter of local history. We may clearly trace them at three periods.

The first record is the "Carta," or certified return made by Richer de Aquila in 1165. The original of this is printed in the Paper before mentioned in our Vol. XXVII., p. 31. It runs as follows :

"To his most beloved lord H. King of England Richer de Aquila greeting and faithful service. Know that I have a fee of thirty and five knights and one half. And the whole fee I had on the day and year on which King H. your grandfather was alive and dead. Nor since that day have I enfeoffed anyone : of these then

- (a) Richard Fitz William holds a fee of 15 knights
- (b) Ralph de Dene 6 knights
- (c) William Malet 4 knights' fees
- (d) William Fitz Richard 3 knights
- (e) William Malfed 3 knights
- (f) William de Akingeham 2 knights
- (g) Robert de Horstude 2 knights
- (h) Andrew de Alvricheston half a knight."

Here we have a statement that Richer de Aquila owed King Henry II. the service of $35\frac{1}{2}$ knights, the responsibility for which was distributed among eight tenants ; and, moreover, he states that all these subinfeudations had been in existence in the lifetime of King Henry I., who died in 1135. These minor fiefs therefore were in existence within a generation after the forfeiture of the 2nd Count of Mortain, and some at least may have been created in the time of the Mortains. For convenience of

⁷⁴ "Rot. Hund.," Vol. II., p. 204.

comparison with the later documents I have distinguished them by eight letters.

Our next document is taken from the "Testa de Nevill." It comes under a heading which states that "Peter de Savoy holds the Honour of Aquila." This would limit its date to between 1241 and 1269. It runs thus :

"These hold of the same Honour, viz.:

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|
| (a) | The Heirs of John de Monte Acuto hold 15 knights' fees of the same Honour whereof 2 are in the County of Northampton | |
| (b) | The Heirs of Guy de Sakevill. | 6 fees in Chauinton |
| (e) | Wiþ de Engelfeld, with the heirs of Walram Maufe.... | 3 fees in Chiuinton |
| (d) | Wiþ de Exete | 3 fees in Exete |
| (f) | Wiþ de Echyngham | 2 fees in Pykeden [in East Dean] |
| (c) | Hen : de Hertfeld | 4 fees in Hertfeld |
| (g) | Wiþ Davy | 2 fees in Horstede |
| (h) | Walter de Alfrecheston | $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Alfrecheston " |

It is manifest that we have here exactly the same grouping of the 35½ knights as in the earlier list, though not quite in the same order. The identity of the groups in each list cannot admit of much doubt, especially if we correct a manifest confusion of the original compiler of the list. A comparison with the next document to be given shows that "Chivinton," assigned as the site of the third manor must be meant for "Jevington" and has been misplaced from the first group, to which it belongs. "Chauinton" is "Chalvington," rightly assigned to the second group. The true site of the third manor, "Eckington," has dropped out altogether.

The third document is one of such value for the early history of this part of Sussex that local students may be glad to have it for reference.⁷⁵ It is classified in the Public Record Office as the second of the Sussex Subsidy Rolls. It is more correctly a "List of Knights' Fees in the Rape of Pevensy." In the Office Catalogue its date is conjecturally assigned to 31 Edw. I. (1303). Several of the names occur in the Subsidy Roll of 1296. So it may fairly be dated at about 1300. Unfortunately, in

⁷⁵ Lay Subsidy, 1889.

several places the MS. is very much defaced and portions of the parchment are torn away. Consequently some gaps are unavoidable and some of the names are difficult to decipher and may have been misread. Local knowledge will perhaps suffice to correct such errors. The entries have been numbered for convenience of reference.

“Inquisitio de feodis militum In Rapo de Pevensey facta per subscriptos videlicet per Johannem de Barkham Robertum le h . . stor Johannem de Holyndale Willelmum atte halle Hugonem de la chaumbre Robertum le Coker Philippum de Cessynghame Galfridum de ff . . ham Johannem de Cakkestokk Henricum Gileberd Osbertum Gyffard Walterum Wardon Thomam de Lulleham Thomam Grisilon Robertum Davy Walterum de Ryp Robertum de Yweregge Simonem de Chirenton Juratos qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod

1. Domina Regina Anglie tenet Baroniam de Aquila de domino Rege In capite pro duobus feodis et dimidio militum et debet defendere omnia feoda subscripta In Baronia predicta, viz.
- (a) 2. Nicholaa que fuit uxor Baldewyni de Aldeham tenet xv feoda In manerio de Geuington unde dominus Rex tenet In Comitatu Norhamton In manerio de Preston unum feodum nomine Warde filii heredis dicti Baldewyni.
- „ 3. Walterus Peche tenet de dicto manerio de Geuington In Comitatu Norhamton duo feoda
- „ 4. Johannes de Lacy tenet de dicto manerio de Geuington In Willyndon in Comitatu Sussex unum feodum
- „ 5. Item Tenentes Tenementi quod vocatur Holyndale tenent de dicto manerio de Geuyngton In Willyndon in Comitatu predicto unum feodum vidz Aufridus Coleman Robertus Jop Henricus Rector de Geuyngton Johannes de ffulchinge Hugo de Okle Ricardus de h . . tenentes de dicto manerio
- „ 6. Richer de Refham tenet de dicto manerio de Geuington In Cherleton In Comitatu Sussex unum feodum
- „ 7. Andreas de Saukevill tenet In Aumbefeld farnscrett Otteham et Teliton In Comitatu Sussex de predicto manerio de Genyngeton duo feoda
- „ 8. Regngius atte Wode Walterus de Horne Girardus de Pyggeferl⁷⁵ Prior de Michelham et Simon de Horstede tenent de dicto manerio de Geuyngton duo feoda In Burton Dytton et Sydenore
- „ 9. Wiſts de Echingham tenet de dicto manerio de Geuyngton In Crawelynke duo feoda
- „ 10. Robertus de Passelegh Robertus Wodelond et Walterus Euenyng et ceteri tenentes tenent de dicto manerio de Geuyngton In Bourne unum feodum militis

⁷⁵ Sic in MS.

- (a) 11. Wiſſs Maufe tenet de dicto manerio de Geuyngeton In manerio suo de Chougelegh unum feodum dimidium et j quarterium et in borne . . berforde et Albricheſton et Iſecombe unde tenentes de Iſecombe tenent sextam partem unius feodi Et Prior de Lewes tenet In . . berhorne quartam partem unius feodi Et Abbas de Ponte Roberti et Roggerus de Cobbeford tenent . . feodi Et Roggerus Maufe octavam partem unius feodi In Wenge . . et Albricheſton Et P . . de . .
- „ 12. Laurentius de Mephram tenet terciam partem unius feodi Et idem Wiſſs Maufe unum quarterium unius feodi
- „ 13. Michael de Ponyng tenet de dicto manerio de Geuyngton In Preston in Comitatu Sussex unum feodum Et predicta Nicholaa In dicto manerio de Geuyngton dimidium feodum et unum quarterium j feodi
- (b) 14. Andreas de Saukevill tenet In manerio de Chalvinton sex feoda unde Johannes Herengaud tenet de dicto manerio In Westdene friston et Sutton tria feoda et dimidium Et dictus Andreas in dicto manerio de Chalvinton Boggelegh et Bokherst duo feoda et dimidium
- (e) 15. Wiſſs Maufe tenet In manerio suo de Eghinton tria feoda unde Ricardus de Hured tenet In Comitatu Norhamton j feodum Et Radulfus de Horsye et tenentes de Lamporte tenent terciam partem unius feodi Et Robertus de Burghersh tenet terciam partem feodi in Libertate quinque portuum apud Pevenese Et Abbas de Begham tenet terciam partem j feodi . . Wiſſs Paynell tenet apud Walderne dimidium feodum Et dictus Wiſſs Maufe tenet in predicto manerio dimidium feodum . .
- (d) 16. Thomas Peverel et Nicholaa de Aldeham tenent In Exete et Bourne unum feodum . . feodum Item idem Thomas tenet In Graneherst Chreyngel et ffrogferle unum feodum
- (f) 17. Wiſſs de Eghingeham tenet In Pegheton duo feoda militis
- (c) 18. Wiſſs de Brom Horet de Hertefeud Et prior de Michelham Et Robertus Yweregge et Walterus de la Lynde Thomas Peverel Et Johannes de Rademelde tenent quatuor feoda In Hertefeud Beueringeton Bourne et Albricheſton unde
- (h) dimidium feodi quod fuit Walteri de Albricheſton in Albricheſton est inter predicta quatuor feoda
- (g) 19. Robertus Dauy tenet in Horsted ij feoda unde prior de Lewes In Langeneye et Horstede tres partes unius feodi Et Relicta . . de Albricheſton tenet tres partes unius feodi Et Wiſſs de Echingeſham tenet In Pekeden j quarterium Et dictus Robertus Dauy tenet In parva Horsted unum quarterium unius feodi. Et sciendum quod omnia predicta feoda . . feodo Moretyn

Isti subscripti tenent de Domino Rege In capite In Rapo de Pevenese Mortyns

20. Thomas Peuerel tenet In Blachington duas partes unius feodi

21. Simon Euenyng Wiſs le Bat et Ricardus de Hamme et alii tenentes de tenemento quod fuit Gilberti le frank tenent In Beurington terciam partem unius feodi
22. Johannes de Rademelde tenet In Beurington de tenemento quod fuit Ricardi et Philippi de Beurington terciam partem unius feodi
23. Heres Johannis de Say scilz Wiſs de Lymfeld tenet tenementum quod fuit Johis In ffernthē vidz unum feodum
24. Emmeric de Croun tenet In manerio de Bourne unum feodum quod fuit ffuleonis de Cantelupe
25. Abbas de Ponte Roberti tenet In Sutton duo feoda militis que fuerunt Walteri de Auerigges

Feoda de Leicestr' In rapo predicto de feodo de Mortyn

26. Rogerus de sancto Andrea et Nicholas de sancto Mauro . . de Radynden et Alicia de Mucegrose . . feod'. Nicholas de sancto Mauro tenet j feodum. Johannes de Radinden dimidium feodi . . C . . ham Haddon in Comitatu Norhamton j feodum et Alicia Mucegros in Redd . .

in dorso

Adhuc de feod' Leycestr' In Rapo predicto

27. Nicholaa de Aldeham tenet In Lanerketye dimidium feodi
 28. Wiſs Paynell tenet In fflechyng terciam partem unius feodi
 29. Johannes le Warre et Gilbertus Sakelfot tenet sextam partem unius feodi
 30. Wiſs de Woghe tenet in Horsted et Retherfeud unum feodum
 31. Ricardus Hereward tenet In Erlyngton et Wilyndon unum feodum unde prior de Lewes Robertus Grinte et Robertus Gubbe tenent de eodem feodo de dicto Ricardo Et similiter Hospit' sci Johannis de Okelyng de Wiſſo Goldyng set de eodem feodo
 32. Robertus de Lewkenor tenet tria feoda militis in dicta Baronia de Pevenese De quibus Abbas de Bello et Abbas de . . tenent unum feodum In Sekynton Et alia duo feoda jacent unum In Heghton et Aliud In Shirenton . .
- In cuius testimonium predicti Jurati presenti Inquisitioni Sigilla sua apposuerunt

Summa feodorum istius Rapi xlvj feoda preter elemosinas⁷⁷

finis Rapi. xlvj feoda [? et di.] et tercia pars unius feodi de feodo Mortyns

lviij^{li} xviiij^s viij^d."

This last document plainly deals with the knights' fees which had belonged to the Honour of Mortain. They are here divided into three classes. In the first and third

⁷⁷ The lands held in pure almonry by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prior of Lewes, the Abbot of Battle, &c.

they are said to be "de feodo Mortyns. The same is implied in the second. If any more definite description was applied at the end of the first class it is unfortunately lost.

The three groups of tenants are—Firstly, those who held the $35\frac{1}{2}$ fees belonging to the Barony of Aquila; secondly, those who held of the King "in capite;" and thirdly, those who held under the Honour of Leicester.

The Fees of the Honour of Aquila.—It is evident on examining this list that it follows the second of our former lists in exactly the same order, with the single exception that Walter de Alfriston's half-fee (h) is joined to the four fees of (c). They run thus :

(a)	Comprising entries 2 to 13 includes	15	fees
(b)	" entry 14	"	6 "
(e)	" " 15	"	3 "
(d)	" " 16	"	3 "
(f)	" " 17	"	2 "
(c) and (h)	" " 18	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "
(g)	" " 19	"	2 "
			—
			$35\frac{1}{2}$

The only difficulty is with (a) which, as the list is made out, contains more than 15 fees. Yet that is the number assigned to Nicholaa de Aldeham in the second entry as of her Manor of Gevington, and that number seems required for the total number accounted for,⁷⁸ viz.: Honour of Aquila, $35\frac{1}{2}$; Tenants in capite, $5\frac{1}{3}$; Honour of Leicester, 6; Total, $46\frac{1}{2}$ fees and one-third. The half-fee is omitted. Possibly the Aquila Barony only paid for 35. That was certainly the case in the "Aid" of the 14 Henry II., where Richer de Aquila, who had acknowledged $35\frac{1}{2}$ knights in his "Carta," pays £14. 11s. 8d. at the rate of 8s. 4d. for each knight, which accounts for the 35 without the half. Or perhaps as stated in entry 18, Walter de Alfriston's half-fee was no longer reckoned, being absorbed in the four fees of (c).

⁷⁸ The service of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees rendered by the Queen for the Barony itself is not included. Nor, apparently, are the Northamptonshire fees of the Honour of Leicester in entry 26. But in entry 15 William Maufe's three fees of his manor of Eghinton [Eckington] must include one in Northamptonshire.

But, leaving the question of how Nicholaa's 15 knights are to be counted, we may notice with interest that with the help of this list we may feel our way back to the "Carta" of 1165, and localise all the eight groups of fees there mentioned. There had doubtless been some subinfeudations created during the thirteenth century. But the eight main groups remained constant from first to last, that is, as we have seen, from at least as far back as the reign of Henry I.

The first of them (a) has the most suggestive history, for it may be traced with reasonable probability to its original founder. Baldwin de Aldeham, the husband of Nicholaa, was son of Thomas de Aldeham and his wife, Isabella, who had previously been wife of Robert de la Hay. Isabella de Aldham and her sister, Margery, wife of William de Echingham, were co-heiresses of Sir William de Montacute. On Margery's death Isabella de Aldham became her heir. This Sir William was brother of John de Montacute, whose heirs were holding this fee at the time of our second record, the Testa de Nevill. John appears to have been dead in 12 Henry III.⁷⁹ The link which connects the Montacute family with the "Ricardus filius Willelmi," who held the fee when Richer de Aquila made his return to Henry II., in 1165, is not so clear, but there certainly was some link, as we gather from the succession of lordship in the case of the Manor of Preston in Northamptonshire, here mentioned.⁸⁰ Richard FitzWilliam is further described in the Lewes Chartulary as "Ricūs fil' Wit' fil' Aluredi" in a deed⁸¹ in which he grants to the Priory a hide of land in Sidenore, a manor by Selmeston, mentioned in the eighth parcel of Nicholaa de Aldeham's fee. Now Mr. Round⁸² identifies Richard FitzWilliam's grandfather with Aluredus who was "pincerna" of Robert, the first Count of Mortain, and who occurs in Domesday Book as the holder of manors in various counties under the Honour of

⁷⁹ "Rot. Cl.," 12 Henry III.

⁸⁰ See p. 199.

⁸¹ Fol. 72; also fol. 44, quoted by Round in "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 69.

⁸² "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 74.

Mortain. It is reasonable therefore to conclude that it was he who first laid the foundation of this extensive and scattered fee. A strong confirmation of this is found in the fact that certain manors in Northamptonshire are reckoned as belonging to it. Of the one mentioned in the second entry of the above list, Preston, we find⁸³ that it belonged to the Moreton Fee and the Honour of Aquila; that in Domesday Alured held 1½ virgates "in Prestetone;" that in 1222 it was held by John de Montacute, and that it then followed the same succession as that just recorded down to Baldwin de Aldham and Nicholaa.

Whether we may connect Alured's grandson, Richard, with the Richard de Lamport, who was charged so heavily for the "Aid" in 1168, and with the land at Hecton, described as "terra vigillum de Pevenesel et de Muntagu," there is hardly sufficient evidence to show.

It seems strange that an estate held on the service of 15 knights and partly in a distant county should be called the "Manor of Jevington." There is no reason to suppose that any of Baldwin de Aldham's ancestors had ever made a home there, or that it ever had the importance which this document would lead one to suppose. The Montacutes held lands there. William de Montacute gave to the Priory of Michelham "the chapelry of Jovington,"⁸⁴ with lands and rents." We may probably explain the title as an illustration of the changed meaning which the word "manor" had now assumed. It is observable that the groups of holdings under the Honour of Aquila, which are here called manors, were in no sense similar to the great agricultural organisations held by the Counts of Mortain. Each one of them was a manor in the old sense, but not the whole as one unit. Nor can we suppose that the scattered tenants were summoned to a manorial court at Jevington. If, however, it was a bailiwick, administered as the Queen's holdings were by Luke de la Gare, it would matter little which of the

⁸³ "Baker's History of Northamptonshire," Vol. I., p. 431.

⁸⁴ "Rot. Pat.," 14 Henry III.

separate rent-paying units gave its name to the whole. Some temporary cause may have first led to the use of "Jevington" as the title of the "caput manerii."

The entries marked 15, 16 and 18 probably deal with the minor manors of Burne, but so indefinitely that it is useless to discuss them here.

The Tenancies in capite.—These are very few in number, but they closely concern Eastbourne and its neighbourhood. Number 24 is the principal Manor of Bourne. Numbers 21 and 22 were also certainly partly in Bourne. In the Eyre of 1288,⁸⁵ under the heading of the "Hundred of Estburn," Gilbert Franck was called to account for sub-dividing the lands which he held as one-sixth part of a knight's fee. The Manor of Radmell Beverington long existed in Eastbourne, and one of its "boroughs" had the name of Beverington.

The Honour of Leicester.—When this portion of the Honour of Mortain took this name I have not succeeded in ascertaining. The separation was evidently subsequent to the connection between Sussex and Northamptonshire, and it might have taken place any time after the forfeiture of the 2nd Count of Mortain. The Northamptonshire manors named at the beginning of this section of the list (in entry 26) are apparently not to be counted amongst the $46\frac{1}{3}$ fees of the rape, and any further discussion of them is outside the object of this Paper. They are, however, of great interest to Sussex enquirers, for East Haddon and also Preston, Brampton and Haldenby were all held by Sussex tenants or in conjunction with lands in Sussex.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Assize Roll 930, m. 8.

⁸⁶ Much information regarding these manors may be found in "Baker's Northamptonshire": Brampton (held by the family of Dive), Vol. I., p. 82; Wood Preston, or Little Preston, p. 431; East Haddon, p. 504, and West Haddon, p. 600 (both also held by the Dive family). The "Calendarium Genealogicum," p. 746, contains an extract from an Inquisition taken in 25 Edw. I. on the estates which had belonged to Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, and had passed into the hands of Henry III. at the Earl's death and forfeiture, in 1265. The extract deals with the families mentioned in this list, giving details of their succession in the interval.



HALNAKER,—SOUTH FRONT.

(From a Photograph by Mr. J. C. Stenning.)

HALNAKER HOUSE.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

IN the ruins of Halnaker we have an example of a manor house which, in its first state, appears to have been one of a numerous class, half castle, half mansion, and a building somewhat similar to the Sussex Castles of Bodiam and Hurstmonceux. In the sixteenth century considerable additions and alterations were made, partaking of a purely domestic character, and when they were completed the house must have been an extensive pile, but one which was extensive, rather than imposing and dignified. In the eighteenth century further alterations were made and are said to have been improvements, but a change of ownership caused this large habitation to be abandoned as a lordly residence, and it was allowed to fall gradually into a state of desolation and decay, a process helped by the free use of the materials for building cowsheds and other farm buildings, and for metalling the adjacent roads; some of the wrought stonework, it is further said, found its way to Chichester, and a house there is reported to be entirely faced with stone from Halnaker Hall.¹

The original plan appears to have comprised a series of buildings forming a quadrangle, the chief entrance being on the south side, and the great hall and residence proper, exhibiting a range of apartments, on the north, whilst an unusually large chapel was placed in the centre of the eastern side of the courtyard. From the state into which the ruins have at present fallen it is impossible to indicate precisely the disposition of the subsidiary rooms and offices.

The chief entrance forms a gatehouse and has an outer doorway under a well-proportioned pointed segmental

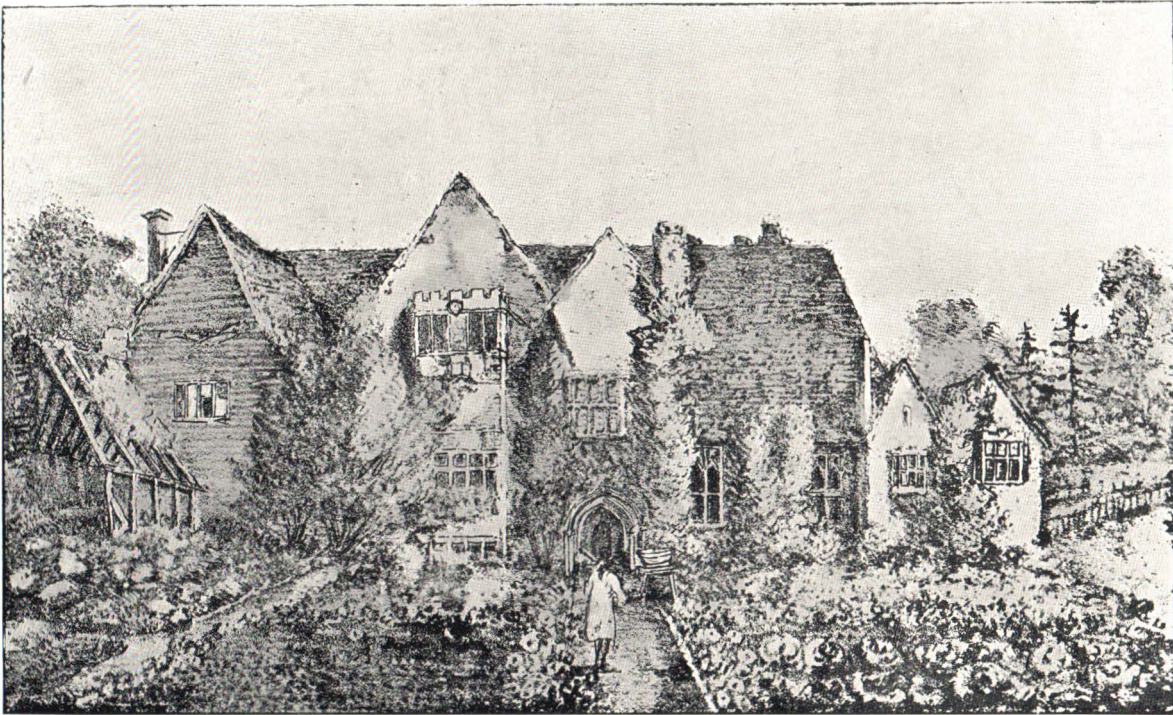
¹ Elwes and Robinson's "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 43 *n.*

arch, a favourite form for castle doorway heads, as at Lewes. This was filled in with massive doors and had a portcullis; the inner gate has a one-centred arch, and possessed no second portcullis, such as is found in most castellated work. The space between the doorways was groined and had an apartment over it, with a large south window of sixteenth century date. Small octagonal turrets flanked the outer entrance, probably of the same period as the room above, and were Tudor additions. At the S.W. end of the S. wall are still the remains of a square tower, another indication that the house was not intended for a castle, for, had it been so, a circular tower would have filled in the angle of the junction of the south and west walls, as we find in both Roman and mediæval fortresses, the square form offering less resistance to the battering ram of a besieging force than a circular one. Probably a similar tower, demolished in the sixteenth century, stood at the corresponding south-east angle.

Passing from the entrance gateway across the courtyard the principal range of buildings was reached and entered through a doorway of fourteenth century date, which still remains perfect, and has continuous mouldings of Decorated character. Over this was a chamber reached by a newel staircase, part of which remains, and to the left of this approach were two gabled buildings, and to the right of it, placed east and west, was the hall, which was probably of fifteenth century date. It had two windows at the side with two lights each, transomed, and under square heads. Originally, no doubt, this hall had a high open roof, as in the one at Mayfield Palace; but, according to a drawing by Grimm, this was replaced by a flat ceiling and a chamber, facing the courtyard, with an ornamental gable raised over it.²

The additions and alterations made in the sixteenth century were the work of Thomas West, Lord La Warr, and Halnaker was probably his principal residence until circumstances compelled him to retire to his other West

² The gables were enriched with sculpture and armorial escutcheons. (See "Archæologia," Vol. XXIX., p. 381.)



SOUTH VIEW OF HALNAKER CASTLE, FROM THE COURTYARD.

(From Rouse's Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex.)

Sussex seat at Offington, in Broadwater. The hall at Halnaker appears to have been a part of the house which received his especial attention, and he panelled its walls from floor to ceiling with rich and elegant work, of which the grooves for the bond timber to which it was fixed still remain in some places. These panels, from descriptions left of them, must have been exceedingly intricate and beautiful, like much of the panel work executed during the earlier period of the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the carved work went to adorn houses in Chichester, and I believe still exists in Nos. 14 and 15, West Street. Other panels are reported to have been removed to Buckhurst, another seat of the De la Warrs, situated in East Sussex, and now a ruin. The panels were of the kind peculiar to England, called linen-fold ones, under cornices filled with medallions, or badges and monograms, whilst the screen at the west end of the apartment had on it two large circular panels charged with the arms of the De la Warre and Camoys' families, with many quarterings, and in this partition were two doors flanked by full length statuettes of warriors, whilst the cornice had similar crouching figures. The Royal Arms of England were also conspicuously placed at the east end of the room. Stained glass filled the windows, and was of a rich and beautiful character; one of these windows, it is said, was bought by the late Prebendary Holland and built into his house at Chichester.³ The appearance of this hall will be seen in the accompanying reproduction of a plate by Rouse, given in his work on Sussex.

In this hall in later times was a portrait of one of the owners of Halnaker, Sir Thomas Morley, in his robes as a Knight of the Bath, and attended by his squire; there was also the portrait of a lady in a fanciful costume, and supposed to be the work of Sebastian Ricci.⁴ These pictures are, I believe, preserved at Goodwood House, where there are two metal fire-covers, also from Halnaker, and of the time of James I.; these are

³ Elwes and Robinson, p. 43 *n*.

⁴ "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. VIII., p. 319, where a short description of this picture is given.

erroneously called curfews, but were, there can be little doubt, used to cover up the embers of the hall or kitchen fires at night, and in this way in many places these wood fires were kept alight from day to day, as for instance at Moor Hall, Hadlow, Essex, where there is a tradition that the kitchen fire has never gone out. Over the hall doorway was carved in stone the great escutcheon of the La Warr family, with all its numerous quarterings.

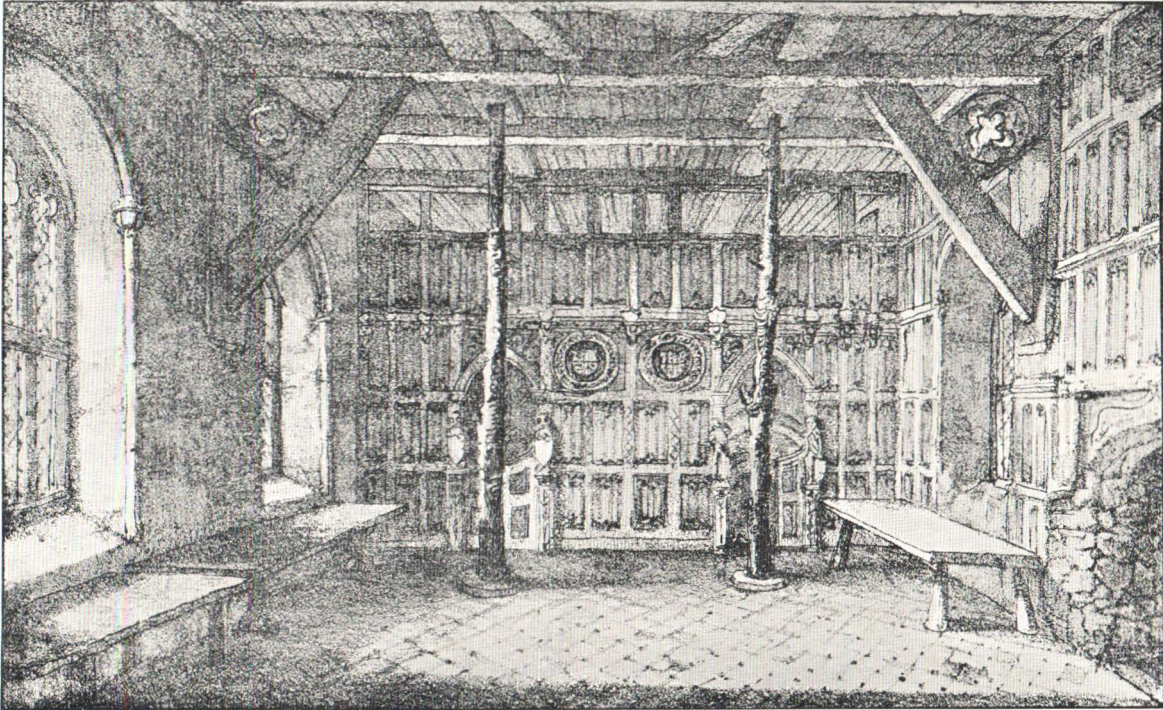
West of the hall was the kitchen, the entrance to which had the bust of a man, flanked by figures of a heron and a fowl, whilst over it was a label inscribed *Les Biens Venus*. A similar bust was on the entrance to the cellar, there being cups on either side, and with the legend on a scroll *Com in and Drynge*. A reproduction of a print in Rouse gives us a good idea of these quaint embellishments of a sixteenth century kitchen.

From the following account it will be thought probable that this apartment occupied the whole height of the building, and perhaps resembled the kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, or the Abbots Kitchen, Glastonbury. The writer says: "At the extreme west end of the house is the kitchen, which is very lofty, and provided with luffer boards," and in 1840 "the spacious fireplace was surmounted with eight or ten spit-racks, and sundry hooks for salted meat. A rusty roasting-jack remained, and assisted once, annually, to cook the court-leet dinner. Here were likewise two large coppers; and, in the north-west corner, a crane for hoisting up the carcase of a sheep or pig—while from a small elevated casement near the north-eastern corner the housekeeper's directions were issued."⁵

It will be seen from the above how much more perfect this building was in 1840 than at present, and shows what desolation sixty years of neglect has brought about.

The east side of the courtyard had a sixteenth century range of buildings, consisting of ground and chamber stories, with tall moulded brick chimney shafts, with stepped gables. In this wing was a long gallery and

⁵ Extracted from a letter written by William Bromley, M.D., F.S.A., to Sir Henry Ellis, in 1840, and printed in "Archæologia," Vol. XXIX., p. 380.



INTERIOR OF THE ANCIENT HALL, HALNAKER CASTLE.

(From Rouse's Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex.)

south of it, standing duly east and west, was a chapel, now the oldest part of these remains. Its eastern end projects about two feet in front of the wall enclosing the quadrangle on its outer side. The dedication was to St. Mary Magdalene, and the structure is of 1st Pointed character throughout, being a good, though rather plain, example of that style. The dimensions are about fifty feet in length by about twenty in breadth, inside measurements, the plan being a simple parallelogram, entered by a western doorway, as shown in the accompanying illustration, the doorway being one of two plainly chamfered orders, springing from a moulded impost, which shows that it is early in the style. The walls are of flint, with stone quoins, which at the east end are double, the form being unusual, but it may be observed elsewhere in this neighbourhood. The east elevation shows that there has been a well-proportioned triplet of lancet windows, which has had shafts of either stone or marble, the bases still remaining which carried them. The way in which the east end projects beyond the enclosing wall of the mansion shows that Halnaker was only slightly fortified, and the lowness of the sills of this triplet is a still further proof of this. An internal string-course of plain character runs round the walls under the windows, which at the north and south sides were lancets, and one of these on the southern side has the sill lowered, probably to form a sedile, but no traces of a piscina exist, nor of any aumbry, holy water stoup, or image bracket.

When the house was altered in the sixteenth century, a gallery appears to have been formed at the west end of the chapel, and this was entered from the chamber floor through a doorway under the brick arch still remaining in the north wall; an arrangement to be noticed in the domestic chapels at Cowdray and Hurstmonceaux, and by which the owner and his family could attend service without mixing with the congregation in the body of the chapel.

At Halnaker this adjunct to the mansion is of considerable size for a domestic oratory, and it may be

mentioned here that Petworth House still retains a large chapel, incorporated with the modern work of that princely abode, and which has some beautiful arcading on its south wall of Decorated character.

Nearly every house of any importance had, in the middle ages, its private chapel, duly consecrated and licensed, and, although in a few cases the dining hall supplied its place, it was an irregularity, and severely reprobated by the bishops, as we see in a letter written by Bishop Grostete, of Lincoln, to one of the Earls Warren, and which is given in full in the sixth volume of our Society's "Collections." These chapels had in general neither bells, fonts, or graveyards, and, although the Eucharist was celebrated in them, the worshippers were bound to resort to their parish churches at the three great festivals of Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas, and at death they were buried in their parish church or its graveyard. The owner of a private chapel appointed his own chaplain, but this cleric could be admonished or suspended by the bishop of the diocese, and in the middle ages to keep a chaplain was esteemed a privilege, whilst only noblemen were permitted to have more than one by an Act passed in 1529, and which is, I believe, still in force. At Halnaker this official appears to have been one of the monks from the adjacent Priory of Boxgrove, as the owners of the manor were considered the heirs and successors of the original founder, Robert de Haia. Richard de St. John seems to have been the first to choose a chaplain from the monks, and stipulated that when he was from home the monk was to return to the priory.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene at Halnaker seems in the early part of the eighteenth century to have been in sufficient repair to permit of the celebration of divine service in it, as in 1704 Mary, daughter of Sir William Morley, was here married to James, Earl of Derby;⁶ but the writer of the letter to Sir Henry Ellis, before quoted, says that the long eastern gallery and the chapel fell down in 1804—just a hundred years after.

⁶ Elwes and Robinson, p. 43 n.



SPECIMENS OF CARVED WORK, HALNAKER HALL.

(From Rouse's Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex.)

No indications exist of a principal staircase to the mansion, but it was probably of wood, as in the nobler house at Cowdray. Dallaway records that in connection with Halnaker there was a well of the great depth of 219 feet and where the water was drawn up by an ass within a wheel, as it is at the present day at Carisbroke Castle, in the Isle of Wight; and at a short distance north-east of these ruins there is a large excavation of an octagonal shape and which our Secretary, Mr. Michell Whitley, has identified as the reservoir to contain the water supply for the house, and which with other works seem to have been executed by Sir William Morley in 1633.⁷

In Domesday Book this manor is called Halneche, and in old writings it appears as Halnac, Halnaked and Half-naked, the last being the name by which it was most frequently known. The descent of the manor may be epitomised as follows. Originally it formed part of Boxgrove, or Bosgrave, and was separated from it early in the twelfth century, being given by King Henry I. to Robert de Haia, who had two sons, though this manor was inherited by his daughter, Cecilia, who married Roger de St. John, and from the family of St. John it passed through those of Poynings and Bonville into that of West, by the marriage of Elizabeth Bonville with Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, who exchanged it with King Henry VIII. for the lands of Wherwell Abbey, in Hampshire. It thus became Crown property and was given by Queen Mary to Henry, Earl of Arundel; but in 1586 it was acquired by Sir John Morley, whose great-grandson, Sir William Morley, had a daughter Mary, who carried the estate to James, Earl of Derby, by her marriage with him, and there being no issue from this union it was bequeathed by the Countess to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, who in 1765 sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond, whose descendants now hold the property.

As the crumbling ruins of Halnaker tell us so little, mayhap a few notes on some of the former possessors

⁷ See "Archæologia," Vol. XXIX., p. 381.

may enhance the scanty interest which the remains possess in themselves.

Robert de Haia, who died before 1165, was the founder of the once magnificent Priory of Boxgrove, as already stated, and his family of Haia, or Hay, became a numerous one in later times, and connected with many places in Sussex, as noticed in the account of Battle Church published in the forty-second volume of our "Collections."⁸ The next owners of Halnaker, the St. Johns, were munificent benefactors to Boxgrove Priory, giving the monks a wood to supply them with fuel and timber. They also allowed them pasturage for cattle and pannage for swine in their woods at Halnaker, besides which they gave up several advowsons of Sussex churches, which they had formerly held.

Lucas de Poynings, younger brother of Michael de Poynings, who played a distinguished part in the wars of Edward III., according to Dugdale, married the widow of Henry de Burghersh, though some affirm that she was the relict of Bartholomew de Burghersh.⁹ Luke, or Lucas de Poynings, confirmed the monks of Boxgrove in possession of all the properties and privileges which had before been given them. He died in 1375 and his will was proved at Southwark on July 4th, 1376. In it he styles himself "Dominus de Sancto Joanne," and leaves his body to be buried in the Priory Church of Boxgrove, "on the left hand side of the same church where the sepulchre of the Lord is wont to be made at Pascal tide." This disposal of his remains he afterwards rescinded, and directed them to be interred at Warneford, Hants, the Prior of Boxgrove, John de Londa, executing a deed by which he and his brethren solemnly renounced their right, under the will, to have Lord St. John buried in their church. The testator gave a set of red vestments for the use of the high altar at Boxgrove, and £XL. in silver towards the fabric of the same church, and to the

⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 232.

⁹ See "Archæological Journal," Vol. XI., p. 46, where the will of Luke de Poynings and an account of the miraculous legend of the finding of the relics of St. Gamaliel are given in full.



EXTERIOR OF HALNAKER CASTLE, FROM THE BUCK PARK.

(From Rouse's Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex.)

Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, he made the remarkable bequest of the head of St. Gamaliel and "towards the ornamentation of the said head," £xv. at the disposal of his executors. Concerning this relic, it may be stated that the remains of St. Stephen, the proto-martyr, St. Gamaliel, and Nicodemus were discovered at the same time, and in the Sarum Use this event was celebrated on August 3rd as a feast of nine lessons with proper collect, secret and post-communion in the Mass. The relic is mentioned by Dugdale in his "History of St. Paul's," as follows: "Item caput S. Gamalielis, auripictum cum lapidibus circa humeros insertis."

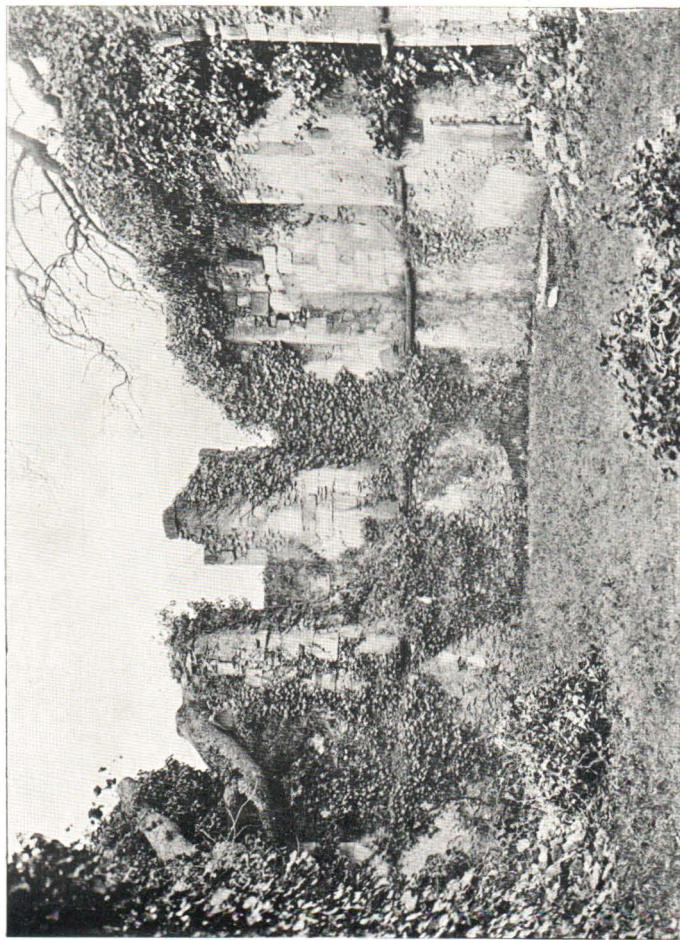
In the 15th volume of our "Collections" will be found many interesting particulars concerning the Bonvilles of Halnaker in a paper contributed by William Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., and by which we learn that John Bonville, who died at the ripe age of 81, by his will of May 31st, 1494, left his chaplain, Sir John Prestone, VI. VIII^d, and in it he says, "I bequeth to my chapell of Seint Mary Magdalene, within my place of Half-naked, a portuos and a processional to be had and kept for ever fastened with a chayne of iron to the lectern there."

Chained books, it is well known, were formerly very common, but probably it will be new to many to hear that there still exists a collection of books so fastened at the Grammar School at Guildford, and which, it has been stated, is only surpassed by the collections of manacled volumes at Wimborne and Hereford. Andrews says that "the finest specimen of a chained Bible in England is at the ancient church of Cumnor, near Oxford," and he gives illustrations of the manner in which volumes were so fixed.¹⁰ John Bonville further left some goods in residue to his daughters, Florence and Elizabeth, under condition, he says, that they "will please my wyfe during ther lyfe accordyng to ther dewte." Katharine, the wife here mentioned, was the youngest daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Leatheringham, Suffolk, and in her will of

¹⁰ W. Andrews' "Curiosities of the Church," pp. 112 and 119.

25th September, 1497, left directions for her interment at Boxgrove and bequeathed certain articles of plate to be fashioned into two chalices, and says, "one thereof I woll the Priour of Boxgrove shall have, and th'other the chapell of Halfnaked." To her chaplain, Sir John Prestone, she was more generous than her husband, as she left him forty shillings, instead of the six and eight-pence bequeathed by him to the same priest. From various legacies mentioned in this will we learn that Halnaker House was remarkably well furnished with beds and bedding, like many other mediæval mansions. All her menservants, it states, were to be retained for a month after her decease, and each was to receive xx^s on leaving; whilst her female domestics were each to have xxx^s and to be conveyed home to their friends at the testator's expense, a kind and thoughtful provision on the part of their late mistress.

Considerable interest centres in the person of another possessor of Halnaker, Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, who, as before mentioned, became possessed of the mansion and manor by his marriage with Elizabeth Bonville early in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. By some writers he is credited with the erection of the whole of the northern part of the house, which is a mistake, though he, no doubt, added considerably to it and made extensive alterations in the existing buildings. He was with his father in Henry's French war and present at the sieges of Terouenne and Tourney, and in consideration of his services against Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was granted an annuity of £200. In 1535 the Priory of Boxgrove was dissolved, in spite of the remonstrances of Lord De la Warr, who wished that at least it should be refounded as a college. However, the buildings and lands became De la Warr's, as he was heir to the founder, Robert de Haia. The restoration of the property of monasteries to the successors of the original patrons was a rare event, but we have another instance in Sussex, at Hardham Priory, where Sir William Goring for this reason obtained the priory lands, the monastery having been founded by Sir William Dawtrey in the reign of



HALNAKER.—INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

(From a Photograph by Mr. J. C. Stenning.)

Henry II., and whose estates Sir Wm. Goring inherited.¹¹ As a member of the Court, Lord De la Warr took part in its ceremonies, and was so employed at the baptism of the future King, Edward VI., in the year 1537, on which occasion another Sussex worthy was also present. This was Sir Anthony Broune, "master of the Kyngs maiestes horcys," as he is termed on his epitaph at Battle Church. To return to Lord De la Warr, we find that in 1538, for some unknown reason, he incurred the displeasure of Henry VIII., and it is certain that in 1540 this monarch compelled Lord La Warr to exchange the Manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker for the monastic lands at Wherwell, in Hampshire. Parting with Halnaker seems to have been much resented by Lord La Warr, and little to be wondered at, as he had so sumptuously improved and embellished the manor house; but having been compelled to relinquish it, he retired to another mansion of his at Offington, in Broadwater, and where he resided until his death. Edward VI. favoured him and created him a Knight of the Garter. He had no issue and his last years were clouded by the atrocious act of his nephew and heir, William La Warr, who made an attempt to poison him, and was for this cause disinherited by Act of Parliament, 2 of Edward VI. But the would-be assassin having joined the army in France and distinguished himself at St. Quintins, was restored to his heirship by another Act in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, Lord De la Warr died in 1554 and was interred at Broadwater, and not in the little chantry chapel he had erected on the south side of Boxgrove Priory Church. Machyn, the Chronicler, thus notices his burial in his usual confused manner: "The X day of October was bered the good Lord De La Warr in Sussex with standard, baner of arms, baner roll, coat armour, target, sword, elmet, with haroldes of armes, there cam the corse with four baners borne about hym [He] was the best howsekeper in Sussex in thes days, and the mone

¹¹ The heirs to the founders of religious houses had "a share in the prayers and good works" of the communities endowed by their predecessors, and when any of these heirs visited their monasteries they were accustomed to be received by processions of the religious and led into the houses.

was greater for hym for he ded (died) without essue, and ther was a goodly herse of wax and pensels and viii dozen of skochyons and ther was a grett dole of money and mett and drynke, as was ever known in that contrey."¹²

Whilst Halnaker was in the possession of the Crown a royal visit was paid to it, and is noticed in some laudatory verses in Latin by Thomas Stapleton, the Wykehamist, a celebrated Sussex scholar, born at Streatham Manor House, at Henfield, and of whom a full account will be found in Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 275. Edward VI. was the monarch who honoured Halnaker with his presence whilst on a progress in the year 1552. After having previously stayed at Petworth and Cowdray House he arrived here on July 27th, and the youthful King was pleased to note in a letter to a friend that Halvenaker was "a pretty house beside Chichester." The royal retinue was a large one, so numerous indeed that a part of it had been dismissed at Petworth. The Privy Council sat at Halnaker on July 30th and 31st, also on August 1st and 2nd, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Duke of Suffolk being present at these meetings.¹³

At this period the park was stated to be four miles round and to be capable of sustaining 800 deer, if some provision of hay was made for them in winter, when mast failed. The tenants of the manor were said to pay in coin, except a few, one of whom rendered up annually a broad arrow, another a pair of gilt spurs, and a third contributed a pound of pepper.¹⁴

Sir John Morley, Knight, who purchased Halnaker from Queen Elizabeth, became rich, as Mr. Blaauw informs us, by his place of "Apposer of the Extracts," in that monarch's exchequer, "and desirous of the outward marks of a gentleman, obtained from the Heralds of 1580 a grant of arms."¹⁵ These arms, according to Berry, are

¹² "Diary of Henry Machyn," p. 71.

¹³ See account of the royal progress in "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 195.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XV., p. 223.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 45.



HALNAKER.

WEST DOOR OF CHAPEL.

(From a Photograph by Mr. J. C. Stenning.)

also borne by the Morleys of Hants, Herts and Normanby, Yorkshire, and are *sa.* a leopard's head *ar.*, jessant-de-lis *or.* Crest, on a chapeau *gules* turned up *er.*, a leopard's head *ar.* jessant-de-lis *or.* These arms differ from those of the Morleys of Glynde and East Lavant.

Sir William Morley, another owner of Halnaker, was a Member of Parliament for the neighbouring town of Chichester, and he appears to have been a weak-kneed Royalist, whose estate having been forfeited by the Republicans, "seems," says Mr. Blaauw, "to have shrunk from the penalty of his loyalty, and on its being certified to Parliament, Nov. 22nd, 1643, that he had paid £1,000 fine, and had taken the covenant, recovered his estate, and does not re-appear in Sussex history before his death in 1658."¹⁶

He was buried at Boxgrove and left a son, also named William, who had no male issue, but a daughter, Mary, who in 1704 married James, Earl of Derby, as before noticed, and she inherited Halnaker from her father. In conjunction with her husband she is said to have made several improvements at the Manor House,¹⁷ and, being of a charitable disposition, founded a hospital or almshouse, to be supported by the rents of various farms in Boxgrove, and to contain twelve poor widows, or, as she prettily expresses it, "aged maidens." Provision was also made for the teaching of poor boys by a resident schoolmaster, and one of the poor widows or maidens was to instruct girls in "reading and needlework."¹⁸ The good Countess died in 1752, aged 84, and at her death the history of Halnaker House as a residence may be said to close.

My best thanks are due to our Honorary Photographer, Mr. J. C. Stenning, for the admirable photographs which so ably illustrate this paper on Halnaker House.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

¹⁷ "A Description of England and Wales," published in 1770, says that "The late Earl of Derby made considerable additions to the house," *i.e.*, Halnaker (Vol. IX., p. 172).

¹⁸ See "First Report of the Commissioners for Enquiring Concerning Charities," 1837, p. 136.

ON SOME ENCAUSTIC TILES & OTHER OBJECTS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT LEWES PRIORY.

By AMBROSE P. BOYSON, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.

WE are indebted to our Member, Mr. F. G. Courthope, of Southover, for the gift to our Museum of several encaustic tiles and other objects obtained in the course of excavations undertaken by him last year in the grounds of the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes.

They were mostly found in ground south of the railway, about 200 feet W.S.W. of the western remaining portion of the south wall of the frater, thus a little east of the kitchen in Mr. St. John Hope's plan; but the tiles were evidently not *in situ* and there is nothing to guide us as to what part of the Priory they came from.

They measure about $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., are slightly convex and the edges bevelled. The pottery is yellow, the ground olive-green, both glazed. Our Member, Mr. P. M. Johnston, considers their date to be about 1250, but whether they were made at the Priory or elsewhere there is nothing to show; no traces of a tilery, however, have as yet been discovered at Lewes. The designing and making of tiles was a favourite monkish avocation and kilns for their manufacture have been found at Great Malvern; Great Bedwyn, Wilts; in the parish of St. Mary Witton, near Droitwich; also at Repton Priory and Dale Abbey, Derbyshire.

The tiles in question are of thirteen different patterns and of these seven are already represented in our Society's Museum in the Castle:

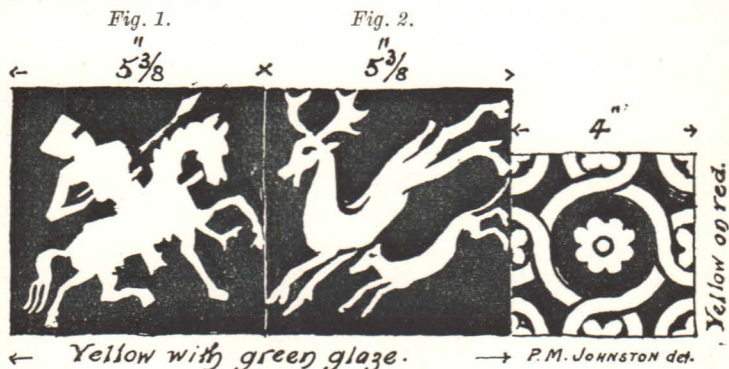
1. A fleur-de-lys pattern, fairly covering the surface with a trefoil flower on stem rising from centre on either side, a flower of seven petals above and

one of four petals on each side. This pattern was already in the Castle collection.

2. A square placed diagonally, open on two sides, where it is intersected by an L-shaped figure; a plain shield alternate with a flower of four petals in each sub-division of the square, and in the outside spaces are three leaved flowers. This is in the Museum and appears to have been found in considerable quantities.
3. A rosette-shaped pattern enclosed in a square, fleur-de-lys attached at right angles externally. In the Castle collection.
4. A four-tile design of double circle and stars; unfortunately, two of the tiles are imperfect. Not previously in the Castle collection.
5. Two flowers of seven petals, two of six petals. In the Castle collection.
6. A large flower in a circle, covering the entire surface. Not previously in the Museum.
7. A double vesica with flower in centres; a pretty design and found in abundance. Already in the Castle collection and figured in "Horsfield's History of Lewes," Vol. I., p. 250.
8. Five fleur-de-lys, three in a line across the centre, one above and one below. Not previously in the Museum.
9. Nine fleur-de-lys in rows of three. Already in the Museum.
10. An open square, stems with trefoil heads passing through openings, cross in centre. Not previously in Museum.
11. Two birds, back to back, but heads turned to each other; a stem between them, with trefoils at each end and lateral branches. Not previously in the Castle collection, but an illustration of a tile of this pattern, belonging to Dr. Mantell, is given in "Horsfield's History of Lewes," Vol. I., p. 250. The subject is a favourite one and has been found

- with slight variations in Worcester Cathedral; Bakewell Church, Derbyshire; Harcombe Church, Devonshire; Exeter Cathedral and Netley Abbey.
12. Two leopards, or lions, rampant, back to back. An interesting device and unrepresented in our collection.
13. A knight in full armour with lance on horseback. There was previously an imperfect specimen of this pattern in the Castle Museum. Mr. Bloxam mentions ("Gothic Architecture," Vol. II., p. 231) he has a tile of this description in his possession, found at Brinklow, in Warwickshire. The British Museum also possesses an example found in the Priory, from the collection of the late Dr. Mantell, of Lewes.

It would appear that Dr. Mantell possessed an interesting collection of tiles and stone carving found at various times in the Priory, which at his death was purchased by the British Museum. Some of the fine sculptured capitals are figured in "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 260, and our Member, Mr. Johnston, has lately succeeded in unearthing the tiles in the "Oriental Department" in that institution. To him we are indebted for three of the best examples as given below. The knight in armour (Fig. 1) is a replica of the tile already described. The stag and hound (Fig. 2) is a spirited and somewhat uncommon device.



Tiles from Lewes Priory: Brit. Mus.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



R. M. JOHNSTON PHOTO.

Several fragments of shafts were also found during the excavations, two of which are represented on Plate 19, from a photograph taken by Mr. P. M. Johnston. Fig. 1 is a polished shaft of very hard greyish black stone, ornamented with flutings of a combined spiral and chevron pattern, similar to a fragment already in our Museum and engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 259. I have submitted a piece of one of these shafts to the authorities at the Museum of Practical Geology in Jernyn Street, and they pronounce it to be "a compact black limestone, slightly laminated, from the Carboniferous Limestone Series," and apparently the same stone as that from which the Winchester font was worked. There are six other fonts of the same character in England—at East Meon; St. Michael's, Southampton; St. Mary, Bourne, in Hampshire; at Lincoln Cathedral and Thornton Curtis, in Lincolnshire; at St. Peter's, Ipswich, in Suffolk. The Dean of Winchester, in a very interesting paper in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," Vol. L., p. 6, seems to prove, as conclusively as is possible under the conditions, that these fonts were carved at Tournay, in Hainault, where a School of Art for stone work existed as early as the eleventh century ("Tournai et les Tournaisis," M. L. Cloquet, p. 37), near to which town quarries of this stone still exist, and I think we may fairly assume that our shafts came from the same source. Probably the Priory was enriched with a large number of these black polished columns, and the effect against the light Caen stone must have been very beautiful. The tomb slab of Gundrada, in Southover Church, consists of black limestone of the same character, and there is a dwarf column of a similar pattern and material to the Priory shafts dividing a late Norman squint in Rodmell Church (Plate 20). It would seem to point to a considerable export of these works of art from Belgium to England in Norman times, and to show that the competition of Belgian workmen did not commence in the nineteenth century. Fig. 2 on Plate 19 is of Caen stone, covered with an elegant foliated design of 2nd Period Norman character.

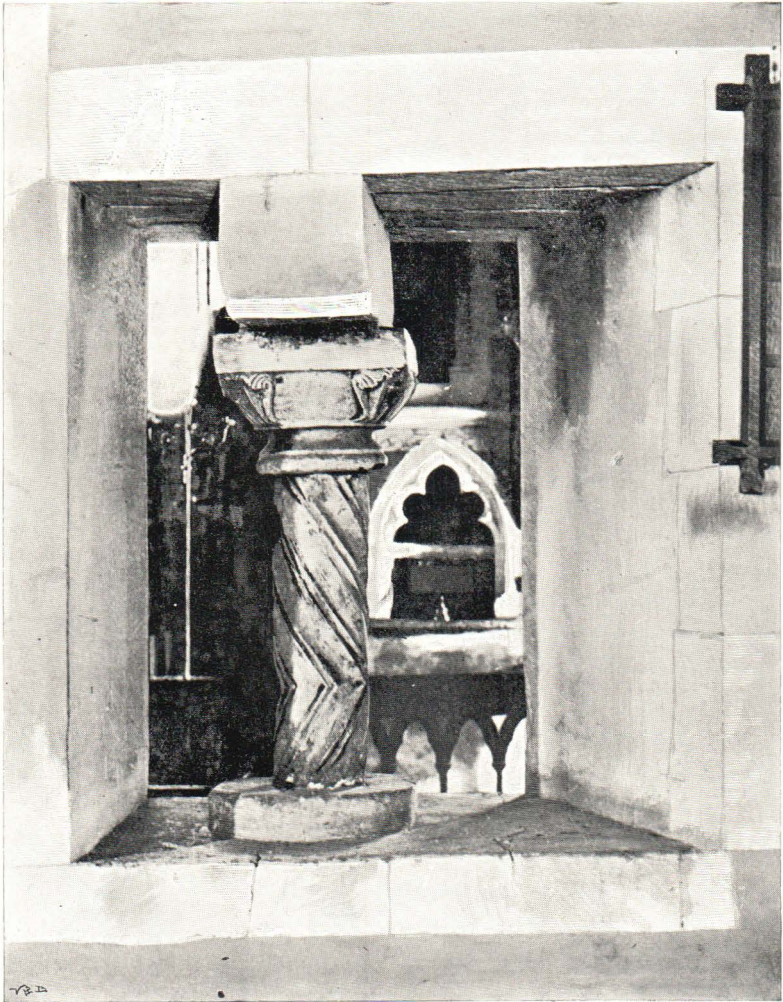
The other objects probably date from the time when the Priory (after its destruction) was in the possession of the Earls of Dorset. A mansion was erected near the ruins towards the close of the sixteenth century by Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Baron Buckhurst, which went by the name of the Lord's House and was destroyed by fire towards the end of the seventeenth century. The site of the house is supposed to be where a barn formerly stood, to the S.W. of Southover Church, and some portion of the ruins were said to have been repaired and used as outhouses to the mansion. It would also appear from an account of the Steward to Lord Treasurer Buckhurst in 1621, in Shadwell's MSS. ("Horsfield's Lewes," Vol. I., p. 247), that several other portions of the ruins were occupied, as rents were received for a forge, granaries, a water mill and gardens, all "within the Priory Walls."

I am indebted to my friend, Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. Scot., Vice-President Brit. Arch. Association, for the identification of these objects. They date chiefly from the sixteenth century and comprise:

Of *Iron*: Bits; spurs, one a lady's; horseshoes; bullock plates; bullock chain; an iron of patten or clog; mounting of a wooden spade; spud; knives; door nail; clamp; a jew's harp, age uncertain, but an early example; key, *temp.* 1600; shoe of a pile, this appears to be of a much earlier date than the other articles.

Of *Pottery* and *Glass*, all fragmentary: Greybeards or Bellarmine; German, Dutch and Italian ware; rim of a dish, possibly Sussex; glass bottles.

Besides the foregoing, some buckles and brooches of late sixteenth and seventeenth century were found and a good many tobacco pipes of the type called Plague pipes (*temp.* Charles II.), so designated from their having been extensively used during the period of the Great Plague. It would appear from the great number of pipes of this description which have been found that the use of tobacco, previously regarded as a luxury, was at this time looked upon as a necessity, and that nearly everyone smoked as a protection from infection.



RODMELL CHURCH, SUSSEX.

NORMAN DOUBLE SQUINT ON S. SIDE OF CHANCEL ARCH,
LOOKING EAST.

Three other objects claim our attention. Two of them are iron shots, one about $3\frac{3}{4}$ -in., the other about $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. in diameter, probably dating from the reign of Henry VIII. The larger would be about the size fired from a demi-culverine. Were they some of the many appliances used in the destruction of the Priory by the notorious Portinari? The third is a nicely worked round bronze bell with clapper, about an inch in diameter and engraved with the letter "T.," probably the maker's initial. Mr. Cuming believes it to have been one of a set attached to the dress of a Morris dancer, but Mr. Garraway Rice considers it more likely to have been used on the collar of a dog or other animal.

MURAL PAINTINGS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

FIRST REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., Mr. P. M. Johnston and Mr. H. Michell Whitley (Honorary Secretary)—to prepare a list of the Mural Paintings now and formerly existing in Sussex Churches, and to take such steps as may appear most desirable for the preservation of those now remaining where possible.*

THE Committee have the pleasure of presenting their first Report, and a list of the wall paintings and other remains of colour decoration now or formerly existing in Sussex Churches, as far as can be ascertained.

Perhaps no other county has been richer in mural paintings in its churches than Sussex. The numerous, though comparatively slight, traces that have been brought to light within the last century are evidence of this. And in view of the perishable nature of such decorations as still remain, and of the fact that a great number have at one time or another within living memory been exposed, only to be destroyed, or to disappear, unrecorded, from neglect and lapse of time, it has seemed fitting to the Committee at the close of the century to place on record as complete a list as possible of all such remains, now or formerly existing, of ancient paintings in Sussex Churches.

To this end the assistance of the clergy throughout the county has been invoked by means of circulars, and the replies received to the enquiries sent out have been very complete and gratifying, aiding the Committee considerably in drawing up the following list.

It will be seen, however, that the first list bears but a small proportion to that of the remaining churches of ancient foundation in the county, among which it is practically certain that the great majority, if not all, must at some time have possessed tempera paintings or other coloured decoration. Such paintings have probably in these churches for the most part been destroyed, but in a few cases, no doubt, they may still exist under whitewash. It is hoped that these lists and the accompanying reproductions of ancient paintings will not only be of interest in themselves, but that they may be the means of eliciting further information as to ancient paintings now or formerly existing, and of encouraging the clergy and others to make every effort to preserve them, and, where still hidden, bring them to light.

It is difficult now, from the meagre fragments that remain to us, to realize that the typical parish church in mediæval times was ablaze with colour—applied not only to plastered surfaces, but to the stonework of columns, arches, niches, windows, doors and other features—sometimes in masses of plain colour, as when a column or arcade was painted red¹—or, more commonly, in the application of ornamental diapers and pattern work, together with figures and complete subjects.

In addition, the timbers of the roofs, screens and other fittings—such as the wooden tables we now call reredoses, placed at the back of altars—are found in numerous instances to have been richly decorated in colour.

When we picture a typical mediæval church to ourselves, and imagine also the windows in many cases filled with stained glass, and the richly coloured hangings of silk and woven stuffs, we are able to form some conception of the way in which our forefathers brought colour to the aid of perfect form, and united them in an harmonious whole.

¹ See Lyminster and Yapton in the First List.

LIST OF MURAL PAINTINGS.

J. L. A.=J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.
 P. M. J.=PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.
 C. E. K.=C. E. KEYSER.
 H. M. W.=H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

ALDINGBOURNE.—The fragments of coloured decoration, figures, inscriptions, borders and ornaments beneath the whitewash are very abundant, in the nave and south aisle.

In the elegant little vaulted chapel at E. end of S. aisle some scroll work, &c., coeval with the chapel itself, remains on the blocked lancet window in E. wall.—P. M. J., 1897.

One of the dedication crosses, rudely executed in red ochre, is now exposed on the west wall.—W. W. Kelly, Vicar.

ALFRISTON.—Painting of Doom whitened over (“Neale’s Durandus,” p. 57).

N. wall of N. transept, St. Katharine (“Neale’s Hierologus,” p. 295; “S.K. List,”² p. 4).

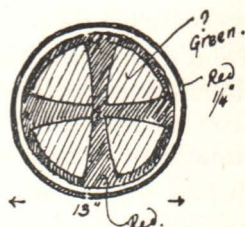
No paintings now remain.

AMBERLEY.—B. V. Mary and Child, also a Salutation(?). Texts from Revelation and Hebrews (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XVII., p. 231). The first painting is now (1900) practically invisible.

Two dedication crosses, probably of eleventh century, remain, one on the N. wall, one on the W.—J. L. A., 1854.

Traces remain to indicate that the suites of mouldings of the beautiful decorated S. door were originally painted in red, black and other colours.—P. M. J., 1899.

ANGMERING.—A Doom was discovered at the restoration of this church in 1852-3 over the chancel arch, which has



Amberley:
 CONSECRATION CROSS,
 N. WALL, NAVE.

P. M. J.

² The South Kensington “List of Buildings having mural decorations.”

been practically rebuilt. In this composition the whole of the women were going to bliss, and the men to misery.—J. L. A., 1854.

No mural paintings now remain.

ARLINGTON.—The walls of the nave have been highly decorated, and one form of stencil, a sketch of which is given, is predominant (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XXVIII., p. 187).

N. chancel chapel; on jamb of E. window, floral ornament (“S.K. List,” p. 8).

The Vicar, Rev. T. Bunston, writes, Feb., 1900:

Four sets of paintings on the walls exist, of different periods, some painted over earlier ones—

1. Floral ornament in stencil on E. wall of nave and on jamb of window in N. chapel.

2. Large floriated crosses over chancel arch.

3. Two groups of figures, on S. wall St. George, and on N. wall, opposite, St. Christopher. These are partially concealed by whitewash.

4. Series of texts, with scroll-draped borders. Two can be made out clearly. *Temp.* Elizabeth.

ARUNDEL.—On N. wall of N. aisle, The Seven Acts of Mercy—round a central figure of Our Lord(?)—*circa* 1380. A large figure of a saint(? St. Mary), with a mantle upheld by a demi-angel, fifteenth century work. Several consecration crosses, *circa* 1370.—J. L. A.

Over N. door The Seven Deadly Sins, also probably of late fourteenth century date (“Archæologia,” Vol. XXXVIII., p. 432; “S.K. List,” p. 8).

On S. wall of S. aisle, part of a large and indistinct subject(? St. George and the Dragon).—C. E. K., 1899.

College chancel; traces of colour visible through the whitewash (*ibid.*).³

Fragment of an effigy (B.V. Mary), richly painted and gilt, dug up in 1847 (“S.A.C.,” Vol. III., p. 87).

ASHBURNHAM.—Painted and gilt Jacobean screen of iron.—J. L. A.

³ None, however, were preserved in the recent restoration.—P. M. J.

ATHERINGTON, CHAPEL ATTACHED TO BAILLIE'S COURT.—Remains of colour decoration apparent under whitewash in this interesting thirteenth century building.—P. M. J.

BALSDEAN.—Paintings *believed* to exist under whitewash in this desecrated chapel, a building of Early Norman date with a good Decorated roof.—P. M. J.

BARLAVINGTON.—Some slight remains of wall painting (Lower, "Hist. of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 27).

BATTLE.—Scenes from the Passion of Our Lord on N. wall of clerestory, and contest of good and evil. Some can be faintly traced—1900.

On chancel arch two rows of figures extending on N. and S. walls of nave. Above arch The Three Kings Living and Three Dead. Destroyed at the restoration.—C. E. K.

Wall painting S. side of chancel and masonry pattern N. wall. The former cannot now be traced; a small portion of the latter remaining.

A series of figures on splays of N. wall of clerestory.—J. L. A., 1898. Now faded away.

Engravings in "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., pp. 216, 225, 226, 227; also coloured engravings in "Journal of Brit. Archæological Association," Vol. II., p. 148.

BEDDINGHAM.—Figure at the springing of S.E. arch of arcade; in soffit foliage work above to apex.—J.L.A., 1886.

Still in existence.—Rev. W. P. Crawley, late Vicar (1899).

Date *circa* 1200, coeval with arcade.—P. M. J.

These paintings on the south arches of the aisle were uncovered during some repairs in 1862. In each arch two angels were represented, their wings meeting at the apex; all destroyed, except the fragment remaining, saved by the Rev. W. D. Parish.

BEPTON.—Over chancel arch remains of decorative colour ("S.K. List," p. 24).

Destroyed at the restoration. A little colouring left on the fragment of an Easter tomb.—R. Barrett, Rector.



2' 11"



8' 6" to floor

BINSWOOD CHURCH
 Window on N. of Chancel.

P. M. JOHNSTON
 Delt 7.5.88.

(The Rector adds: "The arch itself was of great architectural interest, but in restoring the church it was taken away and a loftier pointed one put in its place.")

BERSTED, SOUTH.—On a nave pillar S. Christopher, discovered 1840 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 168).

St. Thomas Aquinas "disputing" with divines of the Church, on a pillar ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 232).⁴

Decorative painting round the capitals and on various parts of the church ("S.K. List," p. 26).

"Paintings still in existence," 1900.—Rev. C. F. Mortlock, Vicar.

BERWICK.—When the church was restored by the present Rector in 1856 slight remains of texts from Authorized Version of Holy Scriptures were discovered under the yellow-wash, but could not be preserved.

BINSTED.—Beautiful and perfect paintings, with figures and decorations which seem entirely to cover the church ("S.A.C.," Vol. XX., p. 234).

Figure of St. Margaret (*West Sussex Gazette*, August . . ., 1889).

Only remaining on jambs and head of Norman window N. of chancel. Tree of Life (three-fold; ? Emblem of Holy Trinity) on W. jamb, star in head; and figure of St. Margaret, crowned, but without the usual dragon, on E. jamb (see drawing, Pl. 21). The figure, with its curious early crown and wimple round the face, is very interesting. The lead in the pigment with which the nimbus, face, hands, &c., were painted, has turned them black, producing a very curious effect. The figure has a red dress and mantle and is enclosed in a square frame, in the head of which are the letters s(T)A-MARG: The window is bordered by an elegant scalloped pattern in red, with green pellets in the scallops. The date of the whole is coeval with the window itself, viz., circa 1140. Possibly this painting is in honour of the Saxon princess, Queen Margaret of Scotland—then not long canonized—and not of the other St. Margaret; if so its interest is

⁴ There is nothing in the group to substantiate this theory.—C. E. K.

unique, as no other painting of this saint is known to exist. A coin of a king of Scotland, *temp.* William the Conqueror, was found in restoring a church a few miles away, arguing some local connection with Scotland.

At the restoration in 1867 the walls were found to be covered with a complete and very interesting series of paintings. On the S. chancel wall were The Entombment and The Enthronement; on the N. a good diaper pattern. And there was also a painting by the S. door of nave, subject unrecorded. All these were allowed to perish at the time. Traces of colouring still exist on a Norman window in the N. wall of the nave.—P. M. J., 1888.

BISHOPSTONE.—A Decorative niche over S. door in porch was found, at the restoration in 1884, to have been richly coloured and gilt. Also there were traces of a painting at the east end of the aisle arcade. Both these remains of colouring have disappeared—1900.

BLATCHINGTON, EAST.—There are no paintings now in existence, but the Rector believes that some were discovered at the restoration of 1860, before his incumbency.

BOSHAM.—Wall paintings of the Virgin and child (destroyed) (“S.K. List,” p. 33).

BOTOLPHS.—Extensive traces of paintings, now concealed by whitewash.—P. M. J., 1897.

BOXGROVE.—Vaulting of chancel; floral patterns of early sixteenth century date, executed by one of the Bernardis—Flemings, then resident in Chichester—*circa* 1530. The same artist decorated the vaulting, &c., of the Lady Chapel, Chichester Cathedral, and used here, as there, a peculiar metallic blue-green. The patterns in each severy of the quadripartite vault represent a different flower and foliage, conventionally treated, scroll-fashion—one has a wavy poppy pattern, another a rose. The longitudinal compartments bear in addition the arms of Lord Delawarr, who doubtless caused these paintings to be executed at the same time as his “power

Chapell" in his lifetime. This elaborate chantry chapel is still in part decorated in gold, red and deep blue.

A fragment of Trans-Norman scroll decoration remains on the S. face of N.E. pier of central tower, cased by E.E. facing, and so preserved.—P. M. J., 1897.

S. transept; on E. wall masonry patterns and foliage and (?) part of a large subject. Within a blocked up Norman window a niche, with traces of colour. On S. wall a small figure and other faint remains.—C. E. K., 1899.

BRIGHTON.—The fine rood-screen formerly showed figures of saints on the lower panels.—J. L. A.

BROADWATER.—The present Rector reports that when the church was restored a faint outline of a figure, supposed to be that of the B. V. Mary, was discovered in the N. transept, but that it is now no longer in existence.

BUNCTON.—Tracery has been decorated in colour, reproducing old patterns.—J. L. A.

Walls seem to be covered with paintings now concealed by yellow-wash.—P. M. J., 1899.

BURPHAM.—What remains of old paintings were found at the restoration in 1868 were not preserved. Conventional jointing and bands of red colour still exist, however, upon the southern face of the rich late Norman S. transept arch.—P. M. J., 1898.

BURTON.—Figure of St. Wilgefortis (?) of early sixteenth century date on splay of a window N. side of nave.

Remains of painting on rood-loft and screen.—J. L. A.
Still in existence.

BURY.—Jacobean Arabesque decoration on back of niche, N. side of chancel arch, (?) W. face, probably to deface original painting.—J. L. A.

The Vicar describes this as "like seven bars of balustrading, and a sunflower above."—1900.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Band of arcade work. Norman in N. transept.—J. L. A.

On W. wall of S. transept a series of shields within quatrefoils, with inscriptions below, fourteenth century ("S.K. List," p. 65). On the pier of the arch opening from N. transept into the library, a Bishop on a diapered ground. Above within a splay of the arch, the lower portion of two other figures, late twelfth century. N. wall of Lady Chapel, within a recess, remains of bold floriated ornament. Remains of colour on the groining of the ceiling and capitals of the groining shafts, partly restored (see "S.K. List," p. 66).—J. L. A. *Circa* 1530. The work of the younger Bernardi probably. The same peculiar metallic blue-green found at Boxgrove is used as the predominant colour. Traces of gilding on the caps appears with other colours; noticeably on the Trans-Norman vaulting-shaft caps of western bays. It is said that the whole of the vaultings of the Cathedral were similarly painted at the same time, but that all the rest has been scraped off (*c.f.* Boxgrove *ante*, and the roof paintings at St. Jacques, Liége).—P. M. J., 1900.

On N. wall of N. transept portraits of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester painted on boarding by Bernardi the elder and his sons, at the expense of Bp. Sherburne, *temp.* Henry VIII. The series is engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVIII., p. 11, and Vol. XXIX., p. 1. A similar series of the Kings of England was destroyed by the fall of the spire in 1861.

"In the S. transept, at the back of the stalls, is another large picture on boarding, representing Caedwella bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfrid and the confirmation of this grant to the Cathedral, made by Henry VIII. to Bp. Shurburne" ("Murray's Guide to Sussex," 4th ed., p. 82).

The remains of the oak tabernacle-work of the fifteenth century altar screen, removed in 1867(?), now lie in the chamber above the so-called chapter-house. They show extensive traces of gilding and white paint, partly ancient.—P. M. J., 1900.

CHICHESTER, ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH.—On E. wall of chancel, above the altar, the Coronation of B.V. Mary

and figures of saints in niches; also two consecration crosses and a masonry pattern, thirteenth century. Engraved in colours and described in "S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 213.

No paintings now (1900) remain.

CHICHESTER, BISHOP'S PALACE CHAPEL.—Two consecration crosses ("S.K. List," p. 66). A beautiful early thirteenth century painting on S. wall of B.V. Mary and Child, throned and crowned, with angels censuring. A print of this published by King, of Chichester.—J. L. A.

This painting, discovered early in the century, is a rondel enclosing a quatrefoil, the spandrels having very graceful foliage on red ground. The drawing is minute and delicate—more on the scale of a parchment illumination than of a wall painting. The details are still clear and very interesting. The blue robe of the Virgin is powdered with fleurs-de-lys. The whole measures only about 2-ft. 9-in. across, and is wisely protected from the atmosphere by glass. A consecration cross closely adjoins it to the right.—P. M. J.

CHIDDINGLY.—Masonry pattern in red on a recess under E. window of S. aisle ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVIII., p. 186).

Now destroyed.—H. M. W.

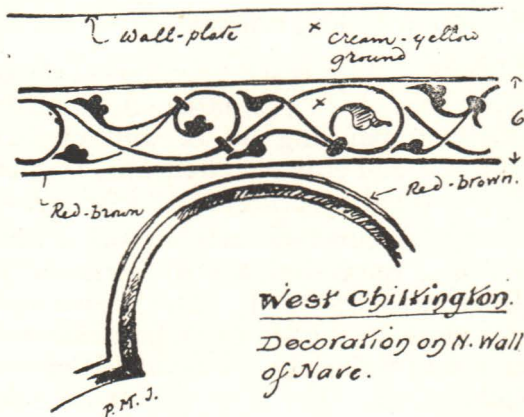
CHILTINGTON, WEST.—An elaborate scheme of decoration covers the entire nave. On the N. wall are subjects connected with the Incarnation, the Nativity, &c.; on the S. wall are incidents in the Passion of Our Lord, the Scourging, Betrayal, &c.; whilst on the E. wall were the Apostles and Our Lord in Glory, with, perhaps, the Doom.—J. L. A.

Also a St. Christopher ("S.K. List," p. 67).

The soffits of the nave arcade, which are quite flat, bear a reticulated pattern, enclosing floriated crosses. Figures of saints on cross arch of S. aisle, late twelfth century.—C. E. K.

Part of these decorations are figured in the Anastatic Society's Volume XX., plate xxxii.

The variety of colours used in the subjects under trefoil-headed arches, painted on the N. and S. walls of nave, is remarkable—chocolate, black, green, stone-blue,



cherry-red, &c. Some of the bands of foliage are very elegant; and one of the borders round the arches of S. arcade of nave—a pattern formed of interlaced arches—is perhaps unique. The paintings are of two, if not three, distinct dates: (1) late twelfth century, coeval with the arcade; (2) early thirteenth century; and (3) mid-fourteenth century. These latter are, as in the soffits of nave arcade, painted over earlier stone-jointing diaper work.—P. M. J., 1899.

CHITHURST.—Paintings believed to exist under white-wash.—P. M. J., 1898.

CLAPHAM.—Fragments of painted decoration on splays of S. aisle, E. window, discovered at restoration of the church in 1874. Now no longer existing.—P. M. J.

Decalogue painted in black letter over the chancel arch and portions of Scripture on walls of nave ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXV., pp. 213, 214). Now destroyed, but careful tracings made at the time are still preserved on the spot.

Traces of lettering on the pillars, very indistinct and fragmentary, 1900.

CLAYTON.—An elaborate system of decoration was exposed in 1893. Over the chancel arch is Our Lord in Glory, with large figures on each side of Him, and on the S. respond of this arch is Our Lord blessing a chalice, the background being a series of trefoil arches. On the opposite pier He is seen giving the keys to St. Peter. On the S. wall of the nave, at the E. end, is the Cross adored by prostrate figures, whilst opposite is an enclosure formed of a balustrade and containing effigies. On the S. wall are angels repulsing ecclesiastics; on the N. wall they are seen welcoming abbots or bishops. A deep band of elaborate foliage work separates the upper and lower pictures on the chancel arch and is continued along the nave walls.—J. L. A.

This is an unusually interesting representation of the Doom. On N. wall a series of semicircular arches or shafts of an earlier date than the Doom can be made out.—C. E. K.

The paintings badly need preservative treatment of some sort, having faded very much since their uncovering.—P. M. J., 1899.

Photos. and description in "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., pp. 212, 214, 216.

CLYMPING.—Consecration cross, in green and other colours, late twelfth century, S. wall of tower. The rood screen and screens across transept had panels with patterns on a red ground. These screens were wantonly destroyed in 1870.—J. L. A., 1854.

Traces of extensive figure and other paintings were brought to light at the restoration of 1874. The writer remembers a very interesting border above seats at western end of N. wall of nave, on which was shown the Animals going into the Ark.—P. M. J., 1873.

COCKING.—There is a highly interesting painting on a splay of a small Early Norman window, in what was originally the S. wall of the nave. The wall was pierced with arches leading into a new aisle in the early part of the fourteenth century, and this caused the ancient window to be blocked up. The painting appears to date

from the first half of the thirteenth century and represents the Angel appearing to the Shepherds, with a palm branch in his hand and pointing to the Star of Bethlehem (in the head of the window) above a line of conventional clouds. The two shepherds—one bearded and tall, the other shorter, his boy or assistant—hold crooks or staves upside-down, like hockey-sticks. The principal shepherd, in a hooded cloak, is shading his eyes with his hand as he looks at the Angel or the Star. He wears gloves of the two-fingered variety. Unfortunately, only part of the figure of the Angel remains—the two arms and a feathered wing. Below is a dog of the terrier type, having a collar round its neck, sitting back on its haunches and *barking* at the Angel—a quaint detail which also occurs in a painting of the same subject and date on one of the pillars in the N. transept at Faversham Church, Kent. The red colour to the right may indicate another shepherd, or the sheepcote. No sheep are now visible.

The drawing of the figures is bold and good, and the colouring (restored by the writer in the accompanying reproduction to its original depth) has been very brilliant.

This illustration is a reduction in *fac-simile* from a tracing made on the spot with the assistance of the Rector, the Rev. H. L. Randall, to whose generosity the Society owes the reproduction of this interesting painting in colour.

Two ancient houses in the village—one the original rectory—have been found to retain extracts from Scripture painted in distemper on the whitewash of the internal walls, enclosed in Arabesque borders of Renaissance character. The texts thus displayed are taken from the Bishops' Bible and their date would seem to be about 1570.—P. M. J., 1900.

COOMBES.—This church shows extensive traces of paintings under the present whitewash.—P. M. J., 1898.

COWFOLD.—In the Churchwarden's Accounts, *circa* 1470, is the entry: "It rec^d, for payntyng of the Cherch of devocione de parocha, iii^s viii^d" ("S.A.C.," Vol. II., p. 319). No paintings remain.—J. L. A.

COCKING CR:
SUSSEX:

Painting on Splay of
Norman Window.



3
1
5
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CUCKFIELD.—Bosses of nave roof are coloured. Among them is a “beautifully carved and painted *Pied Bull*, with a chain—the Neville family crest” (“S.A.C.,” Vol. X.).

“The colouring of the beams and bosses has been carefully reproduced by Mr. Kempe, and he has added some designs to the panels” (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XLII., p. 243). Engraving of roof in *ibid.*, p. 242, and of boss with the monogram M. R. (p. 243).

DEAN, EAST (EASTBOURNE).—At the restoration a few texts were found, some enclosed in a rude bordering.—Rector’s report, 1900.

DITCHLING.—No paintings are now in existence, but some are said to have been found at the restoration many years ago, and then or subsequently destroyed. Subjects not recorded.

EASTBOURNE.—The Vicar reports that he has heard that remains of mural decoration were discovered at the restoration many years ago. Nothing now exists, except a few traces of red colour in the carving of the capitals of the Transitional-Norman chancel arch.

EASTERGATE.—The chancel walls have traces of richly painted work, canopied saints, with texts painted over them.—J. L. A., 1869.

The only painting remaining is on the N. wall of the chancel, and is now (1897) very indistinct. There is a diminutive window in that wall, both wall and window being of Saxon date. Above the window is a key-pattern, or Greek fret, border of very early character, while flanking the window are the remains of a rude painted arcade, with semi-circular or segmental arches, under which are what appear to be figures in flames, (?) representations of martyrdoms. The whole character of this painting is so archaic and peculiar that it may well be coeval with the wall.—P. M. J.

ELSTED.—Here is a church containing Early Norman and other features, the walls of which, being still under whitewash, promise to repay a careful search for mural

paintings. Having regard to the elaborate scheme of colour at the neighbouring church of Treyford, and to the fact that this church, like its sadly neglected neighbour, is now no longer used for Divine Service, the conditions of search seem peculiarly favourable.—P. M. J.

FELPHAM.—There are now no ancient paintings remaining, but the Vicar reports that “there are rumours of some existing at the time of the restoration, 50 years ago.” Probably they and the very interesting fifteenth century cope (embroidered with six-winged cherubim, standing on wheels, &c.), used as a cover to the Communion Table, were destroyed at the same time.—P.M.J.

FERNHURST.—On N. wall of nave, “An interesting fresco of very early date” (“Chichester Dio. Calendar,” 1882, p. 158).

FINDON.—“N. wall of nave” (“S.K. List,” p. 106). No particulars given.

The painting on the wall of the N. arcade of nave is very indistinct. Its subject is The Last Supper, and the date of the painting appears to be early thirteenth century.—P. M. J., 1897.

FORD.—Extensive remains of paintings, representing every century since A.D. 1000 to 1700, have been uncovered by the writer in the course of the recent restoration, including a Saxon consecration cross, Norman borderings and plain colour, a large Doom on E. gable of nave (fifteenth century), The Agony and (?) Bearing the Cross (fifteenth century), Elizabethan strap-ornament and texts of various dates, nearly all of which have been carefully preserved and varnished to protect from the atmosphere. See illustrated account of the church in the present volume.—P. M. J., 1899.

FRISTON.—The Creed, in black letter, was found on E. wall of nave at restoration.—Rector’s report, 1900.

GRINSTEAD, WEST.—In 1892 a large picture of St. Christopher was uncovered on N. wall of nave, but was destroyed all but a fragment. A copy is, however, hung

up in nave and parts are engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 56.

Niche in jamb of S. chapel bears traces of colour.—
J. L. A.

HAMSEY.—Extensive remains of paintings under white-wash.—P. M. J., 1898.

HANGLETON.—Traces of paintings visible under white-wash in nave.—P. M. J., 1898.

HARDHAM.—These paintings, though at present in a woeful state of decay—which it is hoped may speedily be arrested—are without question the most interesting, and some of the most ancient, in Sussex. Every wall in the small eleventh century building presents remains of early painting, all apparently of the same date, or nearly so. The writer hopes to describe these in detail in a future volume of these "Collections." It must suffice here to say that the date of the paintings is about 1150, but those on the chancel arch wall may possibly be 50 years later. Among the subjects represented are: St. George at the Battle of Antioch; B.V. Mary and Child; Adoration of Magi; Flight into Egypt; Massacre of the Innocents; Salutation of Elizabeth, with elaborate architectural backgrounds; the latter ends of the righteous and wicked—Lazarus being carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom; Adam and Eve and the Serpent; Cherubim with the flaming sword; the Six-winged Seraphim; and the 24 Elders playing on fiddles. On the splay of one of the Saxon windows of nave is a primitive lattice-work pattern. These paintings were uncovered 30 years ago and have suffered very much from exposure to the atmosphere and other destructive agencies.—P. M. J., 1899.

HARTING, SOUTH.—Fourteenth century paintings, now concealed. They represented apparently St. Helena, St. Anne and St. Laurence ("Archæological Journal," Vol. XIX., p. 91).

Rev. A. J. Roberts, Vicar, states (March, 1900): "The wall paintings referred to are probably in existence—

under the stucco plastering that was put on the walls about 1850-2. In a letter just received from the only two persons who have any definite information to give, one says, 'They were then covered up, as they began to fade when exposed to the air.' The other had in her possession for a time some water-colour sketches of them that were made before they were covered up, and these I hope to have a copy of before long."

HASTINGS, ALL SAINTS.—Over the chancel arch, the Doom, fifteenth century, still remains. Our Lord, crowned with thorns and seated on the rainbow, holds in His right hand a sword, and in the left a lily, His open mantle showing two wounds, one on either side. Angelic trumpeters are placed in the towers of the New Jerusalem.—J. L. A.

On S. wall, Decollation of St. John the Baptist.

Inscriptions, probably in rhyme, under "every painting" on the walls. Ships on N. wall. Catharine wheels in various parts of the church ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., pp. 193, 196). Destroyed at restoration.

The curious vault-corbels of fifteenth century tower—one a boar's head—are decorated in colour, either ancient or a restoration.—P. M. J., 1883.

HENFIELD.—Slight traces of wall paintings on the S. wall of the chancel ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 213).

Destroyed at the restoration.

HOATHLY, WEST.—Rev. R. D. Wakefield, Vicar, reports (1900) "a few frescoes" as still existing.

HOVE.—Painting of an angel seen through the white-wash ("S.K. List," p. 135).

"More than one rude figure discovered" at the restoration in 1891, with other decoration and texts. Walls replastered and paintings destroyed.—Rev. C. Routh, Vicar.

HORSHAM.—Very large paintings of the Annunciation and Last Supper were over the tower arch, with masonry patterns. These have been repainted with many variations and additions.

Painting on nave roof and roof of Shelley Chapel, restored, but the shields on the latter are modern.

Floral pattern on window splay in S. chapel, restored.

Painting of Our Lord between SS. Peter and Paul, destroyed.

A series of events in the Passion on N. wall of N. aisle, fifteenth century, destroyed; but drawings of the last named are in the Society's Museum, Lewes, and an engraving in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 16.—J. L. A.

ICKLESHAM.—N. chantry chapel, remains of colour on an Early English arcade ("Ecclesiologist," Vol. VI., p. 181).

The Rector reports (April, 1900) that during recent repairs of the S. chancel some traces of rude fresco paintings were discovered on the S. side of the E. window, of which the subject appeared to be the Martyrdom of St. Thomas-à-Becket. He adds that the only other traces of colour remaining are in the wall arcading of the N. chancel (red), and (blue) in the capitals of the Norman clustered vaulting shafts of the tower.

IFORD.—Remains of painting on N. wall ("S.K. List," p. 141).

The writer is informed by one of our Members that he recollects seeing a curious early painting uncovered at the restoration of this church many years since. It was by the S. door of the nave and represented a man in a pink tunic spearing a wild boar, coloured blue.—P. M. J.

KEYMER.—In nave, three figures in trefoils; on W. face of chancel aisle one crowned, two female figures with ringlets; lozenge pattern on chancel arch; four figures of saints on apse. On S. side of altar are several figures bearing a bier, one with a book, another in red cope ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., pp. 249, 250).—J. L. A.

These paintings were destroyed when the church, with the exception of the chancel, was rebuilt in 1866. No vestige of them remained in the chancel in 1899.—P. M. J.

KIRDFORD. — Crucifixion at E. end; St. Nicholas restoring the two children to life; St. Katharine and her wheel; a King exhorted to good by a counsellor on one side and to evil by a demon on the other ("Herod Qy.," J. L. A.), and (apparently) the Adoration of the Magi (Lower, "Hist. of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 8).

No paintings now exist.

LANCING.—The Vicar, Rev. E. Pell, says: "I believe there are a few *faint* traces of frescoes under the colour-wash of the chancel arch."—1900.

LAVANT, MID.—A series of paintings of the Sacraments and Services of the Church, one a burial, late fifteenth century. St. George on S. wall of nave, *temp.* Henry VII. ("Archæological Journal," Vol. III., p. 265).

All now destroyed.—P. M. J., 1898.

LEWES PRIORY.—Slight traces of painting representing the lower portion of a sacerdotal robe in apse of sacristy, uncovered and destroyed in 1845. Geometrical decoration in black, Indian red, and yellow ochre, on plaster in farmery, uncovered 1900.—H. M. W.

LEWES, SOUTHOVER CHURCH.—There is said to have been (on the testimony of an old inhabitant) a painting of St. John the Baptist on the E. wall of this church, before the modern chancel was built.

LEWES, ST. THOMAS-AT-CLIFFE.—The Rector reports "traces of colour round the hagioscope."

LINDFIELD.—St. Michael standing on the Seven-headed Beast, whose heads are seen cut off, he holds scales in right hand, sword in left; at his right is St. Margaret (or ? B. V. Mary).—J. L. A. ("S. A. C.," Vol. II., pp. 129, 131): destroyed, but an engraving and description are given in *ibid.*, p. 129. (Certainly "Our Lady."—H. M. W.)

LULLINGTON.—Traces of colour on the nave walls.—J. L. A., 1864.

Not preserved in recent restoration.—P. M. J., 1899.

LURGASHALL.—On the plaster, three coats of arms, fourteenth century. Colouring chiefly red. Discovered

circa 1856, and still existing, 1900 (Lower, "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 36).

LYMINSTER.—From traces remaining it is probable that the arches and columns of the Trans-Norman arcade were originally painted red. There is a small consecration \dagger of plain character in red on the lower N. jamb of chancel arch.⁵—P. M. J., 1899.

MARESFIELD.—Paintings on both sides of the nave, one supposed to be the Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew (the patron saint). On each side of the chancel arch two angels with expanded wings, holding a chaplet of flowers; these figures are about eight feet in length. Now no longer in existence.—P. M. J., 1895.

Ceiling of oak above altar, with sun, moon and stars in gold. All whitewashed again ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., pp. 143, 144).

MAYFIELD.—E. end of S. aisle, coloured niche ("British Archæological Associated Societies' Journal," Vol. XXIII., p. 360).

Distinct traces of a Crucifixion on the E. wall of S. aisle.—J. L. A., 1856.

William Ponte, in his will of 1471, says: "I bequeath towards a new picture of S. Mary of Maghfeild XX^s if the parishioners are willing to repaint the same" ("Testamenta Vetusta," p. 326).

MIDHURST.—The Rector reports that one small piece of ancient painting exists on the wall of the tower—the oldest part of the church, late twelfth century.

NEWICK.—The Rector reports that fragments of ancient colour-decoration were discovered at the restoration, but that they no longer exist.

NEWTIMBER.—A section of the beam of what has been a very handsome rood-screen is one of the few remaining

⁵ The presumption is in favour of this marking the erection of the original chancel arch in the ninth or tenth century. Above the original abaci rise other jambs, crowned with another impost moulding, and over this an arch of distinctly Saxon character—seeming to evidence a heightening of the original arch in the eleventh century. An incised cross, also quite plain, appears on the upper N. jamb.

relics of the old church. It still retains traces of decoration in black, red and white.—P. M. J., 1900.

NUTHURST.—Chancel roof covered with canvas and richly coloured in the E. bay, blue and red; and also the roof principals in the rest of church—red, white and blue stencilling—said to be a correct restoration; “frescoes,” discovered in 1856; over the chancel arch a fine Doom; St. Christopher and other saints, all now destroyed.—J. L. A., 1880.

PATCHAM.—N. wall of nave, figures of saints, destroyed (“S.K. List,” p. 195).

A fine Doom over chancel arch of early thirteenth century. Engraved in colour and described in “Archæological Journal,” Vol. XXXVIII., p. 81.

PEVENSEY.—Consecration cross on S. wall of chancel (“S.K. List,” p. 197).

Now destroyed.—H. M. W., 1900.

PIDDINGHOE.—The present Vicar believes that paintings were found at the restoration. None remain.

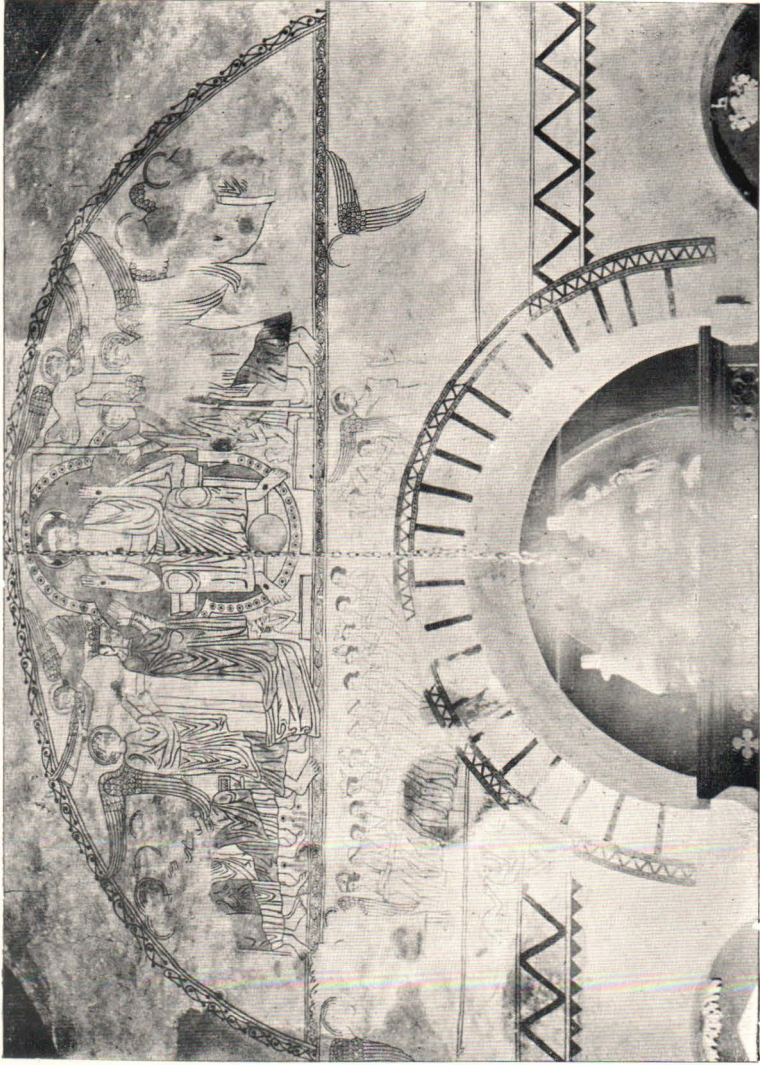
PLUMPTON.—Twelfth century paintings; on E. wall of nave, E. face, the Flight into Egypt; on W. face, the Doom with the Cross upheld by angels; St. Michael to left of these, and underneath, the dead rising from their tombs. Engraved and described in “S.A.C.,” Vol. XX., pp. 198-201.

An Agnus Dei on soffit of chancel arch (*ibid.*, p. 201).

Not a vestige of these remained in 1899.—P. M. J.

The Rector, Rev. J. P. S. Woodward, writes that the paintings on the E. wall of nave were destroyed when that wall, with its triple chancel arch, was taken down to give place to a single arch. More recently, on throwing out an organ-chamber, other paintings were disclosed, but in too damaged a state to admit of the subject being fixed, though the colours were wonderfully preserved.

POLING.—Several consecration crosses. Mural paintings under a window in Fitzalan chapel (“S.K. List,” p. 321).



“THE DOOM.”—PATCHAM CHURCH.

(From a Photograph by Mr. E. F. Salmon.)

Not preserved at the restoration in 1874.—H. M. W.

Some finely carved oak bosses, attached to tie-beams of chancel, and said to have been brought here from the Fitzalan chapel, Arundel, when its wood vaulting was destroyed, have been gilt and coloured; and one composed of four angels' heads has the eyes blacked. Date *circa* 1380.—P. M. J.

PORTSLADE.—Doom on arch in S. wall of nave. On N. wall a shield upheld by angels. Engraved and described in "S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 161.

On S. wall, S. aisle, the Adoration of the Magi (*ibid.*, p. 163).

Not preserved at the restoration.

POYNINGS.—The Rector reports that "a large design in colour is visible under the whitewash on the S. wall of the nave, immediately opposite the N. door. The figures are somewhat more than life-size and may represent Adam (and Eve), or possibly St. Christopher(?)."

PRESTON (BRIGHTON).—On E. wall of nave and arch of the chancel, Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Cant., SS. Katharine and Margaret, a bishop, and female beneath canopy; St. Michael weighing souls, Incredulity of St. Thomas and Noli Me tangere, thirteenth century. N. wall of nave, St. Sebastian, destroyed ("S.K. List," p. 202). N. wall of nave, the Last Supper, Nativity and Adoration of the Magi.

Paintings still in existence and in fair condition. They were varnished on their being uncovered, or soon after, fifty or more years ago, and probably owe their preservation to that fact.

ROGATE.—A large figure (?) St. Christopher and other paintings, destroyed ("S.K. List," p. 210).

William Haben, in his will of 14th Dec., 1520, says: "I give to the painting of S. Bartholomew xii^a" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 76).

The painting, if it be that shown in a coloured sketch lent to the Society by Miss Amy Barrow, certainly does

not represent St. Christopher. St. James of Compostella seems more likely, by the pilgrim's staff, wallet and heart-shaped badge.

Traces of a ✱ or star in green and other colours appear in back of holy water-stoup by N. door.—P. M. J., 1888.

ROTHERFIELD.—Doom over chancel arch, with St. Michael weighing souls.

Annunciation on splays of E. window of N. chapel, fifteenth century.

Incredulity of St. Thomas on W. arch of N. chapel.

On S. aisle, S. wall, a large fish, probably part of a St. Christopher (?).—J. L. A., 1898.

Pillars of nave and capitals elaborately painted in patterns.—J. L. A., 1854.

This has since entirely faded away.—J. L. A., 1899.

Representation of the Martyrdom of St. Laurence (Lower, "Hist. of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 128).

Description and photographs of paintings in "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., pp. 218, 221.

ROTTINGDEAN.—Stone, with remains of colour, found in 1855 ("S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 68).

RUSTINGTON.—Panels of rood-screen diapered on a vermilion ground.—J. L. A., 1854.

Rood screen removed prior to restoration of 1861. Before that date also the then Rector was having some repairs executed and one of the labourers found a painting (position unknown), part of which represented a child; it soon faded away.—Rector's report, 1900.

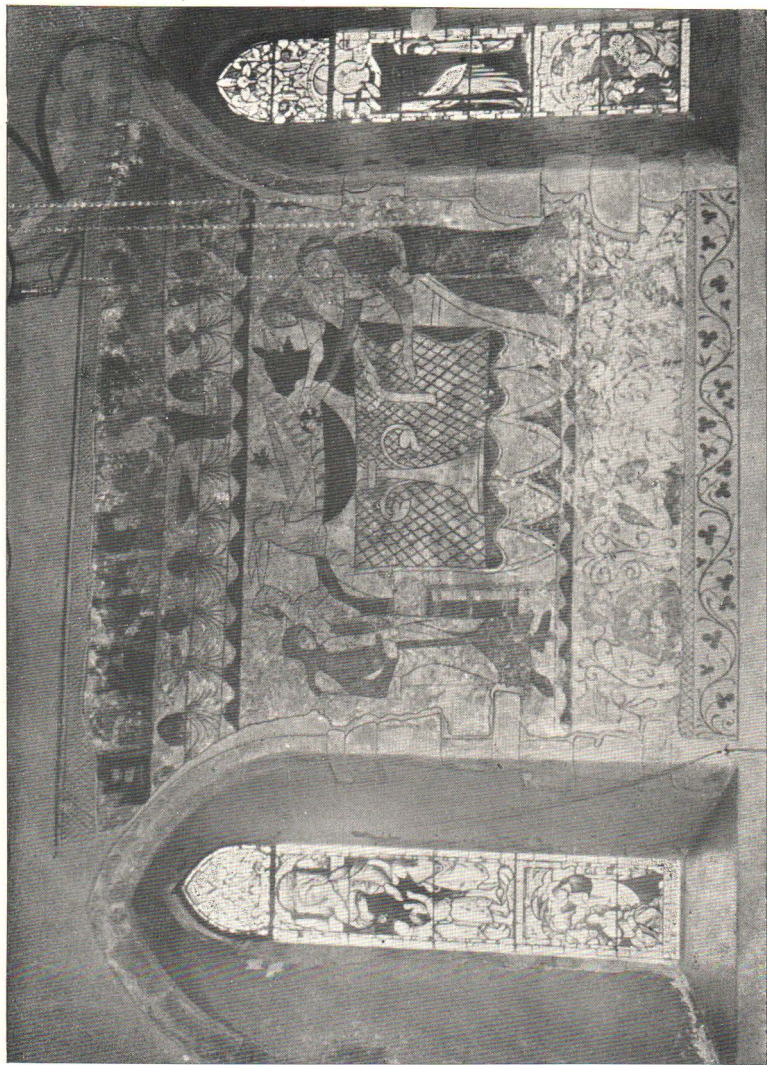
RYE.—Painted panels of screen between S. transept and S. chapel ("S.K. List," p. 214).

Hardly a trace of paint now remains, 1900.

SALEHURST.—Traces of colour on a corbel.—J. L. A., 1890.

Now faded away.

SHIPLEY.—"The ceiling is of oak, flat, and divided into compartments, which have been painted alternately



PRESTON CHURCH.

THE LAST SUPPER. THE NATIVITY: THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI (BELOW).

(From a Photograph by Mr. E. F. Salmon).

azure and gules, with gilt knots and mouldings (Lower, "Hist. Sussex," Vol. II., p. 156).

Removed many years ago—some slight traces of painting around the chancel windows.

SHOREHAM, OLD.—The colour on the chancel roof is a modern addition.—J. L. A.

SIDLESHAM.—On the cross arch of chapel is a good chevron pattern painted on the hollow chamfer, and on S. wall of nave are traces of a figure subject.—J. L. A., 1892.

SINGLETON.—The Rector, the Rev. Hugh Hordern, reports that traces of reddish colour remain on the pillars of nave arcades. A painting was discovered on the south wall of the chancel, when it was pulled down in 1894 to make room for an organ-chamber, but it rapidly faded and the subject was not recorded.

SLAUGHAM.—On N. wall, Scourging of Our Lord, Last Supper, a Crucifix and ornamental bordering. On same wall a soul borne to heaven.

A description of these paintings and engravings will be found in "S.A.C.," Vol. XIII., pp. 227, 228.

SLINDON.—Consecration crosses and on E. wall of S. aisle a beautiful masonry pattern. Now not in existence.

In 1867 coloured decoration was found in nearly all parts of the church, with figures in spandrils of arches ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., pp. 130-133). The diaper masonry pattern is engraved in *ibid.*, p. 127.

Some of this colouring still remains; the figures in spandrils of arches are gone.

SLINFOLD.—In the church, previous to its rebuilding in 1861, paintings remained, but the subjects are not known. A powdering of red roses was on an arch. The will of John Cooper, 1526, mentions a picture here of the Crucifixion ("S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 40).

STEDHAM.—On S. wall, St. George on horseback, the Three Maries, an unknown subject, and ornamental work on window splays.

On N. wall, the Last Judgment, the Man of Sorrows, St. Christopher, a large Seraphim and Our Lady as Queen of Saints ("S.A.C.," Vol. IV., pp. 1-18), with description and coloured engravings.

All destroyed.—C. E. K., 1889.

Church rebuilt in 1850.—H. M. W.

STEYNING.—On N. side of nave, on a pillar, a figure in the act of benediction.—J. L. A., 1854.

Still in existence, but very faint. This subject is one of several which the writer was informed by the sexton, who helped to uncover them, were some years ago visible on the large Norman columns on the N. side of the nave. This one only, on second column from W., is now at all distinct. Its subject is Our Lord sitting at meat in the Chief Pharisee's house, and the Woman that was a sinner washing His feet. Date *circa* 1220.—P. M. J., 1900.

STREET.—The Rector states that some faint traces of ancient colour decoration were found at the restoration (or reconstruction) of the church. They "were not considered worth preserving."

SUTTON.—Remains of gilding upon the beautiful Decorated oak roof of chancel.—P. M. J., 1899.

TARRING, WEST.—Traces of a fan-shaped pattern on a pillar of N. arcade. The Churchwardens' Accounts show that in 1523 a picture of St. Blaize was purchased for the church at a cost of 6d. ("S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 61).

THAKEHAM.—Panels of rood-screen painted white, with powdering of black roses (probably originally vermilion).—J. L. A., 1881.

This screen has been allowed to go out of the church.

Paintings, not now in existence, were discovered at a recent restoration on S. wall of nave, E. wall of N. chapel (over altar recess), &c. All were plastered over, most unfortunately, and also some pieces of carving found at the same time.—P. M. J., 1899.

TREYFORD.—Consecration crosses in red on lower part of N. and S. walls of chancel, one remaining on splays

of E. triplet a beautiful lattice-work diaper pattern, filled in in alternate diamonds with white trefoiled crosses on red ground; smaller crosses appear at intersections of bands, dividing the diamonds in some cases. The arches have conventional jointing in red, white and yellow. On the piers flanking the triplet and on wall above is a very bold scroll pattern, finished at top with a wave border, over which again were apparent, some years since, part of two six-winged Seraphim in adoration, probably, of a central Majesty, now invisible, in the apex of the gable. On the pier spaces between the windows is a curious dappled ornament, a mediæval imitation of marble.

Traces of colour are apparent also upon the west wall (a large figure) and elsewhere in this beautiful, but sadly neglected, building. Part of a text border in a "guilloche" pattern of orange and black, sixteenth century date, remains on the timber and plaster partition separating nave and chancel. The church has been roofless for years and the decorations are rapidly disappearing.—P. M. J., 1888-1900.

UDIMORE.—The yellow-wash still covering the walls reveals in several places traces of ancient colour decoration. On the N. wall of nave is part of a figure and a band of scroll work of thirteenth century date, and in the angle of the same wall, with chancel-arch wall, is a diamond-shaped diaper pattern in red and black, something like the pavements seen under figures of fourteenth and fifteenth century saints.—P. M. J., 1900.

WADHURST.—No description is obtainable of some traces of colour, said to have been discovered many years ago when the church was restored.

WARMINGHURST.—The walls are still whitewashed. Parts were scraped by the Rector and the writer, and a consecration cross, scratched in the wet plaster and coloured, was found on E. wall to the S. of the large geometrical E. window, and probably of the same date (*circa* 1280).—P. M. J., 1900.

WARTLING.—This church has possibly some ancient paintings under whitewash, but it has been mostly re-plastered.—P. M. J., 1900.

WESTFIELD.—S. wall of nave, a knight on horseback, St. George (?). Very faint, whitewashed over (“S.K. List,” p. 269).

Now destroyed.

WESTMESTON.—On N. wall of nave, The Betrayal, and St. Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus, also the Martyrdom and Burial of St. Vincent. On chancel arch, The Lamb in Glory; on dexter pier, the Scourging of Our Lord, with a fragment of another subject under it; on the sinister pier, the Deposition from the Cross, beneath which is Our Lord giving the Gospel to St. Paul and the key to St. Peter. Still lower is a Crucifixion, with four attendant figures. On soffit of chancel arch, the Signs of the Zodiac.

All destroyed by rebuilding of the church. Described and illustrated by engravings (one coloured) in “S.A.C.,” Vol. XVI., pp. 1-19.

WILMINGTON.—Coloured image of a Bishop, found in chancel wall (“S.A.C.,” Vol. IV., p. 61).

The Rector also reports a text over the N. door, in (?) black letter, rapidly perishing, “I had rather been a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of ungodliness.”

WINCHELSEA.—Colouring on the sedilia and effigy of a saint (“S.K. List,” p. 279).

Still in existence, but very faint.

WISBOROUGH GREEN.—On the tower wall Pride surrounded by demons, representing the Seven Deadly Sins; destroyed (“Archæological Journal,” XXX., p. 48).

S. side of chancel arch Our Lord as a pilgrim receiving Christian pilgrims led to Him by St. James the Great. Under this a Crucifixion of remarkable character, the horizontal beam of the Cross supporting both Our Lord and one of the thieves.—J. L. A., 1876.

Coloured engraving and description in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., pp. 134-147.

WISTON.—Paintings found on various portions of the walls and destroyed ("S.K. List," p. 279).

WITHYHAM.—Within a niche over the doorway, St. Michael and Satan; over the chancel arch, The Day of Judgment; on E. wall of chancel, Our Lord in Glory ("History of Withyham," pp. 31, 34, 37).

No trace of these is now visible. They were hidden again by a coat of colour-wash soon after being uncovered.—P. M. J., 1895.

WITTERING, WEST ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXVI., p. 212).—The Rector states (1900) that people remember paintings as existing over the arcade between the nave and S. aisle. In picking off the whitewash they were damaged, and the whole were then plastered over.

WIVELSFIELD.—In recess E. end of S. chapel, a lozenge pattern ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., p. 54).

Still in existence.

WORTH.—There are remains of a powdering of flowers upon the stonework of, and around a window of Decorated date low down in S. wall of nave, near its eastern quoin. Decoration contemporary with window.—P. M. J., 1900.

YAPTON.—As at Lyminster, the Trans-Norman N. arcade shows traces of red colour.—P. M. J., 1897.

SHULEBREDE PRIORY.—Although not strictly belonging to the subject of this paper, the curious paintings in a room, partly of thirteenth century date, among the buildings of the Priory deserve mention. They are painted on the plaster panels of a half-timber partition wall. One panel represents the Nativity, another the Arms and Motto of James I., and a third portrays ladies in the costume of that reign. The details of the first are curious, among them being a cock crowing, a label proceeding from his mouth bearing the words, "Christus natus est." A duck asks, "Quando? quando?" and a

raven answers, "In hec nocte, in hec nocte;" while the cow moos out, "Ubi? ubi?" and the lamb bleats in answer, "Bethlem, Bethlem." Whether this, as well as the other subjects, is Jacobean seems somewhat doubtful, but in any case this quaint conceit is of late date.—P. M. J., 1888.

NOTE. — In "S.A.C.," Vol. XIII., p. 238, where, describing the now destroyed Slaugham paintings, it is said respecting "Roger Mortimer, an itinerant artist of considerable merit," that "it is the duty of an Archæological Society to guard future antiquaries from error, by recording the local tradition that this artist was in the habit of retouching the old and decaying frescoes in our Sussex churches; and that, in some cases without doubt, like modern church restorers, he has obliterated the distinctive traits of the works he designed to preserve."

In the foregoing list no account has purposely been taken of the many instances of colour applied to monumental effigies, &c., of which numerous instances occur—chiefly of Elizabethan and Jacobean date. Examples may be found at South Harting, Easebourne, Ashburnham, &c., &c. The colour and gilding on Bishop Sherburne's mural monument (d. 1536) in the S. choir aisle of Chichester Cathedral have been restored, together with the monument itself, by the Society of New College, Oxford.

LIST OF THE REMAINING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS
OF ANCIENT FOUNDATION IN SUSSEX,

Which either no longer possess old colour decoration, or of which no certain report has been received.

N.B.—Those within brackets are in ruins; those in italics have been entirely rebuilt in modern times.

<i>Albourne.</i> ¹	CHICHESTER, St. Andrew.
ALCISTON.	" St. Peter-the-less.
[ALDRINGTON.]	" All Saints.
APPLEDRAM.	" St. Martin.
ARDINGLY.	" <i>St. Pancras.</i>
<i>Ashington.</i>	" <i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
ASHURST.	CHIDHAM.
BALCOMBE.	CHILTINGTON, EAST.
BARCOMBE.	CHITHURST.
BARNHAM.	COLDWALTHAM.
BECKLEY.	<i>Compton.</i>
<i>Beeding, Lower.</i>	COWFOLD.
BEEDING, UPPER.	CRAWLEY.
BEXHILL.	<i>Crowhurst.</i> ²
BINDERTON (CHAPELRY).	<i>Dallington.</i> ²
BIRDHAM.	DEAN, EAST, CHICHESTER.
BISHOPSTONE.	DEAN, WEST, " "
BODIAM.	DEAN, WEST, SEAFORD.
BOLNEY.	DENTON.
BOURNE, WEST.	DIDLING.
BRAMBER.	DONNINGTON.
BREDE.	DUNTON.
BRIGHTLING.	[DURRINGTON CHAPEL.]
BURWASH.	EARNLEY.
BUXTED.	EARTHAM.
CATSFIELD.	<i>Easebourne.</i> ²
CHAILEY.	EDBURTON.
CHALVINGTON.	ETCHINGHAM.
CHICHESTER, Friary Church.	EWHURST.
" St. Mary's Hospital	<i>Fairlight.</i>
" Chapel.	FERRING.
" Chapel of the Vicars'	FISHBOURNE.
" Close.	FITTLEWORTH.

¹ Except the chancel.

² Except the tower.

FLETCHING.
 FOLKINGTON.
 FRAMFIELD.
Frant.
 FUNTINGTON.
Glynde.
Goring.
 GRAFFHAM.
 GREATHAM.
Grinstead, East.
 GUESTLING.
Guldeford, East.
 HAILSHAM.
 HARTFIELD.
 HASTINGS, ST. CLEMENT'S.
 HEATHFIELD.
Heene Chapel.
 HELLINGLY.
 HERSTMONCEUX.
 HEYSHOTT.
 HOLLINGTON.
 HORSTED KEYNES.
 HORSTED, LITTLE.
 HOUGHTON.
Hunston.
Hurstpierpoint.
 IDEN.
 IFIELD.
*Iping.*²
 ITCHENOR, WEST.
 ITCHINGFIELD.
 JEVINGTON.
 KINGSTON-BY-SEA.
 KINGSTON, LEWES.
 LAUGHTON.
 LAVANT, EAST.
 LAVANT, MID.
 LAVINGTON.
 LEWES, *All Saints.*
 „ St. Anne.
 „ St. Michael.
 „ *St. John-sub-Castro.*
 „ Southover.
 LITLINGTON.
Littlehampton.
 LODSWORTH.
 LOXWOOD.
 LURGASHALL.
Lynch.

LYNCHMERE.
 MADEHURST.
 MALLING.
 MARDEN, EAST.
 MARDEN, NORTH.
 MARDEN, UP.
 MERSTON.
Middleton.
 MOUNTFIELD.
 MUNDHAM.
 NEWICK.
 NINFIELD.
North Chapel.
 NORTHAM.
*Ore.*³
 O Ving.
 O Vingdean.
 PARHAM.
 PATCHING.
 PEASMARSH.
 PENHURST.
Pett.
Petworth.
 PIDDINGHOE.
 PIECOMBE.
Plaistow.
 PLAYDEN.
 PRESTON, EAST.
 PULBOROUGH.
 RINGMER.
 RIPE.
 RODMELL.
 RUDGWICK.
 RUMBOLDSWYKE.
 RUSPER.
 SALEHURST.
 SEDLESCOMBE.
Selmeston.
*Selsea.*⁴
 SHERMANBURY.
 SHOREHAM, NEW.
 SHOREHAM, OLD.
Slinfold.
 SOMPTING.
 SOUTHEASE.
 SOUTHWICK.
Stanmer.
 STOKE, NORTH.
 STOKE, SOUTH.

² The old church in ruins.

⁴ Chancel of old church still standing.

STOKE, WEST.
 STOPHAM.
 STORRINGTON.
 STOUGHTON.
 SULLINGTON.
 TANGMERE.
 TARRING NEVILLE.
 TARRING, WEST.
 TELSCOMBE.
 TICEHURST.
 TILLINGTON.
 TORTINGTON.
 TROTTON.
 TURWICK.
 TWINEHAM.
Uckfield.

WADHURST.
 WALBERTON.
 WALDRON.
 WALTHAM, UPPER.
 WARBLETON.
Warnham.
 WASHINGTON.⁵
 WESTHAM.
 WESTHAMPNET.
 WHATLINGTON.
 WIGGONHOLT.
 WITTING, EAST.
 WOODMANCOTE.
 WOOLBEDING.
 WOOLLAVINGTON.

P. M. J.

H. M. W.

⁵ Partly rebuilt.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS, HASTINGS.

TRANSCRIBED BY ALFRED RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

(Concluded from Vol. XLI., p. 231.)

398. Monument, urn above, high railing (all ornamental caps.): "In loving memory of Henry Thwaites who fell asleep March 18th 1855 Aged 64 Years—and of Martha Trulock, his wife formerly widow of William Francis of London and only daughter of Sir James Williams of the 'Gothic' Kentish Town who died May 13th 1870 aged 84 Years—also of Henry Thwaites their only son who departed this life November 15th 1847. Aged 17 Years."

399. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Ann the wife of Phillip Kent died 10th March 1847 aged 57 Years Also of the above Phillip Kent died February 20th 1873 in the 88th year of his Age." (Text.) "Also Mary second wife of the above died February 15th 1871 Aged 78 Years."

400. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Thomas White who died 2nd of April 1847 Aged 67 Years." (Two lines of poetry.) "Also Sarah second wife of the above who died 28th of March 1852 Aged 65 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

401. Flat stone (all Roman caps.), railed. "This spot is the hallowed resting place of the mortal remains of the beloved and deeply lamented Sarah George who was born at Great Houghton in the County of Northampton Sep^r 30th 1812 after a lingering illness. died at Hastings Oct^r 11th 1845."

402. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Catharine the Wife of Edward Fernor who died November 25th 1836 Aged 48 Years." (Poetry.)

403. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Frances the beloved wife of William Gallop. died 14 of February 1849 Aged 63 Years." (Text.) "Also Charity Second wife of W^m Gallop died July 2nd 1863 Aged 70."

404. H.S.: "In memory of Crissy Crow who died at Hastings on the 9th March 1889 aged 65 Humbly trusting in the merits of her Redeemer She was the affectionate nurse of the children of John Thornton Esq of Clapham in Surrey. in whose family she lived 31 Years esteemed and loved by all who knew her."

405. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of W^m Richardson (mariner) and Martha his wife the former died 26 Dec^r. 1846 aged 85 the latter died 26 May. 1838 Aged 71 Years Also two granddaughters

Charlotte and Elizabeth Elliott the former aged 6—the latter 4 years Who are interred at the foot of this grave.”

406. H.S. (all Roman caps.): “In memory of Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Waite who fell asleep in Jesus 26th September 1845 Aged 18 Years.” (Text.) “Also Henry their son died 3rd June 1848 aged 8 Years.” (Text.) “Also Richard Frederick died 17th August 1853 Aged 12 Years Also John Waite died 16th December 1860. Aged 71 Years.”

407. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of John Jaques Wedge late of Richmond Surrey who departed this life on the 14th October 1836 Aged 31 Years.”

408. H.S. (all Roman caps.): “In memory of John Clarke who departed this life on the 23rd day of August 1853. in the 66 Year of his age.” (Text.) “To his family his loss is irreparable and is deeply felt in the social circle and office 7 Fenchurch Street. where for 47 Years he was distinguished for integrity kindness and ability Also of his relict Mary Ann Clarke who died December 10th 1866 Aged 79 Years ‘Looking unto Jesus’ and was interred in Abney Park Cemetery.” (Text.)

409. Railed vault, on the H.S. (all Roman caps.): “Sacred to the memory of Constance Alice Harvey who died at S^t Leonard’s March the 8th 1854.” (No age.)

410. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of Susan Watson youngest daughter of Charles Matthias & Ruth Sughrue of Stepney Green in the county of Middlesex who died at Hastings June the 29th 1854 aged 27 Years.”

411. H.S. (ornamental letters): “In memory of Ann daughter of the late Henry & Edith Thwaites who died May 1st 1862 Aged 71.” (Text.)

412. Railed vault (on H.S.): “In Memory of Maria Whitmore daughter of the late W^m Whitmore Esq of Cheltenham Born January 8th 1803 died at S^t Leonards October 12th 1854.” (Text.)

413. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of Jesse Smith who died June 22nd 1855 Aged 42 Years.” (Text.) “Also Isabella Jane wife of the above who died March 23rd 1864. Aged 52 Years.”

414. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of Sarah Archer Hough relict of the late Samuel Hough of London who departed this life June 12. 1855 Aged 77 Years.” (Text.)

415. H.S. (all Roman caps.): “Sacred to the memory of Henry Osborne who died September 21. 1855 Aged 49 Years Also of three children of the above Henry Osborne and Charlotte his wife Joseph Swain Osborne died April 2nd 1836 Aged 1 Year Emma Osborne died Oct. 20. 1845 Aged 5 Years Alfred Osborne died Feb 8th 1848 Aged 2 months.”

416. Brick vault (on stone on top, all Roman caps.): “To the memory of Martha Ann the wife of Walter T. Boddy. M.D. of Windsor who died at Hastings on the 23rd day of May. 1855. in the 31st year of her age.”

417. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of William Winfield second son of Charles Henry Winfield Esq. of Tavistock Square London who died at S^t Leonards 16th September. 1855 aged 35." (Text.)

418. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Bridget widow of the late John Kenyon of . . . shire . . . who died Nov. 6 . . . Aged 6⁵/₈ Also Robert Kenyon their son who died Jan 15. 1855. Aged 26."

419. Vault, railed (on the slab of red and black granite, all in Roman caps.): "Beneath this stone are deposited the earthly remains of the Rev^d. John Goodge Foyster M.A. rector of the parish of St Clement Hastings for 23 years and for 17 Years of that period rector of this parish he was born January 19th 1782 died May 17th A.D. 1855."

420. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James White twenty nine years sexton of this parish who departed this life on the 6th of July 1860 in the 53rd Year of his age." (Text.) "This Stone was erected by his eldest son."

421. H.S.: "To the memory of George son of John and Mary Ann Eldridge who departed this life Feb 14th 1854 Aged 3 Years." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Alfred their son who died Dec. 15th 1856 aged 4 Years."

422. Cross: "Mary Kathleen Young born March 5. 1855 Died October 29. 1855." (Text.)

423. Vault (on stone on top, all Roman caps.): "In memory of Clara Georgiana Robinson who died June 22nd 1853 Aged 75 Years."

424. H.S. (pierced circle above, all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Frederic P. Ticehurst. the firstborn and dearly loved son of Frederic and Mary Ann Ticehurst he died after many years of severe suffering on September 12th 1855 Aged 20 years and 6 months. Also in affectionate remembrance of Arthur William Ticehurst their second son who was lost in the Bay of Biscay by the foundering of the S.S. 'London' on January 11th 1866 & to whose memory a tablet was erected by public subscription in St Clement's Church."

425. H.S.: "In memory of Emma youngest daughter of the late Samuel Sutcliffe of Stansfield Hall in the parish of Halifax in the County of York Solicitor She died at Hastings 4th January 1855 in the 16th year of her age."

426. H.S.: "Beneath lie the remains of Catherine Foster Miller of Hilstone in Yorkshire wife of John Miller Esq^{re} who died at Hastings on the 2nd of February 1856."

427. High tomb, railed (on the S. panel, all Roman caps.): "Alexander Andre Comte de Vendes Chevalier of S^t Louis of the ancient body guard of King Louis 16th who died at Hastings 23rd July 1855 aged 89 Years His goodness and benevolence gained him the esteem and friendship of his family and all those who knew him and by all of whom his death is sincerely regretted." Nothing in other panels or on top.

428. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Marian the youngest daughter of Robert Black. B.D. for many years of St. Andrew's Holborn who departed this life September 14th 1855 Aged 27 Years."

429. H.S. : "In memory of Stephen Welfare who died April 1856 Aged 76 Years." (Text.)

430. Railed tomb. Cross on body stone (round the edge of stone in O.E., red, blue and black lettering): "Sacred to the memory of Jane Monro widow of the late Colonel Munro H.E.I.C.S. Madras Presidency who died in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to Eternal Life at St Leonard's on Sea Sunday the 23rd August 1857. Also of Mary Ann Nelthropp widow of the late Captain C. W. Nelthropp H.E.I.C.S. Madras Presidency who died at the residence of her son Woodside Lodge, Church Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey. Sunday the 21st February 1875."

431. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Mary Pennal Fearon of Yoxford Suffolk who died at Hastings Nov^r 12. 1856; the beloved wife of the late Rev^d Joseph Fearon Chaplain of H.M. Dockyard Sheerness, Kent." (Text.)

432. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Martha wife of Edward Alldridge who departed this life November 30. 1856 Aged 86 Years." (Text.)

433. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of John Elphick who departed this life. June 13th 1857 Aged 64. Also Mary Elphick wife of the above died December 19th 1877 in her 88th Year."

434. H.S. : "In memory of Lancelot Middleton Esq who departed this life on the 11th of September 1857 aged 75 Years."

435. Railed slant tomb, on the south slant (all O.E. letters): "John Margerum Close, Major Royal Artillery. Died xxvi January: mdccclvii. Aged lxxvii. The remains of Maria his wife are deposited in Halton Churchyard."

436. Slant sides, cross on body stone (round edge in O.E.): "Sacred to the memory of Rothes Lennor Dunbar late Captain 42nd, the Royal, Highlanders died February 1st 1857 Aged 22 Years His end was peace—he died full of faith in his redeemer."

437. H.S. : "Here rest the remains of William Boreham the beloved husband of Henrietta Boreham who died March the 11th 1857 In the 37th year of her age." (Poetry and text.)

438. H.S. (all O.E.): "Sacred to the memory of Eliza the beloved wife of Charles Cave Ayles of Hastings She departed this life the xi. of August mdccclxi. Aged xxiv Years Deeply lamented by all who knew her." (Text.)

439. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of John the son of John and Ann Pitman (of Hackney) who died at Hastings August 9. 1856 Aged 29 Years."

440. Slant tomb, cross on four steps. (On body stone, railed, all Roman caps.): "Thomas Tindall born 18 Dec. 1804 at Skipton, Yorkshire died at St. Leonards 29 April 1856."

441. H.S. (cross in arch, round latter a text): "Sacred to the memory of Marian Sarah eldest daughter of Theophilus and Marian Howkins who died at Hastings August iv MDCCCLV. aged xvii. Years."

442. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Edward Pomphrey who was unfortunately drowned the 2^d of June 1860 Aged 48 Years At the same time Frederick Edward son of the above shared the same fate as his father aged 22 Years." (Text.) On the back (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Ann Kent Pumphrey Daughter of Edward and Rachel Pumphrey who died 27th September 1855 Aged 7 Years and six months." (Four lines of poetry.)

443. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Robert Kent who died 13th April 1855 Aged 71 Years also Elizabeth wife of the above who died 20th April 1858 Aged 73 Years." (Text.) "Also Elizabeth daughter of the above who died 19th October 1861 Aged 37 Years." (Text.)

444. H.S.: "In memory of Charlotte Turner late of Brompton Middlesex who died Jan^y 3rd 1855 Aged 54 Years. She lived esteemed and respected, died sincerely regretted Also Jane Hinrichsen of London who died at St. Leonards September 23rd 1857 Aged 54 Years. For nearly forty years intimate friends."

445. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ellen relict of James Hornby Esq. of Liverpool who died at Hastings Dec^r 1st 1852 Aged 79 Years."

446. H.S. (cross and ivy carved above and coloured brown and green, ornamental lettering): "In memory of William Nash died 26th March 1831 Aged 25 Years also William son of the above died 2nd Sept^r 1832 Aged 2 Years also Alfred Robert Farrol died 22nd Feb^y 1854 Aged 24 Years."

447. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Nash died 7th Jan^y 1842 aged 58 Years also Sarah his wife died 29th August 1842 Aged 60 Years Also William James Farroll great grandson of the above died 2nd Dec^r 1851 Aged 5 Months."

448. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of James Lock departed this life the 10th day of February 1832 Aged 72 Years also Benedicta his wife departed this life the 31st day of January 1832 Aged 81 Years."

449. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Here rests the body of Sophia daughter of James and Benedicta Lock of Hastings and wife of John Laver formerly of Hastings late of 19 York Place, Brighton born 11th April 1789 died 27th May 1832 This stone is placed by her daughter Sophia in loving remembrance."

450. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of William Ellis who died 8th July 1848 Aged 77 Years; also Sarah daughter of the above who died 22nd August 1833 Aged 12 Years." (Text.) "Also Elizabeth wife of the above who died 6th March 1850; Aged 69 Years."

451. H.S.: "In memory of Anne daughter of John and Alice Tassell departed this life October 22nd 1833 Aged 5 Years and 9 months." (Eight lines of poetry.)

452. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Mary Anne Lloyd departed this life 14th September 1848 Aged 17 Years." (Text.) "M. A. L. was second daughter of Henry Lloyd late of Hastings who entered into his rest on the 12th Nov^r 1847 and was interred at Tunbridge Wells." (Text.)

"Also Francis Edmund Lloyd brother of the above born 31st Jan^y. 1834 died 21st Oct^r. 1853."

453. H.S. (railed): "Maria Saunders aged 70 died Jan 14 1854."

454. H.S.: "In memory of Daniel Wimble of this parish who died the 2nd of May, 1837 in his 57th Year." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Sarah relict of the above who died the 16th of April 1854 Aged 75 Years Also Sarah the wife of John Wimble who died the 4th of April 1855 Aged 58 Years."

455. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Marianne Saville Yonge daughter of Mackworth Gustavus and Rebecca Yonge late of Bridg-north, Shropshire died June 28th 1839 aged 27 Years."

456. H.S.: "In memory of M^{rs} Elizth Harriet Hales who fell asleep in Jesus 26th Jan^y 1846 Aged 70 Years." (Text.) "Also of Harriet Hales elder daughter of the above who entered into her rest December 7th 1875 Aged 78 Years also of Elizabeth Hales younger daughter of the above who departed this life April 24th 1881 Aged 79 Years."

457. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of William Amoore who died 7th Dec^r 1856 Aged 44 Years also of two children Catharine Ruth died 17th March 1840 aged 14 months Walter Rix died 10th June 1843 Aged 2 Years and 10 months."

458. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Lieut. E. Hennah R.N. of the Hastings Coast Guard Station (son of the late Capt. W^m Hennah C.B. R.N. of Tregovey Cornwall) who fell asleep in Jesus March 11. 1849 Aged 48 Years also of Samuel Jewel Hennah son of the above E. Hennah and of Anne his wife who departed this life March 14 1849 Aged 10 months."

459. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^r John Morrice who departed this life on the 21st of December 1849 in the 52nd Year of his age."

460. High tomb, railed (all Roman caps.). On the W. side: "Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Holme died July 4th 1862 Aged 78 Years." On the N. side: "Sacred to the memory of Robert Holme Esq died March 18th 1852 Aged 70 Years." On the S. side: "Sacred to the memory of Martha Holme late of Great Coram Street London who died at Hastings Sep^r. (sic) 14th 1850 Aged 70 Years." (No other inscription on E. side or on top.)

461. Railed tomb, on H.S. (all O.E. red, black and blue lettering): "I.H.S. Erected by his Widow & only Son in Sacred Remembrance of Francis James Hawkins Esq^{re}. Formerly of Gosmore in the parish of Ippolyts Herts He died at Hastings, September 5th 1856 Aged 62 Years." (Text.) "And of Mary his wife Died at Southgate Middlesex 24th October 1873 Buried on All Saints Day. Come Lord Jesus." On the body stone, S. side: "In memory of Matilda the beloved and only Daughter of Francis James Hawkins Esq^r late of Gosmore in the Parish of Ippolyts. Herts. She Died at Hastings, on New Year's Eve MDCCCL Aged ten Years." (Text.) On the body stone, N. side: "Francis James Hawkins died 1856. Mary his wife 1873. Matilda their daughter 1850. Jesu Mercy."

462. H.S.: Sacred to the memory of John Elphick late of Heighton in this County died January 11. 1851 Aged 34 Years."

463. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of William Ridley who died January 31st 1855 Aged 77 Years." (Text.) "Also a Grandson of the above who died in his infancy."

464. H.S. : "In Memory of Mary Ann Austin of Dymchurch Kent died at Ecclesbourne April 1. 1851 Aged 25 Years." (Text.) Inscription on Lych Gate as follows—H.S. : "In memory of Francis James Hawkins Mary his wife, Matilda their daughter—Buried near this gate."

465. H.S. : "Beneath this stone lieth the mortal remains of Ebenezer youngest and dearly beloved Son of Thomas and Maria Cobby who departed this life on the 10th of November 1857 Aged 35 Years. This Stone is erected by a beloved sister as a small tribute of her affection to his Endeared memory." (Text.)

466. H.S. : "Beneath this stone lie the mortal remains of James Picknell late of H.M. Customs who departed this life April 13. 1850 Aged 45 Years." (Eight lines of poetry.) "Also Maria Wife of Thomas Cobby who departed this life June 28. 1854 Aged 74 Years." (Text.) "Also of Thomas Cobby who departed this life 3 day of July 1861." (Sunk.)

467. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Russell who died Nov^r 20th 1849." (Texts.)

468. H.S. : "In memory of Matthew Kelland who died the 10th of August 1849 Aged 58 Years."

469. Railed vault (all Roman caps.) : "Here rest the mortal remains of Louisa the beloved wife of Charles Heath Wilson humbly submissive to the will of the Almighty yet with the deepest sorrow for their loss her bereaved husband and mother have placed this memorial of their love and of her gentle virtues and Christian graces as a wife mother and daughter and in all the relations of life. She was separated from her beloved husband and infant children on the 14 of March 1847 at the age of thirty four." (Text.)

470. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of M^r Charles Rolfe a native of Cranbrook Kent who died at Hastings on the 30th of January 1849 Aged 66 Years."

471. H.S. : "In memory of Ellen Ann the beloved wife of the Rev^d Thomas Flored died June 16th 1850 Aged 30 Years." (Text.)

472. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : "Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Henrietta, the beloved wife of George Durant Cumming Esq^r of Upper Tooting Surrey who departed this life 4th of March 1846 Aged 40 Years."

473. H.S. : "In memory of Charlotte Burnett Prentice (formerly of Nottingham) who died April 2. 1847. Aged 69 Years."

474. H.S. : "Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Mary Ann Munn who departed this life at Saint Leonards on the 3rd of December 1850 Aged 49 Years."

475. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Arthur Shields died at St Leonards 14th of Oct^r. 1851 Aged 36 Years."

476. H.S.: "I.H.S. Sacred to the memory of Mary Dunn who departed this life August 11th 1848 Aged 58 Years Also of Richard Dunn Husband of the above who died October 21st 1857 Aged 78 Years."

477. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Edmond Fuller Esq. of this place who departed this life March 28th 1845 in the 31st Year of his Age."

478. Slant tomb, Cross on top: "Marianne Brazier Abuout born Feb. xxvi. mccccxvii. died Jan^{ry} xxi. mccccxlv. The maid is not dead but sleepeth. Requiescam."

479. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Harriott Letterman born 2nd Dec^r 1800 and departed this life at Hastings the 3rd Dec^r 1844."

480. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Jessy the beloved wife of Charles Burfield Jun^r died 12th August 1848 Aged 33 Years Also Fanny their infant daughter died 9th August 1848 (*sic*) Aged 7 Months(?) also Jessy Duke their eldest daughter died 11th September 1848 aged 3 years. also Florence their second daughter born 4th Feb^{ry} 1847 died 30th Dec^r 1850."

481. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth Bedwell Stocker died Nov^{br} 20th 1841: Aged 76. She is not dead but sleepeth."

482. H.S.: "In memory of James Sawyers Oates late Captain in the 53rd Reg. who died at Hastings in the Prime of life Dec^r 28th 1840." (Text.)

483. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Edmund James Warne Lovell son of James Lovell Esq^r of Clifton Gloucestershire who died August 1st 1840 Aged 5 Years."

484. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Stride daughter of William & Mary Ann Pomphrey who died 29th June 1850 Aged 13 Years also William their son who died 5th April 1838 Aged 2 Years also Rachall (*sic*) their daughter who died 6th September 1855 Aged 9 years & 7 months." (Text.)

485. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Delia Pomphrey wife of William Pomphrey who died December 2nd 1833 Aged 30 years Also of Mary Pomphrey Wife of John Pomphrey who died March 27th 1863 Aged 86 Years."

486. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Avard who departed this life January 21st 1882 aged 72 Years Put not off from day to day."

487. H.S.: "In memory of Lucy daughter of George and Elizabeth Hutchings who died November 22nd 1848 aged 2 Years. Also Ellen daughter of the above who died January 30th 1849 aged 4 months." (Text.)

488. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Richard Harman who died December 21st 1832 Aged 33 Years." (Text.) "Also Mary his wife who died March 16th 1839 aged 60 Years."

489. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Rachel the wife of William Spice who died 22nd December 1847 aged 57 Years Also near this spot lies John Spice son of the above who died 9th July 1833 Aged 9 years."

490. H.S.: "Beneath this frail Memorial are interred the mortal remains of Mark White who was unfortunately drowned on the night

of July the 6th 1848 while engaged in the duties of his occupation aged 59 Years." (Text.) "Also Sarah his wife who departed this life Feb^{ry} the 26th 1854 Aged 63 years, and seven children who died in their infancy." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Rufus Philip White youngest son of the above who died July 30th 1859: aged 26 Years." (Text.)

491. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Houghton died 2nd October 1850 aged 11 years 10 months."

492. H.S.: "To the memory of Martha Duke fourth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Duke late of Southwold who died July 9. 1851 aged 57 Years."

493. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Frederick Lanchester who died on board the ship 'Marquis of Hastings' off Madagascar on the Voyage to Bombay on the 1st of October 1835, Aged 37 Years Also of Mary Ann Lanchester his wife who died at Hastings on the 4th of July 1855 Aged 51 Years Also of Mary only daughter of the above who survived her mother nine days aged 20 Years."

494. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mercy Lay wife of Thomas Lay of London who died at Hastings June 28th 1852 Aged 47 Years Her End was peace."

495. H.S.: "In memory of Mary Grady who died May 18th 1853 Aged 25 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

496. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Edward Gallop who died 23rd October 1855 Aged 34 Years." (Poetry.) "Also three children who lie near this spot."

497. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ellen relict of James Hornby Esq^r. of Liverpool who died at Hastings Dec^r. 1st 1852 Aged 79 Years."

498. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Henry Coussens Son of John and Ann Coussens both of this parish died February 18th 1861 Aged 56 Years."

499. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann the wife of John Coussens of this parish died January 18. 1854 Aged 64 Years."

500. H.S.: "To the beloved Memory of William White who was unfortunately drowned June 2nd 1860 Aged 22 Years." (Four lines of poetry and text.)

501. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Philip Kent who died May 27th 1856 Aged 42 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

502. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Peggy the wife of John White who died 21st February 1857 Aged 71 Years." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also James White Son of the above who died 24th December 1856 aged 43 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

503. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of Edward Paterson Gardner of King's Square London who died June 12th 1857 Aged 31 Years." (Six lines of poetry.)

504. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Mary Cave widow of John Cave Esq late of Kentish Town and eldest daughter of Cap^t Thomas Wilson R.N. who departed this life in perfect peace Oct^r 21st 1857; in her 84th year." (Text.)

505. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Letitia Jones youngest daughter of the late Rev^d Theophilus Jones who departed this life Nov^r 24th 1857. aged 67 Years leaving behind her a disconsolate sister who will never cease deploring her loss altho' at the same time rejoicing in her infinite gain." (Text.)

506. Flat stone over vault, railed (all caps.): "In memory of Robert Newland Esq of Kempston House, Bedfordshire died at Hastings July 12th 1858 Aged 70 Years Also of Augustus his daughter wife of Rev. J. Bush. M.A. Rector of Ousby Cumberland who departed this life May 8th 1869 aged 43 Years."

507. Slant tomb, floriated cross (O.E. letters): "Frances Relict of the Ven. Robert Young Reays Archdeacon of Bombay. Died 11 December M.DCCCLVII. Aged LIII."

508. H.S., cross ornamented in circle: "Sacred to the memory of Fanny Maynard King eldest daughter of George Hillyard King Esq. died January 12th 1838 Aged 27 Years." (Texts.)

509. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann Bailey who died 25th May 1858 Aged 72 Years. Also Richard Bailey whose remains are interred in Hastings Cemetery died 17th Jan^{ry} 1858 Aged 75 Years. This stone is erected by her only daughter. Christ is her gain; but my loss."

510. "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth relict of the late Charles Burfield Esq^{re} of London who died at Hastings 14th September. 1857. Aged 67 Years."

511. Railed tomb (ornamental letters on body stone, shaped like a coffin): "In memory of Lucy Henrietta fourth daughter of the late A. W. Grant Esq. Died December 3rd 1856 Aged 49 Years. Also Elizabeth Mary Grant her sister who departed this life in faith and peace November 12th 1876 Aged 55 Years." (Text.) "Also Martha twin sister of the above Elizabeth Grant died July 23 1881. Aged 61 Years."

512. Railed tomb (with large shrubs overshadowing). On the H.S.: "In memory of John Henry Healand who died at Hastings Nov^r 16th 1856 Aged 78." (Texts.)

513. Flat vault, railed (all Roman caps.): "Underneath are deposited the remains of Caroline youngest daughter of the late John Knight Esq of Dodington Shropshire She Died at Hastings Dec^r 10th 1856."

514. Flat vault, railed (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Everetta Jane Vivian youngest daughter of John B. Forsyth Esq^{re} (of Montreal, Canada) and Mary Catherine Gerard his wife died at S^t Leonards the 16th September 1856 in the 15th year of her age." (Text.)

515. Railed vault, stone on top, gray and black granite (all Roman caps.): "In loving memory of Edward Alexander Prentice of Montreal, Canada d. 17th November 1886 aged 54—and Mary child of E. A. Prentice & Everetta Auldjo his wife died (*sic*) 1859."

516. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ridley Died 14th Oct^r 1862 Aged 87 Years."

517. H.S.: "In Memory of Hannah wife of Joseph Judge who departed this Life March 13th 1861 Aged 66 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

518. Low vault, railed, on top: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Jackson who died on the 27th of January 1861 Aged 67 Years And also of her husband George Jackson who died on the 22nd of December 1861 Aged 76 years."

519. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Mark Crouch who departed this life May 31st 1860 Aged 23 Years Also Julia Crouch who departed this life July 5th 1861 Aged 22 Years interred at Ore Cemetery." (Eight lines of poetry.) "Also William Crouch father of the above who died July 18th 1863 Aged 59 Years interred at Ore Cemetery."

520. H.S.: "To the beloved memory of Abigail Arabella relict of Robert Hodder late of the Royal African corps who entered into rest Nov^r 10th 1860 Aged 77." (Text.) "Also of the above Robert Hodder who died at Senegal Africa Sept 25th 1813 also of Robert son of the above and late of the Commissariat who died at Barbadoes Nov^r 24th 1835 Aged 30."

521. Upright cross on tomb (on base of cross: Text.) "In memory of Charles Chaplin Esq formerly Captain in the Royal Engineers who died May 14th 1859 aged 67 Years Also of the youngest son Arthur Lewis Dep^{ty} Ass^t Comm^y Gen^l who died at Hobart Town Dec^r 13th 1859. Aged 26 Years." On the body stone: "In memory of Sarah Ray wife of Charles Chaplin who died near Bonn May 24th 1848."

522. H.S.: "In memory of David Fenner for upwards of 50 Years minister of Ebenezer Baptist Chapel Hastings who fell asleep in Jesus July 22nd 1868 Aged 84 Years." (Text.) "Also of M^{rs} Susannah Fenner widow of the above David Fenner who fell asleep in Jesus February 7. 1869 Aged 78 Years." (Text.) "Also Rhoda Fenner daughter of the above who departed this life May 16th 1859 Aged 45 years." (Text.) On body stone, slant side (S.): "Also of Ebenezer Fenner departed this life November 27th 1879 aged 67 Years." (Text.) On the N.: "Also of Elizabeth Fenner departed this life January 14th 1871 Aged 53 Years" (Text.)

523. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Ann Lock who died February 28th 1840 Aged 86 years also James Lock Son of the above who departed this life April 8th 1843 Aged 53 Years also Ann Charlotte Eaton eldest daughter to the above James Lock who departed this life December 24th 1842 aged 28 years also Charles Lock son of the above-named James Lock who departed this life August 23rd 1843." (Rest sunk.)

524. H.S.: "In memory of Frances Susannah Gutsell who died February 4th 1848 aged 12 months." (Four lines of poetry.)

525. H.S.: "To the memory of William Peter Haslewood second son of the Rev. F. F. Haslewood M.A. Curate of this Parish and of Charlotte Elizabeth his wife born at Maidstone May 21. 1838 died at Hastings Dec. 10. 1839." (Text.)

526. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann the wife of James Buchanan who died 1st October 1850 aged 62 years Also William Scullum grandson of the above who died 1st May 1852 aged 9 years and 5 months the beloved son of William and Georgiana Scullum also James Buchanan who died 15 Jan 1854 Aged 82 Years." Back of stone: "Also of Mary Ann the beloved daughter of William & Georgiana Scullum born 4th Jany. 1851. Obit 11. Feb. 1855." (Text.)

527. H.S. (much worn): "To the Memory of Sarah wife of William Gilbert who Died May 16. 1838 Aged 39 Years."

528. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of William Mills who died 12th November 1845; aged 64 Years." (Poetry.)

529. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth Duke aged 21 Years who died 17th April 1844." (Text and four lines of poetry.)

530. H.S.: "To the beloved memory of Edmund Rolfe Born 1810 Died 1843 His mourning widow placed this Stone."

531. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the beloved memory of the Honourable Margaret Catherine Elizabeth Augusta Browne Born 1821 Died 1842 Her mourning father & mother only sister & two brothers placed this stone."

532. H.S.: "Here are deposited the remains of Jane Johnstone wife of George Johnstone Esq of Tavistock Square London who departed this life at St Leonards Nov^r 8th 1842 Aged 49 Years."

533. Railed tomb, overgrown with moss (sculptured cross and solid letters): "Reader Prepare to meet thy God. Sacred to the Memory of Emma Kemp Money the beloved and esteemed wife of the Rev. Kyrle Ernle Aubrey Money B.A. In humility and patience she possessed her soul in peace living in the faith of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church She was suddenly called to enter into her rest the ix day of February 1844 Aged xxxv Years." (Text.)

534. Railed tomb: "In memory of Jacob Phillips Esq^r of the Inner Temple Barrister at-law died 19th Dec^r 1845 Aged 67 Years."

535. H.S. "To the memory of John Marshall Esq late of Chelsea who departed this life 27th August 1850 Aged 73 Years."

536. Railed vault (low rails): "In memory of Richard Hugh Stephen eldest son of Lieut. Colonel the Hon^{ble} John Massy died April 19th 1851 Aged 19 years. This stone was placed to his memory in 1880 by his only surviving brother."

537. H.S., railed: "In memory of Ella daughter of the late Rev^d Thomas Knox. D.D. of Tunbridge. Kent She died on the 2nd of December 1848 aged 21." (Text.)

538. H.S.: "In memory of M^r John Crump Rutledge formerly of Devonport and late of the Clerks of Accounts Office in the Court of Chancery London who died on the 2nd February 1848 Aged 40."

539. Brick vault (on top): "Sacred to the memory of Edward Hedelly(?) Metford B.A. . . . day of March 1844 in the 32 year of his age." (Lines of poetry.)

540. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of William Agar Esq^r of Elm Lodge Camden Town in the County of Middlesex one of Her Majesty's

Counsel who died at Hastings November 6th 1838 in the 72nd year of his age also of Louisa his wife who died at Worthing on Easter Sunday 1855."

541. H.S.: "Here lieth the mortal remains of Anna Maria Kendall who died December 15th 1837." (No age.)

542. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann Partridge third daughter of the late John Partridge Esq^r of Stamford Hill Middlesex who departed this life 1st March 1836 Aged 22 years."

543. H.S.: "In memory of John Cole Died October 29th 1841 in the 75th year of his age also Sarah wife of the above died March 9th 1842 in the 78th year of her age."

544. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Sarah wife of Henry Sargent who departed this life March the 9th 1851 Aged 72 Years. She is not dead, but sleepeth."

545. H.S.: "In memory of Marie Maurenbrecker beloved wife of Julius Maurenbrecker of Camberwell Grove London died 25th October 1850 aged 33 years."

546. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Caroline daughter of the late Rev^d John Tarn, A.M. rector of Dean, Cumberland who died on the 16th Jan^{ry} 1852 aged 55."

547. H.S.: "In memory of James, the dearly beloved son of Joseph and Ann Dalton of Doughty Street London who departed this life peaceful and happy, looking to Jesus Sept^r 13 1854 Aged 9 years and 4 months."

548. H.S.: "In memory of Thomas Allen who died Sept^r. 7th 1860 aged 81 years also Kezia wife of the above who died June 27th 1861 aged 71 Years." (Text.)

549. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Vine who departed this life January 23rd 1861 aged 73 years who died in faith giving glory to God. also, Mary Vine wife of the above who departed this life November 7th 1871 aged 73 Years." (Text.) "She was interred at Halton Burial Ground."

550. H.S.: "In memory of James Hart who died the 1st of Sep^t 1862 aged 64." (Text.)

551. Broken H.S.: "In memory of William Hall who died on the 16th of July 1862. aged 89 Years." (Text.)

552. Railed vault, cross (on body stone): "In memory of the Rev^d Henry Samuel Foyster M.A. Rector of this parish He was born January 13th 1791 and died July 6th 1862." (Texts). On the western end: "Anna Sarah Maria Foyster born August 29th 1867 Died January 18. 1869. She was second child of Henry Brereton Foyster Rector of St Clement's, Hastings. and Anna Margareta Jane his wife." (Text.) "Also Helena Mary Foyster, their seventh child born February 10th 1876 died March 10. 1877." (Text.) No further inscription.

553. (All Roman caps., some ornamental): "In memory of William Richardson who died at Hastings the 27th day of June 1863 aged 74 In life he was respected, and in death he is lamented." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also of Eliza Tree daughter of the above who died Dec^r

17th 1843 aged 30 and of three sons Henry died March 13th 1830, aged 13 James died Dec^r 20th 1851 aged 20 Edwin died Oct^r 3rd 1858 aged 25 Also of three children who died in their infancy."

554. Railed tomb, very high railings (on the gate of the tomb): "In memory of Caroline Emily Page Died Sept 20th 1864 Aged 24 years."

555. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann the beloved wife of Edward White who departed this life February 25th 1863 Aged 46 Years Her end was peace."

556. H.S.: "In memory of Margaret the beloved child of Justinian John & Margaret Allen who departed this life August 15th 1863 Aged 8 years & 5 months."

557. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Susan the beloved wife of Thomas Davis who died May 12th 1862 aged 55 Years Her end was peace Also Ann Rosina daughter of the above who died April 25th 1861 aged 26 years."

558. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of Thomas Philip Fennings who died Dec^r 7th 1862 aged 61 Years." (Text.)

559. H.S.: "In memory of William Armstrong formerly of Guy's Hospital Died March 8th 1869 Aged 75 Years also Maria wife of the above died June 29th 1867 aged 86 Years."

560. H.S.: "In memory of Hannah wife of John Hide who died August 12th 1838 aged 38 Years Also of Lucy Hide their daughter who died Oct^r 11th 1838 aged 1 year. Also of the said John Hide who died March 14th 1851 aged 53 Years." (Text.)

561. H.S.: "To the memory of John Pentecost son of J. H. and M. Job died 23rd Feb^{ry} 1859 aged 20 Years His end was peace Also Elizabeth Maria Mary Ann and Agnes Ellen who died in their infancy."

562. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Richard Hore who died 15th July 1846 aged 86 Years."

563. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Susan Ross died 14 Feb. 1846 Aged 31 Years."

564. H.S.: "In memory of Maria Reid of Reading who died at Hastings on the 5th of August 1849. Aged 65 Years also William Reid nephew of the above died 24th of August 1854 aged 38 Years." (Text.)

565. H.S. of red and black granite (all Roman caps.): "In memory of William Beaton son of Alexander Beaton Auchengrieve, Methlig, Aberdeenshire He completed his studies at Marischal College and died at Hastings whither he had gone for his health the 6th day of February 1851 Aged 21 years Erected by his sorrowing Mother."

566. H.S.: "In memory of Henry Pullin Roberts of Canterbury Place Walworth Surrey who died on the 8th of Sept. 1851 Aged 49." (Text.)

567. H.S., railed: "In memory of William Reade Esq^{re} late of Camberwell Surrey deceased the 2nd April 1849 Aged 72 Years." (Texts.) "Also of Hester Carter (*sic*) widow of the above, deceased the 19th Decemb^r 1874 aged 88 Years." (Text.)

568. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Miss Elizabeth Banks, late of New North Street Red Lion Square London and native of Exeter in Devonshire who departed this life the 2nd day of July 1834 in the 48th year of her age this being the last tribute of an affectionate brother to a loving sister who was a parentel (*sic*) Aunt to his infant daughter."

569. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Robert Kent who died December 31st 1832 aged 72 Years." (Text.)

570. H.S., decorated urn in quatrefoil: "Anna Spry Helps Born July 31 1823. Died Dec^r 3. 1850." (Text.)

571. H.S.: "In memory of John Cole who died December 1st 1831 Aged 32 Years Also of Eliza relict of the above who died January 24th 1859 aged 53 Years Also of George Cole Son of the above who died at Athens September 17th 1856 Aged 30 Years This stone is erected as a tribute of affection by their surviving children."

572. H.S.: "In memory of Edward J. K. Tyler who died at Hastings July 30. 1839. Aged 39 Also of George K. Tyler Master's Assistant in H.M. Navy and Son of the above who died of consumption at Athens July 14. 1845 aged 17: He was a good son, and beloved by all who knew him."

573. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Whiteman died July 27th 1853 Aged 45 Years." (Text.) "This stone was erected by her only son Also near this spot lieth James Walter father of the above Aged 57 Years." (No date.)

574. H.S.: "In memory of John Hinkley who died Sept^r. 15th 1851 Aged 64 Years also Fanny his wife who died April 17th 1862 Aged 72 Years."

575. H.S.: "In memory of Zebulon Harman who was drowned 7th March 1823 Aged 50 Years also Elizabeth Harman widow of the above who died October 31st 1863 Aged 83 Years."

576. H.S. (ornamental and slant capitals): "Sacred to the memory of Emma the wife of John Ball who departed this life June 22nd 1865 in the 61st Year of her age She was a loving wife and tender Mother, after a long illness borne with Christian meekness She Entered into the joy of her Lord." (Four lines of poetry.)

577. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Larkings died 26th of November 1864 Aged 62." (Poetry.) "Also Mary Larkings mother of the above died February 20th 1869 Aged 86 Years also Susanna daughter of the above James Larkings died June 13th 1869 Aged 26 Years." (Text.)

578. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann Wife of Thomas Phillips who died December 6. 1859 aged 65 Years. Also near this spot lies Ann Simmons daughter of the above who died January 13. 1859 Aged 38 Years."

579. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John Whiting who died 19 January 1860 (?) Aged 72 Years also Ann his wife who died 8th September 1860 Aged 73 years and interred in the Hastings Cemetery."

580. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Jane the beloved daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet Thwaites who died Dec^r 1st 1856 Aged 14 years and six months." (Lines of poetry.)

581. H.S. (broken in two): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Page the only daughter of James and Mary Page who departed this life November 6th 1861 Aged 12 Years." (Text.) "Also(?) Mary the beloved wife of James Page and mother of Mary Ann Page who died April 22nd 1863 Aged 36 Years."

582. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary the eldest daughter of John and Mary Manington who died the 8th of Sept. 1832 Aged 20 Years Also Thomas Manington their son who died the 7th Nov^r 1852 Aged 32 Years Also George Manington the infant Son of George and Hetty Manington who died the 28th December 1852 aged 9 days."

583. Brick vault (on top, all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Anne the beloved wife of James Campbell of London who departed this life the 15 October 1833 Aged 48 Years."

584. H.S. (ornamental writing, black and red): "In memory of John Samworth Esq^e who died February 5th 1834 Aged 44 Years also Ann Samworth widow of the above died October 25th 1883 aged 88 Years and their twin children Mary died June 2nd 1850 John (*sic*) August 1850 aged 20 Years."

585. H.S.: "To the memory of M^{rs} Jane Carswell of St Clement, Hastings who died 26th October 1835 aged 68 Years."

586. H.S., railed tomb (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Hester Beavis Smith daughter of Francis Carter Esquire of Marlow Place Bucks and widow of Henry Smith Esquire of Peckham House Surrey By her grateful children. She died at Hastings 7th Feb^r 1837 in the 75th Year of her age." (Text.)

587. H.S. (all Roman caps.), railed: "Sacred to the memory of Charles Francis Lendrick the beloved son of James and Frances Lendrick of Dublin who fell asleep in Jesus on the 16th of February 1843 in the 22nd day of his age Leaving to his bereaved parents the precious consolation of a sure and certain hope."

588. H.S.: "In memory of Mary Lightfoot of Gomersal, Yorkshire widow of the late D^r W. M. Lightfoot of Leeds and daughter of the late Rev^d J. Fletcher Curate of Frodsham Cheshire She died at Hastings January 21st 1846 Aged 44 Years."

589. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Anna the beloved wife of Henry Clairmont Lea born March 1st 1808 died February 5th 1847 Also Flora Jane Lea daughter of the above born Oct^r 11th 1846 died Sept^r 23rd 1856 Also of Henry Clairmont Lea husband of the above died Dec^r 5th 1879 Aged 76 Years."

590. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John Crabbe Grandson of the Poet Crabbe and a clerk in the office of the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance who died Jan^{ry} 10 1849 Aged 20 Years."

591. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Tichbon who died Nov^r 20 1841 aged 75 Years also Phillis Tichbon wife of the above who died Oct^r 26. 1854 aged 82 Years."

592. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizth eldest daughter of W^m Forster of Wittersham and wife of the late W^m Kingsbeer of Devon who died Dec^r 20th 1838 aged 64 years Also the above W^m Kingsbeer who died March 13th 1844 aged 80 Years Also Mary wife of John Bevins Granddaughter of the above who died 19th July 1848 Aged 26 What they were the judgment day will best make known. Reader, what art thou?"

593. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of George Phillips who died Nov^r 13. 1850 aged 44 years Also Henry Phillips Son of George and Ann Phillips who died August 6. 1846 aged 14 years Also Jane their daughter who died June 16. 1843 aged 3 y (*sic*) Also George Tichbon Phillips son of the above who died Fe^{by} 27. 1845 aged 3 months Also George Henry Phillips son of the above who died Jan^{ry} 2nd 1874 in his 27th year His end was peace. At back: "To the memory of Elizabeth wife of Charles E. Cook third daughter of the late George Phillips who died Jan^{ry} 15th 1863 aged 28 years." (Lines of poetry.)

594. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Glazier who departed this life April 30th 1844 Aged 70 Years Also to the Memory of Mary wife of Samuel Glazier who departed this life January 24th 1842 aged 69 Years He rests in hope of a happy Resurrection."

595. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Samuel Waites Blogg who died 20th Feb^{ry} A.D. 1844 aged 68 Years Also of Louisa Ellen Blogg daughter of the above who died 6th Nov^r A.D. 1848 aged 25 years Also Mary Blogg widow of the above Samuel W. Blogg who died 10th July A.D. 1853 aged 63 Years."

596. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of George White who died the 18th Sept. 1845 Aged 41 years." (Lines of poetry.) "Also of Fanny wife of the above who died the 15th March 1852 aged 57 Years Also William White son of the above who died the 22nd Nov^r 1860 aged 27 Years."

597. H.S., railed (all Roman caps., the eulogy in slant capitals): "This stone is erected as a memorial of the useful and honourable life of Joseph Parkes born at Warwick Jan^{ry} 22nd 1796 died in London Augst 11th 1865 He was earnest (*sic*), truthful, wise, so he won the confidence of powerful men, and his name will stand on the list of British worthies who promoted the measures for the reform of Parliament the reform of the municipalities of England the reform of charitable foundations the reform of the Court of Chancery. These were his chief public services; How kindly and generous he was in private life, How dear to many friends, How deep the sorrow for his death; Can only be known to those who have caused This stone to be erected as a lasting memorial of their own grief and his great worth. Also Elizabeth Reyner widow of Joseph Parkes & eldest granddaughter of the Rev^d Joseph Priestly, D.D. born at Northumberland Pennsylvania U.S. on the 28th of August 1797 died in London on the 10th Oct 1877 aged 80." Another H.S. within same rail: "To the beloved memory of Joseph Priestley Parkes born July 20th 1825 died June 26th 1850 Mourning Parents and only Sister placed this stone." (Text.)

598. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Edward Wingfield of Hastings who died August 1st 1868 aged 70 Years." (Text.) "Also of one son and four daughters interred in this Churchyard and one son who died at Cork, Ireland and was interred there Also Maria, Relict of the above died Nov^r 3rd 1877 Aged 80 Years Also of Caroline Austin daughter of the above who died May 27th 1879 Aged 50 Years." On back of same stone: "Also Mary Ann Rebecca Crowe the beloved wife of Charles Crowe and eldest daughter of the late Edward Wingfield who died April 21st 1880 Aged 61 Years." (Text.)

599. H.S.: "In affectionate remembrance of Ann the beloved wife of John Breaks Ayers who died October 30th 1868 aged 46 Years Also William Skeet father of the above who died January 22nd 1870 aged 77 Years also Susannah his widow who died February 7th 1870. Aged 76 Years."

600. H.S. (ornamental letters): "In affectionate remembrance of Jane the beloved wife of John Halligey of Ecclesbourne who departed this life June 4th 1868 in his 53rd Year."

601. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Martha the beloved wife of Samuel Hendy who died at Hastings May 12th 1868 Aged 59 Years Also Joseph Pascoe Hendy who died on Board the wreck of the 'Thetis' off the coast of Bermuda January 9th 1857 after six days and nights of the most intense suffering aged 16 Years." (Text.)

602. H.S.: "In memory of Emma the beloved wife of Elias Coussens who died Oct^r 4th 1867 aged 56 Years." (Text.)

603. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ann widow of the late John Anthony Wood of Kew Surrey who died at Hastings October 6th 1867 aged 60 Years." (Text.)

604. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Davis of Selby Cottage East Hill, Hastings who died February 15th 1867 in his 65th year." (Text.)

605. H.S., recessed arch, cross, ornamental writing: "In memory of Richard Cook who died 30th November 1866 Aged 63 Years."

606. H.S.: "In Memory of Hannah Walker who died November 3 1866 Aged 80 for many years the faithful and beloved nurse in the family of the late Benjamin Smith Esq. M.P. for Norwich." (Text.)

607. H.S.: "Charles Blayney the beloved and only surviving son of Thomas & Eliza Blayney of Clerkenwell London died at Hastings August 6th 1866 in his 23rd year and his remains were interred at this spot. He lived and died trusting in God." (Text.)

608. H.S. (ornamental caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Jane Mose who died May 17th 1866 aged 71 Years also near this spot lies Ann Harris sister of the above who died July 23rd 1859 Aged 68 Years." (Text.)

609. H.S. (tomb railed, ornamental letters): "Sacred to the memory of William Reeves who died February 16th 1866 Aged 67 Years." (Text.)

610. H.S. "Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Gallop who died June 2nd 1864 aged 51 Years."

611. H.S. (robed figure weeping over an urn): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Peters who died May 6th 1863 Aged 62 Years." (Text.) "Also 2 daughters of the above, Elizabeth died Nov. 11th 1857 Aged 23 Years. Mary, died April 22nd 1863 Aged 37 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

612. Stone cross: "In Memory of Louisa Mary E. Greenhill died March 14. 1858 Aged 14 Years." (Text.)

613. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Bertha Thatcher who departed this life March 9th 1857 aged 48 Years." (Texts)

614. H.S.: "In Memory of Ann the beloved wife of Henry Bumstead and eldest daughter of Arthur Lee of Mereden, Warwickshire who departed this life January 10th 1856 aged 57 Years" (Text.) "Also of Fanny second daughter of Henry and Ann Bumstead born August 5th 1832 died November 1st 1833."

615. H.S.: "In Memory of Frances Stace died January 26th 1854 Aged 76 Years."

616. H.S.: (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Philadelphia the wife of Joseph Collins who died April 29th 1844 Aged 68 Years." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Joseph Collins who died May 29. 1845 Aged 71 Years."

617. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Mary Ann the wife of William Gallop who departed this life 2nd December 1843 Aged 52 Years."

618. H.S.: "Maria Winter died March 2nd 1840 Aged 39 Years."

619. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Stephen son of Thomas and Harriot Grant who died 2nd April 1845 aged 2 years and 2 months Also Jane Weston Grant daughter of the above who died 3rd January 1852 aged 2 Years Also Harriot the wife of Thomas Grant who died 13th March 1875 Aged 60 Years."

620. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Frances wife of Captⁿ Wilson and eldest daughter of the late Clement Harrison Esq of Bath who died at Hastings January 11th 1843 aged 49."

621. H.S.: "In Memory of John Forster (late of Rye) who died Sep^r 18th 1852 aged 72 Years."

622. Low altar tomb, high rails: "Sacred to the Memory of William Blyvers Wallis Esq^r of Hastings who departed this life 17 February 1842 in the 77th year of his age." (Text.) "Also to the memory of Ann Moore Wallis wife of the above who died Dec^r 10th 1858 in the 84th year of her age." (Text.)

623. H.S.: "In Memory of Jeremiah Cochrane late of the Regents' Park who died on the 15th February 1842 at the age of 78 Also of Susannah his wife who died at Hastings the 22nd April 1856 Aged 71 Years."

624. H.S.: "To the memory of Thomas Day the faithful servant of Andrew Reid Esq^r of Lions down Herts by whom this stone was erected he died at Hastings 31st of March 1840 Aged 29 Years."

625. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of George Martin Kennett who died September 15th 1837 aged 20 Years Also of Thomas Kennett father of the above named who died November 10th 1847 Aged 55 Years."

626. Stone in wall: "H.W. 1836."

627. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Richard Page who died November 19th 1835 Aged 79 Years Also Elizabeth Page wife of the above who died December 27th 1847 Aged 83 Years and Thomas Page their eldest son who died March 13th 1853 Aged 49 Years."

628. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of Richard Gallop who departed this life 1st October 1844 Aged 55 Years Also the above Richard Gallop who died Sep^r 4th 1866 Aged 83 Years."

629. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of George Clement Smith son of John and Susanna Smith died January 28 1836 Aged 6 Years Also Henry Smith died July 11th 1839 Aged 14 Years. Also John Smith Jun^r died July 1st 1840 Aged 12 Years Also John Smith died August 20th 1856 Aged 71 Years His end was peace."

630. H.S.: "In memory of William Carpenter of Roehampton in Surrey many years resident of this town who departed this life the 19th of September 1833 aged 70 Years Also Caroline his wife who departed this life the 13th of March 1834 Aged 67 Years Also William Carpenter son of the above who died in London the 13th of July 1832 Aged 32 Years and also Margaret Carpenter the youngest daughter died the 7th February 1800."

631. H.S.: "In memory of John Quin who died 17th June 1849 Aged 22 Years."

632. H.S.: "In memory of Mary the wife of Thomas Tolhurst Jun^r who departed this life 16th March 1834 Aged 29 Years." (Six lines of poetry.) "Also William Henry son of the above who departed this life 2nd December 1834 Aged 16 months."

633. H.S.: "George Jones 1834."

634. H.S. (all Roman caps.): (Text.) "Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of William Campbell and Philadelphia his wife the latter of whom died August 10 1840 Aged 77 Years the former August 24th 1840 Aged 73 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

635. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Margaret daughter of William Olly and Caroline Corke died June 18th 1834 Aged 3 months and ten days, also Edwin their son died April 20th 1839 aged 16 months."

636. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann the beloved wife of John Woodgate who was suddenly called to meet her God on the 14th April 1830 aged 34 Years." (Eight lines of poetry.)

637. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Dinah wife of Henry Stevenson who died Jan^{ry} 12th 1847 Aged 47 Years also of six children, Elizabeth died Jan^{ry} 10th 1833 aged 4 Years. Maria died Jan^{ry} 1st 1833 aged 2 Years. Nesbitt Dryland died May 8th 1833 aged 11 months. George died April 13th 1838 aged 2 Years. John died May 11th 1839 aged 1 Year. Mary died August 2nd 1843 Aged 11 months."

638. Brick altar tomb, apparently no inscription.

639. Brick altar tomb, coved side (on the south): "Llewellyn Griffin Stone Street 1833-1834."

640. H.S.: "Henry Joy. Tomb. Esq. of Belfast, Ireland died 24th Oct^r 1840."

641. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of William Phillips who died 23rd September 1834 Aged 31 Years Also of Elizabeth wife of William Phillips who died 17th September 1836 aged 32 Years." (Text.)

642. H.S.: "In memory of John Elphick baker late of this parish who died Dec^r 31st 1851 aged 63 Years." (Text.) "Also Susannah wife of the above died Dec^r 8th 1866 aged 72 years who is interred near this spot."

643. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Susannah the beloved wife of Thomas Parker Langham of Hastings Solicitor. She died suddenly 2nd January 1855 in the 37th year of her age." (Text.) "Also of the above Thomas Parker Langham who died on the 18th September 1859 Aged 41." (Text.)

644. H.S., cross on railed upper part (all O.E. letters, recently restored): "To the memory of Mary Ellen the beloved child of the Rev. Tho^s Simpson Vicar of Pannal, Yorkshire who died in her 14th Year. May 30th 1851." (Poetry.)

645. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John Eaton who departed this life on the 29th day of January 1855 in the 64th year of his age much respected."

646. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d Henry Philip Francis youngest son of B. Francis Esq^r of Twyford Norfolk. who died at Hastings May 6th 1856 aged 26 years." (Text.)

647. H.S.: "To the Memory of George Mogrige Esq of Kingsland London better known in numerous works as '*Old Humphrey*.' in his writings he sought the honour of God and the highest happiness of mankind, in his life he adorned the doctrines of the gospel, in his death he rejoiced in the hope of the glory of God through the merits of Jesus Christ his Saviour.

Cheerful he pass'd his days below
 Though thorny paths his feet had trod,
 For he had found in every woe
 The mingled mercies of his God
 And they sustained him in his fears
 In youth, in manhood and in years. —OLD HUMPHREY.

He died at Hastings November 2nd 1854 Aged 67 Years The Committee of the Religious Tract Society have caused this stone to be erected to mark their high estimate of his character and work."

648. H.S. (upper part cross in pierced circle, angel with clasped hands, lilies, &c., "Thy will be done"): "Sacred to the Memory of The Lady Harriet Paget Relict of General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget G.C.B. Born September 7. A.D. 1790. Departed this Life at St. Leonards on Sea March 11. A.D. 1855 Erected by her Children as a tribute of their grateful affection to one of the best and most devoted of parents."

649. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d Thomas Bourdillon M.A. formerly Fellow and Rector of Trinity Hall Cambridge and for 51 years Vicar of Fenstanton cum Hilton Hunts who died at Hastings beloved and respected on the 11th day of March 1854 in the 82nd year of his age Also of Anne Ellen wife of the above who died in his lifetime deeply lamented on the 15th day of December 1859." (Text.)

650. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Margaret youngest daughter of the late W. H. Thompson Esq of Totteridge Herts died 15th March 1855 Aged 27."

651. Latin cross on low altar tomb (all O.E. letters): "Sacred to the Memory of Emily Grant wife of John Grant Esq Jun^r of Glen Morston daughter of James Morrison Esq of Basildon Park. Berks who died at St. Leonards on Sea on the 27th April 1854."

652. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Henry Minter who departed this life Oct^r 18th 1854 Aged 77. Also Martha the wife of John Bevins daughter of the above who died Nov^r 15th 1854 in her 32nd year." (Text.)

653. Altar tomb (on the N. panel): "Sacred to the Memory of Ralph Anthony Ironside late of Tennock Side Esq aged 84." No further inscriptions on sides or top.

654. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Emily Jane daughter of the late William S. Alderton who departed this life September 23 1855 Aged 10 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

655. Small cross: "Caroline M. Robertson died xiv May MDCCCLVI. Aged vi Years and iv Months."

656. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of James Breach who died Jan^{ry} 22nd 1858 Aged 59 Years Also Louisa daughter of the above who died Jan^{ry} 3rd 1856 aged 19 years To die is gain." (Four lines of poetry.)

657. Cross in circle (round the cross, "His banner over me was Love"): "In memory of a beloved mother Born xv. March. M.D.CCLXXXIV. Died vi March MDCCCLVII." (Text.) On footstone: "H.H."

658. H.S., cross in circle (O.E. letters.) (Text): "Sacred to the memory of Seth Thomas Esq^r who departed this life at Hastings January x. M.DCCCLVIII. Aged LXXIII Years." (Text.)

659. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Thomas Sheffield who departed this life July 18th 1859 aged 33 years."

660. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Elliot who died August 30th 1854 aged 51 years." (Text.)

661. Stone marked "Little Richard."

662. H.S.: "In memory of John Benbow Esq^r of London who expired at Hastings February 24th 1855 Aged 86 Years." (Text.)

663. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Olë Hoyer second son of the late Jacob Hoyer Esq^{re} of London died December 3rd 1855 aged 19 years also Susan Anne Hoyer sister of the above died June 20th 1861 aged 21 years."

664. H.S. (a garb of wheat and sickle): "Sacred to the memory of Philip James Elborough, M.D. Son of the late Rev^d James Elborough of Leominster, Hereford who departed this life 30th April 1856 aged 28 years." (Text.)

665. Railed flat tomb (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Henry Bunn Esq who departed this life at St Leonards-on-Sea on the 21st of June 1857 aged 58."

666. Ornamental H.S. (all O.E. letters): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Legg Holder The beloved wife of the Rev. C. B. Holder and eldest Daughter of the late Rev^d W^m Chapman of Greenwich who died at Hastings March 16th 1856 aged 37 Years." (Text.)

667. Cross in circle; inside the circle a text: "Herbert Stephen Rippingall Died April 17. 1856 Aged 2 years."

668. Cross in circle: "In memory of Richard Harman who departed this life July the 17th 1856 in the 82nd year of his age Also of Ann the beloved Wife of the above who departed this life June the 5th 1861 in the 85th year of her age also of Sarah eldest daughter of the above who departed this life April the 6th 1859 in the 53rd year of her age." (Text.)

669. H.S., shield bearing compasses and square (?Masonic): "In memory of Richard Wix Philps of Dorking Surrey who departed this life December 3rd 1857 Aged 66 years." (Text.)

670. Small cross, railed: "Augustus Frederick Douglas Browne Born September 9th 1812 Died September 16th 1859."

671. Railed tomb, cross on top, on slant side, south (O.E. letters): "Sacred to the memory of Major Charles John Richardson of the Bengal Army fifth son of Francis Richardson & the Lady Elizabeth his wife." On the north: "Died at St. Leonards on Sea ffebruary xvii. mdccclvii. Aged xlviii Years." (Text.)

672. Sloped tomb, on the south side: "The Reverend George Stonestreet formerly of Halton Hastings Prebendary of Lincoln for many years Chaplain to the Guards with whom he passed through the Waterloo Campaign born March 27th 1782. died December 6th 1857."

673. H.S. (cross in centre above): "In memory of William Son of William Thomas and Mary Jane Carlisle of Highbury Terrace London who Departed this life on the 10th Day of April 1857 Aged 6 years and 9 months." (Text.)

674. H.S.: "In memory of Editha Frances Ulrica youngest daughter of John Atkins Esquire of Epsom Surrey who died at St Leonards-on-Sea the 11th Febr'y 1858 in her 7th Year." (Text.)

675. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Phillips who died November 18th 1858. Aged 39 Years." (Text.)

676. H.S., railed (an angel in recess above, the head gone): "In memory of Colonel William Fawcett of Craven Hill, London who departed this life at Hastings November 10th 1839 Aged 73." (Text.)

677. Cross: "Here lieth the body of Anne widow of Edward Hussey Esquire of Scotney Castle Sussex born June xiv. mdcc.lxxx Died December vi. mdccclviii." (Text.)

678. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Albert Turner younger Son of Albert De Mierre M.D died 24th Nov^r 1861 Aged 53 Years."

679. On tomb: "Little Willie 1860 Little Anna." (Sunk.)

680. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ada Jessie Borrow who departed this life Dec^r 19th 1858 Aged 13 Years."

681. Slant tomb, Latin cross in centre of grey and black marble, gilt letters. On the south side: "Sacred to the memory of Ellen wife of Edward Brainerd Webb died at Hastings 16th June 1861 Aged 35 Years." On the north side: "Also Sacred to the memory of Edward Brainerd Webb. M.I.C.E. F.R.G.S. died at Aix la Chapelle 26th May 1879 aged 58 years."

682. H.S.: "In memory of Jane Clarke who departed this life June 23rd 1869 Aged 47 Years." (Text.)

683. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of M^r John Breach who died Jan^{ry} 9th 1863 in his ninetieth year." (Text.)

684. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth Alice the beloved child of Henry Robert and Matilda Kent who departed this life February 5th 1864 aged 6 months and 23 days She is not dead, but sleepeth."

685. H.S.: "In memory of Mark Breach who departed this life July 21st 1863 aged 85 years." (Text.)

686. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Page who died at Hastings May 22nd 1865 Aged 42 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

687. H.S. (broken in several pieces): "Sacred to the memory of George White died December 23rd 1865 aged 42 years." (Text.) "Also three Children of the above George, died November 5th 1855 (?) aged 2 years. Maria died November 11th 1853 aged 4 years and 6 months George died March 26th 1864 aged 4 years and 3 months."

688. H.S.: "In affectionate remembrance of Susannah Elphick who departed this life December 8th 1866 Aged 72 Years Relict of the late John Elphick of this parish who lies near this spot This humble memorial of affectionate regard is erected by the granddaughter of the above."

689. Stone marked "Little Henry."

690. Cross on steps (slight chain railing): "In memory of Joseph Edward infant son of Joseph Holman Esq of Ashton under Lyne who died at Hastings on the 13th Dec^r 1863 aged 1 year & 3 days."

691. H.S. (Cross at top and "I.H.S."): "In memory of Arthur Frederic Fearnley who died at Hastings May 18. 1864 Aged 21 years." (Text.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editors 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 them at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE LOW SIDE WINDOWS OF SUSSEX CHURCHES.

A projected third paper on this subject has had to be deferred; it is hoped that space may be found for it in Vol. XLIV. of these "Collections." Examples of low side windows in Sussex churches continue to come under my notice, twelve or thirteen fresh instances having been recorded since the publication of the second paper. Also an important piece of documentary evidence has come to light. The year's delay may permit of the examination of the churches not yet visited in the county and a complete and final list of these openings being obtained. Any communication as to unrecorded examples in the county, or information on the subject generally, will be cordially welcomed.

This seems a fitting place to apologise for having conveyed the impression in my remarks upon Cocking Church ("S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 142) that the recently effected restoration was of a "drastic" nature. I find that, partly by my wording and partly by a printer's error, this construction has been placed upon my remarks. As a matter of fact the restoration of the chancel, the last part done, has been most conservative, and has resulted in the recovery of many hidden features of great interest. It was the renovation and enlargement of the body of the church thirty years since to which the word "drastic" was intended to apply. If I may presume to say so, I think the present Rector, the Rev. H. L. Randall, has done Sussex archæology a real service by the manner in which he has personally brought to light and preserved the very interesting painting on the Norman window of the nave and the many beautiful features of the chancel.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

No. 2.

SUSSEX MSS. AT LAMBETH PALACE.

In view of the *Chichester* Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, I would beg to call the attention of local antiquaries to the large series of Court Rolls, chiefly of the time of Henry VI.—Henry VIII., at Lambeth Palace.

Those relating to the "Pallant" are some 20 in number, while the Bailiwicks of *Pagham*, *Tangmere* and *Lavant*, of which last named there are some 40 Court Rolls, are also represented. They chiefly consist of ministers' and stewards' accounts and are very helpful in collateral work on the above places.

The Archbishop's Manors of *Tarring*, *Slindon*, *Malling* and *Mayfield* are also illustrated by these documents. A complete calendar of all at Lambeth was made in 1881 and an historical introduction written in Vol. VI. "Historical MSS. Commission Report."

The connection of the Archbishop in past times with Sussex is too well known to repeat here, but is a matter of great historical and diocesan interest. Many of the institutions and other official acts in the Lambeth Registers are dated from Mayfield, or other of the Sussex houses of the See. Their existence equally with the more numerous "manors" in Kent throws light on the daily business of the See which, then carried on in these manors as the Primate journeyed from one to another, is now transacted in the more prosaic quarters of Doctor's Commons.

I cannot conclude these few lines without recording the courtesy of the Sussex Archæological Society in having presented several of their valuable volumes to Lambeth Library, where they form a most serviceable adjunct to the Sussex documents already mentioned.

3rd Aug., 1899.

S. W. KERSHAW, M.A.

No. 3.

ON FREEHOLD DESCENTS.—A CORRECTION.

TO THE HON. EDITORS.

Dear Sirs,—The Revnd. Canon Cooper has been betrayed, doubtless by some carelessness of my own, into a misapprehension, which I must ask you to correct. While thanking him for his very kind expressions I must disclaim any special knowledge on this particular subject, and indeed was quoting to him the authority of Mr. Walter C. Renshaw, LL.M., Q.C., for the details to which he alluded in his note.

Mr. Renshaw favours me with the subjoined letter, which puts his valuable opinion on such a point as this in the clearest terms, and I am glad to be able to send you these observations on a point of some difficulty.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

HAMILTON HALL.

"With regard to the subject of the note at p. 21 of S.A.C. vol. 42, for the substance of which your authority is vouched, relative to the will of William Bowyer, dated 29 April 1528 stating that "the omission of his sons' names shews that their rights were taken for granted" I remember you and I exchanging some observations a few years ago. My proposition was that occasionally yeomen left their lands to descend on the heir (whether at Common Law or Customary

without mentioning him in the will. It was of the essence of my proposition that its application was limited to yeomen. The reason for the omission was that knowing the heir would take the land the testator desired to benefit the other children out of the always very limited personal property that he possessed. Ex hypothesi on the face of the will this omission cannot be detected, as to test the proposition one must know the state of the testator's family. A good deal bearing on the point is to be found in Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law' vol. ii pp. 312-361. To go into the reasons which probably led to the origin of the practice, so far as it can be called a practice, would involve a long dissertation. Before the wills act of Hen. VIII a man could not legally dispose by will of freehold land, nor before 1660 or thereabouts of his copyholds. These doctrines had continuing influences, and at page 360 of the work above referred to it is stated, "The heir is destined to inherit bare acres, while the capital which has made them fertile goes to others" "Again at least in later law, the heir could claim no bairn's part of the chattels." This is with reference to intestacy.

With regard to Wm. Bowyer's will, I think that possibly on his second marriage he made arrangements for conferring some of his property on his three sons, who appear to have been by his first wife, and so by his will gave all his property to the second wife. But he was not a yeoman and does not come within the purview of my proposition, and it would be interesting to know what evidence exists (outside the always unreliable Heralds' Visitations) for the fact that the three persons named were really his sons. I hope that as far as can be done in a condensed compass I have made clear what my views on this subject are.

Yours very truly,

WALTER C. RENSRAW."

No. 4.

WITHYHAM.

Since contributing to the last volume my paper on "Some Early Sussex Charters," I have found that my "Calendar of Documents preserved in France" contains further what appears to be the earliest mention of Withyham. Document No. 1,205, which I assign to *circa* 1095, mentions "Wideham" thrice, and states that Robert, Count of Mortain, had given it in fee-farm to Robert the monk of St. Mary of Mortain at £7 a year. As no manor of this name was entered to Count Robert of Mortain, I could not identify it at the time. But it was certainly the manor of Monkenhurst or Munckloe in Withyham. Mr. Reginald Sackville West, in his little monograph on Withyham, cites a return of 1324 (18 Ed. II.) on alien priories, as the first mention of the church and manor belonging to Mortain Priory (p. 11). In 1372 we read of "the Priory of Withiham which is a cell of the abbey of St. Martin de Meremest in Tourain" (p. 18); and, 22 Oct., 1412, we have "manerium de Wythiam vocatum Monkenecourt," valued at

£25. 5s. 5d., and belonging to the monks of Mortain¹ (pp. 20-21). There is no contradiction between these entries, as Mr. Sackville West seems to have thought, for the Norman Priory of Mortain was cell of Marmontier of Tours.

The manor of "Blacheham," mentioned in the same document, is perhaps that of "Blakhame" which occurs in 13 Hen. IV.²

J. H. ROUND.

No. 5.

CUCKFIELD FAMILIES.—ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Vol. XLI., p. 205, note 11, for "Resthawes" read "Priesthawes in Westham."

Vol. XLI., p. 212, line 4, add "and was High Sheriff in 1628."

Vol. XLI., p. 212, line 8, note: *Marriage Licences of the Bishop of London. Harl. Soc.* "1631. April 16. M^r Ephraim Paget, clerk, Rector of S^t Edmund, and the Lady Mary Borde, relict of Sir Stephen Borde, Knt., of S^t Dunstan's West."

Vol. XLI., p. 213, line 29: Ditto, "1631. John Boarde Esq. Bac. 23, and Margaret Wall of S. Leonard's Shoreditch, 22. At S^t Brides 7 Feb 163 $\frac{3}{4}$."

Vol. XLI., p. 213, note 46. The Will of "John Boarde, of the Parish of Cuckfield, son and heire of Sir Stephen Boarde." "My body to be buried in Christian Buriall without any pomps, dole or blacks—My executrix to bestow 40s to 40 poor persons in Cuckfield—To my daughter Margaret £1000—To my brother Thomas £400 the remainder of the £500 I was to pay him—My manor of Sugworth, my third part of the manor of Uphill, and all my lands &c in Cuckfield, Hurstppoint, Fletching, Lindfield, Arthingly, Wivelsfield, Hellingly, Hodely, in trust to the use of Andrew Wall in the Co. of Southampton, and Thomas Grey, and Thomas Haynes, to William my son, then to my 2nd and 3rd sons, then to my d^r Margaret, and her children if she marry a Board, then to my brother Thomas, then to his sons up to the tenth, then to Harbert Board of Lindfield—My lands called Gores in Cuckfield, and my lands in Southwark." Proved 5 July, 1597, by Joan Board, relict. P.C.C. Pyne, f. 136.

Vol. XLII., p. 22, line 16. Mr. Kingdon suggests a probable explanation of the "inconveniencies styrred" by Thomas Bowyer. It was the custom for the Grocers to go to church on the Election Feast Day, and from what we know of the Protestantism of the Bowyers we may well infer that it was not the dinner, but the Mass to which he objected.

Vol. XLII., opposite p. 26. The coats of arms are all from brasses at Mundham, *not* Cuckfield.

¹ Patent Roll 14 Hen. IV., No. 19.

² "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 143.

Vol. XLII., p. 27. Stow ("London," p. 867 of edit. of 1633) gives the following inscription on the monument of Baron Birch in St. Giles :

"Interr'd the corps of Baron Birch lies here,
Of Graye's Inn sometime by Degree Esquire.
In chequer eighteen years a Judge he was
Till soul from aged body his did passe.
Alive his wife Eliza doth remain
Of Stydfolks stocke ; one sonne, & daughters twaine
She bore to him, the eldest in his life
He gave to Thomas Boyer for his wife.
Johannes Birch obiit a.d. 1581. ætatis suæ 66."

Vol. XLII., page 28, note 29, for "Richard" read "Robert."

Vol. XLII., p. 31, Pedigree A. "Joan Birch, m. 1579 Sir Thomas, b. 1586, d. 1652."

Vol. XLII., opposite p. 36, Pedigree C. "Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Vaux, d. 1601."

J. H. COOPER.

No. 6.

A CHICHESTER PSALTER.

There is in the British Museum (Lansdowne MS. 431) a thirteenth century Psalter of 130 folios, which appears to have been used at some time at Chichester Cathedral. In the Calendar a later hand has added three obits: April 24, "Ob. Johnis pres. et precentor Cycestr." Sept. 15, "Ob. bone memorie Rannulf. Cycestr. epi." Sept. 26, "Ob. Avicie matris precentor. Cycestr." Bishop Rannulf, of Wareham, died April 15, 1222. Le Neve and Dallaway have on the list of Precentors—1305, John de S. Leofardo, probably brought to Chichester by the Bishop Gilbert from the same monastery of St. Leofard, in Touraine.

In the Patent Roll of 33 Edw. I. (1305), pt. 1, m. 17, is the entry—"March 1. John de S. Leofardo, precentor of the Church of Chichester, Henry de Gelande, chancellor, William de Dale, & Henry de Gulford, Canons, bringing news of Gilbert their Bishop's death, have letters of licence to elect—the Dean being in foreign parts."

To the beginning and end of the Psalter are added antiphons with music which may have been the work of the Precentor, as they are of a later date. On the first page is written "Sola Salus Servire Deo. anno dni MDXLIII. Orate pro aia Thomæ Broune de bury sei Edi mercer. Cujus aie propiciet. Deus."

The Kalendar of the Psalter is written in letters of blue, the greater Feasts in gold. Each month has two illuminated medallions the size of a florin, one the sign of the zodiac, the other referring to the agricultural operations of the month, *e.g.*, June, mowing; July, reaping; August, thrashing; October, feeding pigs; November, killing pigs. We may gather from these that the Psalter was written in a southern county. Against March 27 is written "Resurrectio Dni," the date on which Easter fell in 1239, the only time in which it so

happened in the thirteenth century; again in 1323, 1334, 1345, in the fourteenth century. The names of the saints, &c., commemorated are chiefly English, *e.g.*, Guthlac, Erchonwold, Dunstan (archiep et conf.) Aldelm, Augustine (Anglorum apli) and Bede prbi. There is no mention of St. Patrick, or of All Souls. St. Thomas of Canterbury's name is erased on Dec. 29 and in the Litany the first and last letters are erased, and only "hom" is left. After the Kalendar are the Tabulæ, then the Psalms, then the Cantica of Isaiah, Hezekiah, Hannah, Moses, the "Hymnus Anglicus" (Te Deum), the song of the Three Children, of the B. Mary and Symeon, lastly the "Fides Catholica edita a seto Athanasio." A Litany follows and the Commendatio animarum.

J. H. COOPER.

No. 7.

RELICS OF OLD COWDRAY.

At a sale of old material at Cowdray in January, 1898, Mr. J. Newman, of North Gate, Chichester, obtained some interesting specimens of Sussex iron work, which he showed me. Some of the andirons, or fire-dogs, were apparently unique in several respects, with designs seemingly mythological. There were also two firebacks which both exhibited on them the killing of the goose with the golden eggs, and were ornamented with pineapples and what might have been representations of ash trees. The Royal Arms and St. George and the Dragon, too, appeared on them. One of the backs was evidently intended to be portable. In Vol. II., p. 209, of "S.A.C.," mention is made of iron works on the Cowdray estates and of chimney backs in the farm houses then bearing the Montague arms. That there is still plenty of iron around Cowdray is a well known fact, and I remember hearing it stated that in the days when Sussex farmers and labourers wore white round frocks and walked through the lanes there in a shower of rain their garments became full of ironmoulds.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 8.

THE GOUNTERS OF RACTON.

The Rev. Dr. Mee, who has been investigating many records as to Westbourne and its neighbourhood, thus informs me:

"I take the following to be the earliest mention of the Gounters in Sussex yet observed:—

Inq. post. mort 4 Edw. III. No. 38

Bourne et Stansted

Inquisitio capta apud Nomaneslud coram &c. 15 Jan. per sacramentum

Hen^{ri} de Westdene

Rog^{ri} Gunter &c &c.

Edmund Earl of Kent had the honour of the Earl of Arundel from 1327 to 1331 (the date of this inquisition) during a Fitzalan attainer. Nomanesloud appears to be a few acres close to Hambrook House.

This is evidence of the settlement of the Gounters at Racton at least as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century."

I have recently had the pleasure of looking over the Gounter Monuments at Racton, with Richard Gounter, Esq., of Old House, near East Grinstead, who still represents this ancient family in Sussex.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 9.

RECTORS OF RACTON.

To the list of Rectors of Racton, given at p. 15 of Vol. XXIII. "S.A.C.," may be prefixed the name of Henry Portejoye, in 1384. The Rev. Dr. Mee, who has been examining the Close Rolls, kindly gives me the following extract: "1384 Feb. 11. Westminster Presentation of Henry Portejoye parson of Rakton in the diocese of Chichester to the vicarage of Holcombe Rogys in the diocese of Exeter in the King's gift by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of Montacute being in his hands on account of the war with France, or an exchange with William Wychere."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 10.

TAPSEL GATE AT PIECOMBE.

With reference to Mr. André's note on Tapsel Gates in Vol. XL., p. 268, on the occasion of a recent visit to Piecombe Church, the Rector drew my attention to a modern gate of this character (presumably replacing an ancient one) in the north wall of the churchyard.

A. P. BOYSON.

No. 11.

QUEEN ELEANOR CROSSES.

In the "Archæologia," Vol. XXIX., pp. 167-191, is a paper by the Rev. J. Hunter "On the Death of Eleanor of Castile, Consort of King Edward the First, and the Honours paid to her Memory." In this is an account of the Crosses erected on the route of the Queen's funeral convoy, and from which it appears that those formerly at Northampton, "Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and S. Alban's, were the work of the same architect; his name was John de Bello, or de la Bataille (Battle)." At Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable and Charing, the contractor seems to have been Ralph de Chichester; so that two Sussex men appear to have played an important part in the erection of these touching memorials of the conjugal love of Edward I.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 12.

ROOKS HILL AND THE GOLDEN CALF.

Dr. Brewer, in his "Phrase and Fable," p. 351, thus writes respecting the Golden Calf: "According to a common local tradition, Aaron's Golden Calf is buried in Rook's Hill, Lavant, near Chichester," and this legend is again mentioned on p. 761 of the same work. What authority had Dr. Brewer for this statement? No reference to such a story is given either in Horsfield or Lower's histories of Sussex, and Rooks, or, more correctly, S. Roche's Hill, is in Singleton, and not in either of the Lavants.

Horsham, Oct. 30th, 1899.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

No. 13.

NOTE ON A BURRELL MONUMENT.

In a MS. of Sir W. Burrell's, at Knepp Castle, he gives as his authority for the statement that Sir John Burrell was at Agincourt T. Goodwin's "History of Henry V.," ed. 1704, p. 54, where Goodwin quotes Speed's "Chronicle," sect. 26, p. 772: "The Earl of Suffolk, the Lords Lovel, Barkly, Powis, Camois, & Sir John Burrell set out everyone of 'em a ship, 20 men at arms, & 40 archers."

J. H. COOPER.

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