

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XLV.

LEWES:
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SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

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THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

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Hon. Auditors :

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C. L. WHITEMAN, *East Street, Lewes.*

Elected Members of Council:

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Clerk and Collector:

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.

	Arundel.	
E. C. HOLMES, Esq.	Arundel.	Arundel.
	Brighton.	
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.	59, Montpelier Road,	Brighton.
	Chichester.	
REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.D., F.S.A.	Emsworth.	
	Cuckfield.	
REV. CANON J. H. COOPER	Cuckfield.	
	Eastbourne.	
H. M. EMARY, Esq.	Eastbourne.	
	East Grinstead.	
R. PAYNE CRAWFURD, Esq.	East Grinstead.	
	Hastings.	
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.	St. Leonards-on-Sea.	
	Heathfield.	
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	Lewes.	
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	Midhurst.	
REV. H. L. RANDALL	Cocking, Midhurst.	
	Pebvensey.	
VEN. ARCHDEACON SUTTON	The Vicarage, Pebvensey.	
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C. W. POWELL, Esq.	Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.	
	Tickfield.	
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	Worthing.	
HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq.	Park Road, Worthing.	

RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archæological Society," and shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent of, though willing to co-operate with, similar societies by friendly communication.

2. Every candidate for admission shall be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another, and elected by the Council by ballot at any of their meetings. One black ball in five to exclude.

3. The Council 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council shall present their Annual Report and Accounts for the past year, and not less than 12 members shall be elected to act on the Council 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council. No subject shall be discussed more than once in each year, except with consent of the Council.

15. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers and the exhibition of antiquities may be held at such times and places as the Council may determine.

16. All the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council.

a. The Council 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 Council, 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 Council.

b. The Council shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that a majority of the Council 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 Council shall form a quorum.

c. The Council 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 Council, 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 Council from the general body of the Members of the Society.

d. The Council 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 Council.

e. The Council 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 Council.

REPORT FOR 1901.

The Council of the Society have to lay before the Members the Annual Report of the proceedings and work of the Society, together with the Account of Receipts and Payments for 1901.

The Annual Meeting was held at Lewes on March 20th, when Papers were read on "Sussex Fonts," by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A.; "An Ancient Sussex Map," by Mr. P. M. Johnston; "Excavations at Lewes Priory," by Mr. H. Michell Whitley; "The Services of the Barons of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England," by Mr. C. Dawson, F.S.A.; and on "Ancient Stones found in Ringmer," by Mr. W. H. Legge.

The Summer Meeting was held at Midhurst on Thursday, July 4th. The Church of Singleton was first visited, where Papers were read on its architectural history (and notes on the altars, images and lights existing in pre-Reformation times) by Mr. P. M. Johnston and Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., respectively.

After Luncheon at the Public Hall, Midhurst, the Ruins of Cowdray House were visited and described by the Honorary Secretary.

From Cowdray the party proceeded to Easebourne Church and Nunnery, which were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston.

On the return journey Cocking Church, on which a Paper was read by the Rector, the Rev. H. L. Randall, was visited, and the Members partook of tea on the Rectory Lawn by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Randall.

The thanks of the Society are especially due to Mr. and Mrs. Randall for their courteous hospitality and also to those ladies and gentlemen who, by their assistance, added to the success of the Meeting.

The most important work carried on by the Society during the past year has been the excavations of the site of the Great Infirmary at Lewes Priory, which are now practically completed. In addition to the remains of the Chapel which were uncovered in 1900, the great Hall has been found. This building was 113 feet in length and 63 feet in width, and stood on the level platform south of the Chapel and east of the great Dormitory of the Priory. It was divided into a central portion with two aisles, from which the former was separated by two rows of four arches, each springing from massive piers. To the east of the great Hall the foundations of the Kitchen and other domestic buildings attached to the Hall have also been uncovered.

The result of these excavations has been the discovery of a perfect Plan of a large Cluniac "Farmery," and the Society is indebted to the

Owner, Mr. E. B. Blaker, and the Lessee, Mr. F. G. Courthope, for the ready way in which they met the views of the Society.

The Society has also derived most valuable assistance from Mr. St. John Hope, who spent a week at Lewes in December, and personally superintended the excavations during that period with Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., and the Honorary Secretary.

With regard to our other Abbeys and Priors it is noteworthy that, with the exception of the Plan of Lewes Priory by Mr. St. John Hope, which appeared in Vol. XXXIV., there are no perfect plans in our "Collections" of any of the Monastic Remains in Sussex, and the Council hope in the future to remedy this deficiency by arranging for their measuring and planning. At the same time it is hoped that funds will allow of what excavations may be necessary to clear up doubtful points in the arrangements being undertaken.

An exhibition of Sussex Iron Work was opened by the Council at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, in the fall of the year.

Numerous contributions have been sent from all parts of the county, not forgetting Lady Dorothy Nevill's most valuable Collection of Iron Work, which, by her kind permission and by the sanction of the Authorities at the South Kensington Museum, was allowed to be exhibited. The Trustees of the Museum also lent many valuable specimens.

There have been large numbers of visitors to the Exhibition, which is valuable as showing the state of the iron industry in Sussex from the earliest period. The Society is much indebted to those ladies and gentlemen who have sent specimens for exhibition and also to Mr. C. Dawson, F.S.A., who undertook the arrangements and the cataloguing of the Collection.

Vol. XLIV. of the Society's "Collections" was issued to the Members in the summer, and Vol. XLV., that for the present year, is well in hand and will be published at about the same time.

The number of Visitors to the Castle during the year was 5,854, whilst the number for 1900 was 5,744.

The Society was duly represented at the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries in London.

From the Accounts which are presented with this Report it will be seen that the Finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition.

The Roll of Members at the commencement and termination of the year stood as follows :

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
On the Books Dec. 31st, 1900	541	.. 83	.. 7	.. 631
" " " 1901	560	.. 81	.. 7	.. 648

Showing a clear gain in the year (after deducting all losses by death, withdrawal, &c.) of 17 Members. There were in all 48 new Members elected during the year.

It was resolved at the last Annual Meeting that a Copy of Mr. Dawson's Paper on "The Barons of the Cinque Ports" should be specially bound and forwarded to the Earl Marshal for the information of His Majesty and the Court of Claims.

It will be a source of satisfaction that the representatives of the Barons of the Cinque Ports will attend the Coronation of King Edward VII. as of ancient custom, their presence being specially commanded by His Majesty.

Sussex Archæology has sustained a great loss by the lamented death of Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A., who was a member of the Council for many years. His extremely valuable Papers which he wrote from time to time for our "Collections" are well known to and appreciated by the Members. He also took a keen interest in the Archæology of Surrey and other counties, and contributed numerous articles to their Transactions, and his counsel and advice are much missed by those who have had the privilege of associating with him.

In addition to Mr. André, the Council much regret the loss by death of Mr. D. Mackinlay, Mrs. M. A. Godlee, Mr. R. Gravely, Mr. W. H. Harker, Mr. J. Berry Morris, Mr. D. Mossman, Mr. H. F. Napper, Mr. J. Read, Mr. F. Schreiner, Mrs. C. N. Streatfeild, Mr. R. Turner and the Rev. J. S. Penfold Wyatt.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES.

To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	
,, Mrs. C. Morgan—Commission	
,, Sundry small Accounts (including proportion of Rent the Castle and Castle Lodge), estimated at	
,, Balance on Account of Printing Vol. XLIV.	
 Balance	

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

Lewes Cas

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

ASSETS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
7 10 0	By Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1901	66 12 1
7 6 0	„ Cash in the hands of the Clerk.....	3 18 10
	„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5 0 0
10 0 0	„ Volumes of the Society's Collections in Stock	486 12 2
64 17 0	Life Compositions Invested, £679. 15s. 1d. at 93 Value, 31st December, 1901	632 3 5
89 13 0	Arrears of Subscription (£30), estimated to realise	20 0 0
1124 13 6		<hr/>
<hr/>		£1214 6 6
1214 6 6		<hr/> <hr/>

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

H. MICHELL WHITLEY,

Hon. Sec.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY
DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Mediaeval Urn, found at Hellingly Asylum, presented by the East Sussex County Council; Gold and Silver Coins, presented by the late J. P. Pearce, Esq.; Sussex Iron Fire Back and Two Dogs (purchased); Hoard of Roman Coins, found at Eastbourne, presented by the Duke of Devonshire; Some Carved "Bosses," from Barcombe Church, presented by H. Card, Esq.; Sussex Iron Crane (purchased); Sussex Brand Iron, presented by H. Willett, Esq.; Sussex Fire Back (purchased); Frame of Old Flint Glass, presented by W. Powell Breach, Esq.; Copy of Documents "Relating to the Right of Fishing on the River Arun," presented by the Duke of Norfolk; "History of Alfriston," presented by Miss F. A. Pagden; "The Family of Merriam," presented by C. P. Merriam, Esq.; "On the Discovery of a Mummised Toad in a Flint Nodule," presented by C. Dawson, Esq.; An Old Deed, presented by E. Sayers, Esq.; "Pedigree of Blackman, of East Sussex," presented by Mrs. Batson; Sundry Old Documents, presented by P. A. Bowyer, Esq.; "Nature in Downland," presented by Horace Sands, Esq.; "Notes on Lewes," presented by J. H. A. Jenner; Volume I. of "The Ecclesiologist" (received in exchange); "History of Ditchling," by H. Cheal, presented by the Author.

J. H. A. JENNER,

Hon. Curator and Librarian.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1872. Arnold, Rev. F. H., LL.D., F.S.A., Hermitage, Emsworth, Hants.
1885. Hoffman, Dr. W. J., Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Consul, Waunheim, Germany.
1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, M.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, w.
1896. Read, Charles Hercules, F.S.A., Secretary S.A. Lond., 22, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.
1896. Round, J. Horace, 31, Alfred Place, West, s.w.
1889. Tupper, Richard, Bignor Pavements, near Pulborough, Sussex.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to September, 1902.)

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

NOTICES OF CHANGES OF RESIDENCE AND OF DECEASE OF MEMBERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE CLERK, C. G. TURNER, THE CASTLE, LEWES.

1883. *Abadie, Major-Gen. H. R., C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1887. Abbott, George, M.R.C.S., 33, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells (Hon. Sec. Tunbridge Wells Natural History and Antiquarian Society).
1902. Abbott, Lewis, F.G.S., 8, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1868. Abergavenny, The Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Adam, Rev. T. W., Rectory, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1901. Adams, J., Rye, Sussex.
1896. Alderton, William Michell, Head Master, Municipal School of Science and Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Aubrey House, Camden Hill, Kensington.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1899. Andrews, J., 102, Marine Parade, Worthing.
1897. Apedaile, E. G. S., Horsham, Sussex.
1877. *Arbuthnot, W. R., Plaw Hatch, West Hoathly, Sussex.
1900. Arnold, H. H., Park View House, Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1886. Ashburnham, Right Hon. Earl of, Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex.
1897. Ashdown, Charles H., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., Monastery Close, St. Albans.
1864. Athenæum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1901. Atkinson, Rev. G. W. Tindal, Inholmes, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
1900. *Attree, C. J., 7, East Street, Horsham, Sussex.
1876. *Attree, Lieut.-Col. F. W. T., R.E., F.S.A., The Elms, Pembroke.
1898. Attree, G. F., 8, Hanover Crescent, Brighton.
1901. Aylwood, Captain A., 56, Cambridge Road, Hove.
1899. Baldwin, A., The Vinery, Shoreham.
1899. *Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
1857. Barchard, Francis, Horsted Place, Uckfield, Sussex, and 19, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1900. Barham, G., Danehurst, Hampstead, N.W.
1879. *Barron, E. J., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1900. Barttelot, Sir Walter B., Bart., Stopham House, Pulborough, Sussex.
1867. Barwell, Rev. Prebendary A. H. S., F.S.A., Clapham Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, F.S.A., Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.
1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 9, Albion Street, Lewes.
1898. Beale, W. E., Folkington, Polegate, Sussex.
1871. Beard, Steyning, Rottingdean, Sussex.
1896. Beatson, Surgeon-General, Vicarsgrange, Eastbourne.
1899. Beckett, A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
1899. Bedford, E., Newhaven, Sussex.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., Anderida, Gorrington Road, Eastbourne.
1902. Belcher, Rev. H., D.D., St. Michael's Vicarage, Lewes.
1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
1900. Benson, Mrs. M., 5, St. Anne's Villas, Lewes.

1900. Berlin Royal Library, per Asher & Co., 13, Bedford Street, London, w.c.
 1899. Bevan, Rev. R. A. C., Rectory, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1895. Beves, Major Edward Leslie, Redcroft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1901. Bicknell, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1877. Bigg, E. F., The Hyde, Slaugham, near Crawley, Sussex.
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per A. Capell Shaw).
 1882. Bishop, M. H., Malling Street, Lewes.
 1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
 1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Bandora, Queen's Road, Worthing.
 1900. Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1887. Blaker, Frederick, Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
 1871. Blakiston, Very Rev. Ralph Milburn, F.S.A., The Deanery, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
 1901. Blencowe, Mrs., Bineham, Chailey, Sussex.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges, Sussex.
 1895. Boger, J. I. C., M.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1863. *Borrer, Lindfield, Henfield, Sussex.
 1894. Borrer, Major Cary, 57, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1899. Borrer, Miss, Brookhill, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Buddington, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1897. Bowden, Rev. James, Rector of Ardingly, Sussex.
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., Maskeliya, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath.
 1892. Box, Stephen, Eldon House, Eldon Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Boxall, W. P. Gratwicke, K.C., M.A., Ivory's, Cowfold, Sussex.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Blatchington House, Seaford.
 1899. Brant, Commander J., South View, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1889. Bray, Alderman John, Lanfranc House, St. John's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1890. Breach, William Powell, Newham House, Steyning, Sussex.
 1852. *Bridger, E. K., Berkeley House, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrooke, 15, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne.
 1892. Brighton Corporation (care of F. J. Tillstone, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Brighton).
 1882. Brix, Mons. Camille de (Conseiller à la Cour d' Appel), 13, Rue des Chanoines, Caen, France.
 1892. Broad, John, Ashford, Kent.
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, 57, Carlisle Mansions, London, s.w.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1902. Brown, Mrs. Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1902. Brown, Miss Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1873. Browne, H. Doughty, Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley, Sussex.
 1894. Brydone, Reginald Marr, Petworth, Sussex.
 1899. Buchel, C., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1898. Buckell, A. E., M.D., 32, North Street, Chichester.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Offices, Sunderland.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.
 1897. Bull, William, 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. R. J., The Vicarage, Arundel, Sussex.
 1898. Burn, G. M., Cowes, Isle of Wight.
 1900. Burrell, Sir M. Raymond, Bart., B.A., Knepp Castle, Horsham.
 1893. Burt, Henry, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1894. Burt, Rev. Emile, S. Philips, Arundel, Sussex.
 1877. Burton, Alfred H., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1897. Bury, Pullen Horace J., Rectory House, Sompting, Sussex.
 1902. Butt, G. W., Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1899. Butts, H. H., Easebourne, Midhurst, Sussex.
1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 1870. Campion, W. H., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

1863. Card, Henry, 10, North Street, Lewes.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1897. Cato, T. Butler, M.A., F.L.S., 20, Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, w.
 1900. Catt, Newnham R., Horton Hall, Beeding, Sussex.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1897. Cawthorn, F. T., 57, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., F.R.A.S., Northfield Grange, Eastbourne.
 1898. Champion, C. Goble, Deans Place, Alfriston, Sussex.
 1897. Champion, F. C. Gurney, 82, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1902. Chapman, C. J., 34, Upper North Street, Brighton.
 1901. Charrington, H. W., St. Helens, 23, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., 37, Warleigh Road, Brighton.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.
 1896. Chichester, the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1901. Chilver, Miss A., West Lavington Hill, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, 25, Lorna Road, Hove.
 1897. Christie, A. L., Tapley Park, Instow, N. Devon.
 1902. Churchill, W. J., 141, Ashburnham Road, Hastings.
 1881. Churton, Rev. Theodore T., The Rectory, Bexhill, Sussex.
 1878. Clark, J. C., 64, Middle Street, Brighton.
 1890. Clarke, Charles, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1895. Clarke, Mrs. Stephenson, Brook House, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1895. *Clarke, R. Stephenson, Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1894. Clarke, Mrs. Cecil Somers, 5, Montpellier Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., River House, Tillington, Petworth.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, s.w.
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., 152, North Street, Brighton.
 1898. Cockburn, W. H., 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., R.N., Normaston, Cloudesley Road, St. Leonards.
 1900. Coleridge, H. J., Poynings Grange, Poynings.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1889. Collet, Golding B., Shelley House, Worthing, Sussex.
 1901. Columbia University, U.S.A., per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.
 1898. Combe, Harvey T. B., Oaklands, Seddlescombe, Battle.
 1900. *Comber, J., Abermaed, near Aberystwyth.
 1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1898. Conway, E. F., 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, Eastbourne.
 1889. Corbett, J. R., More Place, Betchworth, Surrey.
 1885. Coting, Alexander, West Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Rotheath, Chailey, Sussex.
 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Down House, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1873. Couling, H., 1, Grand Avenue Mansions, West Brighton.
 1892. Courthope, F. G., Southover, Lewes.
 1846. Courthope, G. J., Whiligh, Hawkhurst.
 1899. Cow, J., Elflinsward, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1877. *Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Pacific Grove, California, U.S.A.
 1892. Crane, William Vandeleur, Highland Cottage, Essenden Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, East Court, East Grinstead ; and Seaford.
 1902. Crewdson, W., M.A., F.S.A., South Side, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1894. *Cripps, Edward, High Street, Steyning, Sussex.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., 71, King William Street, London, E.C.
 1896. Cripps, John Marten, 7, Hilltop Road, West Hampstead.
 1889. Crosskey, Mrs. Robert, Castle House, Lewes, Sussex.

1886. Cunliffe, Edward S., 66, The Drive, West Brighton.
 1862. *Curling, George, Elgin House, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
 1860. Curry, E. C., Malling Deanery, Lewes.
 1886. Currie, Very Rev. E. R., Dean of Battle, Deanery, Battle, Sussex.
 1896. Curteis, Herbert, Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1890. Curwen, Eldred, 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., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1899. Darby, Miss C. C., Knowls Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1902. Darling, W. H., 21, New Dorset Street, Brighton.
 1901. Davie, W. Galsworthy, 2, Royal Terrace, Warrior Square, Hastings.
 1870. Davey, Rev. Chancellor 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, Wannock, Rye, Sussex.
 1892. Dawson, Charles, 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, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge.
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Canon Cecil, 32, Little London, Chichester.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1894. De Mëy, Madame, Park House, Eastbourne.
 1882. Denman, S., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1897. Denne, Major A. B., Inspection Department, Woolwich Arsenal.
 1898. Dennett, Mrs., Champion House, Southwick, Sussex.
 1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1895. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1862. Dixon, Miss M. M., North Highlands, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1902. Dolan, R. T., 31, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 1900. Druce, G. C., Ravenscar, The Downs, Wimbledon.
 1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., 70, Herne Hill, London, S.E.; and The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1899. Dusart, G. C., 21, Alexandra Villas, Brighton.
1898. Eade, A. F. W., York Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1897. Eastbourne Town Council (care of H. W. Fovargue, Town Clerk).
 1874. *Easton, E., 7, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1851. *Eden, Rev. Arthur, M.A., Vicarage, Ticehurst, Hawkhurst.
 1900. Edwards, H. Powell, Novington Manor, near Lewes.
 1881. Eggar, T., Mougomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1857. Elliott, Robert, Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, High Mead, Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1893. Ellis, Mrs., Walstead, School Hill, Lewes.
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, 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.
 1870. *Elwes, D. G. C., F.S.A., care of Rev. Dr. Robinson, 83, Linden Gardens, London, w.
 1871. Elwes, H. T., Fir Bank, West Hoathly, Sussex.
 1850. Emary, H. M., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne.
 1881. Esdaille, J. Kennedy, Hazelwood, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.A., M.D., Carleton House, Arundel, Sussex.
 1897. Evans, J. Meredyth, 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, Herts.

1894. Every, John Henry, The Croft, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1902. Eyre, H. S., 3, Grosvenor Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Saltwood, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1881. Farncombe, Richard, 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1894. Farncombe, Edgar Leonard, 183, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
1900. Farrant, Sir R., Rockhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex.
 1900. Felton, W. V., Sandgate, Pulborough.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Thistle Down, Findon, Worthing.
 1901. Field, Rev. S. B., Patcham Vicarage, Brighton.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Robert, Groombridge Vicarage, Sussex.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, 16, 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, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart., C.B., M.P., Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex.
1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex.
 1895. Forrest, F., 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, 67, Brunswick Place, Hove; and Junior United Service Club, London.
1890. Fraser, Rev. Preb. James, M.A., Rector, Eastergate, St. George, Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1897. Frost, E., Chesterfield, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1902. Frewen, Moreton, Brede Place, Brede, Sussex.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, s.e.
1901. Gadsdon, C. R., Ashbrook Park, Hollington, St. Leonards.
 1878. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firl Park, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.M.S., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
 1898. Gates, William, School Hill, Lewes.
 1898. Gibson, Rev. R. D., Rectory, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gilbert, D., Jun., 52, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gillett, F., 3, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1901. Glennie, Rev. A. H., Lavant Rectory, Chichester.
 1899. Glover, J. Gower, 24, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
 1895. Godfrey, Captain Goodhart, Ivy Hatch, Horsham, Sussex.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldingfold, Horsham, Sussex.
 1883. Godman, F. du Cane, F.R.S., South Lodge, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex.
 1882. Godman, Major-General R. Temple, Highden, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1877. *Godman, P. S., Muntham, Horsham, Sussex.
 1901. Goggs, W. J., Nethercote, Polworth Road, Streatham, s.w.
 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, Viscount, 93, Eaton Place, London, w.; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
1896. Grace, Colonel Sheffield Hamilton, Knole, Frant, Sussex.
 1860. *Grantham, The Hon. Sir William, Barcombe Place, Lewes.
 1901. Graves, A. F., 9, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.
 1875. Gray, F., Pippingford, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1899. Gray, G. G., 33, Wellington Square, Hastings.
 1897. Gray, Henry, Goldsmith's Estate, East Acton, w.

1898. Greene, R., The Shelleys, Lewes.
 1898. Greenwood, J. Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1900. Greg, T. Tylston, M.A., F.S.A., 7, Camden Hill Square, Kensington.
 1893. *Gregory, Herbert E., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Sussex.
 1900. Griffin, W. W., M.D., 68, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., 59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1876. Griffith, Henry, F.S.A., 2, Eaton Villas, Hove.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
1899. Hack, D., Fir Croft, Withdean, Brighton.
 1900. Haines, C. R., Meadhurst, Uppingham, Rutland.
 1880. Haines, John, 24, Hampton Place, Brighton.
 1898. Hales, E. G., 6, St. George's Place, Brighton.
 1862. *Hales, Rev. Richard Cox, 27, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
 1900. Hall, D. B., Burton Park, Petworth.
 1864. *Hall, J. Eardley, Barrow Hill, Henfield, Sussex.
 1884. Hall, William Hamilton, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells.
 1893. Hall-Hall, C. A., Funtington, Chichester, Sussex.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., 5, Walpole Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1897. Hamsworth, E. J., The Chantry, Storrington, Sussex.
 1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, M.A., Dean of Chichester, Chichester.
 1894. *Harben, Henry Andrade, Warnham Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1894. Harben, Sir Henry, Warnham Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly, Sussex.
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1889. Harris, H. E., Elm Lea, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1889. Harrison, Walter, D.M.D., 6, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1878. *Harting, J. Vincent, F.S.A., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
 1891. Haslewood, Rev. Frederick Geo., LL.D., D.C.L., Chislet Vicarage, Canterbury.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road, Sussex.
 1885. *Haverfield, Frank J., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
 1897. Haviland, Francis P., 57, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1900. Hawes, G. C., Lindfield, Sussex.
 1871. *Hawkesbury, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., 58, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.
 1891. Head, Francis, Buckingham, Old Shoreham, Sussex.
 1895. Heath, R. W., The Martyrs, Crawley, Sussex.
 1889. Henriques, Alfred G., 9, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1870. Henty, Major C. Percival, Avisford, Arundel, Sussex.
 1894. Henty, Edwin, F.S.A., Ferring, Worthing.
 1894. Henwood, Roger, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., 3, Konigsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 1875. Hillman, Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1902. Hobart, Captain C. V. C., D.S.O., Shipley Place, Horsham.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., 41, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1892. Hobbs, James, 62, North Street, Brighton.
 1867. Hogg, Robert, LL.D., 99, St. George's Road, Pimlico, London, S.W.
 1900. Holcroft, Rev. T. A., The Vicarage, Bolney.
 1898. Holgate, C. W., Knowles, Ardingly, Sussex.
 1898. Holman, Mrs. C. E., High Street, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, The Rowans, Wallands Park, Lewes.
 1865. *Holmes, E. C., Brookfield, Arundel, Sussex.
 1865. Holmes, G. P., Arundel, Sussex.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1895. Hounsom, W. A., New Church Road, Brighton.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
 1897. Hove Free Public Library, care of J. W. Lister.

1896. Howard, Alfred J., Sessingham, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1897. Howard, H., C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A., Town Offices, Littlehampton.
 1879. Howlett, J. W., 8, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1859. Hubbard, William Egerton, Selehurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., Conesford, 15, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, near Uckfield.
 1902. Hughes, Miss E., Market Street, Brighton.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., 21, Cadogan Gardens, London, E.C.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, The Park, Horsham, Sussex.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykhurst Park, Bolney, Sussex.
 1899. Hyde, R. R. Wentworth, Greiswell Road, Worthing.
1890. Ind, Major, Court Place, Iffley, Oxford; and 15, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1871. Inderwick, F. A., K.C., F.S.A., Mariteau House, Winchelsea, Sussex; and
 8, Warwick Square, London, S.W.
 1871. Infield, H. J., 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, The Lodge, Milverton, Taunton.
 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, West Dean Park, Chichester.
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye, Sussex.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., F.E.S., School Hill, Lewes.
 1896. Joad, Mrs. L. C., Patching, Worthing.
 1897. Johnston, Philip M., 31, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
 1871. Kemp, C. R., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel, Sussex.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Old Place, Lindfield, Sussex; and 28, Nottingham Place,
 London, W.
 1898. Kempe, C. Marshall, Chantry House, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1897. Kempson, Augustus, 17, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading; and 15,
 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
1899. King, Major H., 4, The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. King, J. Goodwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Lacaite, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 1852. Lane, Henry C., Middleton, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1901. Lane, Mrs., Dangstein, Petersfield.
 1902. Lascelles, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., Woolbeding House, Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1861. *Leach, Miss, Apsley, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1893. Leadam, W. W., M.D., 167, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1899. Leatham, C. A., Windmill Lodge, Mill Road, Eastbourne.
 1900. Ledger, Rev. C. G., M.A., St. John's Vicarage, Hollington, St. Leonards-
 on-Sea.
1888. Lee, Arthur, Westfield House, Lewes.
 1879. Legge, C. E., Ashling House, Chichester.
 1898. Legge, W. Heneage, Ringmer, Sussex.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., 11, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
 1898. Levy, Lewis, 39, Jevington Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.

1892. Lewis, John, 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, London, w.c.
 1876. *Linington, G. E., Stagsdene, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1899. Lintott, W., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1870. Lister, John J., Warninglid Grange, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1889. Lloyd, Alfred, F.C.S., F.E.S., The Dome, Bognor, Sussex.
 1902. Lockhart, A. W., F.R.H.S., Christ's Hospital, Horsham.
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., 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, w.
 1899. Loveband, Rev. W., M.A., Vicarage, Ifield, Crawley.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.
 1898. Lucas, J., Foxhunt Manor, Waldron, Sussex.
 1902. Lucas, L. A., The Holmes, Waldron.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1877. *Luttman-Johnson, J. A., 13, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
1886. Maberly, Major Thomas Astley, Mytten, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1899. Macartney, Rev. S. P., M.A., 1, Bagra Villas, Thames Avenue, Pangbourne.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 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.
 1901. Marshall, Miss D. E. G. Don, Chithurst, Sussex.
 1901. Marshall, Rev. W., M.A., The Rectory, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle, Sussex.
 1899. Mathews, H. J., 45, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
 1890. *Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, West Brighton.
 1890. May, F. J. C., C.E., 25, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
 1899. McAndrew, J., Holly Hill, Coleman's Hatch, Tunbridge Wells.
 1898. Meadows, B. F., Tywardreoth, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill, Sussex.
 1901. Measures, R. I., The Limes, Uckfield; and Cambridge Lodge, Flodden Road, Camberwell, s.e.
1893. *Mee, Mrs., The Chantry, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants.
 1879. *Melville, Robert, 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.
 1864. Merrifield, F., 24, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1902. Messel, L., Balcombe House, Balcombe.
 1899. Miles, J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 116, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, London, w.
 1858. Mitchell, Rev. H., M.A., F.S.A., Bosham, Chichester.
 1873. *Mivart, St. George, 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., The Grammar School, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1902. Moor, Rev. Gerald, Vicarage, Lyminster, Arundel.
 1892. Moore, H. H., Southgate, Chichester.
 1895. Moore, Joseph, Culross, Fay Gate, Horsham.
 1900. Moore, T. R., 49, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Hill Hall, Theydon Mount, Essex.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., School Hill, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., Gothic Cottage, Bognor.
 1891. Mortlock, Rev. C. F., South Bersted Vicarage, Bognor, Sussex.
 1873. Mount, Ven. Archdeacon F. J., M.A., Burpham Vicarage, Arundel.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.
 1899. Murray, W. Hay, 24, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.

1851. Napier, Rev. Prebendary C. W. A., M.A., Rectory, Wiston, Steyning, Sussex.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1863. *Nicholls, H., M.A., Brownings, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1881. *Noakes, Frederic, 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.
 1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
 1892. Norman, Simeon, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

 1899. Ogle, Rev. J. L., M.A., Aecen Gill, Forest Row, Sussex.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.
 1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., 51, Brunswick Place, Brighton.
 1901. Osborne, Sir Francis, Bart., The Grange, Framfield.
 1898. Owen, R. K. W., M.A., Highfield, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

 1896. Packham, Arthur B., 11, Caledonian Road, Brighton.
 1897. Padwick, Henry, M.A., Manor House, Horsham.
 1899. Pagden, Miss F. A., Alfriston, Sussex.
 1892. Pankhurst, Walter, 51, Montague Square, London, w.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Church Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1858. Paris, G. de, 14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
 1876. Parish, Rev. W. D., Selmeston, Polegate, Sussex.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1885. Parrington, Rev. J. W., Chichester.
 1885. Parsons, Latter, Tregew, Meads Road, Eastbourne.
 1881. Parsons, John, King Henry's Road, the Wallands, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Yokehurst, East Chiltington, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.
 1897. Patching, F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, 139, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
 1897. Paxon, Arthur, 4P, Montague Mansions, Portman Square, London, w.
 1901. Peacey, Rev. Prebendary, The Vicarage, Hove.
 1901. Peachey, Miss B. M., Copthorne, Crawley.
 1885. Peacock, Thomas F., F.S.A., Springmead, Sidcup, Kent.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1898. Peel, E. L., 12, Hans Road, London, s.w.
 1898. Pemberton, Mrs. Leigh, Abbots Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
 1858. *Penfold, Hugh, M.A., Rustington, Worthing, Sussex.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, Larkbarrow, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
 1895. Perring, R. M., 1, Weigall Road, Lee, s.e.
 1898. Phillips, Mrs. C. T., 40, Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1901. Phillips, Maberly, F.S.A., Pevensey, Enfield, Middlesex.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1897. Pinnock, Harris Nicholas, Lucastes, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1897. Piper, Alderman, Oakwood, Chesswood Road, Worthing.
 1900. Plummer, A., Pevenhill, Eastbourne.
 1899. Podmore, E. Boyce, Manor House, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1885. Potter, Walter, Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.
 1899. Powell, E. C., Red Lodge, 86, Drayton Gardens, London, s.w.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick, Sussex.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1864. Powell, J. C., Selsfield, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, St. Ann's, Lewes.
 1848. Powell, James D., High Hurst, Newick, Sussex.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury
 1902. Pownall, Rev. G. S., The Rectory, Buxted.
 1902. Pownall, W. H., The Ades, Chailey.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Highfield, Seddlescombe, Sussex.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Rectory, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.

1899. Radway, C., M.R.C.V.S., Radstock House, Cliffe, Lewes.
 1894. Raffety, J. H., The Acre, West Worthing, Sussex.
 1888. Ramsbotham, Major John, Stony Royd, Ilkley, Yorkshire.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1900. Randall, Rev. H. L., The Rectory, Cocking, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1894. Randall, Very Rev. R. W., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle, Sussex.
 1902. Ray, J. E., Maplesdene, St. George's Road, Bexhill.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Leicester.
 1893. Renshaw, Walter C., LL.M., K.C., Sandrocks, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex; and 39, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, w.
 1899. *Renton, J. Hall, Rowfield Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, F.S.A., 23, Cyril Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1901. *Richards, Miss Mary E., Snow Hill, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1901. Richardson, F. R., 10, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1870. Richardson, Rev. W. E., Langbank, 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, Malling Lane, Lewes.
 1876. Ridge, L. W., 5, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, w.c.
 1889. Rigg, Herbert A., M.A., F.S.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex; and 12, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, London, w.
 1902. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, 51, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill Gate, w.
 1896. Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1901. Rodmell, G., 26, Arlington Street, Hull.
 1893. Roemer, Baron C. H. von, Lime Park, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albermarle Street, London, w.
 1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, London, E.C.).
 1890. Royston, Rev. Peter, Rectory, Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Northants.
 1901. Runtz, E., Manor House, Kingston, Lewes.
 1858. Rush, Mrs., Leighton, Hatherley Crescent, Sidcup.
 1898. Russell, W. C., Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
1901. Saints, the Misses, Groombridge Place, Kent.
 1898. Salmon, E. F., 28, Victoria Road, Shoreham.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., Downford, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1900. Sands, H., Graythorne, Tenterden, Kent.
 1895. Sankey, Percy E., 44, Russell Square, London.
 1882. *Sawyer, John, 12, Sudeley Street, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Fairlight Place, Ore.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, LL.B., Preston House, Firl, Lewes.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1900. Seligman, Mrs., Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1869. Selmes, James, Lossenham, Newenden, Ashford, Kent.
 1898. Sergison, C. Warden, Cuckfield Park, Cuckfield.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.
 1875. Shenstone, F. S., Sutton Hall, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1846. Shifner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, Bart., M.A., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1902. Shoosmith, E. Claver, The Wallands, Lewes.
 1898. Simmons, Miss, High Street, Lewes.
 1852. Simmons, H., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.
 1899. Slade, W., Walcot Lodge, Blacklands, Hastings.
 1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash, Sussex.

1900. Smith, H. M., 13, South Street, Worthing.
 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Hill House, Lewes.
 1860. Smith, W. J., North Street, Brighton.
 1893. Smith, Alderman William, Ivy Bank, St. John's, Chichester.
 1898. Smith, Miss Haskett, 34, Russell Road, Kensington, w.
 1902. Smitton, Mrs. E. K., Maplesden, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1900. South, F. W. B., Cressex Lodge, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1897. South Kensington Museum, "Board of Education" (per Secretary).
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1898. Sprott, H., Maganelda, Crowborough.
 1877. Spurrell, H., Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1897. Stapley, F. H., Sultan House, Eastbourne.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., East Grinstead, Sussex; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, s.w.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Steel Cross House, Tunbridge Wells.
 1886. Stephens, Very Rev. Dean W. R. W., F.S.A., The Deanery, Winchester.
 1893. Stephenson, Mill, F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, s.w.
 1898. Stevens, B. F., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.
 1892. Stillwell, Major E. W., Thorne House, Handcomb, Hastings.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Carlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1890. Streatfeild, Mrs. C. N., Groombridge Place, Kent.
 1901. Streatfeild, Rev. W. C., M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1900. Street, E. E., F.S.A., St. Martin's House, Chichester.
 1872. Strickland, W., Hailsham, Sussex.
 1897. Strong, Dr. H. J., Colonnade House, Worthing.
 1890. *Sturdy, William, Paxhill Park, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1894. Sullivan, Michael, School of Art, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
 1854. Sutton, Ven. Archdeacon R., M.A., The Vicarage, Pevensey, Hastings.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, jun., 55, South Street, Eastbourne.
1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 10, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1848. Thomas, W. Brodrick, 52, Wimpole Street, London, w.
 1881. Thomas, David, 15, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1867. Thomas, Rev. S. Webb, M.A., Southease, Lewes.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswell, 15, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1898. Tipp, H. F., 6, Hindon Street, Belgravia, London, s.w.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. Tuppenney, F., La Haye, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1900. Turner, Mrs. Montague, Woodcroft, Cuckfield, Sussex.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Colinton, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbleton Park, London, s.w.
 1887. Urlin, R. Denny, 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., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1902. Vine, H. T., 9, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipan, Captain C., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1899. Waddington, J., Ely Grange, Frant.
 1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.

1901. Wainwright, W., The Grange, Horeham Road.
 1897. Walker, C. R., M.D., F.R.G.S., 15, Sackville Road, Hove.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1861. Walker, Miss A. H., Lexden House, Stockbridge, Hants.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1871. Warren, John, LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley, Sussex.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
 1896. Warren, Captain A. R., Warrenfield, Emsworth, Hants.
 1879. Watson, Mrs., Minsted, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1857. Waugh, Edward, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1899. Wedgewood, R. W., M.A., Slinden, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
 1900. West, G. H., St. Christopher's, Eastbourne.
 1899. Weston, R., Sunnycroft, Wallands, Lewes.
 1897. Wheeler, F., Sussex Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1893. White, Edmund, Rectory House, Hamsey, Lewes.
 1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.
 1891. Whitfeld, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1892. Whitfeld, Mrs. G., Hamsey, Lewes.
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Trevella, Eastbourne.
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., East Street, Lewes.
 1898. Whittome, J., Stanford House, Preston Park, Brighton.
 1900. Whittome, T., Cromer Lodge, Preston, Brighton.
 1896. Wightman, George John, The Wallands, Lewes.
 1893. Wilkinson, Rev. Henry Noel, M.A., Thatched House Club, St. James' Street, London, w.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 30, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1901. Willett, E. J., 27, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1901. Willett, H., Barbican House, Lewes.
 1846. Willett, Henry, F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.
 1898. Willett, Mrs., Cudwells, Hayward's Heath.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Cudwells, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1896. Wink, F. Wallace, Pluscardine, Belsize Road, Worthing.
 1890. Winton, E. W., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
 1872. *Wisden, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing, Sussex.
 1901. Wisden, Captain T. F. M., The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing, Sussex.
 1872. Wood, H. T., Hollinghurst, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1886. Wood, John, 21, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1901. Woodhouse, Mrs. Gordon, The Grange, Lewes.
 1881. Woodman, Thomas C., LL.D., F.R.S.L., 2, Cambridge Road, Hove.
 1896. Woods, Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.S.A., 69, St. George's Road, London, s.w.
 1859. Woods, J. W., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1902. Woollan, J. H., 19, Deerbrook Road, Tulse Hill, s.e.
 1892. Woollett, Major W. C., 13, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.
 1892. Worms, Baron de, F.S.A., 27, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1898. Worsley, R., Broxmead, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per R. W. Charles).
 1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1868. Wright, Robert, A.L.S., Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.
 1897. Wright, William, Mornington Villa, Millbrook Road, Southampton.
 1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, Cissbury, Worthing.
 1901. *Wyatt, J. I. Penfold, Horsfield Manor, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1901. Wynne, Rev. H., M.A., Yapton, near Arundel, Sussex.
 1892. Young, Edwin, 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.

THE VICARS AND PARISH OF CUCKFIELD IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

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

IN the earlier half of the seventeenth century the history of the parish centres round its vicars. What has to be related of its squires has been told in papers on the old Cuckfield Families, and it will be remembered that during this period the chief landowners were Walter Burrell, the ironmaster of Holmstead and Tilgate, Henry Bowyer's widow Lady Dorothy Shurley, and Sir Stephen Borde.

In 1605 "the holy and learned" Lancelot Andrews¹ became Bishop of Chichester, and on the death of John Waterhouse collated *Thomas Wilsha* to the Vicarage of Cuckfield. He was the son of Henry Wilsha,² B.D., Rector of Storrington (from 1551 to his death in Feb., 1591), of West Grinstead (from 1558 to 1585), and of Westbourne (from 1561 to 1591), Prebendary of Seaford, 1587, and Chaplain to Henry Earl of Arundel. The father's monument and brass at Storrington is described in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 182.³ Thomas Wilsha had been instituted to the Rectory of Westbourne three days after his father's death; he resided there,⁴ and left a

¹ See Dean Stephens' "South Saxon See," p. 264.

² Henry Wilsha was ordained at Lichfield in 1535, changed his views with his Sovereigns and died in 1591, "in opulence if not in peace with God" ("West Grinstead et Les Carylls," I., p. 335; "S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., p. 101).

³ He is figured in the gown of a B.D.

⁴ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., pp. 102, 3.

curate, Daniel Booth, in sole charge of Cuckfield. This unsatisfactory arrangement did not last long, and the entry about him in the "Vicar's Book" is—"This Tho^s Wilsham was Vicar about 18 months, and then resigned." He held but one Manor Court, on "Octob. 16. An^o Jacobi 6^o A.D. 1608." The Registers at Westbourne record the baptisms of five of his children between 1593 and 1599, and the marriages of his daughters, Bridget, in 1608, to William Mattock, Vicar of Westbourne (1601—1630), and Anne to Robert Cooper in 1639. He died in 1613 and his burial is recorded: "Thomas Wilsha, pson of Bourne was buried the 20th of March." His widow was married Feb., 1640, to Ralf Redding of Westbourne. The Curate, Daniel Booth, remained at Cuckfield 1607—1610, during the non-residence of the next Vicar, as appears by his signatures in the Register, and became Rector of Balcombe 1618 to 1638. George Alfrej was Churchwarden in 1604 and 5. The entry of his wife's death in the Register is: "The 8th of September was buried Alice the wyfe of George Alfraye yeo. and smith, 7th day she died, that day Ockenden house was burnt."

On the resignation of Wilsha Bishop Lancelot Andrews presented his brother Roger. They were the sons of Thomas Andrews of Allhallows, Barking, "a seafaring man who by God's blessing on his industry attained a comfortable estate,"⁵ and became a Master of the Trinity House. Roger, the youngest, was born in 1575, and in 1602 was M.A. and Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, the College of which his brother was then Master. The next year he was presented by the Chapter of St. Paul to the Rectory of St. Martin's Ongar, one of the suppressed City churches. In December, 1605, he became Vicar of Chigwell, a living in the gift of the Penitentiary of St. Paul's, an office then held by his brother Lancelot;⁶ he succeeded Samuel Harsnet, afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

⁵ Fuller, "Church History," XI., 1, 77.

⁶ "Who was his Patron not only in this, but I believe in all other his preferments" ("Minutes of Dr. Roger Andrews, Archdeacon of Chichester," Lansdowne MS., 984, f. 147).

He resigned Chigwell on his brother, now Bishop of Chichester, conferring on him the Chancellorship of the Cathedral, the Prebend of Wittering, and the Vicarages of Cocking and Nuthurst. The next year, 1608, he was made Archdeacon of Chichester; in 1609 exchanged the Prebend of Wittering for that of Colworth, and also accepted the livings of Cowfold (30 April) and Cuckfield,⁷ both of which he resigned in 1622. The rapidity of his preferments quite takes away one's breath—eight appointments in this diocese in three years! When Bishop Andrews went to Ely in 1609 he was still mindful of his youngest brother, and gave him the 4th stall in that Cathedral (collated Nov. 17, 1617), the sinecure rectory of Emneth, in 1618 the Mastership of Jesus College (which he held till 1632), the Rectory of Cheriton, Hants, in 1624, and a Canonry at Winchester (July, 1625). No other Vicar has had so many preferments—five vicarages, three rectories, three canonries, an archdeaconry, chancellorship, and mastership of a college, all in 32 years. Roger Andrews was, like his brother, a good Hebrew scholar and was selected as one of “the principal learned men in the kingdom” to take a part in the translation of the Bible, 1604-11;⁸ he was one of the Cambridge eight to whom were assigned the portion from 1 Chronicles to Ecclesiastes. His labours at the University account for his frequent absences from Cuckfield; his signature, however, occurs in the Cuckfield Registers in the years 1609, 11 and 12, and he held his Manor Courts in April, 1610, 1612, and July, 1621, so we may well suppose that no small amount of the Authorised Version was executed at Cuckfield Vicarage.⁹ He had four curates after Mr. Booth's departure.

At the Visitation of 1610 the Curate was John Williams, who was ordained by William Morgan, Bishop of St.

⁷ At the Visitation of 1610 he appeared as Vicar of Cowfold and of Cuckfield; he first signed the Register Book in 1611.

⁸ Bp. Burnet's "History of the Reformation," Vol. II.; Cardwell's "Documentary Annals," II., p. 106.

⁹ It should be remembered that these translators, to whom the English-speaking world is infinitely indebted, received no payment for their labours. (See Anderson's "Annals of the English Bible," II., p. 380).

Asaph in July, 1603. At the Visitation of 1613 the Curate is Richard Hewes, ordained by Samuel Harsnett, Bishop of Chichester, in May, 1611; his name appears in the Registers of 1614, 15; Thomas Hudson (a native of Chichester, admitted to New College in 1582 at the age of 11), from 1616 to 1618; and from 1619 to 1622 William Hinde (B.A. of Christ's College in 1615, Vicar of Fittleworth 1625 to 1655). The Church Book, f. 77, says: "Roger Andrews sett up the square round about y^e Communion table in y^e chancell. This square was altered, and turned into a rayll before y^e table as now it standeth by y^e appointment of y^e Ordinarie in his triennial visitation holden at Lewes 7^{ber} 5. 1637."

Dr. Andrews found that "the Pension" of 4 or 6 marcs (mentioned in the Deed of the Foundation of the Vicarage, as one from the Priory of Lewes to the Vicar, and after the Suppression to be paid by the owners of the Rectory, or Great Tithes)¹⁰ had not been paid for 10 years, and that it was necessary for him to take legal proceedings in the Court of Chancery for its recovery. From Chancery Proceedings James I. (Bundle S. 21, No. 34) it appears that a complaint was made on 8 June, 1618, to Lord Chancellor Francis Bacon by Sir John Shurley, Sir Stephen Boord, Henry Ward and other owners of the great tithes. They alleged that John Hussey was seised of the Rectory and Parsonage of Cuckfield,

Which Rectory doth consist of one Curtillage called Monken Court, and sixe porcions of tythe of corne and grayne, called Kayeworth [Hayward], Anstye, Westhaile, Southine, Waplefield, and Bentley porcions, being all the tythes of corne and graine growinge within the said Parish, and the said John Hussey by his deed indented the first daie of June in the third yeare of the raigne of our late Queene Elizabeth [1561] did give unto Ninian Ward of Cuckfield, all the tythe of corne or graine in the said parish of Cuckfield lyeinge between the house and land called Holmsteedes on the west part of the King's highway which leadeth from Whitman's Greene to Pilstie's bridge on the east part, and between the King's highway leading from Whitman's Greene to Warninge Leide on the south part, and the river which runneth from Slaugham mille to Pilstie Greene on the north, and also that porcion of the Rectory known as Southine Porcion, and agreed to

¹⁰ See Burrell MS., 5,683, taken from the Vicar's Book. ("S.A.C.," Vol. XL.).

acquit the said Ninian Ward of all charges against the Vicar, and from all charges for the reparacion of the Fish Church, and discharge the said Ninian Ward of or from fower pounds yearly going out of the Rectory unto the said Vicar for a yearly stipend.

By a deed dated 23 April, 6 Eliz. [1564], "John Hussey for good consideration confirmed to Ninian Ward the tythes called the Bently porcion lyeinge between the King's highway which goeth from Whitman's greene unto Pilstie's bridge on the west pte, and from the river running from the said bridge to Upper Ree bridge on the north pte and the King's highway which from thence leadeth towards Bridgier Mill on the east pte, and to another of the King's highway which leadeth from Bridgier Mill to Whitman's Green on the south pte." By a deed 4 April, 14 Eliz. [1572], John Hussey bargained to sell to Ninian Ward a curtilage called Monkden Court parcell of the Rectory." By a deed 12 May, 14 Eliz., he granted to "Ninian Ward the tythes in Cuckfield between the way from Pollecross unto Cowcross, between the Church and Court garden and the lawne of Cuckfield Park on the west pte."

In the Vicar's Book there is a copy of the "Commission for the payment of the Averages;" it was issued to Sir Walter Covert,¹¹ Francis Chaloner, Esquire,¹² John Stapeley, Esquire,¹³ Ed. Wood, Clerk,¹⁴ and William Newton, gentleman,¹⁵ and stated that there had been various controversies in the Court of Chancery between Roger Andrews, complainant, and Sir John Shurley, Widow Mary Hussey, Nath. Hussey and others, defendants, respecting this Pension. The Commissioners found that there was no doubt as to the Pension and drew up a schedule of the payments, which was signed by Sir W. Covert and Mr. Stapeley. An order was accordingly made by Sir Julius Cæsar,¹⁶ Master of the Rolls, 16th Feb., 1618. The schedule is as follows:

¹¹ Of Slaughtam. "S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 84.

¹² Son of Ninian Chaloner of Holmstead. "S.A.C.," Vol. XLIV., p. 130.

¹³ Of Hickstead. "S.A.C.," Vol. II., p. 107.

¹⁴ Rector of Hamsey, 1605-1640.

¹⁵ Of Southover and Grays Inn; buried at Southover, 1648, æt. 81. "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 338.

¹⁶ Buried at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 1636.

2nd April 1619 The rates of the severall occupiers of y^e portions of tithe in Cuckfield.

Bently portion

M ^r Hen. Ward ¹⁷	23	0	0	..	5	19	3
S ^r Jo. Shurley K ^t ¹⁸	11	0	0	..	2	17	0
S ^r Steph. Boord K ^t ¹⁹	1	0	0	..		5	2
Hen. Venne ²⁰	0	8	0	..		2	1
S ^a	35	8	0				

Southny portion

Hen Gatland ²¹	0	9	0	..	0	2	5
Thom: Vinall ²²	0	3	0	..	0	0	9
S ^a	0	12	0				

Haywards portion

Jo: Warden ²³	14			..	3	2	7
Sir Jo: Shurley K ^t	2			..	0	10	4
Sir Steph: Boord K ^t ²⁴	13			..	3	7	5
Nich. Hardam ²⁵	1	10	0	..	0	7	9½

¹⁷ Of Paine's Place, gent.; d. 1664. Reg. Parish Surveyor in 1616.

¹⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 48. Of Isfield; married Sir Henry Bowyer's widow.

¹⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 212. Of Borde Hill; knighted 1603.

²⁰ Henry Venne was schoolmaster and the owner of some little property in the parish, as appears by his will. He was not above receiving a small sum every year for writing out the churchwardens' presentments and accounts. He had no children, was probably a bachelor, and left his property to his nephews. In his will (P.C.C. Evelyn, f. 33), made 1639 and proved March, 1649, he leaves £5 for the poor, £40 to his brother John, to his cosen (*i.e.*, nephew) Henry (my brother John's sonne) "all that moyetie of west bently portion of tythes in Cuckfield which I late purchased of M^r Robert Whitpaine," and "unto the said Henry my meads at Broad street with the Parsonage tythes thereof. Then I bequeath to John Venne my said brother John Venne's son £200 with my bible and desk and all my lands called Hylandes and Byrchate with the Parsonage tythes thereof which I purchased of one Henry Ward gent. deceased. All other my goodes and Chattles I bequeath unto my said cosen Henry Venne whom I doe appoint to be the sole executor. I entreate my cosen Edward Sharman the elder and M^r George Dawes to be the overseers of this my last will." To his sister Ann, who married (June, 1614) William Mugg and also to her brother and sister-in-law he left £100, and to Henry Edwardes, the son of his sister Margaret, who married Henry Edwardes in July, 1619, £50; to his uncle, Richard Pillary, £6, and to ten god-children sums varying from 20s. to ten groats. Henry the younger went to Jesus College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1616. He died in 1647, and in consequence in May of that year a Commission was "issued to John the nephew and next of kinne of Henry Venne the elder deceased to administer the goods . . . of the said deceased which were left unadministered by Henry Venne the younger nephew and executor who is since deceased." I am indebted to Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., for this abstract. Reg. "1647. Henry Venne gent. bur. Aug. 7."

²¹ Of Pilstye; married Margaret Buckbead, 1608; Churchwarden, 1630. Will (Dyer, 63) bequeaths his tithes to his son Walter. "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVIII., p. 190.

²² Of Collins, yeoman; married Ann Boniface, 1605; Churchwarden, 1610; Surveyor, 1615.

²³ Of Findon; bought Butler's Green, Cuckfield, in 1600; Churchwarden, 1625, 8.

²⁴ "S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., p. 212.

²⁵ Of Great Hayworth; Churchwarden, 1609.

Will. Rownd ²⁶	0	10	0	..	0	2	7½
Abraham Nicolas ²⁷	0	13	0	..	0	3	5
M ^r Hen. Ward	0	5	0	..	0	1	3½
S ^a	31	18	0				
Westhayle portion							
Rob: Whitepaine ²⁸	22	0	0	..	5	14	1
Jo: Roberts ²⁹	1	10	0	..	0	7	9
Jo: Lashmere ³⁰	0	7	0	..	0	1	10
S ^a	23	17	0				
Staplefield portion							
M ^r Rog. Butler ³¹	34	0	0	..	8	16	4
Will: Faulkner ³²	1	5	0	..		6	5
Hanstie portion							
Sir Jo: Shurley K ^t	9	10	0	..	2	9	3
M ^r Nath. Hussey	7	10	0	..	1	18	10
M ^r Tho: Moore	0	6	0	..	0	1	6
Rich: Burt ³³		4	4	..	0	1	1
Wid: Pickham ³⁴	6	15	0	..	1	15	1
M ^r Hen. Ward	2	10	0	..	0	13	0
S ^a	26	15	4				
S ^a totalis.....	153	13	4	..	40	2	7

The sume of 40^{li} to be paid to D^r Andrews, Vicar of Cockfield as appears by an order out of y^e high court of chancery: whereof 20^{li} to be payd presently, & 20^{li} to be payd at y^e feast of S^t Michael next insuing at y^e north door of y^e parish church: Wch 40^{li} being distributed upon each person above mentioned after y^e rate of 5^s 2^d in y^e pound makes up y^e sum of 40^{li} above sayd.

Walt. Covert }
Jo. Stapeley } Comissioners

In 1624 the Commission and Certificate were returned and recorded in the office of M^r Evelyn one of y^e 6 clerks."

The Archdeacon of those days, in discharging his archi-diaconal functions, found it requisite to stir up the Cuckfield people to look to their churchyard fences, for "in July 1614 M^r Doctor Small being appointed by the ordinary to view the churches and such like" "did appoint under his handwriting that the South stone wall

²⁶ Married Mary Underhill, 1610; Sidesman, 1617.

²⁷ Churchwarden, 1608.

²⁸ Of Hurstpierpoint.

²⁹ Died 1630; Surveyor, 1619.

³⁰ Of Hilders; d. 1633.

³¹ Of Ties, gent.; married Elizabeth Undershod, 1590; Churchwarden, 1607.

³² Churchwarden, 1625; d. 1630.

³³ Of Staplefield; Churchwarden, 1600.

³⁴ Of Thomas Pickham of Granlie; d. 1615; "Old Thomas Pickam." Reg.

of the churchyard should be sufficiently repaired before the Feast of S^t Michael 1614 and that the court should be notified thereof. And the 27 of August Rob^t Abbot being a near kinsman and servant and bayliff unto Ninion Burrell Esq^{re} did mend the East and west ends of the said wall with stone, gritt."

The Churchwardens (John Martin and Will. Woodred) in 1617 threatened to present Mr. Burrell's tenant "for the insufficiency of his fence which hee kept upon the South side of the churchyard," with the result that "he did repayre the said fence at his own proper costs." The next year the wardens, Edward Jenner and John Weller, had to present Sir John Shurley's tenant, Mr. John Kendall [the Schoolmaster], "for not making the fence on the west side of the churchyard," at "the court of Lewes at Easter 1618." The fence was repaired at Sir John's cost "from the schoole house down to the South wall: the workman who did it was Ananias Harlam who was paid by Alexander Alchorne Sir John's Keeper."

The earliest list of the scanty remains of the church goods after the great Pillage of Edward VI. is in Vicar Andrews' time.

A note of such things as belong to the church delivered by Thomas Hurst and Henry Gatland churchwardens in 1620 to the hands of Walter Burt and Nicholas Best new churchwardens

1 silver cupp with a cover	1 surplesse	1 napkin
ij tableclothes, ij towells	1 cushen and pulpitt cloth	1 carpett
1 booke of Jewell	1 booke of Cannons.	

For four years (1618 to 1622) our Vicar was Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.³⁵ Mullinger says that he "was notorious for his mis-rule;" the reason for this severe remark seems to have been a disagreement with

³⁵ Sherman, in his History of Jesus College, writes: "Rogerus Andrews e socio aulae Pemb. Coll. Jesu Custos evasit, et eodem anno quo Cometa illa memorabilis in caelis comparuit—anno nimirum 1618—vicar de Chigwell, dein Rector de Cockefield, et Rector ecclesiae paroch. Cheriton. Hujus in laudem cedit quod omnium primus e collegio fundato Ephemeridem vel Registrum conscribi curavit. Vir quidem erat translatione SS. Bibliorum in lingua vernacula celebris." There are several MS. copies of Sherman's History preserved in the College Library, which, with the Register and other MSS., I was able to inspect, through the kindness of Arthur Grey, Esq.

the Fellows as to the College accounts. Andrews was evidently a good man of business as well as an excellent scholar; his contest with the Cuckfield tithe-owners shows this. As soon as he entered on his office at Jesus College he directed that a diary or register should be kept; on the first leaf is written :

Because that many things have been done, and are out of order for want of registering those things that are done by y^e consent in y^e Colledge—Bee it decreed from henceforth that there shall be kept a continual Register.

Roger Andrews.

The Master was “collector et receptor reddituum et firmarum,” and early in 1627 the Fellows sent a petition to the King in Council, complaining that “D^r Andrews by his detaining the monies due to the College Treasury, and the Fellows’ Dividends which are their whole means and maintenance, and also by other breaches of their local statutes, is like to bring the Society to Dissolution. In the vacancy of the See of Ely³⁶ your petitioners have no way of redress but by your Majesty.” The answer is found in the Acts of the Privy Council: “At the Court of Newmarket 29 Feb. 1627 His Majesty’s pleasure is to refer this petition to the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of Houses . . . to examine the truth of the complaint and certify his Majesty what they find touching the same.” Andrews resigned in 1632.

In Sept., 1626, he had followed the brother who had done so much for him to his grave in St. Saviour’s, Southwark. “The Bishop of Duresme chiefe mourner assisted by D^r Andrews brother of y^e Defunct,” and Mr. Burrell, who married their sister Mary. Our Vicar himself died in 1635 and the entry of his burial in the Cheriton Register is: “Roger Andrews, D^r in Divinity and Rector of this Parish of Cheriton was buried y^e 11th of September.”

Our Church Book furnishes some interesting particulars of the working of the Poor Laws in the years when Andrews was vicar. The Act 43 Eliz., which was

³⁶ The Bishop of Ely is Visitor of the College. Bishop Felton died in Oct., 1626, and Bishop Buckridge was not translated from Rochester until May, 1631.

enlarged by 3 Charles I., c. 5, required churchwardens to bind poor children 10 years of age as apprentices and to spend money for this purpose. In the returns of the Justices of the several Rapes in answer to the letters of the Privy Council in 1630, they most of them say: "We have caused the poore children of every Parish to be bounde apprentices that be fitt to be bounde, to the ablest inhabitants." The Justices of Arundel Rape say that in 1631 the number was 80, and those of Chichester 50 ("S.A.C.," XVIII., p. 35, &c.; State Papers, Dom., 191, 203, 210). Several indentures of such apprentices are preserved in our Parish Chest, and are interesting as having the autograph signatures of the Justices, the churchwardens and others. The date of the earliest is May, 1609, and is worded as follows:

This Indenture witnesseth that according to order by force of that Acte made for the Releefe of the poore in the 39th yeare of the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth—Frances Kearrie the daughter of Joan Kearrie is by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Cuckfield, and by the assent of two Justices of the peace put to be apprentice to and with John Umphrie of Cuckfield sadler . . . after the manner of apprentice to dwell from the 17th of July 1608 unto the time that she cometh to be XXI yeares of age: During all which time the aforesaid Frances her said master John Umphrie and his heirs &c shall faithfully serve, their secrets keepe, their lawful commandments everywhere shall gladly doe . . . she shall not waste the goods of her said master, nor lend them unlawfully, she shall not absent herself from the said service day nor night unlawfully, but in all things as a faithful apprentice she shall behave herself. And the said John Umphrie the said Frances apprentice in all the same parts of huswifrie which is used in his house . . . by the best means shall teach and instruct, and accordingly shall cause to be fittinglie taught and instructed with due correction and profitable education, giving unto the same his apprentice meat drinke apparell lodging, and all other necessaries meete and needful . . . according to a good conscience the fulfilling of the law and custom of the countrie. And the aforesaid M^r shall give to the foresaid Frances at the end of her yeares two whole sutes of apparel, one for the holye dayes, and the other for the working dayes, the whole sute for the holye dayes, shall every garment, every payre, every peece yea every part or particular thereof new and good, such as may be well seeming and fitting according to the rules of Christian charitie law and custom decent for a maidservant of that sort, for the laudable and comfortable use of her, and all others creadit and prayse being put forth by the pish and freends. And also the foresaid Jo. Umphrie shall give to the foresaid Frances when she is of the age of XXI yeares five shillings of curant money of Greate Brittain.

In consideration whereof Jo Umphrie hath had given unto him alreadie in hand paid six pounds thirteene shilling foure pence for which sum he hath covenanted, bargained, promised and agreed to with the churchwardens and overseers to free and discharge the pish of Cuckfield from being any more charged with the forenamed Frances Kearrie before she be of the full age of one and twenty yeares And for the further strength of his bargaine . . . John Umphrie hath given and delivered a surrender of his house a cottage with an acre of land called by the name of Howlers bridge: the same being delivered the 21st of August 1608 into the hands of John Michell, gen and Reeve, and Thomas Vinoll of Collens, Thomas Anstie alias Field of Wylies, Richard Betchelie of Kelsey, Stephen Anstie of Ridges and William Woolridge, yeomen and tenants of the manor of Cuckfield according as learned counsel shall advise. In wisse whereof Abraham Nicholas and Robt. Weekes churchwardens 1608, George Covert gen, John Michell gen, Nathaniel Hussey gentill, and John Dumbrell yeom and overseers of the poore, and furthermore Sir Walter Covert, and S^r John Sherley, knightes, and Justices of the peace too these Indentures interchangable have put to their hands and seales bearing date the 1st of May Anno Domni 1609 In the sixt yeare of the raigne of our dred Sovereigne lord King James . . . and in the two and fortieth yeare of his Royal Majesties' Blessed Raigne over Scotland.

This indenture has no less than 14 signatures, so it is to be hoped that every care was taken that this poor little waif should have a good home. The signatures of Wa. Covert and John Shurley are magnificent specimens of penmanship, those of Edw. Cullpeper and Nynyon Burrell are not so good; Umphrie, the saddler, is the only one who has to make "his mark."

In 1610 William Miller was apprenticed to Thomas Page, yeoman, to be taught all parts of husbandry, and to receive 2d. a quarter for the first four years, 4d. for the rest, and 2s. at the end of his time, *i.e.*, when 24.

The boys seem generally to have been apprenticed to learn "the arte or trade of husbandrie," the girls "all partes and sortes of good huswifrie and spinstering." The earliest receipt for the Poor Rates³⁷ is dated Nov. 21, 1620:

Rec^d of the Churchwardens of Cuckfield for Sir Richard Michelborne, Knight,³⁸ Treasurer, for the house of correction, and charitable uses for one quarter ending at Michaelmas last past and ij for an acquittance. I say rec^d by me William Pemell dept. Treasurer 6^s 1^½^d.

³⁷ By 14 Eliz., c. 5 (1572), the inhabitants were to be taxed to provide for aged and impotent poor, *i.e.*, "charitable uses." By 18 Eliz., c. 3 (1576), "Houses of correction" were established for idle rogues "to be straitly kept as well in diet as in work."

³⁸ Of Stanmer, High Sheriff, 1620.

14 Eliz., c. 5, enacted that "sturdy beggars when taken were to be grievously whipped," and under the year 1618 is a page of entries illustrating the observance of the law at Cuckfield:

William Roberts being taken as a vagrant person was whipt here according to the law in that behalfe: and has a pass made thence to travayle to Llangefnys in the countye of Anglesey: and thirty days allowed him to travayle.

Among the entries are the names of several women and children!

In 1619 Bishop George Carleton, a Cumberland man, was translated from Llandaff to Chichester, and brought with him a future vicar of Cuckfield, Thomas Vicars, the only one distinguished as an author. The Bishop was the son of Guy Carleton, and came of an old family, the Carletons of Carleton Hall, Penrith; he was Vicar of Mayfield 1589—1605, chaplain to Prince Charles 1603, was presented to the Rectory of Waddesdon, Bucks, by Sir Francis Goodwyn, on the deprivation of Thomas Burgess, in July, 1605, and consecrated Bishop of Landaff in July, 1618. Berry gives as his first wife, and mother of his children, one Avis Weston. The Dutch States having resolved to assemble a "Synod" at Dort to decide upon their controversies, begged James I. to send representatives of the English Church to assist them. The King chose Bishop Carleton and three others, who sailed for the Hague in October, 1618. They had a weekly allowance (not from James, but from the States) of £10, also £200 for their expenses, and a medal³⁹ "wherein the sitting of the Synod was artificially represented." This medal is worn by Bishop Carleton in the engraving

³⁹ Fuller, "Ch. History," X., 4, but G. Van Loon's "Histoire Medallique des Provinces des Pays Bas" has "a silver medal with a gold chain." There are three of these silver medals in the British Museum. The *obv.* has a representation of the sitting of the synod and the five professors are presiding, and below them down the centre of the hall sit the 25 lay elders; on the left of the presidents are the five English delegates, next come the empty seats of the French, who were forbidden to attend, and then the German and Swiss; the whole of the right side is occupied by the Dutch; motto—"Religione Asserta." On the *reverse* is a rock surmounted by a temple attacked by the four winds, pilgrims are ascending the rock; inscription—"Erunt ut Mons Sion 1619." The Jesuits, says Howell in his "Familiar Letters," put out this jeering libel on the synod:

Dordrecht synodus? nodus. Chorus integer? Æger.
Conventus? ventus. Sessio stramen? amen.



GEORGIUS CARLETONVS *αρχιεπίσκοπος*

Age, tu solus regni cor.

* *Per duode* Orbis cor * *Sol est, regni cor tu (Pater) ut Sol*
na regit mun *Orbe mecat, regno sic tua scripta micant*
di dilectus
oftra Vigil

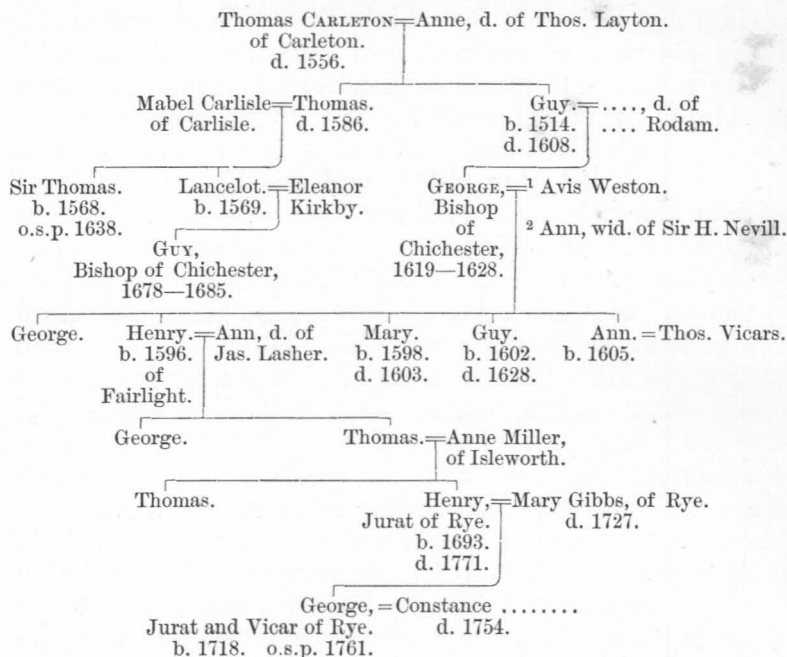
Si Cor principium *ALIND* vitæ est. tota Anglia recte
 Per tua jam dici Vivere scripta potest

V. Pos S.T.B

of him by Boissard, for which Thos. Vicars wrote the Latin punning verses inscribed beneath; one was also given to Dean Donne. In a letter of thanks to James the Dutch speak of our Bishop as "imago, atque expressa virtutis effigies" (Fuller's "Church History," X., 5). The synod lasted till May, 1619, and on the translation of Bishop Harsnett to Norwich a few weeks later Carleton was preferred to Chichester. There are several letters from Bishop Carleton to his "kinsman," Sir Dudley Carleton, of Imbercourt, Surrey, nephew of Lord Dorchester, ambassador at "The Hagh," to be found among the State Papers (Domestic) of James I. In one dated from Aldringbourn, May, 1624, he writes, "I entreated my Ld. Grace of Canterbury to consider whether it would not make for the peace of the church if the articles agreed on in the Dort Synod might have some approbation in the convocation;" in another, written from Islington, May, 1619, he refers to his translation from Llandaff to Chichester—"since I wrote to you the wind is changed, a fair northern gale carrieth my ship into the south," and attributes it to Buckingham's influence. He married again on coming to Chichester, and John Chamberlain writes to Sir Dudley on Oct. 30, 1619, "I do not think that it is any newes to you that y^r cousin Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, shall marrie the Lady Nevill Sir Henries' widow." Sir Henry had resided at Mayfield Palace, 1579—1597, during part of which time Carleton was Vicar. Our Bishop wrote a book which passed through four editions, 1624—1630, "A Thankful Remembrance of God's mercie," dedicated to "Charles Prince of Great Britain, Duke of Cornwall and of Yorke," for which Vicars designed the title-page; at any rate there is his name, "Vic. inv.," at the right hand corner, the engraver being Crispin Van de Pass, a Dutch artist of some note.

The following portion of the pedigree exhibits the relationship between the two Bishops Carleton of Chichester.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Jefferson's "Cumberland," Vol. I.; Berry's "Sussex Pedigrees," p. 232; Lower's "Worthies," p. 92; "S.A.C.," Vol. XIII., pp. 275, 282.



There are monuments to the two last of the Sussex Carletons in Rye Church.

The Bishop's father seems to have died while staying with his son at Waddesdon, for there is a white marble tablet in that church inscribed :

Guy Carleton, second son of Thomas Carleton of Carleton in Cumberland was born in the year of Christ 1514, and dying the 1 of June 1608 Saluteth the Reader,

Whilst I was yong in warres I shed my Blood
Both for my King, and for my Countries' good.
In elder years my care was chief to be
Soldier to Him Who shed His Blood for me.⁴¹

Vicars was a native of Carlisle, entered in the Oxford matriculation books as of "plebeian" origin; his father had house property in that city. He entered at Queen's College in 1607 at the age of 16, took his B.A. in 1611, and his M.A. in 1617.⁴² He came up as a "poor serving child," but through his industry and ability was elected

⁴¹ Information kindly supplied by the Rev. H. W. Yule.

⁴² Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses."

Tabarder, then Chaplain, and in 1616 Fellow of the College. Some six years after, "he being esteemed an able theologian, preacher, and well qualified with other learning was taken into the family of the Bishop of Chichester, and by him preferred (after he had married his daughter) to the Vicaridge of Cockfield near Horsham, and as it seems to dignity in the Church of Chichester."⁴³ Cox, to much the same effect, has under Cuckfield: "This town hath for its minister M^r Thomas Vicars, a Person of eminent learning and a good Writer. He was educated at Queen's College in the meanest stations, but being master of arts was chosen fellow of the said House. He staid in the College some years after, and was esteemed an able Divine, a good preacher, for which being in good Reputation D^r Carleton took him into his family, and having maryed his daughter to him preferred him to this Vicarage worth near 200l. a year. He wrote and translated several Books, and dyed at the age of 53."⁴⁴

Vicars first tried his hand at editing, and published with a Latin dedication to Dean Goodwin, two Visitation Sermons under the title "Timothies' Task, or a Christian seacard guiding through the coasts of a peaceable conscience to a crown immortal: in 2 Synod assemblies at Carliel by Robert Mandeville of Queen's College, and preached at Abbey Holme. Oxford 1619." He brought out in 1621 his "Manuductio [Handbook] ad Artem Rhetoricam, ante paucos annos in privatum quorundam scholarium usum concinnata, nunc vero in studiosæ juventatis universæ gratiam publici juris facta. Opera et studio Thomæ Vicars M.A. Coll. Regin. Socii. Londini typis Augustini Mæthhæi." It is dedicated to Dr. Potter, President of Queen's, and its preface is inscribed to Thomas Wilson: "ecclesiæ Georgianæ pastor." A third edition came out in 1628. In the course of the same year he brought out a translation of a book by Keckerman, Professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, "Heavenly Knowledge. A manuduction to Theologie written in Latin by Bartholomew Keckerman, done into

⁴³ Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," II., p. 443.

⁴⁴ "Sussex," p. 512.

English by T. V. M.A." The following is the dedication:

To the service and good of the Church of God under the Patronage and protection of the thrice worthy and religious, his much honoured friend—the Lady Anne Nevill⁴⁵ wife to the R^t Hon: Lo. B. of Chichester—the Lady Anne Feteplace⁴⁶ of Chilrey in Barkshire—and his much esteemed cousin Mistress Mabel Blennerhasset wife to the R^t worshippfull Mast. Thom. Blennerhasset Esq^{re} and J.P. for Cumb.

There are also some verses written by Michael Drayton, which, as the only ode to a Sussex Vicar by the Poet Laureate of the day, are worth preserving—perhaps:

M. D. Esq^r to his good friend T. V.

What thou dost teach, by others heretofore
Hath likewise bin. But yet by no man more
To the true life. That by thy godly care
Thou and thine author equally doe share.
Thou praisedst him translating, but if he
Understood English he would more praise thee.
Thou to our nation hast his doctrine showne
Which to our vulgar else had not been knowne;
As much by this thou getst as he wanne,
England praise Vicars, Dantsk her Keckermann.⁴⁷

Appended to this work is "A briefe direction how to examine ourselves before we go to the Lord's Table," dedicated to "the Right Honorable and Religious Lady the Countess of Devonshire."⁴⁸

T. V., as he likes to call himself, was collated to Cuckfield 19 Dec., 1622,⁴⁹ to Cowfold 8 June, 1623, and to the Prebend of Eartham in 1624. There is a curious note of an interesting event in the Cuckfield Register: "1624. Joanna Vicars, filia Thomæ Vicars, Vicarii de Cockfield nata Aldingbourne in ædib. epi. Jul. 23. baptisat. in ecclia parochiali Jul 26 in festo S. Annæ." In the same year he lost an elder girl, as is recorded on the

⁴⁵ Wadhurst Register, "S.A.C.," Vol. IV., p. 269. Widow of Sir Henry Neville.

⁴⁶ Daughter of Sir Francis Wenman, Oxon, and wife of Sir John Fettiplace.

⁴⁷ Keckerman was born at Dantzick in 1570 and became Professor of Philosophy there in 1601.

⁴⁸ Wife of Sir William Cavendish, created Earl of Devonshire in 1618; she was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton, of Warwick, and widow of Sir Edward Wortley.

⁴⁹ Index to Composition Books—"Cockfeild V. Tho^s Vicars 30 Jan 20 Jacob."

monument of his brother-in-law, Guy Carleton, at Cuckfield :

Here under lieth the body of Guy Carleton, sonne of George Lo: Byshop of Chichester, a gentleman well qualified for his Pietie, Discretion, Courtesie, worthily beloved. He died of a consumption at Lewes on Good Friday, and was buried at Cockfield April XIII CLD, LDC, XXIIIX being Easter Daye. Neere to His body lyeth George Vicars and Anne his sister, the children of Thomas Vicars B. of D. Vicar of this Church, and of Anne his wife, the daughter of Byshop Carleton, they both died infants, and as of the same wombe so of the same tombe they are partners. She died Feb. XXIIIX. CLD, LDCXXIV. He NOV XXIV. CLD LDC XXVII. Deuter. 32. 29.

Three girls were afterwards born to them—Mary, baptised 1625 (married Rev. Sam. Greenhill), Abigail, 1629, and Elizabeth, 1630, but no son.

Soon after he settled in Cuckfield he induced his father-in-law to let him bring out a book of his, written long before, against astrology—"The madness of Astrologers, or an Examination of Sir Christopher Heydon's Booke"⁵⁰ intituled—A Defence of Judiciairie Astrologie written near upon 20 yeares ago by G. C. [George Carleton] and by permission of the Author set forth for the use of such as might be misled by the Knight's Booke. Published by T. V. B. of D. London—printed by W. Jaggard for W. Turner of Oxford 1624." Dedicated "To my very good cousin M^r Thomas Carleton, of Carleton Hall." The next production of our industrious Vicar was a remarkable sermon, thus described on the title page: "The Swordbearer, or The Byshop of Chichester's Arms emblazoned in a sermon preached at a Synod by T. V. B. of D. sometimes Fellow of Queenes Colledge in Oxford, and now Pastor of the Church at Cockfield in Southsex. Printed by B. A. and T. Forrcett for R. Milburne, and are to be sold at the great South doore of Paul's. 1627."⁵¹ It is dated "From my house at Cockfield Feb. 24. 1626." Then came "Pusillus Grex, Authore Thomæ de Vicariis [Vicars] S.T.B. Pastore Cockfeildensi in agro quondam Australium Saxonum.

⁵⁰ Of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk; he was M.P. for his county in 1588 and died in 1623.

⁵¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XL., p. 166.

Oxonix 1627." "In which it is shewn that the number of the saved will not be greater than the number of the lost, but rather less." Fortunately this treatise, so wanting in the larger hope, is written in unattractive Latin. It is dedicated to John Goldsmith, Vicar of Henfield (1621), with puns hardly in character with the solemnity of the subject—"Thomas Gallager [Cockfield] Joanni Gallinagro [Henfield]. S.P.D."

A more popular and useful work from our Vicar's active pen is called "The grounds of that Doctrine which is according to godlinesse, or, a briefe and easie Catechism gathered out of many others, and namely these—D^r Cranmer, D^r Novell, M^r Perkins, M^r Paget, M^r Egerton, M^r Fenton, M^r Bristow, with graces and Prayers for them that want better help. By T. V. B. of D. Vicar of Cockfield in Suthsex. Printed in London by Th. Coles for Michael Sparke dwelling at the Blew Bible in Greene Arboure." The 3rd edition, the only one existing, was published in 1631.⁵² As a specimen of the contents, here is the Grace :

The Lord that hath created us, And us redeemed from thrall,
And now hath fed us graciously Be blest and prais'd for all :
His Church God save, our King maintain, And to the Gospel send
Free passage over all the earth Unto the world's end.

There is also "a morning Sacrifice of prayer used by the Schollers of the free Schoole of Cockfield."

A Canon of 1603 required that a Terrier, *i.e.*, "a true note of all the lands, houses, stockes &c. which belong to any Vicarage, be taken by the view of honest men whereof the minister to be one and be laid up in the Registry." Accordingly there was "a survaye of y^e glebe land taken in August A.D. 1627 by the Vicar, Guy Carleton, gentleman,⁵³ and others assisting them with the help of a Circumferentor,⁵⁴ and Protractor," there is a note, "The Plott itself in vellam and colours remayneth with the Vicar." To a second edition, in 1635, is added

⁵² All our author's books are now very scarce ; the Bodleian possesses the greater number, the British Museum has copies only of the three earliest.

⁵³ His brother-in-law.

⁵⁴ The predecessor of the Theodolite.

“a list of the Copyholds of y^e Mannour,” and also this note :

There are also other parcels of land, as one called y^e Church meadow, another called y^e Church land grove, another y^e Vicarage corner, and a house in the towne called y^e Church house, but whether they ever belonged to the Church (as their names seem to import) we know not.

The Vicar of Cockfield hath all manner of Tithes in his Parish of hay, hemp, flax, hoppes, wooll, milk, calf, lamb, fruit, and all other tithes in kind whatsoever except only y^e tithe sheaves of corn and pulse arising by y^e labour of y^e plough. The Vicar likewise hath a pension of 4^l per annum paid him by y^e improper parsons,⁵⁵ or taken up of the tithe sheaves of corn and pulse. The Vicar likewise hath oblations at Easter—of everie communicant ij^d, for a wedding ordinarily xvij^d, for churching a woman vi^d, for burying in the churchyard ij^s, for burying in the church ij^s vi^d for y^e breaking of y^e ground to bury in the chancell x^s.

Given at Cockfield March 8
in y^e year of Christ's
incarnation according to y^e
computation of y^e Church
of England 1635.

Thom. Vicars, Vicar of Cockfield	} Churchwardens
John Holford	
Richard Jonson	} Sidesmen
Thomas Burtenshaw	
Robert Berwick	

Vicars did a great deal for the church and vicarage house; he writes in the Church Book :

Anno Dom 1627 Thom Vicars B. of D. built the Vestrie in y^e Church, new glazed the two east windows in the Isles of y^e Church, and sett up y^e painted glass therein, new painted y^e diall on y^e wall of y^e belfree, bestowed a green cushion with silk fringe upon y^e Communion Table,⁵⁶ and was otherwise a benefactor to y^e Church. He new laid y^e parlour flowre at y^e Vicarage, and y^e closett flower adjoining with joice and boards, mending all y^e wainscott round in y^e parlour, new glazed y^e windows thereof, made y^e little South window with two lights, sett up y^e glass dyall therein and y^e painted glass. He made y^e new staires going out of y^e parlour up to y^e chambers, sieled y^e hall chamber,⁵⁷ and y^e little chamber adjoining thereunto, made y^e South window of y^e parlour chamber new, and y^e East window in y^e closett there, and enlarged y^e North window there with 5 new lights, made y^e studie window new, matted y^e studie, enlarged it with shelves to y^e topp, and y^e walls thereof behind y^e books were pasted all over with paper.

In 1637 he made further improvements.

⁵⁵ Improprate, owners of the rectorial tithe.

⁵⁶ Under 1606, Patching, the clerk, records that he received of Thos. Jenner, the churchwarden, “one green cloth carpet for the Communion Table 13/4 there being bought then a new Communion table.” It seems that green was the usual colour of the church furniture at this date.

⁵⁷ J. Waterhouse had built the hall and chamber over it (Church Booke).

Layd y^e flower over y^e kitchin, sealed y^e inner chamber next y^e street, sett up 2 rooms at y^e south end of y^e kitchin, new turn'd all y^e hieling stones of y^e kitchin from end to end.

We can from this narrative get a pretty clear idea of the Vicarage of the early seventeenth century, with its hall, parlour, study, little parlour, and their closets, and kitchen on the ground floor. He did not forget the school, for "he made up y^e studie for y^e schoolroom,⁵⁸ and bestowed on y^e school Biblia Tigurina [Zurich] fol^o,⁵⁹ Calepini Lexicon fol^o,⁶⁰ and Holiokes Diction. with Rider 4^o."⁶¹

Vicars set to work to collect—not from his own parishioners, but from outsiders (therein setting a bad example to posterity)—money for church improvements. At the head of his subscription list he writes :

1633 The lady Dorotheie Shurley ⁶² of Isfield widow bestowed at the motion and request of M ^r Vicars for the building of a gallerie for the schollars and to the adorning of the Church	20 ^{li}
M ^r William Heath of Lewes gave to the beautifying of the Church	20 ^s
M ^r Hen. Bellingham of East Greensted gave	20 ^s
M ^r Hen. Ward the elder of Bolney	30 ^s
S ^r Benjam. Pellat ⁶³ of Bolney	20 ^s
M ^r Ephraim Pagitt, ⁶⁴ clerk, of London, and the Ladie Board his wife	50 ^s

⁵⁸ Edmund Chaloner, Churchwarden in 1590 (d. 1611), "laid out a good sum of money toward the building of the new stone fabrick of the school house" (f. 77).

⁵⁹ The Swiss-German Bible by Zwingli, 1529.

⁶⁰ Ambrosius Calepinus—*Dictionarium Septem Linguarum* Venice, 1625; or, *Dict. octo linguarum*, Geneva, 1620.

⁶¹ "Dictionarium Etymologicum Latinum compositum a Francisco de Sacra Quercu" (Holy Oak) with Rider's (Bp. of Limerick) *Dictionarie*, the English before the Latin, corrected and augmented by F. H.

⁶² Daughter of George Goring, of Lewes, wife of Sir Henry Bowyer, of Cuckfield, who d. 1606, leaving her "the mansion house." She remarried in 1607 Sir John Shurley, of Isfield, and was buried there 1640. "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 44.

⁶³ Benjamin Pellat, of Steyning, bought Bolney Place and Manor from the Bolneys, was knighted at the Coronation of James I., buried at Ardingly, 1636. "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 117.

⁶⁴ Son of Eusebius Pagitt, a Non-conforming minister, who held several livings in the time of Elizabeth. Ephraim matriculated at Christ Church in 1593, at the age of 13. He was a Royalist, but subscribed the Covenant. He was Rector of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, 1611—1643, when he was ejected. He retired to Deptford, where he was buried April, 1647. He was the author of two really learned books—"Christianographie, or a Description of the multitude and Sundry Sorts of Christians in the world not subject to the Pope," the 3rd edition was published in 1640, and "Heresiography, or a Description of the Hereticke and Sectaries sprang up in these times." This booke went through six editions by 1661. "1631 April 16. M^r Ephraim Paget Clerk, Rector of S. Edmund, Lombard St. and the Lady Mary Borde, relict of Sir Stephen Borde Knt, of S. Dunstan's

M ^r John Board her sonn	20 ^s
M ^r Isaac Allen of Linfield ⁶⁵	20 ^s
The whole sum being 29 ^{li} putt into the hands of T. V.	

The principal disbursements were :

Will Garston, carpenter for the gallerie and skreen	11	5	0
Goodm. Archpool mason for sieling and his work	2	10	0
M ^r Bugg of Lewes for painting the gallerie	1	0	0
. . . for panting the cieling, the font and scutcheons	1	1	0
Matts	1	10	11
The joiner setting up the partition in the pew.....		9	2
Thos. Garston for sieling the gallerie overhead, 15 days ..	1	5	0

Our Vicar not only put the Easter Vestries on a more business-like footing, but he made the chief parishioners attend and sign the Parish Book, so that we have interesting autographs of John Warden, Tho. Blundell, Henry Gatland, John Holford, Richard Miles, Allen Savage (mark), Thomas Dallender, Henry Venne, Wal. Burrell, Robert Standbridge, Abraham Pellam and others whose names it is difficult to decipher. The churchwardens' "receipts" never equalled their "disbursements," and every year there is something "due to them from the parish."⁶⁶ He further initiated the excellent plan of making the wardens every Easter hand over to their successors the "goods of the Parish" according to a list, and sign a receipt for them in the Parish Book. If this plan had been carried out in every parish we should not have to lament the disappearance of many precious

West" (Bp. of London's Marriage Licences). Lady Borde had married her first husband at St. Dunstan's. "1605. Aug. 22. S^r Stephen Boord, Knight, and Marie Cartwright" (Reg. in "Collectanea Topographica," &c., V., p. 216). Sir Stephen died in May, 1630. John Borde married the same year as his mother. "S.A.C.," Vol. XLI., pp. 212, 213.

⁶⁵ Isaac Allen, b. 1593, d. 1656. His brass in Lindfield Church states that he was the only son of Abraham Allen, Serjeant Chirurgeon to King James I., and died "a prisoner to the Upper Bench" on a false accusation ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXX., p. 248).

⁶⁶ The longest accounts are those of George Alfrey for 1593.

In that year there was aseasment (assessment) made for the repaying of the steeple, and other necessaries about the church amounting to ..	xx ^{li} i ^s
It. there was given of benevolence by the yonge men of the psh..	iiij. ii ^s
Suma of the Sesment and benevolence	xxiiij. iiij
Received by George Alfrey of this money	xx ^{li} xiiij
It. layd out by him as yet appeareth by his accompte	xxv. xv
Rest due to him.....	v ^{li} ij
It. we bore to Sease for him	lijs ^d
It. there is due to M ^r Edmund Chaloner for his year	xlijs ^s
It. due to the bell founder	xiijs ^s
It. for washing	xxiiij ^d

“goods.” The following extracts are really models for every vicar to copy :

A note of such things as belong to the Parish Church of Cockfield taken May 16, 1623.

1 Large Bible in fol^o of y^e B. Translation,⁶⁷ on y^e desk chained.

1 large Comon prayer booke for y^e minister.

1 Silver cupp with a cover.

An old Register booke in pap.

A new Register in Parchment.

This broad paper booke.

1 Surplice.

1 Cushion and pulpitt cloath.

1 Carpett.

B. Jewell's⁶⁸ works in y^e church on y^e desk chained.

The Canons.

1 Large flaggon.

Capt Whitburne's booke of y^e Newfound Land.

All these things were delivered over by Jo: Warden and Jo: Holford to Jo: Dumbrell and Will: Ashfold churchwardens for the year 1623.

The last item on the list admits of a curious explanation; the full title of the book is:

A Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland, with many reasons to prove how worthy and beneficial a Plantation may there be made. Written by Captain Richard Whitburne of Exmouth. Published by authority 1620.

Whitbourne had made several voyages to Newfoundland in ships of 300 tons or less during Elizabeth's reign. His book found such favour with James I. that the Council in 1621 enjoined both the Archbishops to have collections made to defray the expense of printing, and the clergy were directed to recommend the book from the pulpit. The letter of the Bishop of London (Montaigne or Mountain) to his diocese has been preserved; it says that as “the publication of the Discourses tends to the advancement of his Majestie's Plantation by inciting adventurers thereunto as well as for the propagation of the gospel the clergy are required to signify unto your parishioners in so friendly and effectual manner as possible

⁶⁷ The ordinary Bible read in the church, commonly called “The Bishop's Bible,” published in 1568, under the editorship of Archbishop Parker. In 1607 “was bought a new Bible pris 33^s” (Church Book).

⁶⁸ Archbishop Bancroft, 1610, “entreated” the Bishops to induce every parish to buy one of the works of Bishop Jewel, which he had printed in one volume to this end (Card., “Doc. Annals,” CXXVI.).

you can, and seriously stir up and exhort them to extend their liberality herein which you the churchwardens are to collect after the due and usual manner from seat to seat." The rough draft of this "Discourse" is in the British Museum.

Bought 1624.

The booke of Homilies both pts fol^o on y^e desk chained.

The Comon prayer booke 4^{to} for y^e use of y^e minister at y^e Communion table.

The Genealogies of y^e bible, The Singing Psalms, The Hymns of y^e Church, uno vol.

An houre glasse for y^e pulpitt, on an iron frame.

A forme of Prayer for y^e 5th of August,⁶⁹ for y^e 5th of Nov.

The Articles of Religion, The Canons, uno vol.

The silver cupp, y^e surpluss with these things above mentioned besides were delivered by Rich: Chaloner and Thomas Burt to Jo: Warden and Will Faulconer, churchwardens for y^e yeare.

Bought 1625.

1 faire large Bible fol^o of y^e last translation,⁷⁰ on y^e Readers pew.

1 faire large Service book fol^o of y^e last edition on y^e Reader's pew.

1 faire large Table of y^e 10 Comandments sett under y^e East window.

1 forme of Prayer and order for a publique Fast 4^{to}.

Mem. yn this year y^e chancell being repaired, sieled and painted at y^e charges of y^e occupiers of y^e tithe corne in this Parish, y^e parishioners conferred nothing towards y^e repairing and adorning of y^e said chancell save only y^e table of y^e 10 Comandments which by y^e Canon [82] hath now appointed to be sett up.

The Communion Cupp and all y^e rest of the things before written were delivered by y^e Churchwardens of y^e last yeare to Ellys Jenner, Thom. West churchwardens for y^e yere following.

Bought 1626.

A greene velvett cushion both sides velvett for y^e pulpitt

The booke of Martyrs⁷¹ in 2 volumes on y^e desk chained

2 turning standing desks for y^e books of y^e church.

. . . delivered into y^e custodie of Walt. Burt⁷² and John Mitchell churchwardens.

⁶⁹ A letter of the Council, July, 1603, stated that the 5th of August having been yearly solemnised by public assembly, prayer and thanksgiving "in Scotland for the preservation of His Majesty from the detestable attempt of the Earl Gowrie the Archbishop of Canterbury should prescribe the order for celebrating the day aforesaid" (Cardwell's "Doc. Annals.," II., CXV.). Bp. Andrews preached no less than seven sermons "of the Conspiracie of the Gowries." This service took the place of the Accession Service in James' reign. The Form for Nov. 5 was drawn up by the Bishops in 1606.

⁷⁰ "The Authorised Version" of 1611.

⁷¹ Foxe's "Acts and Monuments" still remain in chains in a few churches. Macaulay says that a copy at Cheddon fascinated him as a boy.

⁷² "Walter Burt of Cripses," buried 1637. "John Mitchell at Bridge," buried 1630.

Bought 1627.

- A new Comunion table of a yard broad, a yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ long.
 A greene carpett 2 yards and $\frac{1}{4}$ long with greene silk fringe.
 A diaper cloath 2 yards long, 1 yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
 Two diaper napkins sutable.
 A pewter plate for y^c bread with a standing foot.
 Foure chains for y^c old Bible, Jewell's works, and y^c booke of
 Martyrs.
 Two iron rodde for y^c chains to runn upon.
 Two padlocks to fasten y^c rodde, y^c keys remayne with y^c Vicar.
 A little wooden boord to sett y^c flaggons on.
 A little greene cushion with $\frac{7}{8}$ on y^c one side and Cockfield on
 y^c other.
 A forme of prayer for y^c Fast appointed April 21, 1628.⁷³

The things before written were delivered into y^c custodie of John Warden and Walter Burt churchwardens for y^c yeare following:

Bought 1628.

- A forme of Prayer for y^c Fast March 20, 1628.
 Two faire new pewter flaggons, fellows, wth COCKFIELD engraven
 on y^{em}.⁷⁴
 The old Comunion booke new bound for y^c use of y^c church-
 wardens. This was taken or stolen out of y^c church.

. . . delivered to John Warden and Dru Cheale, churchwardens.

1629.

This year y^c 2 East windows in y^c North and South Isles of y^c church were new glazed, and y^c painted glass therein sett up, likewise y^c new vestry was new built.

The cupp, surplice, cushions, bookes, &c delivered into y^c custodie of Hen. Gatland and Hen. Mitchell churchwardens.

1630.

Two new irons made for y^c houre glass and painted, y^c one for y^c pulpitt, y^c other for y^c readers pew.

An houre glass for y^c readers pew.

The pulpitt was this yeare enlarged and matted, y^c second bell new cast, y^c porches new boorded, y^c windows in y^c belfry new made.

The Cupp &c delivered into y^c custodie of Hen Gatland, and Thom. Pickham.

⁷³ A copy remains inscribed "for y^c use of y^c Parish clerk of Cockfield bound April 1629 at the charges of T. V. Vicar." It is a "Forme of Prayer necessary to be used in these dangerous times of Warre, 1628," and is bound up with an earlier "Forme of Common Prayer together with an Order for Fasting [by Archbishop Abbot] for averting God's heavy Visitation [of the Plague] upon many places in this Kingdom," 1625. It is remarkable that the passages of Holy Scripture in these Formes are not according to the rendering of the "Authorised Version." They contain the first edition of Laud's Prayer for the Parliament.

⁷⁴ These pewter flagons are still preserved; they have no marks.

1631.

This year the uppermost windows towards y^e East on y^e North and South sides of y^e church were new glazed, and y^e next window to that on y^e South side had y^e glasse taken down and clear glass put up in y^e place thereof.

This year y^e booke of Consecrating Bps and ordering Priests and Deacons being appointed by y^e Bps' Articles to be had was provided.

The Cupp &c delivered over to John Edwards, and John Chaloner.

1632.⁷⁵

A new lead this yeare was bought and sett in y^e font.

The canopie of y^e pulpitt being too scantie was enlarged.

The wall above y^e Comunion table was wainscotted.

The Cupp &c. . . . delivered to John Chaloner,⁷⁶ gentlem and Alan Savage.

1633.⁷⁷

This year in Aprill the gallerie for the children was perfected painted and matted.

A canopie sett over the fonte and a new lidd or cover made to the fonte. The square about the fonte new made, new joyseed and boarded and matted under foot, the benches there sett up and two doores with ballesters.

The worke house in the bellfrie new made, the ringing loft new layd, the staires from the loft to the clock new erected.

The cup, surplice &c were delivered over to Alan Savage and Edw. Steel.

1634.⁷⁸

This year there was provided the poore mans box (fastened to the Skreen in the North chappell) with 3 locks according to the Canon. Wee began to make o^f offering and to putt into the box

⁷⁵ A few of the Churchwardens' accounts are still preserved; the earliest is for 1632, and contains the following items:

For peynting of the Church and other mendings	1	15	6
For y ^e newe making of y ^e Font	1	9	11
Givin to 2 travelers by M ^r Vicars' appointment		1	0
To Edward Sharman for bred and wyne	3	14	10
For 500 of boards and carring to Henry Burt	2	10	0
For the gaol and the acquittance		4	2
For charitable uses	1	3	10
Paid at 2 tymes to Irish and such like		3	0

⁷⁶ Son of Richard Chaloner, of Barnsnape ("S.A.C.," Vol. XLIV., p. 133).

⁷⁷ The Churchwardens' Accounts of J. Chaloner and A. Savage for 1633 have: "To the shinglars £7. 19. 6d. To Phil. Mourton for 3000 shingles £2. For carring them 4/. To Wilson for the wether cocke 10/. To Roper for sawing 825 foote of timber £1. 0. 7d. To the ringers on the 5th of November 6/8."

⁷⁸ The Report of Archbishop Laud to the King for 1634 relating to Sussex is: "My Lord of Chichester [Montagu] certifies all very well in his diocese, save only in the east part, which is far from him, he finds that some puritan justices of the peace have awed some of the clergy into like opinions with themselves, which yet of late have not broken out into any public nonconformity" ("Laud's Works," Vol. V., p. 330; Lamb. MSS., 943). Charles I. required the Archbishop to send him every Jan. 2nd an "account" of his Province, on which the King himself made "Apostills or Marginal Notes."

9ber 5, 1634 after the communion. Ther was putt in that day 23^s wch was given to the poore by the appointment of the Vicar and of the Churchwardens.

This yeer was the gallerie adjoining to the ringing loft sieled underneath with lime and haire.

This yeer were the long seates in the body of the Church on the north side of the middle alley moved and sett neerer together, whereby was gained a whole long seat new made, and room for a square seat for M^r [Walter] Burrell, in the new long seat were placed those wch were displaced to give M^r Burrell roome.⁷⁹

The cup, surplice &c were delivered over to John Holford and Rich. Thomson.

1635.

The Ch. wardens for the last yeer officiated the place this year till the 4 of July when these new Ch. wardens were sworne in the metropolitanall visitation of the Lo^d grace of Canterbury holden in the Cliff church by Lewes, by S^r Nathanael Brent⁸⁰ the Vicar general. After the relaxation for the Archbp. the Archdeacon held his visitation Octob. 13, 1635 when they were sworne again.

The ch. gates, both great and little, wth ballesters were made and sett up this year.

The pale on the North side of the Ch. yard between the Scholehouse and the house at the Church gate was now sett; the parish sett but that half of it that was next to the school but that was the farre greater half, the owner of the house at the Ch. gate was at the charge of setting the other half wch was much less; but the pales were sett all on our side meerly for decencie and handsomeness.

The poore mans boxe was opened the second time the day after the 5th of November this yeare and there was found in it 42^s wth wch were bought and made 5 jerkins and 5 wastecoates wch were bestowed on 5 poore men and 5 poore women by the appointment of the Vicar and Ch. wardens.

The parish book for the Clerk was new bound this yeer, it cost 2^s 7^d binding.

A terrier of the glebe and copyholds belonging to the Vicar was carried into the office at Lewes March 8. 1635.⁸¹

The cup, surplice &c were delivered over to Joh. Holford and Robert Stanbridg.⁸²

⁷⁹ In the accounts for 1634 occur these items :

“ To Edw. Pavie going to the Court about the seates 2/8 To Will Simons for seeing the gallerie and other things £1. To M^r Vicars for poor man's box, and other things 10/3.”

⁸⁰ Warden of Merton, Judge of the Prerogative Court and afterwards one of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

⁸¹ Terriers were ordered to be made in the Archbishop's Visitation Articles this year for the Diocese of Winchester and, in all probability, for our own.

⁸² Will (P.C.C. Pell, f. 485), Feb., 1658.

1636.⁸³

This year, 9ber 5th, the poore mans boxe was opened the third time and there was found therein 2^{li} 16^s wch was bestowed on 12 coats for the cloathing of 12 poore boyes of this parish by the appointment of the Vicar and the churchwardens.

This yeare the old comunion cup and cover were changed for two neat silver cups, weighing 26 ozs, and a shilling. these cupps about the middle have a garland engraven gilt and on the garland is graven an ovall on wch is graven in capitalls COCKFIELD IN SUTHSEX.

This year likewise the pewter plate for the bread was changed for 2 neater pewter plates made goblett-wise, on the bottom whereof there is ingraven in capitalls COCKFIELD.⁸⁴

The staires from the clock to the bells were made and sett up this year.

1637.⁸⁵

The Church all on the south side was new pointed and the scaffold-holes in the steeple and Church wall filled.

The rayl about the Comunion table was altered, the table sett close to the wall and a rayl sett afore it, as now it standeth by the appointment of the Ordinarie in his triennial visitation this year.

The Church this year was washed all over and new painted, the rayl afore the comunion table coloured.

With the money found in the poor mans boxe there was bought cloath wch made 13 wastecoats wch were bestowed on 13 poor girles of this parish by the appointment of the Vicar and the Ch. wardens.

The two communion silver cupps, y^e two pewter plates, y^e two pewter flaggons, y^e diaper cloath and napkins, y^e green carpett and cushion for y^e communion table . . . were delivered into y^e custodie of Robert Stanbridge and Arthur Collingham churchwardens for this present year May 2. 1637.⁸⁶

The next year Vicar Vicars died, and this is the last of these entries. What an admirable parish history we should have had if they had been continued.

⁸³ The accounts for 1636 have, unfortunately, not been preserved, only the receipts for 10/6 "for the relief of maimed soldiers," signed by Henry Smith, and for 4/10 "due to the Goale" by Thos. Turpin. By 43 Eliz., c. III., a rate was directed for disabled soldiers ("S.A.C.," Vol. XX., p. 107).

⁸⁴ These two silver chalices and two pewter patens are still in existence, though seldom in use.

⁸⁵ "A true Account of our layings out for the pish in our yere 1637—At the two visitations for our other bookes of articles, our diners and horsemeate 15/. For a load of healing stone and bringing of the load 16/. To Kinge the limeburner for lime, rigetiles, sande and bringing it 28/6. To the carpenter, turner, smith and mason for worke about y^e Communion tabell £6. 6. 3. To John Wood for carring of a Certificat to the Court to certife that y^e communion tabell was rayled 1/6. Thomas Stanbridge for keeping the clocke 6/8. To M^r Burrell that hee laid out aboute the keeping of the Ship moy 5/6." A tax for providing ships levied by Charles at first upon maritime counties, but in 1636 upon all; though declared legal by the Judges, it was abolished by the Parliament of 1640.

⁸⁶ In 1637, at the Visit of Bishop Montague, John Browne appeared as school-master and Abraham Holford and Henry Venne as wardens.

By way of satisfying the requirements of the LII. Canon he made

A note of the strangers which have preached in y^e church here

- M^r Dan Booth, Parson of Balcomb at y^e funerall of M^r Jo. Bluett at y^e widows' instance.⁸⁷
 M^r Godwine at y^e instance of M^r Kendal.⁸⁸
 M^r Street of Preston S^{br} 16. 1625 at y^e instance of M^r Hussey.
 M^r Edwards Aug. 9 1625 at y^e instance of M^{rs} West.
 M^r Bristow Feb 26. 1627 in solemnizat. matrimonii Jas: Sicklemore and Francis Lacie, at y^e instance of y^e bridegroom.
 M^r Jo: Lawson May 11. 1628 upon his own motion.
 M^r Tho: Jefferson the same day upon his own motion.
 M^r Batnor de Clayton⁸⁹ Feb. 19. 1629 in funere Tho. Holcomb at y^e desire of y^e deceased by will.
 M^r Shepherd, Aug 5 1632 at y^e instance of M^r Burell.
 M^r Ephraim Pagett⁹⁰ who married Lady Board Sept 1. 1633 upon his own motion.
 M^r Shepherd July 27. 1634 at y^e instance of M^r Borrell.
 M^r Freeman S^{br} 19. 1637 at y^e instance of Lady Shurley.
 M^r Tredercroft July 12. 1635 do.
 M^r Killingworth Aug. 23. 1635 do.
 M^r Bunnyard⁹¹ Nov. 29. 1635 do.
 M^r Bristow July 10 1636 at y^e instance of y^e Curate.⁹²
 M^r Burt, y^e Erle of Cork's chaplain Aug 7. 1636. at y^e instance of y^e Lady Shurley.
 M^r Gyles⁹³ of Ditchling Dec 27. 1636 do.
 M^r Freeman March 18. 1637 upon my request my Curat being absent and I sick.
 M^r Swan March 25 1638 upon my request being sick of an ague.

It appears by an entry in the Register that this Vicar was able to officiate at a funeral on June 7, but his sickness returned and he died towards the end of August;

⁸⁷ Mr. Booth had been curate at Cuckfield. "John Bluett, gent. was buried July 23. 1622." (Reg.).

⁸⁸ "M^r John Kendal, Schoolemaster of Cuckfield buried April 19 1626" (Reg.). Humfrey Street, Vicar of Preston, 1619. At Bishop Andrew's Visitation, 1609, John Kendall exhibited his licence to teach and preach through the Province given by John [Whitgift], Archbishop of Canterbury, April, 1590.

⁸⁹ John Batnor, Vicar of Clayton, 1626. "Thomas Holcomb an old lame man was buried Feb. 19" (Reg.).

⁹⁰ Rector of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, 1611, ejected.

⁹¹ George Bunnyard, Rector of St. John, Lewes, 1638.

⁹² Edmund Francis, Curate, signs as witness to the Churchwardens' Accounts in 1623 and 1625. James Sicklemore was Curate and Master of the Free Grammar School, 1626—1636. Sicklemore was presented by Lord Lumley to the rectory of Singleton in 1638, became a Baptist in 1648, and founded Baptist Chapels at Portsmouth and Chichester (Lower's "Worthies," 330).

⁹³ Mascal Gyles, Vicar of Ditchling, 1621—1644; married 1621 Sarah Higginbotham, of Plumpton.

the entry of his burial is: "1638 Aug. 29 Mr Thomas Vicars, Bacheloure of Divinitie and Vicar of Cockfield about sixteen years was buried under the East window of the chancel." His will,⁹⁴ dated April, 1638, contains these provisions:

As for my body I appoint it to be buried in the nyght without any manner of solemnity for because I have not gained that honour to God in my life that I ought, therefore I will have no honour done unto mee at my death. Now for my estate which consists in lands, moneys, books and household stufte, I bestowe it wholly on my loving and beloved wife Anne Vicars. To every one of my god children (who have not had Bibles from me in my life tyme) I give a Bible printed at Edinburgh 1633⁹⁵ if such bee to bee had, or x^s to buy them a Bible; on the inner side of the cover whereof on white paper I would have their names written, and under it this—Lett not this booke of God's law depart out of thy mouth, but meditate therein that thou maist observe to do all that is written therein for so shalt thou have good success in all thy business. To ten ancient poor women, and to ten young poore maides of the most religious of the parrishe I give 2^s 6^d a yeer to be paid wth in a month after my buriall. To my brother in lawe Mr George Carleton I give v^s to buy him a gold ring, and my man Rich: Vicars I give my silver seale, and best coat. As for my houses in Carliel w^{ch} I had of the gift of my father I bestow them after my mother's decease on my sister Elizabeth Vicars now dwelling with mee, and my nephew Thomas Vicars, my brother William dwelling at Carliel, by equal portions between them to be divided. To my mother Eve Vicars I give v^{li} to buy her a gowne. I make overseer my brother in law Mr Henry Carleton of fairlegh⁹⁶ in this county, my ancient friend Mr Edward Bowers of S. Clement's parish without Temple barr, and my brother in lawe Mr James Sicklemore schoolmaster at Charlwood in Suthrey; of this my will I make my wife Anne Vicars sole executor beseeching God to grant her wisdom and wariness to make her careful to bring up my children in the true nurture and information of the Lord. In witness hereof I have sett my name, written as is the whole will wth myne owne hand. Apr. 23. the day wherein I was washed in the laver of regeneration.

Thom: Vicars.

Before we leave Vicar Vicars we may notice the dispensations from fasting recorded by him in the Church Book; the Acts of Edward VI. and of Elizabeth, 1562,

⁹⁴ Lewes Registry.

⁹⁵ The first edition of the Authorised Version printed in Scotland; it was probably selected by our Vicar as being the 8vo. edition, those in English being all folios or quartos.

⁹⁶ Farley, now Fairlight, near Hastings. In the returns of the Commissioners for "the Compositions for Knighthood," 1634, Henry Carleton is entered as "gent. no lands" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 47). He was a Commissioner of Sequestration, 1643 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXI., p. 171).

“touching politick constitutions for the maintenance of the Navy,” imposed a fine of £3 or imprisonment on those who did not observe “the Fasting days,” unless they had obtained a licence from the Bishop or parson of the parish;⁹⁷ and if the licence was for more than eight days it was to be registered in the Church Book with the knowledge of a churchwarden.

Thomas Vicars, B. of D. to M^{rs} Frances Burrell wife of M^r Walter Burrell sendeth greeting. Whereas you now being great with child have a desire to eat flesh this time of Lent—for y^e fish doth not well agree with your stomach—and yet in obedience to the Laws for avoiding of offence you are desirous to be licensed hereunto by mee your pastor according to the Statute in that case provided. I could not be wanting to your most equal and just request in this behalf. Know you therefore that I have granted, and by these presents do grant, to you the said Frances Burrell full power and leave to feed on flesh during this your infirm estate. Gevven at y^e Vicarage in Cockfield in the 7th year of y^e reign of our Sovereigne Lord Charles on y^e 15th day of February in the year of our Lord God according to the computation of the Church of England 1631.

Similar licences were granted to Mrs. Burrell on March 3, 1635, and Feb. 21, 1636; and to Catharine Norton, widow, “about 70 years old, by reason of great weakness bedridden” on March 11, 1632. These dates point to Lent as being the fast in prospect.

We are sorry to part with Mr. Vicars; he was evidently a Puritan in doctrine and feeling, yet would have all things done decently and in order; he was an accomplished scholar, but anxious to give the children of his parish instruction suitable to their capacities; he was a good man and his “acts and monuments” make us regret that there were not more Vicars like him.

Immediately on the vacancy occurring, Bishop Duppa,⁹⁸ who had been consecrated in June, 1638, collated Dr. James Marsh to Cuckfield. He matriculated

⁹⁷ In 1599 the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury sent a man to prison for “eating of flesh in the tyme of Lent” (“Transactions of the Shropshire Arch. Society,” 2nd Series, XII.). Shakspeare, writing in 1600 (K. Henry IV., Pt. II., Act 2, Sc. 4), transfers these Acts to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Falstaff: “There is another indictment upon thee for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house contrary to the law; for the which, I think, thou wilt howl.” Hostess Quickly: “All victuallers do so; what’s a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent?”

⁹⁸ Tutor to Charles II. Rector of Petworth while Bishop of Chichester 1638—1641. Duppa abbreviated from de Uppaugh.

at St. Mary's Hall in June, 1610, being entered as of London and aged 15. He took his B.A. in 1612, and was elected Fellow of Merton in 1613.⁹⁹ He became D.D. in 1630 and Rector of Gamlingay the same year, and of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, in 1631, on the presentation of Edward Sackville, 4th Earl of Dorset,¹⁰⁰ at the death of Dean Donne; and also of Chingford in May, 1633, on the presentation of Robert Leigh, Esq. This last living he retained for one year only. He was inducted to Cuckfield Sept. 22, 1638.¹⁰¹ His signature occurs once in the Church Book; at the Easter Vestry, April 27, 1640, he signs the accounts of Will. Lashmere and Abraham Pellham, Churchwardens—"Ja: Marsh, Vicar." His name is found in a deed appointing new trustees for the Grammar School in 1641. He held but one Manor Court, on Oct. 24, 1642. He was made Archdeacon of Chichester Feb., 1639, and Chancellor of the Cathedral Nov., 1641. The writer in the Vicar's Book says, "He continued Vicar from y^e year 1638 to y^e year 1643 when he was putt out by the long Parliament, and Mr. Greenhill made Vicar in his room,¹⁰² who was before his Curate all his time, *i.e.*, about 4 or 5 years." Among "the scandalous or malignant" clergymen dealt with by the Long Parliament was Dr. Marsh, 19 April, 1641 (Lords' Journals, IV., 222), and on 11 July, 1643, there is an entry in the Commons' Journals (III., 161), "S. Dunstans in the W. sequestered from Dr. Marsh

⁹⁹ Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses;" Bishop Kennett's Biographical Collections in Lansdowne MS. 985, f. 52; Brodrick's "Memorials of Merton College," p. 279.

¹⁰⁰ "1631. 20 Maii Jacobus Marshe S.T.P. admiss. ad Vicariam S. Dunstani in Occidente vac. per mortem Johis Donne S.T.P. ad pres. Com. Dorset (Reg., London). He had a dispensation from the King to hold St. Dunstan's with a moiety of the Rectory of Gamlingay (Signet Docquets X. May, 1631). Hensnessy's Novum Repertorium. His successor at Chingford, Fr. Merlin, was admitted in May, 1633, "per amotionem Jacobi Marsh."

¹⁰¹ In the Parish Book of St. Dunstan's "his name appears as Chairman of the Vestry up to the year 1643." From its proximity to the lawyers' quarters and the mansions of many noblemen, St. Dunstan's was what is now called a fashionable church—a cure of such importance, especially after the six years of the ministry of Dean Donne, that the Vicar must have been a man of power and learning.

¹⁰² By "The Committee of Plundered Ministers," originally appointed to compensate Puritan preachers "plundered" or removed by the Royalists, and then to eject (without compensation) Royalist or "malignant" clergy in parts of the country under the controul of the Parliament.

to Andrew Perne." Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," states: "He was sequestered from his preferments 12 July 1643: he was imprisoned 3 times, and at the last fled to the King at Oxford, and died there." Newcourt says: "James Marsh was sequestered by the Rebels, and (if I mistake not) died in remote parts." Again, Wood writes, "Among the Doctors of Divinity admitted at Oxford was James Marsh of Merton College, afterwards Archdeacon of Chichester, and Rector of S. Dunstons in the West where he died in 1643."¹⁰³ I have not been able to discover which of these conflicting statements is correct, or throw any light on the history of Dr. Marsh after his ejection from Cuckfield and Chichester.¹⁰⁴ Bishop Duppa, while Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of the University, won the confidence of the Chancellor Laud,¹⁰⁵ and if, as we may well suppose, he brought Marsh to Sussex because of the harmony of their "views," it is not surprising that our Vicar was distasteful to the authorities. Laud, in his "Annual Account of his Province to the King," for the year 1639, writes of our Diocese that it is "not so much troubled with puritan ministers as with puritan justices of the peace, of which latter there are store."¹⁰⁶

The parish accounts in Dr. Marsh's time are these:

William Lashmer, Churchwarden, has amongst other "layings out" in 1638.

Layd out at Lewes for myne, and my sidesman's dynner and horse-meat 2/8

For a new spitter 1/8¹⁰⁷

For writing of the presentment to M^r Greenehill 2/6

For 5 new bellropes 15/

For a clockelyne and nayles and oyle to John Parsons 2/5

At Dichelling for writing a presentment to the commissioners' man 6^d

To Harry Venne for making of 3 books 6/

To Thomas Page for work done y^e Clocke and Bells 7/

For Bread and Wyne £5. 17. 2

¹⁰³ In Bishop Kennett's Collections.

¹⁰⁴ Notwithstanding the kind assistance of the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Warden of Merton.

¹⁰⁵ Laud's "Historical Account of all Material Transactions relating to the University," &c., Works V., pp. 75, 100.

¹⁰⁶ Laud's Works, V., p. 370; Lamb. MSS., 943, p. 291.

¹⁰⁷ "A small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds" (Halliwell's "Dict. of Archaic Words"). A spud (?).

Abraham Pelland's accounts for 1639 have among other items
For carying in the presentment, and for M^r Greenhills dinner and
myne 2/4

Symons for mending the healing £1

Francis for his charge of y^e supplisses and church goods 11/

For a new surplice £3. 2. 3

For new binding and covering y^e service books 3/

In 1640 the spire had to be shingled again and 1000 shingles were
bought for 25/

For 2 prayer books 1/6 For oyle and one Jackline for the clock 1/4

Among Henry Woods' layings out in 1640, are these items

For taking up of the rayles 2/6 For bread and wine £2. 18. 10

For mending of the treabell weele 3/4

For making of y^e booke for y^e Irish contributoōry

M^r "John Stone his account" April 1642

For mending the surplace and the cuchin bag 1/

There are 7 items of bread and wine amounting to £14. 15. 11

It is interesting to notice that the people of Cuckfield provided the Vicar with an expensive surplice and kept it in good order right up to the year when the persecution of the clergy began.



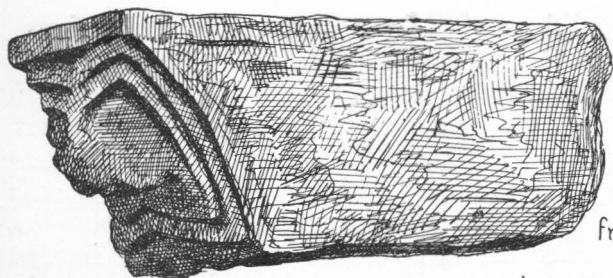
Obv. MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE SYNOD OF DORT.

From Gerald van Loon's "Histoire Medallique des Provinces des Pays Bas." 1736.

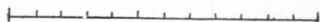
ANCIENT STONES FOUND IN RINGMER.

By W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

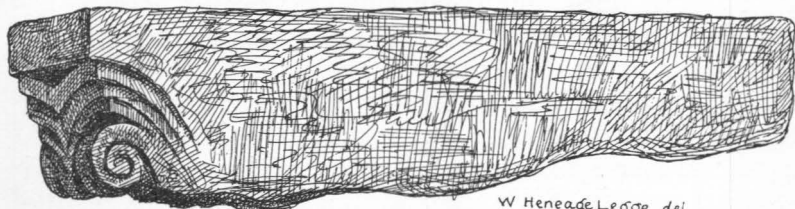
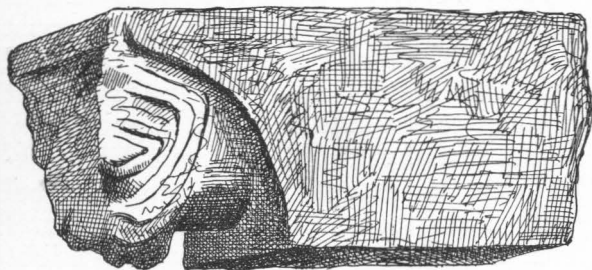
“WHAT has become of all the stones of Lewes Priory?” was a question asked a year or two ago at one of the annual meetings of the Sussex Archæological Society. What, indeed! In a general sense the answer is, of course, obvious; and in Lewes literally so, for in its high streets and its bye-streets the stones which once edified the church and monastery of St. Pancras are evident in places too numerous to mention. But we must guard against presuming that every ancient carved and moulded stone thus seen came from Lewes Priory. For in pre-Reformation times the town possessed no less than 14 churches, of which four only survive until to-day. Not one of these superseded or destroyed churches would have been destitute of carved or moulded stones in some part or other of its structure; and these stones, we may be sure, were utilised in subsequent buildings. Yet there must have been immense quantities of stone resulting from the destruction of so large a group of buildings as was comprised within the precincts of the Priory. We know that at the dissolution of the monasteries, both small and great, their materials at once began to be used for secular edifications; and the neighbourhood of each came to look upon these remains as a quarry to be drawn upon when needed. One of Thomas Cromwell’s agents in destruction, indeed, recommends this practice in so many words, when he advises that all bells and lead be sold, but “let the wals stand and charge some with them as a quarry of stone.” But to pass on now to the main object of this paper, that is to refer briefly to the great quantity of these stone relics which are to be found in Ringmer. Here, too, as well as in Lewes, we must beware of too hastily concluding that all such came from the destroyed Priory. Not only were there those other



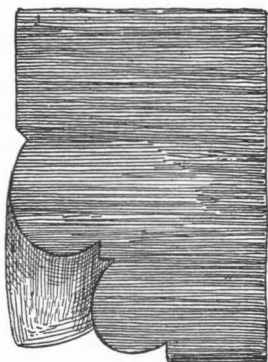
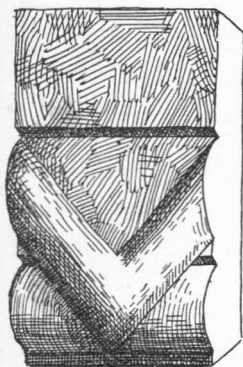
Gargoyles,
or
Corbel-table stones
from Ashton Cottage



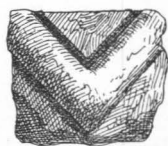
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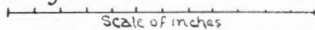


Section.



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Broyle Place

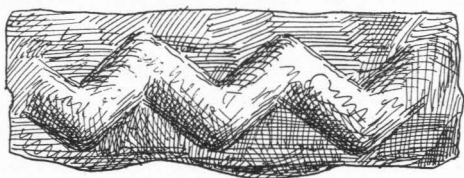


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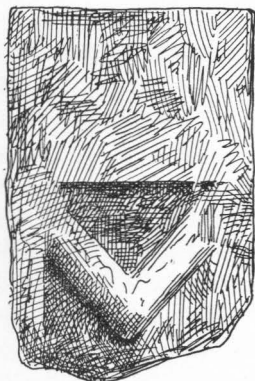
W Henegge Legge

ecclesiastical edifices of Lewes as possible derivations, but nearer Ringmer was the dissolved collegiate establishment of St. Michael at Malling; while in the heart of the village itself was the quarry of the fallen ancient tower of its church. When I first entered on researches into the history of this church and parish during mediæval times, I was pre-disposed — pardonably perhaps — to endeavour to trace all these stones to an origin in the destroyed or altered parts of the ancient church. But it soon became evident that a more probable source must be found for such quantities of carved and ornamented stonework. In the first place it is hardly probable that the tower alone would contain all the work dignified by decoration, while the rest of the edifice remained remarkably plain. For with the exception of a single corbel stone in the south aisle there is no single structural feature of an ornamental character such as we might look for in quite plain churches, in carved capitals or enriched mouldings. But of the great church of the monastery of St. Pancras we have enough relics to show that it was plentifully enriched with carved and decorated features. Further than this it may be said that there is a general correspondence of character between the worked stones found in Ringmer and the known relics of the Priory. The Norman types largely preponderate, though many of the Early English style occur side by side with them. Amongst them we may mention the ubiquitous chevron; the plain torus moulding; rounds, half-rounds and their usual groupings, as parts of piers, shafts and columns; the pellet; the cable; and combinations of them. There is one particularly pleasing enrichment, modifications of which I have located at two opposite parts of the parish, at Clay Hill and at Ashton Green. It consists of a central band of pellets slightly hollowed, on either side of which is a cable moulding, enriched on one side with a band of beads between each strand of cable.

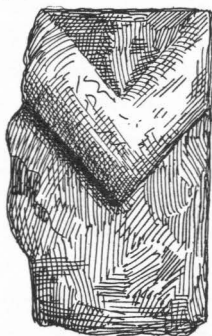
At Ashton Green, too, when the old Mill Cottage was pulled down a year or two ago, were found several long stones, variously sculptured at one end into forms



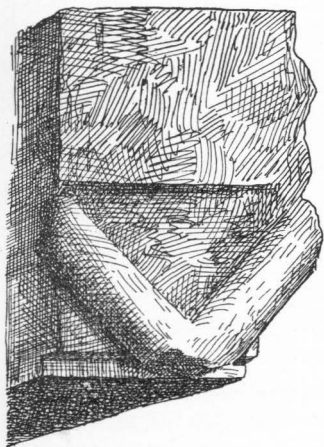
Ashton Cottage



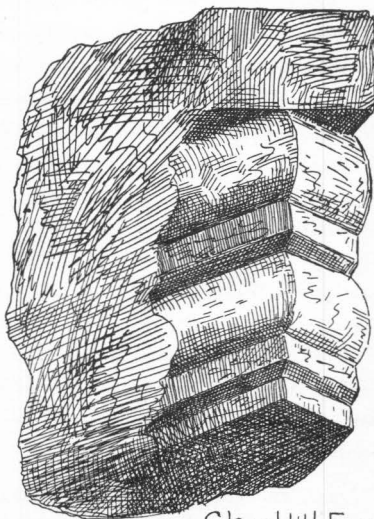
Ashton Cottage



Clay Hill Farm



Ashton Cottage



Clay Hill Farm

W Heneage Legge del

Scale of inches

approximating to grotesque heads. Others terminated in curved mouldings in shallow recessed planes, supported on a kind of volute. All these were evidently portions of a corbel-table. At the same place were fragments of worked stone of a form of peculiar rarity in mediæval architecture. I mean the hollow fluting, common enough in classic and Renaissance buildings, but unusual in those of the Middle Ages. Similar fragments have been found at Lewes Priory, and more lately in the vicinity of Pelham House,¹ Lewes. This appears to connect indubitably the Ringmer stones with Lewes. Against this view we have, of course, the great difficulty of transport. Lying at a distance of three miles and more from the Priory at Lewes, we have only to call to mind Defoe's description of the state of Sussex roads during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to be enabled to imagine what they must have been one hundred years before, the period during which most of the Ringmer buildings in which the stones are found were built. In addition to these stones of Norman and Early English origin, I have also found worked stones of late Perpendicular and Elizabethan architecture. Of the former at Broyle Place there are the stone mullions of disestablished windows, now forming the coping of garden walls. Stones of the same period also served a like purpose on some premises in Goat Lane, now pulled down. Elizabethan stonework of a somewhat ornate character appears in some stones at Broyle Place, worked in the Renaissance style, such as voluted corbel and cornice stones; and doorway jambs, or pilasters, with narrow hollow flutings, the lower parts of which are occupied with round convex mouldings, in the manner of the later classic pillars. Kindred relics I have recovered from fragments ploughed up at Howells Bank, in Ringmer, where tradition has it that a house of some pretensions once stood. At the west end of Ringmer Church is a brass which commemorates members of the Howell

¹ Our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Michell Whitley, says that these are not from the Priory. This may be so; but the similar stones from old Ashton Cottage are quite like one relic at least of the Priory, which may be seen there to-day. One from Ashton may be seen here.

family who lived here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. I append a list of the various buildings and localities in Ringmer where I have found these worked stones:

WELLINGHAM.—Garden wall of Corsica House (the house now pulled down), various plain Norman mouldings.

HOWELL'S BANK.—Renaissance pilaster, &c.

BROYLE PLACE.—Norman shafts (portions) and chevron; Renaissance pilaster, volutes, &c.; late Perpendicular mullions.

CLAY HILL FARM.—Various Norman and Early English stones, chevrons, pellet and cable, &c.

ASHTON COTTAGE (now pulled down).—Norman and Early English chevrons, pellet and cable, portions of circular shafts, &c., grotesque and other corbel stones or gargoyles.

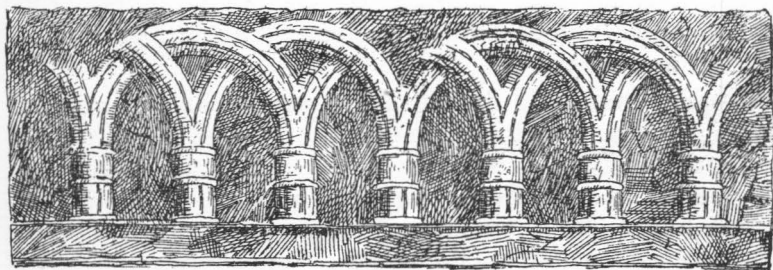
MILL PLAIN.—In a "hovel" near the windmill, late Perpendicular mullions, portions of circular Norman shafts, &c.

GOAT LANE.—Late Perpendicular mullions or jambs.

THE CHURCH.—In buttresses at west end (now removed), chevrons, portions of circular and half-circular shafts, &c.

NEAVES LANE AND MOOR LANE.—Cottages at (now pulled down), some of the stones from which having become mixed with those from the church buttresses cannot be certainly appropriated.

RUSHY GREEN.—Late Norman arcading.



Lintel of a cottage door, Rushy Green. W. Henning Legge.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF
ST. ANDREW'S AND ST. MICHAEL'S, LEWES
FROM 1522 TO 1601.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY, *Hon. Secretary.*

THE book from which the following extracts are taken has recently been purchased by our Society. It is a paper book of 214 pages, but the commencement and some further pages are missing; it is bound in parchment, is written in English, and, considering its age, is in good condition. It contains the churchwardens' accounts of St. Andrew's, Lewes (which church was destroyed in the sixteenth century), from 1522 to 1546, in which year the parish was amalgamated with St. Michael's and probably St. Mary in foro and St. Martin were annexed at the same time. The accounts end in 1600-1. First in order for the year comes the reckoning with the outgoing churchwardens and then the receipts and payments. The former were made up of various items; a small rate was laid on the householders, and lists of their names and the amounts paid are generally entered annually.

Ringling the knell for the dead was another source of income, whilst standings under the church wall at the Whitsuntide Fair brought in a small amount, and there were also the offerings for wax money, rent of the church house, &c. No payment for placing names upon the bede roll, which was a usual source of income, however, occurs.

The payments include the expenses of obits, held in compliance with the directions of the donors of houses and lands, then the necessary expenses, the purchase of

wax and making it into tapers, always a heavy item, the washing and mending of vestments, plate, and ornaments, and the repairs of the church, church house, &c.

These records are of great interest, giving as they do a picture of a mediæval Sussex church, and by the entries the progress of the Reformation can be clearly traced year by year.

From the length of the accounts and the yearly recurrence of similar items it is not desirable to print them in full, and the most interesting and valuable entries are therefore given in the following abstracts :

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

14th Henry 8th (1522-23) THOMAS HOLSTOCK & HANS LEYEN Wardens.
[Deliver up their office.]

15 Henry 8th (1523-24) THOMAS AWDLEY & GOSKYN HAKFORD Wardens.

Receipts.

Resefed at Hester for the paskal iij^s viij^d ob.
Resefed at Sent Nykelas tyde iij^s iij^d

15 Henry 8th (1524-25) RICHARD FRANKWELL & JOHN COTNOT Wardens.

Payments.

Ferst for the obet off Master Wellfelde vj^s viij^d
Item for a sensar ij^s viij^d
Item for xxj^{li} di off whex at hester for the Rode leyte &
for the passkal and for Sent Androw taper & the
font taper & the price of a li viij^d xiiij^s iij^d
Item for makyng off xxvij^{lb} of whex xiiij^d ob.
Item to the parson for the Passkal viij^d
Item for renyg off the knell for Dokter thechar iij^d
Item for whacyng off the Sepollker iij^d
Item for koles j^d ob.
Item for skowryng off the kandell stekhes v^d
Item for sent Nekelras x^{lb} of whex the lb at viij vi^s viij^d
Item for makyng of the same whex vj ob.
Item leyde owte ffor ryngyng of ij knelhes vj
Item leyde owte ffor kanstekes xx^d
Item leyde owte ffor skowryng off the kanstekes vj^d
The hole som leyde awte xxx^s x^d ob.

One of the chief expenses of a church in mediæval times was the providing of wax and the making of tapers from it to burn before the different altars and images. The "beme" or chancel light burnt day and night before the high altar and the rood light burnt before the great

rood at the entrance to the chancel, whilst the paskal candle was blessed on Holy Saturday and was set on a tall prickett or standard.*

The sepulchre was either of stone or a temporary erection of wood and represented the burial place of our Saviour; on Good Friday the host was placed in it and men were paid to watch it night and day until the morning of Easter Day, when it was taken out and again placed upon the altar with great ceremony.

There are frequent entries in these accounts of payments, not only for watching, but also for bread and drink for the watchers.

“Koles” means either charcoal for the censers, or for the holy fire, which was kindled in the church porch on Easter Eve and from which the Paschal light and the lamps and tapers were lit.

17th Henry 8th (1525-26) RYCHARD FRANKWELL & JOHN COTMOT Wardens.

Payments.

Item for iij ^{li} of whex for the Salfe Leyte*
Item for makyng of the same leyte
Item for mendyng of the chaless	xij ^s x ^d
Item for ij kasses for the chaless	vij ^d
Item for a wheyher [wire] for the Rode leyte	vj
Item for halowing of the chaless	xj ^d
Item peter peter money [Peter's pence]	vij ^d
Item for iij bell roophes [ropes]	xxij ^d

Receipts.

ffurst the gaderyng of Salfe lyte	xxij ^d
Item for paschal money	ij ^s j ^d
Item resefed of sent Nykolas maney	ij ^s x ^d ob.
Summa li ^s ij ob. [<i>sic</i>].	

There was a church house belonging to the church, which was let to Thomas Awdley, who appears to have been a draper.

In order to raise money for church expenses a rate was assessed and collected from the householders in Saint Andrew's parish. These lists appear yearly, and the following list, which is the first of the series, is printed in full as an example of the whole; this rate was payable quarterly and was known as the quarterage:

* See foot note, p. 61.

Owher Lady day in Lent

Master Parker	ij ^d	edward seymond	ij ^d
handres kop	j ^d	john kotmot	ij ^d
thomas offfyngton	ij ^d	thomas holststok	j ^d
harre hollstocke	ij ^d	rychard yden	ij ^d
thomas kabot	ij ^d	gosken hakford	ij ^d
thomas Holstok	ij ^d	john kayme	ij ^d
Master kolpeper	ij ^d	robert merley	j ^d
whylin redward	ij ^d	john payne	ij ^d
john pryher	ij ^d	john kotyngham	—
john goset	ij ^d	john topley	—
rychard frankwell	ij ^d	john a stoke	ij ^d
thomas pares	ij ^d	berneles dewhay	j ^d
thomas awdley	ij ^d	andres erley	ij ^d

Summa ix^s vj^d. Remynyng ij^s x^d.*Receipts.*

recevyd for the shoppe [shop]	xij ^d
recevyd of goskyn for halbys [albs]	iiij ^s iiij ^d

18th Henry 8th (1526-27) JOHN PARKER & MASTER CULPEPER Wardens.*Payments.*

Item for synggyn bredd [the larger altar breads used at the mass by the priest]	ob.
Item for the masboke mennyg [mending]	xvj ob.
Item for the bawdryte of the bell	iiij ^d
Item for Sent Rychards schren [at Chichester Cathedral]	vj ^d
Item for pavyng of Pycfords grave	vj ^d
for mendyng of the cherches' gere	viiij ^d
Item for a nymage of sent Roke [Roch]	xi ^d
Item paid for a nalbe [an alb]	iiij ^s iiij ^d

This account also contains entries of payments for watching the sepulchre, for bread and drink for the watchers, and for wax for the various tapers and lights, &c., but as these items are repeated annually they are in the main omitted in future extracts. The bawdrick was the leather thong by which the clapper was attached to the bell. St. Roch's Day, Aug. 16th, was celebrated as a general harvest home.

Receipts.

Thomas Awdley for the Cherche House	xliij ^s iiij ^d
-----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Payments.

Item for syngyng bred for palme sunday	ob.
Item for ij ropys for the lampys	ix ^d
Item to the Clokemaker	xij ^d
Item leyd owt to mac a barrow for yrynworke	xiij ^d
Item to the locker [blacksmith and locksmith] for yrun worke	xiiiij ^d

Item for the carpenters wagys for v days	ij ^s vj ^d
Item leyd owt for the cherche house for the corbe of a well	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item for ij wynchys of yrun for the well.....	xv ^d
Item for ij torches	xv ^d
Item the bryngyn home	iiiij ^d
Item for Sent Rychards screne [schrine].....	viiij ^d
Item for Sent Ursula	xij ^d
Item for a rope for the cloke.....	v ^d
Item for a pece of bokeram to lyne ij copys pryse	v ^s iiiij ^d
Item for a quarter of a pownd of rybyn.....	iiiij ^s
Item for mendyng of the vestments and lynygn of ij copys	vij ^s iiiij ^d
Item for mendyng of iij surplys	i ^d ob.
Item for mendyng of a casyke [cassock].....	viiij ^d
Item for peters pense	vij ^d
Item to Roberd Torley iij q ^{rs} of a yerd of black satyn of Bryggys [Bruges]	xx ^d
Item paid to the seid Roberd for a skeyn of black sylke ..	ij ^d
Item paid for vij li of wax for sent Nicholas lyght	iiiij ^s viiiij ^d
Item for the makyng of xij lb of wex	vj ^d
Item paid to John Pors for glasyng of the church wyndowes	viiij ^s vj ^d
Summa cxiiij ^s vij ^d ob.	

It will be seen from the above that St. Andrew's Church possessed a clock at this period. Bockeram was a cotton textile.

Item payde for ye makyng of saynte Nycolas lyght & saynt tandrns [Andrews] taper	
Item paid for ij payer of gloves	ij
Item paid to ye byshyp	ij ^d
Item paid to ye croger [croser, or cross-bearer]	j ^d
Item for the klaper of the bell	xx ^d
Item for skowryng of the kandel stekhes	ij ^d
Item to ye smythe for mendyng of ye yron [the iron arm from which the pix hung at the high altar]	v ^d

19th Henry 8th (1527-8) [Missing].

20th Hen. 8th PETER FLUSHER JOHN CAYME Wardens.

21 Henry 8th (1529-30) MASTER FRANKWELL THOMAS PARRYS Wardens.

Receipts.

Item resevyd for the salve leyt	ij ^s
Item resevyd for smytyng of the Bawle [striking the bell, or ringing a knell]	v ^d
Item resevyd for standynghes wheetsuntyde	ij ^d

Payments.

For skowryng of the kandell stekhes off the lamp yn the chansel	vj ^d
For the karpenter for mendyng of the holes for the sepulchre leyte.....	iiiij ^d
For a lantern	vj ^d

Item paid to Leowe for mendyng of the Beme of the sepelker leyte	iiij ^d
Item to Beeyket for meydyng of the whele of the bell....	vij ^d
Item to John Aulse for yron worke to the same bell whele	iiij ^d
Item for stopyng of lyndstokys.....	ij ^d

The sepulchre light burnt before the sepulchre during the time the host was kept in it; from the above entries the light at St. Andrew's was placed on a beam over or in front of the sepulchre. The lantern purchased was probably one to be borne before the sacrament when carried to the sick.

22nd Henry 8th (1530-1) GOSKYN HAKFORD THOMAS PARKER.

23rd Henry 8th (1531-2) JOHN BATNOR RICHARD LOKE Wardens.

Receipts.

Item recevyd for Saynet Rychards scheyn	vi ^d
Item recevyd for hoke money	ij ^s ob.
Item recevyd of pasekal money at ester & for sonytyng the bawl [ringing the knell] of john gastan clement pugesley & henry sadler the hole	iiij ^s ij ^d
Item recevyd for standyngs at Whytsuntyd under the cherche wall	iiij ^d
Item recevyd on Saynet Nycolas evyn with the byschope..	iiij ^s x ^d

Payments.

Item paid to the klok makar for mendyng of the cloke ..	vij ^d
Item paid to Henry boycat for floeryng of the stepull & a mendynge of wyndos & other thyngs, for hys wayges met and drynke	vj ^s x ^d
Item for makyng of a rochet to Alys tanner	iiij ^d
Item for lyn (a line) to pull up the clothe afor the Rode on palme sunday and syngyng bred the holl	iiij ^d
Item paid for skowryng of the cherches gere	vj ^d
Item paid for mendyng of ij cruets.....	ij ^d
Item paid Rychard lobe going to the vystäcyon at bright- helmston	iiij ^d
Item paid to Alys tanner for mendyng of a surples & for mendyng of the canepee over the sacarment	vij ^d
Item paid to Henry Sadler for a new bawdryke	vij ^d
Item iiij yardes & di brod sylk rybon to mend the decon & sub decon [s vestments]	ix ^d
Item for the mendyng of the same	iiij ^d
Item for helyng of the stepul & a hole in the cherche	vj ^d
Item for mendyng of ij albs	ij ^d
Item paid for mendyng of the banner clothes	j ^d

Hoke or Hok money was money gathered from the parish at Hocktide. The entry of money received for

standings under the church wall at the Whitsun Fair would place the church at the top of Saint Andrew's Lane, with a frontage to the High Street, where the fair was held. The steeple was probably covered with shingles, as St. Michael's now is; helyng is the old term for roofing, and a slater in the West of England is still called a helyer.

25th Henry 8th (1533-4) ROBERT MORLEY & JOHN PAYNE Wardens.

Payments.

Item payd for frankensens and syngyng bred	ij ^d
Item payd for mendyng of a Rochat	ij ^d
Item payd to Rychard barber for kepyng of the cloke	xx ^d
Item payd for ten pounds of wex for Sent Nycolas lyte ..	iiij ^s iv ^d
Item payd for three pounds wex to Sent Andrews taper and the makyng	vij ^d
Item payd for bynddyng two bokes	ij ^d
Item payd for a gyrdyll	j ^d
Item payd for a pynte oyle	ij ^d ob.
Item payd for caryng of tymber from bray castell	vij ^d
Item payd to the good wyfe Audley for bordyng the work- men	xliij ^s v ^d
Item payd for ryngyng two knyills	vij ^d

Receipts.

Rec ^d of John Batnor for the good wyfe yelys knel	vij ^d
Rec ^d for standyngs at the church dore	vj ^d
Rec ^d for smytyng the bale over the churche	vj ^d
Rec ^d for hake money	xxj ^s ob.

During the time of office of these churchwardens extensive repairs were made to the church and probably the church house, as the account contains a lengthy list of payments for tiles, reed, laths, stone, &c., for re-roofing. The oil purchased was for the holy oils kept in the chrismatory for use in baptisms and extreme unction.

28th Henry 8th (1536-7) THOMAS POKNYL & THOMAS INSKYP Wardens.

Payments.

remembrans that we Thomas pocknel & Thomas jnsryp have resevyd apou whytsun even the churchwarden- shepe with the box and serten broken sylver in yt and in mone xv ^d and lyd owt sens as hereafter folowyt	
Item payd for mendyng of the vestments	vij ^d
Item payd for mendyng of the churche rope	vij ^d
Item payd for a pint of oyle	ij ^d
Item payd for skowryng of the candelstykes	j ^d ob.
Item to edward carpenter for mendyng of ij settes [seats]	iiij ^d

The second yere.

Item paid for a bere	v ^s iiij ^d
Item paid for a cord for the pyx	ij ^d
Item paid for a rochet	xxiiij ^d
Item paid for a belrop	vij ^d
Item paid for ryngyng at the berth of pryngs edward	ij ^d
Item paid for colys & frankensens 2 pounes	iiij ^d

Receipts.

Reseyvd for strekyng the bal over the church [ringing a knell].....	iiij ^d
Reseyvd for standyngs at whytsuntyde	vij ^d

[No date.] ROBERT HOLTER & JOHN COTMOT Wardens.

Payments.

Item paid to John batnor for the byble	xv ^s
Item paid to Rychard sadler for two bawdryks.....	xvj ^d
Item paid to Andrew Doffe for the mendyng of the pyxe	ij ^s x ^d
Item for linen for the vayle	
Item paid for mendyng of the loke of the churche dore ..	v ^d
Item paid to Master parson for a boke	iiij ^d

Receipts.

Mem. recevyd of Thomas pokells wyfe of hocke money..	xx ^s
Item recevyd for iiij score ^{li} olde yron	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item recevyd for smyttyng of the ball on the churche [ringing a knell].....	iiij ^d
Item recevyd of John battnor for xx ^{li} olde wexe	

We have here in these accounts the first entry of the changes which took place at the Reformation. In 1538 the English Bible was printed, and it was enjoined that one of the largest volumes was to be set up in all churches, so that the people might read it. This Bible was generally fastened to a desk by a chain.

32nd year Henry 8th (1540-1) JOHN GASTON & JOHN CHATFYLD Wardens.

On their entry into the churchwardenship an inventory was taken of the church goods. This is very valuable, as these pre-Reformation inventories are extremely rare for Sussex. It runs as follows:

Thys ys a nvytory of the churches gudds delyvered to John Gaston and John Chatfeld the xiiijth day of September the xxxijth yere of the reyn of king henry the viijth (1540) they being chosed for churchwardens.

In primis iiij chalcyys	M ^d Besydes this Rames Cop
a pyxe of sylver	hathe gyven a myld towell
a bason of sylver	of playne cloth borderid 1540
ij crewetts of sylver	Item more she gave the same
a pax of coper	tayme a shett that y ^e use to
a senser of sylver	christen with
a crosse of coper & gylt	
a crosse with v stones yn yt	
a olde crosse	
ij coverlettes to ley before the autour	
ij pelowes & pelowberes [struck out]	
v copes	
a vestment with decons and subdeacons vestments	
a canape clothe and a herse clothe	
ix vestments with ix aubs belongyng and one for saynt Nicholas	
iiij corporis clothes and iiij casys	
iiij dyaper towelles one dyaper awter clothe newe	
vj other auter clothes	
a chercher to cover the crosse	
ij hand towelles for the auters	
v gret surplusses and one for the clerke	
iiij chelderns [struck out] v rochetes for cheldern	
iiij curtens to drawe before the auters	
iiij banar clothes and a stremar	
ij clothes for the crosse	
ij lent clothes & other to cover ymages	
ij yern candelstykes	
a font clothe	
ij candelstykes of pewter	
ij gret antyfoners of perchment	
ij gret antyfoners of paper	
iiij masse bokes of paper and one of perchment	
ij manuelles ij processyoners one of paper	
a cloth to cover the lectern	
a branche of brasse	
xx candelstykes of brasse	
ij Red vestments of sylke on with a blue sylken crosse and sterrys	
[stars] of gold the other with a crame color crosse and whytt	
favers	
Item a payer of sensers of sylver [struck out]	
Item ij olde vestments on of dornyes [a linen interwoven with gold and	
silver] and the other blue	

It will be seen from this inventory that the Church of Saint Andrew was well provided with ornaments, vestments and books at this date.

The pyx was a vessel of precious metal (here of silver), which was suspended by a cord or wire under a canopy over the altar. The pax was a small metal tablet, often

of silver, with a representation of the Passion, used for the kiss of peace during the Mass. There were three altars in the church to which the three crosses mentioned belonged. One would of course be the high altar in the chancel, the others probably being dedicated to Saint Nicholas and our Lady. The canopy cloth, as before mentioned, hung over the high altar, and the herse cloth covered the iron framework, called the herse, which was set over the bier at burials. The two iron candlesticks were probably the two great chandellers required to be set before the altar. With regard to the books, the Antiphonale contained the antiphons for vespers. The Manuale contained the offices for baptism, extreme unction, marriage, burial and various benedictions; and the Processionale contained the service used at processions.

[Some leaves missing.]

Payments & Receipts.

Item Andrew doppe hath laid owte for ye keye of the cherche house and the lok	vj ^d
Item more he hath laide owte for the carrying in of the rede that fell from ye cherche barne	j ^d
Item Andrew doppe hath recevyd of John a Wood at the lyon for the after pasture of the Medow	xx ^d
Item he hathe leyde owt for ye keypyng of a chyld	xij ^d
Item leyde owt for syngyng cakes at palme tide	ob.

34 Henry 8th (1542-3) RICHARD PAGE & JOHN HEDDEN Wardens.

Item paid to Mother barber for woseshing of the ornaments of the church in one hole yere	xvj ^d
Recevyd of John-a-Wood at the lyon at the occupying the cherche Medow	iijs viij ^d
Item paid unto Syssely Taylor for keypyng of the chylde for one hole yere att Mydsomer	iiij ^d
Item a halfpenny worth of synggyng bred [<i>sic!</i>]	j ^d
Item for scuryng the Kandle styks & sensers	ij ^d
Item for setting the gere opone an aube agene	j ^d

35th Henry 8th (1543-44) JOHN COTMOT the elder & RICHARD ESTERFYLD Wardens.

In primis paid to John Cotmott the younger for iiij bookes called the Kynges percesyon	xij ^d
Item payde to Rycharde Hedden for a percesyon boke ..	iiij ^d
Item payde to John Chatfyld for the senares [censers] ..	iiij ^d
Item payde for a rope to the lytell bell	ij ^d

Item payde to Rychard Esterfylde for a quarter of palyes [pales] for the chyrche yerde	viiij ^d
Item payde for ij ^m di wex for the Rode light and the makyng of the sayde lyght at the feast of all sayntes	vj ^d
Item payde for a spade & showel & bromes	xv ^d
Item payde to Rychard Adam in ernest upon hys bargayne	xij ^d

Mem^d that the xxvith daie of October Ann^o Do^m 1540 the constable then being John Cotmott Rob^t Morley John Batnor John Chatfyld churchwardens for the tyme have distrayned the goodes of Thomas Awdley then devised to the use of the church for that he was indeptid to the church

And these neaxt folowyng goods are the emplementts of the howse belongyng as to the cherche howse

Item in the hall a table wyth a payr of trestells

Item a rownde cowberd standyng towards the stable (?) and a forme to ye table

Item in the parlor a table with trestells and forme belongyng

Item a cuberd standyng naxt the strett by the dore & a Bedsted in the same parlor. a nold cheyer

Item a Bedsted in the grett chamber with the sealing over

Item in ye chimney in ye kydechin a barre of iron with ij potte hongyers

Item these naxt folowyng are the goodes some tyme Thomas Audleys now distrayned to the lordes use for the rent and to the cherche for the rent

Item viij fether bedds with all thinges necessarie pertayng to viij bedds. xix payer of shetts iiij mattresses

Item xj pillowys with vij pelowberes [pillow cases]

Item xiiij platts grett and small ij chargers of the kydechin v putengers ix sawsers vi potinchers with owt dres (?) ij kandorns with bonds iiij brasse pottes iiij kettells with bonds iiij pannes a boll and a skelett a ladell of brasse xj candelstykes iiij fryng pannes, a gridiron, ij drypyng pannes ij chargers of pewter with a . . . galon pott iiij bassons xj pannes x pottes crutts (?)

38th Henry 8th (1546-7) ROBERT MORLEY JOHN AWDLEY
JOHN CHATFYLD JOHN ERLE Wardens

for the paryshes of Saynt Mychell and Saynet Androwes.

Paid for exeybyting the byll to the vysyters

v^s

Paid for makyng of the font

v^s

The above entry gives the date at which the parish of Saint Andrew was united to Saint Michael's, namely, 1546.

1st Edward 6th 1547-48. JOHN BATNOR & JOHN KEMPE Wardens.

payd unto harmon the glasyer for the mendyng of the glasse wyndows viij^s and payd also for the newe makyng & glasyng of lviiij fott of new glasse the particulars dulye set owt

xxxiiij^s vij^d

Hereafter folowyth the receipts of John Batnor and John Kempe, churchwardens for suche things as noe the seyd churchwardens have sold to the bohon [boon] of our churche of certen things thought mete to be solde by certen of ye parish anno dom Milesimo quinqa cento quadra gesimmo octavo

1548.

Furst sold to Thomas wykes 1^{lb} of iron for vj^d
 Item rec^d of Thomas Sentter who was put in trust by certen of the parish to make sale of thre aulters of alybaster to the frenche men in pty^s of payment of xxx^s whereupon they dyd . . .

These were no doubt three tables of alabaster placed over and behind the altars as reredoses.

Item rec^d of R Morly for 1 q^r of iron
 Item rec^d of frystanden for a hyghe alter
 Item rec^d of ye clerke at one tyme for lyme
 Item rec^d of Bernards wyff for a chest
 Item rec^d of R Mall for tymbre
 Item rec^d for ye popes hed
 Item rec^d of M^r Shelly for ij lodes of stone viij^s
 Item rec^d of T huggen's wyf for one coverlet v^s
 Item rec^d of her for the other coverlet xx^d
 Item rec^d of ye clerke in July for lyme iiij^s iv^d
 Item rec^d of hym for a crystenynge shete ij^s vi^d
 Item rec^d of F Erle for a canybe cloth iiij^s
 Item rec^d of F Kempe for xxv old Bokes iiij^s iiij^d
 Item rec^d of M^r Shelly for ij lode of stone viij^s
 Item rec^d of E Doppe for on towell iiij^d
 Item rec^d of pages wyf for ye alter clothes & a towell ij^s
 Item rec^d of Doppes wyf for an albe vj^d
 Item rec^d of Meades wyf for ij albes & a rochet xj^d
 Item rec^d of C Erle for 1 albe iiij^d
 Item rec^d for ij albes more x^d
 Item gave at her request to a poor body a surplesse
 Item rec^d of page's wyf for a surpluss viij^d
 Item rec^d of John Synge for ij albes & surplesses for ye maskyng vij^d
 Item rec^d of John Lattner for ij albes xij^d
 Item rec^d of F Kemp for ij albes xij^d
 Item T Male hadd a surples & towells to paynt for ye mayng
 Item of Wudds wyf for a towell iiij^d
 Item rec^d of John Chatfeld for iiij^e & di of ledd at vj^s
 Item rec^d of R Morly iiij^e & di & ix^{li} ledd at vj^s xxvij^s iiij^d
 Item rec^d of John Batnor for 1^e q^r & 1^{li} ledd vij^s vi^d
 Item rec^d of John Kempe for 1^e q^r & 1^{li} ledd vij^s vi^d
 Item rec^d of R. ofyngton for 1^e ledd at vj^s vj.
 Item rec^d of Edmundes our clerke for a crosse iiij^s viij^d

Item rec^d of R. Morley for ye hole brasse work coming to xxxij^s iiii^d
 Item rec^d for copes vestments alter clothes & other stuffe
 as apyryth by particulars in the end of yis bok . . . vij^{li} x^s vj^d
 [This inventory as well as that of the plate is missing from the book.]
 M^d restythe to pay to ye use of ye churche from John colt
 at Michalmas xxxv^s (not p^d)
 It restithe to pay for iij vestments of John Cotnut
 It^m rec^d for plate as aperythe in the end off yis bok x^{li} v^s v^d
 Note y^t these persons folowing owe to ye churche for stone every man
 upon his constyens

Ferret for viij q^r lyme of odd & newe
 Ferret for stone
 Erle for stone
 huggen for stone
 shutter for stone
 uyllerd for stone
 Delamayne for stone
 our parson for stone
 Church stone with John Erle

Nota rec^d for Clerkes wage ann^o secundo xliij^s xj^d
 Clerkes wages an^o tertio xlij^s ij^d
 Clerkes wages an^o quarto xlj^s vij
 Clerkes wages in ann^o quinto for di yeare viz for q^r Lady-
 day q^r Midsummer xli^s x^d

Hytherto receuyed all somes of money after thold rate
 After ye newe rate from hense furthe

Also rec^d for marriages, q^r xij^d
 Also rec^d for crystins q^r x^s ij^d

The foregoing account shows that the vestments, ornaments, plate and jewels of the church were disposed of by the parishioners, and it is probable from the heavy receipts for stone, brasswork and lead that the Church of St. Andrew's was then pulled down and the accounts after relate to St. Michael's alone. The progress of the Reformation can still be traced in the same year. John Harman was paid two shillings for defacing two windows in St. Michael's, that is removing the paintings of saints in them. Froude states that "Injunctions were issued for the general purification of the churches. From wall and window every picture, every image commemorative of saint, or prophet, or apostle, was to be extirpated and put away, 'so that there should remain no memory of the same.' Painted glass survives to show that the order was imperfectly obeyed; but, in general, spoliation

became the law of the land—the statues crashed from their niches, rood and rood loft were laid low, and the sunlight stared in white and stainless upon the whitened aisles; ‘the churches were new whitened, with the Commandments written on the walls,’ where the quaint frescoes had told the story of the Gospel to the eyes of generation after generation.”¹

2nd Edward 6th (1548, 9) JOHN BATNOR & J STOPNER

Item paid to ii workmen for carryng away iij alters	xviij ^d
Item paid for ye parafrase whych ought to have byn at ye equall charge of ye parson and ye parysch.	xj ^s
Item paid for the advoyding of our tymber owt of hatfelds barn	ij ^s viij ^d
Item paid to Arnoll for mendyng ye alters	vj ^d
Item paid to Ady for makyng our best cloth.	iijs iiiij ^d
Item paid to Myles for makyng our table	xv ^d
Item paid to ij men for workyng upon our wyndow iij dayes and di at x ^d a day	vij ^s vj ^d
Item for vij dayes more & di to them at x ^d a day	vj ^s viij ^d
Item allowed them drynkes at ye setting up	ij ^d
Item paid to frost for iij days lathing & selyng ye wyndow	ij ^s vj ^d
Item paid to John harman for ye wyndow ayenst ye pulpet whych conteynyth as aperyth in ye byll xxxij fote di so the hole at v ^d ob ye fote cometh unto.	xviij ^s ij ^d
Item paid to John harman for defacyng off ij windows . .	ij ^s vj ^d
Item paid to Edward Myles for iij dayes di for makyng stulps [short stout posts driven into the ground] for our cheste at ix ^d a daye	ij ^s viij ^d
Item to hym that helped hym to sawe them & makyng ye covers	viij ^d
Item for nayles to ye cheste	iiij ^d
Item paid to Nicholas lokyer for iij lockes & keyes for ye stulps and for makyng ye crosse barrs & charnels thereto & nayles	iiij ^s ij ^d
Item T Neale putyng it in a coler	xvj ^d
Item perres for dyggyng ye hole & rammyng yt	ij ^d
Item paid to M ^r Eyny for our Communion bolle	iiij ^s
Item paid unto John hannon for dyvers wyndows mendyng ayentst Whytsontyde	v ^s
hytherto paid all ye above Wryten after the olde rate Nota' after vi ^d ye teston	
Item payde for iij yerdes carpet for ye commyon table. . . .	x ^s
Item payde for y ^e parafrase apon ye epistylle	vj ^s
Item payde ye clerkes wyf for makyng a carpet of our old cope	vi ^d

¹ Froude's "History of England," Vol. IV., p. 279.

Item for mendyng ye parsons surples	iiij ^d
Item for heamyng of our Best carpet	j ^d
Item payde to John Battnor ye younger for pulling down the seates in ye quire & makyng a seate in ye church & a deske . . . for ye parson	iiij ^s
Item to hym for a carpet bowght for ye communion	v ^d
Item p ^d for candelles in ye mornyng	iiij ^d
Item for nayles for ye Bere	j ^d
Item the broken sylver sold	ij ^s v ^d
Item payde for a clothe for the awter	ij ^s x ^d

In the preceding accounts, which now probably relate to St. Michael's Church, the three altars were carried away and the places where they stood made good, whilst a Communion Table was set up in place of the high altar and a carpet and cloth for it purchased. A pulpit had been already provided and the images of saints, as before mentioned, were erased from the painted windows. The chest was doubtless the poor man's chest, mentioned further on. A paraphrase of Erasmus in English was purchased, the choir stalls were swept away, and a seat in the church with a desk was made for the parson, an early example of a reading pew; these alterations being mainly made in accordance with the King's injunctions of 1547. The note about "vj^d y^e teston" refers to the debasement of the coinage and consequent depreciation in the value of monies held in stock, which took place about this time. "Teston" was a French name given to the shilling, which in 1550 was ordered to pass for sixpence, the value of a groat being reduced from fourpence to twopence. Three years after the date of this entry the Churchwardens of St. Andrew, Norwich, in their return to the King's Commissioners, state: "Item there was loste this yere out of the some of lxxxiii^{li} xvij^s ix^d remaining in money at the twoo falles of moneye by the first and second proclamations of shillings to vj^d and groots to ij^d the some of xlvi^{li} xviiij^s x^d ob." ("Norfolk Archæology," Vol. VII., p. 64).

6th Edward 6th (1552-53) ROBERT HOLTER & THOMAS GEFFERY Wardens.

Mem that we Robard holter & Thomas Jeffry the cherkewardens of Sent Michaels in Lewes in the vjth yere of Kyng Edward's Raygne have (with the concentes of the whole parysheoners) assignyd the xxth of June a convenient roome neere the chancell

doore unto M^r Kempe to make upp (at hys own charges) a seate for hys wyfe therapon and that to remayne to hys howse for ever.

By us. Robert holter
Thomas Jeffery

Payments.

Item payd to gavin fermes for the communion taball	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item payde the iiij th day of Aperell to rempsyll for the payng in the chancell & in seven plases in the cherche	ij ^s viij ^d
Item payde to John harman the xij th daye of Aperell for glasing in our cherche by John Kempe cherchewarden	xv ^s
Item payde for the makyng of owar inventory of owar cherche goodes wan y ^t was delyveryd to the gustes [justices]	xij ^d
Item layd out for owar cherche going to Cuckfyll for to delyver owar inventory	xiiij ^d

The inventory is that required to be delivered under the Commission of 1553, when all goods, plate, jewels, &c., were to be taken possession of by the Commissioners, leaving in a great parish one or two chalices and in a small parish or chapel one. They were also directed that after the decent and comely furniture of the Communion Table they might distribute the linen amongst the poor and sell the copes and vestments, and all bell metal, except the metal of one great bell and a saunce or sanctus bell, the receipts to be paid into the exchequer.

1st & 2nd Mary (1553-4).

The Reconyng of us JOHN MORLEY & JOHN BARCAM Churchwardens.

It ^m paid to Rycharde beyme for wyne y ^t ye paryshe oweth hym	vj ^d
It ^m to brete for makynge of ye sepulcer	ij ^s
It ^m to father barnarde for makynge of y ^e churche yard clane	xx ^d
It ^m to brete for makynge of ye forme y ^t ye sepulcer tapers stode on	ij ^d
It ^m to Nycholas barber ffor iiij ^{lb} di of wex & the makynge therof	iiij ^s ix ^d
It ^m to parker for makynge of ye bell rope	xij ^d
It ^m to Barrow for makynge of ye ierne that ye pyx hangethe on	vj ^d
It ^m to dyryckes wyfe for washyng of ye churches geare . .	iiij ^d
It ^m for i towell & a amyas	xvj ^d
It ^m for paynge y ^e alyes of ye churche yarde	viij ^d
It ^m for ij yardes of holande for ij corporasses	iiij ^s iiij ^d
It ^m for 3 quarter of a ell of bokeram for to whrappe ye chalyce	ix ^d
It ^m for semyng of ye same	iiij ^d
It ^m to luke for makynge ye tabernacle	iiij ^s iv ^d

It ^m for 1 quarter of flour	ij ^d
It ^m to Mychaell y ^e paynter for wasshyng white of ye stypill	
It ^m to Thomas Barber at Easter for syngynge bred & coles	v ^d ob
It ^m to John harman for ye crucefyx & for mendynge ye glasse wyndowes	vj ^s viij ^d
It ^m for wasshyng of ye prestes garments	iiij ^d
It ^m to John Gain for makynge y ^e Rode	iiij ^s viij ^d
It ^m for nayles	v ^d ob
It ^m to Thomas neale for payntyng of ye ij Rodes Mary & John & for strykyng owt of y ^e balanne [balaunce(?)] & ye dyvells owt of ye picture of S ^t Mychaell	xiiij ^s
It ^m to Nycholas Barber for ye altar tapers	xiiij ^d
It ^m to Thomas deppe for payntyng ye place where ye Rode stood	vj ^s
Item to Nycholas bylard for ij altar tapers & trendalls ..	xviij ^d

In July, 1553, King Edward died and a reaction set in, the aim being to restore the churches to their condition in the time of Henry VIII., and the accounts show what was done at St. Michael's.

The altars were rebuilt, the sepulchre—in this case a wooden framed one, with a form for the tapers—was set up again in the chancel and entries for wax for the lights again appear. An iron bracket or rod for the pyx over the high altar was provided and a tabernacle for the same made. The great rood with the Crucifix and Mary and John, which had been removed, was set up again and painted, and the painting of St. Michael, which had been defaced, was restored.

4th Mary (1557) THOMAS SLATTER & RYCHARD GALLOPE Wardens.

1 Elizabeth (1559) JOHN EARLE & THOMAS JOHNSTON Wardens.

Mem that Master Kempe owethe unto ye cherche for sealyng y ^t he bought of ye parryche	viiij ^s
Item Master Morlye for an awter stone	v ^s
[struck out].	

The "sealyng" was no doubt a canopy of carved woodwork over one of the altars.

Receipts.

Item receayvd of Thomas Mathewe for stonys of the to [two] awters	ij ^s vj ^d
Item receayvd for Doryte hogyns offreyngs	ij ^d
Receayvd of John Morlye for latten bokes	vj ^d
Receayvd of goffe for ye lyme howse for ij quarters	viiij ^d
Receayvd of fakener for buryng of mystrys holter & for a stone to laye upon her	xiiij ^s iiij ^d

For Reperacyons of y^e churche

Item layd out by the handes of T J for a belrope	x ^d
Item layd out for ye mendyng of all ye glasse wyndose in the churche & ij fotte & half of newe glasse and for mortrynge of ye same wyndose	vj ^s viij ^d
It ^m layd out for wyne	iv ^d
It ^m layd out for bread	ij ^d
It ^m delyveryd to Master Kempe and Master Morlye for payd mony	iiij ^{li} viij ^s
It ^t layd owt to wades ye Repracyons of y ^e churche	ij ^s
It ^m layd out for wyne on estereven	ij ^d
It ^m layd out on esterdaye for wyne	xviij ^d
It ^m layd out on estermondaye for wyne	vj ^d
It ^m layd out the fyrst Sondaye after ester for wyne	iiij ^d
It ^m payd to Thomas barbers wydoe for washyng & mendyng ye surplys	vj ^d
It ^t layd out for mendyng of ye locke of ye churche dore and for makyng of y ^e kye	x ^d
It ^m delyveryd unto Master Morlye of ye Bage monye on ye rogacyon weke towards ye payment of ye quene . .	x ^s
It ^m delyveryd unto Master Kempe the vj th daye of July for ye prestes wages	xl ^s
It ^m layd owt the xiiij daye July for breade to communycate with	j ^d
It ^m layd out for ye newe layeng & mendyng ye bell clapper	ij ^s viij ^d
It ^m payd for a bawdrycke for y ^e same bell	viiij ^d

For ye Reperracyons of ye churche

It ^m layd owt to Rychard for healyng of ye churche & for sande to ye same	viijs viij ^d
It ^m payd to y ^e same Rychard for ij dayes & a halfe wages for pavyng of both chancels	iiij ^s ij ^d
Item payd for di c of pavyng stones to cleve [Cliff, Lewes]	xvj ^d
Item payd for half c pavyng stones to Master Batner . . .	xvj ^d
It ^m layd out for y ^e seate in the churche y ^t the prest rideth on	ij ^s viij ^d
It ^m layd out for carryng out of the sowledge of ye awters	xvj ^d
It ^m layd out for playes when y ^e vysetours wer here	xx ^d
It ^m layd out for paper at buxyd	i ^d
It ^m layd out at Chrystemes quarter to ye clarkes wages . .	ij ^s i ^d di
It ^m layd out for the hyre of a horse to Buxtyd to ye vysytacon	viiij ^d di

With the accession of Elizabeth, in 1558, another change took place, in the main following the order under Edward. The altars were once more taken down and one of the altar slabs sold to Master Morley. As the purchase of no new Communion Table occurs, probably that in use before was reinstated. All the Mass books were sold and other changes made.

- 5th Elizabeth (1562-3) THOMAS MATTHEWE PETER PENELL Wardens.
6 & 7th Elizabeth 1563-5 [Missing.]
- 8th Elizabeth 1565-6 THOMAS MATTHEW PETER PENNELL Wardens.
- 9th Elizabeth (1566-7) JOHN SOMESWODE THOMAS MAHTELL Wardens.
10th & 11th Elizabeth 1567-9 [Missing.]
- 12th Elizabeth 1569-70 JOHN ERLE & JOHN HOMEWOOD Wardens.
- 13th Elizabeth 1570-1 JOHN HOLTER & HENRY PLUMER Wardens.
14th & 15 Elizabeth 1572-3 [Missing.]
- 16th Elizabeth 1573-4 JOHN HOTEER & HENRY PLUMER yielded up their account when they "yeldid v^s ij into the poor mens box which remayneth under loke to suche godley use as may apertayne."

The poor man's box was a chest locked with three keys, placed near the altar, as a receptacle for the alms of the parishioners. Bishop Ridley, in the visitation of his diocese, 1550, gives the following injunction: "Item that the minister at the time of the Communion, immediately after the offertory shall monish the communicants saying these words or such like, 'Now is the time if it please you to remember the poor man's chest with your charitable alms.'"

17th Elizabeth 1574-5 [Missing.]

Parochia Sc^{ti} Mich^{is}

26th November 1571

Mem that ther ys at y^s p^{re}ntment ij bells in o^r steeple of y^e which the one of them is broken Thomas Mathewe John holmewood John holter² & peter penell do by ther several handes hereonder subscrybyd bynd them selves & eny of them ther heyers and admynystrators within one whole yere ensuyng the date hereof at ther only cost & charges to newe cast & make perfyt with sound agreable to hes felowe the forsayd bell so broken: In consydraton whereof the whole resydue of ye paryshyners do bynd them and ther successors to cast p^{re}pare or bye a therde bell agreable in tuen to the other two of ther proper charges discharging ye iiij^{or} persons above namyd of any tax or charges to be by any of them susteynayed in y^t behalf touching our newe bell in witnes herof as well ye iiij^{or} persons for etc:

Thomas Mathew John Homewood John Holter Peter Pennell

18th Elizabeth 1575-6 EDWARD HOMER & GEORGE IDEN Wardens.

Payments.

In primis layd owt for paper..... iiij^d
Item layd owt for mendyng of lockes of the cherche dore. iiij^d

² Will of John Holter, of St. Michael's, Lewes, c. 1638: "Item I bequeath to the reparation of one bell within the said Church viij^d" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 190).

Item layd owt for a kaye & mendyng of the shepe [shop(?)] chest	vj ^d
Item layd owt for ij lockes for a chest.	xvj ^d
Item layd owt for nayles about the cherche	xvj ^d
Item layd owt for a newe shovel	viiij ^d

19 Elizabeth (1576-7). JOHN LOBE JOHN GROVER Wardens.

20 Elizabeth (1577-8). [Missing.]

21 Elizabeth (1578-9) WILLIAM SQUYRE FELIP STERNE Wardens.

22 Elizabeth (1579-80) JOHN COWELL JOHN HOLMWOOD Wardens.

23 Elizabeth (1580-1) PETER PYMBLE RYCHARD MOKFORD Wardens.

24 Elizabeth (1581-2) [Missing.]

Mem That in the yere of our Lorde 1581, John Stempe William Darell and Peter Pimble have at ther owne proper equal costs builded the formoste seate in the chauncell of Sainte Mychaels there to remayne to their owne use equally.

John Stempe have rezyghnyd my parte of my seate beldyd apon consideration of placing me a newe seate for & to my howse for ever.

25th Elizabeth (1582-3) [Missing.]

26th Elizabeth (1583-4) THOMAS HUGGENS THOMAS CAREW Wardens.

Edward Stere & Steven Meryan were chosen for sydesmen by the above churchwardens—being the first mention of these officers

27 Elizabeth (1584-5) [Missing.]

28 Elizabeth (1585-6) M^r HOMWOOD RYCHARD BYSHOPPE Wardens.

The churchwardens let to Simon Gosse for his natural life "the lyttell rome adjoyning unto the cherche" for xx^d a year he to keep it in repair.

29 Elizabeth (1586-7) THOMAS MANTELL THOMAS DARRINGTON.

"xv^s was layd owt by the parish for the buildyng of a newe seat in the myddle of the cherche next on the west syde of the alley leading to the north."

30 Elizabeth (1587-8) GEORGE FREEMAN RYCHARD BYSHOPPE

31 Elizabeth (1588-9) FELIP STERNE WILLIAM HAWKES

Payments.

Item payd for a nue surples calyco

Item to George herre & hys man vj dayes work to cover the churche that was blown of by the gret wynde the 5 day of Januarye 1589 at ij^s for the daye

p^d to storrye for 1000 tyles..... xv^s

p^d George herri for vj ryge tyls vii^d

p^d smyth for bryngin the tyles to the churche v^d

The lyme & sand were delivered at the bridge at Cliffe.

Receipts.

Rec ^d for sarttayne standyngs agaynst the cherche at Whytson fayar	xv ^d
Buring in y ^e Rec ^d of mysteries Bartlett for the burrying of har husband in the cherche this 3 of August 1590	vj ^s
[Later hand.] Reeceaved of M ^r Law this 29 th of May a legacy geven to our church by Mystress Bartlett 13 ^s 4 ^d & for har burial	xx ^s
pay ^d unto M ^r Carrow Counstable the 30 th of Aprill for the gayle	ij ^s ij ^d
pay ^d for bread & wyne this hole yere	xx ^s ix ^d
The churchwardens accounts for this year show that "the church is indebted unto us vj ^s ij ^d whereof we are to receive of Felep Sternes in recompence of the olde surples & for that the newe surples was thought to be too deare"	iiij ^s iiiij ^d

Delyvered up by Felip Sterne & William Hawx churchwardens in the year 1589 unto William Clogat & Sterne Morgan newe chosen churchwardens as is aforesayd this 5th daye of Aperille Anno Domini 1590 on byble in the largest volumne, tow psalters on newe and on ould the surples the lynen couveur for ye communion table on chalice or cupe of sylver with on cover of sylver . . .

William Wheatley Mynster.

32 Elizabeth (1589-90) WILLIAM CLOGAT STERNE MORGAN.

The latter Churchwarden was chosen by the Minister.

33 Elizabeth (1590-1) [Missing.]

34 Elizabeth (1591-2) [Missing.]

35 Elizabeth (1592-3) GEORGE MORTON JOHN AYD.

An inventory of the implements belonging unto the church of S^t Michaels

Item one Byble & two service bookes in the largest volums

Item one register booke & one booke of homylies

Item one communion cup of sylver with a cover

Item a carpet of Dornex for the communion table

Item a table cloth for the communion table

Item a surples

Item a mattock & a spade

36 Elizabeth (1593-4) THOMAS HOMER WILLIAM BEAHER.

Memorandum that we whose names are above wrytten do all agree together that the little store house at the end of the belphray shall henseforth from the day heare above wrytten be employed to put such necessaries in as is . . . as lyme sande the beare, spayd & mattock to make the graves and such lyke

37 Elizabeth (1594-5) WILLIAM BUCHDEN THOMAS HELFORD.

38 Elizabeth (1595-6). RYCHARD BYSHOPPE EDWARD NEWTON

39 Elizabeth (1596-7) EDMUND ASPTEN THOMAS HOMEWOOD

40 Elizabeth (1597-8) THOMAS CAREW JOHN PENNELL

Things belonging to the Cherche.

In primis j bible of the greatest volumn

Item 2 service books

Item the Paraphrase of Erasmus

Item j surples j carpet & communion clothe

Item j cuppe of silver

Item j bason j houre glasse

Item j mattock spade & showell j little cheste with ij lockes

Item j old chest

By the injunctions of King Edward VI. The whole Bible of the largest volume in English and the Paraphrases of Erasmus upon the Gospels also in English were ordered to be purchased and set up in some convenient place within the church for the parishioners to read.

41 Elizabeth (1598-9) WILLIAM CARTER JOHN HEATHE.

42 Elizabeth (1599-1600) ROBERT BARRENDEN EDWARD CLEGGETT.

43 Elizabeth (1600-1) THOMAS DALLYNGTON WILLIAM FYSTER.

telos

finis

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. P. M. Johnston, for assistance most cordially rendered in the interpretation of many obsolete words.

* The "beme light" did not derive its name from the rood beam, or candle beam, although the term beam lights was sometimes applied to the lights on them. It was the light burning before the reserved sacrament and its name is derived from the Greek word "bema," denoting the raised portion at the end of the early Christian Churches, afterwards called the chancel. The following is an extract from a Sussex will: Thomas Sandam, husbandman, of Colworth, in the Parish of Oving, 20th Feb., 1542. "I bequeath to the maintaining of the two standing lights in the foresaid parish Church of Oving, that is to say, the rood light, and the beam light in the quire before the blessed sacrament of the altar; to either of them two bushels of barley."

The "Salve or safe light" was often called "our lady's light" and hung before an altar or image of our lady, at which the "salve" service was sung from Trinity to Advent.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN COLLIER,
FIVE TIMES MAYOR OF HASTINGS,
AND HIS CONNECTION WITH THE PELHAM FAMILY.

By W. V. CRAKE.

INTRODUCTION.

MUCH has been written on the subject of Hastings in Mediæval times, of its Port, its Castle and its place in early national records; but Hastings in the eighteenth century has been overlooked.

This town at that time, though meagre in population,¹ had not lost the consciousness of an ancient and dignified history. It was still the principal town in East Sussex, not from its commerce or from the number of its inhabitants, but from the respect still felt for its history as the ancient Cinque Port.

In approaching the history of the eighteenth century in Hastings a real sense of gratitude should be felt for John Collier, five times Mayor, for the importance which he gave to this office, and especially in the correspondence which he has left behind. This correspondence, carefully folded and docketted by himself with names of his correspondents and dates attached, includes letters from Englishmen in so many walks of life, and so wide a field of interest, that it cannot fail to be of value to those studying the history of Hastings. As agent for the Duke of Newcastle and the Pelham family, and as chief authority of Kent and East Sussex in control of the Custom House, his letters have a peculiar interest in a period when the power of the Custom House official equalled that of any other official in the provinces.

¹ In 1731 the population of Hastings consisted of 782 males, 854 females, making a total of 1,636.



JOHN COLLIER.

WRITER OF THE COLLIER LETTERS.

MAYOR OF HASTINGS 1722-30, 37-41. CANOPY BEARER
AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE II.

John Collier and his family were constantly in London and the correspondence therefore includes letters to and from members of the family in London, with graphic details of historical and social events of one hundred and fifty years ago, when George II. was King and when Jacobite and Hanoverian were contending for the throne of this turbulent kingdom. Letters are found, some of interest, with references to all the important families in Eastern Sussex. These letters, more than two thousand in number, have been carefully selected by Mr. C. L. Sayer, of Lincoln's Inn, his descendant, and the most important placed in my hands for the purposes of this paper. Attached to these are valuable notes in manuscript by Mr. Sayer, referring to the letters, with biographical and genealogical notes.² The letters have been divided according to the topics, and the main subjects are the Jacobite Rebellion, the influence of the Pelham family in local and county politics, and, finally, the items of municipal and social history, which are illustrated by the correspondence. Where possible separate headings are given to direct the reader to the subjects and so prepare the mind to take in the what might otherwise seem disconnected matter.

What will, I think, strike readers of the correspondence is the evidence the letters give of the working of the ministerial influences in the boroughs of England and the power exercised by the Pelhams, through their agents, and especially through the Custom House officials.

This family has been in close connection with the Castle and East Sussex for nearly seven hundred years.

To understand the position of Hastings one hundred and fifty years ago one must appreciate the remoteness of the town from the centre of government, which can be compared with the distance of Aberdeen of to-day. The roads were so bad that the sixty miles of so-called road constituted a barrier which acted against frequent communication.

² I have to thank Mr. T. B. Brett for much information dealing with the Milward family. His Hastings Records at the Brassey Library are a store of memorials of Hastings.

John Collier found it preferable on one occasion when the roads were muddy³ to go round by Canterbury to London. Master Nich. Bossum⁴ (often mentioned and I fear a smuggler) and his cutter carried all purchases of any size from London to Hastings.

When the water was out at Robertsbridge it came up to the flaps of the saddle bags, and on one occasion John Collier describes that as the night was dark his horse had to be led.⁵

Mr. John Collier was born at Eastbourne on the 1st Nov., 1685. Mr. Peter Collier, his father, was a householder of that town and kept the Lamb Inn, then the principal hostelry in the place. The house, a very ancient one, is now standing, and is mentioned in the guide books as one of the antiquities of Eastbourne.

John Collier early showed promise of ability and his father had him educated for the law, which profession he followed. He migrated to Hastings, at what date is not known, but he was chosen in 1707 Town Clerk, at the age of twenty-two, and married his first wife, Elizabeth Elphick, of Willingdon, at the age of twenty-one, by whom he had six children. His first wife died in 1714.

He served the town and port of Hastings in three reigns, namely, in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and George II.

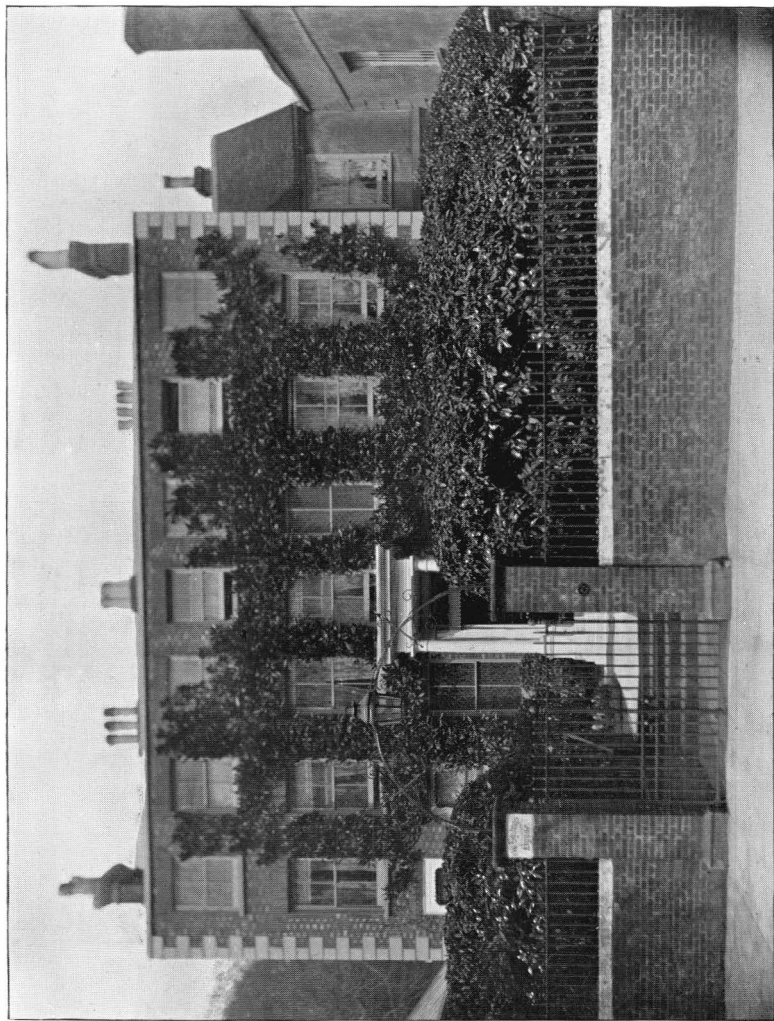
He married in 1717 Mary Cranston, daughter of the Reverend James Cranston, Rector of St. Clement's and All Saints from 1690 to 1726, these two churches being constantly held by one incumbent till the year 1773, when the two livings were held by Dr. Wm. Whitear.

John Collier, by his second wife, had eighteen children, eleven of these dying in infancy, five daughters only surviving him of this family.

³ On this occasion he was obliged to take twenty men to lift the carriage over ruts and other obstructions.

⁴ Benjamin Bossum was a Jurat of Hastings in 1824 (see Moss' "History of Hastings," p. 142). Names of families are very persistent in Hastings in the Old Town.

⁵ Arthur Young's "Eastern Tour," Vol. III., pp. 108, 125, writing thirty years afterwards, says: "The roads from Rye to Hawkhurst were good; the villages numerous, with neat cottages and well-kept gardens. One's humanity is touched with pleasure to see cottages the residence of cheerfulness and content."



JOHN COLLIER'S HOUSE,
OLD HASTINGS HOUSE, HIGH STREET, HASTINGS.

In 1718 Mr. Collier became a Jurat of Hastings, and in 1719 he was elected, at the age of thirty-four, Mayor, which office he held during the years 1719, 1722, 1730, 1737 and 1741.

How much he thrived during these earlier years may be gathered from the fact that he sent his sons to Westminster School, a public school which ranked then very closely after Eton. This school, no doubt, was chosen as it was under Pelham patronage, the Duke of Newcastle having been there as a boy.

The early letters refer to the sons, Jacky and Jemmy, at Westminster. The following motherly letter from Mrs. Collier tells how the poultry requires the boys' help, as they are straying all over the garden. The remoteness of Hastings from the great centres is shown by the survival of *Skimmington*.

From Mrs. Collier.

[Date about 1731.]

Dear Jacky

I hope this will find you and Jemmy in good health, which I shall be very glad to have an account of often—pray tell Jemmy I insist of his writing a letter next week, and wonder he does not enquire after his poultry, which he left behind, tell him I want him sadly to call them together, for the white Hen has not felt at home since his great ship has been demolished to make spits to roast wheatears Mr. John Hall has beat his wife, and Skimmington⁶ was rode which would have pleased you to see, tho' you see much finer things every day I send my Blessing to you both and am

Your affectionate Mother

MARY COLLIER.

John Collier describes a stay in London in a letter, where he is visited by his boys, the Westminster boys, Jacky and Jemmy :

⁶ To ride Skimmington seems to have been an unwritten popular punishment in the British Isles. Dr. Jameson says, "Here we have remains of a very ancient custom, and is probably of Scandinavian origin" (Jameson's "Dic. of Antiquities").

"To ride Skimmington is a ludicrous cavalcade of a man beaten by his wife. It consists of a man riding behind a woman with his face to the horse's tail holding a distaff in his hand at which he seems to work, the woman all the time beating him with a ladle; a smock displayed on a distaff is carried before them. They are accompanied by what is called rough music, that is frying pans, bulls' horns, marrow bones and cleavers" (Brand's "Antiquities," II., 108).

"Next pans and kettles of all keys
From trebles down to double bass
And at fit periods the whole rout
Set up their throats with clamorous shout."

—Butler's "Hudibras."

My dearest Joy,

26 Nov., 1731.

We expected them every moment till 3 when they jumped in very brisk and lively and I think both grown but I was amazed to see without shoes to their feet, especially Jacky, I sent for a shoemaker and equipped them each a new pair. They had their best cloathes on they look very brisk and so like their school and their masters I intend to goe to-morrow to Mr. Carlton's. I think it is odd they wd. let them bee without shoes for itt's enough to catch their deaths they are to come to me on Saturday and tarry all night.

Yr truly loving and Indulgent Husband

JOHN COLLIER.

Poor Jacky died of small-pox;⁷ the description of the details of the sickness and death and funeral in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey are pathetic, showing William Cranston, the uncle, in a most favourable light. William Cranston was the London partner of John Collier and is referred to by the Pelhams in various letters as such.

The following verses, written by J. Collier on a piece of paper in an old pocket book, refer to the loss of a child, probably Jacky :

Ah, my poor son! Ah my Tender child
 My unblown flower and new appearing sweets
 If yet your gentle soul flies in the air
 And is not fixt in doom perpetual
 Hover about me with your airy wings
 And hear your Father's lamentation.

Jemmy grew to be his father's companion, was taken up by the Pelhams, the Ashburnhams and Lord Lincoln,⁸ and was sent, as a gentleman commoner, to Clare College, Cambridge, then called Clare Hall, which was the Duke of Newcastle's College. This letter shows the lively interest in politics which was current among undergraduates, and also points to a Sussex club or coffee house at the University.

James was afterwards called to the Bar and seems to have been busy (1746) at the police courts at trials of the Jacobite rebels, see letter :

⁷ The letters speak of two kinds of pox—one is called the seven days' pox, which Jemmy suffered from and soon got well. The treatment of the unfortunate Jacky seems to have included purge and vomit as the usual remedy.

⁸ Lord Lincoln married Lucy Pelham, sister of the Duke of Newcastle.

To Mrs. John Collier from her son James Collier.

Hon^d Madam,

Clare Hall, Jan. 21, 1741.

I received my Father's letter on Tuesday giving me a particular account of the proceedings at the late election in Sussex the contents of which I communicated to L^d Ashburnham, who expressed great satisfaction therewith. The University both in combinations and private rooms affords no other topick of conversation but politics, and as the opposition in the House of Commons is at present very strong on those days in which the votes are expected down, the coffee houses are crowded, and happy is the man who can seize on them first, tho' sometimes he is forced to read out to a gaping attentive audience, to prevent their being snatched out of his hands before he has compleatly finished. The only question asked now is "had you a letter from London lately?" if answered in the affirmative then "what were the numbers in the last Division"

I am Hon^d Madam

Your most dutiful son,

JAMES COLLIER.

There is an interesting paragraph from a letter of James Collier, showing how the youth of the time were fortifying themselves by reading solid history.

James Collier, aged twenty-five, writes to his father in the middle of the "'45" Rebellion scare :

I am sending you down some Pamphlets—but as to Echard's History I never saw a continuation of on the 3rd Volume, I believe it is in Patrick's study. & in relation to Burnet I never carried them out of the tea room. A book of four shillings regarding the four last years of Queen Ann which I shall send, appeared fourteen months ago.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that Bishop Burnet's history of his own times is the standard work on the Whig side and supporting the Protestant succession, and was read at that time.⁹

CRICKET.

Four years later James Collier was at the Bar, and here is a letter showing the extraordinary popularity of cricket and even the antiquity of the poet on the cricket field, which seems quite a recent innovation :

July 9th, 1745.

The conversation of the Town turns entirely upon the great match at cricket between Kent and all England, to be plaid on Bromley

⁹ The publication of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion in Queen Anne's Reign" did much to revive the dormant cavalier feelings; but in 1724 Bishop Burnet's History of his own time, by showing up the iniquities of the Stuart rule, did much to counteract Clarendon.

Common next Fryday, I hope you will not be angry if I don't set out from London till that morning. The Prince of Wales & all the nobility in Town will be present. Mr. Rowe¹⁰ has promised to accompany me so far & I am in hopes of entertaining the club with the particulars of the game, as it will certainly produce another poem, because I know a gentleman who is in fact ordered to attend on purpose.

There is some evidence that John Collier wished his son to represent Hastings at the retirement of Mr. Stone, M.P., in 1747, but in the course of the year James Collier, aged twenty-six, died, having filled the Mayor's seat in 1745.

Note by C. L. S.—James Collier died in chambers, aged 26. He was buried presumably as a Westminster boy in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey. His brother Jacky was also buried there, 1732. The funeral cost £88. 16s. 2d. Amongst the items are mentioned “the Pages in mourning with velvet capps and Truncheons to attend the hearse and bear the body” and “38 men in mourning with Branch lights,” also, “a Hearse and six horses and 5 mourning coaches,” “a large Roome hung in deep mourning and the passage and floor covered.”

THE CORONATION OF GEORGE II.

John Collier's knowledge of procedure of coronations must have been great, as he was appointed when Town Clerk of Hastings, in 1714, to be joint Solicitor of the Cinque Ports with John Collinson at the Coronation of George I. and again to the same post at the Coronation of George II.

The great event of his life was no doubt his appointment as canopy bearer at the Coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline, of which his own description will be sufficient.

We have to thank him for the valuable report drawn up by him in conjunction with J. Collinson as one of the joint Solicitors of the Cinque Ports. The certificate was granted and ran as follows :

¹⁰ A sub-official of the Treasury, often mentioned in the correspondence.

The Barons of the Cinq¹¹ Ports having made the following claim, viz:—to have the usual office of carrying two canopies sixteen Barons to a canopy, to have the said two canopies for their fee To have the privilege of dining in the Hall at a table on the right hand of the King's Table.”

Mr. John Collier, from London, to Mrs. Collier, at Hastings.

5th Oct., 1727.

. I have not been able to Learn many particulars ab^t our Coronation affair, but I think itt's agreed of all hands we are not to have Esquires. There is to be a meeting of the Barons next Munday night to Settle who are to Support over the King and over the Queen in particular. I have made noe progresse in my Robes, nor shall not till I See what others provide Itt's Expected that the Coronation will Exceed all that ever were in Magnificence & Grandeur. The Queen's Cloaths is to be the richest that's possible, & all Covered with Diamonds.

(In a postscript.) Candles are rise 2^s 6^d a Dozen last at this time on acc^t of the Vast Quantity bought up for the Coronation Illuminations.

7th Oct., 1727.

Mr. Collier to Mrs. Collier.

. To write you the newes of the Town would take up Volumes of Paper—I mean as to the Coronation, for nothing else is talked of. I am in a little Dilemma about my robeing, but Lord Ashburnham yesterday offered me a Shirt & neckcloth for the Ceremony, that is to lend it me, which I accepted of, & have now only a Wigg remaining. To buy one I should be much vex'd, & therefore intend to borrow (if possible, if not hire), for it must be full bottom'd, & will Cost in my Complexion¹² 15 Guineas. I have seen the Wardrobe, & everything is Exquisitely fine & magnificent. Mr. Dyne¹³ came to Town this day about noon, & I have been Plagu'd with him to get his accoutrem^{ts}, but of this Take noe notice, for I think I have by this manag'd soe as to Support the Queen's Canopy, w^{ch} I would not upon any acc^t loose. Itt's the Greatest Honour, & indeed the Queen manages everything in the world At present it stands that Mr. Townsland,¹⁴ Col^l Pelham¹⁵ and I are to be together We have Scarlet Robes lin'd with Crimson Sattin, Waistcoats of the same Sattin, breeches of the same Cloath, Scarlet wosted Stockings, because Silk will not take soe Good a dye, black velvet shoes with red heels, black velvet Caps, white Gloves, of wch the Topps are faced with Crimson, we are to wear Swords, & as to Wiggs & Linnen, as Rich as each Baron pleases.

¹¹ A contracted form of “Cinque.”

¹² His hair was red.

¹³ Edward Dyne, Mayor of Hastings in 1728 and one of the bearers of the King's Canopy.

¹⁴ One of the Members for Hastings, Sir W. Ashburnham being the other.

¹⁵ Col. Pelham, of Crowhurst, afterwards for many years one of the Members of Hastings.

12th Oct., 1727.

Mr. Collier to Mrs. Collier.

. I can now with pleasure Inform you that our Coronation affair (I mean as to the fatiguing p^t) is happily over. To morrow at 12 we divide our Canopy, & the Shares of the Hasting's 6 Barons is to Goe into a Punch bowle in perpetuity of the Grand Solemnity. I mean only the Staves; as to the Canopy, we shall divide it amongst our selves, Tho itts not of Great value. The punch bowle was propos'd by Colonell Pelham,¹⁶ & thought mighty well of by our Great Duke, Soe I readily joyn'd, & we are to have our names & the Occasion, &c., engraven on it. I shan't Enter into pticulars of the Procession & Ceremoniall, hoping soon to have the pleasure of Speaking it to you; but the whole was of the Greatest Splendour & Magnificence that itt's possible to be Thought of. I was at the Queen's Canopy, much to my Satisfaction, & the procession was very agreeable, tho' vastly fatiguing, & I had the happiness of Escaping without a Cold, w^{ch}, considering everything, was more than I imagined. I Din'd to Day at the Duke's by a pticular Invitation, with my Bro: Combaron Dyne, who took his pipe according to Custom after Dinner, & I am just now come back. I think at present to Get out of Town at all Events to Morrow, soe as if possible to Get home a Saturday night. Mr. Pelham,¹⁷ Colonell Pelham, Mr. Pelham of Stanmer, Sr W^m Ashburnham, Sr W^m Gage, &c. Din'd with us, where we have been Exceeding merry & without hard Drinking

(In a Postscript.) I can't forbear telling you that the Queen was Exceedingly obligeing in the procession, & talk'd very much to our Corner of the Staves, viz^t, Pelham & Townshend, & Soe I come in for my Share. Her train was born by 7 Ladies (3 of them the 3 princesses) Dress'd as fine as is possible to be thought of; & in coming back the 3 young Ladyes against whom we then were, put on the same obligeing airs, & were very Merry.

The silver bell, which fell to John Collier as his share, was presented by the widow of his grandson, Edward Milward, jun., to the South Kensington Museum (see end of paper and illustration to Mr. Dawson's paper in the "Sussex Arch. Coll.," Vol. XLIV., p. 45).

PUNCH BOWL.

The punch bowl and ladle are of a simplicity which seems to confirm the tradition that they are actually made from the staves of the canopies, all the silver going to make the bowl and the art workmanship being limited

¹⁶ Thomas Holles-Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.

¹⁷ Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle and afterwards Prime Minister.

KING

GEORGE II



QUEEN

CAROLINE



NOTE.—These illustrations are from accurate drawings of the originals.

to the engraving of the figures of King George and Queen Caroline.

— THIS —

Silver Bowl was presented to the Corporation of Hastings (y^e premier Cinque Port) by y^e Gentlemen whose Names are hereon Inscribed who had y^e Honour to be unanimously Elected y^e Barons of y^e said Town to support y^e Canopy over their sacred Royall Majesties King George y^e 2nd and Queen Caroline at y^e Solemnity of their Inauguration at Westminster the Eleventh day of October 1727. And y^e same was made out of their Shares and dividend of the Silver Staves &c belonging to the said Canopy.

The inscriptions tell their own tale. The hall marks are London, 1727-8, the maker being Joseph Bird. From Moss' "History of Hastings," date 1824, we learn that "As Punch is now disused a frame work of wood has been made to fit inside the bowl to hold decanters." It weighs 164-oz. 18-dwts. and holds four gallons. The shape is unusual and is the earliest of the type. The usual type is the Preston bowl, 1742, identical in shape with the Hastings bowl with the important exception of the reed ornament which decorates the lower half of the half circle of the Preston bowl. The ladle might have been designed by a maker of saucepans, it is so simple, and the great object seems to have been to scoop up as large a quantity of good liquor at one dip as possible.

To describe the canopy holders in order as they appear on the inscription :

*Canopy bearers to the
KING*

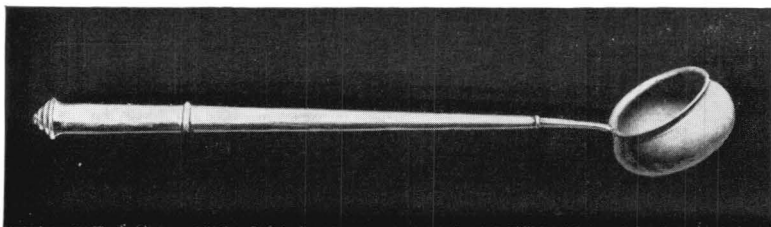
*S^r Will^m Aylburnham Bar^t
Tho^s Pelham of Stanmer Esq^r
Edward Dyne Esq^r*

*Canopy bearers to the
QUEEN*

*The Hon^{ble} Tho^s Townshend Esq^r
James Pelham Esq^r
John Collier Esq^r*



PUNCH BOWL.



LADLE.

The above Punch Bowl and Ladle were made from the Silver Staves of the Canopies used at the Coronation of George II. and his Queen.

The three canopy bearers to the King :

- (i.) Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, near Hastings, Bart. Sir William was Member for Hastings in the Pelham or Whig interest. This family had been closely associated with Hastings and represented Hastings in Parliament as early as 1628 and as late as 1768. Sometimes, as in 1685, both seats of Hastings were represented by this family.
- (ii.) Next we come to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, a cousin of the Duke of Newcastle, afterwards Member for Hastings in 1734.
- (iii.) Then Edward Dyne, Mayor Elect for Hastings in 1728.

Next as to the canopy bearers to the Queen :

- (i.) The Hon. Thos. Townsend, Member for Hastings in the Whig interest, was nephew of the Duke of Newcastle; he was also a nephew by marriage of the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, and brother of the celebrated War Minister, Charles Townsend, of George II. in 1761, of whom Gray wrote the well-known rhymes alluding to his own views of Church and State :

Could love and could hate so was thought somewhat odd.

No very great wit he believed in a God.

A post or a pension he did not desire

So left church and state to Charles Townsend and Squire.

- (ii.) Next comes James Pelham, Esq.; he was the owner of Crowhurst, sometimes called Col. Pelham, and a cousin of the Duke of Newcastle, and in the Newcastle correspondence is called "Jemmy." He is the ancestor of Anne Cressett Pelham, who in 1781 married Col. Thomas Papillon, of Acrise Place, Kent, and as heiress of the Pelham family brought Crowhurst into the Papillon family. Last of all is mentioned
- (iii.) John Collier, as canopy bearer of the Queen, as Deputy Mayor and Solicitor of the Cinque Ports.

BIOGRAPHICAL (*Continued*).

About the year 1733 John Collier came in close relation with the Pelham Family (see Appendix) and the Duke of Newcastle, and obtained two appointments, Surveyor General of the Customs for the County of Kent, which he resigned in 1755, and Usher and Crier of the Court of King's Bench. This Office, presumably of the nature of a sinecure, as it was executed by a deputy, was originally granted to him for life, with a remainder to his son James, but on the latter's death in his lifetime Mr. Collier obtained a fresh grant for three lives. This office he bequeathed by his will to his daughters by his second wife.

In 1734 Mr. Collier became agent for the Duke of Newcastle in East Sussex, and at the general election of 1734 for the first time held the office of Judge Advocate and principal deputy of the Duke, in his position as Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Sussex.

Besides this, John Collier was agent for the Sussex Estates of the Duke's brother, Henry Pelham, and Steward of several manors belonging to the latter; to Mr. Thomas Pelham, of Crowhurst, and to the Earl of Ashburnham. In the year 1733 the Duke of Newcastle established a paramount interest in the Borough of Hastings, which from that time until his final dismissal from office in 1762 was entirely at his command. In the Newcastle correspondence relating to the 1734 election¹⁸ there is one very striking deduction to be made. The Pelhams by their influence controlled the custom house official posts and by this means at the time of the general elections were able to bring their influence to bear with amazing effect. Thus it was that in 1734, in spite of the unpopularity of Walpole, the Duke of Newcastle carried Walpole again into office. This influence may be gauged when it is stated fifty years afterwards, when the Excise officers were disenfranchised, that 11,500 Excisemen were electors. A brief quotation from the Newcastle correspondence, date 1734, from a letter of

¹⁸ British Museum.

Henry Pelham, afterwards Prime Minister for eleven years :

As to Collyer you can't do too much, for I can judge that town (Hastings) absolutely depends upon him, and perhaps if he were cool would leave you. I desire therefore, you will, from me, tell S^r Robert Walpole, if he has a mind to have two Whigs chosen at Hasting he must provide handsomely for Collyer.

There is no need to suppose that providing meant anything more than money for electioneering purposes. John Collier appears in these letters as a man of integrity and honour,¹⁹ and we have shown that he had been permanently attached to the Pelham party by solid advantages, such as important official posts.

Christmas doles in kind and money were sent by the Duke, a load of corn and ten pounds cash; this was gratefully acknowledged by the Mayor in 1757 officially for the Corporation under the seal of the Corporation.

There are several letters from John Collier to the Duke of Newcastle stating that money had been spent in junketting on the King's birthday and national victories, stating apologetically, "I hope you don't think I have spent too much money." Reimbursement was expected and was obtained only after much dunning. In addition to this, the Duke is asked to reimburse J. Collier for a lighting expenditure; see the following letter :

17th May, 1754.

In a letter written in this year by Mr. Collier to Mr. Greening, the Duke of Newcastle's steward or agent, Mr. Collier begs to be repaid money advanced by him for, among other purposes, the lighting of the town. He says :

The Town has been for a great many years lighted with Lamps beautiful and useful to the Corporation, the original gift of Col. Pelham, of late the oyl has been by one way or other provided, but has of late (been) managed with difficulty, I advanced the money this year, and am afraid there will be a deficiency as the finances of the Corporation are low and we are in debt.

¹⁹ Many Treasury Agents of that day made use of their position to set up an interest of their own apart from that of their patron and ultimately to oust their benefactor wholly or partially from his pre-eminence. There is no trace of anything of this kind in the correspondence.

The correspondence, as has been said, shows that John Collier had close business relation with London through his brother-in-law, William Cranston, a London solicitor, who occasionally acted as his deputy in visiting the Duke and the Pelhams. However, he did not miss an opportunity of a dinner with the Sussex Whig nobles at the capital when occasion offered.

John Collier, London.

May 19, 1737.

My Dear

. I find that my continuance in Town will be something beyond what I expected for. Master Bossom intends to sayl next Sunday I dined yesterday at the Duke of Richmond's where there were 27 Sussex Gents amongst the rest; the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Wilmington, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Ossulston who is the Earl of Tankerville's son. The Entertainment vastly splendid and served all in plate Dishes & all & a fine desert, there were 24 footmen waiting at Table & as he is Master of the horse to the King 16 of them in the Kings livery and the rest in his own, which is very handsome. In short the Dinner Side Board, Desert & grandeur surpassed almost everything I ever saw & the house vastly fresh finished. We tarried till 12 o'clock dining at half an hour after 4. I have got four patterns of Shagreen Parliament continues sitting they have done everything except the Scotch bill abt Captain Porteous affair.

I am my Dearest

May 19, 1737.

Y^{rs} J. COLLIER.

VISIT OF JOHN COLLIER TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

My affairs are handsomely completed. I was sworn this day Surveyor general of Kent and my patent is passing the great seal this week The Duke of Newcastle goes out of Town a Thursday or Fryday for Bishopston,²⁰ and I have promised to be there a Sunday night from whence I design to be at home a Tuesday or Wednesday. Send Nich: out on Trumbles horse goe as he may let him bring only my portmanteau and my slippers.

THE SPANIARDS.

S^r

Esher April 1738.

. We have had close sitting in Parliament upon the Merchants affair but now I think it is over I hope to their satisfaction, tho' I am told not, they are such unreasonable people nothing can please 'em. Undoubtedly the Spaniards have behaved most abominably, and you will see by our resolutions in the Votes that the

²⁰ Bishopstone is a village near Seaford. Augustus Hare writes in his "Sussex Handbook:" "In its parklike pastures once stood Bishopstone House, the occasional residence of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle."

Parliament think so. We Englishmen are very stout upon our own Dunghill, but when this nation is engaged in a war, which the Merchants are driving, all the country must pay first and then who is to bear the blame?

I am ever most faithfully yrs.,

H. PELHAM.²¹

PERIOD PRECEDING 1745 REBELLION.

1743 was an important date in the history not only of England, but for the House of Hanover; it was full of battle and threatened invasion and rumours of civil war and impending ruin. On June 30 George II. fought and won the Battle of Dettingen against the French, assisted by the Hessians and his own electoral subjects, the Austrians. No war had been proclaimed, for George II. was fighting, not as an Englishman, but as Elector of Hanover.

Whilst George II. was fighting in the Low Countries and gaining a soldier's fame the French, to counteract this, were planning a great expedition to sail from Dunkirk. Charles Edward, the young Pretender, was urged to leave Rome and repair to Paris; he was nominally to command an army of veterans assembled at Dunkirk, having the celebrated Marshal Saxe to lead the troops, which were to expel the usurping Elector from the throne of England. This expedition sailed early in the year of 1744. A great storm destroyed or scattered the fleet of transports and Sir John Norris, the English Admiral, who was prepared for him in the neighbourhood of Hastings and Dungeness, had to be content with picking up a few dismantled ships.²² The following letters deal with this period.

In August, 1743, whilst the King was in the Low Countries, Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, had been appointed Prime Minister, but Cartaret

²¹ This letter proves the intimate nature of the correspondence between J. Collier and the Pelhams.

²² When the Session of Parliament was opened in November, 1742, the King spoke of "16,000 of my electoral troops sent to the war, with Hessians, in the British pay;" a grant of £657,000 was asked for the pay.

was the ruling spirit as Secretary of State, following Robert Walpole."²³

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The fear of invasion banished all party division or any petty feelings of jealousy of the Hanoverian King, and when the French Declaration of War was announced, 26th of March, 1744, there was an end of the anomalous state of things where two great nations were fighting as auxiliaries²⁴ of other Governments. On the 31st March the English Declaration of War was issued.

The following shows the state of military preparation in Hastings and refers to the Cinque Port Train Band :

Sir,

Whitehall, 25 Feb., 1743.

My Lord Duke sends his compliments to you, and as he intends to fill up the vacant Commissions in ye Cinque Ports, he desires you will give him by ye first opportunity the names of three gentlemen that are fit and willing to serve as Capt., Lieut. and Ensign in the Company belonging to your Port. And his Grace likewise desires yr recommendation of three proper persons for Winchelsea and three for Pevensey. In the year 1725 Commissions were sent for Lewis Gilbert to be Capt., Edward Hall, Lieut., and Thomas Giles Ensign at Hastings; John Walsh, John Parnell and Thomas Jenkins at Winchelsea; and Edward Milward, William Richardson, and John Kine for Pevensey. We don't know if any of the Gentlemen above-mentioned are now living. His Grace will be glad to be informed if there are any arms, drums or colours belonging to the Company of those three places. We expect, every minute, to hear from Sir John Norris, who passed by Dover at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. 15 sail of French ships lay off Dimchurch at that time.

I am, Sir,

Yr most obedient humble servt.,

To John Collier.

SACK BALE.

At the approach of the English Channel Squadron, under the command of Sir John Norris, the French fleet retired—or, as sailors say, sheered off—and on the next day a severe storm scattered the transports and thus put an end to the projected invasion. The following is a copy of Mr. Collier's despatch in relation to this affair :

²³ Pitt used this bold expression in Parliament: "It is now too apparent that this great, this powerful, this formidable Kingdom is considered only as a province to a despicable electorate."

²⁴ England as the auxiliary of Austria; France as the auxiliary of the Elector of Bavaria.

My Lord,

Feb., 1743.

15 sail of French Men of War pass'd by this place the 22nd instant, about 5 in the afternoon to the Eastward, and the next day we heard they cast anchor in Romney Bay to the east of Dengeness Point, and continued there till Friday afternoon, when a French ship that lay off Dover, observing Sir John Norrice coming out of the Downs, beating up to the West, the French ship as soon as she came in sight of the squadron under the Nesse Point made signalls, and they all got under sail before the evening and made Westward, and Sir John Norrice was seen coming that way about 7 miles distant from them. The wind changed about 8 o'clock, and blew very hard all night at about North East. We neither heard nor saw anything further till this afternoon about 4. Sir John Norrice came to the Westward of the town, and in about an hour and a half a gun was fir'd and the fleet tacked about 5 leagues from the shore and seem'd to stand off and on. His flag was very plainly seen. There were 7 large shippes and in the whole 20 sail. One large shipp went by to the Eastward, having lost her topmast, and a shipp of about 50 guns with her, but, before out of our sight, the last, with all the sail she could make, stood out to sea. One of the King's Messengers arrived here this forenoon from Deal with Dispatches for the Admiral, and from what we told (him) he proceeded on to Borne.²⁵ A good look out shall be kept, and if any of the Fleet are seen an immediate acc't shall be given by express.

I am, (&c.)

1743.

Hastings, Sunday, the 26th of Feb., 10 in the evening.

Just as I was making up the letter to send to your Grace the King's Messenger return'd from the Westward & we thought it best (for him) to stay here the night, & a boat or vessell shall be got ready to carry him off to the Admiral very early in the Morning if anything can be seen of the squadron.

Hence, so great was the anxiety, that on the same day a second communication reached Mr. Collier, that one being from Mr. Stone, who held the double position of M.P. for Hastings and Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle. The letter ran thus :

Sir,

Whitehall, Feb. 25, 1743.

My Lord Duke of Newcastle having received an account that the French squadron is gone westward, and that Sir John Norris followed them, His Grace desires that you will employ some proper persons to keep a good look out upon the Coast, and when they shall see either of these squadrons or any part of them, you will send immediate notice of it by express to my Lord Duke.

I am, Sir,

Most truly yours,

To John Collier.

ANDREW STONE.

²⁵ Eastbourne.

12th April, 1744.

To Mrs. Collier, Fleet St., London, from Mr. J. Collier, Hastings.

I must write something about our Declaration. On Sunday afternoon the King's order for declaring war against the French King signified by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports came hither by the proper officer. They proclaimed at Rye a Saturday before their order arriv'd, and we hear, fir'd guns. This we thought (was) not proper, at our club, Sunday night, resolved to do it yesterday at two in the afternoon if a fine day, (and) the soldiers to be under arms. Having settled preliminaries, just at 2 the Captain and other Off'rs had their Corps—about 110 men—drawn up in the Fishmarket, all clean and powdered. When we assembled (we) sent to the Captain and the march was to begin there and (to proceed) to the old Market. Mr. Mawle, 3 Sergeants and 12 men with the drums came up with the ceremony of carrying the colours down. Then we had notice they were ready to attend us. We went down to and saluted the Off'rs, and after a little Exercise, proceeded. First (went) the Sco. Dragoons with their swords drawn to clear the way, then the Mayor and Jurats, followed by Capt. Scot and the whole body. Two drums in front, the colours in the middle carried by Mawle and Ensign Thomas brought up the rear. Marched as slow as possible and the soldiers drawn up at the old Market, Patrick (Mr. Collier's clerk) read the Declaration, with the usual previous Proclamation,²⁶ then (followed) 3 loud huzzas. Then we proceeded in like manner to the Fishmarket, read again, and ordered the soldiers some drink, and adjourned to the Swan. A very fine afternoon though rain came on at 9. A prodigious number of people present.

THE JACOBITE REBELLION, 1745.

It is difficult for the loyal England of to-day to understand the days of divided counsels, of the England which made a rebellion possible and a real danger. The true patriots recollected the disgrace of the sale of Dunkirk, of the thunder of the Dutch guns in the Medway, and the shameful flight of the last Stuart King before a rumoured invasion. On the other hand, the hatred of a king of foreign speech and birth and a genuine love of a romantic kind for the exiled family were cherished possessions, almost a religion, in many families, to be found in every county, but the weakness of Jacobitism lay in the fact that it was scattered and far from the big centres of industry. But enthusiasm made up for weakness in some measure, and thus the Jacobites were the backbone of the Tory party, from the first moment

²⁶ The last proclamation of the Old Pretender, James Edward, appeared in 1722, when the Young Pretender was two years old.

of Guelphic rule to the extinction of rebellion in the savage day of Culloden. Walpole and the Pelhams were the staunch supporters of the Whig or Hanover party. The town of Hastings was loyal to the reigning house and the Whig interest.

In the early "'45" period John Collier seems to have been made busy with rumours of rebels, and the following depositions of witnesses, taken down from statements in Court or in his office, occur.

There are long depositions, in the rough, of witnesses relating to a prisoner, who was obviously a Jacobite; he stated himself to be brother of Sir Edward Bisshopp, Bart., of Parham, a baronetage but recently extinct (1870).

Bisshopp and his servant, Ibbotson, were both Roman Catholics. There were many privateers setting out from France with recruits and munitions of war for the rebels in the North. No doubt Bisshopp was anxious to get to France to join one of these. The following depositions and statements will partly explain the situation:

HASTINGS. THE EXAMINATION OF JAMES BYSHOPPE, Esq., taken the 29th of January, 1745.

Saith that he is upwards of 30 years of age, one of the sons of Sir Cecil Byshoppe, late of Parham in the County of Sussex, deceased, and brother to the present Sir Cecil Byshoppe.

Has been in Sussex for the last time about a fortnight.

Saw Ibbotson about ten days since first at Barton and then at Findon.

Sir,

Jan. 1745.

Tuesday, the 21st of January, Mr. Byshoppe and his servant, two of the people under confinement here, came on shore at Eastbourne, about 17 miles west of this place, in a very small boat, with only one Sailor, being drove in by stress of weather, and it was 50 to 1 they got safe on shore, being very stormy and tempestuous. Bishop and his servant went into an Ale house, near the seaside, and took a room till the Friday following, but never came down stairs, or were seen by anybody but the Master of the Alehouse. From thence they went to the "Star" at Lewes, and on the 27th they came to Pevensy, and lay at a little Ale house there, where was one Francis Pollard, a reputed smuggler. Byshoppe and his servant were most anxious to cross over to France, but every attempt to get a boat, or to be taken on board a smuggling vessel failed, and one Joseph Bartholomew concluded that it was with no good design they were so pressing to go over, and resolved to hinder them. Then and there Bartholomew, personating a seaman, went and told them there was no boat to be had on the coast,

or at Hasting or Rye for every body was afraid to go over to France. Upon this they seemed to be in great confusion and hurry to be gone, and got out their horses as fast as they could, but a great many people being about the doors Byshoppe mounted first and rode off, on which they stopped the other two men, and one, John Edwards, having a horse in the stable, ran & got him out, & pursued & brought Byshoppe back. Then they carried all three upstairs and confined them in a room, and sent for a Constable.

James Blackman and John Dunk came forthwith to Hasting, & informed me of the affair. I despatched them back with a reinforcement, & strict orders to secure, and to bring them hither next morning. (Here I refer to my two letters of the 29th and 30th of January.)

My son has several times been in company with Mr. Byshoppe, who often seemed very uneasy and pensive, and displeas'd with the account that he must be carried to London. Talks sometimes a little unguarded, full of praises of the French officers, and that they are the best Troops in the World That he was bred up with the Duke of Perth & Lord John Drummond That he might have been aide-de-camp to the Duke of D'Arenberg That he don't know that the Duke of Newcastle has any powers to ask him his motives for his going to France That he supposes the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which takes away the rights of an English man will be made use of That he supposes he shall be used the harder on account of

There has been a strict Guard over him and the rest.

Old Ibbotson desired to send a messenger with a letter to his wife for some clothes.

John Collier adds:

I cannot take upon me to say whether the motives of stopping and confining these persons were from a true regard to the service of their country, or a diffidence of one another, but I have applauded their zeal, and indeed they were hearty and honest in their assistance. Several of them and other reputed smugglers have been since here, and seemed desirous of seeing them, but I told them they were held over to Cap^t Campbell and his soldiers.

On February 25th, 1745, Mr. Cranston writes to Mr. Collier on the subject of Mr. Bisshopp:

. . . . Sir

. . . . I find by the Mayor that your late prisoners M^r Bishop etc are out on Bail, L^d Gage and Earl Burkley for him two tradesmen for Ibbotson and the servant discharged

Yours obedient,

WM. CRANSTON.

A letter from Whitehall, dated February 3rd, 1746, and signed by the Duke of Newcastle, amongst other matters relating to "M^r James Bisshopp Esq^r James Cavellion and Abraham Ibbotson," says, "His Majesty

very much approves the Zeal and Attention you have shew'd for His Service on this occasion."

The abrupt conclusion of this incident is a disappointment. The facts are published, as it is hoped that the remaining chapters of Bisshopp's career may be found in contemporary records.

SUSPECTED JACOBITE.

Sir,

Hastings, Feb. 6th, 1745.

Last Tuesday, about 4 in the afternoon, Mr. Lambe, one of the King's Messengers, brought me a letter from the Duke of Newcastle signifying his being sent to conduct to London the three persons here in custody, and a Warrant for the delivering them to him. . . .

Accordingly they set out yesterday, escorted by a Sergeant and 12 men, at 9 in the forenoon, and hope they will be safe in Town by the time this reaches you.

Mr. Byshoppe in his last moments in this place did not keep up the character of a gentleman, he was used as such tho' under suspicion of being a traitor to his Country. Permitted to remain (under Guard) in an Inn, directed his own provisions, wine, &c. and during the whole time intimated discharging the same, but at his departure refused paying a shilling, said he was a State prisoner, and therefore could contract no debt, nor now would pay, and indeed went off in a surly abrupt manner.

THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN THE HON. JAMES MURRAY, AFTERWARDS OF
BEAUFORT, BATTLE, A SUSPECTED JACOBITE.

Sir,

London, 4th May, 1745.

I am favour'd with both yours for which and the trouble you had with my affairs you'll please accept my hearty & sincere thanks I think Mr. Lemon has been more generous than could have been expected and all things considered the Sailors & Soldiers have great reason to be thankful

Every body here is greatly alarm'd by the express yt arriv'd this morning from the army in Flanders which attack'd ye French intrench'd the 30th of Ap^l O.S. the first and Second attacks were Successfull, but the third prov'd as bloody as fruitless; for the ennemy animated by the presence of the Dauphin at the head of 5000 of the Household troops made so vigorous a stand that we were obliged to retreat with very great loss tho' in the utmost order. The affair lasted Seven hours and it is universally agreed that the Duke behav'd with unexpected Resolution & Zeale. Their numbers lost are a proof of this, as it fur exceeds yt of any of the Powers in the alliance these particulars I have from a letter of the Duke's to Mr. Poyntz who writes with great Spirit & says that as the troops behaved with uncommon bravery and the ennemy's loss is no less than ours, he only regrets the many brave heros now dead who that day distinguish'd themselves.

However, you'll agree with me in concluding we have done little good. Since the French still vigorously prosecute the seige and must in a few days be masters of the place. As the express came away before returns were made from each Reg^t few particulars are known tho' most imagine yt our loss can't be less ye 10,000. Sir Ja Campbell is mortally wounded—Ponsonby kill'd & all the guards cut to pieces as is the Hiland Reg^t to a man. As every oppertunity I have of shewing my gratitudes for the uncommon civillitys I have met with from you & family will give me infinite joy, I hope you'll lay your commands always upon me, and in the meantime make my compliments acceptable to Mrs. Collier, Miss Delia & the other young Ladys, and believe me²⁷

Most sincerely Sir

Your much obliged &
obedient humble serv^t

Saturday, May ye 4th 1745.

JA MURRAY.

TO JOHN COLLIER FROM JAMES COLLIER.

1745.

Hon^d S^r

Figtree Court, November 7th.

I got here yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon after passing Intolrable bad Roads, nay in some places between Battle & Stoneborough they were so excessively bad as to be beyond conception

The debate in the House of Commons on Munday was managed with great warmth on the side of the address in relation to the ranking of the officers in the Regiments raised by the Duke of Bedford, L^d Gower &c., & the officers in general are greatly affronted at it. The two Houses had a conference this day about the pretenders declaration²⁸ but the result is not yet known, stocks fell very much yesterday in the afternoon on a rumour that 6000 French were landed in Scotland.²⁹ The City Militia are constantly Exercised & part do duty every night on several places, at six o'clock 100 march with beat of Drum & fix their head Quarters in St Dunstan's Vestry Room from whence at ten a party of them are detached to take post at Temple bar, & relieved every two hours.³⁰ They stand on each side of the way with their bayonets fixed, Challenge every Foot passenger & stop every Coach, & open the doors, to see that no arms are concealed—I have not delivered Cap^t Murray's³¹ horse to the servant who came for them, his actions

²⁷ The Hon. James Murray was then courting Cordelia Collier. (See end of paper, under heading "General Murray.")

²⁸ On July 23rd, 1745, Charles Edward landed in Scotland.

²⁹ The Regiments raised by the Hanoverian aristocracy and officered at the time were in high consideration by the Whigs, and consequently the Tory party wished to depreciate their services. The Whig and Loyalist party won the day, and the Regiments and officers became part of the British military establishment.

³⁰ Hogarth's march to Finchley depicts the Metropolis of those days—the military dress, the Prussian sugar-loaf hat. The fear of invasion is depicted by the figure of the Frenchman bribing a half-tipsy Scotchman, and the fear of the Papal influence by the Carmelite nun waving an indulgence, the central figure of the picture.

³¹ See preceding letter.

being a little inconsistent with his account, for he told my uncle & me that he was now with Mr. Johnson in Suffolk Street & had orders to stay there till he was ready to go to Plymouth, for Mr. Johnston was to ride one of the Horses, and he was to take down the other two, but immediately on coming to the Inn, he offered two for Sale, & said the black horse wou'd carry him down, I shall send to Mr. Johnson to morrow, & that will clear the affair.³²

Be pleased to give my duty to my Mother & love to my sisters.

I am Hon S^r

Your most dutifull Son

JA COLLIER.

Hon^d S^r

Figtree Court, November 12th, 1745.

. I saw the ceremony of Burning the pretenders declaration &c. There was the greatest Concourse of people I ever saw on any occasion, & when the papers were put into the Fire three Universal Hussas given

I am Hon^d Sir

.

Past 10 o'clock.

JA COLLIER.

FROM W. CRANSTON.³³

22 Oct., 1745.

. You will have the Lottery tickets I sent to Bossum to-day 6 gallons of madeira which I think very good 18 ffanks retaining 17 myself As to news we have hourly somethings fresh started (plainly of that kind made by ye enemies) of ye government in order to intimidate and disturbe Idle ridiculous stories though what is in ye papers is generally belieft to be true of 6 ship's being taken with arms in for Scotland & carried into Ireland the Habeas corpus act is suspended the Nobility are wanted in their respective counties.

The effect of the Rebellion has already had upon Credit & could not have guest at it but by being amongst it No more birthday clothes for ye ladies the (Lancashire) looms being all at a stand . . . our 6 companies of city militia (now compleat) amount to near 12,000 men as many more than I imagined.

15 Oct., 1745.

The news of the day upon the late success of the Rebels their neighbours in the Highlands,³⁴ who were before esteemed well

³² The 20th November, 1745, Carlyle surrendered to the Rebels. On the 28th November Manchester surrendered to what was said to have been a Sergeant, a drum, and a woman calling 500 sympathizers together; and on the 5th December they out-manœuvred the Duke of Cumberland and marched to Derby.

³³ The writer, William Cranston, solicitor, was Mrs. Collier's brother and J. Collier's London agent. His son was John Cranston and built Lost Court, near East Grinstead, which is still the property of his descendants, the family of the late Col. J. T. Leslie, formerly of the Marina, St. Leonards.

³⁴ The Pretender was six weeks at Edinburgh after his victory at Preston Pans, from the 22nd Sept. to Oct. 31st., 1745.

Affected, had imprisoned their chiefs and were marching in great numbers to join the pretender I don't suppose any thing passed between Mr. Pelham & you relating to Morphett I am preparing their defence if Nic: Bossum proves what he told me he could I really think they have a chance. (Another letter shows that the smugglers referred to were acquitted and entered the Royal Navy as Volunteers, the times being bad and sailors much wanted.)

BRO. CRANSTON'S LETTER.

17 Dec. 1745 Docket.

My old enemy attacked me Fryday last since w^{ch} have not been down stairs write this in Bed not being able to gett out of it. If we have no Insurrections from within our selves, then I apprehend this place ye safest from the Enemy, for if they arrive in your Neighbourhood Crowhurst can be no . . . place, what with my own, and one of M^{rs} . . . I can harbour my sis. (sister), ye 5 Girls and 1 maid—they need not be told of a hearty welcome, though I could wish it was not upon so unhappy an occasion. The fast-day not being thought of, when I wrote for Horses, Jemmy will not set out till Thursday morning. We have no kind of news in Town either from ye Duke or Rebels, which puzzles us much.

MR. CRANSTON'S LETTER TO JOHN COLLIER.

12 Dec^r, 1745.

I am to acknowledge the favour of yours of to day with the £50 Bank Bill inclosed & am also to Thank you for your Intelligence which I this evening shew'd to Jemmy who desir'd me to tell you That he was determ'd to sett out with the post next Wednesday morning. That he neither had as yet nor sho^d have a Man to carry down with him, but he intended the letting that alone till his return again, and therefore desir'd you would send up somebody from the Post with his Horse to Squire him down to be in Town either Monday or Tuesday as you thought proper.

The Alarm ye Town was in this Morning & especially the Great one is not to be expressed, Occasioned by a Messenger from Mr. Harrison of Lonford the whole of which is this—Sir Thos Webster sends a letter to M^r Modley to Friston³⁵ that there were a number of french Ships actually in Pevensey bay & the Soldiers Landing—Modley wrote this account to Harrison—Harrison sends an express of it immediately away to the Custom House—it gott there about 1 this Morning to the Duke of Newcastle's office by 2—he call'd up & got to St. James' by 3, Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrington, etc., etc., etc., all assembled in council 4—The Guards of all kinds instantly call'd up & immediately to Assemble in y^e park. The transaction took up some time and the Duke was surpriz'd no further accounts came in from Sussex—Staid together till 8—they separated & adjourn'd to 11—before 10 another Express came to y^e Custom House from Harrison, telling that he was misinform'd that y^e Ships seen were only Cutters & sent out by Vernon—So all was hush again—but between 8 and 12 all this News flew

³⁵ Alfriston, near Polegate (? Friston Place).

like wildfire through the streets into the City—the 2 chief Justices there actually sitting at Guildhall rose from their Benches in the middle of their causes and posted to St James: but as I said before all is quiet & as our Enemies are still on y^e other side, we hope & almost conclude that when they hear of the Situation of the Rebels, that they will not attempt an Invasion.

I am yours

W. CRANSTON.

FROM ADMIRAL VERNON.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To the Church Wardens of the Parish of Hastings.

Monmouth in the Downs,

25th Decr., 1745.

Sir,

As it would be for His Majesty's Service to have a speedy Communication of Intelligence, either by night or day, of the enemy's appearance, with any Embarcation for attempting to invade his Majesty's Dominions, I desire you would write letters to the respective Church wardens of the Parishes &c here undermentioned to hoist a flag upon their Church steeple, as a signal for it by day, and keep a fire alight in an iron pot as a signal by night, at the same place, to be repeated from the respective Churches for communicating the Intelligence from Beachy Head to the South Foreland.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

E. VERNON.

LIST OF THE CHURCHES AND CASTLES FROM THE SOUTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD :

Dover Castle.

Folkestone Church.

Sandgate Castle.

„ Church.

Rye Church.

Fair lee (Fairlight) Church.

Hasting Church.

Pevensy Church.

The Ness (Dungeness).

To Mr. Lancelot Burton, Naval Officer at Deal.

Gentlemen,

Deal, 25th Decr., 1745.

The above is a copy of an Order I have received this afternoon from the Hon^{ble} Edward Vernon, Esqr., Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, which I send you, & am to desire you will strictly comply with his directions, as it is of the utmost consequence to His Majesty's Service, and beg you will own the receipt of this by the bearer.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

LANCELOT BURTON.

To the Church Wardens of the Parish of Hasting.

On receiving the news of the victory of Culloden, Mr. Cranston writes on the 24th of April, 1746, to Mr. Collier.

Sir,

April 24, 1746.

I think an happy Occasion is at last arriv'd when we may fairly Congratulate one another—The Victory seems to be completed, and the Rebels totally demolish'd—We have had nothing but Bells & Guns 'on since this morning—Those of y^e Tower, & in the Park led the van, & while I was on y^e water, the Standard was put up at the Tower—I don't believe there will be a Howse in the town that won't have lights, the Joy seems universall;

Your most obedient b^r

WM. CRANSTON.

Then follows a letter sent by express, sent by Mr. Burt,³⁶ 24th April, 1746:

Newcastle House, Lincolns Inn Fields, April 24, 1746.

Sir,

Lord Bury is just arrived here with the good news, that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland Hath intirely Defeated the Rebels. it is said to be the compleatest Victory, that ever was known & obtained with very Little Loss. My Lord Duke Desires You will Invite the Gentlemen of hastings to Drink the Duke of Cumberland's Health & Entertain them as You Used to do, on such Joyfull Occasions: I was fav^d with yours Last week I am sorry to hear you are so ill—I must beg the favour of you to write to me next week—and add the Expense of this Entertainment to your former Disbursements and I will again Lay it before my Lord Duke & press his Grace for to Order the money I wish you Joy of this Good News—and I am Good Sir

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant

SAM J. BURT.

An account by an eye-witness of the trial of the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, and Lord Balmerino:

S^r

I am to thank you for my high Entertainment of yesterday, and which I had given over all thoughts of seeing as imagineing a Tickett for that purpose would have been an Obligation much above its intrinsick Worth, but upon going to the Coll^s on ffryday Morn in place of Mr. Collier,³⁷ who was then deeply engaged with the Rebels in Southwarke, I found there, no greater value was sett upon it, than it might probably deserve & it being handsomely offer'd, I accepted the ffavour and though at first Appearance a Board of Works Tickett look'd of less Consequence than a peer's yet it was in effect much better,—We gott to ye Hall at 7 our Way to our Gallery being just at partridges Cyder Cellar we gott to it without ye least trouble or confusion, w^{ch} attended all others who had peers Ticketts as they wer

³⁶ Mr. Burt was the Duke's agent, writing from his London house.

³⁷ Mr. Collier's son James, a barrister, who died in the following year.

all obliged to go in at one Door next y^e Grand Entrance. The Sight was truly Magnificent and Grand and extremely Solemn and Awfull and the Silence of at least 2000 people such, That a feather might have been almost heard to fall. Great part of the time was Spent in Ceremonys and fformalities. Kilmarnock and Cromarty are both of 'em extream good looking Men and much the Air of Nobility, they were dressed in black, with Bagg Wiggs neatly dished out—they did not either of them appear to be more than forty, the first kept a Steady Countenance neither dejected nor Insolent, the latter had frequent fflushings in him, seemed extremely cast down, looked but little up and seemed with Tears in his Eyes—they both pleaded Guilty with great Signs of Submission but said not one word more than that word only. As to Balmerino, he appeared to be above 60, was very poorly dress'd, a bob wigg not worth 2^d nor been comb'd out this Month last past and behav'd very oddly though not Sillily nor impudently but confusedly—Spoke very broad Scotch—he had no Council—before he pleaded he would have lain his Defence before the L^d High Steward and if his Opinion had been against him, he would have pleaded guilty but being told That that could not be, he pleaded not Guilty upon which after the Crown had gone through their Evidence and he came to his Defence he told 'em it was Matter of Law Viz the Indictm^t laid that on y^e 10th of Nov^r he took and kept possession of the City & Castle of Carlisle but he offered to produce Evidence that on that Day he was 12 miles from it but y^e Council Answering that Matter and insisting that y^e Day was meer Matter of fform and that they were not confin'd to give any Evidence of an Overt act of Treason done on the Day but might give Evidence of times as well before as after, he then Handsomely enough told the Lords that he was Satisfyed he was mistaken and ask'd their Lordships pardon for the trouble he had given 'em—Upon this the Lords withdrew and though the prisoner had given up the point yet some of their Lordships it seems were not convinc'd for upon their return, the Lord High Steward propounded the same Question to the Judges who all gav'd their Opinion That the Crown were not bound to give any Evidence of High Treason committed on y^e Day laid in the Indictm^t with which Opinion the Lords acquiesced and thereupon y^e prisoner withdrew and then the High Steward in his Chair of State himself ask'd every peer present (beginning with the Junior Baron to the president of the Council) whether Guilty or not in these Words Viz John L^d Herbert of Cherbury, how says your Lordship, is Arthur Lord Balmerino Guilty of the High Treason whereof he Stands indicted or Not Guilty—His Answer was Guilty upon Honour & Clapp'd his Right Hand to his Breast—As did all the rest—only y^e Steward bid L^d Herbert Add the word *my* to Honour—then y^e prisoner was call'd and told that the Lords had unanimously voted him Guilty—w^{ch} did not at all discompose him—Sir Rich^d Lloyd opened the Indictm^t—Serg^t Skinner the Case—and the Attorney Gen^l, Murray and Noel Assisted in Examining the Witnesses—we gott away between 5 and 6 and staid to see all the Equipages till 7 and then retir'd to a Beef Stake at y^c Devill,—Mr. Pelham⁸⁸ and Lady Katharine were

⁸⁸ Henry Pelham, then Prime Minister, brother of the Duke of Newcastle.

equall in height with us and in y^c Box adjoining The Stewards calling over all the Lords Names, was very agreeable as it gave us an Opportunity of knowing who was who—Upon y^c whole as I said at the beginning, 'twas a most high Entertainm^t—I am

Yours m^t obed^{ly}

29th July 1746.

WM. CRANSTON.

Endorsed:—Bro: Cranston About the Lords Tryalls, 29 July 1746.

SCARE OF INVASION, 1756.

The year 1755 saw the defeat of English troops under General Braddock by an ambuscade of Indians; then followed the loss of Minorca and the disgrace of Admiral Byng. The ballad singers sang "To the block with Newcastle and the yard arm with Byng." The City of London sent a deputation to the Minister, who said, "He shall be tried immediately—he shall be hanged directly!" For half a century Minorca had been what Malta afterwards became, and the loss was severely felt by the country. The popular depression was very great at the time and the Press echoed this sentiment; the expression was common, "we are rolling to the brink of a precipice to destruction."

The following letter shows the nervous state of alarm that as early as February, 1756, had taken possession of the country.

Feb. 26, 1756.

Mr. Collier to Mr. Luxford of Windmill Hill.

We have Dragoons protecting the Sea Coast night & day, and we keep a constant strong watch of our inhabitants; who every 2 or 3 hours mount the adjoining Hills to observe what shipping appears and we have several men of war constantly cruizing in the Channel. All the tempestuous weather, which had not been a little, for intelligence from the French Coast is at present over, for all our smuggling Rascals with their vessels are seized at Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, etc.

These desperadoes did not hesitate to sell information to the French and were therefore captured as enemies by the English. There are letters on this subject between the Prime Minister, Henry Pelham and J. Collier.

BIOGRAPHICAL (*Continued*).

JOHN COLLIER'S FAMILY.

Mr. John Collier, in addition to his many official appointments, practised his profession of an attorney and solicitor, which took him much to London. He was much concerned in Treasury prosecutions of smugglers and many briefs (writes Mr. Sayer) are with the papers, but he gave up this branch of practice on account of the ill will it bred him among the smugglers, many of whom were his own neighbours. He also acted as banker for the people round about and from all these sources acquired what in those days was considered a large fortune.

GENERAL MURRAY.

The sons-in-law of John Collier may well come under the designation of Hastings worthies. First in order comes General Murray, Jurat of Hastings, and the builder of Beauport and the maker of that beautiful estate.

The correspondence makes it evident that John Collier was the father of a family of handsome daughters, who no sooner did they appear in London at the Cranston's house, in Johnson Court, Fleet Street, than they became the centre of considerable attention to the young fashionable officials of the Treasury. There is one proposal among the letters from one of these fashionable admirers and another letter hinting that a proposal had been written from a secretary of the Duke of Newcastle. These domestic details remove the correspondence from the level of dry politics and local business.

There are several letters from Captain Hon. James Murray. At this time Captain Murray was quartered at Hastings with the detachment which regulated the customs and overawed the smugglers. Part of the old barracks may be seen opposite the Collier Mansion in High Street, so it is not to be wondered at if Miss Cordelia fell a victim to the fascinations of the officer in charge. He was a Jacobite and closely watched by James Collier³⁹

³⁹ See James Collier's letter.

during Black Friday week in London. He seems to have sold his horses at this time and his movements were thought mysterious.

Captain Murray writes to his father-in-law at Bath, when he was taking the waters, asking for his influence with the Duke of Newcastle, but adding, "I have no right to expect any help from that quarter," knowing the Duke's anti-Jacobite leanings.

May 9th, 1758, John Collier's last letter preserved, urges the claims of his son-in-law, then Colonel Murray, to promotion in the army in America.

The Hon. James Murray was son of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank, of Ettrick Forest, Selkirk.

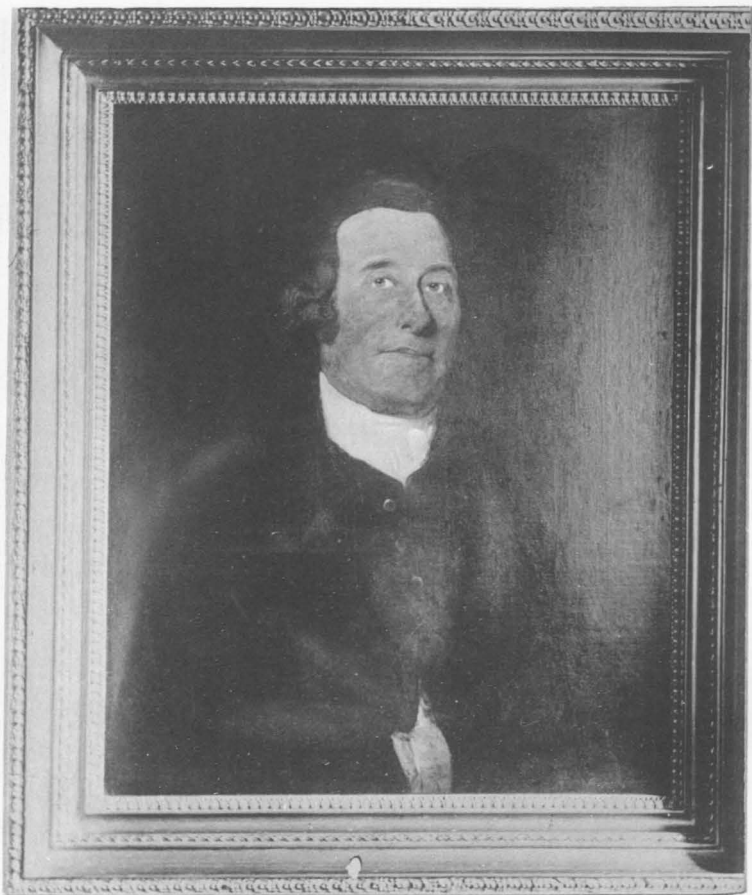
In 1750 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Foot, then on the Irish Establishment; till 1755 he was in Ireland. He then was sent to America and in 1758 was at the capture of Louisbourg in Canada. On the 24th October, 1759, James Murray was made Colonel Commandant of the 60th Royal Americans and at the taking of Quebec commanded a brigade on the left.

He is always known as the honest Scot who would not be represented in West's picture of the death of Wolfe, saying, "No, no; I was not by; I was leading the left."

He was left in charge of Quebec and sustained a siege with three thousand men against thirteen thousand Frenchmen; 1762 he was made Governor of Canada and Major-General. He completed the conquest of Canada and brought it steadily under British sway. In 1772 he was made Governor of Minorca. He was offered a bribe by the Duc de Crillon of a million sterling to give up Minorca, which was closely besieged by the French. General Murray refused with indignation, saying he would henceforth have no other communication with him but in arms. A shattered remnant had at last to capitulate—a siege which is part of the history of England.

He was tried by a Court Martial and honourably acquitted, though Admiral Byng, in similar circumstances, was sacrificed to popular outcry.

He built Beauport and named it after the district near Quebec, where his brigade was quartered at the taking



EDWARD MILWARD, SENIOR.

SON-IN-LAW OF JOHN COLLIER.

26 TIMES MAYOR OF HASTINGS. CANOPY BEARER
AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE III.

of Quebec, and died 1794. A shield taken by him as a trophy from one of the gates of Quebec and presented by him to the Corporation of Hastings is still displayed in the Council Chamber. The following contemporary inscription is written below on a board :

This shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec, at a time when a conquest was made of the city by his Majesties Sea and land forces (in the memorable year 1759) under the command of the admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Mouchton, Townsend, and Murray ; which latter being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this corporation, whereof he was then one of the Jurats.⁴⁰

EDWARD MILWARD, SENIOR.

Mr. Edward Milward is the other son-in-law of John Collier, who also may be called a Hastings worthy. He married Mary Collier in 1754.

Edward Milward, senior, is a personage of importance in the history of Hastings and is more generally known traditionally than his father-in-law, John Collier. The letters give ample evidence of a vigorous and manly personality ; his voice is quoted on one occasion by a member of Mr. Collier's family, " could be heard all down High Street to the Swan." He was made Surveyor-General of the Customs in Kent in 1756, Treasury Agent for the Government on the death of John Collier, and represented the Duke of Newcastle in Hastings. The most remarkable evidence of the paramount power of the Milwards in Hastings after the death of John Collier is that Edward Milward, senior, was alternately Mayor and Deputy Mayor from 1753 to 1801 (*i.e.*, 26 times). His letters are of considerable value as history and are full of details written in clear, neat hand (note letters published). Edward Milward was canopy bearer⁴¹ at the Coronation of George III. for Hastings and was one of those whose names appear engraved on the brass

⁴⁰ By his second wife he had a large family, the name of his first wife, Cordelia Collier, being preserved in the family, Cordelia Maria Murray, who married Gen. Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., in 1864.

⁴¹ The canopy bell is figured in the Paper on " The Services of the Barons " (Vol. XLIV., " Suss. Arch. Coll. ").

chandeliers presented by the canopy bearers to St. Clement's Church in 1761.⁴²

Mr. John Collier obtained from the Duke of Newcastle the appointment for his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Milward, the post of Surveyor-General for the Customs for Kent upon his own retirement in 1756. Mr. Collier, writing to the Custom House recommending his son-in-law, speaks of him "as very capable of performing the duty in all respects, and I truly believe with honour and Reputation, and has an Estate on which he lives in a prudent reputable manner, he was bred to the law but not pursued it."

5th October, 1756.—Mr. Milward, on his tour of inspection as Surveyor-General of the Customs, writes to Mr. Collier at Bath, "not one of yr. old officers but enquired after you and desire their humble duty & Respects & with sincere gratitude express your friendship to them as Surveyor general." There is strong evidence of the extraordinary power of conciliation which John Collier had in difficult times, when one half of the country was in sympathy with the smuggling interest and the other supporting the Custom House.

The Milward family have undoubtedly occupied a prominent position for centuries in the Cinque Port

⁴² In Moss' "History of Hastings," p. 121, "Extract from the Church Book," we find: "We the ministers and churchwardens of the Parish of St. Clements in the town & port of Hastings in the County of Sussex do hereby acknowledge that the chandelier next the pulpit in this Church was the gift of Edward Milward Esq. (Mayor of the Corporation) and the other barons of this port who supported the Canopies at the Coronation Sept. 22. 1761, being the produce of their Silver Staves, the said canopy-bearers perquisite; and that the other was the gift of the principal inhabitants of this parish, by voluntary contributions dated June 22, 1762."

These chandeliers are now in the tower of All Saints Church. The inscription on the bottom portion of one is now at the Hastings' Museum and runs as follows:

Edward Milward.

William Ashburnham (M.P.).

John Pelham.

Luke Spencer.

Richard Redcoat.

Rose Fuller, Esqrs.

"Barons of this port who supported the canopies at the Coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, September 22nd 1761."

The chandeliers were moved to All Saints Church in the days when the parishes were united. These were taken down when the gas fittings were put up recently.

The Fullers of Rosehill, Brightling, play an important part in county politics at this time. In 1756 the following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Milward to Mr. Collier at Bath, relating to the electioneering matters at Romney, where Rose and Stephen Fuller were busy prosecuting the candidature of one of them. He says, "Seldom a day but both the Fuller's kiss all the women of the Corporation—'tis quite in their taste." Rose Fuller was canopy bearer for Hastings at the Coronation of George III. at the Queen's canopy.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON THE CINQUE PORTS FAMILY OF MILWARD.

Notes Collected by MR. T. B. BRETT.

Richard Milward. 1294 A.D. Was Constable of the Ship
"Anne" of Hastings.

Symon Milward. Died 1375.

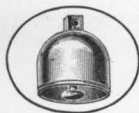
John Milward. Died 1385.

John Milward. Died 1432.

Richard Milward. Died 1457.

A Daughter=John Jeffrey, of Chiddingley, Sussex.
d. 1530.

Edward Milward, in 1632, was Captain of Trained Bands.



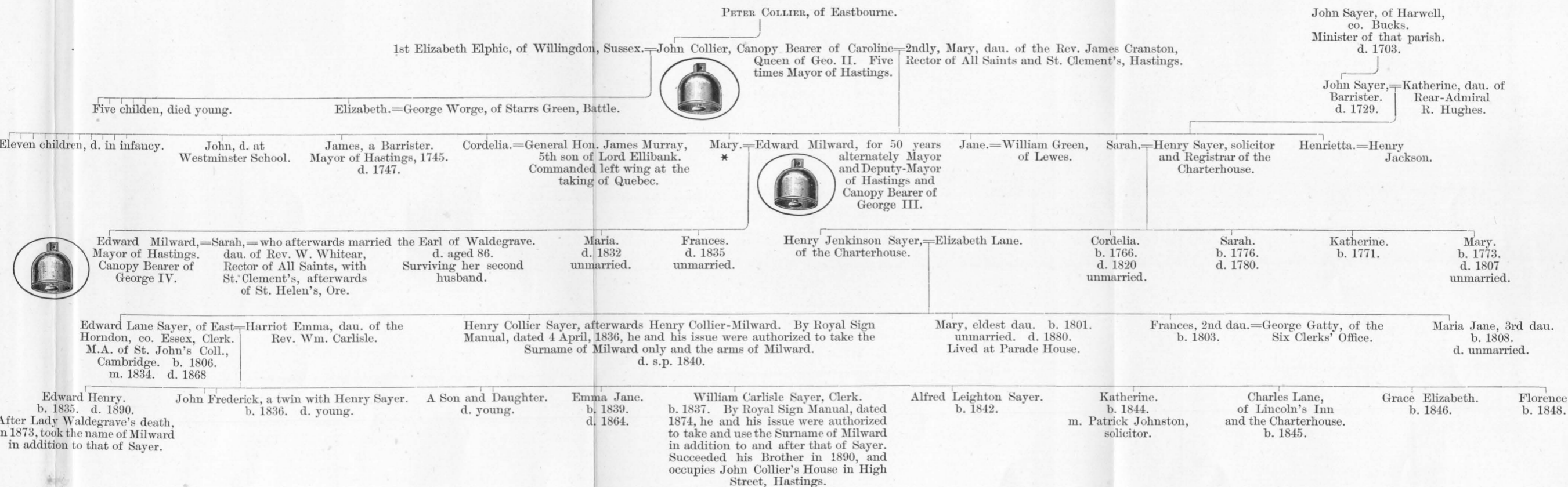
Edward Milward, Mayor of Hastings in 1686, 1699, 1700.
Canopy Bearer at the Coronation of James II.,
acting as Representative for *Romney*.

Edward Milward. b. 1682. d. 1749.=Elizabeth Shirley,
of Chiddingly Place (widow). d. 1742.

Edward Milward. b. 1723. d. 1811.=*Mary Collier*.
* (See opposite.)

Notes by W. V. CRAKE.—John Milward, gentleman, d. 1599, and Edward Milward, gentleman, so described on their brasses in St. Nicholas Church, Pevensey. An Edward Milward was Bailiff of Pevensey, 1676. An Edward Milward was also Bailiff of Pevensey, 1715. Dates taken from Pevensey Mace.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON THE FAMILIES OF COLLIER AND MILWARD.



federation and their names occur in documents, vestry books and tombstones and municipal plate in Seaford, Pevensey, Hastings and Romney. The first mention is in 1294, when Richard Milward was constable of the ship [?] of Hastings.

The Milward pedigree shows an Edward Milward, captain of the Train bands of Hastings in 1632. He was grandfather of Edward Milward, who married in 1754 Mary Collier, she being twenty-nine, while he was thirty-one.

A picture exists of a water mill turned by the old Roar Stream in the picturesque valley which once occupied the present site of the Alexandra Park. In so stationary a place as Hastings in Mediæval times it is not improbable that the original Milward ancestor was milwarden of the Manor of Hastings in Saxon times.

Edward Milward, senior, lived after the death of Mrs. Collier in 1783, at the Collier house, then called The Mansion, and died, aged 87, in the year 1711.⁴³ He has the reputation of having become a wealthy man, acquiring more property in the neighbourhood.

EDWARD MILWARD, JUNIOR.

Edward Milward, junior, the son of Mary Collier and Edward Milward, senior, is chiefly known as a canopy bearer at the Coronation of George IV. and as Mayor of Hastings in alternation with his father from 1786 to 1802, that is, nine times in seventeen years, and actually alternately with other Mayors, including his father, twenty times Mayor till the year 1824.

Edward Milward, junior, was the last representative of Hastings to act as canopy bearer at a Royal Coronation, acting at the Coronation of George IV. (note the very elaborate bell in the picture in Vol. XLIV. "S.A.C.").

He married Miss Whitear, daughter of the Rev. D. William Whitear, joint rector of All Saints and St. Clement's, and subsequently, on his retirement, Rector of Ore. Edward Milward, jun., died in 1833, aged 68,

⁴³ Mrs. Milward died in 1783.

and his widow married the Earl of Waldegrave, and, as a widow, was long remembered as Sarah, Countess of Waldegrave; was long known for her charities in Hastings.

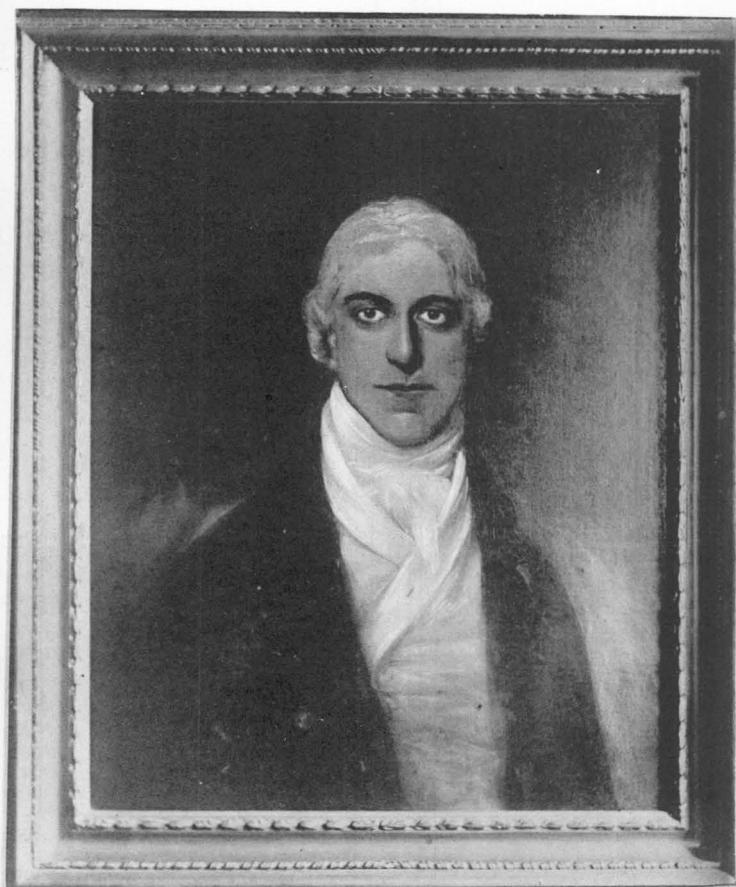
JOHN COLLIER.

The beautiful trees which, in the eighteenth century, formed a grove, through which Hastings was approached, and which helped to make the town a most favourite subject for pictorial treatment by our landscape painters, were planted by John Collier.

It will only be necessary to refer to the Pedigree for an account of his descendants.

His house in the High Street, now known as Old Hastings House, was recently occupied by the Poet, Coventry Patmore, the author of "The Angel in the House," and is now occupied by the Rev. C. Sayer Milward, John Collier's descendant. This house stands in large grounds and in the time of John Collier was surrounded by very considerable estates. The Collier map, a tracing of which is now at the Hastings Museum, is one of the best maps existing of Hastings in the early Georgian period. It is an iso-metric drawing, with the buildings in perspective, showing the properties under the names of their owners.

The Collier House is the one important house in old Hastings and was a suitable residence for its chief magistrate. It stands square and Georgian behind its iron gates, with brick coigns at the angles, and reminds one of an eighteenth century deanery in a cathedral close, with fine trees and clipped hedges and shady walks; the garden is fashioned in terraces, ascending the cliff, and has a strong individual character. There is a summer house, which is of the temple-alcove shape, which probably had its origin in the novels of the period and is a Vauxhall shape, which place of gay resort is often mentioned in the correspondence. The site of Bohemia House and estate was the property of John Collier and was occupied by a farm house and farm.



EDWARD MILWARD, JUNIOR.

SON OF EDWARD MILWARD.

24 TIMES MAYOR OF HASTINGS. CANOPY BEARER
AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE IV.

John Collier latterly suffered from gout and paralysis and frequently visited Bath. In 1760 he died at the age of 75, his wife surviving him until 1783. He was buried at midnight, as was usual, at St. Clement's Church.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL HISTORY.

ADDRESS TO GEORGE I. ON HIS ACCESSION BY THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF HASTINGS.

May it Please your Most Excellent Maj^{ties}

Wee your Maj^{ties} most Loyall and Dutifull Subjects the Mayor jurats and Freemen of you Maj^{ties} Antient Corporation and Port of Hastings begg leave to joyne with the Unanimous Voice of your faithfull People to Congratulate your Maj^{ties} accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and with our devoutest acknowledgments to bless God for the safe and happy arrivall of your Maj^{tie} and of his Royallhighness the Prince in this your Maj^{ties} Kingdome of Great Brittainee.

Wee can never sufficiently express our Gratitude to the Divine goodness for repairing the loss of our late most Gracious and Pious Queen by the Succession of a Prince so worthy to fill the Throne, in whose Royall Person all those Virtues shine which can add lustre to thee Crowne or Honnoir to the Kingdome, A Prince, the loss of whose presence is so justly lamented by his native people who have long experienced the mildness of his Government, and on whose Consummate wisdom we may securely depend for the preservation of our most excellent Constitution in Church and State and the rights and Priviledges depending thereupon, which in the Course of many Ages has made this Nation the Envy of all it's Neighbours.

And to Complete our joy wee reflect with an unexpressable satisfaction on the firme Establishment of the Hereditary Monarchy in your Maj^{ties} Royall Family from the many present Illusterous branches thereof and the happy prospect of a Royall posterity which we sincerely wish may continue to reign over us and our's to the last period of time.

And we craue leaue to assure your Most Sacred Maj^{tie} that according to our bounden duty and Allegence wee will with the hazard of our liues and Fortunes defend your Maj^{ties} most rightfull and lawfull Title to the Crowne of these Realms against all Pretenders whatsoever, and will contribute all that is in our power to the tranquillity of your Maj^{ties} reign over us, And that the present age may never see the end thereof nor our posterity ever want a Successor of your Royall line is the earnest prayer of

May it please yo^u Maj^{tie}

yo^u Maj^{ties}

most Dutifull and Loyall Subjects.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ A clean draft copy.

ADMISSION OF A FREEMAN.

(I.)

From Thomas Pelham.

London, Jan^{ry} 29th, 1733.

Sir,

In answer to the letter which my Uncle received from you yesterday, My Lord Duke desires me to acquaint you that his Grace hopes you will take the effectual methods for preventing the admission of any Freeman by virtue of such mandamus's as you mention are already served on the mayor & Jurats in favour of John Sargent and John Shorter.⁴⁵ Mr. Strange was retained sometime ago for any affairs we might have dependency in the Law Courts here relating to Hastings and Lewes before the next Election, but if you can likewise have the attorney and Solicitor gen for this particular business, my L^d Duke has no sort of objection to it. You may tell W^m Brown that he is appointed Boatman in the Father's room who is superannuated etc, etc. etc.,

Yours most humble Servant,

Mr. Collier.

THO— PELHAM.

(II.)

July 15, 1736.

From Mr. Thorpe, Mayor of Hastings, to John Collier.

Dr. Sr.

I fear I have made a mistake in what I wrote concerning Will Boorne, for he has since been repeating the method in which he was made free, and it is as follows. He went three court days running and desir^d to be made free; the two first was refused, the third Mr. Stevens and one or two more spoke in his behalf and said that the Freedom would be more serviceable to him then to y^e rest (who were four landmen) and he having then a ship ready to be launched—after several arguments, but no mention that it was his right, the Mayor ordered him to be sworn and none objected to it.

He was born since his Father was made a Freeman. He has talked with his Father who declares he never knew a Freeman made by demanding it as his right.

I have heard since my last that Boyket sayes he was once designed to be made free himself, but the Jurats objected against him: and the Town Clerk Mr. Waller ask^d him if he was the eldest son of a Freeman, he said no, then gentⁿ says Mr. Waller it is in your Breast whether you'll make him a Freeman or no.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ The business of the town in 1824, before the Reformed Corporation Act, was managed by a Mayor, who was then Coroner, eight Jurats, a Town Clerk, two Chamberlains, and two Pierwardens (Moss' "History of Hastings").

⁴⁶ The Customal of Hastings states that to be made a Freeman of Hastings "a stranger inhabiting Hastings and plying some honest trade and being of good repute for one year and a day shall come before the Bailiffs and Jurats in open Court and ask for Freedom, and it shall be awarded how much he shall pay the commonalty in order to have the Freedom; which award being made his name shall be entered on the Common Roll; and he shall swear to be loyal to the King and the Commonalty of Hastings, to maintain the dignity of the Freedom, and to pay scot and lot for his goods and chattels; and kiss the Bailiff's right cheek."

We are making preparations to receive the Duke of Richmond at Breakfast.

May 1736.

from W^M. THORPE.

WHIPPING.

Hon^d Madam

Aprill Y^e 29: 1742.

We received yours last night with a great Deal of Pleasure to here you got safe to town, but am very sorry to here Poor Mercy behaved her self so badly, for think she made great Discoverys that she had not been used to a Coach. I am just returned from y^e triall of my Dame Joy where my cousin Molly & I have been all this morning sit with ye Gentlemen Poor Sarah was one of the Chief Wittnesses & fritten out of her witts, she was found guilty & is to be wipt at the carts tail round the town a Saturday, so dersire Jenny would think of it Just at one a Clock for that is to be y^e time here is a great many fine Ladys come from Battell to day a Chaise & tow single horses but have not seen them

Hon^d Madam

Your obedient & dutifull Daughter,

CORDELIA COLLIER.

May 1, 1742.—John Collier wrote to his wife about Dame Arthur, as follows:

Dame Arthur was about one o'clock whipp^d at the cart's tayll round the town, and had some strokes at every lane's end, but I find it's thought she had not half enough, but I inclined to mercy and compassion, and considered the long time of her confinement in the cold weather.

DESPERADOES.

REPORT OF JOHN COLLIER SENT TO HON. H. PELHAM.

June.

The Justices sent on an emergency for the commanding officer of the military in this place.

The Collection of the taxes for this part was fixed to be at Battle. I sent a sergeant & ten Dragoons who marched into Battle in the afternoon in order to escort the King's Money this morning to Bourn. It's certain that Curtis & Pollard & some of the Proclaimed Smugglers all armed are lurking in this part of the Country.⁴⁷

It is recorded that in open hundred court (Wynding lane, Hastings), 1356, William de Bourn and John his son were received unto the Freedom of Hastings, and satisfied the Bailiff and the commonalty with one cask of wine (T. H. Coles, "Antiquities of Hastings").

⁴⁷ Last night a person was sent to inform me of a design carrying on by a large gang of Smugglers to take our cash & bills before my return to Petworth on Tuesday morn at 6 o'clock. I set out from this place to receive at Bourne & on this afternoon from thence to Lewes having about £10,000 in cash besides bills. There may be great danger between this place & Lewes without a guard of horse we are 3 in company and safe as to the Act of Parliament but it w^d be very hard upon the Country if any accident of this kind sho^d happen if you think proper for me to have any soldiers please send me such number as you approve.

—From a Custom-house Official.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN AT BULVERHITHE.

From Mr. Thorpe to John Collier.

1748.

I doubt not you have had Successive accounts of the Dutch ship run ashore at Bulverhithe, since which the care of the sick Dutchmen, the plague of quartering soldiers, Their and others Thieving, has engrossed my whole time. This happening so soon after the *Nympha*, has destroyed the morals of too many of our countrymen, for the very people hired to save did very little else but steal. The Hoo people came in a Body and carried off velvety cloth, &c., but no warrants being issued they submit to deliver all again. One of them stopped a waggon and called others to his assistance to rob it. I committed him to Gaol, and have since gott Mr. Nicholl to take the Examination again, and he has made his mitty for Horsham. The Treasure of the ship, amounting to near thirty thousand pounds value, being sent to London has eased us of a Company of Foot, who were the greatest Thieves I ever knew, they not only robed at the ship but their Quarters also. The Dutch Soldiers and Sailors robed their officers as did too many of our Town. There was a chest containing 50 Wedges of Silver, each weighing about four pounds and a half, broke open the first night, but by one means or other we have recovered thirty six and a Gold Watch, but a very little of the Gold and Silver Lace and wearing apparel. There are some Cables and Anchors, some provisions, as Butter, Bacon, Beef, &c. saved. Also several chests of Wine in Bottles, of which there is in the ship a great many thousand Dozen. The ship is so swerved in the Sand that at high water the Sea covers Her, and at low her lower Deck is under water. They have endeavoured to blow up her Decks with gunpowder, sometimes succeeding, at others not, the powder being obliged to be putt under Water. But this morning (Feb 22) they blew up great part of the lower Deck, and its thought the composition next the match being too dry fired so quick that Mr. Nutt, the Engineer, perished The wine is French, if you would have any please let me know. I fancy about a shilling a bottle will be the price.

In the foregoing letter Mr. Thorpe refers to the wreck of the "*Nympha*." This was a ship which foundered at Birling Gap, on the western side of Beachy Head. It occurred a little more than a year before that of the "*Amsterdam*"—namely, Nov. 29th, 1747—and its cargo, consisting largely of quicksilver, was said to be even more valuable than that of the "*Amsterdam*."

THE WORKHOUSE.

31 May, 1755.

Mr. Milward to Mr. Collier (Mr. Milward was Mayor).

Several complaints from the work house made against the poor & have this day in public court ordered Stepⁿ Camber to be wipt & old

Philip Harrison to be turned out (& never again to apply for Relief under the penalty of severely to be wipt).⁴⁸

From W. Cranston.

30 Jan 49.

I heartily pray success may attend my nieces under the innoculation, which I should have been glad to hear had been done at any other place than Northiam.

COCK FIGHTING.

Oct. 27, 1746.

Battle Abbey.

Mr. Godfrey Webster to Mr. John Collier.

Am much obliged to you for getting me some walks for my game cocks.

. My Compliments to the Ladies

Same to same.

Oct. 29. 1746.

I have sent three game cocks by the Bearer Should be glad to know the Names of the People where they are put that I may send for them when they are to fight.

Yr most obedient humble servant

G. WEBSTER.

Jane Collier, after staying at Mr. Luxford's, Windmill Hill, writes to Mrs. Collier at Battle:

Oct. 10, 1749.

Mr. Luxford you'll be surprised giving us a Ball. Six couples My aunt & Mr. Luxford dancing & Mr. Hare my sisters the man said he had not plaid for ten years so we could have nothing but Bury fair and such sort of dances.⁴⁹

DOMESTICS.

Battell, April 23rd, 1749.

Hon^d Madam

You will Certainly Think I am always Gadding about, when you See my Letter Dated from This Place, but my Brother worge came to Hasting a monday & insisted my Coming over to y^e market, so as I Think my Self nor Y^e Horse have not much else to do I came over, & I must tell you there is another Ball going forward here to-morrow night by y^e officers, sure Battell is got to be y^e Gayest place in y^e world, my Aunt Smith went to Bourne yesterday & my Cosen molly Came here to day & I Believe will go Home with me a Satturday, m^{rs} markwick Din'd Here to Day & very much moited me to Catesfield & enquired much after you all, S^r Charles Eversfield Din'd with me last monday & we were invited to do y^e Same at Grove in our way Home a

⁴⁸ At his own wish.

⁴⁹ This country dance is not mentioned in Baring Gould's long list (see "Old Country Life," p. 191).

Saturday, together with my Brother & Sister worge,⁵⁰ etc., etc., I received my Papas letter to Day & have told my Cosen molly about Her likness which she is not a little Proud of, I am glad to hear you have so much Company at Bath as it must be very entertaining to you to see them.

Mrs. markwick told me of a very good ladys maid that has lived at Mr. Cohouns four years & is now out of Place, & I have a good mind to send after her, but she wont go any where under 3 pound Ten a year, I hear Molly Puckle is to be married as soon as she leaves my sister Murray, which is not to be till she goes to Ireland, Sally & Harriott are both very well, all here joyn with me in Duty to my Papa & yourself from Hond^d madam your ever Dutiful Daughter,

M. COLLIER.

I beg my love to Jenny tell her I will write to her very soon.

INOCULATION.⁵¹

1749.—Jane and Mary Collier spent some months at Northiam at the private inoculation establishment started at this time by Dr. Frewen. Mr. Sayer writes in a note, “Dr. Frewen took up this subject (inoculation) with zeal, and came prominently before the world in connection with it.”

At Doctor Frewen's

Northiam March ye 30th 1749.

Hon^d Madam

I received your letter yesterday & Think Hasting by all accounts must have been very Gay this week, with this Grand wedding I have at ye same time a long letter from Miss Cruttenden she sent us Some wedding Cake; so that now we have had 2 sorts to Try ye virtue of in Dreams, but to own ye truth we have not laid any of it yet; but do all intend to do it to night if we dont forget it, Just to Try what effect it will have upon us, as they have been so good as to send it us Ye Business of Inoculation goes on Briskly for There are Six to come into this House ye Day that we go out of it, who are now at Peasmarsh I have this minute rec^d a letter of congratulations from my uncle Cranston, but realy ye Bottom of his letter has quite given us ye vapours, with his account of ye Earthquake ye other morning in London sure it is a very odd Thing & quite new in These parts but I Think our Climate is quite altered i'm sure tis not so Cold as it used to be, & I fancy that must be ye reason of it, I find by Miss Morland that our vails to ye nurses & other Servants will

⁵⁰ Mr. Worge was a son-in-law of John Collier's.

⁵¹ 1718 Lady Mary Wortley Montague had her son inoculated.

1722 Two of the Royal Family of England inoculated.

1760 Inoculation generally preached against.

1799 Jenner discovers vaccine.

amount to a pretty deal & I Immagine you will have us do as other people do in that Case, I beg you will give our Duty to my Papa etc etc

Your most Dutifull Daughter

M. COLLIER

P.S. if you please, when you Send the things to Rye, I should be glad of my Worked Ruffe's one of my rows of falls Curles with my paper Broad ribbons all which are in my right Hand Draws

There are a great many references to social matters in the letters from correspondents, either from London to the Collier family or from the family to John Collier, written from Hastings. These can only be grouped roughly. They treat with such subjects as London gaieties, costume, duelling, fireworks, small-pox, inoculation, theatres.

SOCIAL (GENERAL).

Cordelia to her Mother. London, 29 April, 1747.

. Went to dine with Captain Gallatin & his Lady & indeed never was anything in a more polite manner there was Sir Theophilus Bidulph Captain Foukes Mr. Wilson I must say as well drest young gentlemen as ever I saw and nothing but Dresden Ruffles—we came home through the Mall & they was so polite as not to leave us till they put us in the Coach our stays was tried on yesterday and have not got a hoop yet are forced to go in our old cloathes.

THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

Sr 25th April, 1749.

I was favoured with yours of the 22^d and am very glad to see it under own hand that you intend staying at Bath till the end of this Season, and am in great hopes you will find it answer Your utmost expectations.

I saw Mr Murray at Court on Sunday who was attending there to Kiss Hands on his promotion to a Majority, of which wish you Joy He told me Mrs Murray continued extremely well, and was to go this day into the Country for the air.

There never was anything equal to the hurry here on account of the Fireworks, I really believe a Moiety at least of his Majesty's Subjects are assembled in this Metropolis St. James's Park is crowded from morning till night, and tis with the greatest difficulty that Avenues Receive and Discharge the Infinite Numbers continually passing.⁵²

The Building of the Fireworks is really the most Beautiful piece of Architecture I ever saw and allowed by the best Judges to excell, tis surprizing to see the Scaffolding on every House or Edifice public or private where there can be the least prospect of the Shew, and too

⁵² The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.

many am afraid are put up, so suddenly as to make dispatch rather than strength their principal motive, For no sooner does a Scaffold appear but tis surrounded with Customers for places, I can easily conceive the consequence of this Firework Madness Broken Limbs to be esteemed next Friday as a good composition for worse that might have happened. My Friend M^r Fane who is my Patron for my Lodgings, some time ago told me He should invite Company there (as I have a tollerable sight of the Field of Battle) This made me take a place at 1 Guinea and a half, but two days ago he was so kind to reverse his Sentence, and bid me do what I pleased with my Lodging, So I put off my Ticket again Yesterday, & have invited the Cranstonians, Colians and some other Tribes to take the benefit of my view, and could wish twas possible for me to be favoured with the Company of Your Ladies at the same time, I saw Squire Cranston last night who is under great difficulties about keeping his Servants at home the Invite Night for they have declared one & all for the Fireworks, He said he had made use of that most prevailing Argument Bribery, to no effect, & therefore must try authority.

I begin to think the air of this Country is infectious, and Operates on the Minds of its Inhabitants in a Kind of Madness, Diversions, Gayety, Expense, Gaming, &c., &c., &c., seeming to be the principal view of every individual and taking place in every corner of this Island, as tis now got to the extremest extremity there may be some hopes of a change.⁵³

We have a New Entertainment to be introduced to-morrow Night at Renelagh a Masque to be conducted as done at Venice, to begin at 3 in the afternoon and end at 10 or 11 o'clock, all the World will be there, as 'tis a new Thing, amongst the rest your humble Serv^t Franked by Mr Burnaby I will wait of M^r Stone in a day or two with some covers, and when done give them to M^r Cranston as I did the last, Be pleased to present my Compliments to the ladies and believe me to be

S^r Y^r most obliged & Obed^t Servant

John Collier, Esq.

M. ROWE.

James Collier.

17 May, 1744.

Tar water engrosses almost the whole conversation . . . & is sold at all polite Coffee houses.

M^r Pope is at Lincoln Inn very ill.

The Prince & Princess of Wales with their Children were at Covent Garden to see the Play of Henry VIII.

"Commodore Anson had certainly arrived at Spithead" (absent 3 yrs. and nine months on his voyage round the world).

The amphitheatre at Vauxhill is crowded every night.

James Collier.

1744.

On Wednesday I treated Jemmy & Jacky at Cupers Gardens, who were extremely well pleased at the fireworks.

⁵³ See Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker," where the prevailing extravagance is described.

The taste is curious and uncommon, the gravest man in the Temple need not be ashamed to cross the water & see them. . . . The Amphitheatre at Ranelagh is crowded nightly with the best of company.

1749.—Captain Murray writes :

We go to Nightsbridge on Tuesday for air and a view of the fire-works.

To Mrs. Collier from Mary Collier. Arundel St. April 23/47.

Our Uncle carried us to see y^c Beggars Opera M^{rs} Abber Polly & Beard Macheath all ye other caracters by y^c best Hands.

I can't say it was so good a play for my sister Worge to see as some others might have been as it was y^c first she ever saw. There being so little Variety of scenes & Cloathes Though She was highly delighted with that We always Dine together My Brother Worge⁵⁴ sent Ham & sausages we shall partake of y^e good cheer.

From Cordelia Collier. 21 April, 1747.
from London.

As great folk coming to London is soon known we had a complet Rout all day to complete the day at 8 o'clock came Miss Webster Miss Bridges Miss Fuller & all the richest Drest people I ever saw all over silver I had a letter from My Miss Webster to come to-day shall breakfast with her to-morrow small pox was so very feared that they were troubled to get for innoculation as she had not had it.

My Brother is a very sober man comes at ten o'clock & stays till we go to bed only one hour to dress my Brothers hair, which is now very handsome, has left off his wig a good while, his new coat is very genteel, a pearl colour & blue satten waistcoat & silver. He and Mr. Rowe treated us to Ranelagh last night with Miss Coles we met Captain Galletin who walked with us for hours.⁵⁵

Hon^d S^r
Your obedient & Duty full Daughter
C. COLLIER.

⁵⁴ Mr. George Worge, of Starrs Green, Battle, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Collier by his first wife. His monument in Battle Church is referred to in a paper by Mr. Lewis André in "S.A.C.," Vol. XLII., p. 234.

⁵⁵ Master Bossum is in very high spirits ; his son has got a ship, which will be taken into the Government's Service.

APPENDIX.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S DEATH.

My Dearest,

22 November, 1737.

I presume before this reaches Your hands, You will have heard a certainty of the Queen's death, w^h happened Tuesday night about Ten or Eleven of the Clock. She was thought to be dead ab^t 3 in the morning having no pulse or hardly discern'd to breath, but she then revived, but wthout a possibility of Recovery. She was Sensible all the morning & look Speechless ab^t 2 in the afternoon; There is very great concern Shown by all Ranks of people, & I have not heard one Indescent or reproachful word on the Occasion, The King has during her whole Illness Shown the greatest regard and Tenderness in a Manner as they Say not to be express'd. The Prince of Wales did not See her, he sent a message to the King, who there upon advis'd with all the Physicians, & they gave their Opinion, that considering her weak and dangerous Condition, they were afraid of the Consequences of Such an Interview, So that the King returned a civil answer, & gave that for a Reason, & as the Opinion of All the Physicians. There are various discourses about her Infirmary, & Some of the Surgeons Say, if She had at first made a discovery of it in good probability She might have done well. T'^{'s} also Said that the King Insisted upon her telling it to the Surgeons, otherwise it had not been known so soon.

The King and Two Eldest princesses are very much indispos'd, particularly the Princess Caroline & the Young Duke is confin'd to his bed and has a fever. When the Physicians & Surgeons were of Opinion that it was absolutely necessary for her Majesty to undergoe an Operation the King Address'd himself to the Surgeons & begg'd they would use her tenderly. Mr. Bupiere answered that they had all the respect possible to her Majesty for her Situation, They must act as they would to any other Woman, to w^{ch} the King Said he could only repeat his request & begg' it as far as possible etc, etc.

I am most Sincerely Yrs.

22^d Nov^r 1737.

J. COLLIER.

Inclosed is a Grub Street Elegy for Molly & Jenny
Keep the frank.

THE PELHAMS MENTIONED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Pelham is a familiar name to Hastings people. John of Gaunt held the Castle of Hastings and its lands with the Honour of Richmond, it then passed through his son, Henry IV., to the Earl of Westmorland by reversion to Sir John Pelham; by Sir John Pelham it passed to Sir Thomas, of Hoo, in Bedfordshire, who received the title

of Baron of Hastings. This title became extinct by his death. The Earls of Huntingdon bore the name of Hastings, and in 1591 Sir Thomas Pelham purchased the Honour, and his descendant to-day, the Earl of Chichester, holds the castle and is Lord Paramount of the Manors, and receives the Castle Guard Rents. Till recently a house stood in the old town called the Pelham house; a d Pelham Crescent and Pelham Place stand on the site of ground made by the blasting of the old castle foundations in the early Nineteenth Century.⁵⁶

Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, is an attractive character, as his personality invades so many spheres of action, political and social, that it is difficult to touch his history without dwelling upon it.

He was born in 1693, the son of the first Baron Pelham, of Laughton, from whom he inherited his estates in Sussex. He succeeded, when young, to the title and great property of his uncle by marriage, Holles, Duke of Newcastle. He had five houses and country seats, one in London, two in Sussex, one in Surrey and one in Nottingham, namely, Nottingham Castle. It was said that the whole of Nottinghamshire belonged to him. His profusion was excessive, and to account for it we must understand how many towns and districts were in his subsidy, and at a time when corruption was general, it is not to be wondered at that, in spite of his great wealth, he was in a chronic state of debt. The Duke was, in Sussex, at home in the midst of a clan of relations, Pelhams at Stanmer and Lewes, a Pelham at Crowhurst, near Battle, Mr. Hay, connected by marriage, at Burwash, Sir John Shelley established near Arundel, his brother-in-law. He had his own two places, Bishopstone and Halland, and his own estates extended over the parishes of Seaford, Bishopstone, Laughton, Ripe, East Hoathly, and the Rape of Hastings, that is over a large part of East and Mid Sussex.

He was the great Whig Duke, and other powerful landowners were on his side, Lord Ashburnham, Sir William Ashburnham, Sir William Gage, Lord Wilmington, the

⁵⁶ Important Pelham papers dealing with the Manor of Hastings and Hastings Castle are in the Hastings Museum, the gift of the present Earl of Chichester.

Duke of Dorset, Lord Abergavenny; while in the West the Duke of Norfolk could usually be depended upon to vote orange, also the Duke of Richmond, Lord Tankerville and Lord Scarborough. The Tories on the other side were the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Bedford and Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey.

The Duke's influence in the Court and country commenced in 1717 with his appointment by George I. as Lord Chamberlain, and lasted till his eclipse by William Pitt the elder in 1757.⁵⁷

He, however, was nominal head of the administration of 1757, during the last years of George II. and also in 1760, in the cabinet of George III. during his first ministry; but William Pitt was paramount in the cabinet during those last years. He resigned finally in 1762 and died in 1768.

Henry Pelham, the brother of the Duke, the Prime Minister, died in 1754. Of him Horace Walpole, who depreciated his public services, wrote, "Let it be remembered that though he first taught or experienced universal servility in Englishmen, yet he lived without abusing his power, and died poor."

Henry Pelham, the Prime Minister, was the working member of the partnership and by the letters shows a close interest in details. He writes to John Collier in one letter asking for Collier's interest to carry the town of Winchelsea in the Whig interest, telling Collier, "You have power there, as your old clerk is now town clerk."

In 1747 Henry Pelham and his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, divided the labours of administration pretty equally. The one quietly conducted parliamentary and treasury business, as is seen by these letters, the other the more complex business of the borough interest and the private levée, as described in "Humphrey Clinker" (Smollett); he bought boroughs with a profuse employment of his own wealth that made his family almost irresistible; he used secret service money, he cajoled,

⁵⁷ Pitt the elder referred to him in his famous phrase against undue influence, uttered in the House of Commons, "He called on all to resist the arbitrary edicts of one too powerful a subject."

he promised—in fact, the domination of the Whig families, divided as a party, but united as a caste, was regarded as part of the British constitution.

The Pelham family swayed the Cabinet during the period which occurred between the resignation of Walpole, 1742, and the Ministry of Pitt the Elder (Lord Chatham), 1757, covering the period of the Battle of Dettingen, the Battle of Fontenoy, the Rebellion and the period of the seven years' war. The Duke of Newcastle held some of the highest posts on the Cabinet almost without intermission from 1717 to 1766. George II. had no love for him or his brother, Henry Pelham, the Prime Minister, and it is said that the Elder Pitt could not do without Holles, Duke of Newcastle.⁵⁸ At election times he personally made ducal progresses through the country and roused his supporters to enthusiasm by the magnificence of his entertainments, and memories still linger in parts of Sussex of his splendid banquets and his coach and six. When he could not come himself he sent his brother, Henry Pelham.

Here is an extract from a diary, 1734 :

- 15th. Great day at Jemmy's (Pelham of Crowhurst).
- 16th. Dine at Mr. Luxfords.
- 17th. Entertainment Rye and Hastings people at Broomham.
Sir William Ashburnham.

I have to thank Mr. Basil Williams for much valuable information; see his article in the "English Historical Review," July, 1897, "The Duke of Newcastle and the 1734 Election." In this he states that the Earl of Chichester has presented the Duke of Newcastle's correspondence to the British Museum, where it is preserved in more than 300 folio volumes.

⁵⁸ The following will illustrate the power of the Duke of Newcastle. He was a man who loved power more than pleasure or life itself, and he never lost an opportunity of acquiring it, and thus it was that he was indispensable to greater men, like Walpole, Carteret and William Pitt, Lord Chatham. Carteret, who was paramount in the Pelham ministry, 1744, said, "My business is to knock the heads of the Kings of Europe together and jumble out something that may be of service to this country." This he did, but the Pelhams were busy choosing bishops and appointing judges, and by this means gained the House of Commons to their side, and Carteret, with his German kings and his foreign policy, went to the wall. The Duke of Newcastle was ever at the King's side, both at home and abroad, and Henry Pelham took care of the country when the Duke was abroad.

NOTE ON THE HASTINGS CORPORATION RELICS OF CORONATIONS OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Hastings Museum Association,
30th March, 1901.*

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A., F.G.S.

PROBABLY the oldest relic of the services of Barons of the Port of Hastings, at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, now in the town, is the portion of the canopy formerly used as a cloth on the pulpit and reading desk of All Saints Church. It was part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her Coronation, and is of scarlet cloth with yellow fringe. The following letters are worked in yellow on the front :

A(NNE) R(EGINA)
INAVGVRAT
AP(RIL) MDCCII
A(NNO)

It seems probable that this lettering, if not also the yellow fringe, was added to the cloth at a subsequent date. The piece of the canopy is the plainest material of any recorded canopy used at the Coronation of an English Sovereign.

The pulpit of the Church of Saint Clement's, Hastings, was formerly covered with a material of flowered silver tissue, with a gold fringe at the bottom and a silver fringe at the top, which formed part of the canopy held over King George I. at his Coronation. ("Gents. Mag.," Vol. LVI., page 650.)

The canopy of George III. was of gold-brocaded tissue, with bullion fringe seven inches deep, lined with

silver tissue and silver fringe, supported by silver staves. The bells were of silver-gilt, "of the usual hand-bell size."

There were formerly two brass chandeliers in the church of Saint Clement; one was presented by the Hastings Barons and the other by the inhabitants of the town, as the following extract from the Vestry book explains:

"In testimony of gratitude to our benefactors, and for the information of posterity: We, the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Saint Clements, in the town and port of Hastings, in the County of Sussex, do hereby acknowledge that the Chandelier, next to the pulpit in this church, was the gift of Edward Milward Esq. (then Mayor of the Corporation) and the other barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation, September, the 22nd 1761, being the produce of their silver staves, the said canopy bearers' perquisite; and that the other was the gift of the principal inhabitants of this parish, by voluntary contributions, made the 26th day of March 1726."

W. WILLIAMS, Rector,

ROBERT CRAMP
ROBERT POLLARD } Church-wardens,

Dated

St. Clements Church
June the 22nd 1762.

The following names and inscriptions are engraved on the chandelier presented by the Barons:

Edward Milward
William Ashburnham
John Pelham

Luke Spencer
Richard Redcoat
Rose Fuller Esq^{rs}

"Barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte September 22nd 1761."

I discovered these two chandeliers in an old chest in the tower of All Saints Church in the year 1882. Both had been taken to pieces. Many years before they had been offered for sale to Messrs. Alderton & Co.'s foundry as old metal, but fortunately not bought, because the brass was of too pale a colour for their commercial purposes. I put one of these chandeliers together and drew the attention of our Honorary Secretary (Mr. W. V. Crake) to them, and he has since obtained the loan for the Hastings Museum of the engraved portion of that one presented by the Barons. Both are of handsome design,

and it may be hoped that they may be reconstructed and fitted with the electric light, in which form they would prove handsome and appropriate ornaments to the Museum.

Among other relics preserved with the insignia of the Corporation is a large silver punch-bowl, presented by the Barons who attended the Coronation of King George the Second and Queen Caroline, A.D. 1727.

It weighs 164-ozs. 18-dwts. and holds about 4 gallons. The following inscription is engraven on one side :

“This silver bowl was presented to the corporation of Hastings (the Premier Cinque Port) by the gentlemen whose names are hereon inscribed ; who had the honour to be unanimously elected y^e barons of the said town, to support y^e canopy over their sacred Royal Majesties King George y^e 2nd and Queen Caroline, at y^e solemnity of their inauguration at Westminster, the eleventh day of October, 1727 ; and y^e same was made out of their shares and dividends of the silver &c. belonging to the said canopys.”

On the opposite side :

Canopy Bearers to the King.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.
Thomas Pelham of Stanmer, Esq.
Edward Dyne, Esq.

Canopy Bearers to the Queen.

The Hon. Tho^s Townsend Esq.
James Pelham Esq^{re}
John Collier Esq^{re}

Between the inscriptions on one side the King is represented sitting in his Coronation robes, with the crown, sceptre and orb ; and, on the opposite side, the Queen sitting in her Coronation chair and robed, holding a sceptre and orb. With respect to this bowl, Moss remarks (or rather Mr. William Herbert, late librarian of the Guildhall, London, who wrote Moss' "Handbook to Hastings," 1824):

“As punch is now disused, and has long ceased to be a fashionable liquor, and the corporation preferring wine at their public festivals, a frame work of wood has been made to fit the inside of the bowl, to hold decanters ; by this means it still forms a handsome appendage at their dinners, and constitutes a grand centre ornament to the table.”

The bowl is now preserved in the Hastings Museum.

The following minute as to the election of these Barons¹ is preserved among the town records :

¹ They were all elected generally, without any assignment to which canopies, and agreed among themselves.

“Hasting—At an assembly of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the said town and port, held at the Common Hall, the 23rd September, 1727; the following gentlemen were elected barons for the 1st port To support the canopies over their Majestys’ King George the second and Queen Caroline at their Coronation, appointed for the 4th of October, 1727 and then by proclamation deferred till Wednesday the 11th of the said month; and the said gentlemen attended the service, and were at the whole expense of their robes &c. without any charge to the corporation, besides a handsome treat given at the time of their election of twenty guineas.” (Names as above.)

At the meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at Hastings (15th August, 1862), the Countess of Waldegrave exhibited three silver-gilt bells, belonging respectively to the canopies borne by the Hastings Barons of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of George II., III. and IV. The first belonged to John Collier, Esq., 1727 (the tablet to whose memory in St. Clement’s Church attests the fact of his bearing the canopy), the second to Edward Milward, Esq., 1760, and the third to his son Edward Milward, Esq., 1821. These relics were said to be remarkable, as being instances in which the Barons at three successive Coronations belonged to the same family.

The Reverend W. C. Sayer Milward, the present representative of the above family, and Sir A. Ashburnham Clement have great claims to be elected to the service of bearing the canopy at the Coronation of King Edward VII., should the Barons of the Cinque Ports be called upon for their services as of old.

All lovers of these ancient customs will be glad to hear that, besides the action adopted by the Sussex Archæological Society, the Registrar of the Cinque Ports is moving in the matter of the establishment of the Barons’ claim.

THE
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., OF SIR JOHN GAGE,
OF WEST FIRLE, CO. SUSSEX, K.G., 1556.

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

THE inventory of the household goods, plate and farm stock annexed to the will of Sir John Gage, K.G., of West Firle, Sussex, who died in 1556, is a very interesting and valuable document. It gives a complete insight into what may be reasonably considered to have been the necessary appointments of a large country residence of an influential nobleman in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sir John Gage, K.G., was son of William Gage, of Burstow, in Surrey, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Bartholomew Bolney, of Bolney, in Sussex, Esq.¹ On the fall of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Sir John Gage was appointed Comptroller of the Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Constable of the Tower of London, the King at the same time honouring him with the Garter.² He died in 1556, aged 77 years, "in his owne house, at Furle," and on the twenty-fifth of April, his remains were deposited in West Firle Church, in a chapel adjoining the chancel, appropriated for the burial place of the family. Attached to the east wall is an altar tomb, with the recumbent figures beautifully sculptured in alabaster, of Sir John Gage and Philippa his wife; at his feet is a ram, the crest of the family; at hers the crest of Guldeford, the trunk of a tree, emitting flames of fire.³ On a brass plate at the east end of the tomb is this inscription:⁴

¹ Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," p. 295.

² Gage's "History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk," p. 228. Berry states that he was "installed knight of the garter 22d May, 32d Henry VIII."

³ *Ibid.*, p. 230, where a plate of the tomb is given, as also a full length portrait of Sir John.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 231. A rubbing is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

HIC IACET IOHES GAGE PRECLARI ORDINIS GARTE
RIJ MILES QVONDAM CONSTABVLARIVS TVRRIS LO
NDINI CANCELLARIVS DVCATVS LANCASTRIE
DOMINVS CAMERARIVS HOSPICIJ REGINE MARIE
AC VNVS DE PRIVATO CONCILIO EIVSDEM RE
GINE ET PHILIPPA VXOR EIVS QVI OBIERVNT
ANNO DÑI 1557⁵ QVORV ANIMABVS PROPICIETVR DEVS

He married Philippa, daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.⁶

Sir John Gage's will is of considerable length;⁷ the first portion of it fills three closely-written pages of the will register book. In addition, the bequests of money and of black cloth to sundry persons, of apparel to his four sons and to the wife of his eldest son, and also other things to his three younger sons, fill nearly two more pages, whilst the above-mentioned inventory of household goods, etc., left to his eldest son, Edward Gage, occupies another three and a half pages, making eight and a half pages in all. The will, which is dated 20th February, 1555 [*i.e.*, 1555-6], 2nd and 3rd Phillip and Mary, was proved with one codicil [inventory] in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 10th June, 1556,⁸ by Edward Gage, the son of the deceased and one of the executors, power being reserved to John Caryll, the other executor. The testator is described in the will, as "John Gage Knight of thonorable order of the Garter, Lord Chamberlayne of o^r saide Sovereign Lady the Queenes most Honorable Household, hole in mynde," etc. He bequeaths his "bodie to be buried in the P'she Church of West Firlez in the Countie of Sussex, nere unto the place where my wief lieth, with suche moderate funeralles as ar in thies daies used for p'sonages of my callinge & degree." He directs—"Item I will that im'ediatlye after my decease myne Executours shall sell my collo^r of golde of thordre of the Gartier, and shall employe the money that yt shalbe solde for towardses the payment of suche money as I have given to poore folkes

⁵ A mistake for 1556.

⁶ See Berry's "Sussex Genealogies" and Gage's "Hengrave."

⁷ Some of the more important items contained in the will are summarised and given in Gage's "Hengrave," p. 229 note e, but the inventory is merely mentioned—no extracts are given.

⁸ Register, "Kethyn," fo. 9.

in almes by my said will, and according to a serule hereunto annexed;" further, "Item I give and bequeathe my blew mantle of thordre, to the Colledge of Wynsor." Nearly two pages of the will relate to an attempt of the testator to found a chantry in the church of West Firle, with a chantry priest, in perpetuity, the same to be endowed with the parsonage of Acham,⁹ in Shropshire, but with this matter I do not propose to deal in detail on the present occasion. From the residuary clause we learn the reason why Sir John bequeathed the bulk of his household goods, plate and farm stock, etc., to his eldest son, and also why he caused the lengthy and detailed inventory of the same to be annexed to his will. The clause is as follows:

The residue of all my goodes, plate, Jewelles, readye money, household stuff, grayne, catell and movables, of what nature or kynde soever yt be, I do give and bequeathe to my said sonne Edward Gage, uppon full trust and confidens, that he the said Edward, will maynteyn, preserve and leave the same to John Gage his sonne and heire apparent in stock. And if the same John Gage dye before hym, then to suche myne heire male as shall fortune to have and enyoie my mancion howse of Firlez, as I have left yt to hym, so as the said heire male may be able with the said stock and furnytur of his howse and lande, to maynteyn and kepe hospitalitie and household upon that, the whiche I have left hym, wthoute the whiche stocke and store, and of household stufe, he shalbe greatly hyndred in his lyving, and not lyke to be hable to furnyshe his howse wth oute great daunger of decaye, the whiche thinge I charge my sonne Edward Gage alwaies to provide for and foresee, as my trust and hope is in hym, and for that intent I give and leave yt unto hym, as by Inventorie therof made, and hereunto annexed, shall more playnly appere. And of this my testament and laste will I do make and ordeyne John Carell, Esquire, and my said sonne Edward Gage myne Executours.

In the five succeeding paragraphs, which are really schedules, the testator recites the various articles of apparel, etc., severally appointed to his four sons and to the wife of his eldest son, Edward Gage:

APPARAYLE appointed to Edward Gage.

FIRST a gowne of blacke velvet faced wth velvet and lyned wth satten of Bridges.¹⁰ Item a gowne of blacke satten furred with sables. Item a cassack of blacke velvet faced wth velvet and lyned wth Bridges

⁹ So in the will, but correctly Aitcham.

¹⁰ Satin made at Bruges, a city in Flanders.

satten, and frenged abowte wth blacke silke. Item a coote of blacke satten furred thorowgh with luzernes.¹¹

PLATE AND APPARAILE appoynted to James Gage.

Item my bason and ewer of silver, that I had of the gifte of Mr Richard Tate, late of London deceased. A gowne of black taffeta¹² single, w^t two Burgonyon gardes¹³ of velvet. Item a kyrtell and a hode of Crymson velvat of thorder.¹⁴

APPARAILE and other thinges appoynted to Robert Gage.

A GOWNE of blacke satten wth a garde of black velvet, wth vj sticches, faced wth velvat and lyned wth Bridges satten. Item a gowne of blacke satten, wth two Burgonyon gardes of blacke velvet, lyned with Bridges satten. Item a cote of blacke velvat faced wth luzernes and furred with white lambe. Item two longe dyaper table clothes, two longe dyaper towelles. Item two short diaper table clothes, two short dyaper towelles. Item two dossyn and sixe dyaper napkyns. Item one course table clothe. Item three payre of canvas shetes. Item a payer of greate iron rackes with an iron barr. Item a payer of greate pothangers. Item a payer of pothokes. Item three broches.¹⁵ Item two brasse pottes. Item a chafer of brasse. Item a gredyron. Item one dripping panne. Item one frying panne. Item a stone mortar wth a pestell. Item a skymmer of brasse and a ladle. Item a filling ladell of brasse. Item a fyer shovell of iron. Item one trevet. Item two brasse pannes. Item one brasse pot, tynned. Item a beef forke of iron. Item two chopping knyves, and one shreeding knyff. Item one wooden peele. Item a longe foldinge table wth the trestelles. Item xij northern coates,¹⁶ xij payre of splyntes,¹⁷ xij sallettes,¹⁸ and

¹¹ Lucern. A lynx, the fur of which was formerly in great esteem (Halliwell).

¹² "Taffeta, Taffety. A sort of thick silk (Bailey). A sort of thin silk (Johnson). A name once applied to plain woven silks; in more recent times signifying a light thin silk stuff, with a considerable lustre or gloss" (See an article in "The Draper's Dictionary," by S. William Beck).

¹³ Gard. A facing or trimming (Halliwell). "Guarded with a burgundian gard of bare velvet is mentioned in the 'Accidence of Armorie,' 1562" ("Fairholt's Costume in England," 3rd ed., by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A., 1885, Vol. II., p. 197).

¹⁴ *i.e.*, the Order of the Garter.

¹⁵ Broach, a spit. Broche turners, lads who turned the spit (Halliwell). Thomas Alman, of Pevensey, co. Sussex, by his will, dated 13 Dec., 1557, proved in P.C.C., 13 Feb., 1558-9 (Welles, fo. 37), bequeaths "a greate irne pott and ij broches for to turne greate spyttes in," and Robert Chapman, of Birdham, in the same county, mentions in his will, dated 28 Dec., 1559, proved in P.C.C., 26 March, 1560 (Mellershe, fo. 22), "ij gridirons, a broche, ij paire of pothangers," etc.

¹⁶ Northern coats are identical with jacks or jesterines; the latter are thus described in "Fairholt's Costume," 3rd ed.: "A defensive garment constructed on the principle of the brigondine—that is, small pieces of metal enclosed between two folds of stout canvas or some quilted material. Holinshed, in his 'History of Scotland,' p. 32, says the ancient Scots wore *light jesterines*. In the Fastolfe inventories, 'i jakke of black lynen clothe stuffyd with mayle' is mentioned.

¹⁷ Pair of splints. Armour, supposed to have been for the back and breast, formed of strips of metal overlapping, which allowed of free motion. Perhaps a gorget and splinted pauldrons to wear over jack or brigondine.

¹⁸ Salade, or Sallett. A light helmet for soldiers, first used in the fourteenth century ("Fairholt's Costume," 3rd ed., II., p. 376).

xij black billes.¹⁹ Item a vestment of crymson satten with a crosse of gold baudkyn²⁰ with the albe²¹ to the same.

APPARAILE and other thinges appoynted to Willyam Gage.

ITEM a gowne of blacke damaske, faced wth blacke boudge,²² and lyned wth blacke cotten. Item a gowne of blacke damaske, faced wth satten, single with a welt of velvet. Item a riding cote of blacke velvat lyned wth Bridges satten. Item a cassake of blake velvet to wear upon harnyse,²³ with a parssement²⁴ lace of gold. Item two longe dyaper table clothes, and two longe dyaper towelles. Item two short dyaper table clothes, and two short dyaper towelles. Item two dossen & sixe dyaper napkyns. Item one course table clothe. Item three payer of canvas shetes. Item a buff lether jerkyn. Item a gowne of blacke damaske faced wth powtes of marterns,²⁵ and backed wth skorelles.²⁶ Item my signet of gold, being first defaced. Item an armyng sword.²⁷ Item a trussing bedd²⁸ wth a bolster. A sparver²⁹ and all thapparell therunto belonging. Item a pallet bedd wth thapparell thereto belonging.

APPOYNTED to my daughter Edward Gages wief.

ITEM a payer of sables. Item a pece of new Hollonde clothe.

* * * * *

The inventory of household goods, etc., annexed to the will, immediately precedes the Probate Act. It contains an exceedingly interesting list of articles, and it must have included, not only the whole of the furniture

¹⁹ Bills. They were the principal weapons used by infantry until the pike came into use, and are very often represented in early MSS. "Brown bills" are frequently mentioned by our writers, as well as brown swords, for soldiers were not then careful to preserve their polish ("Fairholt's Costume," 3rd ed., II., 48).

²⁰ Baudkin. A rich and precious species of stuff, introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner (Halliwell).

²¹ Alb. An ecclesiastical garment which reached to the feet, being in fact a long gown, generally secured by a girdle. It is properly made of fine linen and of pure white, for it takes the name of *alb* from its white colour; but other colours were used, and silk, velvet and cloth of gold albs worn, in the Middle Ages. It was furnished with apparels and was anciently the ordinary dress of an ecclesiastic, and the second vestment put on by the priest at mass ("Fairholt's Costume").

²² Budge. A kind of fur, consisting of lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards ("New English Dictionary").

²³ Harness, armour.

²⁴ Parchment lace. What is now called *guipure* lace—Planchè. Sleeves with parchment lace occur in the privy purse expenses of Princess Mary, 1542. ("Fairholt's Costume," 3rd ed., II., 308.)

²⁵ Marterns. The fur of a martin (Halliwell).

²⁶ Fur of the squirrel.

²⁷ A two-handed sword (Halliwell).

²⁸ A travelling bed (*Ibid.*).

²⁹ The canopy or wooden frame at the top of a bed. The term was sometimes applied to the bed itself (*Ibid.*).

and effects in Sir John's mansion house at West Firle, but also all the stock on his farms, implements of husbandry, etc., excluding only the comparatively few articles bequeathed, as above, to his younger sons. Amongst the numerous articles mentioned, his outfit "for the feld" is of more than ordinary interest. Sir John was engaged in several military expeditions; he accompanied Henry the Eighth "to the sieges of Tournay and Therouëne, where His Majesty gave him the command of the Castle of Guisnes, and afterwards of Oye, in the limits of Calais. . . . In the expedition to Scotland, which terminated in the rout of the Scots at Solway, he was principal commander. . . . At the siege of Boulogne he held the stations of Lieutenant of the Camp, jointly with Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and of General Captain of the band of horsemen."³⁰ It is therefore not improbable that his various "hales of canvas," his "owne taynte for the feld" and his "trussing bedsted" for the same, as also the "litle teynt for the s^rgion," etc., were taken with him when he was engaged on active service.

After a careful examination of all the Sussex wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from their commencement in 1383, and until 1560, I can confidently assert that there is not another list of household goods and effects to be found in any one of them, which in any way approaches the length and interest of this inventory.

AN INVENTORY MADE OF ALL SUCHE Plate Stuf of Household Stocke and Store as I Sr John Gage knight of thorder have lefte to my sonne Edward Gage the xij of September in the secounde and thirde yeres of the Reign of Kinge Phillip and Quene Mary as followethe.

FURST a bason and an ewer of silver all gilte poiz. lxxviij ounces di.³¹
Item a standing cupp with a cover playne all gilte poiz. xxv. ounces

³⁰ Gage's "History of Hengrave," pp. 227, 228. Two valuable and interesting inventories of the outfits for the same expedition to France as that in which Sir John Gage was employed have been printed, viz., "Equipage of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Northumberland, at the Siege of Turwin, in France, 5 Henry VIII.," in "The Antiquarian Repertory," 1809, Vol. IV., pp. 346, 347, and "Remembrances for the Apparel, Accoutrements, and Necessaries of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his Retinue, preparatory to his joining the English Army in France, in the year 1513," in "Archæologia," Vol. XXVI., pp. 395 to 405.

³¹ Dimidium, *i.e.*, Latin for half.

iiij q'ter. Item a standing cupp wth a cover having a ringe there on all gilte poiz. xvj ounces iij q'ters. Item a litle beer cruse with two eares and cover all gilte poiz. xij ounces q'ter. Item a beer jug wth a handell and a cover fastened to yt all gilte poiz. xvij ounces iij q'ters. Item a beer cruse with two eares wth oute a cover all gilte poiz. xiiij ounces. Item one smale salte with a cover embossed with antique heades all gilt poiz. ix ounces. Item a l'tle salt all gilte with a cover poiz. two ounces iij q'ters. Item a chalice with a patent all gilt poiz. xv ounces iij q'ters. Item two crewetes with one cover all gilt poiz. xi ounces q'ter. Item xij spones of silver all gilt po'z. xxxi ounces iij q'ters. Item a standing salt with a cover gilt poiz. xx ounces. Item two lowe saltes wth one cover gilte poiz. xxiiij ounces iij q'ters. Item a standing cupp playne wth a cover gilt poiz. xxviiij ounces q'ter. Item a standing cupp with a cover gilte after the antique fassion poiz. xxxj ounces iij q'ters. Item two smale cruses wth covers and handelless gilte poiz. xx ounces iij q'ters. Item a standing bowle with a cover gilt poiz. xxxi ounces iij q'ters. Item a standing cup wth out a cover gilt poiz. xvj ounces di. Item iij standing bowles with a cover all gilt poiz. $\frac{xx}{iii}$ x oz. Item a cupp with a cover gilt poiz. xxxi. ounces iij q'ters. Item two saltes with a cover gilt poiz. xxxiiij oz. di. Item a standing cupp gilt with oute a cover poiz. xvj ounces di. Item two lowe saltes with one cover gilt poiz. xxxiiij ounces q'ter. Item a jugge with rybbes and a cover fastened to yt, with a handell, p'cell gilt poiz. xxvj ounces di. Item an other jugg of the same making p'cell gilt poiz. xxvij ounces q'ter. Item a bason and an ewer p'cell gilt poiz. $\frac{xx}{iii}$ ix ounces di. Item a bason and an ewer p'cell gilt poiz. $\frac{xx}{iii}$ v ounces q'ter. Item a bason and an ewer p'cell gilt poiz. lxxv oz. Item iij bowles p'cell gilt po'z. $\frac{xx}{iii}$ iiiij ounces di. Item three bowles p'cell gilt poiz. lxxix ounces. Item ij smale pottes of silver p'cell gilt poiz. xv ounces. Item iij dishes two sawcers and ij plates of sylver all white poiz. $\frac{xx}{iii}$ x ounces. Item a deep shaving bason all white poiz. lxxj ounces di. Item a shaving pott with a cover fastened to yt all white poiz. lvj ounces iij q'ters. Item a st'inge cup with a cover and a ringe in a leoberdes head in the top all white poiz. xxiiij ounces. Item a potenger wth an ear of iij ringes all white poiz. x ounces iij q'ters di. Item iij spones two wth aposteles and one with a knop all white poiz. iiiij ounces iij q'ters di. Item iij standing bowles white poiz. lj ounces di. Item ij pottes all white poiz. lxxiiij ounces. Item xxxiiij spones all white poiz. liij ounces. Item two drynking cruses of silver all white poiz. xxiiij ounces di di q'ter.

A TESTER of a bedd of crymson velvat and clothe of golde paned, w^t a frynge of crymson silke and gold with iij curtens to the same of chaungeable sarcenet,³² with a standinge bedstoe of waynescot to the same. Item a tester of murrey velvat and clothe of gold paned, wth a frynge of murrey silk with three curtens of chaungeable sarcenet, and

³² A stuff of silk that has apparently altered but little from the time of its introduction into this country in the thirteenth century until now. "Sarsinetts chaungeable and other diverse colours at 4s. the yard," are mentioned in the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV. ("The Draper's Dictionary"). Changeable, Variegated, a term applied to silks and cloths (Halliwell).

a standing bedsted of walnuttree. Item a tester of blacke velvat and clothe of gold paned, and frenged wth yellowe and purple silk with iij curtens of purple sarcenet, and a trussing bedsted of walnuttree. Item a tester of black velvat and yellow damaske paned, with a frenge of blacke and yellow silke with iij curtens of blacke and yellowe sarcenet. Item a tester of black velvat and yellow satten of Bridges, with a frengde of blacke and yellow silk, with iij curtens of blacke and yellowe sarcenet old, with a bedsted of waynescot. Item a tester of black and yellow damaske paned, wth a frengde of black and yellow silke, with v curtens of black and yellow sarsenet old, wth a trussing bedsted for the feld³³ to the same. Item a tester of crymsen and yellow sarcenet paned, w^t a frengde of crymsen and yellow silk, with iij curtens of crymsen and yellow sarcenet, wth a smale bedsted of waynescot to the same. Item an old tester of tholde faction of clothe of bawdkyn and white damaske paned, with iij curtens of chaungable sarcenet old, with a square bedsted wth cordes to the same. Item a tester for a trussing bedd of dor'ixe,³⁴ wth curtens of the same, with a trussing bedsted of waynescott therto. Item a tester for a trussing bedd of blewe and yellow saye, with curtens of the same therto, with a trussing feld bedsted of walnut tree. Item an old tester of redd and grene saye with curtens of the same. Item an old tester for a standing bed, withoute curtens, over the owter gate. Item an old spaver of dornixe, in the nurcery. Item a white sparver of lynen clothe. Item xj peces of hanginges for chambers, of tapestrie. Item a hanging of grene and redd saye for the litle p'ler, of xliij panes, with iiij peces for over the chymny and under the wyndoes. Item a quilt of crymsen sarcenet to laye on a bed. Item a coverlecte of tapestrie, wth beastes and fowles, of the best sorte. Item iij other coverlectes of tapestrie of a smaller and a wourser sorte, for smale trussing beddes. Item a greate coverlect of tapestrie for the greate pallet. Item fower faier coverlectes greate of verders,³⁵ wherof two lyned with soultwiche. Item iiij smale lyverie cov'lectes of tapestrie. Item iij other very olde coverlectes of tapestrie. Item iij coverlectes of dornixe lyned. Item v coverlectes of banker wourke³⁶ of the cuntrie makinge. Item xvj cuntrie coverlectes for ser'untes and laborers beddes. Item one olde coverlecte of redd clothe. Item iij happinges.³⁷ Item fyve payre of fustians.³⁸ Item xv paire of blankettes of the best sorte. Item x

³³ *i.e.*, for the field; a bedstead used when in camp.

³⁴ Darnex. A coarse sort of damask, used for carpets, curtains, etc., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish *Dornick*. . . . It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worsted, silk, wool, or thread (Halliwell).

³⁵ Verdours, verdures. "Verders of Tapestry with hair" at 2s. the ell appear in the Book of Rates ("The Draper's Dictionary"). Probably material of a green colour.

³⁶ Banker. A cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench or seat. In an inventory "off clothysh" in MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, f. 58, mention is made of "iij bankkers." Any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a banker (Halliwell).

³⁷ Happing. A coarse coverlet. Also any kind of covering (*Ibid.*).

³⁸ Fustian. Formerly a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. A blanket made of this material. 1424. Early English Wills (1882), 56: "I will he have to pe oone bed a peyre of fustians." 1500. Inv. in Ann. Reg. (1768), 134: "A paire of old Fustians" ("New English Dictionary").

paire of blankettes of a meaner sorte. Item x paire of blankettes verie muche worne. Item one blanket of white kersey. Item two greate fether beddes of downe. Item one greate fetherbedd pallet. Item viij greate fether beddes, for standing beddes, of the best sorte. Item xxij^{ti} small fetherbeddes of a meaner sorte. Item viij smaller fetherbeddes of the lesser sorte. Item xxvj pilloes of downe. Item one greate bolster for the greate pallet bedd. Item xl other bolsters of all sortes. Item iiij quiltes of woll to laye upon beddes. Item ij samalle³⁹ quiltes of flockes one covered wth blewe canvas and thother wth white canvas. Item xiiij good mattresses for ser'antes and laborers. Item x other mattresses of a wourser sorte, to laye under fether beddes. Item xxiiij bolsters of flockes. Item two new Turkey carpetes for the greate table in the greate p'lor. Item one other greate carpet, of carpet worke of cruell of tholde making, worne. Item one new carpet of brode grene clothe, for the same bourde. Item two other olde grene carpettes for bourdes. Item one old carpet of tapestrie. Item iiij carpettes for cupbourdes, of Turkey worke, wherof ij new and ij of a older sorte. Item one other cupboard carpet of Englishe makinge. Item two cupboard carpetes of cruell, wrought with the nedle. Item ix other old cupboard ca'pettes of tapestrie dornixe, and of the countrie making. Item ij longe cuschins of purpell velvat. Item one longe cushyn of grene velvet. Item one longe cushyn of tawny velvat. Item one longe cushyn of blacke damaske. Item one long cushyn of silk, wrought wth the nedle. Item two square cushyns of cruell, wrought wth the nedle. Item two longe cushyns, thone occupied dayly in the chapell, and thother in the churche. Item sixe greate cushyns of carpet worke. Item vj smale cushyns of carpet worke. Item vj greate cushyns of carpet worke. Item three cuschins of carpet worke, olde, at the churche. Item iij cushyns of tapestry worke w^t redd roses. Item iiij longe cushyns of grene clothe. Item iij cushyns of verder. Item two cushyns of carpet worke wth armes in them. Item vij curtens of grene saye, for wyndoes, lyned wth sout-wiche. Item iiij curtens, for wyndoes, of grene and redd saye payned. Item ij curtens, for wyndoes, of redd and yellow saye payned, of an old sorte. Item two other curtens of redd and grene saye payned, of an old sorte. Item⁴⁰ old curtens of dor'ixe. Item a vestment of purple satten with a crosse of clothe of bawdkyn. Item a vestment of velvet with a crosse of clothe of gold, very olde. Item one albe and all necessaries to the same. Item alter clothes for above and benethe,⁴¹ of crymson and blewe damaske. Item altare clothes of lynen clothe, with black roses wrought wth the nedle of silke, for above and benethe. Item foure lynen clothes to leye upon thaltare. Item one super altare. Item ij laten candelstickes for thaltare. Item a greate bell to hange in the chapell. Item ij new sumpter clothes⁴²

³⁹ Samalle. An error for small. (?)

⁴⁰ The number omitted.

⁴¹ Now called a dossal and frontal respectively.

⁴² Sumpter. A horse which carried furniture, etc., on his back. It was more commonly termed a sumpter-horse (Halliwell). (See note 49.) Sumpter cloth, a covering for the same.

of white and blewe kersey, with myn armes with the garter, and set full of raumes⁴³ imbrodred upon the clothe. Item one new barehide⁴⁴ to cover a carte wth stuf. Item one very olde barehide. Item on' greate clothe sacke. Item viij payre of fyne shetes of iij bredes,⁴⁵ wherof one paier of cam'icke. Item xxij payer of shetes of ij bredes di.⁴⁶ Item xxix payer of shetes of ij bredes. Item ^{xx}iiij ij paier and ij canvas shetes. Item ij payer of greate shetes of iij bredes for the greate pallet. Item xij pilloberes of the fyner sorte wherof vj newe. Item xvj pilloberes of a courser sorte, all olde. Item vij table clothes of damaske worke, wherof iij newe. Item ix diaper table clothes. Item iiij fyne playne tableclothes for the p'ler. Item xiiij narrow playne tableclothes for the parler. Item vj canvas tableclothes for the wayters, wherof ij new. Item ix canvas tableclothes for the laborers, very course and olde. Item v towelles of damaske worke. Item xij towelles of dyaper. Item xxviiij playne towelles, wherof ij newe. Item vij dyaper cupborde clothes. Item xiiij playne cupborde clothes. Item ij greate napkyns of damaske worke. Item ij greate napkyns of dyaper. Item xiiij napkyns of damaske worke. Item v dosen and ix diaper napkyns. Item iij olde fyne dyaper napkyns. Item iiij dosen playne napkyns. Item a chaier covered wth crymson velvet. Item v chayers of Spanyshe making, garnyshed wth collored boone. Item one chaier of Spanishe making, garnyshed with collored woode. Item a chaier of waynscot of the Frenche makinge. Item ij wodden chaiers of the cuntry makinge. Item a close stole, covered wth redd lether, wth a deepe pewter pott to the same. Item a paier of tables of brasell.⁴⁷ Item a longe table of firre for the p'ler. Item a longe table, collored grene, for the p'ler. Item a counter bourde with ij leaves, for a side bourde, in the p'ler. Item a table of waynescott, standing on a joyned frame. Item a table of waynescote with ij trestelles. Item a square table of walnuttree, wth a frame of the same wood. Item a square table of firre, with a frame of beche. Item iij tables of beche set on trescelles dormant,⁴⁸ wth iij lyke formes, in the hawle. Item a litle rounde table of waynescot, wth a framed fote therto. Item v shorte joyned formes of waynescot. Item ix shorte joyned formes of Englishe borde. Item iij longe joyned formes of Englishe bourde. Item iiij heighe joyned stoles of waynescot. Item xi heighe joyned stoles of Englishe bourde. Item viij lowe joyned stoles of Englishe bourde. Item ij longe presses, in the two wardrobes, to laye stuf in. Item ij greate stander cofers covered wth lether, one

⁴³ Rams. A ram passant, *ar.*, armed and unguled, *or.* is the crest of the Gage Family.

⁴⁴ A kind of covering for carts (Halliwell).

⁴⁵ *i.e.*, breadths.

⁴⁶ *i.e.*, two breadths and a half. (See note 31.)

⁴⁷ Brazil wood. "Originally the name of the hard brownish red wood of an East Indian tree, known as Sappan (*Cesalpinia Sappan*), from which dyers obtained a red colour" ("New English Dictionary"). The land of Brazil was so named from producing a similar wood.

⁴⁸ Anything fixed was said to be *dormant*. The dormant-table was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall, where the baron sat in judgment and on State occasions. (See Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 355, etc.) (Halliwell.)

of Flaunders makeinge and thother of Inglish makeinge, bothe bounde wth iron. Item two trussing cofers, to cary upon horse, covered with blacke lether, of Flaunders making, bounde with iron.⁴⁹ Item iiij greate cofers of waynescot to laye lynyn in. Item one greate cofer of olde making with highe feete, to laye canvas shetes in. Item iiij smale cofers of Inglish makeinge, to laye lynyn in. Item ij old cofers of Inglish bourde. Item one new joynd cupborde, in the p^ler, wth turned feete. Item one new greate cupbourde joynd, in the hawle wyndow, with turned feete. Item v new joynd cupbourdes with framed feete, for the best chambers. Item ij framed cupbourdes in the litle p^ler, wherof one hath two close cupbordes and two drawing cupbordes. Item one other cupbourd, of a carpenter's making, for a chamber. Item vj dosyn greate platers of the best sorte. Item ij dosyn and vij platers of a lesser sorte. Item ij dosyn olde platers occupied dayly in the kechyn. Item xxiiij disshes of the best sorte. Item vj olde disshes occupied daily in the kechyn. Item ij dosyn and vij sawcers of the best sorte. Item ij dosyn sawcers of the worst sorte occupied daily. Item xviiij potengers occupied daily. Item ij square disshes to serve butter in. Item viiiij rounde dishes to serve butter in. Item ij new chargers. Item ij olde chargers. Item iij plates for bottoms for bake meates. Item a collender of pewter. Item iij basons and ewers of pewter. Item iij rounde deepe basons of pewter, for handes. Item iiij shaving basons of pewter. Item vj dosyn trencher plates of pewter. Item ij dosen plates of pewter for frute. Item v flate lowe candlestickes of pewter, wth ij noses the pece. Item ij highe candlestickes of pewter. Item iiij chamb'r pottes of pewter. Item iij chamber basons of pewter. Item ij rownde saltes of pewter for the haule. Item iij other saltes of pewter of a worsse sorte, for the laborers. Item one greate brasse pott set in the boyling place in the kechyn. Item one other greate brasse pot of a lesser sorte, w^t iij feete. Item two other brasse pottes of ann auer sorte, one new and thother old. Item iij other brasse pottes of a lesser sorte, very olde and worne. Item iij Flemyshe brasse pottes, wherof two good and one clerly worne. Item iij Flemyshe brasse pottes of a lesser sorte, wherof ij good and the thirde clerly worne. Item iiij greate brasse pannes, wherof iij new and the fourthe very olde and worne. Item v brasse pannes of a lesser sorte, wherof ij newe and iij old and worne. Item iiij greate kettelles, wherof ij new and thother ij old. Item ij ketilles of a smaller sorte, bothe very old. Item ij greate cawderns bothe good. Item ij cawderns of a smaller sorte, bothe worne and don. Item one greate skyllet panne new. Item one olde smale skellet panne. Item ij greate frying pannes, thone good and thother don and worne. Item one smale frying panne old and don. Item iij good dripping pannes. Item ij olde dripping pannes clerly worne. Item ij old brasse pannes for the dayery, a grete and a smale, bothe worne and don. Item a greate brasse chafer old and worne. Item a brasyn shavinge chafer new and good. Item a greate skymmer of brasse good. Item a

⁴⁹ Travelling coffers. The first item in the Inventory of the Equipage of the Earl of Northumberland at the siege of Turwin in 1513 is "A sumpter-horse for the coffers with my Lord's plate." (See notes 30 and 42.)

smaller skymmer very old and worne. Item a brasen ladle good. Item iij chafing disshes one greate wth a fote good, and thother ij old and clerly worne. Item one cullender good. Item ij greate long spittes. Item iiij square spittes of a lesser sorte. Item iiij rounde spittes, ij greate and ij smale. Item a greate trevet for a greate cawdern good. Item iij good trevetes of a lesser sorte. Item iij smale old trevettes worne and don. Item iij greate gredyrons, wherof one good and two clerely worne and don. Item iij p'r of pott hokes. Item iij pott hangers. Item a longe iron barr to hange pottes on in the range. Item a brasen mortar with a pestell of iron. Item a stone mortar wth a pestell of wode. Item ij shreeding knyves. Item ij choppinge knyves. Item a dressing knyf. Item a bochers axe. Item a beef pronge. Item iiij greate cob yrons for spittes, all good. Item ij smale cobyrans good. Item iij greate p'r of andyrons. Item iij smaller p'r of andyrons. Item iiij payer of grete tonges muche worne. Item iiij payer of smaller tonges worne and don. Item iiij greate fier pannes good. Item v smale fier pannes, wherof ij done and worne. Item a greate pronge of iron for the p'lor. Item iiij paier of bellowes with noses of iron. Item a square of cast iron to stand before the mault kylne hole. Item iiij greate bell candlestickes for p'chers.⁵⁰ Item ij bell candlestickes for p'chers, of a lesser sorte. Item iiij brode candlestickes used daily in the p'ler. Item ij high candlestickes, of an other making, for the cupbourd. Item x smale lowe candlestickes for lyve'ys.⁵¹ Item xi smale candlestickes for the hawle. Item x other smale candlestickes very much worne and broken. Item iij newe blacke jackes of lether wth cov's, for the hawle. Item iij other old black jackes wth oute covers for the hawle. Item one lether botell of iij gallons. Item two lether botelles of ij gallons the pece. Item iij lether botelles of a gallon the pece. Item on lether botell of a pottell. Item a chipping knyf for the buttry. Item ij glasse botelles covered wth lether. Item a greate furnase of copper to brewe fyve quarters of mault in. Item a meshing fatt for the same. Item a tunne for sweete woor, agreable to the same. Item a greate clensing tunne,⁵² agreable to them. Item a new tunne for lycor. Item a greate coole backe of fyrrer⁵³ new. Item a smale coole backe of firre new. Item two greate woodyn tunnles.⁵⁴ Item ij brasse ketelles to clenze wth,⁵⁵ one good and thother very old. Item a payre of slynges⁵⁶ to cary beer. Item iij corne waynes wth whiles to them, with v p'r of lynces and v paier of roundettes. Item iij wood waynes with whiles, to last one wooding season

⁵⁰ Preachers. (?)

⁵¹ Liveries. "Livery-cupboard. An open cupboard with shelves, in which the liveries intended for distribution were placed" (Halliwell).

⁵² The tun in which the beer fermented.

⁵³ A rectangular vessel of wood, usually deal, "fyrrer," in which the boiled wort became cool.

⁵⁴ Wooden funnels, still in use in breweries, etc.

⁵⁵ Kettles; the cans used in breweries to fill up the casks containing the beer, when in a state of fermentation, the yeast working out at the bung-hole; the process is still called "clensing."

⁵⁶ A pole from which hang two chains with hooks; these being placed under the chines of a small full cask, it can be carried by two men.

only. Item three cartes for oxen, wth whiles to them, worne. Item one carte wth a paier of new whiles shoode with iron and iron ringes. Item one horse carte, wth a paier of old shewers⁵⁷ wth iron ringes. Item ij cole waynes with ij paier of pold whiles. Item iiij tumbrell courtes with whiles to them. Item iiij ploughes for husbandry wth all that belonges to them, withe iiij culters, iiij shares, iiij towes, iiij jackes, xvj tightes, xvj draught yokes wth hokes, iiij neb yokes with jebbettes. Item iiij rydding ploughes, ij shares, one culter, two payer of towes. Item vij harrowes. Item vj whible trowes and irons, iiij paire of hames, ij of trayces, ij longe pickforkes to piche hey and corne. Item a longe pickforke to piche a reke. Item iiij dung forkes & iiij shovelles and iiij spades going abroad. Item iiij new shovelles, iiij new spades in the store house. Item iiij^{or} augers, one bigger than thother. Item a paire of pyncers. Item a hamer. Item a bowe wymble.⁵⁸ Item a drawing knyf. Item iiij cutting knyves for haye and corne. Item iiij crosse mattockes. Item one pike mattocke. Item ij iron barres. Two pullyrons⁵⁹ for the foolde. Item ij dogges of iron to plucke bushes. Item v hedging billes. Item iiij axes. Item ij stubb scythes. Item iiij tharpes of iron, wth boltes to them, for the waynes. Item six sakes of sackclothe. Item one lether sake good, two lether sakes clere worne. Item all apparell for vj carte horses. Item xliiij new wattles, besides the wether fold at Cumpton, the ewe fold at Exet,⁶⁰ the wether fold at Exet, at the teg fold at Fryston. Item ij wynneshetes, one new and thother worne and done. Item one host hear.⁶¹ Item ij old leepes.⁶² Item iiij shaldes. Item ij seede roddes. Item a whete skryve⁶³ and a mault skryve to try corne wth. Item a barge of iiij tunne for the ryver. Item a greate boate. Item a litle.⁶⁴ Item fyve penne nettes.⁶⁵ Item a bust net to take tenches and bremes. Item ij stalkers.⁶⁶ Item a fowling nett, with iiij staves to the same and ij iron boltes. Item a greate drawe net for the ryver. Item a crowe net wth a new lyne. Item iiij new penne nettes unlyned. Myn owne taynte

⁵⁷ Probably runners, on a cart without wheels.

⁵⁸ Wimble, an instrument for boring holes; a bow wimble was probably worked with a bow; a bow and drill.

⁵⁹ Probably shepherds' folding bars for pitching folds.

⁶⁰ Excete, in the parish of West Dean, near Eastbourne, co. Sussex (See "Sussex Archaeological Collections," Vol. IV., p. 46).

⁶¹ Halliwell gives "Oast (1) curd for cheese, *Northampton*, (2) a kiln for malt or hops, *Kent*."

⁶² Halliwell gives "Leap, (1) half a bushel, *Sussex*, (2) a weel to catch fish, *Lancashire*." From an engraving on Plate IV., p. 16, of Lewis's "History of the Isle of Thanet," 1736, it appears that "a Seed Corb or Lepe" was a kidney-shaped box of thin bent wood, which the sower carried on his left-hand side, to hold the seed.

⁶³ Probably a wheat screen.

⁶⁴ Probably the word "boate" omitted.

⁶⁵ The method of fishing on the coast by driving stakes into the shore at low tide, is still practised in some parts. The stakes were called the "pen" (Crabb's Tech. Dict.) and the "pen nets" were to surround the stakes and prevent the escape of the fish.

⁶⁶ A dummy horse, or other animal, made of canvas and stuffed, from behind which the stalker shoots birds, etc. (See Halliwell under *Stalking-horse*).

for the feld, with the tymber to the same. Item one hale⁶⁷ of canvas for a buttry, with a litle outlet joynd thereto, and tymber to the same. Item another hale of canvas for capetaynes, with tymber to the same. Item one kechyn of canvas wth tymber to the same. Item one greate hale for horses, wth mangers, and a p'ticon of canvas in the myddes, and tymbers to the same. Item a litle teynt for a s'gion, with one post for the same. Item in fattinge oxen xxxiiij. Item in fattinge baraynes iiij.⁶⁸ Item in fattinge bulles one. Item working oxen xxiiij. Item in mylche keene xlviij. Item steres of foure yeres of age iiij. Item steres of three yeres of age xx^{ti}. Item steres of ij yeres of age xiiij. Item haffers of ij yeres of age vj. Item steres of one yeres age xij. Item haffers of one yeres age ix. Item bulles for the keene, of iiij yeres of age, ij. Item twelvemonting bulles ij. Item weyne yeres, wth one bulcher, xxviiij. Item in wethers on Compton Downe $\frac{c}{v}$ $\frac{xx}{iii}$ x. Item in wethers and phramplinges⁶⁹ at Exec $\frac{c}{v}$ lxiiij. Item in ewes at Exet $\frac{c}{v}$ xx. Item in rammes for the ewes xxvj. Item in tegges at Friston $\frac{c}{v}$. Item in two tothinges ther of phramplinges⁷⁰ xxx. Item in fattinge wethers for the house xx. Item in fattinge ewes for the howse xxx. Item in ram'es to feede vj. Item in other refuse tegges and lames, to feede, xvj. Item in bakon hogges viij. Item in old sowes ix. Item in bores j. Item in xij monting shetes xvj.

⁶⁷ Hale. A tent, or pavilion (Halliwell).

⁶⁸ Barrens. Cows which have ceased to breed.

⁶⁹ Probably ramlings, *i.e.*, young rams.

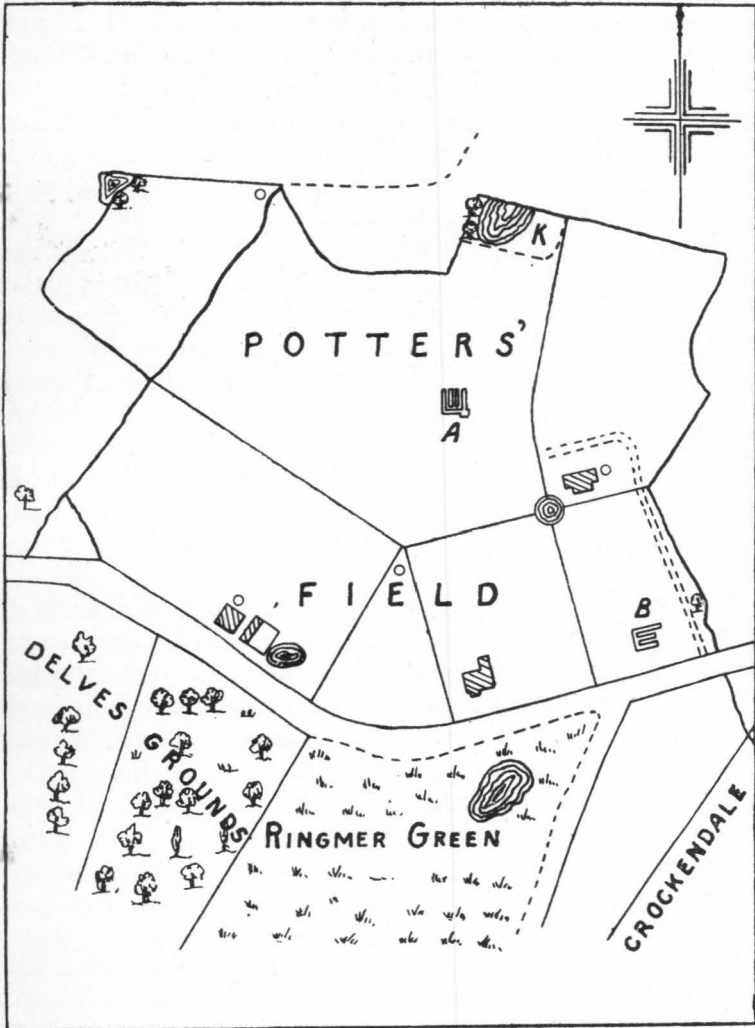
⁷⁰ Young rams with two teeth.

A FORGOTTEN INDUSTRY: POTTERY AT RINGMER.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

SITUATED on each side of the old main road which traverses Ringmer from south-east to north-west, there have been known for an indefinite period two fields bearing the names respectively of the "Potters' Field," or "Mead," and the "Crockendale." Such names as these, one would think, would have been sufficient to keep alive in the minds of the inhabitants the tradition of the former existence of a big industry in their own village. So far, however, as has been ascertained no such tradition of any pottery or similar works in the vicinity has survived.

A few years ago one of these areas, the Potters' Field, came into the possession of Mr. W. F. Martin, the local builder and contractor, and he decided to utilise for brick-making purposes the layer of earth which he found there. As a result the manufacture of bricks has been carried on for the last eight years or so. In this field several low-lying excrescences were noticed, which, exciting curiosity, were probed, with the result that on excavating the mounds two kilns, separated some two hundred yards apart, were exhumed. The kilns were found to be packed with fallen bricks, a few tiles, pottery, and other rubbish. On the invitation of Mr. Martin, who was a member of the Sussex Archæological Society, several members visited the kilns shortly after their exhumation in 1894, when their shapes and sizes appeared as shown on the drawings annexed to this paper. The sites of the kilns and the positions of the Potters' Field in which the kilns were discovered are shown in the map. The field is situated immediately to the north of Ringmer Green, which appears at one time to have been traversed



PLAN OF POTTERS' FIELD.

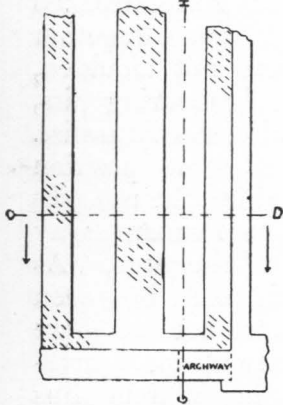
by the main road, and adjacent to the grounds of the historic Delves House. As regards the kiln marked A, a plan of the remains, when cleared of the superincumbent earth and rubbish, is shown in Fig. 1, Figs. 2 and 3 representing respectively transverse and longitudinal sections. Similarly, Figs. 4, 5, and 6, show respectively a plan, a transverse and a longitudinal section of the cleared remains of the kiln marked B in the map, the ruins of which were found to be more perfect than in the case of the kiln A.

From the drawings it will be seen that the foundations or beds of each kiln enclose longitudinal passages or hearths which, at regular intervals, have been enclosed by narrow arches, the arches alternating with open spaces of a similar width, *e.g.*, Figs. 4 and 5. In Figs. 1 and 2 will be noticed in the south end of the kiln A an arched opening, the central line of which, however, curiously enough, does not coincide with the central line of the adjacent hearth. It is probable that this arch originally formed a portion of some other structure which has now disappeared.

The vertical spaces between the arches would seem to have served for the escape of fuel gases and for their transmission to the superimposed tiles and other pottery ware. The furnaces were apparently charged from their ends through arched openings. Some quantity of unconsumed charcoal was found lying against and within the furnace mouths. Of this charcoal a portion, in short lengths, preserved the original form of the billets from which the charcoal was produced. In addition, charcoal-ash was found on the hearths themselves. This might lead to the presumption that charcoal and not crude wood was used as fuel, and such use would tend to show that the kilns were employed for firing a superior class of ware. This conclusion, however, is not borne out by the pottery fragments which in so vast a quantity have been found in this field and in adjacent areas.

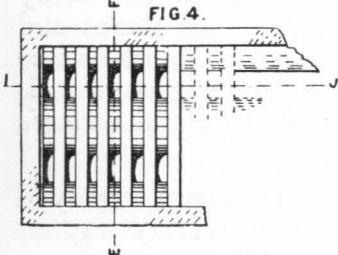
The bricks or blocks of which the kilns were built are of unusual dimensions, are roughly moulded or cut, and, in many instances, unbaked or perhaps merely sun-dried.

FIG. 1.



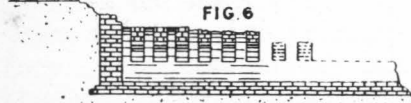
PLAN OF KILN IN POSITION A.

FIG. 4.



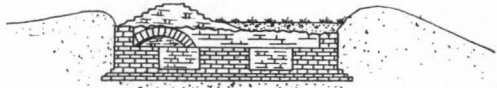
PLAN OF KILN IN POSITION B.

FIG. 6



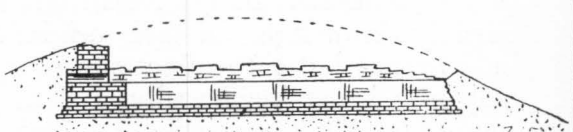
SECTION THROUGH I.J.

FIG. 2.



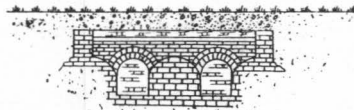
SECTION THROUGH C.D.
LOOKING SOUTH.

FIG. 3.



SECTION THROUGH G.H.
LOOKING WEST.

FIG. 5.



SECTION THROUGH E.F.

Scale of feet



PLANS AND SECTIONS OF KILNS.

In particular, two sizes are seen, their dimensions being approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and $9\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. The larger size bricks were exclusively used in the kiln A, while the smaller bricks were alone used in the building of the kiln B. The ends and sides of the bricks, which have been in direct contact with the fire, are covered with a light green vitreous glaze, streaked with white. It is possible, although not altogether probable, that some of the bricks were not moulded, but, as blocks, were cut bodily from neighbouring pits, in the manner alluded to by Gilbert White, the naturalist. Premising that Ringmer occupies the same position geologically as does Selborne, in Hampshire, the remarks of the naturalist, in his fourth letter to Pennant, may possibly throw light on their origin. White says, "As in a former letter the freestone of this place has been only mentioned incidentally, I shall here become more particular. This stone is in great request for hearthstones and the beds of ovens, and in lining of lime kilns it turns to good account, for the workmen use sandy loam instead of mortar, the sand of which fluxes and runs by the intense heat, and so cases over the whole face of the kiln with a strong vitrified coat-like glass, that it is well preserved from injuries of weather and endures thirty or forty years."

That ordinary cement or mortar has not been employed is plainly discernible. In several instances it is clear that the sandy loam of which White speaks has been used to secure the bricks together. If, however, the blocks have been hand-moulded and not quarried, it is probable from the impressions, markings, and indentations upon them that they were supported during manufacture upon a bed of straw, or upon twigs from neighbouring hedges, or upon leaves or bracken.

The clay for the pottery, it is surmised, was taken from the corner of the field marked K on the plan, where at the present time a pond and a hollow appear.

As regards the type of kiln to which these structures belong, it is interesting to observe that substantially

identical kilns are mentioned in Jewitt's "Ceramic Art of Great Britain." In Volume II. of his work a view is given at Page 144 of a kiln which, very similar to these at Ringmer, was exhumed in 1886 at Repton, the date of the fourteenth century being assigned to it. The Repton kiln when discovered was filled with encaustic tiles still in their soft and pliable condition. The kiln "consisted of two series of arches (each series consisting of six arches alternating with the same number of openings) over what may be termed two vaults, each 7-ft. 6-in. long by 2-ft. 6-in. wide, and 1-ft. 10-in. in height. The arches were formed of chamfered bricks or tiles. . . . The floor of the vault was paved with tiles." There then follow particulars of two not very dissimilar kilns discovered at Great Malvern and near Droitwich, in both of which "a considerable quantity of charcoal was found." Further, the statement occurs that "other remains of kilns have been discovered in Wiltshire, in Sussex, and in Staffordshire."

With respect to the position in which the material to be fired was placed, it may be that, from the vitrification of the surfaces which have been in contact with the fire, some of the material was placed upon the hearths themselves. In the Repton example it appears that the tiles were placed in lateral recesses between the rings of the arches that enclosed the furnaces.

As regards the "Crockendale," there appears to be no knowledge of any excavations having been carried out there. It would seem, however, that large portions of the superincumbent earth have been removed from the eastern end of the field. Possibly this earth, so removed, was used up in the manufacture of pottery.

From the kilns themselves to the articles which were fired in them is but a step. It is in respect of these articles that the want of knowledge in the locality of the former existence of this extensive pottery industry is so remarkable. In the Potters' Field the earth can be scarcely overturned anywhere without evidences of baked ware being discernible. Whether this ware was fired in the kilns that have been exhumed, or in kilns of a similar

type, no evidence is at present forthcoming. The fragments of pottery taken from the soil are most of them of small dimensions, but they occur in great abundance. Not only in the Potters' Field do they appear in profusion, but also in adjacent areas. Particularly is this the case in Mr. Martin's garden, situated some quarter of a mile distant, the garden being separated from the kilns by two roads and by the Crockendale. It may be here mentioned that the fragments characteristically contain water-worn grains of sand, such as are found in the clay dug at the present day from the area K in the Potters' Field.

In a reconstruction of the articles of which the fragments originally formed a part fancy can have full play, but the fragments (Fig. 7) are easily recognisable as consisting of portions of the bottoms, sides, lips, and handles of domestic utensils in all conditions of firing. Some of these potsherds are imperfectly baked, if baked at all, while in others the baking has been completed. On several of them appears the imprint of the potter's thumb, but otherwise in almost every instance, so far as has yet been seen, they are practically devoid of ornament. In the case, however, of the lip of a jug, distinct ornamentation has been attempted. At the visit of the Sussex Archæological Society to the Potters' Field this lip was found by Mr. H. Michell Whitley and subsequently deposited in the Museum of Lewes Castle. The lip, modelled in such a way as to represent a man's face, shown in profile in Fig. 8. It is somewhat crudely glazed and is embellished with yellow streaks.

As regards the pieces which originally formed portions of handles they are seen to be pierced with some sharp pointed instrument. It has been suggested that hedge-thorns were used for this purpose, but the holes are too square in section for this to have been the case. In general, glazing is absent from the fragments, although in a few instances a yellow glaze is perceptible. Three or four square tiles, thought to be Roman, were found in the kiln A. The dimensions of one of these are 10-in. by 10-in. by 2-in. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. An inspection of this tile

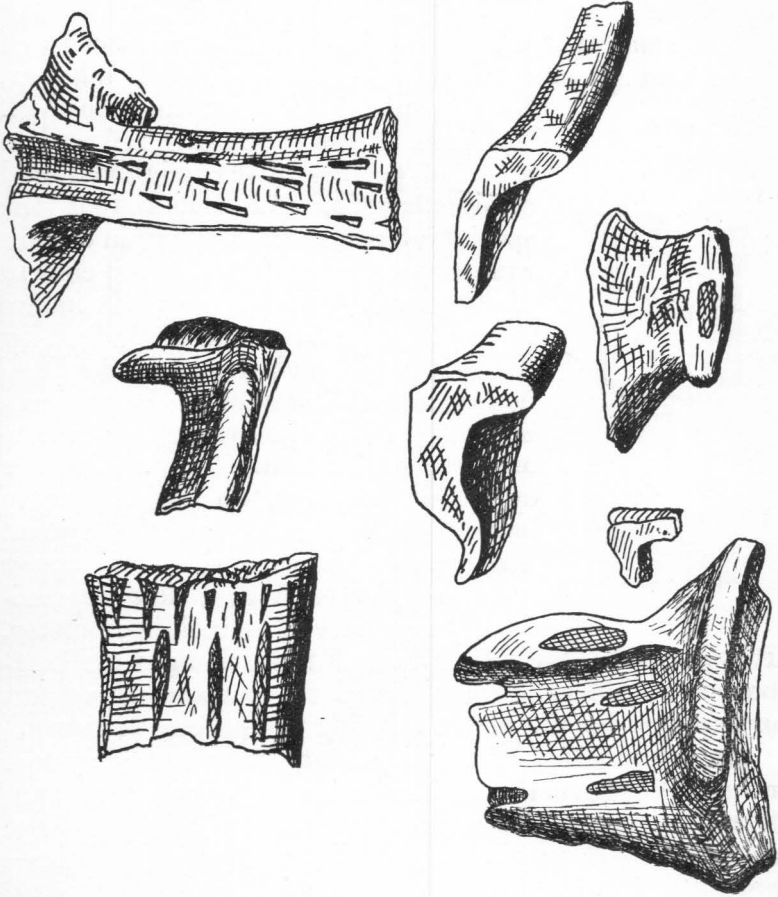


FIG. 7.

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY.

reveals impressions which seem to show that the clay of which it was made was moulded upon a board strewn with braken or straw and was then flattened out to an average thickness, the faces finally being scraped and the edges cut to size.

The small truncated cone shown in Fig. 9 is worthy of more than passing attention. Mr. H. Michell Whitley,

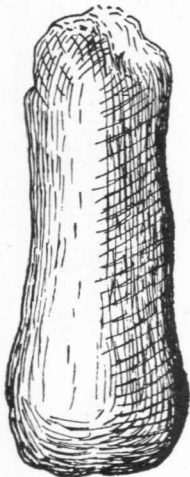


FIG. 9.

in a paper which appears in Vol. XXXIX. of the "S.A.C.," referred to a find of pottery in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne, and stated that the special interest of the find lay in certain rude clay cylinders about two inches in diameter and probably about six inches in length. So far as can be judged by the writer, without having seen the Eastbourne find, cylinders of this nature have been dug up in the area which is now under consideration. These Ringmer cylinders, however, do not appear to have been broken as was the case at Eastbourne. In some cases the upper ends are pierced with a hole approximately a quarter of an inch in diameter.

It appears that Sir John Evans, F.S.A., thought the Eastbourne cylinders to have served the purpose of saggars or supports for the pottery during the process of firing.

An examination of the fragments leads insensibly to a mental reconstruction of the articles of which they once formed a part. The articles would seem chiefly to have consisted of domestic and culinary vessels and utensils—crocks (*cf.* "Crockendale"), pitchers, porringers, and pipkins and probably ewers. From the dimensions and curves of what are left, it is tolerably certain that the articles were not of great size, although it is possible that many of the pieces which have been exhumed once formed portions of the handles of amphoræ and similar vessels. An aid to a reconstruction may perhaps be obtained from the ewer which was found at Lewes in 1899 in a passage off School Hill. During certain

drainage excavations the ewer was found filled with mud at the bottom of a shallow filled-in well. By the courtesy of Miss A. C. Fuller, of Lewes, in whose possession the ewer now is, a photograph was taken (Fig. 10). The ewer is unglazed and of a dull light red colour, approaching to that of baked terra-cotta. Its dimensions are



FIG. 8.

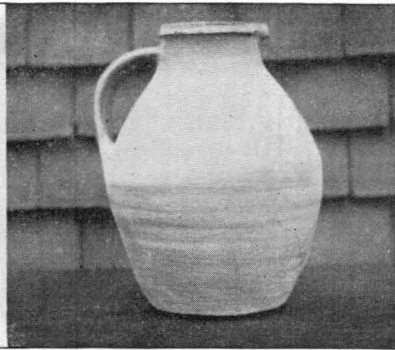


FIG. 10.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. in height, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. in largest diameter, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in diameter outside the mouth and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in diameter at the base. The material of which it is made and its shape are such as would, when the ewers were large in number, produce fragments similar to those picked up at Ringmer. The preservation of this ewer may be accounted for on the supposition that, when taken to the well, it was allowed to drop and, sinking to the bottom, it found a soft bed in the ooze there collected.

As regards the Ringmer find, there is the further remarkable fact of the wide area over which the fragments of pottery are strewn. The idea that might suggest itself, viz., that there had been unearthed an old road, mended with broken tile and fractured household utensils, would scarcely seem to hold when there is considered the extent over which, without search, the fragments are found distributed.

It may be remarked that relatively to Mount Caburn, the Potters' Field was practically the nearest site where suitable clay was obtainable for the manufacture of

pottery; and possibly the pottery industry at Ringmer originated from the needs of the dwellers upon that elevated position. When such an industry was once established, Ringmer would be easily capable of supplying the pottery required by a large district.

In conclusion, viewing the fragments as a whole, one mentally reverts to mediæval, if not to earlier times and to Roman or British periods when the Weald of Sussex was covered by the dense forest of Anderida, marked here and there by a clearing where rested the village community, and where on a spot denuded of its vegetation this pottery industry in all probability was carried on; to a time when Ringmer, although not known by that name, was well nigh impassable in the winter, and when to reach Lewes the British Camp, which dominates the summit of Mount Caburn, had to be skirted by one of those execrable tracks for which in times past, and even down to modern times, Sussex was proverbially notorious.

I have to express my indebtedness to Mr. W. F. Martin, of Ringmer, for the ever-ready courtesy and assistance he rendered me in the preparation of this paper. Particularly is this the case in respect of the kilns, the figures of which are prepared from dimensioned views executed by him in 1894. It is with much regret that I have to record his decease before this paper has been printed. He died on April 25th, 1902, and was buried at Ringmer, where his family had been settled for a very considerable period, Drago Martin being entered as a tenant of Ashton in a Ringmer Manor Roll of 1597.

COURTS CRY'D AT CHICHESTER CROSS.

BY EUGÈNE E. STREET, F.S.A.,

Bailiff of the Liberty of the City of Chichester.

A RELATIVE of mine, Richard Halsey by name, who was Mayor of Chichester from Michaelmas, 1781, to Michaelmas, 1782, left behind him—amongst possessions of more value—a MS. book in which he made notes of municipal matters that interested him. Unfortunately, these are not as full as they might be, about half the book being filled with sermons, which he apparently composed himself, all except one, which has the following note in the margin:—"This Sermon was compos'd by my Great Uncle:—John Wakeford Attorney—he was my Grand-Mother Bridger's Brother."

After the sermons comes a copy of James II.'s Charter of the City of Chichester and various items of municipal information jumbled together, and comprising the City accounts for several mayoralties—including his own—lists of Corporation properties, roll of freemen, &c.

Amongst these are two pages devoted to the Town Cryer's duties in respect of the Mayor's Court held every Monday, and the Bayliff's Court held on alternate Mondays.

There is an allusion to the duty of the Crier as regards crying the Mayor's Court at the Cross in a contribution from the Rev. Dr. Arnold, F.S.A., printed in Volume XX. of these "Collections," and I am able to supply the *ipsissima verba* used, as well as the *formulae* employed, not only at the Cross, but in the respective Courts themselves.

Every Monday at the Cross the Crier cry'd the Mayor's Court in these words:

Oh Yes! All manner of Person or Persons that have to do, or intend to have to do; at his Majesty's Court of Record, holden this Day, before the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this City; they may repair to the Guild-Hall—for the Hour is come—God Save the King.

I have carefully preserved the old gentleman's spelling and punctuation throughout. When at the Town Hall the Crier opened the proceedings with the following proclamation:

O Yes! All manner of Persons, that have to do or intend to have to do; at his Majesty's Court of Record, holden this day, before the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this City, to enter any Action, Suite, or, Plead^s, or, Waits the Law, or be Assoign, let them come into Court, and they shall be heard.

Some of these expressions are worthy of notice, especially the phrase "Waits the Law, or be Assoign." When the proceedings were closed the Court was "cry'd off" thus:

All manner of Persons, that have made their Appearance, or, have anything more to do at this Court, may depart hence at this time, & give your Attendance here again this day Seven nights.

There is some confusion in this last—the change from the third to the second person being decidedly erratic, and the final "this day Seven nights" almost amounting to a bull.

The exact nature of the Court presided over by that "good and fit man," the Bayliff, is vague, and I have not as yet been able to ascertain precisely what functions were discharged by my predecessors in office. On alternate Mondays, however, he held a Court, which was cry'd at the Cross in the following terms:

O Yes! all manner of Persons, that have to do, or intend to have to do; at the Bayliffs Court of Liberty; let them repair to the Guild-Hall, for the Hour is come.

At the Town Hall the Cryer announced:

O Yes! All manner of Persons, that have to do, or intend to have to do; at the Bayliff's Court of Liberty, here holden this Day; before the Bayliff of this City; let them come into Court, and they shall be heard. Petty Constables of the several Wards of this City, answer to your Names

In the "Municipal Commissioners' Report," 1835, Vol. II., p. 723, we find the following statement: "The

Bailiff's Court of Liberty is proclaimed on Monday in every alternate week, except during the interval between the end of May and the day of the election of the Mayor: it is adjourned from the former to the latter period. Nothing whatever is done in this court, nor is anything known of the purpose for which it was intended."

Also at page 721 of the same we find: "The Bailiff seems to fill the situation of Sheriff in the Court of Record: all the process of court is directed to him. In practice, however, everything is done by the town-clerk and serjeants."

Probably this Bailiff's Court originally corresponded to the Court of Hundred in Counties. The eleven Petty Constables have, of course, disappeared altogether, as well as the wards which they represented.

In confirmation of the surmise as to the Bailiff's functions resembling those of a sheriff, I may say that on the last occasion of a man being hung here by sentence of the Recorder, another relative of mine, who was Bailiff at the time, had to go to London to interview the "common hangman" and secure his services for the execution.

To return to the Court of Liberty, when the business or the mere formalities were over, the Court was "cry'd off" thus:

All manner of Persons, that have made their appearance that have any thing more to do at this Court, may depart at this time, and give their Attendance this day fortnight—God Save the King.

If the old gentleman, whose portrait looks down my staircase with a somewhat supercilious air, had made more entries of this nature, his MS. would have been much more valuable. As it is, perhaps I may find other subjects worth contributing on a future occasion.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the great kindness of Mr. Hudson in obtaining for me extracts from the "Municipal Commissioners' Report," which, through stress of municipal and other business, I had no time to procure myself.

A RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SUSSEX IN 1676.

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

IN 1676 Archbishop Sheldon wrote a letter to Henry Compton, Bishop of London—preserved by Wilkins (“Concilia,” IV., p. 598)—saying: “I have thought fit to pray and require your lordship that you send letters to your Archdeacons and Commissaries charging them that as well by conference with the ministers and churchwardens of each parish they inform themselves as to the points and queries hereafter mentioned, and that, having gained the most certain information that they are able, that they presently after the Easter visitation transmit their accounts thereupon in writing unto their several diocesans. The enquiries are these—

“Firstly, what number of persons are by common account and estimation inhabiting within each parish.

“Secondly, what number of popish recusants are there among such inhabitants.

“Thirdly, what number of other dissenters are resident in such parishes which either obstinately refuse, or wholly absent themselves from the communion of the Church of England.”

The reason given for this “Religious Census” is that “the consideration of the number of dissenters hath been an argument as if their party were too formidable to be suppressed.”

The figures obtained by this “Survey” of the Bishops for the Province of Canterbury are to be found in a folio MS. now in the W. Salt Library at Stafford;¹ from it I have copied those relating to Sussex. They give the population of each parish above the age of 16, divided into “conformists, papists, and non-conformists.” The MS. contains the following note from the Bishop of Bristol:

¹ No information can be given as to the history of this MS.

In pursuance of a Lre to me directed from the Right Reverend Father in God Henery,² Lord Bishop of London, to give an account of the number of Inhabitants, Papists, and other Dissenters within my Diocess. These are to certify that according to the returns to me made by the Ministers and Churchwardens of the several Parishes in the places aforesaid according to the most exact computation this is a true retorne. Given under my hand and seale Epāl this sixth Day of December Anno Domini Mill^{mo} Sexcent^{mo} Septuag^{mo} Sexto.

We may suppose that a similar note accompanied the returns from other dioceses.

It would seem from certain curiosities in spelling that the transcriber of the Salt Library MS. was not conversant with the names of Sussex parishes, also that round numbers were more favoured than strict accuracy by the Churchwardens, *e.g.*, Horsham and Rotherfield have a population of 3,000, Brighton of 2,000, Chichester, Mayfield and Petworth of 1,200, Cuckfield and East Grinstead of 800. Hastings has 1,073 inhabitants. It must be remembered that these returns are of persons of 16 years of age and upwards.

THE RETURN FOR SUSSEX.

An Account of the Inhabitants within the Peculiars of His Grace the Ld. Archbishop of Canterbury in the County of Sussex :

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
Pallant ³	70		14	South Malling..	74		1
Bersted	198		2	S ^t Tho: sub clivo	253	1	16
Eastlavant	250			Fruncefeild	297	3 ⁵	
Tangmer	63			Stanmer	43		
Pagham	160		40	Isfeild	96		4
Heene	19	2		Edberton	199		1
Paching	69		1	Buxsted	411		18
West Tarring & Salvington ..	201		2	Uxfeild	215		8
Darrington	71		1	Mayfeild	1190		10
Ringmar	123	7	20	Wadhurst	995		5
Slindon	217	16 ⁴	17	Linfeild	290		10

² Henry Compton, known as "the Protestant Bishop," had been in the Horse Guards and again, fully armed, commanded a troop to fight for William of Orange. He planted the trees in the Bishop's Garden at Fulham.

³ All Saints, in Pallant, Chichester.

⁴ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Caryll and Philippa Gage, of Framfield, married Sir Garrett Kempe and founded the R.C. "mission" at Slindon ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., pp. 94, 116).

⁵ The Gages of Bentley.

The following Parishes are within the jurisdiction of the Reverend the Dean of Chichester:

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
S ^t Andrews	117		7	S ^t Peter y ^e Great	497	3	60
S ^t Martins	67			New Fishbourne	33		
S ^t Olaves	133			S ^t Bartholemew .	82		3
S ^t Pancrase	40		20	S ^t Rumbalds ..	30		14
S ^t Peter y ^e Less.	108		12				

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES.

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
Allbourne	97		3	Hoove	57		1
Allciston	64		1	Hangleton	26		1
Arlington	207		4	Hellingly	184		16
Allfriston	120		21	Easthoathly ..	100		—
Balcombe	175		29	Westhoathly ..	298		2
Brighthelmstone	1740		260	Littlehorsted ..	48		2
Beeding, ats.				Haylsham	278		22
Seale	206		—	Hamsey	123		4
Berwick	66		4	Hendfeild	395		5
Blatchington				Hartfeild	314		22
[East]	61		—	Horstedkaynes .	246		4
Bishopstone ..	39		6	Hurstpoint	271		22
Bedingham	122		1	Iford	64		9
Barcombe	296		4	Ifeild	110		40
Bolney	212	1	7	Jevington	122		
Crawley	67		3	Keymer	144		24
Chillington	78		2	Kingston juxta			
Chailey	316		4	Lewes	73		7
Clayton	108		4	Kingston Bowsey	31		—
Chaunton ⁶				S ^t Michael in			
[Chalvington]	66		—	Lewes	251		67
Cowfold	292		8	South Over in			
Cockfeild	800		—	Lewes	43		24
Chittingly	216		4	All SS ^{ts} in Lewes	237		23
West Deane ..	30		1	S ^t Johns in Lewes	96		32
East Deane	81		2	S ^t Mary Westout			
Eastbourne	420			in Lewes ⁷	60		27
Denton	32			Lullington	14		6
Friston	35			Littleington . . .	45		6
Fokington	70	1		Laughton	197	1	2
Fletching	443		7	Meeching ats			
Falmer	50			Newhaven ..	95		5
Frunt	190	10		Newick	133		7
Eastgrinstead ..	767	5	28	Newtimber	47		—

⁶ "S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 227.

⁷ Now St. Anne's ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV., p. 191).

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES (*continued*).

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
Patcham	97		3	Ashburnham ..	87	1	6
Blatchington				Brightling	210		20
[West]	4		6	Bexhill	300		
Portslade	91		2	Beckley	225		10
Preston	64		1	Dallington	180	2	8
Pevensey	52		3	Burwash	947		3
Poyning	52		—	Catsfeild	80		
Plumpton	78		12	Crowhurst	84		
Pedinghoe	66			Gestling	109		8
Pycombe	52			S ^t Clements in			
Ratherfeild	2992	2	6	Hasting	690		20
New Shoreham .	500			Hooe	105		3
Radmell	93		7	Heathfeild	390		10
Ripe	118		2	Horsmounsex ..	253		5
Old Shoreham ..	73		1	Hollington	70		
South heighton .	28			Icklesham	84		3
Street	62		12	Etchingam	104		2
Selmeston	67		5	Iden	91		
Shermanbury ..	110			Mountfeild	107		13
Seaford	192		10	Northyham	196		10
Southweek	63		1	Nonfeild [Nin-			
Southease	49			field]	151		
Slangham	193		7	Oars [Ore]	59	5	
Twyneham	71		9	Penhurst	42		
Tarring Nevill .	29			Pett	49		
Telscombe	26		2	Playden	40		
Westminster ..	80		10	Peusmarsh	149		7
Worth	264	16	20	Rye	300		300
Willington	150		5	Selscombe	158		5
Willmington ..	56		4	Salehurst	488		28
West firle	107	43	2	Tisehurst	247		3
Wivelsfeild	82		18	Udimer	97		1
Westham	140	2	8	Warbleton	260		40
Withyham	143			Winchelsey	88		3
Waldron	237		3	Wartling	190		10
Woodmancoate .	74		6	Whatlington ..	70		3
Marisfeild	284		20	Ditchling	138		64
Ardingly	114		6				
All S ^{ts} in Hasting	358		5	Aldrington	—	—	—
Brede	213		2	Bachington			
Ewhurst	194		6	[West]	—	—	—
East-Guilford ⁸ .	35			Ovingdean	—	—	—
Fureleigh ⁹	65	5		Rottingdean ..	—	—	—
Bodyham	84	—	2				

⁸ Est Gilford ("S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 226), Guldeford.⁹ Farlegh, Fairlight.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER.

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
Bepton	65		2	Tortington	30		
Barlavington . .	40			Southstoke	30		3
Bignor cum Bridlington . .	67			Northstoke	37		
Bodecton cum Coates ¹⁰	24	6		Poling	65		
Cold Waltham . .	102			Rustington	103		
Easbourne	120	40		Midleton	16		
Kirdford	462		5	Madehurst	39		5
Iping cum Chit- hurst	103		8	Felpham	141		1
Cocking	136			Ferring }	132		
Duncton	60			Kingston }			
Egdeane	18			Preston }			
Elstead	76			Limister	164		
Farnhurst	227	2	4	Climping	98		
Graffam	109			Houghton	58		
Harting	332	23 ¹¹	5	Ford	19		
Fittleworth . . .	147	1	2	Eastergate	54	1	5
Hardham	36			Clapham	96	14	
Heyshot	126			Hampton parva [Littlehampton]	77		
Lodeworth	175			Bury	178		
Linchmere	73		1	Burpham	106		
Lurgashall	160	2	27	Angmering	180		5
Midhurst	341	56 ¹²	50	Amberly	170		
Rogate	166	2		Arundell	346	4	50
Petworth	1178	2	20	Ashington cum Buncton	67		6
Northchapell . .	176			Billingshurst . .	294		6
Stedham	100	4	4	Broadwater cum Wooden ¹³	200		
Stopham	49			Goring	140		
Sutton	120			Bramber	72		
Tillington	400			Combes	24		
Treford cum Didling	68			Buttolphs	45		
Turwick	12			Chiltington	291		9
Trotton	145	2	3	Gretham	47		
Woolbeding . . .	100			Itchingfield . . .	198		2
Woollavington . .	98		2	Launsing	350		
Yapton	116		6	Findon	116		
Walberton	54		1	Horsham	2870	30	100
Binstead	21			Nuthurst	129		21
				Pulborough	699		1

¹⁰ "Bodington *alias* Bodecton cum Coots" (Cox's "Sussex," 568). Bodechinton in "Domesday," now Burton.

¹¹ Ladyholt, the seat of the Carylls to 1746, was in Harting.

¹² "The Arch Priest" resided at Midhurst. Lord Montague of Cowdray was a Roman Catholic.

¹³ Worthing, Wordinga in "Domesday."

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER (*continued*).

	Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.		Con- formists.	Papists.	Noncon- formists.
Parham	29		1	Northmarden ..	26		
Rudgwick	785		15	Midlavant	70		
Stenning	290		10	Merston	40		
Rusper	152		16	Oving	161		1
Sompting.....	128			Ruckton	40	5	
Shipley	540	40 ¹⁴	20	Sidlesham	198		35
Storrington	388		12	Selsey	266		3
Sullington	85		5	Singleton & Charleton ..	251	1	15
Wisborough Green	355			Stoughton	47	3	
Washington ..	320			Upwalham.....	17		
Thakeham	230		20	Westhampnet..	85		
Wiggenholt ..	39		1	Westichenor ..	31		1
Worminghurst .	41			West Stoke....	39		4
Wiston.....	60		4	West Torney ..	48		
Aldingborne ..	326	2		Westwittering .	108		12
Boxgrave	225	8		Selham.....			
Bosham	300			Ashurst			
Birdham	77		10	Barnham			
Chidham	71		5	Warningcamp..			
Donnington....	56		2	Slinfold			
Eastwittering ..	42		10	Warnham			
Ernly cum Almodington .	26		9	West Grinsted .			
Eastdeane	115		5	Appledrum	36		
Eastmarden....	54			Binderton			
Funtington	239	1		Northmundham	83		12
Eartham	107	2		Westbourne ..			
Hunston	45		7	Westdean			
Compton	70			Linch			
Upmarden	128	12		Tuxlith ¹⁵			

SUMMARY.

The number of Inhabitants in the Diocese.

Inhabitants.....	42235
Papists	00353
Sectaries	02166

In my Lord Arch Bishop's Peuliar.

Inhabitants.....	5703
Papists	0029
Sectaries	0170

¹⁴ Benton, the original seat of the Carylls, was in Shipley.¹⁵ Trotton cum Tuxleigh ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., pp. 75, 79). This chapel was called Tuck's hythe in the will of William Cobden, 1592.

SUMMARY (*continued*).In y^e Deane of Chichester's Jurisdiction.

	Inhabitants.....	1226
	Papists	0003
	Sectaries	0116
Tot. {	Inhabitants.....	49164
	Papists	385
	Sectaries	2452

The Population of Sussex (over 16) is thus made out to be 52,001.

ON A SIXTEENTH CENTURY RATE BOOK OF THE CORPORATION OF PEVENSEY.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HUDSON, F.S.A.

THIS book is amongst the surviving books of the dissolved Corporation of Pevensey and is the property of the Pevensey Trustees.

It contains 82 paper folios in a parchment cover, one portion of which has been almost entirely torn away. Several of the earlier folios show a very distinct watermark, an open hand, with a sleeved wrist and out-stretched fingers. To the tip of the middle finger a six-rayed star is attached by a short line.

The contents of the book are entirely annual lists of ratepayers, with the amounts they contributed. The names only vary when a tenement changes hands, and the amount payable on each tenement remains constant throughout. The language employed is Latin.

The first list is dated 15 June, 10 Henry VIII. (1518). The last is dated 16 June, 2 Edward VI. (1548). There are a few gaps in the series. A portion of 1533 is missing, as also of 1544 and the whole of 1538, 1540 and 1547.

In this book no account of payments is entered, nor is any hint given (except in two cases to be specially mentioned) of the purpose for which the tax or rate was levied, nor are we anywhere told of the rate of assessment on which the property was being charged. The heading is simply "Taxatio facta, &c.," until the very last list in the book, when a somewhat fuller description is given, thus: "Taxacio sive Sessio communis Scotte ibidem facta . . . coram Ricardo Havell Ballivo et Juratis ibidem"—that is, "The Taxation or Assessment of the common Scot, &c." "Scot" was an old word for a payment or contribution. Fortunately another book in the possession of the Trustees

shows us the same rate being levied 200 years later, and affords us the information which the earlier document omits. The later book is an "Assembly Book" and records the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly or Council. The first entry is of the date "Monday, the 29th day of January, 1705." There were present at the Assembly the Bailiff, Thomas Rowe, two Jurats and eight Freemen. "At this Assembly it was ordered that a Common Scot or Fyne of two pence in the pound be forthwith made upon all Resiants and Inhabitants within the Libertie aforesaid, for and towards the defraying the necessary Charges of the Corporacion for the year 1705."¹ This order is signed by the eight Freemen. On some other occasions the rate is said to be levied "according to Antient and Immemorial Custom for the Support and Government of the Corporation." At the other end of the book, under the date of 31 July, 1721, is the first of a series of accounts drawn up by the "Chamberlain appointed and sworn to collect and receive the same." A similar list to those in the earlier book follows and then a statement of the disbursements. The Scot of 2d. in the pound is here mixed with other public receipts, and apparently the income of two or more years is accounted for. The total amount spent was £20. 12s. 5d., of which £3. 13s. 6d. went for a dinner at the election of the Bailiff, £3. 6s. 8d. to the "Cort of Hasting" for one year's composition money,² £3. 10s. as interest on a loan of £70, and, besides some small items, £8. 13s. 4d. was expended in salaries. The Bailiff received £2, two Jurats 13s. 4d., the Town Clerk £4, two Sergeants £1. 10s. and the Chamberlain 10s. Probably the contributions of the earlier period were expended in much the same way.

The total amount of the Common Scot at the time of our earlier book varied between £17. 17s. and £16. 10s., which, at 2d. in the pound, would give a rateable value of about £2,000, equivalent to more than £20,000 at the

¹ Pevensey Assembly, Book A., fol. 19, in the office of Messrs. Coles, Eastbourne.

² See *post*, p. 152. The word "Hasting" is throughout spelt without the final "s."

present day. So far as the rate was laid on land³ the almost invariable charge was one halfpenny on the acre. This would give 5s. as the annual rental of an acre of land, which might have been the case. But we cannot safely draw any conclusion as to the value of the property charged at this time merely from the amount of our rate. Mediæval assessments, once made, were left unaltered for a very long time. All we can say is that at the unknown time, when the rate of 2d. in the pound was first assessed, the rate list did correspond with the rental of the lands, or the value of the goods on which it was levied.⁴ It is unfortunate that, although the rate list is annually entered, there is no account of any regular expenditure. Beyond the official salaries and, perhaps, some small contribution towards the common expenses of the "government" of the Cinque Ports Federation, there could have been little in the way of permanent outlay. All such works as scouring ditches, keeping bridges in repair, &c., were laid upon the adjoining landowners, and were dealt with in the Hundred Court, which answered to the Court Leet of an ordinary Manor.⁵ The list was certainly used as a basis of taxation, and the amount may have been doubled or halved, or otherwise levied as occasion required. When, for instance, in May, 1520, a tax was levied for King Henry's voyage to Calais, a list is made which scarcely differs in a single item from the regular list made and

³ Many of the contributors must have paid on goods. Whether "pro catallis" means for "cattle" or "chattels" is doubtful. The Municipal Commissioners of 1835 (Report, II., 1,017) give the area of the Lowey as 8,370 acres, which would produce just the right amount.

⁴ The case of the Abbot of Bayham's holding at Otham may, perhaps, furnish an imperfect test. It was rated at 4s., representing a nominal value of £24. In a Survey taken in 1525 (Exchequer Treasury of Receipt A. $\frac{4}{32}$) the "Issues" of Otham for that year are given at £18. 8s. 2½d. If that were an average year it would seem that the value of the holding had diminished by one-fourth since the assessment had first been made. At this time it had been given to Wolsey's New College at Oxford, but the clear value is returned at only 34s. 10½d., for an annual charge of 25 marcs (£16. 13s. 4d.) was payable to the Prior of Michelham. This charge was the result of a dispute between the Abbot and the Prior as to the patronage of Hailsham Church, and it might originally have represented two-thirds of the annual value of the holding. On the whole matter see Salzmann, "History of Hailsham," pp. 104, 188, 191.

⁵ A "Hundred Court Book" in possession of the Trustees, commencing in 1698 and running till 1778, is full of presentments of such matters. After 1730 this Court was merged in the "General Session of the Peace," which met annually in April or May, and at other times by adjournment.

entered only three weeks before. Yet this special tax must have been proportional to the whole amount required from all the Ports, and it would be strange if the share demanded of Pevensey exactly corresponded to their regular local rate. So, again, in 1523, the list for paying wages to the burgesses sent to Parliament is simply copied from the regular lists, omitting the names of those not chargeable. Yet these expenses varied according to the duration of the Parliamentary session.

The absence of more definite information on these matters is the more to be regretted, because it appears that very shortly after the date of these special calls a new arrangement was made, which must have considerably modified some at least of the charges which Pevensey had to meet. On 28 March, 32 Henry VIII. (1541), an indenture⁶ was made between Hastings and Pevensey to settle various long-standing disputes between the Head Port and its Member. Pevensey agreed to pay yearly to Hastings on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21), in St. Nicholas' Church, Pevensey, the sum of £3. 6s. 8d. in lieu of all ordinary contributions. Further, whenever Burgesses were summoned to Parliament Pevensey undertook to pay 20s. of lawful money towards the charge of the Burgess (*sic*) of the Town and Port of Hastings. Also on occasion of a Coronation or a Royal voyage over seas, or a necessary renewal of the Charters of the Cinque Ports, Pevensey would pay "the like contribution as heretofore." Hastings on its part made the important undertaking that as these contributions were "levied and grown and must arise of and uppon a Common Scott used had and levyed by the said Bayliff Juratts and Comonalty of Pevensey of and upon every Man's Lands lying and being within the Liberty of the same Town of Pevensey—the said Bayliff Jurats and Comonalty of Hasting will aid assist and comfort" Pevensey in recovering the said Scot, if denied, by distress or suit.

⁶ A copy of this indenture, taken from an earlier copy "in the Records of Hasting," will be found at the beginning of the Pevensey Assembly Book, commencing in 1767, pen. Messrs. Coles.

The payment of the £3. 6s. 8d. yearly continued to at least 1833. So also did the Scot of 2d. in the £. In the later books we find that the right of the Corporation to levy it was disputed. Authority was therefore annually given to the Bailiff to levy, if necessary, an additional rate of 2d. in the £ to secure recovery of the regular rate from those who refused to pay it.⁷

The number of ratepayers, or, more correctly, of holdings separately rated, averages 300. The largest number entered is 322 in 1525, the lowest 270 in 1541. Their local distribution and organisation are of considerable interest. In the present day the mention of Pevensey suggests only the village lying to the east of the castle. It is known that this was once a harbour of some importance, which, like the other more distinguished harbours on the coast, has altogether fallen from its former high estate. But we hardly realise the fact, which is abundantly evident from this rate book and other books belonging to the Corporation, that Municipal Pevensey as a Corporation included a vast deal more than the Town of Pevensey. It comprised the whole Liberty of Pevensey, commonly called the "Lowey," a word which is a popular version of the Latin word "leucata,"⁸

⁷ In the Report of the Municipal Reform Commissioners in 1835 (Vol. II., 1,019) mention is made of two rates: "A Rate in the nature of a County rate is made by the justices at the Sessions: there is not a necessity every year. In 1833 was levied, Pevensey £27. 0s. 10d., Westham £15. 9s. 0d., Hailsham £6. 1s. 4d. This is called a two-penny rate. [In the margin is written 'Liberty Rate.'] Town Scot.—A rate called a Town Scot is almost every year imposed by the magistrates upon the property within the liberty occupied by persons residing within the liberty. Property occupied by non-residents is not rated. The Scot is sometimes 1d. in the pound, sometimes 2d. upon the poor rate assessment. A two-penny Scot produces about £23. . . . The Bailiff could give no account of the origin of this rate. It has probably been a customary rate from remote times, when the general expenses of the liberty now paid by the liberty rate were borne by the corporation."

⁸ "Leucata" is a space of a "leuca" round the centre of the privileged district. The exact length denoted by the word "leuca" has been much disputed. A league of three miles is an ordinary interpretation; but in the Oaths of the Pevensey Officials and Freemen ("Assembly Book A," reverse end) the expression "Town and *Mile* of Pevensey" is used. The question was raised in the course of a dispute between the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The men of the former, having a grant of jurisdiction for seven "leuge" during the herring fair, stretched their "leuks" so as to include Lowestoft. After centuries of controversy, Parliament decided in 1597 that in this case at least a "leuga" should be counted as a "mile of 8 furlongs." The same interpretation seems to have been current at Pevensey. See Palmer, "Perustration of Great Yarmouth," II., 236.

a circuit of privileged land round the castle. This was exempt from the jurisdiction of the County of Sussex and shared in the burdens and privileges of the Cinque Ports under the special headship of Hastings. Within its bounds were included Westham and the districts known as Langney, Horsye, Mankseye and Otham, extending as far as the outskirts of Hailsham and Hurstmonceaux, and from the eastern limits of Eastbourne to the western borders of Hooe and Bexhill. The salt marshes of this district had from the earliest times been greatly sought after. The list of taxpayers contains the names of many heads of religious houses, noblemen and gentry. There was also a large number of small holdings of two or three acres or less, all of which were separately rated. Not many of these small tenants could have lived on their holdings, but must have chiefly resided in Pevensey and Westham.

When our lists begin in 1518 the Liberty was divided into four districts called "Quarters," the Quarters of Pevynsey, Westham, Horsye and Mankesey. Horsey lay to the north and Manksey to the east of the Lowey. The four Quarters contributed as follows:

	Contributors.	Rate.
Quarter of Pevynsey	56 ..	4 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quarter of Westham	72 ..	4 9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Quarter of Horsy	56 ..	3 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quarter of Mankesye	108 ..	4 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	292	£17 4 8

It will be seen by this table that the smaller ratepayers were chiefly in Horsye and Manksey, in which two Quarters 164 ratepayers contributed less than 128 in Pevensey and Westham. Some re-arrangement appears to have been already made, for Pevynsey, Westham and Horsy have each a sub-division described as an "addition." Thus in Pevynsey 33 names are entered and then, under the heading "Adhuc de Pevynsey," are 23 more. So under "Westham" 45 are entered and 27 under "Adhuc de Westham"; and under "Horsy" 42, with 14 under "Adhuc de Horsy." No such distinction is made with Mankesye. The ratepayers were not arranged

altogether locally, for the Abbot of Begham's holding of Otham and Langney Manor, belonging to the Prior of Lewes, are both entered under Mankesey, though they lay quite apart from that district.

The division of a Hundred into "Quarters" is found elsewhere in Sussex. The Pevensy Quarters are mentioned in the fourteenth century "Custumal" of Pevensy.⁹ On the Monday after the feast of St. Michael all the landowners and dwellers within the Liberty were to meet in St. Nicholas Church and choose a Bailiff. The Bailiff, after taking his oath, was then to choose for himself¹⁰ 12 Jurats from the four Quarters of the Lowey, that is to say, from the burgage of the town three men and so from each Quarter three men. This must mean that the "Town" of Pevensy was reckoned as one Quarter. The names of the other three are not given. It may safely be assumed that Westham gave its name to a Quarter and there is every probability that the two remaining Quarters bore the names found in our tax book. The mention of the "burgage" as though connected solely with the Town of Pevensy raises a question which will be noticed again presently.

Three years after the commencement of our book a considerable re-arrangement of the ratepayers was made. The sub-division of "Adhuc Pevynsey" is discontinued and nearly half the names in Manksey are removed. Some of these are transferred to "Adhuc Horsy," but nearly all are set under "Adhuc Westham," which rises from 32 ratepayers to 97. Westham thus includes about half the whole body of ratepayers. This arrangement only lasted a few years. In 1528 a still greater change is made. The "Adhuc" sub-divisions are disused and eight Quarters are organised instead of four. The four new Quarters are Hankham, Otham, Langney and Morbroke. They are entirely made up from the divisions

⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. IV., p. 211.

¹⁰ The office of a Jurat, like that of an Alderman, was to assist the supreme officer, whether Bailiff or Mayor, in the task of government. Hence the Bailiff of Pevensy was allowed to choose his assistants for himself, having due regard to the representation of each part of the district.

of Westham and Adhuc Westham. The effect of these changes may be seen in the following table showing the divisions and number of contributors in each in three selected years :

	1518.		1527.		1528.
Pevynsey	33	Pevynsey	41	Pevynsey	47
Adhuc P.	23			Westham	40
				Hankham	41
Westham	45	Westham	58	Otham	20
Adhuc W.	27	Adhuc W.	93	Langney	25
				Morbroke	27
Horsy	42	Horsye	37	Horsye	59
Adhuc H.	14	Adhuc H.	32		
Mankesye	108	Mankesye	48	Mankesye	48
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	292		309		307

The amounts contributed in these eight divisions in 1528 were :

	£	s.	d.
Pevynsey	2	17	2
Westham	2	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hankham	1	15	3
Otham		16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Langney	1	18	5
Morbroke	1	0	1
Horsye	3	5	10
Mankesye	3	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>		
	£17	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Neither the redistribution of the ratepayers nor of the rate suggest any explanation of these changes.

The various payments (or assessments) are entered in Roman numerals. In most cases neither the totals of the divisions nor the sum total of the whole are given. In two years, however, not only is this done, but the Collector's balance sheet is recorded. The record is given in the curious mode of using dots for figures, which is occasionally found in Parish Account Books, and is said to have been used till the seventeenth century. One of these accounts is here given, with the modern equivalents of the sums entered :

1532.				
Pevynsey	· ·	· · · ·	· · ·	2 15 11
Westham	· ·	· · · ·	· · ·	2 14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hankham	·	· · · ·	· · ·	1 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Otham		· · · ·	· · ·	16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Langney	·	· · · ·	· · ·	1 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morbroke		· · · ·	· ·	1 1 5
Horsye	· · ·	· · · ·	· ·	3 5 8
Mankesey	· · ·	· · · ·	· · · ·	3 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<hr/>
				£17 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total ¹¹	· · · ·	· · · ·	· · · ·	17 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
In arrear		· · · ·	· ·	1 2 11
Remains	· · · ·	· · · ·	· · · ·	16 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Collection		· · · ·	· ·	16 4
Remains Clear	· · · ·	· · · ·	· · · ·	15 11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

A brief explanation will suffice to make these accounts intelligible. The pounds, shillings, pence and farthings

¹¹ There is a deficiency of 4d. in the total. A full explanation of this system of account-keeping and its origin will be found in Hubert Hall's "Antiquities of the Exchequer," chapter v.

are set in four columns. In the first two columns any dots on what may be called the unit line, or below it, count as units; above the unit line a dot on the right counts for an additional five and one on the left for 10. In the case of the pence a special sign is used. A triangle of one dot above and two below stands for eight, any additional pence being expressed by dots below the triangle. The reason for having a sign to express eight-pence was because in early times money amounts were mostly expressed in terms of the mark of 13s. 4d. The half mark of 6s. 8d. was, therefore, constantly in use.

The Collectors first charge themselves with the total amount on their books ("Summa totalis"). Then they deduct what they have not got in. This is expressed as "Inde in resp^{ts}" (respectuatis), meaning, "Thereof in sums respited or allowed to remain in arrear." Then they strike a balance. On that balance they take a commission of one shilling in the pound for collecting ("Inde pro collectione"), and finally state what "remanet clarum," or remains clear to be handed in to the Chamberlain.

We may now turn to three taxations, which are distinguished from the rest. The first, made on the 12 May, 1520, is described as levied "for the voyage of the Lord King beyond the sea to the town of Calise and elsewhere." This list is exactly the same as the ordinary list, which had been made on April 26th of the same year. The money contributed on this occasion by the Pevensey ratepayers must have been part of that which the King so lavishly expended on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." The other two special taxations differ from the rest in being described as "Taxacio parva." One made in 1522 is called "Small Taxation made on 10 February, in the 13th year of the reign of King Henry 8th." The other, in 1523, is thus described: "Small Taxation made on the 22nd day of September, in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry 8th, for the wages of the burgesses [pro vadiis burgensium] at the parliament of the Lord King." In both these cases the term "small" applies

not to the rate of assessment, but to the number of the ratepayers. Something like one half of the whole list is omitted. The two lists are not, however, quite the same. Several names which are omitted in the first list are found in the second. The distribution of the holdings taxed, as compared with the ordinary list, is worthy of notice. It is as follows :

	1522.		1523.		1523 (18 May, ordinary tax).
Pevynsey	25	—	25	—	30
Westham	90	—	86	—	140
Horsye	8	—	18	—	78
Mankseye	11	—	31	—	55
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	134		160		303

By this it will be seen that the omissions are few in Pevensey itself, and most numerous in Horsye and Manksey. The fact that the two lists do not correspond must raise a doubt whether the tax of 1522 was levied for the same purpose as that of 1523. In the former year Parliament does not appear to have been summoned. We may therefore confine ourselves to the latter tax, which is definitely stated to have been levied for the payment of the wages of the burgesses.

The charge, as we have already seen,¹² was made for the burgesses sent from Hastings, the "head port" of Pevensey. Our modern ideas would describe the process as one of taxation without representation, for the ratepayers of Pevensey Liberty could have had no voice in the election of the burgesses for whom they paid. What the exact practice as to election may have been in the Cinque Ports at this time is not recorded, so far as the present writer knows. But the usual practice in somewhat earlier times throughout the country was for the King's summons to be read at a meeting of a Municipal Assembly, and for those present to choose then and there two of their fellow-townsmen, who, armed with formal certificates, were bound to start at a very short notice to the place named in the summons. If they attended properly they received at the end of the Session a certificate of their attendance

¹² Page 152.

and good conduct, which entitled them on their return to demand from their constituents certain "wages," according to the number of days the Session had occupied. A fourteenth century document, called "Modus tenendi Parliamentum,"¹³ gives explicit directions on this subject, taking the Barons of the Cinque Ports as the first model. They might go so far as to pay 20s. a day for two Barons. But this large amount was probably seldom approached. From 2s. to 3s. 4d. a day was a usual sum. In 1436, at Dover, John Braban received for 38 days, at 3s. 4d. a day, and also for 40 days, at 20d. a day, besides 16s. 8d. for hire of horses, &c.¹⁴ The 40 days would include the days of going and returning, and the 20d. would, perhaps, cover the expense of a servant or groom at half the cost of his master.

With regard to the list of contributors for these "wages" it will be noticed that the omissions include a large number of the largest ratepayers. Thus, at the very beginning, in Pevynsey Quarter the first 11 entries are left out, viz.: Lord Dacre, the Abbot of Battle, Sir Robert Aske, John Parker and two others, all of whom paid on specified acres of land. The same thing is found in the other districts. We should therefore surmise that the persons omitted were the non-resident landowners who held no "burgage" tenements, and possibly some residents who had not taken up their freedom. The 150 or so who pay would naturally be taken as the burgagers or freemen of that date. But however reasonable this explanation may seem it must be admitted that it does not tally with the facts of the case. The contributors were certainly not all of them resident burgagers. The Canons of the Church of Chichester, the Prior of New Priory and the Prioress of Clerkenwell are all charged. Yet they were no more likely to be resident Freemen of the Corporation of Pevynsey than the Abbot of Battle, the Prior of Lewes and the Prior of Michelham, who were all exempt. The "Custumal" also, at an earlier period, had identified the burgage of the town¹⁵ ("burgagium ville")

¹³ Stubbs' "Select Charters," p. 504. ¹⁴ Boys' "History of Sandwich," p. 794.

¹⁵ Page 155.

with one of the four Quarters of the Lowey. This practice may have been altered in the interval. It is plain, however, that this charge, like that of an ordinary tax, was not personal, but attached to the holding, the same person being charged for several holdings. This being so, we are at a loss to decide why some of the holdings were burdened with this charge, while others were exempt.

We may conclude with a brief notice of some of the principal landowners at this period. Lord Dacre, of Hurstmonceux, was the largest contributor, his principal holding being in Mankesye, which lay in his direction. He paid 22s. 9d., the normal charge for 546 acres of land. Robert Aske, knight, had five holdings in Pevensy Quarter containing 400 acres and a holding in Horsye for which he paid 5s. 6d., the equivalent of 132 acres more, or 532 in all. The Devenish family, who held the Manor of Horselunges, in Hellingly, paid in 1527 on no fewer than 18 parcels, all small, in Horsye, the payments being made by four different members of the family. The largest payment in one sum is 15s. 1d., equal to 362 acres, in Mankesye, first by Thomas and afterwards by John Colbrond, but as it is stated to be "for his lands" they may not have been all in one holding. Many well-known local names, such as Thatcher, Alman, Millward, Howell and others, will be noticed.

The greatest interest, however, attaches to the monastic holders of lands, for the book just covers the period of the dissolution of the monasteries. At its commencement the monastic owners were in full possession; at its close their holdings had all passed into other hands. The largest holder was the Prior of Lewes, who held the Manor of Langney, for which he paid 13s. 4d., 122 acres at Southy and 98 acres¹⁶ called Newlond. In the

¹⁶ In the list for 1518 and some others these 98 acres are described as "nuper inclusis." The name "Newlond" would suggest that they had been recently reclaimed from the sea or the tidal marshes. But the word "enclosure" had long been used with a special meaning to denote a practice which Parliament tried in vain to check, the enclosure by Lords of Manors of either waste lands or arable lands to convert them into pasture owing to the great value of wool. In the one case the tenants lost their rights of commonage; in the other they were frequently evicted and their houses pulled down.

assessment made on 28 June, 29 Henry VIII. (1537), Langney and Southy are accounted for by Lord Cromwell. In 1541 they were in the hands of the King. After that time no name of any owner is mentioned. "Newlond" continues under the name of the Prior of Lewes in 1537 and 1539, after which it appears to be altogether omitted.

The Prior of Michelham paid 18s. 0½d. for six holdings, chiefly in the Quarter of Westham. From 1528 he is credited with another, called Vellond, in Otham. No payment is ever made for this land. In 1537 Lord Cromwell pays for one holding, Wrenham, and in 1539 Vellond is entered in his name. One small piece, Sebrond, passes in 1537 to a family of Akeherst. The rest remains in the Prior's name in 1537 and 1539. In 1541 the whole, except Sebrond, are in the hands of the King and in 1542 and afterwards are entered to the Earl of Arundel.

The Abbot of Battle, though a near neighbour, had only two holdings, for which he paid 3s. 10d. They passed at once in 1537 to Sir Anthony Browne, the possessor of Battle Abbey.

The Abbot of Begham held Otham and some other lands rated at 10s. 10d. The latter continue in his name in the lists of 1537 and 1539, but in 1539 a correction is made by the additional entry of James Gage, whose name is substituted in the later lists. Otham passed in 1537 to John Kentysley.

The Prior of New Priory had two small holdings, one named Avereys, which from 1537 onwards was paid for by Simon Fennell, more than once Bailiff of Pevensay; the other in Glyndley was in the same hands at first, but in 1542 and afterwards was held by John Thatcher.

The Prioress of Clerkenwell paid 9d. for a holding, which is entered to her till the list of 1542, after which it is accounted for by "tenants."

There remain four ecclesiastical holders who were not disturbed during the period covered by our lists. The "Canons of the Cathedral Church of Chichester" paid 6s. 8d. for some land entered in the Quarter of Westham. The Church of Hailsham had a holding rated at 2d. in

Morbroke, and also another, formerly Kyppings, in the same quarter, which it shared with the Church of Westham, each contributing $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Rector of Mankesye had a larger piece in Mankesye, rated at 2s. 6d.

Three of the lists are here given—(1) the list for 1527, arranged in four Quarters; (2) that of 1528, showing the distribution into eight Quarters; (3) the “Small Taxation” levied in 1523 for the wages of burgesses in Parliament.

[TRANSLATION.]

Pevynsey.—Taxation made there the 25th day of June in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry VIIIth John Lever then bailiff [1527].

	s.	d.
The Lord Dacre ¹⁷ for land called Wyldmersh and la bylle containing 120 acres	5	0 ¹⁸
The Abbot of Battle for Marchalx	3	4
The Prior of Michelham for Wrenham		10
Robert Aske ¹⁹ knight for Bestnovere containing 100 acres	4	2
The same for Salts (100 acres)	4	2
The same for Estlese (120 acres)	5	0
The same for lokelond (20 acres)		10
The same for Dongeon & Dongeon Salts (60 acres)	2	6
John Parker for lampham (50 acres)	2	1
Tenants of land of Estsowthy (120 acres)	5	0
The Heirs of Maurice Tytchborn for Lampham (50 acres)	2	1
William Osborn jun: for a messuage	2	
William Page for messuage late Stephen Wodeland	2	
John Lever bailiff	3	0
Richard Howell for land called Harmers		9 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same Richard for land called Mersshers		11
The same for land called Weyvyles & Corbetts . .	1	2
The same for land called Cooks		6
The same for land called Profets		4
Thomas vergys		4
John Gyles		2
Thomas Hyll		—
Stephen Elbery		2

¹⁷ Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Hurstmonceux, who was hung in 1541, at the age of 24, for murder committed in a fray on the grounds of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XIX., p. 170).

¹⁸ Wherever the amount of land is specified the rate is almost always one half-penny on the acre.

¹⁹ This family had long held the Manor of Shovelstrode, in East Greenstead (“S.A.C.,” Vol. X., p. 137). The Pevnsey lands are entered to Sir Robert Aske till 31 Henry VIII., 1539. The list for 1540 is missing. In 1541 they are entered as in the hands of the King, the family having come under the taint of treason (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XX., p. 141; Vol. XII., p. 265).

	s.	d.
Thomas Graves		3
John A Wode		6
Thomas Howell	1	4
Richard Yongcote		2
Heirs of Thomas Denysshe for land called Wykham	2	6
Prior of Lewys for Newlond ²⁰ (98 acres)	4	1
William Page		4
John Dymok		8
John Salman		2
Edward Whetley ²¹ for land late Hylls formerly Mylls ..		5
The same for land late Christopher Vale		3
The same ,, ,, Vyrghyns		7½
John Grenegore		6
John Comber for Neufold & others		9
Thomas Woodgate		4
Richard Umfrey for mess: late Baron		2
William Milward ²²		4
Stephen Gerves		2

Quarter of Westham.

Geoffrey Markday for land late William Porter		5¾
Thomas Thatcher ²³ gent for Byrchewysshe	1	0
The same for Gardyners hill	1	11
The Prior of Michelham	8	4
Heirs of John A Wode for lands and chattels	4	4
Richard Renne for Mylfeld		10
The same—for Barnetts		3
Tenants of land called Morfets	3	7
James Cronden		6
Heirs of William Alman ²⁴ gent	10	4
John Alman	2	4
Richard Pecchyng		8
Thos: Thatcher gent for land late Pecchyng		5
The same for land late Tannar		4½
Heirs of John Waterman for lands	1	7
The same for Cudnore		10
Heirs of Thomas Fenell		6
Heirs of William Wade for Morbroke	3	4
The same for Bedyngham		2
Thomas Pylcher of Fryday Stret		10
John Alman for land late Petronilla Wyld	1	4

²⁰ See *ante*, p. 161.

²¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 112.

²² On this family see a previous Paper by Mr. W. V. Crake in the present Volume, p. 93.

²³ Of Priesthawes, in Westham. For the families into which they married see "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 265. "Priesthawes" is not mentioned in these lists.

²⁴ One of this name had been Bailiff of Pevensey in 1443. Lower, "Chronicles of Pevensey," says the family were connected with Pevensey from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries.

	s.	d.
William Ingram for land late John Ingram.....	1	0
William A broke	3	½
Heirs of John Welford for land late Pylcher	4	
Heirs of Richard Ingram for land late Jakeman.....	5	½
Heirs of Richard a broke	2	3
John Bray for land late Myddylton	1	½
William Selherst for land late Baron.....	6	½
George Rote for Gospet	3	½
The same for Mors & Knoll.....	2	½
John Ingram	1	0
Richard Mabbe & Robert Fenell for Renchynghill	9	6
Relict of Richard Bele.....	6	
Tenants of land late John Hart	8	
William Mydmore.....	2	
Heirs of John Hariot	6	½
Thomas Drynker	3	
Richard Wydott	2	
William Selherst for 12 acres of land	3	
John Osborn for land called Thorn	2	0
Simon Tutt for Grymes.....	5	
Heirs of William Foxhill	8	
Robert Gyles for land called Nephale	10	
Marmaduke Dalton	2	
Thomas A Broke	4	
Richard Ftbody for Renchynghill.....	1	0
Edward Whetley for land late Yeldyngs	2	6
The same for land late Alard	5	
The same for land late Sherman	1	
The same for land late Wayte.....	1	4
John Cory	2	
John Whytyng, sen.....	1	0
William Whytyng	4	
Thomas Whytyng.....	2	
John Pylcher	2	
James Comber	4	
Nicholas Fenell	2	
Simon Pecchyng	2	

“Adhuc Westham” [More of Westham].

Tenants of land late Thomas Sherman	7	
Nicholas Sander for land late Alards	3	4
William Hampton for land late Brencheley	2	
John Comber for land called Harmers Gregoryes, Cortham, and 1 croft at Hankham	1	8½
The Canons of the Cathedral Church of Chichester	6	8
Thomas Thatcher, gent., for land late Alards ²⁵	2	4
Thomas Kentisley.....	4	

²⁵ In 10 Henry VIII. this is specified as “land late of William Alard of Winchelsea.” This was a most distinguished family of merchants and seamen. See Burrow’s “Cinque Ports” (Historic Towns Series), pp. 129-132.

	s.	d.
John Colyar		2
William Hobey		2
Heirs of John Lyon		4
Robert Burton for Hobney	1	0
Tenants of land of Hothlegh and Hothlegh mersshe....		8
James Russell		10
The same for Standard.....		2
Heirs of Henry A Stone		4
Richard Umfrey		4½
Relict of Richard Weneham		2
Thomas Russell		6
Thomas a Vale	3	0
Richard Russell		8
Heirs of Robert Constable for message		2
John Pecchyng		8
Thomas Goodwyn		2
Robert Eightacre		2
John Shernfold		8
Heirs of John Russell of Newelme	2	0
John Colyngham for Shernfold	1	8
John Nicolas for Dytton	2	4
Heirs of John Fenell		2
The same for Vyirse		4½
John Fenell, jun.		4
Heirs of Thomas Reynolds of Hankham		2
Simon Mydmore	2	6
Edward Gardyner		4
Edward Mychelgrove for Dytton		6
George Roote for Saltmersshe.....		7½
Richard Tutt of Wyllyndon	1	1¾
John Brown for Ferthyngacre	1	4
Thomas Thatcher for Redyke	1	0
William Pylcher of Hankham		4
John Bace		2
William Fery.....		4
Thomas Byrt		4
William Redhede		4
Simon Fenell		4
Richard Osbarn, sen.		—
Tenants of land called Reyners		1½
Tenants of land called Levetts		7½
Relict of William Down	1	0
Prior of New Priory for Avereys		7½
The same for land in Glyndley		4
Richard Akeherst for message & land late Mersale		4½
John Ousty.....	1	0
Robert Akeherst for land late Jurdan	1	8
Relict of Alexander Prymmyng		2
John Drew		4
John Wyllard for 24 acres of land at Otham		6
Thomas Colyar		4

	s.	d.
William Ambros		4
Henry Reder	3	0
Richard Kyrksale	1	0
Henry Smyth of Otham		4
John Osbarn		4
Thomas Chester		2
Abbat of Begham for Otham	4	0
Prior of Lewes for Manor of Langney	13	4
The same for Southy containing 122 acres	5	1
Thomas Bowre for Songers & Umfreys		5
The same for 9 other parcels of land	2	5½
Thomas Thatcher gent for land late Stone		2
Richard Fenell		2
Alan Cokshete		2
Thomas Fryman		2
Edmund Kentisley	1	4
John Gerves		2
Robert Fenell		4
John Howell & Thomas Wynswyft & [? for] cattle ²⁶ in Lamelese & Pykefeld	3	4
Robert Gylderyge for Bullokfeld	1	4
William Treyglas		4
Stephen Treyglas		4
Thomas Sparow		2
William Chester	1	0
James Carter		2
John Botow Frenchman	1	0
George Thomaker	1	0
Thomas Farncombe		2
William Kentysley		8
James Byrt		4
Thomas Gylham of Langney		8
John a Fenell for vadeletts & others	1	4
John Kentysley		2
Richard Gerves		2
John Lanceford	1	4
Nicholas Wyllard	1	4

Horsye.

Robert Ask knight for land called Wydere	5	6
Lord Dacre for several ²⁷ parcellis of land	3	10
Abbot of Begham for divers parcellis of land	6	10
Henry Stok for land late Echyngnam	3	0
William Toulor of Robertsbridge		5
John Wyllard ²⁸		2
George Roote for Fakeham mersshe	2	1½

²⁶ "Catallis" seems here to mean "cattle," not "chattels."

²⁷ "Separalibus," several; i.e., separate, unshared by others.

²⁸ The original residence of the Willards was at Burchetts, Chiddingly ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 230).

	s.	d.
The same for Durtyes		9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Herbert Finche gent for lands	3	4
John Holt		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Robert Holt		4
Ralph Edward of Borne		8
John a Broke for land late Reder	1	6
The same for land late Ousty		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Edward for Wydyotts land		4
John Bray for Donzyes		8
John Kechyngham for chattels	1	0
George Roote for Pedyllsepe		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Henry Stok for Bodylls	3	0
Heirs of William Cheyny for Coupers	1	9
Prior of Michellham for several* parcels of land	4	0
The same for Cory		1 8
Heirs of Thomas Adam of Flechyng	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Thomas Roote for land	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peter Profete for Alfryches		1 $\frac{3}{4}$
The same for land called Crofte		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Richard Sakevyle ²⁹ for divers parcels of land ..	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of William Aleyn		8
William Osbarn & William Rede for Hamond & others..	3	2
John Edward of London		4
Richard Mersale for 12 acres of land		6
Church of Haylesham for 4 acres of land		2
The same for 3 acres of land late Kyppyngs		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Church of Westham for 3 acres of land late Kyppyngs..		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
William a Reede		—
John Wyllard	1	4
“ Adhuc Horsy.”		
Andrew Wyndsore knight for 30 acres of land	1	3
Heirs of Richard Gardynar		3
Heirs of Thomas Land for lands late Waterman		10
Richard Shepard for Bedyngham & Pynson		6
Thomas Twysden		5
John Harry for land late Reynold and for cattle	1	0
William Watt		2
Richard Twysden		2
John Symonds		4
Richard Denysse ³⁰ esquire for Bolneys		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same for Collyslond		9
The same for Colyars		2

* See note 27 on previous page.

²⁹ Sir Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst, Withyham, father of Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of Dorset (Lower, “Worthies of Sussex,” p. 189).

³⁰ The principal seat of this family in this part of Sussex was Horselunges, in the parish of Hellingly. For a notice by Mr. Lower of some of those mentioned here, see “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXV., p. 106. So far back as our first list (1518) Lady Faith Devenish is described as a widow. Lower seems to speak of her husband, Sir Richard, being alive in 37 Henry VIII. (1545).

	s.	d.
Anthony Denysse for croft of land called Pere		1
The same for 4½ acres of land called le Bere		2¼
The same for Spycotts mersshe cont. 16 acres		8
The same for Foodsmersshe		10½
The same for Denysse mersshe cont. 16 acres		8
Lady Faith Denysse for Ivyttstonge		3
Thomas Denysse gent for 12 acres late Foods		6
The same for 2 acres of land late William Foode		1
The same for ½ acre at Weyvylesbarn		¼
The same for 8 acres of land called Cudnore		2
The same for 6 acres of land called Knowes at Hankham		1½
The same for 2 acres of land late Foods		½
The same for 2 acres of land late Hotheroppys		3
The same for 30 acres of land called Westlond & Wartrow		7½
The same for 1 acre at Brownyscroft		¼
Prior of Michelham for Sebronds		4½
Heirs of John Chapman for land late Ousty	2	1
Richard Payne for 50 acres of land late Ousty	2	1
Richard Twysden		5
The same for land late Taillor		2½

Mankesey.

Lord Dacre for Battisford (40 acres of land)	1	8
The same for Remlond (40 acres of land)	1	8
The same for Oldcourt (99 acres of land)	4	1
The same for Blyberyes (100 acres)	4	2
The same for 30 acres of land late Mills	1	3
The same for 1 acre of land late Asshedons		½
Prior of Michelham for his lands	2	10
William Hampton for land	1	10
Rector of Mankesey	2	6
Heirs of Thomas Benett	1	0
Heirs of William Mylward for land late Mylls	1	8
The same for land late Gefferys		6
The same for Mess: & land late Mersale		6
Edward Whetley for Mableys		3
Heirs of John Eston		8
William Mabeley for 12 acres of land		6
John Sloveryk		4
John Colbrond of Wyndmylhyll		5
Heirs of John Wryght for land		4½
John Hotheroppe for land		5½
William Frankwell		4
George Roote for Hokebyes	1	3
The same for 1 acre at Rykneybrygge		½
The same for 1½ acre at Kyppyngs crouch [cross]		¾
John Colbrond ⁸¹ for his lands	15	1

⁸¹ Of Bodle Street, in Hurstmonceux. He died in 1540 ("S.A.C.," Vol. IV., p. 205). His family came from Laughton.

	s.	d.
The same for 1 acre of land late Eston.....		1½
The same for 5 acres of land late William Love ..	2½	
The same for 2 acres of land late Asshedons	1	
Richard Porter for Twyford		2½
Richard Prymer for land late Loveryk	4	
Heirs of Thomas Ferrys Knight for Blakhods.....	10	
John Berge		2½
Robert Frankwell	9	
John Toky	2	4
John Couper		3
Abbot of Battle.....		6
Prioress of Clerkywell		9
Heirs of Richard Harecourt	4	2
The same for 27 acres of land late Stotts.....	1	1½
John Stout for land	2	0
Heirs of Richard Myll.....		7
Robert Myll for 67 acres of land	2	9½
John Carpenter of Chylley	1	0
Lord Dacre for Lucaslond		8
The same for Shellond		2½
The same for Welowlond.....		1½
The same for the other Welowlond & Werge		1½
John Howell for Twyford	1	8

Collectors { John Hart.
 { John Osborn.

Pevynsey.—Taxation made and assessed the 22nd day of June in the 20th year of the reign of King Henry VIIIth John A Lever then bailiff of the town there [1528].

Quarter of Pevynsey.

Lord Dacre for the land called Wyldmersshe & le Bylle (120 acres)	5	0
Abbot of Battle for Marchalx (80 ac: of land)	3	4
Prior of Michelham for Wrenham (20 acres)		10
Robert Aske Knight for bestnovere (100 acres)	4	2
The same for Salts (100 acres)	4	2
The same for Estlese (120 acres).....	5	0
The same for Dongeon & Dongeon Salts (60 acres)	2	6
John Parker for Lampham (50 acres)	2	1
John Comber for Est Sowthy (120 acres).....	5	0
Heirs of Maurice Tycheborn for Lampham (50 acres) ..	2	1
William Page for messuage late Stephen Wodelond		6
William Osborn jun ^r for a messuage		2
Richard Howell for land called Harmers		9½
The same for lands called Mersshers		11
The same for land called Weyvyles & Corbetts ..	1	2
The same for lands called Cooks		6
The same for lands called Profets		4

	s.	d.
Thomas Vergis		4
John Gyles		2
Stephen Elbery		2
Thomas Gerves		4
Heirs of John A Wode for message		3
Thomas Howell	1	4
Roger Yengrote		2
Heirs of Thomas Denysshe for land called Wykham	2	6
Prior of Lewys for Newlond cont: 98 acres	4	1
John Dymmok		8
John Salman		2
Edward Whetley for land late Hylls before Mylls		5
The same for land late Christofer Vale		3
The same for land late Vyrghyns		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Grenegore		6
John Eightacre		4
John Comber for Neufold & others		9
Thomas Wodegate		4
Richard Umfrey for message late Baron		2
William Mylward		4
Stephen Gerves		2
John Facher		2
Simon Pecchyng		4
Thomas Chestyr		2
Robert Fenell		4
John Botow frensshman	1	0
Giles [blank] ffrenssman		2
John Lever	2	4
John Samson		2

Quarter of Westham.

Geoffrey Markday for land late William Porter	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thomas Thatcher gent. for Gardynershill	2	9
Prior of Michelham	8	4
Simon A Fenell for land & chattels	4	4
Edward Whetley for land late William Foxhill		8
Richard Frebody for Renchynghill	1	0
Edward Whetley for land late Yeldyng	2	6
The same for land late Alard		5
The same for land late Sherman		1
The same for land late Wayte		6
Tenants of lands late Thomas Sherman		7
Nicholas Saunder for land late Alard	3	4
William Hampton for land late Brencheley		2
John Comber for land called Harmers Ratyll Gregories		
Cortham & 1 croft at Hankham	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canons of Cathedral Church of Chichester	6	8
Thomas Thatcher gent for land late Alard	2	4
Heirs of John Lyon		4
James Burton for Hobney	1	0

	s.	d.
Tenants of lands of Hothlegh & Hothlegh Mersshe		8
James Russell	10	
The same for Standard		2
Heirs of Henry a Stone		4
Richard Umfrey		4½
Heirs of Richard Weneham		2
Richard Gerves		2
John Lanceford	1	0
Nicholas Wyllard	14	(2 4)
Thomas Russell		6
William Pyknot for messuage late Constable		2
Robert Eightacre		2
Simon Midmore	2	6
Edward Gardyner		4
John Osbarn		4
John Gerver		2
Thomas Farncombe		2
James Byrt		4
Michael ffrenssheman		4
Nicholas ffrenssheman		4
Quarter of Hankham. ³²		
Thomas Thatcher gent for Byrchewysshe	1	0
Tenants of land called Morfets	3	7
Heirs of William Alman gent	10	4
John Alman	2	4
Thomas Pecchyng		8
Thomas Thatcher gent for land late Pecchyng		5
The same for land late Tannar		4
Heirs of John Waterman for land	1	7
The same for Cudnore		10
Heirs of Thomas Fenell		6
John Ingram for land late John Ingram sen.	1	0
Heirs of John Welford for land late Pyleher		4
George Roote for Gospet		3½
William Midmore		2
Heirs of John Haryot		6½
John Cory	2	(4)
John Whytyng sen.	1	0
William Whytyng		4
Thomas Whytyng		2
James Comber		4
Nicholas Fenell		2
Thomas Drynker		2
William Hobey		2
John Pecchyng		8
John Shernfold		8
John Colyngham for Shernfold	1	8
John Nicholas for Dytton	2	4

³² Hankham (or Handcombe) lies to the north-west of Westham.

	s.	d.
Heirs of John Fenell		2
The same for Vyrsse		4½
John Fenell, jun.		6
Heirs of Thomas Reynold		2
William Pylcher		4
John Bace		2
William Fery		4
Thomas Byrt		4
William Redehede		4
Simon Fenell		4
Tenants of land called Reyners		1½
Thomas Pylcher		2
Thomas Fery		2

Quarter of Otham.³³

Richard Renne for Mylfeld		10
The same for Barnetts		3
John Bray for land late Myddylton		1½
Relict of Richard Bele		6
Simon Tutt for Grymes		5
Robert Gyles for Nephale		10
Marmaduke Dalton		2
Thomas Kentysley		4
John Kentysley		2
Prior of Michelham for Vellond		—
Richard Tutt of Wylyndon	1	1¾
Prior of New Priory for Avereys		7
The same for land in Glyndley		4
John Wyllard for 24 acres of land		6
Thomas Colyar		4
William Ambros		4
Abbot of Begham for Otham	4	0
Edmund Kentysley	1	4
John Howell	}	for cattle in Lamlese & Pykfeld ..
Thomas Wynswyth		
William Kentysley		8

Quarter of Langney.

James Crondon		6
Thomas Pylcher of Frydaystrete		10
William A broke		3½
Heirs of William Ingram for lands late Jakeman		5½
Heirs of Richard a Broke	2	3
William Selherst for land late Baron		6½
Robert Thatcher for Renchynghill	5	0
Tenants of land late John Hart		8

³³ Otham lies to the north-east of Polegate Station. For much information on this Quarter and that of Morbroke, both of which lay partly or entirely within the Parish of Hailsham, see Salzmann's "History of Hailsham," especially chapter vii., p. 79.

	s.	d.
William Selherst for 12 acres of land		3
Thomas a Broke		4
John Pylcher		2
Thomas Goodwyn		2
Edward Michelgrove for Dytton		6
John Brown for ferthyngacre	1	4
Prior of Lewys for Manor of Langney	13	4
The same for Southy (122 acres)	5	1
William Chestyr for Songeres & Umffreys		5
Thomas a bowre for 9 acres of land	2	5½
William Treyglas		4
Stephen Treyglas		4
William Chestyr	1	0
Richard a bowre		2
John Hart jun.		2
Thomas Gylham		8
John Fenell for Vadelotts & others	1	4

Quarter of Morbroke.

Heirs of William Wade for Morbroke	3	4
The same for Bedyngham		2
George Roote for Mors & Knoll		2½
Richard Wydott		2
John Colyar		2
George Roote for Saltmersshe		7½
Richard Osborn sen.	1	0
Tenants of land called Lovetts		7½
Relict of William a Down	1	0
Richard Akeherst for messuage and land late Mersale		4½
John Ousty	1	0
Robert Akeherst for land late Jurdan	1	8
Heirs of Alexander Prymmynng		2
John Drew		4
Richard Facher		2
Henry Reder	3	0
Richard Kirksale	1	0
Henry Smyth		4
Alan Cokshete		2
Thomas Sparow		2
William Osborn for Hamonds & others	2	4
William a Reede		10
John Edward of London		4
Richard Mersale for 12 acres of land		6
Church of Haylesham for 4 acres of land		2
The same for 3 acres of land late Kyppyngs		1½
Church of Westham for 3 acres of land late Kyppyngs		1½

Quarter of Horsye.

Robert Aske knight for lands called Wydere	5	6
Lord Dacre for several parcels of land	3	10

	s.	d.
Abbot of Beggham for divers parcels of land	6	10
Henry Stokys for land late Echyngham	3	0
William Taillour of Robertisbregge		5
George Roote for Fakeham mersshe	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same for Durtyes		9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Herbert Fynche gent for land	3	4
John Holt		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Robert Holt		4
Ralph Edward of Borne		8
John a Broke for land late Reder	1	6
The same for land late Ousty		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Edward for Wydotts lond		4
John Bray for Donzyes		8
Heirs of John Kechynham for land	1	2
Henry Stokys for Bodylle	3	0
Heirs of William Cheyny for Coupers	1	9
Prior of Michelham for several parcels of land	4	0
The same for Cory	1	8
Heirs of Thomas Adam of Flechying	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Thomas Roote for land	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peter Profete for Alfrithes		1 $\frac{3}{4}$
The same for land called Creste		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of Richard Sakevyle for divers parcels of land	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heirs of William Alen		8
Andrew Wyndsores ⁸¹ knight for 30 acres of land	1	3
Heirs of Richard Gardyner		3
Heirs of Thomas Laud for land late Waterman		9
Richard Shepard for Bedingham & Pynson		6
Thomas Twysden		5
John Harry	1	0
William Watt		2
Richard Twysden		4
John Symonds		4
Richard Denysshe esquire for Bolnes		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same for Collyslond		9
The same for Colyars		2
Anthony Denysshe for croft of land called Pere		1
The same for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land called le Bere		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
The same for Spycotts mersshe (30 acres of land)	1	3
The same for Foods mersshe		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same for Denysshe mersshe (16 acres of land)		8
Lady Faith Denysshe for Ivytts tonge		3
Thomas Denysshe for 12 acres late Foods		6
The same for 2 acres late William Foode		1
The same for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at Weyvyles barn		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
The same for 8 acres of land called Cudnore		2
The same for 6 acres at Hankham called Knowys		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The same for 2 acres late Foods		1 $\frac{1}{2}$

⁸¹ Andrew, Lord Windsor, was one of the Peers who tried Lord Dacre for murder. See *ante*, p. 163.

	s.	d.
The same for 12 acres late Hotheropps		3
The same for 30 acres called Westlond & Wartrow	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
The same for 1 acre at Brownyscroft		$\frac{1}{4}$
Prior of Michelham for Sebrond		$4\frac{1}{2}$
John A Fenell for land late Ousty	2	1
Richard Payne for 50 acres late Ousty	2	1
Richard Twysden		5
The same for lands late Taillour		$3\frac{1}{2}$

Quarter of Manksey.

Lord Dacre for Battysford cont: 40 acres	1	8
The same for Remlond cont: 40 acres	1	8
The same for Oldcourt cont: 99 acres	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The same for Blyberys cont: 100 acres	4	2
The same for 30 acres of land late Mylls	1	3
The same for 1 acre of land late Asshedons		$\frac{1}{2}$
Prior of Michelham for his lands	2	10
William Hampton for lands	1	10
Rector of Manksey	2	6
Heirs of Thomas Benett	1	0
Heirs of William Mylward for land late Mylls	1	8
The same for land late Geffreys		6
The same for land messuage & lands late Mersale		6
Edward Whetley for Mableys		3
Heirs of John Eston		8
William Mabley for 12 acres of land		6
John Sloveryk		3
John Colbrend of Wyndmyllhyll		5
Heirs of John Wryght for land		$4\frac{1}{2}$
John Hotheroppe		$5\frac{1}{2}$
William Frankwell		4
George Roote for Hokebys	1	3
The same for 1 acre at Rykneybrygge		$\frac{1}{2}$
The same for 1 acre at Kyppynscrouche		$\frac{3}{4}$
Thomas Colbrond for his lands	15	1
The same for 1 acre of land late Eston		$\frac{1}{2}$
The same for 5 acres late William Love		2
The same for 2 acres late Asshedons		1
Richard Porter for Twyfords	2	1
Richard Prymer for land late Loveryk		4
Heirs of Thomas Fenys Knight for Blakehods	1	3
John A Berge		$2\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Frankwell		4
John Toky	2	4
John Couper		4
Abbot of Battle		6
Prioress of Clerkywell		9
Heirs of Richard Harecourt	4	2
The same for 27 acres of land late Scotts	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
John Stunt for land	2	0

	s.	d.
Hejrs of Richard Myll		7
Robert Myll for 67 acres of land	2	9½
John Wyllard for mess: & land		3½
Lord Dacre for Lucaslond		8
The same for Shellond		2½
The same for Welowlond		1½
The same for the other Welowlond & Werge		1½
John Havell for Twyford	1	8

Collectors { Edmund Whetely.
 { William a Reede.

[Twelve payments for various quarters are added in a later hand].

Pevynsey.—Small Taxation made there the 21 day of September in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry 8th for the wages of the Burgesses to the Parliament of the Lord King.³⁵ Richard Havell then bailiff [1523]

Quarter of Pevynsey.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John a lever	3	0	John a Wode		8
Thomas Land for chattels	2	8	Thomas Havell	1	4
Richard Salman		4	William Page		2
Relict of Stephen Wode- lond		2	John Pylcher		2
William Osborn junr. ..		2	William Treyglas		2
Richard Havell	2	8	Stephen Treyglas		2
John Dymmok		8	Geoffrey Markday for land late Porters	5	0¾
John Salman		2	William Facher		2
Thomas Vergys		4	William King for Thorn	2	0
John Gyles		2	Simon Fenell by agree- ment in gross	3	4
Richard Hill	1	0	Mathew Vele "gallicus"	1	0
Stephen Elbery		2	Buttow Fressheman		4
Thomas Gerves		2			

Quarter of Westham.

William Alman gentil- man	10	4	Heirs of John Haryot ..	6½	
John Alman jun:	2	0	Marmaduke Dalton	2	
Richard Pecchyng		8	Robert Fonell	4	
John Kyng for land late Pecchyng		8	Thomas Hill for land late Yeldyng and other ..	5	1
Heirs of Agnes Pylcher ..	10		William Hampton for land late Brencheley ..		2
Thomas Fenell		6	James Russell	10	
Relict of John Ingram ..	1	0	The same for land late Sherman		1
Heirs of John Jakeman ..	6½		The same for land called Standerd ..		2
John Ingram	1	8	Henry a Stone		4
Tenant of land late Hart ..		8			
William Midmore		2			

³⁵ See *ante*, p. 158.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Richard Umfrey.....		4½	The same for 24 acres		
Richard Weneham		6	at Otham.....		6
Thomas Russell.....		6	Thomas Colyar		4
Christopher A Vale ...	3	0	William Ambros		4
Richard Russell.....		8	Henry Reder	3	0
Heirs of Robert Constable		2	Richard Kyrksale		10
Laurence Eightacre		2	Henry Smyth of Otham		2
John Pecchyng		8	John Osborn of Westham		8
Thomas Goodwyn		2	Thomas Chester		2
John West		2	Thomas a Bowre	2	10½
John Grenegore.....		6	Richard Fonell		2
Robert Eightacre		2	Thomas Fryman.....		2
John Shernfold		8	Edmund Kentysley		10
John Fonell sen:	1	0	Thomas Gylham.....		6
John Fonell jun:		4	Thomas Gerves		2
Simon Midmore	2	0	Stephen Gerves		2
William Fery & Reliet of			William Pyknot jun: ..		4
Thomas Fery		6	William Kentysley	4	0
John a Broke		6	Canons of Church of		
William Knyght		4	Chichester	6	8
John Eightacre		2	Tenant of the land of		
William Pylcher of			Hothlegh & Hothlegh		
Hankham		8	mersshe		8
Heirs of John Welford for			Thomas Pecchyng		2
land late Pylcher		4	Thomas Vannow		2
John Bace		2	Thomas a Broke.....		6
William Pylcher of Lang-			Tenant of land called		
ney		4	Morefots	3	7
Thomas Ovynden		2	Thomas Pylcher of Fryday		
Thomas Byrt		4	strete		10
William Redehede.....		2	Nicholas Sander for land		
Richard Osborn sen:....	3	4	late Alard	3	4
Thomas Senoke		4	Heirs of John Lyon		4
John Akeherst for mess:			William Wyllard	6	0½
& lands		4½	Heirs of John Waterman	2	5
John Ousty	1	0	Heirs of William Wade .	3	6
Heirs of John Jurdan ..	1	8	Heirs of Richard a Broke	2	6
Alexander Prymmyng ..		4	Nicholas Selherst		9½
John Drew		4	Tenant of land late Thomas		
			Sherman		6

Quarter of Horsy.

John Edward for Wydotts-			John Symonds.....		4
lond		4	Richard Twysden		5
John a Broke of Litlyngton	2	0½	Richard Mersale for 12		
William Aleyn		8	acres		6
William Osborn for Ha-			Tenant of land called Har-		
monds & others	3	2	mers	2	6
John Harry.....	1	0	Heirs of John Russell of		
William Watts		2	New elme	2	0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tenant of land called			Alan Cokshete		2
Lyvetts	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	John Holt	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tenant of land called			Heirs of Robert Holt ..	4	
Reyners	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Ralph Edwards of Borne	8	
Prior of New Priory....	11	$\frac{3}{4}$			

Quarter of Mankesey.

John Bray for Donzyes & o ^r s.....	8		John Sloveryk	3	
William Hampton	1	10	John Colbrond	5	
William Milward	2	2	John Wright	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
John Wyllard.....	2	0	John Hothereppe	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Wodegate.....	2		Thomas Colbrond for		
Heirs of William Baron			divers parcels	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
for mess:.....	2		Richard Prymer.....	4	
William Frankwell.....	4		John a Berge.....	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Richard Porter for Twy-			Robert Frankwell	3	
fords.....	2	1	John Toky	2	4
Priores of Clerkenwell..	9		Stephen Couper	4	
Rector of Mankesey	2	6	Heirs of Richard Hare-		
John Kechynham	7		court.....	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peter Profete	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	Heirs of Richard Stout..	2	0
Richard Payne for land..	1	8	Heirs of Richard a Mille.	7	
Heirs of John Chapman			Robert a Mille	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
for land late Oustye ..	2	0	John Carpynter	1	0
Heirs of John Neston ..	8		John Crecy	1	4

Collectors { William Pylcher.
 { Thomas Vergis.

	£	s.	d.
[Pevensey	1	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Westham	4	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horsye		16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mankesey	2	11	4
	<hr/>		
	£9	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

PAINTED GLASS FROM A WINDOW IN THE
CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS-A-BECKET,
BRIGHTLING, SUSSEX.

BY W. C. ALEXANDER.

THESE fragments of glass, a part of that which filled the eastern window on the south side of the chancel, were saved by the Clerk (Mr. Winchester) when the old glazing was removed in 1900 to make room for a new window. What remains is much shattered and other portions have been destroyed.

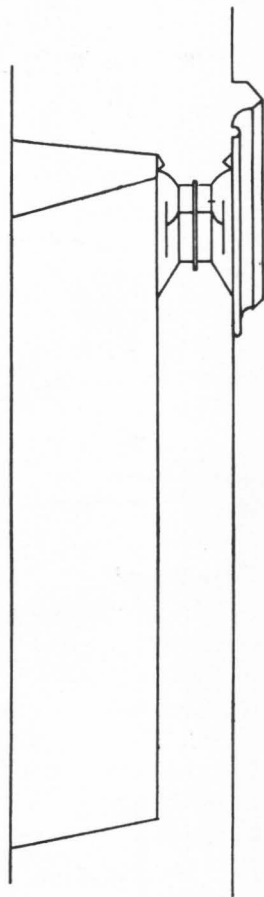
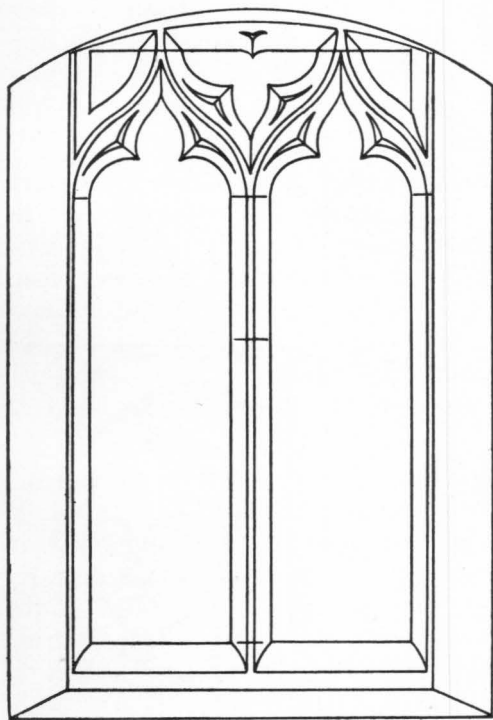
Drawing No. 1 gives the design of the Late Decorated window, and Nos. 2 to 7, inclusive, are copies of all the glass of the same period now remaining. The leading is modern, and the original arrangement has been lost, as seen in drawings 4, 5, 6 and 7. Nos. 4 and 5 have been made up to fit the two spandril lights in the tracery. Plate 7 is heraldic glass of the eighteenth century, made to fit the central tracery in the head of the window.

The decorated glass is the ordinary white of the period, thick, rough and rather green in colour; flesh-coloured pot glass is used for the two male heads; ruby glass, in which a thin coat of red covers the white glass, usually called flashed glass; yellow pot glass only seen in the fragment of a wing; and white glass with a yellow stain, used on the hair of the woman's head and in ornamental borders.

The drawing, in a deep enamel colour, is bold in treatment. On the reverse side of some of the glass a smear of brown has been used to give depth of colour to the men's hair, a treatment I have not before seen.

The most interesting fragment is the head of our Lord with the right hand raised in blessing. The head of an angel and that of a woman complete the figure subjects. The sheet of fragments No. 3 shows a portion of a wing on a yellow ground, fragment of a canopy, part of a diaper pattern, various designs of foliage and a pattern on yellow stain, consisting of a beaded ornament with a couple of small rings between, some on a straight and part on a curved line.

No. 1.

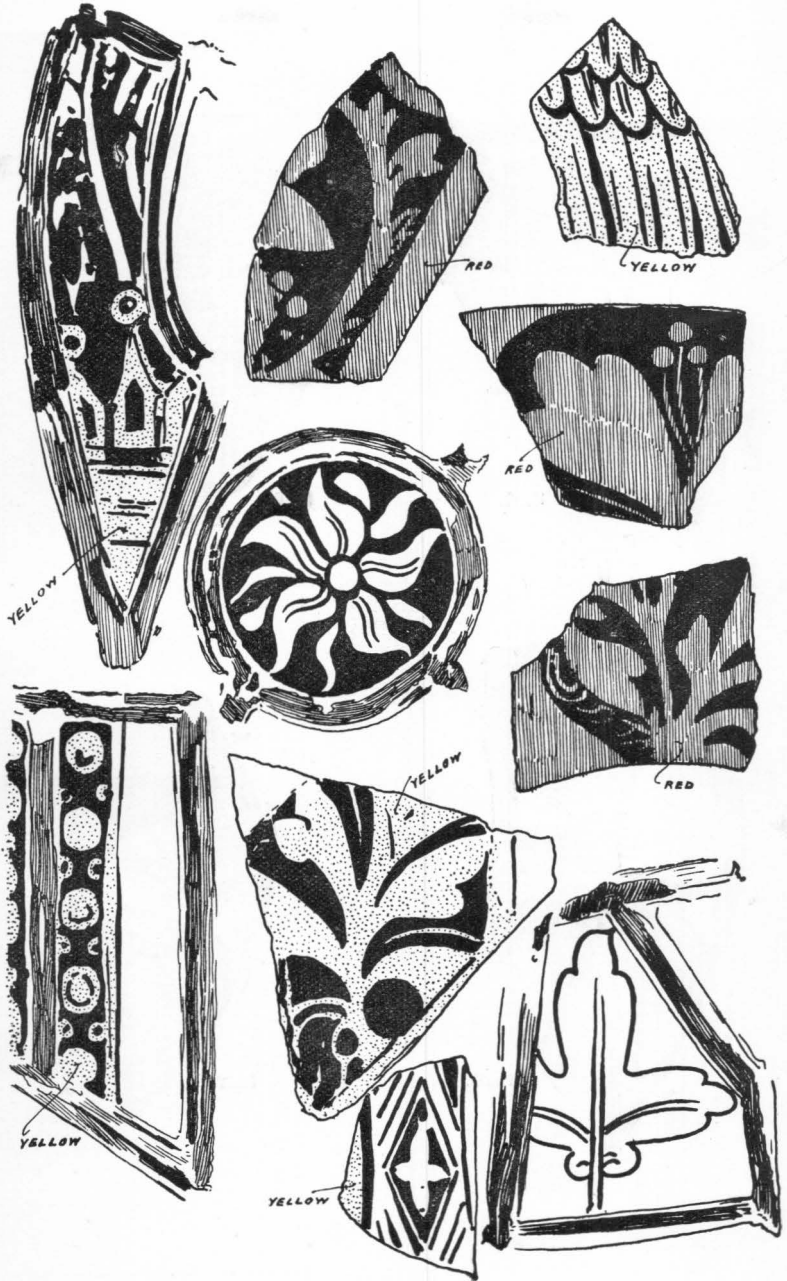


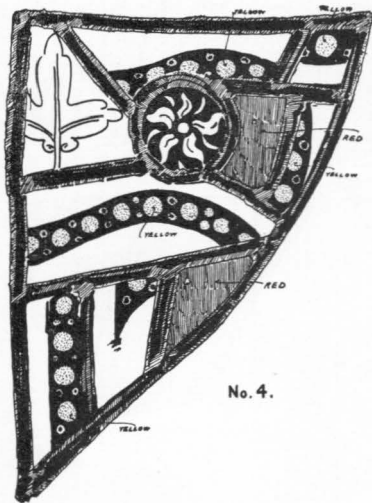
W. C. Alexander
Nov 8 1901.

No. 2.

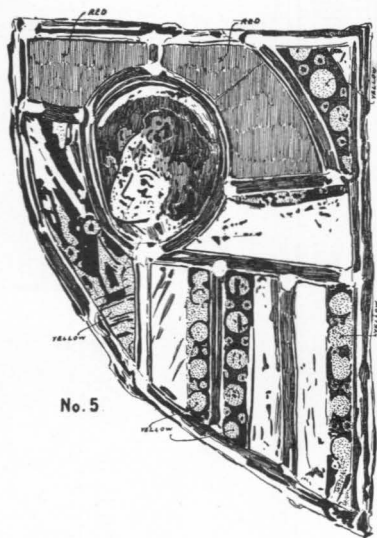


No. 3.





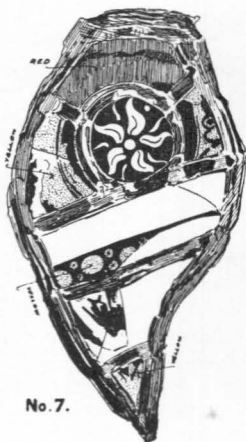
No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



PAINTED GLASS, BRIGHTLING CHURCH.

The late heraldic glass I have copied, as it may be the memorial of a benefactor to the church. It is much broken and portions are missing. It was made to fit the central part of the tracery. The Clerk told me that he had heard it was a copy of earlier glass which had been injured and replaced in this way. Whether this is so or not the story may give a useful hint.

In the accompanying illustrations I have only been able to show the design and not the actual colour or present eaten condition of the glass. I may say I could not get satisfactory tracings, but by holding the glass at an angle could see the enamel paint on the surface. Having drawn on this with a thick black I was able to get a satisfactory print on a slightly damped Japanese paper.

PEDIGREE OF HOO.

By HAMILTON HALL, F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S.

IN the eighth volume of the Society's "Collections"¹ is a paper by the late Mr W. D. Cooper, F.S.A., on the pedigree of Hoo, crediting this family with an entirely ridiculous pre-Norman genealogy. There are no words to support, or to discredit, the assumption that Mr. Cooper himself believed in the monstrosity he reproduced, but the paper contains internal evidence that he did not go very carefully into the matter, and his style is not such as to convey with any distinctness his own opinions in this connection, but runs glibly over gaps and difficulties in a manner most bewildering to the attentive reader.

Passing a few trivialities, it would have been well to give some means of identifying one 'Brightricus,' whose 'Saxon' will—with this Latin signature apparently—occurs, for some reason unexplained, in "a manuscript *temp.* Hen. I." There are grounds for believing that the number of genuine manuscripts of that date is not so small as to render this a sufficient description, but it may very possibly be true of this manuscript that the less said the better. It would also have been interesting to give something further of 'Edrich de Ho,' whose very name has a ghost-like air. Continuing, the narrative jumps from '*temp.* Hen. I.' to the latter end of King John's reign, a matter of one hundred years, or three generations; and after a few absolutely vague generalities, come remarks on the marriage of a man said to have died in 1310, a second hundred years. This comfortably glides over some eight or nine generations from the Conquest without details beyond a few names which cannot be correct, and a few dates which do not admit of expression

in figures. It would have been much simpler to have agreed with the opinion quoted from Peter le Neve, that the pedigree is fictitious, and to have admitted plainly that in fact we know nothing about it.

This pedigree, which appears at the first glance to be an ignorant and impudent forgery, was not actually taken for genuine by Mr. Cooper, as already said; but he printed the farrago he found in MS. Harl: 381, after collation with Vincent B ij, which conveys the impression that he thought such a proceeding worth the trouble. It may possibly be that he did not even take so much trouble, for it appears that there are reasons in support of the opinion that this flower was gathered full-blown from Chauncey. As he was so careless as to add to the grotesque errors of the original mistakes of his own, or of others from whom he borrowed after they had been to Chauncey's work, the final result is truly remarkable.

Taking first the more general features, this pedigree gets over the period from the year 1000, a nice round number to start with, to 1340, namely 340 years, in six generations, twelve or fourteen being so to speak a minimum requirement, even in civilized times of peace. But just as the old commentator's arithmetical enquiries shewed that Methuselah's age would have enabled him to survive the Flood by the space of some twenty or thirty years, so a slight investigation of these six generations leaves one no room for surprise at their longevity, their other attributes being so much more wonderful.

To begin at the beginning. "Robert Hoo, knt., of Hoo in the County of Kent died 21 June 1000; buried at Luton, Beds." Perhaps that date occurs in some version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle not yet generally known, or in some unpublished charter. Perhaps a balder lie was never offered to a guileless client, for the ultimate origin of all this pedigree is an old tree on three skins of parchment of which more presently. Taking the statement critically, we see at once that it was made after the Norman Conquest, inasmuch as it uses the style, and mentions a dignity, of the feudal system. Further, it was after the introduction of

territorial surnames, since it gives such a surname; and finally it was so long after the introduction of that custom, that the general memory did not go to the contrary, and the forger had no misgivings that his name and his knight were blank impossibilities. If we refer this inventor to the latter part of the fourteenth century we may be fairly sure we are not putting him too early, though he may have exercised his talents at a much later date.

One does undoubtedly meet with a certain amount of mental confusion in the matter of knights. Possibly one suffers oneself under this difficulty. One finds for example statements that King Alfred "knighted" Athelstane. Then one wonders why the word never appears in the pre-Norman portion of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. This knight did not even survive to witness the Danish conquest, although Chauncey wrote this "Robert Hoo, it is said, was a great man in the days of King Canutus the Dane,"² which no doubt was quite near enough in the circumstances. We know perfectly well that "Cniht" is Anglo-Saxon, and meant primarily a boy, next an attendant, and then in its modern form a military tenant, until it lost any kind of meaning, and referred only to a number of varying dignities. When the king's knights were military followers who fought on horseback, it would perhaps appear that every king had had such military tenants, mounted warriors. By a parity of inference the Roman Equites were "knights," and thus we find twelve such knights sent from Rome to demand tribute of King Arthur. This Sir Robert Hoo is indeed about as real a personage as Sir Galahad, or Sir Pellinore with his shield of divers colours, or Sir Balin whose brother would have known him by his shield, or Sir Dar, as a French newspaper was accused of calling Lord Kitchener, when he gave up the command of the Egyptian army.

Granting, however doubtfully, that Robert, without a surname, but with a Norman baptismal name, may have

² Sir Henry Chauncey's "Antiquities of Hertfordshire," p. 510.

been a thegn of Hoo in Kent, what is the evidence that he was buried at Luton in Bedfordshire? These may be trivialities, but merely to direct attention to them is to treat them with undue respect. But this inventor was never at a loss. This Robert married "Eva daughter of William Evan, lord of Griffith." That means absolutely nothing. Some Gwillim ap Evan may have been some kind of a dignitary in Gwynnedd, *i.e.* North Wales, and 'Robert' may have married a daughter of some Gwillim ap Evan ap Griffith; but first it is necessary to advance some reasons, or some indications, for supposing that these are not merely names without individual owners.

This Robert is alleged to have left a son 'Thomas Hoo,' which Thomas died "in 1043, buried in the church of Grey-Friars, Bedford." There really was a church of Greyfriars at Bedford, which is something. They built it themselves, and it was a very proper place in which to bury him, no doubt. But Greyfriars usually means Franciscans, members of an order founded, as we suppose, by St. Francis of Assisi, between the years 1210 and 1215, and commonly thought to have made their first appearance in England in 1226. At what date they built their church at Bedford is a mere trifle compared with the assurance that they buried there a man who died in 1043. This Thomas of the much-delayed sepulture married, we are told, "Annys daughter of Sir William Walton, knt., buried 19 Oct. 1048, at the church of Luton, Beds." Perhaps in her five-years' widowhood she had acquired a dislike for long-protracted obsequies. Her father, another knight of impossible name, surname, and style at that date, has his locality left undetermined, and there are several Waltons, a score or so. But, lest we become unduly sceptical, it is necessary here to reflect that these may be counterfeit presentments of real people, if we bring them down some three centuries later. If Mr. Cooper had troubled himself to consult Chauncey with the slightest care he might have found in the passage he was quoting, under Walden in the hundred of Caishoe, words which would have given him pause. Chauncey says "The manor of Hoo was derived from the manor

of Walden, and" after a somewhat questionable derivation "gave name to Hoo, an ancient Saxon who was lord hereof;"—and then the fabulous descent for which he quotes "Descent rot. memb. 1, 2, 3." Whereby we learn that he had really seen this rigmarole on certain skins of parchment. These were in 1700 in the possession of Thomas Hoo of Hoobury³ in Abbots Walden (*i.e.* Paul's Walden) near Kimpton, Herts; Luton Hoo being roughly equidistant from Kimpton and Dunstable. Chauncey, it seems, had seen another copy of this descent, then (1700) in the possession of another descendant, Sir Jonathan Keate, bart. In this copy Walden had passed through the form Walton, to Wanton, and so confusion grows. This Keate copy was apparently emblazoned, and to this Walton-Wanton family was given argent a chevron sable. To whomsoever that coat belonged, it is extremely suggestive that here we see the origin of Hoo's coat, quarterly sable and argent: and it is of course in the highest degree probable that some fourteenth century tenant of the Hoo Manor may have had for ancestress some daughter of the tenant of the Walden Manor. In this connection it is necessary to recollect the marriage with the heiress of Offley St. Leger close by, and the very curious dealings⁴ between a real Thomas Hoo and the Pelhams, who came from a district only eighteen miles away on the eastern side of the county. Any connection with Kent is vastly improbable, but before going into these matters of history it will be better to finish with the fictions.

This 'Thomas Hoo' buried in the Greyfriars, if he was so buried, at some date which for present purposes may be suggested as *circa* 1300-1350, but said to have died in 1043, is further said to have left issue "Robert Hoo *ob.* 23 Feb. 1129." This precise statement may possibly be correct, because there are no added statements whereby to test it, save the arithmetical deduction that he outlived his grandfather of the round numbers

³ I am unable to say whether or not this is the same with the 'Hoo-end' of later date.

⁴ See also "S.A.C.," XXI., 127.

one hundred and twenty-nine years, having outlived his father eighty-six years. There is no more of him, and this much is sufficient, undoubtedly. We are left to conjecture at what age he married "Milicina or Wylmote," who dying 24 January 1148 (we can no longer complain that the dates are not sufficiently definite) contrived to outlive her husband nineteen years. She is called daughter of "John lord de Malmaynes," which Malmaynes thus, whatever it appears to mean, was a place. Doubtless the inventor drew his inspiration for this match from the fact that in the fourteenth century a real Sir William Hoo did marry a granddaughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Malmaines:—called in this pedigree "Nicholas, Lord de Malmaynes," a title which certainly never existed in England:—and by this match, so far as one can see, enlarged the fortunes of the family, if he was not himself the chief founder thereof.

However, 'Wylmote' bore her husband another "Robert Hoo, *ob.* 1 Aug 1166," who married "Rosamund, dau. of Thomas lord Chiveron; *ob.* 24 July 1191." This again not having been at any time an English title, special investigation would be required to discover what it may have been supposed to mean. Perhaps a mere obsession by the Wanton chevron. This second Robert is said to have had by Rosamund a son Alexander, of whom it is stated that he was buried in the island of Rhodes, having died on 8 March in some year not mentioned. To this Alexander is attributed, with really admirable effrontery, an apparently recognisable wife, "Dernell or Davorgilda, daughter of Alexander King of Scots, buried at the Temple, Dounke, in Scotland." I must confess I do not know where Dounke is, but possibly Doune, some few miles from Stirling, may be intended. She is said to have died 15 March, again no year, but the son of Alexander and Dernell is set forth to have died in 1310.

It is really a shock to find that it is next to impossible that there could have been any woman available, under any name, answering to the description of daughter of Alexander King of Scots. There were three kings of

that name. Alexander III. died in 1283. He had no daughter Devorgoil to leave issue, the Maid of Norway, his grandchild Margaret, being then his sole surviving descendant. David Earl of Huntingdon had a granddaughter Devorgoil through whom Balliol derived his claim to the Scottish crown, she being his mother, and wife of John Balliol, the founder of Balliol College, who died in 1269. It is fairly clear that she was not the lady in question, though much about contemporary with this 'Alexander Hoo;' but it is highly probable that the inventor had her in his mind, perhaps one might say in the back of his mind; and if she was then so long dead that her precise parentage and marriage were safely to be tampered with, or mis-remembered, again it is plain that the forgery was, if not later, as late as the middle of the next, fourteenth, century. Alexander I. of Scotland had no legitimate issue, but as he died in 1124 it is a thing certain that he was not the grandfather of the Robert Hoo dying in 1310; therefore 'Dernell' mother of that Robert was not daughter of Alexander I. There remains Alexander II. He died in 1249, having married (after the death of his first wife without issue) Mary de Courci in 1240. By her he had only Alexander III. born in 1241. Alexander II. had a bastard daughter Margery, through whom Nicholas de Soulis made a claim to the crown; and if this Dernell is to be set up as another natural daughter of Alexander II., one does not see why Robert Hoo, alleged to have lived till 1310, was not among the claimants to the Scottish crown, the succession to which was settled in 1292. But if none of the Kings Alexander had any such daughter, it follows plainly that she did not marry Hoo, nor any other body.

This Alexander Hoo had, by the alleged Dernell daughter of Alexander the King, two sons both called Robert. Of these sons one Robert was, it is suggested in a foot-note, William. He is said to have died unmarried, year not mentioned, and to have been buried at Cosell, elsewhere written Cowsell super Humber, in a church dedicated to All Souls. It seems unlikely that this remote parish, which is apparently Goxhill (phonetically Go-sl

I believe) in Lincolnshire, can have been an entirely gratuitous invention. The dedication of Goxhill church is now stated to be All Saints, not All Souls, and it contains an ancient tomb with a recumbent figure. Without designing to impute that the author of this pedigree knew of its existence, and without presuming to question, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that one Robert, or two Roberts, may have been buried at Goxhill, nevertheless a few interesting observations may be made upon this effigy, supposed by some to be one Walter de Vere. I am greatly indebted to Robert Brown, Esq., jun., F.S.A., for a letter describing this figure, which he most kindly examined for me. From his description of the mail it is clearly of the middle thirteenth century style, more or less, and it may possibly be even of the end of the twelfth century. The absence of any heraldic detail now may be due to the arms on the shield having been in gesso, and long since detached. But if it ever bore Vere—quarterly gules and or, in the first a mullet argent—then it is easy to see that it may at some time have been honestly mistaken for, or dishonestly represented as, Hoo—quarterly sable and argent. The absence of the mullet, although the surcoat is there, admits of at least three superficial explanations. It may not be Vere at all. The tomb may be of the late twelfth century, namely of the very earliest days of English Heraldry. The mullet may have been there formerly though absent now. One does hear of restorations in name which were frauds in fact; and this figure may have been “made up” for Hoo in a manner fitting to a grandson of the royal Alexander. We know, and Mr. Round has beautifully illustrated in his “Peerage Studies,” that some of these pedigree-forgers were not to be dismayed by trifles when it came to making evidences. I subjoin Mr. Brown’s learned and suggestive letter.⁵

⁵ “The figure, with its slab, *now* lies on the N. side of the Chancel floor. It is clad from head to foot in ring mail, which comes close round the face. The right hand holds the hilt of a large sword sheathed. Over the left side is a large shield, most of the sinister of which is broken away. No armorial bearings are discernible on the shield, nor is there a mullet etc. on the right

Inasmuch as this effigy was some hundred years older than this Robert-William or his nephew, otherwise duplicate, Sir Robert following, then it is manifest that the effigy was none of theirs, whosoever it may rightly have been. It is nowhere suggested of course that it was a Hoo effigy, but it is not easy to escape a certain sense of doubt and difficulty; for if one does not clearly see how two Roberts called of Kent and Hertfordshire should both happen to have been buried at this remote corner of Lincolnshire, still less does one see why, if they were not in fact buried there, a false statement to that effect should have been fixed upon this most improbable spot. Here is more than meets the eye. Of the other Robert, brother of Robert-William, it is said that he died 9 May 1310, and was buried at Luton, as the first and original Robert had been in A.D. 1000. It is thus possible that here at last we get to a real man, reasonably likely to have been named Robert, called de Hoo not from any Kentish association whatever, but because of his coming from one of the many Hoo places scattered about in Hertfordshire and the adjoining parts of Bedfordshire; Hoo-End in Paul's Walden, the Hoo in Kimpton, and several minor ones being quite as probably the source of his surname as Luton Hoo. It is very likely that the Robert of the year 1000 was a mere reduplication of this Robert, set back to that date for the sake of the general effect; and it is also possible that this Robert buried at Luton in 1310 was the husband, or the son, of the Walden lady also said to be buried at Luton, but certainly not in 1038. Pending the

breast. The figure wears a surcoat over the mail, has a band round the waist and a strap from shoulder supporting the shield. The right leg is crossed over the left and the right foot broken off. There is no crest, inscription, etc. connected with the figure. It reminds me in many respects of the figure of 'Sir John le Botiler, c. 1285' (cf. "Companion to English History," edited by F. P. Bernard, Clarendon Press, 1902, Pl. lxj, 1). I have not before me any written information, tradition, etc. about it. There is no local knowledge about it.

In the "Roll of the Wapentake of Yarborough," A.D. 1275, we read:—'Gousel [Domesday *Golse*, Danish *Gol-s*=*Gol-es* "(The place 'of the Yellow River,' i.e. Humber)] is of the barony of the Earl of Albemarle, of the barony of the Bp. of Linc., of the barony of Elias de Rabayn, and of the barony of Trussebut. The Earl of Albemarle holds in the same [vill] of the L^d the King half a Knight's fee. The abbot of Thorneton holds it of the gift of *Simon de Veer* in alms iij years past, who held it of the s^d Earl.'"

discovery of further evidence we may perhaps conjecture that these two persons really lived: but we may safely reject the noble wife provided for this Robert in the pedigree.

This Robert is said to have married Beatrice daughter of Alexander, (for the fabricator has now got Alexanders of sorts for all occasions) Earl of Andeville in Normandy, where there were never any Earldoms. She is stated to have died 28 May 1314, and to have been buried at Knebworth, Herts. Whether that were actually so or not, if she had a real existence it is very unlikely that her parentage is correctly stated. One Andeville really is on the confines of Normandy, in the department of Oise, and there may be others. This wife is inferentially set out for an heiress by Mr. Cooper, who conceived himself to demonstrate this marriage. He engraved a seal of a William de Hoo, bearing besides Hoo four subsidiary coats, of which the upper dexter is—a fess—elsewhere stated to be or a fess azure, for Andeville. That he obtained from Chauncey, who gives “Andivel, O. a fess B.”; and it has the further support of certain church-notes referring to Luton,⁶ taken by a Mr Edward Steele, who however seems to have taken his notes from Chauncey, not from the church.

Once more with all reserve, and pending the discovery as before of any definite evidence, one may be allowed perhaps to offer certain remarks on this coat. At the time of this marriage, viz., about 1280-1300 more or less, the coat or a fess azure was the bearing of Vernon of Shipbrook, in Cheshire, and is always known as Vernon ancient, prior to the addition of the three garbs on the fess by “old Sir Ralph” Vernon.⁷ That Ralph was, so far as we know, son of Ralph a priest, which priest had an eldest brother Warin de Vernon, to which name Warin reference will presently be made. This Warin de Vernon differenced his shield with three fleur-de-lys.⁸

⁶ “Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,” Vol. IV. Bedfordshire. J. Nichols. 1790.

⁷ Helsby’s “Ormerod,” III., 252.

⁸ Harl. 2038, 124;—as quoted by Helsby, *loc. cit.*

Whether that did or did not indicate a French—as distinguished from a Norman—association, this Warin's wife is called "Margaret daughter and heiress of Ralph de Audeville." It may be due to ignorance, or to misdirected enquiry, on my own part, but I have been unsuccessfully in quest of information as to this Ralph de Audeville for many years. Audeville may not be Andeville, Andeville may have borne the same coat as Vernon antient, but my impression is that Warin Vernon's wife was a French or a Norman woman from Andeville, and that this quartering of Hoo was brought in by, or possibly borrowed from, a Vernon in some way.

To complete the examination of the unconvincing portion of this pedigree one more generation remains to be noticed. Robert de Hoo is represented as having by Beatrice de Andeville another Robert, a knight, died 1 Nov. 1340 and buried at 'Cowsell super Humber' afore-said. His wife is called Hawise, daughter of Fulke baron FitzWarine; she is said to have died 2 Sep. 1344, and to have been buried in the Greyfriars, Dunstable. If this were so in fact then no doubt here is the suggestion which led to the invention of the statement that Thomas who died in 1043 was buried in the Greyfriars, Bedford. There were no less than nine Fulke FitzWarines, successive barons, of whom the third, the first baron by writ, died in 1314, and may have been the baron here indicated. I do not find that he had any daughter Hawise, or Avicia.

If however this FitzWarine should be taken as an error for Warin Vernon previously mentioned, then the way in which the Vernon coat came in under the name of Andeville is fairly evident, and we have to do rather with honest blundering than with fraudulent invention. This is at present of course the merest surmise, and I should be extremely loth to advance any such suggestion except in the present total absence of reasonable evidence in illustration of this coat. Such evidence would be extremely welcome, and if for no better reason, still because even the slightest indications are better than pure guessing, and better than fanciful building upon mere stray

coincidences. This Robert and Hawise are given as the parents of Sir Thomas Hoo. He died 13 Sep. 1380, having married the St. Leger heiress, with whom he had lands that descended to his posterity, and with him at any rate certain firm ground is reached, on which to build. The later descents of this family furnish much matter of interest, worthy of detailed examination at some future time, and even some Chancery evidence which, as printed, is open to criticism. It seems however to be a justifiable opinion that the author of that part of the descent already reviewed had but a small amount of fact available, possibly but two or three generations at most. Behind that we seem to see a certain amount of hazy supposition, which he endeavoured to work up, supplementing this matter by the most barefaced and clumsy invention. The general impression thus conveyed is to the effect that some *novus homo* employed him to furbish a pedigree; and subject to correction from the better informed, this Thomas Hoo last named appears to be the man, not the least indication in this sense being the fact that the second of the fabulous 'Saxons' was called Thomas. As there had been no real Thomas before him the fabrication was plainly made in his lifetime, if not by his means:—so much, I mean to say, seems to be plain to myself; and thus again the middle of the fourteenth century appears to be the date of this masterpiece of injudicious fancy, or at the least the earliest limit of any certain knowledge. While seeking to indicate, however unsatisfactorily, the means and methods therein employed, my chief object is to direct attention to this interesting pedigree, in the hope that others may be able to contribute something more definite, before proceeding to the examination of the later descents.

ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS.

BY R. BLAKER.

At the time of Domesday Survey (1086) there were throughout England manors everywhere, the division of the land into manors being more ancient than its division into parishes. The land of each manor was divided into lord's demesne and land in villenage, and this was the case both at the time of Edward the Confessor and at the time of the Survey, and this division applied as well to manors in Royal as in private hands. The manors in their simplest form were estates of manorial lords, each with its village community in villenage upon it.

The manorial residence or manor house had attached to it the home farm or land of the lord's demesne, and this farm or portion of the estate was cultivated by the services of the village community or tenants in villenage.

The arable land of this village community, *i.e.*, the land in villenage, lay round or near the village and was known as the open or common fields. In the village were the messuages or homesteads of the tenants in villenage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered, as well as on the green commons of the manor.

In Saxon manuscripts a manor is usually referred to as a ham or tun.

In the Domesday Survey for the greater part of England there is no mention of free tenants.

The three classes of tenants in villenage actually mentioned in the Survey are almost universally:—

1. Villani.
2. Bordarii or cottarii.
3. Servi.

Of these the villani were the most important and typical tenants in villenage. They were the holders of by far the greater part of the arable lands in the open fields of the manor. These open fields were almost always divided into half acre or acre strips, the half acre strips being as a rule a furlong, or 40 rods, in length and two rods in breadth, and the acre strips being frequently a furlong in length and four rods in breadth.

The bordarii or cottagers held small holdings in the open fields, and having generally no oxen took no part in the common ploughing, but rendered more menial services to the lord.

The servi seem to have been rather slaves of the lord of the manor than tenants in any sense of the word.

The open fields of a village community under a manorial lordship were usually kept and cultivated in three successive seasons of tilth grain, etch grain and fallow.

The scattered acre and half acre strips held by the villeins in the open fields and making up their yard lands, virgates and half virgates were divided from one another, not by hedges, but by balks of turf. Odds and ends of unused land in open or common fields were called "No man's land" or "Jack's land." The balks were used as footpaths and roadways.

The open fields of a manor were cultivated by a system of co-operative ploughing; that is, one villanus would supply the plough, another the irons, one a pair of oxen, two others one each, or as the case might be, and another would fill the post of ploughman.

The furlong or furrow long—that is, the drive of the plough before it was turned—had been by long custom fixed at 40 rods, or 220 yards.

A less universal, but equally peculiar, feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the lynch. Where a hillside forms part of the open fields the strips frequently were made not to run up and down the hill, but horizontally along it, and in ploughing these lands the custom was always to turn the sod of the furrow down hill, the plough consequently always returning one

way idle, and as in the open field system the hillside was ploughed in strips with unploughed balks between them. No sod could pass in ploughing from one strip to the next, but the process of moving the sod downwards would go on age after age within each individual strip. In other words, every year's ploughing took a sod from the higher edge of the strip and put it on the lower edge, and the result was that the strips became in time long terraces, more or less level, one above the other.

The balks above the terraces grew into steep rough banks of long grass and are generally called lynchets, lincs or links, and the word lincs is often applied to the terrace strips themselves.

The division of open fields into acre and half acre strips, although suited to archaic times, when ploughs with their tackle were scarce and men and oxen were few, later on became inconvenient and ill-suited to a peasantry who had individually become more resourceful and self-reliant.

The system, however, of open fields continued in force until comparatively recent times, but becoming more and more unsuited to the requirements of society, Enclosure Acts came into vogue, and between 1760 and 1844 no less than 4,000 of these Acts were passed, with the result that thousands of acres of open fields lost their ancient characteristics, were fenced, hedged, thrown together and lost amongst their altered surroundings.

Having thus taken a brief sketch of some of the leading features of the open fields of an English manor, we can with the information obtained take a step backwards from the known to the uncertain and see if what we know can afford some explanation of the ancient lynchets, slips and divisions, usually called pre-historic, situate on the Downs in the neighbourhood of Lewes, with a view to showing the possibilities that they may be associated with the British tribes that lived upon the Downs prior to the occupation of the country by the Saxons.

Julius Cæsar makes reference to the corn crops ripening in the fields of Britain. Pliny refers to the inhabitants

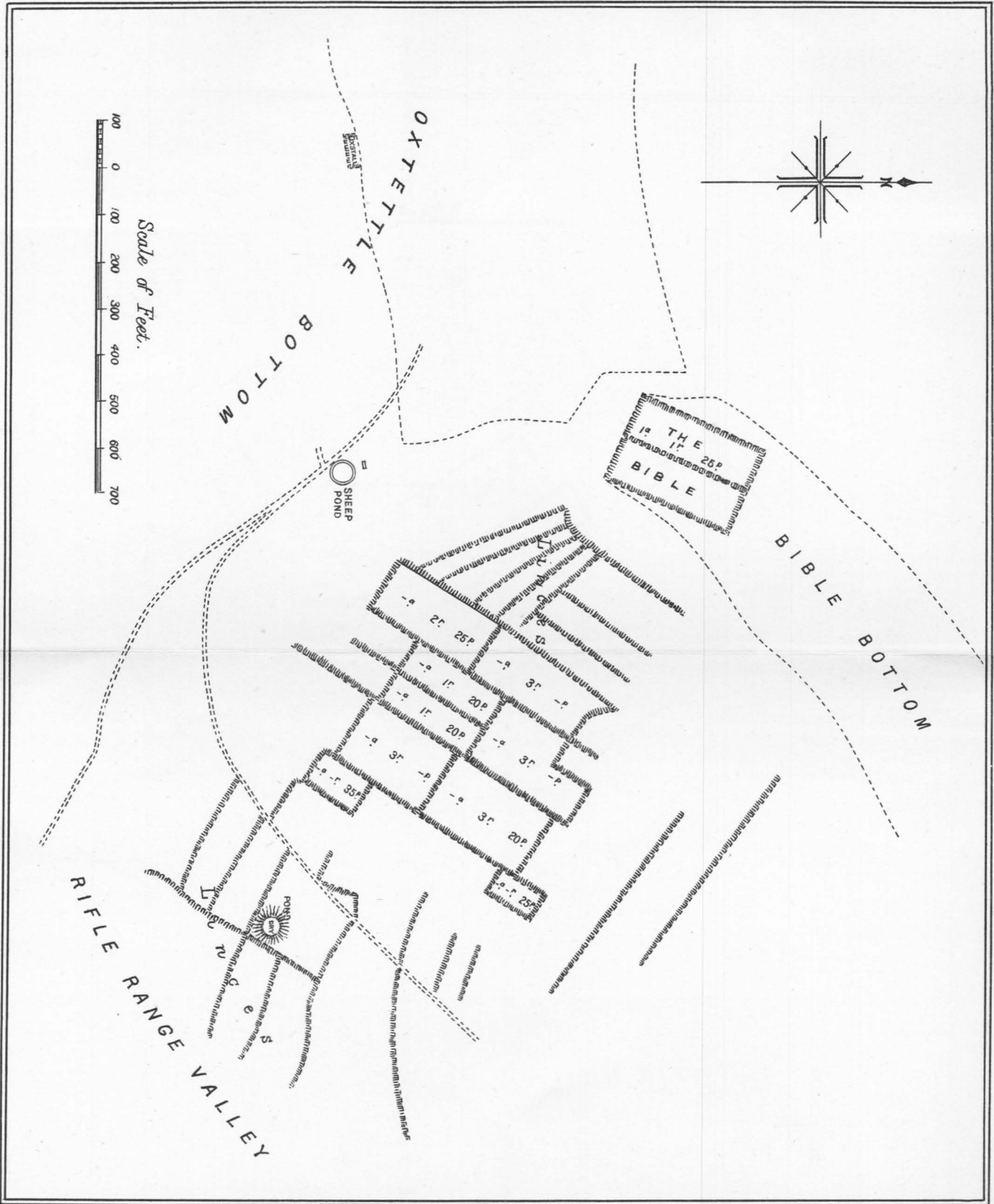


Plate 8.

of Britain as so far advanced in agriculture as to plough in marl to increase the fertility of the land. Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 44) writes of the Britons: "They have mean habitations, constructed for the most part of reeds or of wood, and they gather in the harvest by cutting off the ears of corn and storing them in subterraneous repositories. They cull therefrom daily such as are old and dressing them have them for their sustenance."

Strabo (B.C. 30) mentions that corn was exported from Britain, and Tacitus (A.D. 90) refers to the heavy crops of the island.

Thus we have records that before the occupation of the country by the Saxons corn had been cultivated for several centuries by the British inhabitants of the island, and the next question for our consideration is where and under what system were these crops grown and do the evidences at our disposal warrant the inference that they were grown in open fields somewhat similar to the open fields of an English manor? Certainly during the time of the Roman occupation of Britain an open field system, very similar to the English system above alluded to was in force in many parts of the Continent.

Examples of these ancient cultivations abound in the parish of St. Anne, in the neighbourhood of Houndean and Ashcombe, on the estates of the Marquess of Abergavenny and the Rev. Sir George C. Shiffner, Bart. On the Downs in this parish tumuli are numerous. The best defined of these ancient cultivations are on the eastern slope of the Down between Houndean and Ashcombe.

In a foot-note Horsfield refers to the remains of a British village near Ashcombe, but this I have not succeeded in tracing.

Other examples of these ancient cultivations are found in the parish of Southmalling, on the estate of Charles Henry Gatty, Esq., above Malling Mill; they extend across the Down from the top of the Coombe to the chalkpits known as the Ridgewick Pits. Several of the lincs in the above instances are steep, high and well defined, and must have taken long years of ploughing to have attained their size.

Many of the terraces between the linces contain several acres each. Perhaps the most numerous and interesting of these ancient linces, slips and divisions are those found on the Southerham and Ranscombe Farms, in the parish of Southmalling, on the north-western side of the valley called Oxtettle Bottom, often spelt Oxteddle or Oxsettle, in the valley called Bible Bottom, and on the Down between the last-named valley and the Rifle Range Valley.

None of the ancient cultivations above referred to are similar in length or width to the open fields of an English manor and I think we can dismiss any suggestion that they have any manorial associations, and in the case of the ancient cultivations in the parish of Southmalling, the neighbouring British camps at Mount Caburn and Ranscombe, the numerous evidences of early habitation and tumuli in the vicinity testify that the Downs in the neighbourhood were peopled with Celts. Many of the pit dwellings in the locality are described by Major-General Augustus Lane Fox in Vol. XLVI. of "Archæologia." Among other antiquities found by him during his excavations on Mount Caburn was an iron object, which may have been a small ploughshare.

The slips, divisions and linces on the Southerham and Ranscombe Farms are on the estate of Viscount Gage, and with the assistance of his agents (Messrs. Powell and Co.) I have obtained a survey of some of them. The taking of this survey was attended with considerable difficulty, for although the balks between the slips and divisions can be seen from a distance, it is much more difficult to define them when on the spot. In some instances the boundaries could only be ascertained by fixing the ranging poles by signal given from the adjacent hills. The areas of some of the divisions and slips are marked on the plan.

The plan also shows the site of the oxstall, from which Oxtettle Bottom takes its name. A few years ago Mr. W. T. Wallis, the tenant of Southerham Farm, found remains of the well that formerly supplied the stall with water.

It may be interesting to add that Bible Bottom takes its name from two slips enclosed by raised banks, which resemble an open Bible, the hinge or fold of which was probably a roadway to give access to the upper part of the valley. Each leaf of the Bible within the banks measures about half an acre. Higher up the valley, at a short distance from the Bible, examples of terrace cultivations can be easily traced.

About 30 years ago the then tenant of the farm ploughed the bottom of the valley and much injured the appearance of the Bible and parts of the terrace cultivations above it. Fortunately, however, the land has since been allowed to go back to grass.

The evidence that the ancient cultivations above alluded to are the remains of open fields of British communities is somewhat short of conclusive, but, in treating of the pre-historic, evidence can scarcely be expected to be abundant, but may we infer that the slips, divisions and terraces were cultivated by a system of coaration or co-operative ploughing through successive seasons by British tribes, not under a manorial lord, but under a chief, and may not these ancient cultivations be examples of the corn fields to which the Roman chronicles refer?

PRIESTHAWES.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY, *Hon. Secretary.*

THIS interesting old house is situated in Westham parish, about two miles north-west from Pevensy Station.

In the spring of this year I received a letter from the owner, Mr. Robert Wright, stating that in making excavations he had come upon extensive foundations of ancient buildings, and extending to me a courteous invitation to inspect the same. I accordingly visited the spot from time to time, saw what had been found and, by Mr. Wright's permission, conducted some further excavations on behalf of our society.

The house at Priesthawes is a portion of an old building, with a modern addition attached to it on the south, whilst about a quarter of a mile to the eastward are the foundations of a building traditionally known as "the chapel."

The older portion of the house contains no work earlier than the close of the sixteenth century, and the date of the building is clearly stated in Sir William Burrell's MS. Collections for a History of Sussex in the British Museum,¹ as follows:

In a survey of Priesthawes taken Jan. 1620 by John Deward is the following account:—

"The mansion or capital house is fair and sumptuous newly built, with freestone covered with Horsham stone. It consistith of one fair garden, with divers sorts of trees of good and principal fruit, one fair kitchen garden, one fair court and the garth or scite thereof consistith also of divers convenient buildings and all offices thereto belonging with divers ponds well stored with fish, and a fair and large warren well stored with connies: the said house is scituatue from the sea 3 miles distant north-west, and from the market town of Hailsham 2 miles, and from the ancient town of Pevensy two miles. The warren is worth £40 per an."

Accompanying the description there is a perspective view, entitled "Priesthawes in the Parish of Westham the seat of John Thetcher Esq^{re} 1620 taken from a map of that date."

¹ Additional MSS., 5,671, 5,681-2.

This shows the house, built in the form often adopted during the reign of Elizabeth, namely, an E, the initial letter of her name.

The building occupied three sides of a quadrangle open towards the north, the two wings and the slightly projecting porch giving the ground plan as described above.

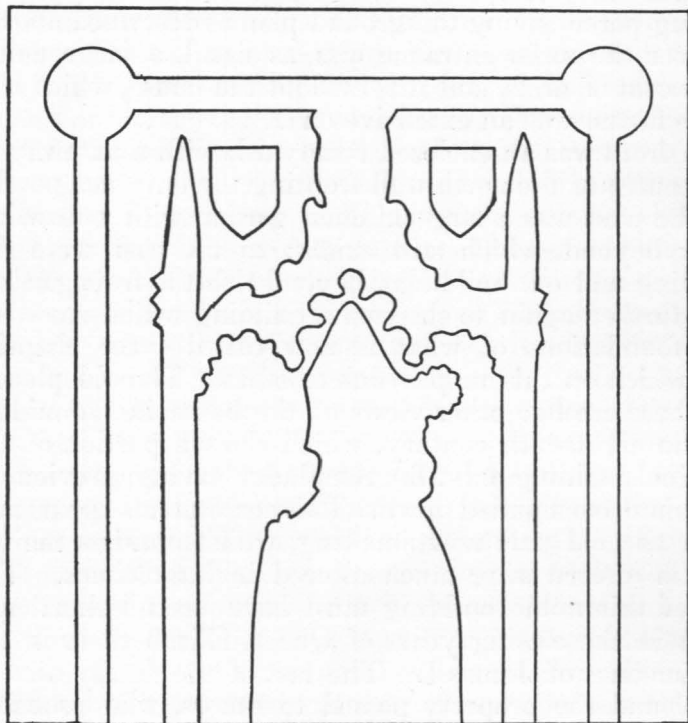
Over the main entrance was, as usual, a large panel for a coat of arms, and it is evident the house, which had three floors, was an extensive one.

In front was an enclosed courtyard, with a gateway in the centre of the north wall fronting the entrance porch; on the west was a large kitchen garden with a bowling alley beyond, which still exists; to the east were the stabling and out-buildings, beyond this the fruit garden, and further again to the east a building which stood on the foundations of what is now called "the chapel," but which on this map is described as "The old place."

There are two other views of the house in the middle of the eighteenth century, which show a portion of the original building only, the remainder having, previous to that date, been pulled down. This corresponds apparently with the old part now standing, which consists mainly of the eastern wing much altered in later times. The life of this noble building must have been a short one, built in the closing years of Queen Elizabeth or in the earlier ones of James I. The last of the family died in 1649 and the property passed to others, who probably were non-resident and allowed the buildings to fall into decay, or pulled the greater portion of them down. In the south transept of Westham Church is the following inscription on a mural tablet:

Here lyeth interred the
Bodie of John Thetcher Esq
Descended of the antient
And noble familie of the
Tetchers of Priesthawes
In Sussex, and the last of
That name and familie.
HEE dyed without
Isshew the third
Of September in
The yeare of our
Lord 1649.

In the floor of the entrance porch to the modern part of the house is a stone of Sussex marble, 3-ft. 4-ins. high by 3-ft. 2-ins. wide, bearing the indent of the upper half of a brass, which shows the effigy of a mitred Abbot



0 6 12^{INS}

H.M.W.

*Indent of upper half of Brass of
Mitred Abbot or Bishop, Priesthawes.*

or Bishop, apparently of fourteenth or early fifteenth century date. He is represented fully vested with mitre on head and pastoral staff in left hand, the right being raised in the attitude of benediction. Over the figure is a crocketed canopy springing from side shafts, terminating in pinnacles, the finial of the canopy being apparently a figure, and on each side of it are the indents of a shield.

The whole is surrounded by the indent of a marginal inscription, with circles probably for the symbols of the Evangelists.

This stone was found some years ago in the ruins of "The old place" previously alluded to, and I am informed, on the authority of an old man who was present, that the brass was attached to it, but was removed from the slab by the then owner of the property for preservation. Enquiries, however, have failed to trace it, and the other half of the slab has not been found, although diligent search has been made for it.

It is possible that the brass was that of one of the mitred Abbots of Battel and was removed from the Abbey Church when it was pulled down at the time of the dissolution. In the same porch is a sixteenth century fire-back, with the Royal Arms and a shield bearing the arms of Sackville. This fire-back is said to have been found at "The old place," lying on the brass previously described.

The remains of "The old place" lie about a quarter of a mile to the east of Priesthawes and on the edge of a marsh. The foundations only are left, and as the spot has been used in past years as a quarry, from which stone was dug for the repairs of farm buildings, a great deal of the ashlar work has disappeared, and the plan is consequently difficult to ascertain.

The south-eastern corner has been cleared down to a depth of six feet and the foundation walls, which remain to a height of about a foot above floor level, laid bare. These walls are of good ashlar work and built with Eastbourne green sandstone, but the remaining walls have been so much pulled about that the work of excavating and planning them accurately would be a costly operation. Enough, however, has been uncovered to show that the remains are those of a dwelling house, with possibly a small chapel.

A number of thirteenth century tiles have been found, and some fragments of geometrical stone panelling of about the middle of the same century. A quantity of walling bricks are scattered about in the ruins, small,

well burnt and many much vitrified; they are evidently of an early date. The earliest true brick building known to exist in this country is that of Little Wenham Hall, in Suffolk, which is about the date 1260.²

Herstmonceux Castle, built of brickwork, dates from 1460, and the bricks are similar to those at Priesthawes, but apparently later in date.

Whether the walls were originally built of brickwork on the greenstone foundations or used in subsequent additions or alterations, it is clear the building is a very early example of the use of brickwork in England, and as such possesses great interest.

Priesthawes is popularly supposed to have been a religious foundation, but this is an error, as there is not the slightest documentary or architectural evidence in favour of the tradition.

Possibly the story may have arisen in this way.

In the rate book of the Corporation of Pevensey for 1527 there is no mention of Priesthawes. Thomas Thatcher held Byrchewysshe and Gardyners Hill, whilst the Prior of New Priory³ had two small holdings, one of which in Glyndley (adjoining Priesthawes) after the dissolution passed to Thos. Thatcher.⁴ "The old place" may have been a grange of the Priory and thus given rise to the tradition, but this suggestion requires further investigation.

² Parker's "Concise Glossary of Architecture," p. 44.

³ Hastings Priory at Warbleton.

⁴ "On a Sixteenth Century Rate Book of the Corporation of Pevensey," Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., *ante*, p. 149.

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.

SIR THOMAS BOWYER, BART., M.P. FOR BRAMBER, AND HIS FAMILY.

The Rev. Canon Cooper, in his interesting account of the Bowyer family, in Vol. XLII. of our "Collections," falls into an error with regard to the date of the death of the first baronet and identifies the second baronet as the Member for Bramber in the Long Parliament. The first Sir Thomas Bowyer was elected Member for Bramber in the Short Parliament, April—June, 1614, and continued to represent that constituency until expelled from the Long Parliament, 23 November, 1642, for assisting to seize Chichester. His estates were sequestered on the 6th June, 1643 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., p. 93). In February, 1644, he petitions the Committee of Compounding, and pleads "that he has come in, not on account of sequestration, nor for the benefit of the Declaration, but from his wish to serve Parliament." He also says he has not been out of his house for 15 months, and has not sent any assistance to the King, except when the Sheriff of Chichester forced his servants to it ("Calendar of Comm. of Compounding," II., 833). On the 17th May, 1650, his executors apply to the Committee for allowance of the titles of the Manors of Runcton and North Mundham, leased to them by the testator for the purposes of his will. "Sir Thomas died six weeks ago, being in prosecution of his appeal before the Barons of the Exchequer against his sequestration, leaving a wife and thirteen children, and debts of £8,000 to be raised by the sale of his lands" (*Ibid.*).

Sir Thomas was buried at North Mundham, 28 February, 1650. In his will, dated 28 January, 1648-9, he mentions his wife, Dame Anne, and his younger sons, James and Algernon. "My son Thomas," and his two daughters both under age. "If my son Thomas die, leaving any wife, than such wife as he now hath, Katherine, one of the daughters of Richard Sanney, Esq., my exors. to pay such wife an annuity of £20." Proved 9 April, 1652 (P.C.C., 69, Bowyer). On the 12 July, 1650, Sir Thomas Bowyer, jun., applies to the Committee of Compounding and begs one-fifth of his father's sequestered estate, which was granted. On the 6 Nov., 1650, Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Bowyer, begs that her dower of £80 a year, or one-third of her

husband's estate, may be allowed her, she having married before the wars, and, on the 19 February following she complains to the Committee that she and her son James were omitted in the order granting one-fifth to Sir Thomas Bowyer, her son-in-law (step-son), begs her share, which was granted. Finally, in March, 1652, the executors of the estate beg to compound. The Barons of the Exchequer having dismissed the case, they have appealed to Parliament, but weightier matters having intervened, they cannot be heard. The fine was fixed at one-third—£2,033. 18s. 3d.—the last moiety was paid on the 29 June and the sequestration removed ("Cal. of Comm. Compounding," II., 833). From this it will be seen that the first baronet had a third wife, whom he must have married not later than 1642. The eldest son, Thomas, who succeeded to the title, was 24 years of age at the Visitation of 1634; his wife, Katherine Sanney, or Stanney, as it appears in her husband's will, has already been mentioned; by her he had two daughters, Anne and Lucy. The second Sir Thomas died in 1659. His wife Katherine must have died some time after 1649, for by his will, made 13 June and proved 21 December, 1659, by Dame Margaret Bowyer, widow and executrix, he mentions his late father, Thomas Bowyer, and jointure of his mother-in-law, Bridget Stanney, widow. One-third of his property he leaves to his wife, Dame Margaret, and the remaining two-thirds thereof to his daughters, Anne and Lucy, on their reaching the age of 21 (P.C.C., 524, Pell). The annuity left by the first baronet to his son's second wife was enjoyed by the recipient for some years. Her death occurred in 1687, she being buried at North Mundham, 31 July, 1687. In her will, 26 July, 1687, and proved 22 Nov., 1693, she bequeaths the annuity of £20 and all arrears to Joseph Warnett, of the City of Chichester, cordwainer (P.C.C., 17, Coker).

The second baronet was succeeded in the title by his half-brother James, the son of the first baronet by his third wife. He was educated at Winchester, going there in 1656, being then about 11 years old; he afterwards went to New College and became a student of the Middle Temple. He died unmarried and was buried at North Mundham, 28 February, 1679-80. On the 27 April, 1682, administration of the goods of Sir James Bowyer, Bart., a bachelor, of the City of Chichester, who died in London, was granted to Henry Bellingham, cousin and next of kin. His mother survived him and must have renounced administration, she being his next of kin. She died in 1683 and was buried 11 September, 1683, in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Of the two daughters of the second baronet, Anne married Edward Morley, son of Sir William Morley and Dame Margaret, his wife, of Barnham, Sussex. (License in Faculty Office, dated 26 July, 1664.) Anne Morley is said to have alienated the Manor of North Mundham in 1675, she being described as a widow. Much of the above information is derived from "Notes and Queries," 7 Series, X., 285, and XII., 423, and I have also to thank our Member, P. A. Bowyer, Esq., for his kind assistance.

JOHN PATCHING.

BOWYER, OF LEYTHORNE.

¹ Maudelyn, dau. of=THOMAS BOWYER, of=² Joan, dau. of John
 Thomas Traheron, Leythorne, and Birch, Baron of the
 Dean of Chichester. M.P., Midhurst. Exchequer.
 d. 1594.

¹ Ann, dau. and heir of Adrian—Sir Thomas, 1st Bart.,=² Jane, dau. and heir of Emery=³ Anne, dau. of
 Stoughton, of West Stoke, Co. crea. 1627. b. 1583. Cranley, widow 1st of Samuel d. 1683.
 Sussex. marr. 1608. M.P., Bramber. Austen, of Stratford, and 2ndly
 d. 1623. d. 1650. of Sir Geo. Stoughton.
 marr. 1624. d. 1640.

² Margaret, dau.=Sir Thomas,=¹ Katherine, dau. John. Anne. Elizabeth. Adrian. Jane.
 of 2nd Bart. of Richard and b. 1610. d. 1611. d. 1614. d. 1614. b. 1615.
 d. 1687. b. 1609. Bridget Stanney. d. before 1655.

Sir James,
 3rd Bart.
 b. 1645.
 d. unmarr.
 1680. Bur.
 N. Mundham.
 Algernon.

Anne.=Edward, son of Sir William
 b. 1643. and Lady Margaret Morley,
 marr. 1664. of Barnham, Co. Sussex.
 b. 1644. Lucy.

Katherine.=Peter Bettsworth,
 of Chiden, Hants.

No. 2.

INTERESTING FINDS AT CHICHESTER.

In excavating the foundations of the Old Swan Inn, in East Street, Chichester, for building the present London and County Bank, several interesting finds were made, which were carefully preserved by Mr. R. H. Henley, superintendent of the works.

Coins: A Roman third brass, in almost perfect condition, with the *Obverse* head of Salonina, wife of the Emperor Gallienus, with inscription "Salonina Aug.;" an Irish farthing of James I. in a good state and a penny of George I. There were fragments of various Romano British vessels, a piscina of mediæval type, and several capitals of columns, one apparently of the Norman period, ornamented with roundels, and another of the Decorated period of beautiful foliated design, which had been coloured red; and also a considerable number of the peculiar tobacco pipes of the Caroline period, with the usual small elongated bowls. I had surmised that these had belonged to some of the smokers who doubtless frequented the Old Swan, but I was assured that they came from such a distance below that this was improbable; they may, however, have been consigned to a cellar.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 3.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN CHICHESTER.

In July, 1902, two interesting Roman coins found in the city were brought to me. One of second brass has—*Obverse*: "Imp. Caes. Vespasian. Aug. P. Cos." Laureated head of Vespasian. *Reverse*: "Judæa capta." A female figure with sorrowful aspect, seated on a pile of arms, beneath a palm tree. This doubtless connects this Emperor with the siege of Jerusalem begun by him and finished by his son Titus, A.D. 70. The other, a silver denarius, was dug up in Aug., 1902, in a garden at Chichester by Mr. Thomas Pryer, of Caledonian Road, and has come into my possession. It has—*Obv.*: "Imp. D. Clod. Sept. Albin. Aug.," with the laureated head of Albinus. *Rev.*: "Romæ Eternæ," with the figure of a woman seated, helmeted and with shield and spear. This is probably the origin of Britannia on our English coins, which had Britannia bearing a spear in the time of Charles II., whereas now she has a trident. This denarius is rare and its associations are interesting to us on the South Coast, since Albinus, after he had been made Governor of Britain, was elected Emperor by the soldiers in Britain. For a time he shared the Imperial power with Severus, who tried to assassinate him and finally defeated him in a great battle near Lyons. Severus had his head cut off and sent to Rome and ordered his dead body to be thrown into the Rhone after it had been mangled by his dogs, A.D. 193.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 4.

HIDING PLACE AT SLINDON.

In "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places," by Mr. Allan Fea, London, 1901, are several interesting descriptions of such places in Sussex. Of one of these I think there is no record in "S.A.C." I would here advert to that at Slindon House. Of this Mr. Fea briefly says: "When Slindon House was undergoing restorations a 'priest's hole,' communicating with the roof, was discovered. It contained some ancient devotional books and against the walls were hung stout leathern straps, by which a person could let himself down." When I was on a visit to Slindon House in 1872 to examine some Roman remains found near it I was shown this hiding place, and the straps within it, to the best of my recollection then, could be used for ascent or descent, and there was an underground passage to it, from which escape might be made from the basement.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 5.

FINDS AT SELSEY RECTORY.

In May, 1901, the Rev. W. Ernest Malaher, then Rector of Selsey, wrote to ask me, as local secretary for Chichester, if I would go and look at some "finds" which he had recently made in the Old Rectory, part of which is said to be thirteenth century and monastic. Behind the present dining room wall, he said, "we have opened two curious cells (one on the floor above), the old fireplace and a curious cupboard in the thickness of the wall. I should greatly like to know the probable use of the cells. Their purpose is a mystery; both were closed originally with heavy doors. The original fireplace is probably of Henry VIII.'s time. The stonework is almost perfect." A visit to Selsey did not enable me to elucidate the mystery as to the cells. One theory was that they were punishment cells for refractory monks, and another that they were hiding holes; but why such should exist in a rectory was by no means apparent.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 6.

CITY OF CHICHESTER STANDING ORDERS,

Made at Several Assemblies of the Common Council of the said City.

The following extracts from the Minutes of the Town Council of Chichester, made some years ago, seem worth preserving in these "Collections":

For Speaking at any Assembly.

"11 May 1688. It is ordered that upon any debate in this house but one member shall speak at a time and direct his discourse to Mr. Mayor."

“11 Oct. 1718. It is ordered that from henceforth no more than one member speak in the Council at one time and the rest sitting. And if two speak together Mr. Mayor to direct which of them be heard first.”

Respecting Entertainments on State Days.

“18 Nov. 1737. Ordered that from henceforth no member of the Corporation on any publick Assembly for rejoyceing on Government days do bring into the house any person whatever other than the Constables. And that each member be allowed one bottle of wine and no more.”

For Wearing Gowns.

“23 April 1688. At this Assembly it having been ordered by the Mayor and part of the Members being present that whatever member of this Corporation shall come into this House in time of Business without a Gown shall be taken to be a Breaker of the Antient Customs of this City. It was put to the Vote whether this shall be a Standing Order and agreed *nemine contradicente* in the Assembly. Whereupon it is Ordered that all the members of this Assembly shall provide Black Gowns to wear on the 29th day of May next ensuing.”¹

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

¹ In the Archives of Winchester are some curious particulars as to wearing gowns there, which may here be quoted: “31 Oct^r 1656. It is ordained and established that ev^y Alderman of y^e said citty have three sev^rall Gownes (that is to say) A scarlett Gowne and two citizen’s Gownes as are now in use. And that they weare their skarlett Gownes ev^y Sessions and Burroughmotes to be holden for the said citty Days of thanksgiving and at y^e time of the election of y^e Maior, and the Maior to weare his skarlett gowne at y^e Assizes to attend y^e Judges. And that they weare their citizen’s gowne with High should^{rs} on the Lord’s day, and days of Humiliation in the morning to y^e Church and att all publique assemblies and their other citizen’s Gowne on the same days to church in the afternoone.”

At Chichester I find no directions that the wives of Mayors should wear gowns of any particular hue, but at Winchester this was the case, and if his wife were not properly habited the Mayor was heavily mulcted, as appears from the following:—“4th Aug. 1580 It is agreed that every man that hereafter shall beare the office of the Mayoraltie of the said citie shall before the first Boroughmote after his election pvide for his wiffe a scarlet Gowne, accordinge to the ancient order of the saide citie; and that as well shee and the wiffe of ev^y one which hereafter shall beare the office of the maioraltie of the same citie as also the wiffe of every other which heretofore hath borne the same office in the said citie which wiffe is now pvided of a scarlet gowne, shall weare scarlet gownes at all festivall daye and other times accustomed, when the maior of the said citie shall weare his scarlet gowne, except upon the first Boroughmote daye upon payne that ev^y husbände of such wiffe shall make defaulte in pvidinge of such a gowne as aforesaide, shall forfeyte and lose Tenne Pounds to be deducted out of his fee. And that the husbände of ev^y such wiffe that shall not weare such a gowne ev^y such daye shall forfeit and lose for ev^y defaulte therein 6s. 8d. to the use of the Chamber of the citie to be levied by distresse; except there be some lawfull excuse, to be approved and allowed by the mayor of the saide citie and the more parte of his Bretherne.”

No. 7.

THE DEAD MAN'S HAND.

In the conversation room at the Museum of the Chichester Institute has recently been placed, framed and glazed, an interesting object. Above it is written, "Forged Note on Ridge's Bank, for which the forger a drawing master of Chichester was hanged at Newgate." It bears No. 973 on the Chichester Old Bank and beneath is an extract from "Ashton's Social England under the Regency," Vol. II., p. 60. "On December 5, 1815, was hanged at Newgate John Binstead convicted of forgery and at his execution a peculiar superstition is recorded. While at the scaffold Binstead in conversation with the Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate, requested that his hands might not be applied to persons who came to be rubbed for the 'wen.'" As will be seen from the following this superstition appears to have been generally prevalent at that period, since a Sussex lady kindly thus informs me: "Looking over the 'Courier' for Thursday evening, Dec. 5, 1815, I find it mentioned that John Binstead was executed for forgery in making with a camel's hair pencil a £5 note purporting to be of the Chichester Bank. He met his fate with resignation." And to this is added: "In the 'Courier' for Sept. 19, 1814, there is an account of the execution that morning of two men at Newgate for murder, which concludes in this way: After they had hung some time three females were introduced for the application of 'the dead man's hand' to remove marks, wens, &c. The first was a young woman of interesting appearance, who was so much affected by the ceremony that she was obliged to be supported. At nine o'clock the bodies were cut down and sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for dissection."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 8.

IS A BARBER A TRADESMAN?

The well-known Act of Charles II. "prohibits any tradesman, artificer, or labourer, from carrying on his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day." By a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench a barber is not a tradesman on the ground of his being a member of a learned profession, being a barber surgeon, entitled to perform operations and let blood. On this it has been observed with truth that he lets blood still, rather too frequently. This decision, it is also argued, is right, because if a man is accustomed to be shaved he needs the operation quite as much on the first as on any other day of the week, while on the other hand there is something to be said for shaving yourself, and a good deal also to be said for not shaving at all. Nevertheless, from an archæological point of view I am of opinion that according to civic views in the last century a barber was a tradesman, since in the Minutes of the Chichester Town Council I find this entry: "Aug. 12, 1700. Ordered that if Thomas Chatham and Caleb Chatham do not compound with the Company of Barbers within Tenn days their shop windows

shall be pulled down and they shall not be permitted to keep any barber's shop within this City and the Serjeants and Cryer are required to put this order in execution." Also in the Archives of Winchester we have the following: "12th of April 1728 Agreed that it be proposed at and to the same next Assembly that William Clarke shall and may be permitted and allowed to use exercise and occupy the Trade and manual occupation of a Barber within this City, he paying for a Fine or Composition for such his permission and allowance the sum of One pound one shilling into the Coffe of this City.

Thomas Barefoot Mayor, &c. &c."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 9.

A VISITATION OF THE CHURCH OF BOSHAM.

In A.D. 1121 Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter, nephew of William the Conqueror, suppressed a college established in Saxon times at Plympton, in Devonshire, and having been granted the lordship of Bosham, Sussex, by Henry I., settled a dean and five prebendaries in the College, also of Saxon foundation there, retaining to himself an exclusive jurisdiction.¹

Frequent disputes arose from time to time between the Bishops of Chichester and Exeter as to their respective rights, and finally an arrangement was arrived at that the Bishops of Chichester should have the right of visitation and authority over the College, whilst the patronage should belong to the Bishops of Exeter.

In Bishop Quivil's Register at Exeter is an entry of a visitation of the College called the King's free Chapel of Bosham; the date is not given, but the entry occurs between the 7th and 12th February, 1281-2.

The following is a translation :

"The visitation of the Church of Bosham.

There is wanting a new missal of the Sarum Use, also a new graduale²; two Psalters³; one Legenda⁴; one Manuale.⁵ The Church is not dedicated nor any Altar in the same. There is wanting an antiphonarium,⁶ also a Collectarium, and Capitularium⁷; two towels (cloths for the Altar) with borders; also a decent and customary frontal.

¹ "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. VIII., p. 191.

² A book containing the words and music of the introits, graduales, &c., sung at High Mass.

³ The Psalter was the Book of Psalms, divided as they were used at the seven canonical hours for the different days of the week.

⁴ The Legenda contained the lections for Matins, from Holy Scripture for the first nocturn, from the Lives of the Saints for the second nocturn, and a homily from the Fathers on the Gospel of the day for the third nocturn.

⁵ The Manuale contained the offices for baptism, extreme unction, marriage, burial, and various benedictions.

⁶ The Antiphonale contained the Antiphons for vespers.

⁷ The Collectare and Capitularium contained the collects of the hours and the little chapters.

The Paschal Candlestick⁸ is wholly insufficient. There is wanting one pair of Corporals.⁹ None of the Copes for the Choir are decent. There are wanting two amices and three stoles. The Chancel and the Nave are badly roofed so that it rains on the High Altar, and in many other places in the Church. No sufficient surplice. A thurible is wanting. And therefore the profits of all the Prebends are in sequestration."

From the foregoing it will be seen that not only was the Church dilapidated, but that the vestments, &c., required for the decent celebration of Divine service were wanting.

The Synod of Exeter, held under Bishop Quivil in A.D. 1281-2, directs that "in every church there should be a good missal, a Gradale, a Troparium, a good Manuale, a Legenda, an Antiphonale, Psalters, an Ordinale, a Venitari, a Hymnale, a Collectare," and on reference to the list it will be seen the Church was badly furnished with service books.

Of cloths for the altar the Synod directs there should be "Four cloths at the high altar, two of which must be blessed and one of them with a border round it" also "two corporals clean and sound with burses [cases] for the same."

The visitation clearly shows the need of the change of jurisdiction which was subsequently carried out.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

No. 10.

SEA FIGHT OFF WINCHELSEA IN 1350.

In the second volume of our "Collections," a note on p. 168 evidently refers to the above combat, though the date furnished is 1349. As no account of the battle appears to have been given in our pages, perhaps the following extract from "Fabyan's Chronicles" (p. 462, ed. Ellis), may be of interest:—"In this XXV. yere (of Edward III.), aboute the feaste of the Decollacion of seynt John Baptyst, in the latter ende of August, a noble man of Spayne, called Sir Charlys, to whom Kynge John of Fraunce hadde newly gyuen the erledome of Angolesme, entendinge to wyn some honour vpon the Englysshemen, with a stronge nauye of Spaynardes entrede the Englysshe stremys and dyd moche harme vnto Kynge Edwardes frendes; soo that the Kynge about the season abouesayd, mette with the sayde nauy vpon the coast of Wynchelsee, where atweene the Kynge and them was a longe and mortall fyghte, to the great losse of moche people vpon both parties; but in the ende God sent vnto the Kynge victory, so that he

⁸ The Paschal Candle was several feet in height and of proportional thickness; it was regarded as an emblem of Christ and stood on a tall standard or candlestick. Before the candle was blessed the deacon inserted in it five grains of incense to signify the wrapping of our Saviour's body in linen clothes with spices.

"A taper great the Paschall namde
With musicke then they blesse
And franckense herein they pricke,
For greater holynesse."

["North Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, Leicester," p. 58.]

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

chased his enemies, and wanne from them xxii. of theyr shyppes, after most wryters, with many prysoners.”

No. 11.

CASTLE NEAR HORSHAM.

On the Ordnance Map (scale six inches to the mile), near Horsehead Gill, at the foot of Hurst Hill, is marked a small square earthwork enclosure, and by the side, in Old English letters, “The Castle” and “Moat, remains of.” Nothing appears to be known of any fortification here, and it is probably the site of a small moated house, such as seem to have been common on the flat ground at the base of this hill, where there is still a farm dwelling, called “The Moated House.” Bush Cottage, in Bush Lane, shows traces of a moat, and the same feature may be noticed near the house called Channel Brook, and I think, also, round the site of the small farmhouse which stood till recently at Fiven’s Green, opposite a lodge at Holbrook.

No. 12.

BARTON FARM, PAGHAM.

During building operations here it was found that the greater part of this house formed part of an ecclesiastical building. Mr. P. M. Johnston visited the spot and the following is his note:

“The chapel is entirely of thirteenth century date and, with the exception of the western wall and a short length of the north and south walls, is practically perfect. There was a fine triplet of lancets in the E. wall. These have been partly taken down, as they were in a very unsafe condition, and are being rebuilt *stone for stone*. In the N. and S. walls are other lancets, more or less mutilated, and in the S. wall a very pretty trefoil-headed piscina, above which is the hole for the rod on which was hung the Lenten veil. The tool marks on the stones are quite fresh, and the stones are in themselves an interesting geological study. *Caen* is used for most of the dressing; but there are also chalk, sandstone from Pulborough and a curious Tufa-like stone (of volcanic origin?) formed of minute *spiculæ*, perhaps from the seashore rocks. It is not unlike Quarr Abbey Stone from the Isle of Wight, and suggests that the same strata join the Island and mainland under the ocean, just as the famous Alum Bay Sands have a modest counterfeit in the Cliffs of Shedland Bay, Dorset.

But besides the Chapel there is an even older building running at right angles to it on the south side. This is certainly eleventh century, if not pre-Conquest, and looks like the *Aula* of the original Manor. It is a plain parallelogram in plan (c. 20' × 17'), and its walls are constructed of herring-bone flints and water-worn rubble stones. It has a plain circular arch, in a coarse grit stone (? Quarr Abbey), in the southern end, and an early plinth course in one part. Mr. C. R. Peers, to whom I have shown photos, considers the building pre-Conquest.”

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

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