

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. XLIX.

LEWES:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	ix.
RULES	xi.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1905	xiv.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1905	xvii.
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY	xix.
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES AND LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ELECTION	xx.
LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION TO THE SOCIETY	xxi.
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PEVENSEY CASTLE. BY <i>L. F. Salzmänn</i>	1
SHULBREDE PRIORY. BY <i>Arthur Ponsonby</i> . (<i>Illustrated</i>) ..	31
NOTES FROM THE ACT BOOKS OF THE ARCHDEACONRY COURT OF LEWES. BY <i>Walter C. Renshaw, K.C.</i>	47
THE CLUNIAN PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS AT LEWES. BY <i>W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>)	66
CUCKFIELD FAMILIES: THE WARDENS. BY THE <i>Rev. Canon J. H. Cooper, Vicar of Cuckfield</i>	89
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD AND CRYPT OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AND IN THE CROFT CHAPEL AND BURIAL GROUND, HASTINGS. BY <i>Alfred Ridley Bax, F.S.A.</i>	105
A SUPPOSED PRE-CONQUEST FONT AT WALDRON. BY <i>Philip Mainwaring Johnston</i> . (<i>Illustrated</i>)	126
THE COMBERS OF SHERMANBURY, CHICHESTER AND ALLINGTON. BY <i>John Comber</i> . (<i>With Pedigree</i>)	128

	PAGE
AN ANCIENT PAINTING AT ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH. BY <i>Philip Mainwaring Johnston</i> . (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	157
INVENTORY OF CONTENTS OF HAILSHAM PARISH CHEST; JUNE, 1901. COMPILED BY <i>L. F. Salzmann</i>	159
NOTES AND QUERIES:	
<i>Notes Connected with the History of West Blatchington Church</i>	162
<i>Old Sussex Needlework</i>	168
<i>Drake's Advice in 1587</i>	169
<i>Horsham Token (Seventeenth Century)</i>	169
<i>Coin of Agrippa found at Nutbourne, Pulborough</i>	170
<i>Britellus Avenal, Rector of Buxted</i>	170
<i>Derick Carver</i>	170
<i>Bronze Bracelets found at Hand Cross, Crawley</i>	172
<i>Copy of an Abstract of a Conveyance of the Manor and Mansion House of Offington, Sussex</i>	172
<i>The Manor of Ham and the Gratwick Family</i>	173
NOTICES OF SOME RECENT SUSSEX BOOKS	175
INDEX (<i>General</i>)	179



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

SHULBREDE PRIORY, VIEWS OF.	(Pl. 1)	to face	Page 31
" "	DETAILS OF.....		Page 32
" "	FRESCO IN. (Pl. 2)	to face	Page 34
" "	DESIGNS OF TILES IN PRIOR'S CHAMBER		Page 37
" "	PLAN OF	"	39
LEWES PRIORY, EAST END OF INFIRMARY CHAPEL.			
	(Pl. 3)	to face	Page 69
" "	NORTH APSE OF INFIRMARY CHAPEL.		
	(Pl. 4)	" "	70
" "	INFIRMARY CHAPEL, LOOKING EAST.		
	(Pl. 5)	" "	83
" "	PLAN OF. (Pl. 6)	" "	88
SUPPOSED PRE-CONQUEST FONT AT WALDRON.	(Pl. 7)	" "	126
NORMAN PAINTING, ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH.	(Pl. 8)	" "	158

OCTOBER, 1906.

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents :

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

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, F.S.A.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.

LORD ZOUCHE.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY AUBREY-FLETCHER, BART., C.B., M.P.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM.

THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER.

GERALD W. E. LODER, ESQ.

HERBERT CURTEIS, ESQ.

C. DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary :

W. E. NICHOLSON, *High Street, Lewes.*

Treasurer :

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

Editor of Collections :

REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A., *65, Ashley Gardens, Westminster, S.W.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian :

J. H. A. JENNER, F.E.S., *School Hill, Lewes.*

Hon. Photographer :

J. C. STENNING, *Steel Cross House, Tunbridge Wells.*

Hon. Auditors :

C. H. MORRIS, *Seveiry Buildings, Lewes.* C. L. WHITEMAN, *Dale View, Lewes.*

Elected Members of Council :

REV. CANON J. H. COOPER (*Chairman*).

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E., F.S.A.	REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
A. P. BOYSON, Esq., F.Z.S.	P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
W. POWELL BREACH, Esq.	REV. W. MARSHALL, F.S.A.
J. EDWIN COUCHMAN, Esq.	MAJOR H. P. MOLINEUX, F.G.S.
REV. PREB. CECIL DEEDES.	W. A. RAPER, Esq.
E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq. F.S.A.	W. C. RENSHAW, Esq., K.C.
PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.	R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.
REV. CANON GOODWYN.	L. F. SALZMANN, Esq.
W. HAMILTON HALL, Esq., F.S.A.	J. C. STENNING, Esq.
E. HENTY, Esq., F.S.A.	H. MICHELL WHITLEY, Esq.
AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq.	

Clerk and Collector : W. W. DAVEY, The Library, 35, High Street, Lewes,

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.	
REV. H. WYNNE		
	Brighton.	
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.		59, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
	Cuckfield.	
REV. CANON J. H. COOPER		Cuckfield.
	East Grinstead.	
R. PAYNE CRAWFURD, Esq.		East Grinstead.
	Hastings.	
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.		St. Leonards-on-Sea.
	Heathfield.	
W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.		The Park, Heathfield.
	Horsham.	
P. S. GODMAN, Esq.		Muntham, Horsham.
	Lewes.	
R. BLAKER, Esq.		Wallands, Lewes.
	Midhurst.	
REV. H. L. RANDALL		Cocking, Midhurst.
	Pevensey.	
VEN. ARCHDEACON SUTTON		The Vicarage, Pevensey.
	Pulborough.	
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.		Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
	Rye.	
WILLIAM DAWES, Esq.		Wannock, Rye.
	Shoreham.	
J. ELLMAN BROWN, Esq.		Shoreham.
	Tunbridge Wells.	
C. W. POWELL, Esq.		Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
	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 1905.

The Council has pleasure in reporting that the Society still shows a tendency to increase. There are at present 706 Members, and 33 new Members were elected during the year. The numbers for the last two years are as follows :

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
January 1st, 1905	612	.. 83	.. 6	.. 701
„ „ 1906	616	.. 84	.. 6	.. 706

At the Annual Meeting on the 22nd March, 1905, a paper was read by Mr. P. M. Johnston on the remarkable ancient wall-paintings discovered at Trotton Church in the course of executing some repairs.

The Autumn Meeting was held under very favourable conditions of weather at Winchelsea and Rye on the 17th August. Members assembled at Hastings at 10.15 and drove to Icklesham, where the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A., described the Church. They then drove to Winchelsea, where the Church was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston and a paper was read by Mr. H. Sands, F.S.A. The ruined Chapel of the Grey Friars was also visited, by the kind permission of Major Stileman. From Winchelsea the party drove to Rye, where lunch was provided in a Marquee. The Church at Rye was described by Mr. J. Borrowman, jun., and a paper read by Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C. At the close of the Meeting tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Gasson, the Mayoress of Rye. The Society was also indebted to Mr. W. Dawes, the local hon. secretary, for his guidance of the party, and to Mr. H. E. Franks for kindly exhibiting his collection of rubbings of brasses.

The Sub-Committee appointed to negotiate for the purchase of a site for the new Museum and Library has to report that some of the difficulties attendant on the Gun Garden site have been removed by enfranchisement, and that the services of Messrs. E. Runtz & Ford have been acquired as architects. Since the plans and elevations

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.		ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	10	12	0		By Balance in hands of Treasurer	6	5	0
„ Sundry small Accounts outstanding (say)	10	0	0		„ Cash in hands of Clerk	3	5	11
„ Amount due on Printing Vol. XLVIII.	155	0	0		„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
Balance	389	16	6		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			8 5 11
					„ £579. 15s. 1d. Consols at 88½	513	1	7
					„ Arrears of Subscriptions (say)	15	0	0
					„ Balance to the Credit of the "New Building Account"	22	16	0
					<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>					£565	8	6
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>					<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

N.B.—In addition to the above the Society possesses a very Valuable Collection of Tapestries, Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at Lewes Castle and 35, High Street, to which additions are constantly being made, and also the Volumes of the Society's *Collections* in Stock, all which assets are insured for £2,600.

N.B.—Volumes are supplied to Members only. Application should be made to the Clerk, Mr. W. W. DAVEY, at 35, High Street, Lewes.

1st March, 1906.

H. P. MOLINEUX,
Treasurer.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	51	9	8
„ Petty Cash in the hands of the Clerk ..	2	1	10
„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
„ Subscriptions during the year, viz.:			
Annual	259	7	6
Entrance	20	10	0
Arrears	17	11	6
In Advance	10	12	0
Life Compositions	16	0	0
	<hr/>		
	324	1	0
Less overpaid	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
„ Sale of Volumes	323	0	0
„ Sale of £100 Consols at 88½, less Brokerage	13	15	4
„ Dividend on Consols	87	16	0
„ Transferred from "New Site" Building Account at Barclay & Co., Lewes	16	3	0
„ Visitors' Fees—Admission to the Castle	65	0	0
„ Miss Simmons, year's Rent of Garden to 29th Sept., 1905	113	15	6
	<hr/>		
	2	0	0

Examined and found correct.

C. H. MORRIS,
C. L. WHITEMAN, } Hon. Auditors.

22nd February, 1906.

£680 1 4

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses, viz.:			
Rent of Castle	31	6	8
„ 35, High Street, Lewes	50	12	6
	<hr/>		
	81	19	2
Mrs. Morgan—Wages	26	0	0
„ „ Commission	7	12	0
Boy's Wages	26	0	0
Rates and Taxes	26	4	4
Sundry Payments by Mrs. Morgan ..	3	19	8
Coals, Coke and Wood	5	8	6
Repairs at Castle and Making new Pathway and Moving Library	42	1	6
Insurance	3	5	0
Advertisement <i>Sussex Daily News</i> ..	0	10	10
„ Petty Cash :			
Clerk, Postages and Sundries	12	15	11
Hon. Secretary, ditto	7	6	6
	<hr/>		
	141	1	10
„ Clerk's Salary	25	0	0
„ Gratuity to late Clerk	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	30	0	0
„ Purchases, &c., for Museum and Library	20	14	7
„ Printing, &c., Balance on Vol. XLVII. .	167	11	8
„ Indexing Vol. XLVIII.	6	6	0
	<hr/>		
	173	17	8
„ General Printing	25	7	8
„ Transferred to "New Site" Building Account at Bank, proceeds of Sale of Consols, as per contra	87	16	0
„ Cost of Enfranchisement of Gun Garden and for Plans	81	8	0
„ Excursion Account (Rye):			
Expenditure	53	7	1
Receipts	50	4	0
	<hr/>		
	3	3	1
„ Cash in hands of Clerk	3	5	11
„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	8	5	11
„ Cash in hands of Treasurer	6	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£680	1	4

£680 1 4

prepared by them are now before the landlords for approval it is hoped that it will not be long before the Committee can begin building. Major H. P. Molineux, Mr. G. W. E. Loder and Mr. H. H. Pownall have kindly consented to act as trustees for the Society in the building lease which the landlords have proposed to grant. No contract, however, will be entered into until the plans and estimates have been placed before a General Meeting of the Society.

The Council regrets that owing to ill-health and his removal from the County Mr. H. Michell Whitley felt compelled to resign the office of Hon. Secretary. Mr. W. E. Nicholson has been appointed in his place. Mr. C. G. Turner has also resigned the office of Clerk and Mr. W. W. Davey has been appointed to succeed him. During the eight years in which he held the office the Society was much indebted to Mr. Michell Whitley for the management of its affairs, the editing of the *Collections* and the arrangement of meetings, all of which he effected with an industry and tact which have contributed to the welfare and progress of the Society.

In reference to Lewes Priory, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope reports that through the kindness of Mr. Kenward he has been permitted to make excavations in his garden for the purpose of finding any remains of the quire and transept of the Priory Church. Strong foundations are found to exist in many places, but no definite lines of masonry, and a portion of the tiled floor of the south transept was the only important point disclosed. By the like kindness of Mr. F. G. Courthope Mr. St. John Hope was allowed to sink a number of holes in his garden, with the result that he was able to find the rubble core of the western end of the Priory Church, and also of the circular building which enclosed the conduit and lavatory above the so-called "lantern."

Mr. St. John Hope further reports that he has elsewhere lighted upon the original letters in Italian of Giovanni Portinari to Cromwell, describing the destruction of the Priory Church. They seem to throw a rather different light upon the plan of the Church from that afforded by what can now be proved to be Richard Moryson's somewhat inaccurate translation.

The Council regrets that the delivery of Vol. XLVIII. of the Society's *Collections* was delayed by the untimely death of the Rev. J. L. Booker, Vicar of Elmbridge, while his corrections to the paper on the Culpeppers were being made. His death is a real loss to Sussex Archæology. While Assistant Curate of Ardingly he transcribed and annotated the Registers of that parish and of Balcombe, and he formed a large collection of notes on the old families of the County, the result of researches in the Record Office, the British Museum and elsewhere, which he was always ready to place at the disposal of any Member of the Society.

The Council wishes to express their sense of the obligations they are under to the Rev. W. Hudson for accepting the onerous post of sole Editor and for discharging its duties with such care and ability.

During the year the Roman pavement at Bignor has been repaired and the tesserae fixed at the cost and under the supervision of the Society of Antiquaries, of London, and a probably unique wall-painting has been discovered in a house known as the "Old Flushing Inn," Rye. The Society has made a grant towards the copying of this wall-painting, which will be reproduced in a forthcoming volume.

The Council regrets to have to announce the deaths of (amongst others) the Rev. J. H. L. Booker, elected in 1902; Lieut.-Col. Wisden, elected in 1872; Mr. E. S. Cunliffe, elected in 1886; Miss H. A. Margesson, elected in 1876; the Rev. H. Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham, one of the oldest Members, who was elected in 1858; Mr. John Warren, LL.B., elected in 1871; and Mr. J. A. Luttmann Johnson, elected in 1877.

The number of Visitors paying for admission to the Castle during the year was 4,551.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
DURING THE YEAR.

Reports of Horsham Museum Society, 1893 to 1904, presented by
C. J. Attree, Esq.

“Solihull and its Church,” presented by J. C. Stenning, Esq.

“Visitations of Sussex, 1530 and 1633-4,” presented by W. Bruce
Bannerman, Esq.

“History of Part of West Somerset,” presented by W. C. Renshaw,
Esq., K.C.

“Records of the City of Norwich,” Part I., presented by the Rev.
W. Hudson.

Ancient Pot Holder from old house near Midhurst, presented by
Mrs. Martin Cobbett.

Two Flint Arrow Heads from Patagonia, presented by T. R. White,
Esq.

A Book, “Triumph of Evil,” presented by C. L. Whiteman, Esq.

Piece of Sussex Iron, with Maker’s Stamp, presented by W. Powell
Breach, Esq.

“Libri Censualis Domesday Book Additamenta,” presented by J.
Ellman Brown, Esq.

Several large Books of Local Photographs, presented by Mrs. Borrer.

J. H. A. JENNER,

Hon. Curator and Librarian.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES, &c.

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

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

HONORARY MEMBERS.

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, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.
1889. Tupper, Richard, Bignor Pavements, near Pulborough, Sussex.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to October, 1906.)

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, W. W. DAVEY, THE LIBRARY, 35, HIGH STREET, LEWES.

1883. *Abadie, Major-Gen. H. R., c.b., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, s.w.
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.
1906. Adams, J., 7, High Street, Rye.
1896. Alderton, William Michell, Head Master, Municipal School of Science and Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
1906. Alexander, Dr. Alfred, Brown Heath House, Buxted.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Aubrey House, Camden Hill, Kensington.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1904. Amos, W. T., Alverstun, Selhurst Road, Norwood.
1905. Amsden, Mrs. E. B., Shirley, near Croydon.
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., Northlands, Hollington, Hastings.
1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth.
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.
1905. Ashton, T. G., M.P., Vinehall, Robertsbridge.
1864. Athenæum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1901. Atkinson, Rev. G. W. Tindal, Sunnyside, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
1903. Atkinson, Rev. W. R. Tindal, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Burgess Hill.
1900. *Attree, C. J., 11, East Street, Horsham, Sussex.
1876. *Attree, Col. F. W. T., R.E., F.S.A., 32, Park Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.
1898. Attree, G. F., 8, Hanover Crescent, Brighton.
1888. Aubrey-Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart., c.b., M.P., Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex.
1903. Aylmer, Captain A., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1901. Aylwood, Captain A., 56, Cambridge Road, Hove.

1904. Balfour, R., Ford Place, Arundel.
1904. Ballard, A., B.A., LL.B., Woodstock.
1899. *Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
1905. Barchard, F., Duddleswell, Maresfield.
1900. Barham, Sir G., Danehurst, Hampstead, n.w., and Snape, Wadhurst.
1879. *Barron, E. J., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1906. Bartlett, Rev. C. B., 2, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
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., Blechingley House, Blechingley, Surrey.
1904. Batterham, J. W., M.B., F.R.C.S., 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, F.S.A., Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.
 1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
 1898. Beale, W. E., Folkington, Polegate, Sussex.
 1871. Beard, Steyning, Rottingdean, Sussex.
 1896. Beatson, Surgeon-General, Vickersgrange, Eastbourne.
 1899. Beckett, A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Bedford, E., Newhaven, Sussex.
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., Anderida, Gorrington Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
 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.
 1906. Bickerton, John Martin, M.A., M.B. Oxon, 40, First Avenue, Hove.
 1901. Bicknell, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1877. Bigg, E. F., The Hyde, Slaugham, Crawley, Sussex.
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per A. Capel Shaw).
 1882. Bishop, M. H., St. Anne's Terrace, Lewes.
 1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
 1905. Blaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, 35, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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.
 1905. *Blinkhorn, E., Broadwater House, Broadwater.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges, Sussex.
 1897. Board of Education, S. Kensington, S.W. (National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum).
 1895. Boger, J. I. C., M.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1906. Boodle, Miss, Addington, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 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.
 1906. Bowes, R. K., 23, York Road, Littlehampton.
 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., Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.
 1889. Bray, John, Lanfranc House, St. John's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1890. Breach, William Powell, Newham House, Steyning, Sussex.
 1906. Bridgeman, Charles George Orlando, Lucas Grange, Hayward's Heath.
 1852. *Bridger, E. K., Berkeley House, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrooke, 15, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne.
 1892. Brighton Public Library.
 1882. Brix, Mons. Camille de (Conseiller à la Cour d' Appel), 36, Rue des Chanoines, Caen, France.
 1892. Broad, John, Ashford, Kent.
 1905. Broad, J. W., Preston House, Lewes.
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, 57, Carlisle Mansions, London, S.W.
 1903. Brown, H. J., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1902. Brown, Mrs. Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1902. Brown, Miss Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1905. Brown, Rev. J. Cavis, Selsey Rectory, Selsey.
 1873. Browne, H. Doughty, 75, Old Broad Street, E.C.

1894. Brydone, Reginald Marr, Petworth, Sussex.
 1905. Buckman, T., North Street, Lewes.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Offices, Barrow-in-Furness.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.
 1897. Bull, William, 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. R. J., St. Peter's Vicarage, Chichester.
 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.
 1877. Burton, Alfred H., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1902. Butt, G. W., Wilbury, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1899. Butts, H. H., Easebourne, Midhurst.
1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 1870. Campion, W. H., c.b., 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., Uphâdhi, Beacon Road, Herne Bay.
 1904. Catt, Miss J. Willett, Sunte House, Lindfield.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1897. Cawthorn, F. T., 57, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
 1906. Challis, Arthur J., Clatterford Hall, Fyfield.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., F.R.A.S., Lethen Grange, Sydenham, Kent, s.e.
 1897. Champion, F. C. Gurney, 3, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1903. Champneys, F. H., M.D., The Highlands, Nutley, and 42, Upper Brook,
 Street, London, w.
 1902. Chapman, C. J., 34, Upper North Street, Brighton.
 1901. Charrington, Harry Wm., St. Helens, 23, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., 42, Mighell Street, 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., Gate House, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, 25, Lorna Road, Hove.
 1897. Christie, A. L., Tapley Park, Instow, N. Devon.
 1903. Christie, G. R. C., 2, Manor Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1881. Churton, Rev. Theodore T., The Rectory, Bexhill, Sussex.
 1878. Clark, J. C., 9, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
 1890. Clarke, Charles, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1895. Clarke, Mrs. Stephenson, Brook House, Hayward's Heath.
 1895. *Clarke, R. Stephenson, Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 1894. Clarke, Mrs. Cecil Somers, 5, Montpellier Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, s.w.
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1898. Cockburn, W. H., 1, Duke Street, Brighton.
 1889. Codrington, Rev. Prebendary R. H., D.D., 54, South Street, Chichester.
 1903. Cogan, W. P., North Pallant, 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., Abberton, Hurstpierpoint.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1889. Collet, Golding B., Shelley House, Worthing.
 1904. Collett, Miss F. M., 8, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
 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., High Steep, Jarvis Brook.
 1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.
 1898. Conway, E. F., The Knoll, Hollington, Hastings.

1899. Cook, Miss B., The Hall, Nutley, Sussex.
 1899. Cook, Miss F., The Hall, Nutley, Sussex.
 1904. Cooke, E. M., Tankerville, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
 1890. Cooper, Rev. Canon James Hughes, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1890. Cooper, Rev. T. S., F.S.A., Chiddingfold, Godalming.
 1889. Corbett, J. R., More Place, Betchworth, Surrey.
 1885. Cotching, Alexander, West Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Rocheath, Chailly, Sussex.
 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Dene Place, 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., Elfinward, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1877. *Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Upcott House, Taunton.
 1892. Crane, William Vandeleur, Highland Cottage, Essenden Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Baidland, Seaford; and Ardmillan, East Grinstead.
 1906. Crewdson, W., F.S.A., Southside, Dane Road, St. Leonards.
 1894. *Cripps, Edward, High Street, Steyning, Sussex.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., 4, The Steyne, Worthing.
 1896. Cripps, John Marten, 7, Hilltop Road, West Hampstead.
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs. H. Mordaunt, Walstead Place, Lindfield.
 1862. *Curling, George, Elgin House, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
 1896. Curteis, Herbert, Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
 1906. Curtis, James, F.S.A., V.P., R.S.L., 179, Marylebone Road, London, and Glenburn, Worcester Road, Sutton.
 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.
 1906. d'Auvergne, Rev. E. F., The Vicarage, Lindfield.
 1870. Davey, Rev. Chancellor H. M., M.A., F.G.S., F.S.A., Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.
 1871. *Davies, Miss, 28, Hans Place, London, s.w.
 1906. Davis, Rev. R. C., Battle.
 1906. Davy, C. Hardy, 12, Eaton Place, Brighton.
 1886. Dawes, William, Wannock, Rye, Sussex.
 1892. Dawson, Charles, F.G.S., F.S.A., Uckfield, Sussex.
 1904. Dawson, Mrs., Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1891. Deane, Rev. Canon, M.A., Vicar of Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
 1878. Dearsly, Rev. W. A. St. John, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge.
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Prebendary Cecil, 32, Little London, Chichester.
 1905. Deeping, Dr. G. D., Oaklands, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1905. Delves, W. H., Saltcote, Playden, Kent.
 1882. Denman, S., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1897. Denne, Major A. B., Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1895. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1903. Dibley, Colonel, Gaveston Place, Nuthurst, Horsham.
 1862. Dixon, Miss M. M., North Highlands, Hayward's Heath.
 1902. Dolan, R. T., 31, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1900. Druce, G. C., Ravenscar, The Downs, Wimbledon.
 1903. Duke, F., Charlton House, Steyning.
 1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., F.S.A., 70, Herne Hill, London, S.E.; and The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.

1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., High Street, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, Rev. H. J., M.A., The Rectory, Isfield.
 1906. Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe.
1898. Eade, A. F. W., York Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1904. Eadon, Rev. J. E., Westbourne, Emsworth.
 1897. Eastbourne Free Public Library (care of H. W. Fovargue, Town Clerk).
 1874. *Easton, E., 7, Victoria 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.
 1903. Elliott, Rev. D. Lee, The Rectory, Southover, Lewes.
 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, King's Cliffe, Beacon Oak Road, Tenterden, Kent.
 1861. Elphinstone, Sir Howard W., Struan, Augusta Road, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.
1870. *Elwes, D. G. C., F.S.A., care of Dudley F. Cary Elwes, 5, The Crescent, Bedford.
1871. Elwes, H. T., Fir Bank, West Hoathly, Sussex.
 1904. Elwes, Ven. Archdeacon E. L., Woolbeding Rectory, Midhurst.
 1881. Esdaile, J. Kennedy, Hazelwood, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.A., M.D., Carleton House, Arundel, Sussex.
 1906. Evans, Rev. A. A., Pevensey.
 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., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts.
1906. Evans, Rev. Lewis, Eatons, Hayward's Heath.
 1894. Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
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.
 1904. Feest, Francis, Funchal, Madeira Avenue, Worthing.
 1900. Felton, W. V., Sandgate, Pulborough.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Thistle Down, Findon, Worthing.
 1901. Field, Rev. S. B., Patcham Vicarage, Brighton.
 1904. Finch, H., Bank House, Arundel.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, Westbroke, Lydd.
 1904. Firmin, Boys, Wynscoate, Crowborough.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Robert, Groombridge Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, 16, Old Queen Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1906. Fiske, Stewart, B.A., B.C.L., Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.
 1882. Fitz-Hugh, Major-General Henry Terrick, Streat Place, Hurstpierpoint.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex.
 1905. Fowle, W. T., The Broadway, Hayward's Heath.
 1862. *Foyster, Rev. Prebendary H. B., M.A., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
 1864. *Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., Guise House, Aspley Guise, Beds.
 1892. Frankland, Col. Colville, 67, Brunswick Place, Hove; and Junior United Service Club, London.
1890. Fraser, Rev. Preb. James, M.A., 8, St. Martin's, Chichester.
 1906. Freeland, W. B. B., Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1897. *Frost, Edmund, M.D., 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.
 1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1878. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firl Park, Lewes.
 1906. Gaisford, J. C., Offington, Worthing.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.MET.SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
 1905. Gates, F. Chasemore, Nyetimber, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1905. Gawthern, Rev. F. T., Albourne Rectory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1904. German, H., Blenheim House, Church Street, Brighton.
 1898. Gibson, Rev. R. D., Orchard Road, Eastbourne.
 1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gillett, F., 3, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1901. Glennie, Rev. A. H., Lavant Rectory, Chichester.
 1899. Glover, J. Gower, 10, Rylstone Road, Eastbourne.
 1895. Godfrey, Captain Goodhart, Ivy Hatch, Horsham, Sussex.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham, Sussex.
 1903. *Godman, C. R. Bayly, Muntham, Horsham.
 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.
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1875. Gordon, Mrs. A., Church Lane House, Witley, Surrey.
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 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.
 1906. Gravely, Chas. Ewart, High Street, Lewes.
 1901. Graves, A. F., 9, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.
 1899. Gray, G. G., LL.D., J.P., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., 33, Wellington Square, Hastings.
 1897. Gray, Henry, Goldsmith's Estate, East Acton, w.
 1905. Green, W. D., High Garth, Balcombe.
 1898. Greenwood, J. Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1893. *Gregory, Herbert E., Quintain House, Offham, Kent.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., 59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1903. Griffiths, A. E., Scotches Farm, Hurstpierpoint.
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., 11, Kilburn Terrace, Eastbourne.
 1904. Guermonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 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.
 1905. Hadwen, Miss B., Stone Lees, Ashurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1900. Haines, C. R., Pulborough, Sussex.
 1880. Haines, John, 23, Hampton Place, Brighton.
 1898. Hales, E. G., 6, St. George's Place, Brighton.
 1904. Hall, B. K. King, Emsworth House, Emsworth.
 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.
 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., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1894. *Harben, Henry Andrade, Warnham Lodge, Horsham.
 1894. Harben, Sir Henry, Warnham Lodge, Horsham.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly, Sussex.
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1880. Harris, H. E., Elm Lea, Littlehampton.
 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., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. Hawes, Edward, Pallant House, Chichester.
 1900. Hawes, G. C., Lindfield, Sussex.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., 58, Jermyn Street, London, s.w.
 1903. Hayes, J. C., Isfield, Sussex.
 1889. Henriques, Alfred G., 9, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1870. Henty, Colonel C. Percival, Avisford, Arundel, Sussex.
 1894. Henty, Edwin, F.S.A., Ferring, Worthing.
 1894. Henwood, Roger, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
 1906. Hibbers, Hermann G., M.D., 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., 3, Konigsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 1903. Hill, Rev. W. S., M.A., Espérance, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1875. Hillman, Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., 7, New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.
 1903. Hinds, Mrs., Tennyson Road, Worthing.
 1902. Hobart, Captain C. V. C., D.S.O., Shipley Place, Horsham.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1892. Hobbs, James, 62, North Street, Brighton.
 1898. Holgate, C. W., Knowles, Ardingly.
 1905. Holgate, Miss, Knowles, Ardingly.
 1898. Holman, Mrs. C. E., High Street, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, The Rowans, Wallands Park, Lewes.
 1865. *Holmes, E. C., Brookfield, Arundel.
 1865. Holmes, G. P., The Chalet, Feltham, Arundel.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1895. Housom, 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., 14, Seaside-road, 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.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 65, Ashley Gardens, Westminster, s.w.
 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.
 1903. Humphreys, J. C., Homsted, Cuckfield.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., 21, Cadogan Gardens, London, E.C.
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.
 1904. *Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1904. Huth, Mrs. E. A., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. Hyde, R. R. Wentworth, Greiswell Road, Worthing.
1871. Infield, H. J., Sylvan Lodge, Brighton.
 1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Coombsfield, Malden, Surrey.
 1890. Ingram, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bethune, Steyning.
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colwell, Hayward's Heath.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, 45, Philbeach Gardens, 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.
 1904. Johnston, J. Campbell, Whyly, Framfield.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
 1897. Johnston, Philip M., 21, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London.
1904. Kay, C. J., 53, London Road, Horsham.
 1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
 1871. Kemp, C. R., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Old Place, Lindfield; and 28, Nottingham Place, London, w.
 1898. Kempe, C. Marshall, Chantry House, Shoreham.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading; and 15, Grosvenor Place, London, s.w.
1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.
 1899. King, Major H., Isfield Place, Uckfield.
 1903. King, J. F. C., The Lodge, Blindley Heath, South Godstone, Surrey.
 1899. King, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford, 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.
 1888. Lee, Arthur, Westfield House, Lewes.
 1879. Legge, C. E., Ashling House, Chichester.
 1898. Legge, W. Heneage, Ringmer, Sussex.
 1904. Lennard, Rev. H. L., The Rectory, Crawley.
 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.
 1906. Lewis, The Rev. E. P., D.D., Chalton Rectory, Horndean, Hants.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S. (care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, w.c.).
1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, 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.
 1906. Little, Miss E. W., 26, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1871. *Liverpool, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York.
 1903. Livesay, G. H. P., Woodleigh, Worthing.
 1905. Livett, Rev. G. M., The Vicarage, Wateringbury, Kent.
 1889. Lloyd, Alfred, F.C.S., F.E.S., The Dome, Bognor.
 1902. Lockhart, A. W., F.R.HIST.S., Christ's Hospital, West Horsham.
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee (Librarian), Guildhall, London.
 1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, w.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.
 1898. Lucas, J., Foxhunt Manor, Waldron, Sussex.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1905. Lutman-Johnson, Colonel F., D.S.O., Redhill House, Petworth, and Army and Navy Club.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
1886. Maberly, Major Thomas Astley, Mytten, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1905. MacCall, Rev. Archibald, St. Philip's, Arundel.

1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., The Vicarage, Bosham.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 1904. Maitland, F. J., Friston Place, East Dean, Sussex.
 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.
 1901. Marshall, Miss D. E. G. Don, Chithurst, Sussex.
 1901. Marshall, Rev. W., M.A., F.S.A., 22, St. Michael's Place, Brighton.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle, Sussex.
 1903. Martin, W., M.A., LL.D., LL.B., 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
 1890. *Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, West Brighton.
 1899. McAndrew, J., Holly Hill, Coleman's Hatch, Tumbridge Wells.
 1901. Measures, R. I., The Limes, Uckfield; and Cambridge Lodge, Flodden Road, Camberwell, S.E.
 1906. Meates, T. A., Hammonds Place, Burgess Hill.
 1904. Mee, Rev. J. H., M.A., The Chantry, Westbourne, Emsworth.
 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.
 1905. Mitchell, G. C., Horsham.
 1905. Mitchell, W. W., The Grange, Fittleworth, R.S.O.
 1905. Mitchell, Mrs., The Grange, Fittleworth, R.S.O.
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Old Bank, Lewes; and Mornington, Eastbourne.
 1906. *Monk Bretton, Right Hon. Baron, C.B., Conyboro', Lewes.
 1900. Monk, Mrs., High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., 69, Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill, London, W.
 1899. Montgomery, J., The Grammar School, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1900. Moore, T. R., 49, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Hill Hall, Theydon Mount, Essex.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Seveing Buildings, 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.
 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., Chichester.
 1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., The Vicarage, Firle.
 1905. Newington, C. R. K., School Hill, Lewes.
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1863. *Nicholls, H., M.A., Mill Road, Deal, Kent, and Brownings, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1904. Nicholson, W. E., High Street, Lewes.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Selmeston, Sussex.
 1881. *Noakes, Frederic, St. Mary's Villas, Battle, Sussex.
 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.
 1903. Ockenden, M., A.M.I.M.E., 126, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
 1899. Ogle, Rev. J. L., M.A., Aecen Gill, Forest Row, Sussex.
 1903. *Oke, A. W., B.A., LL.M., F.G.S., F.L.S., 8, Cumberland Place, Southampton, and 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1906. Oldacre, E. E., Stirling Place, Hove.
 1903. Oliver, E. Ward, New Place, Lingfield, Surrey.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.
 1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., 99, Holywell, Oxford.
 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.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., 16, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1858. Paris, G. de, 14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1881. Parsons, John, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1903. Parsons, Mrs. Latter, 37, Pulteney Street, Bath.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Nevill Lodge, The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells.
 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, 33, Brownwood Road, Finsbury Park, N.
 1901. Peacey, Rev. Prebendary, The Vicarage, Hove.
 1905. Peach, C. Stanley, Abingworth, Thakeham.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1898. Peel, E. L., 45, Cadogan Place, 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.
 1898. Phillips, Mrs. C. T., 40, Tissbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1901. Phillips, Maberly, F.S.A., Pevensey, Enfield, Middlesex.
 1904. Phillips, Rev. J. P. Bacon, The Rectory, Crowhurst.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Clarence Road, Horsham.
 1897. Piper, Alderman, Oakwood, Chesswood Road, Worthing.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Hayward's Heath.
 1899. Podmore, E. Boyce, Manor House, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., St. Philip's Vicarage, Burwash Weald.
 1905. Ponsonby, Arthur, Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere.
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1904. Porter, W. P., Steyne Mansion, Worthing.
 1904. Postlethwaite, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1903. Potter, H. R., 89, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
 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, H. H., The Ades, Chailey.
 1903. Pratt, C. de M. Caulfield, The Hermitage, Buxted.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Southlands, Warninglid, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1906. Prior, E. S., 12, Westgate, Chichester.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
 1903. Pryce, Rev. B. Vaughan, M.A., 20, York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Rectory, Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex.
1903. Quinnell, R., Dewbrook, Blackboys.
1894. Raffety, J. H., The Acre, West Worthing, Sussex.
 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., 19, Earl's Court Square, London, S.W.
 1906. Ranken, Arthur Wm., Culverwood, Cross-in-Hand.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle, Sussex.
 1902. Ray, J. E., Maplesdene, St. George's Road, Bexhill.
 1905. Read, T., Buckingham Road, Brighton.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Canon Arthur Medland, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Leicester.

1893. Renshaw, Walter C., LL.M., K.C., Sandrocks, near Hayward's Heath.
 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. Richardson, F. R., 4, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester.
 1899. Rickard, Rev. H., Westgate, Chichester.
 1906. Rickitt, A. Benington, Kenmore Highlands, St. Leonards.
 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, 84, Porchester Terrace, London, w.
 1896. Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1904. Robinson, W., Gravetye Manor, East Grinstead.
 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.
 1905. Rowden, A. W., K.C., 41, Cornwall Gardens, s.w.
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albermarle Street, London, w.
 1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Wm. Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, London, E.C.).
 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.
 1905. Saleebey, Rev. E. S., The Vicarage, Arundel.
 1898. Salmon, E. F., 28, Victoria Road, Shoreham.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., Woodlands, Hope Park, Bromley, Kent.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Preb. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1906. Sanderson, Sidney, 2, Victoria Place, Eastbourne.
 1900. Sands, H., F.S.A., Craythorne, Tenterden, Kent.
 1895. Sankey, Percy E., 44, Russell Square, London.
 1903. Sargeant, A. R., 55, The Drive, Hove.
 1904. Saunders, J. E., Herschel Lodge, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
 1882. *Sawyer, John, Wentworth, 17, Prestonville Road, Brighton.
 1905. Sayer, C. Lane, 26, Pall Mall, London, s.w.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Fairlight Place, Ore.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, LL.B., Prestone, Firle, Lewes.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1906. Scull, W. D., B.A. Oxon, The Pines, Crowborough Beacon.
 1900. Seligman, Mrs., Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1869. Selmes, James, Lossenham, Newenden, Ashford, Kent.
 1898. Sergison, C. Warden, Slaugham Place, Crawley.
 1905. Sharp, W. A., 159, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.
 1875. Shenstone, F. S., Sutton Hall, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1906. Shiffner, Captain Sir John, Bart., B.A., Coombe, Lewes.
 1902. Shoosmith, E. Claver, Claverham Manor, Arlington, Sussex.
 1903. Sim, F. W., Rock, Washington, Pulborough.
 1898. Simmons, Miss, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Hambrook, Emsworth, Hants.
 1902. Slaughter, F., Jarvis, Steyning.
 1904. Smee, Miss Sylvia, 139, New Bond Street, w.
 1904. Smee, A. R., 139, New Bond Street, w.
 1905. Smith, C., 19, Compton Avenue, Brighton.

1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash, Sussex.
 1900. Smith, H. M., 13, South Street, Worthing.
 1903. Smith, Miss J. Elliott, Offerton, Forest Row.
 1905. Smith, Mrs. Maxfield, Hill House, Lewes.
 1860. Smith, W. J., North Street, Brighton.
 1893. Smith, William, Ivy Bank, St. John's, Chichester.
 1902. Smitton, Mrs. E. K., Maplesden, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1898. Sprott, H., Maganelda, Crowborough.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, 34, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.
 1904. *Stanford, C. Thomas, Preston Manor, Brighton.
 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.
 1905. Stephenson, E. S., Coombe Bank, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.
 1905. Stephenson, H. B., Twyford, Springfield Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1893. Stephenson, Mill, F.S.A., 38, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, s.w.
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, Attrees, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1892. Stillwell, Major E. W., Thorne House, Handcomb, Hastings.
 1903. Stockwell, Miss L., 97, Oakwood Court, Melbury Road, Kensington.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Carlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield, Sussex.
 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.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, 43, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1894. Sullivan, Michael, School of Art, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
 1854. Sutton, Ven. Archdeacon R., M.A., The Vicarage, Pevensy, Hastings.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, 55, South Street, Eastbourne.
1906. Talbot, Hugo, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 10, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswell, 15, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespere Road, Worthing.
 1898. Tipp, H. F., 6, Hindon Street, Belgravia, London, s.w.
 1905. Toms, H. S., The Museum, Brighton.
 1903. Tower, B. H., Lancing College, Lancing.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. Treherne, George G. T., 28, Bedford Row, w.c.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1903. Trollope, W. T., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, Hawthorndene, Tunbridge Wells.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Cuple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. Tuppenney, F., La Haye, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Colinton, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon 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., Over Hall, Colne, Engaine, Essex.
 1897. Verrall, W., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1902. Vine, H. T., 9, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipian, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1899. Waddington, J., Ely Grange, Frant.
 1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1906. Walton, Francis, Springfield Lodge, Horsham.
 1906. Warner, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
 1896. Warren, Captain A. R., Warrenfield, Emsworth, Hants.
 1879. Watson, Mrs., Minsted, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1899. Wedgwood, R. H., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1903. Wheeler, C. W. F., A.R.I.B.A., Sussex Lodge, Horsham.
 1897. Wheeler, F., Sussex Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1893. White, Edmund, Rectory House, Hamsey, Lewes.
 1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.
 1891. Whitfield, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Dale View, Lewes.
 1898. Whittome, J., Stanford House, Preston Park, Brighton.
 1903. Wickes, H. W., F.R.G.S., Brockfield, Wadhurst.
 1896. Wightman, George John, The Wallands, Lewes.
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
 1893. Wilkinson, Rev. Henry Noel, M.A., Little Braxted, Witham, Essex.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1901. Willett, H., Barbican House, Lewes.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., St. Andrew's Lodge, Seaford.
 1905. Williams, H. M., 33, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
 1904. Williams, S. H., L.D., S.R.G.S., 8, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1896. Wink, F. Wallace, Pluscardine, Belsize Road, Worthing.
 1890. Winton, E. W., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
 1901. Wisden, Captain T. F. M., H.M. Prison, Liverpool.
 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., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.E.I.S., The Old House, Pulborough.
 1859. Woods, J. W., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1902. Woollan, J. H., 19, Deerbrook Road, Tulse Hill, s.e.
 1892. Woollett, Major W. C., Army Pay Office, Cairo, Egypt.
 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., Herstmonceux, Sussex.
 1903. Wrightson, Mrs., Ockenden, Cuckfield.
 1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, Cissbury, Worthing.
 1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 1903. Wynne, Rev. A. E., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.
 1901. Wynne, Rev. H., M.A., Yapton, near Arundel, Sussex.
 1892. Young, Edwin, County Hall, Lewes.
 1904. Young, E. F., Seveirg Chambers, High Street, Lewes.
 1887. Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pyecombe Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.

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Sussex Archæological Society.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PEVENSEY CASTLE.

BY L. F. SALZMANN.

IT is remarkable that, although the Castle of Pevensey has been justly styled by Mr. Clark one of the most interesting places on the south coast, practically nothing bearing upon its history has yet appeared in these *Collections*. It is in the endeavour to supply this deficiency that the following notes have been put together, with the especial object of illustrating the material history of the fabric.

From the year 491, when famine, consequent upon a prolonged siege, admitted the Saxon hordes to ravage and destroy the Romano-British town of Anderida, whose mighty walls had hitherto kept them at bay, down to 1066 the place appears to have lain desolate. The negative evidence of the Bayeux Tapestry and other detailed chronicles of the Conquest shows that the Roman walls were not defended against the invading Normans; nor do the latter appear to have made any use of them, though possibly a small garrison was left here to guard the ships drawn up on the beach. When the battle of Hastings had made William master of England, Pevensey, with its Rape, fell to the share of his half-brother, Robert, Count of Mortain, who probably at once threw up a mound, strengthened with a fosse and palisade, in the south-east corner of the Roman enclosure, of which the walls formed the outer defences. It was probably at this time, or else at the time when the castle was held by Odo against the forces of Rufus, that repairs were done

to one of the northern towers on the Roman wall, where a patch of "herring-bone" masonry of this period is still visible.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, the defence of this stronghold appears to have been partly provided for by lands in Eastbourne and Firlle assigned to "the warders (*vigiles*) of the castle." Part of this endowment was probably the fee at Southeye and Eastbourne held at the end of the twelfth century by Henry de Palerne and afterwards by the family of Brade and their descendants; it was also probably identical with the "Hecton (Heighton in West Firlle), land of the warders of Pevensel and of Muntagu," for which the Sheriff accounted from 1165 to 1169.¹ The appearance of the name of Montague, which seems to survive in Montague Farm, in Westham, is due to the association of this fee, or serjeancy, with Alvred, the Count of Mortain's butler, who held under him in Somerset near the Castle of "Montagud," or Montacute, whose two "porters" are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of that county. William, son of Alvred, in 1130 accounted to the King for £20 "of the farms of the lands of the porters and warders," paying £19. 4s. into the Treasury and 16s. to "the warden of the tower of Penvesel."² Richard, son of William, son of Alvred,³ appears to have been identical with Richard, father of John de Monte Acuto.⁴ This John's mother appears to have been Beatrice,⁵ but in one place he is called son to Isabel de Warenne,⁶ which is difficult to explain. The descent of this family and their connection with other Sussex houses I shall hope to trace more fully on some future occasion.

Returning to the history of the castle, it was held by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, on behalf of Robert, Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus, who only succeeded in reducing it by starvation. Escheating to the Crown by the rebellion of its Lord, William, Count of Mortain, in 1101, it was granted by Henry I. to Richer of Laigle

¹ Pipe Rolls of those dates.

² Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I.

³ S.A.C., Vol. XLIII., pp. 198-9.

⁴ *Rot. de Oblatis* (Rec. Com.), 23.

⁵ *Curia Regis*, No. 72, m. 5d.

⁶ *Curia Regis*, No. 20, m. 7d.

(*de Aquila*). During Stephen's reign it came into the hands of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke,⁷ and in 1147 was besieged by the King, who, finding it impregnable from the strength alike of its "most ancient walls" and of its position—defended by the sea on the south and the marsh on the east, and accessible only with difficulty by land—abandoned the attempt to storm it and left a force of men and ships to blockade it.⁸ Famine again procured its fall, and it was bestowed by Stephen first upon his eldest son, Eustace, and on his death upon his second son, William, who by his marriage had already become Earl of Warenne and Lord of Lewes Rape.⁹

Upon the accession of Henry II. Earl William surrendered the Castle of Pevensey to him and it was re-granted to Gilbert of Laigle, in whose family it remained, with occasional intervals when it was resumed by the Crown, for some eighty years. The Pipe Roll for 7 Henry II. mentions the expenditure of 63s. 8d. upon the works of the castle, and that of 13 Henry II. records a similar expenditure of 110s. 5d. What work was done at this time is not known, but it may be doubted if there was even yet any masonry here except the Roman walls. Pevensey Castle, besides the service of castle-ward due from a large number of Manors within the Rape, was also provided with certain services called "heckage." The present writer was the first to point out¹⁰ that this was connected with "haga," a hedge, hay or palisade, and implied the obligation of repairing and keeping up a certain portion of the palisade upon the ramparts of Pevensey. The tenure was thus analogous to those by which the tenants are required to keep up a certain length of the churchyard fence; many fees in the Rape of Bramber were in the same way required to contribute towards the walls of that castle and the palings of Knepp Park. The entry that gives the necessary clue to the meaning of heckage is the

⁷ Round, *Studies on the Red Book of the Exchequer*, 7.

⁸ *Chron. of Stephen* (Rolls Ser.), Vol. III., p. 56.

⁹ Round, *Ancient Charters* (Pipe Roll Soc.), p. 152.

¹⁰ *Hist. of Hailsham*, p. 178.

claim brought in 1203 by Hugh de Dives against Henry de Dives as tenant of Brampton, in Northants, of the fee of Mortain, for ward of the Castle of Pevensey and for the service of enclosing or making a certain stockade (*heisam*) upon the vallum of the Castle of Pevensey "as his peers do."¹¹ An earlier reference to this stockade occurs in 1188, when the Pipe Roll records a payment of 118s. 4d. for the repairs of the palisades of the Royal Castle of Pevensey.

Mention of heckage is fairly frequent about 1200 and continues to appear till a much later date. In 1226 William de Munceaus, constable of Pevensey, was ordered not to exact heckage from Ralph de Wilinton so long as he should be employed on the King's service.¹² At last, in 1254, Peter of Savoy, as Lord of Pevensey, made an agreement with John de Gatesden, Simon de Echingham, William Bardolf, junr., William de Exete, Jordan Sackville, Ralph Harengaud, the Prior of Wilmington, William Maufe of Eckington, John la Ware of Folkington, Ralph de la Haye, Thomas de Audham and others by which they compounded for their heckages at the rate of 12 marcs for each heckage.¹³ This composition was ratified by the King¹⁴ and appears to have put an end to a service which was no longer of use when the ancient stockade had been replaced by stone walls.

Castle-ward has already been referred to; it is found in its original form of active service on garrison duty in a fine of 1242, in which it is mentioned that Robert de Horstede had to do service for forty days with a horse on guard at the Castle of Pevensey, for land in Langney.¹⁵ Like most feudal services castle-ward was soon compounded for by the payment of an annual rent; the manors owing this due to Pevensey Castle formed the bailiwick of Endlenwick, of which the bailiff annually accounted for about £40 from this source. Another service of considerable value when building operations were in

¹¹ Curia Regis, R. 26, m. 11; R. 32, m. 5d.

¹³ Curia Regis, R. 151, m. 18.

¹² Close 10 Hen. III., m. 8.

¹⁴ Cal. of Chart. R., i., 436.

¹⁵ *Sussex Fines* (Suss. Record Soc.), I., No. 414.

progress was that of carriage, or cartage, owed by many tenants of the manor of Pevensey.

During the last troubled years of John's reign Gilbert of Laigle sided against the King, who seized his Castle of Pevensey early in 1216, or possibly in the previous year, and put it in a state of defence, causing the Sheriff to distrain for the performance of all castle-ward due thereto,¹⁶ and entrusting the defence to the Earl of Arundel. The constable appointed by the Earl complaining of the weakness of his garrison, King John sent Hugh de Forest with nine others to the castle, with the request that if their services should not be needed they might be sent back to him.¹⁷ When the Dauphin landed in Kent, John retired through Sussex, dismantling the Castle of Pevensey as he did so.¹⁸

Upon the death of John the young King Henry sent letters to Gilbert of Laigle urging him to return to his fealty and offering him all his lands with the exception of the Castle of Pevensey, which could not safely be left in his charge lest Louis should demand it of him by virtue of the oath which he had taken to be his man.¹⁹ After peace had been made and Henry was firmly seated on the throne Gilbert recovered the castle and apparently held it till his death, which occurred before 1232;²⁰ his heir then preferring his Norman allegiance to his English the castle escheated to the King, who bestowed it in 1233 upon Peter "de Rivallis," and next year forcibly compelled the latter to surrender it to the Earl of Hereford, and, after putting Robert le Sauvage in charge of it,²¹ transferred it to Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who surrendered it in 1240. Six years later, in 1246, the King conferred it upon his wife's uncle, Peter of Savoy, in whose hands it was at the time of the battle of Lewes in May, 1264.

Immediately after the victory of the baronial troops at Lewes, on 15th May, 1264, the garrison of Pevensey were commanded not to leave the castle without further

¹⁶ Close, 17 John, m. 30.

¹⁹ Pat., 1 Hen. III., m. 14.

¹⁷ Pat., 17 John, m. 14.

²⁰ His executors are mentioned that year.

¹⁸ Annales Mon. (Rolls Ser.), iii., 46.

²¹ Pat., 18 Hen. III., m. 9.

orders,²² and in July Hankin de Witsand, constable of Pevensey, John de la Rede and Hubert de Montreal were sent for to come to the King, in charge of William Maufe, to declare the truth about the injuries done by them in the district of Pevensey.²³ Later in the month John d'Abernon, who had superseded Roger de Loges as sheriff,²⁴ was ordered to take over the castle from the same three men and give them a safe-conduct to go either to the King or beyond seas.²⁵ They, however, refused to surrender it, and in September Henry Husee and others were ordered to guard the coast of Pevensey²⁶—three hundred archers being sent at the same time to garrison Winchelsea during the absence of its fleet at Sandwich.²⁷ In the same month John Fitz-Alan, Robert St. John and others were ordered to come with horses and arms to assist the younger Simon de Montfort in besieging the castle.²⁸ Simon was in command of this enterprise in November, 1264,²⁹ when a payment of seven hundred marks was ordered to be made to him for the expenses of the siege.³⁰ By the success of the Royalists in bringing reinforcements of men and munitions by sea, the siege was prolonged,³¹ and Simon was still occupied at Pevensey when orders were issued in the following March to summon Peter of Savoy at Pevensey, John de Warenne at Lewes, and Hugh Bigot at Bosham to attend the forthcoming Parliament³²—the historic Parliament in which the cities and boroughs were to be represented for the first time; and it was probably at Pevensey that in April, 1265, he received his father's commands to cause John Fitz-Alan to surrender either his young son or his Castle of Arundel as security for his good faith.³³ The siege was fruitless, but one mark of it is still visible in the gap which exists in the southern wall which was thrown down at this time.³⁴ The "churches of

²² Pat., 48 Hen. III., m. 13.

²³ *Ibid.*, m. 8.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 10.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 8d.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 4.

²⁷ Close, 48 Hen. III., m. 3.

²⁸ Pat., 48 Hen. III., m. 3d.

²⁹ Close, 49 Hen. III., m. 12d.

³⁰ Pat., 49 Hen. III., m. 29.

³¹ *Ibid.*, m. 28.

³² Close, 49 Hen. III., m. 11.

³³ Pat., 49 Hen. III., m. 17.

³⁴ Exch. K.R. Accts., 479-15.

Pevensay" (and Westham) were also at this time much injured, and were rebuilt at her own cost by Denise of Pevensay³⁵—apparently the same as Denise de Norton, a Royalist landowner in Pevensay Level. Simon in July was summoned to his father's aid, and raising the siege of Pevensay marched through Winchester to Kenilworth, where by his most unmilitary slackness he suffered a disastrous defeat which contributed largely to the "débacle" at Evesham. After the fall of Dover, the Cinque Ports gave up the struggle, with the exception of Winchelsea, which was only taken by the Prince at the cost of much bloodshed. The pendulum had thus swung back again and the Royalists, restored to power, seized and confiscated the estates of the fallen party; but by the Dict of Kenilworth the "rebels" were permitted to compound for their estates, and this appears to have been done in Sussex so fully that little change is noticeable in the position of the more prominent families. Amongst the Royalists to whom the lands of the rebels were at first granted may be noted Imbert de Montreal, one of the gallant defenders of Pevensay, the recipient of the lands of William de Goldingham,³⁶ and of Gervase, William and Robert de Bestenoure,³⁷ who afterwards redeemed them by payment of £100.³⁸

During the early part of Edward I.'s reign there was a considerable amount of work going on at the castle. Thus in 1273 the Reeve of Pevensay accounted for some 19s. for work done upon the Queen's chamber, the stables, and a barn and other small repairs. He also paid £18. 4s. to the constable, Peter the Provençal, Ferrant the porter, and Thomas the gate-keeper (*la Gayte*); the constable, Peter and Thomas also receiving 10s. each for their robes, and Christiana the laundress (*la Lavender*) 30s. 4d.—being 1d. per diem—paid her by the Queen's special command.³⁹ Next year there

³⁵ Min. Accts., 1089, No. 21.

³⁶ He had acted as the younger Simon de Montfort's head bailiff of the district (Assize Roll, 1207).

³⁷ Supplementary Close R., 3.

³⁸ Close, 50 Hen. III., m. 10d.

³⁹ Min. Accts., 1027, No. 17.

were payments to a carpenter for making new perches (*laqueos*) and openings in the pigeon-house, which was at the same time cleaned, rough plastered and thatched. The great bridge in front of the castle gate was mended and the drawbridge renewed, and a glazier was paid 20d. for mending the windows in the keep.⁴⁰ In 1275 repairs were done to the chapel, hall, Queen's chamber and stable, and a shed was put up over the workmen's timber.⁴¹ Next year boards were bought for work in the north tower, where an upper room (*solar'*) was built, the roofs of the south tower and chapel were mended, as were the bridge, the outer gate and the palings round the chapel. Two keys (*claves*) were made "ad instrumentum quo baliste extenduntur" — possibly the apparatus by which the mangonels were wound — a halfpenny being expended on grease for the same and 9d. on 13½ pounds of hemp for cord for the mangonels, or crossbows (*balistas*). Lard, bran, a barrel and a leather sack were also bought to use in burnishing the armour in the castle, which at this time consisted of 22 habergeons, 7 hawberks, a corslet, 3 pairs of greaves, 2 head-pieces (*testar'*) and one crupper (*croper'*).⁴² The same amount of armour was returned in the following year, except that there were then only 3 hawberks.⁴³

In 1276 a fisherman was employed with his net to drag⁴⁴ the castle moat, the fish caught being taken to "la Cromble." The Crumbles pond appears to have been used as a fish stew, for in 1280, when six men were employed for a week breaking through the head of the castle ditch to let the water out and emptying out the remaining water with buckets, seven casks of fish were taken from the ditch to the pond of "la Crumble."⁴⁵

Some small repairs were carried out in 1277 and the early part of the next year, the windows and porch of the Queen's hall being mended and its roof tiled, but it had now become evident that the castle required more than the tinkering and patching which had been going

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

on during the last few years. Accordingly in 1288 very extensive works were undertaken, which were carried on for three years. The full accounts of these operations are still extant and are of great interest, alike for the light they throw upon the details of the castle buildings and for particulars of wages and prices. They are full of technical terms, many of which are not easy to translate, being a Latinized mixture of French and English.⁴⁶

Accounts of William Cropp foreman of the works of the Castle of Pevenes.⁴⁷

For the wages of William Masson, mason, shaping stones for 16 weeks and 3 days 28^s 10¹/₂^d (being 21^d a week). For wages of Roger de Ore mason shaping stones for the same time 24^s 9^d (being 18^d a week). For wages of Master Simon the mason shaping and laying stones for 14 weeks and 3 days 29^s (being 2^s a week). For wages of 2 other masons for 13 weeks and 3 days 40^s 6^d (being 18^d a week each). For wages of 3 other masons . . .

Total. 8[£] 15^s 1¹/₂^d

For 95 blocks of Caen stone (*petris de Cam*) bought at Pevenes 3^s for carrying the same from the sea to the castle 2^s. Total 5^s

For wages of 2 men carrying stones from the outer bailey of the castle and from the keep to the porch of the hall for 16 weeks and 3 days 26^s 2^d (being 9^d a week each for 8 weeks and 10^d for 8 weeks and 3 days following at harvest time). For wages of two other men digging stones and cement (*vetus mortar*)⁴⁸ under the wall of the castle which was thrown down at the time of the war,⁴⁹ for 14 weeks and 3 days 23^s. For wages of two others carrying chalk from the keep to the gate and making cement and mortar (*vetus mortar et novum*) for the same time 23^s. For wages of 2 men raising stones and mortar with windlasses (*gwyndas*) over the gate for the same time 23^s. For wages of one man receiving the stones and mortar on the scaffolding and tower and helping to lay stones for the same time 12^s (being 10^d a week). Total. 107^s 3^d

For 40 hurdles (*cleis*), made of the Queen's own material, for the scaffolding 2^s. For carrying the same from Clavrigg to Pevenes in 5 carts 20^d. For 12 carts employed to bring beams of beech (*boull'*) for the scaffolding from Clavregge 4^s. For 300 large withies (*hartis*)

⁴⁶ I am indebted to Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., for valuable assistance in the work of translation.

⁴⁷ Exch. K.R. Accts., Bdle. 479, No. 15.

⁴⁸ As there are subsequent entries of payments for making "vetus mortar et novum" this is evidently a technical term, possibly mortar made in the old Roman fashion. I have therefore translated it tentatively as cement.

⁴⁹ Possibly this was the part of the outer Roman wall on the south which is now, and was in 1318, missing.

bought for the same 18^d. For 100 small withies bought for the same 2^d. For 25 large nails bought for the same 6^d. For small nails 4^d.
Total 10^s 1^d

For pointing and sharpening picks, axes, chisels, (?) adzes (*ponsoribus*) and other mason's tools many times during the said period 7^s. For four mortars (*tribulis*) and 1 sieve bought 3^d. For one handcart bought 4½^d. For 3 sacks bought to carry chalk from the keep to the gate 16^d. For one hurdle bought *ad vent' mort' mud'*⁵⁰ 2^d. For 6 tubs (*alveolis*) for mortar 6^d. For wages of a cooper making and hooping buckets, barrels, and butts (*boukett' tynas et cunas*) for 10 days 2^s 6^d. For hoops bought for the same 8½^d. For raising a winch (*vernam*) over the gate 8^d. For 50 sheaves of furze bought to put under the winch 18^d. For a cord of 27 strands (*theys*) bought to lift up stones mortar and other things 15½^d. For mending and splicing the said cord many times 4^d. For grease (*sapone*) bought for the windlasses 1½^d. For carriage of timber for the stairs from Clavrig to Pevenes 4^d.
Total. 17^s 1^d.

For rough timber brought from the Broyle to Pevenes in 18 carts for the construction of a new bridge in front of the door of the keep 9^s. For wages of 2 sawyers sawing posts, beams, planks, ——— (*chymbetr'*) and other things needful, for 13½ days, by the job, 9^s. For wages of 2 carpenters constructing the said bridge and making the scaffolding and the windlasses and winch and other things needed in the castle for 11 weeks 3^s 6^d (being 3^s a week each). For wages of a carpenter for the same period 13^s 9^d (being 15^d a week). For 2000 bolting nails (*clavibus de Hussem*) bought for the same 2^s 1^d. For 150 large nails 4½^d.
Total. 72^s 8½^d.

For his own wages while he was over the workmen in the said castle from Monday before St Barnabas' day to Michaelmas, 16 weeks and 3 days, 14^s 4½^d (being 10½^d a week). For his wages from Friday on the morrow of Michaelmas to the Saturday on the morrow of Martinmas, six weeks and 1 day, 5^s 4½^d.
Total. 19^s 9^d.

For wages of 3 men carrying stones and mortar on to the top of the gate on their backs for lack of windlasses, from Michaelmas to All Saints' day, 4 weeks and 3 days, 9^s (being 8^d a week each). For wages of 2 men digging stone in the moat and in the mill pond and elsewhere in the township of Pevenes and carrying the same into the castle and making mortar and cement (*mortar novum & vetus*) for the same period 12^s 3^d. For wages of a carpenter mending the old buildings and the palings and gates and making lathes and shingles and constructing shutters and gutters and other things for 6 weeks and 3 days 8^s 1½^d.
Total of all expenses. 25^s 3^s 3^d.

Account of the same for the 17th and 18th Edward I.

For wages of a carpenter mending the Queen's room and other buildings, by the job 2^s 6^d. For thatching the Queen's room, by the job 4^s 8^d. For thatching the hall and chapel 2^s. For rods and withies

⁵⁰ This may mean "for cleaning old mortar."

bought for the same 18^d. For pugging (*dossand*)⁵¹ the pigeon-house 6^d. For nails bought for the Queen's room 8^d. For pugging the said room and chapel with mortar and for plastering the chapel 12^d. For nails bought for plastering 1½^d. For wages of a mason mending the openings⁵² of the room (?) in the west turret, 18^d. For wages of a carpenter remaking the chimney of the north turret which had been cast down, and mending the palings round the chapel 2^s 1^d. For plastering the same 14^d. For wages of a carpenter putting new rafters in the south turret and mending and underpinning the old rafters 8^d. For wages of a thatcher thatching the said turret 4^s. For rods and withies for the same 7^d. For obtaining reeds at Willendon for the thatching 6^d.

For wages of a carpenter mending the posts of the door of the north tower and the windows of the Queen's chamber. For plastering the said doorway 3^d. For 2 hanging hooks (*gunff*) and 7 hinges (*vertevell*) bought for the windows of the said chamber 2^d. For mending the great bridge in front of the gate 4½^d. For making catches for the postern 2^d.

For wages of a plumber taking up the leaden sheets (*tabulas*) of the western part of the great tower and relaying them and soldering (*soudantis*) them and other gutter pipes and lead sheets, during 10 days, 8^s 4^d—receiving daily for himself and his assistant 10^d. And for 6^{lb} of tin (*estemi*) bought for the same 12^d. For wages of a carpenter taking down 3 rotten joists (*gistas*) and putting up 3 new ones 12^d. For carriage of the said beams from the Broyle to Pevensey 18^d. For wages of a mason preparing the wall for the end of the joists (*ad capud gistarum*). For lifting the same on to the tower 9^d. For a rope employed for the same 12^d. For 4 men employed in digging earth 9 days and carrying the same from the town up to the tower 4^s 6^d. For a lock bought for the gate of the great tower 2½^d. For wages of a carpenter covering the bridge of the great tower 3^s. For 100 boards bought for the same 4^s. For wages of a carpenter making the draw-bridge 14^d. For hinges (*vertevell*) made for the said bridge 4^d.

For taking down the old scaffolding (*scaffotis*) from the south part of the gate 8^d. For 2 large buckets (*scopis*) bought 2^d. For 8 sacks bought 8^d. For a mortar (*tribula*) bought 1^d. For 2 arch-frames (*chyntr*) made 12^d. For 50 boards bought for the same 16^d. For 14 loads of scaffold poles brought from Clavrigg to the castle 4^s 8^d. For withies bought for binding the scaffold poles 13^d. For cord made of 25 strands for the windlass 3^s 10^d. For wages of 2 carpenters making a winch and windlass (*vernam et windas*) 12^d. For soap bought for the same 2^d.

For wages of a man burning 360 horse-loads (*summas*) of lime at Willendon 18^s. For 56 cart loads of firewood obtained at Clavrigg and brought to Willingdon 9^s 4^d. For cutting down the said wood 18¾^d. For sea coal bought for the same 17^s 4^d. For obtaining the same at Sefford and elsewhere 3^s. For 7 seams 1 bushel of lime bought

⁵¹ "Pugging" is rough plastering.

⁵² "Foramina;" this suggests that the room was a latrine.

3^s. 5^d. For 6 seams of lime obtained at Willendon by way of exchange (?) 16^d. For carriage of 310 seams of lime from Willendon to Pevensey 18^s.

For 2100 stones bought at the quarry for the castle works 105^s. For 500 stones brought in the winter from the quarry of Burne to the Ilonde 15^s. For carriage of the same from Ilond by boat to the castle 5^s. For 1600 of the same stones brought in the summer from the quarry to the castle 48^s—being 3^s a hundred.⁵³ For 42 blocks of Caen stone (*petris de Can*) bought at Pevensey 18^d. For 37 boat loads of sand for the same 18^s. 6^d.

For wages of 5 men digging for stone round the castle in the town of Pevensey and elsewhere and carrying it to the castle for 7 weeks and 5 days 25^s. 10^d. For wages of 4 men digging for stone and carrying stones and sand from the mill to the castle, and digging for cement (*vetus mortar*) for 10 weeks 26^s. 8^d.

Paid to Master Simon the mason for building the north part of the gate £17. 17. 8. Paid to the same for part of the former work of battlements made above the gate 66^s. 8^d.

For 1 quarter 6 bushels of bran bought for burnishing the armour 2^s. 4^d. For burnishing the said armour 12^d. For grease bought for the same 1^d. For the purchase and stringing (*nervisandis*) of certain horn-tipped (or horn-shaped) crossbows (*balistas de cornu*) 12^d.

Total expenditure. £42. 18. 1.

Account of the same for 18th—19th Edward I.

For wages of a carpenter mending the great bridge and the palings round the barn and squaring trunks for cutting 12^d. For cutting 325 feet of board for planks 19½^d.—at 6^d. the hundred. For iron bought for making hinges and straps (*bendas*) for the bridge 10^d. For making hinges and nails for the same 5^d. For making the gate outside the postern 7½^d. For hinges and hinge-plates 7½^d.

For pugging (*dossand*) the hall and the queen's chamber with mortar and earth 4^d. For plastering the queen's chamber 2^d. For taking the slates off the stable 8^d. For wages of a thatcher (*tectoris*) thatching the queen's chamber 12½^d. For taking down the woodwork of the stable 6^d.

For wages of 2 carpenters making a windlass over the well and 7 buckets (*scobas*) and 4 measures (?) (*gatas*) for the use of the masons 3^s. For 4 hinge plates and 4 hinges bought for the door of the well 3^d. For a rope bought for the well 5^d. For clearing out timber and stones from the well 1^d. For wages of a mason mending the well for 1 day 3^d.

For wages of a carpenter making new joists above the gate and doing other necessary work during one month 8^s 2^d. For wages of a

⁵³ This is a most interesting entry, as it shows that the direct road from Eastbourne to Pevensey was impassable, at least for carts, in winter, and that accordingly the stone was sent to an island, probably close to Langney, and thence shipped by sea, or possibly down the dykes, to Pevensey.

mason mending the foundation under the leads for 3 days 9^d. For 2 men employed in obtaining sand at the mill for casting sheets of lead 2^d. For 2 men employed taking off the old lead sheeting of the gate and carrying earth up on to the gate and carrying up sheets of lead and doing other necessary work for 28 days 8^s 2^d. For 6^{lbs} of tin (*estemi*) bought 12^d. For lard and grease bought 2^d. For nails bought for fixing the lead 4^d. For wages of a plumber making lead sheeting (*tabliamentum*) for 18 days 23^s. For wages of a plumber making part of the said sheeting by the job 13^s 4^d. For wages of Simon the mason and two other masons and one assistant mending the battlements between the gate and the north turret for 15 days 12½^d.

For cutting 50 scaffold poles at Walderne 5^d. For carriage of the same to Pevensey 2^s 8^d. For 21 scaffold poles bought at Pevensey in default of free grant (*pro defectu deliberacionis*) when the King had seisin of the barony 2^s. For 50 hurdles made of the Queen's own materials 16^d. For carriage of the same from Walderne to Pevensey 20^d. For 200 nails bought for shutters 3^d. For men employed lifting a winch (*vernam*) on to the tower 4½^d. For 400 withies bought for binding the scaffolding 2^s. For a sieve bought 1^d. For obtaining 34 boat loads of sand on the shore and carrying it to the castle 12^s 9^d. For a stone bought for sharpening the masons' axes 4½^d. For wages of two men carrying lime sand and stones for 8 weeks after Master Simon undertook the repairs of the castle by contract 11^s 4^d, being 17^d a week. For 525 blocks of stone bought at the quarry 26^s 3^d. For carriage of the same to Pevensey 15^s 9^d. For 49 blocks of stone bought in one lot (*per 1 particulam*) 2^s 6^d. For carriage of the same to Pevensey 18^d.

For wages of Simon le Masson doing the work on the great tower in front of the iron door (*ante hostium ferratum*) from 9 April to 4 May for 5 weeks 10^s. For wages of Roger of Ore for the same time 6^s 8^d. For wages of Martin the baker for the same time 3^s 4^d. For 4 boat loads of sand brought from the sea to the mill 10^d.

Paid to Master Simon the mason who carried out the remainder of the work on the tower by contract £12. For wages of William warden of the works of the castle for 25 weeks 2 days 22^s 4½^d, being 1½^d a day.

For 2 men employed 14 days in burnishing and mending the armour in the castle 5^s 10^d. For grease bought for the same 11^d. For a rope for a sack 1^d. For mending the sack on two occasions 2^d. For thread? (*cuce*) bought for the same 1½^d. For 2½ quarters of bran 40^d. For obtaining the said bran at Hail(sham) 2^d. For 10 yards of canvas bought to cover the mangonel (*arbalist'*) 2^s 1^d. For washing and cleaning the said mangonel 6^d.

For wages of the constable Ferrand the Provençal Thomas la Gaité and Robert Pisseleg for a year £18. 4., being 3^d a day each. For robes for the constable and Thomas la Gaité 20^s. For robes for Ferrand 13^s 4^d yearly.

Total. £43. 3. 4.

The next set of accounts, ten years later, is in some ways of even greater interest, as they include details of

the repair, or rather complete rebuilding of the chapel. The royal free chapel in the castle was granted by Stephen to Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, and has been identified with that of which the foundations were uncovered in 1852.⁵⁴ St. Richard, during his episcopate, granted a license to Peter of Savoy to remove the chapel built near the keep of Pevensey to another suitable place within the circuit of the ancient wall of the town, where the parishioners and others might have access for prayer in times of peace and war alike, saving the rights of his see and also providing that Peter should build as good a chapel as that then standing.⁵⁵ Whether this projected removal was effected is not known, but the chapel rebuilt in 1302 was clearly not that of which the foundations remain, as it was entirely of wood—even the altar being of that material.

Works of the Castle of Pevensey, by view of Richard de Wertlyng and Richard de Aldecherche appointed to oversee the same by the King's command. 29 Edw. I.⁵⁶

John de Winterselle bailiff of the honor of Aquila accounts for timber and for cutting and squaring beams in the park of Mersefeud for building the hall in the castle and the chambers annexed to the same, 10^s. For making 7000 lathes (*lattarum*) of the said timber 7^s 7^d. For cutting 5 gutters out of the said timber to lay between the hall, the chambers aforesaid and the wall of the castle 2^s. For 43 carts employed carrying the said timber from the park of Mersefeud to Saltereswelle 13^s 4^d. For carrying the said timber from Saltereswelle to the castle 16^s 4^d. For a portion of timber bought at Coudenn for ridge rafters (*pannis*) of the hall and for benches (?) (*subsellinas*) of the same 13^s 4^d. For 5 loads of oak boards bought for the windows of the hall and for the aforesaid chambers and for laying upon the rafters between the roof and the gutters on one side of the hall 15^s. For 2000 bolting nails (*heussiem*) bought for the same 2^s 1^d. For 18000 prig-nails bought for pannelling (*lattandam*) the hall and chambers and walls 10^s 6^d. For hinges and hinge-plates for the doors of the said hall and chambers and for the windows, made from iron found stored in the castle 2^s 4^d. For wages of 2 men cutting props and supports (*stondes et leges*) and other woodwork as required for 8½ days 4^s 11½^d. For taking down the old woodwork of the hall and for carpenters for the same and for the chambers, by contract (*ad tascham in grosso*) 66^s 8^d. For 6 acres of rushes bought at Wylendon for covering part of the said hall and chambers 18^s. For cutting spreading and collecting the same 7^s. For carrying the

⁵⁴ S.A.C., Vol. VI., p. 278.

⁵⁵ Chanc. Misc. Rolls, 3 (2).

⁵⁶ Exch. K.R. Accts., Bdle. 479, No. 16.

said rushes from Wylendon to the castle in 17 carts 5^s 8^d. For 28 bundles of rods and 1500 withies 4s. 2d. For thatching the hall where the covering of tiles was defective 6^s 8^d. For wages of a tiler laying 6000 tiles upon the hall 3^s. For wages of the same mending defects on the solar annexed to the said hall for 3½ days 10½^d. For . . .⁵⁷ the wall of the hall with mud 6^s 8^d. For digging mud for the said walls 10^d. For carrying the said earth from the Hospital to the castle with 45 barrows (*curtenis*) 22½^d. For plastering and white-washing the walls 2^s. For . . . employed 5 days with one barrow (*curtena*) in cleaning the floor of the hall and a certain space in the chamber 20^d. For 3 men employed in casting lead for covering the gutters between the hall and the castle wall and in making . . . to carry the water from the said gutters in two places through the middle of the hall. For wages of a man and his assistant putting ridge-tiles on (*crestantium*) the hall and the chambers thatched with rushes for 2 days 9^d. For 4 locks with keys for the doors of the said chambers and the door of the solar—each costing 3½^d.

Expended upon re-making the chapel of the castle, 30th Edw. I.

For 2 ridge-rafters (*pannis*) 4 beams (*trabis*)⁵⁸ and 4 posts (*postis*)⁵⁸ of the length of 11 feet bought at Coudenn for the said chapel 9^s. For 8 carts employed in carrying the said timber from Coudenn to the castle of Pevensey 2^s 8^d. For 38 rafters bought at Chidingelegh 9^s 6^d. For 2000 laths made of timber in hand (*de proprio maeremio*) in the forest of Essesdon 2^s. For 150 props (*stondes*) made in the said forest 8^d. For carriage of the same to the castle with one cart 8^d. For 3000 iron-nails 2^s. For 1000 bolting-nails (*houssem*) 12^d. For 100 door-nails (*dorenail*) for the door of the said chapel 4^d. For one "quatrone de shotbord"⁵⁹ of oak for the windows of the chapel 12^d. For wages of a carpenter making an altar there of timber 12^d. For an acre and a half of rushes bought for covering the chapel 4^s 6^d. For carrying the said rushes from Wylendon with 3 carts 12^d. For wages of a thatcher (*coopertori*) thatching the chapel and making division walls of mud 6^s 8^d. For finishing off (*crestando*) the said chapel with mud 8^d. For hinges and hinge-plates for the door of the chapel 6^d. For a lock with a key bought for the same —. For 400 boards of beech for panneling (*scelandam*) the chapel made from timber in hand in Assesdon 16^d. For making stalls (*scannis*) and a screen (*intercluso*) in the said chapel 18^d. For a man employed in cleaning and levelling the place where the chapel was built for 2 days 4^d. Total. 72^s 6^d.

Expended upon the great tower and the tower of the granary,
30th Edw. I.

For 600^{lbs} of lead for roofing the great tower and the granary tower and for mending the gutters £6 . 5. For obtaining sand at Hobenye on which the lead was cast . . . under the lead where it was necessary with 8 barrows (*curtenis*). For 2 plumbers employed in casting the

⁵⁷ Word illegible.

⁵⁸ The grammar seems weak here; it should be "trabibus" and "postibus."

⁵⁹ A square (*i.e.*, 100 square feet) of planed boards.

said lead into sheets and for making gutters and for laying the said sheets on the great tower and repairing defects there for 27 days 22^s. 6^d., being 5^d. each daily. For the wages laying lead and repairing defects on the granary tower . . . 5^s. 10^d. Total. £7. 14.

Expended upon the great tower, 31st Edw. I.

For shaping (*carpentandis*) 2 joists (*gistis*) and raising them on to the great tower and laying them there 6^s. 8^d. For wages of a plumber employed in removing all the lead over the kitchen in the great tower where the joists were placed and in repairing defects upon the same tower and relaying the said lead 8^s. For help employed in raising the said joists 2^s. For 8 barrows (*curtenis*) employed for obtaining sand to lay under the lead there 8^d. For digging the said sand 2^d. For carrying the same up on to the tower 6^d.⁶⁰ Total. 18^s.

Expended upon remaking a gate in the castle, 31st Edw. I.

For 2 posts 20 feet in length one beam 14 feet in length and a sill-beam (*subsuliva*) bought at Chiltherst for rebuilding the gate of the outer ward of the castle 4^s. For an oak bought at Chidingelegh of which were made boards for the same gate 40^d. For cutting 300 boards therefrom 2^s. For cutting props (*leggy*)⁶¹ therefrom for one day and a half 10^d. For hinge plates for the same gate and for the wicket (*wicattum*) of the said gate made of iron in hand 12^d. For 2 locks with keys 8^d. For removing the earth where the gate was placed and replacing it upon the woodwork 6^d. Total 26^s 5^½^d.

Expended upon rebuilding a certain piece of the wall of the inner ward of the castle, 31 Edw. III.

For repairing a piece of the wall of the inner ward of the castle towards the town of Pevensey which had fallen down . . . For 6 quarters of lime bought for the same 3^s. For carriage of the said lime from Burne to the castle 6^d. For 2 boats employed for obtaining sand on the sea shore 2^s. For carrying the said sand from the boats to the castle 15^d. For beams and . . . bought for scaffolding 16^d. For wages of a mason mending the chimney (*caminum*) of the hall chamber in the castle. . . For plaster of Paris bought for the same at Wynchelse 6^s. For carriage of the said plaster from Wynchelse . . . Total. 42^s 10^d.

In spite of these extensive building operations the Castle of Pevensey was reported to be ruinous in 1306, and John Abel was ordered to survey it.⁶² His return was as follows:—⁶³

At the great gate of the castle on the north was a bridge 68 feet in length which is broken down and the timber thereof was sold by

⁶⁰ The sand was used to form a bed on which the lead was cast and this was done upon the tower to save carrying the lead sheets up.

⁶¹ Cf. above, "stondes et leges;" but possibly here it may mean ledges, *i.e.*, the horizontal cross pieces of a door.

⁶² Pat., 35 Edw. I., m. 13.

⁶³ Min. Accts., 1280, No. 4.

Roger de Levelande,⁶⁴ constable of the castle under William de Leyburne; the bridge was worth 100^s. To repair the said bridge would require timber to the value of £20, also iron to the value of £10, and for work and other expenses another £18;—total £48. Also, at the time that the said William was constable there was there a barn 110 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth which for lack of care fell to the ground, and it was worth £14, and the warders of the castle had the timber of the barn burnt with the palings, fences and other things belonging to the barn;—total £14. There was also a pigeon-house that suffered injury to the extent of 40^s in the said constable's time. There was also a hall with bed-chambers annexed which suffered injury to the extent of £12, and could be repaired for that sum. There is also a chamber called the Queen's chamber with a chapel and other chambers annexed which suffered injury to the extent of £20. There was also a stable that suffered injury to the extent of 40^s at the time that William de Bestane was constable. There was also a pentice over the workmen's timber (*pendens ultra meremium ingennorum*) which suffered injury to the extent of 10^s. Also the keep (*turris*) and four towers (*turrelli*) need for repairs in lead, masonry, woodwork and other costs £1000. In all £1098. 10. 0

Nothing appears to have been done at this time, nor in the following year, when Pevensey was one of the castles ordered to be fortified.⁶⁵ Early in Edward II.'s reign Robert de Kendale, warden of the Cinque Ports, held the castle at farm for £20, but in 1313 it was granted to Robert de Sapy, to whom Kendale was ordered to deliver the castle and its stores, John Fillol and Golding de Len being at the same time directed to give up the keep of the castle and its stores which were then in their hands—probably as deputies of Robert de Kendale.⁶⁶ Robert de Sapy, as constable of Pevensey, was ordered to put the castle in defence in 1318,⁶⁷ and it was probably as a result of this order that an inquiry was made into the state of the castle, which showed that great dilapidations then existed.

A view and examination of all the walls gates and various buildings of the Castle of Pevenes made by William de Northho and John de Berkhamme on the Thursday following the feast of S^t Lucy in the eleventh year of King Edward the son of King Edward.⁶⁸

Having seen and diligently examined the defects in the said castle, it is found:—that the steps and bridge at the entrance of the keep

⁶⁴ He was constable in or before 1298, when a report was made of an assault upon him at Downash. Pat., 26 Edw. I., m. 28d.

⁶⁵ Close, 1 Edw. II., m. 6.

⁶⁷ Close, 11 Edw. II., m. 18.

⁶⁶ Pat., 6 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 21.

⁶⁸ Inq. a. q. d., 11 Edw. II., No. 109.

(*magni turris*) are entirely fallen down and broken so that they will need to be remade, and in the said keep are many defects which cannot be clearly seen before the roofing be removed, but by estimation one hundred beams are defective and almost all the boarding, and the lead roofing on the said keep ought to be entirely removed and recast, and it is estimated that the said defects can be mended and repaired at a cost, inclusive of mending the timber and lead and of the workmen's wages, of £120. Also it is found that the walls of the great gate of the lower (*inferioris*) bailey towards the keep are partly fallen, and they . . . , and also the lead roofing ought to be entirely removed and for the most part recast, and about 50 beams are defective and almost half the boarding, and it is estimated that the said defects can be repaired for £40. Also, in the tower called North tower which was of three floors (*staguis*) the roofing⁶⁹ (?) (*cumbris*) of the same has all fallen and broken through all the floors even as far as the stone vault and has penetrated the said vault so that it is shattered and almost in ruins, the walls however of the said tower are in good repair, but it requires to be entirely reconstructed with timber and roofing, and it is estimated that the tower can be reconstructed with timber, lead and other building material for £100. Also there is a breach in the corner of the inner bailey towards the north near the keep and the wall from the said breach to the keep, being 40 feet in length, is hanging over towards the town almost tottering and ought to be supported by means of a buttress or else to be entirely thrown down and rebuilt, and the said breach can be closed and the said wall underpinned for £20 but if it should be thrown down and rebuilt £40 would be required. Also in the case of two other small towers each of which was of three floors and of which the walls are in good repair save that they are not crenellated they are likewise in need of reconstruction with timber and other materials but they had never been roofed with lead, and it is estimated that the said two small towers can be rebuilt in their original state for £40 and if they are to be roofed with lead, as they require, and to be crenellated, the cost of roofing and crenellating is estimated at £50. Also the walls of the inner bailey in various places are not crenellated and their repair is estimated at £20. Also at the postern towards the town are three . . . the repair of which is estimated at 100^s. Also in the said inner bailey there is a hall with several rooms which were thatched and it is in ruins so that no one can (?go into it), of which the repair is estimated at £10. Also a certain bridge before the great gate is ruinous and its repair is estimated at 40^s. Also a certain wall of the outer bailey on the north side . . . fallen and the remainder of the said wall is almost in ruins, and the south part of the said bailey is almost open because the wall . . . and the open part is 20 perches in extent. If the King should wish to repair the said outer bailey its repair is estimated at £1000. Also there is in the same bailey a barn which was thatched and is ruinous and its defects can be repaired for 5 marks, and this barn used to serve to store the corn of the manor of Pevenses, which manor Margaret Queen of England now holds in dower.

⁶⁹ French, *combe*.

The defects began 25 years ago when Sir William Leybourne was keeper of the castle, and the King made no grant for the repair of the castle nor did any keeper carry out any repairs, except John de Wyntersulle, formerly keeper, who repaired certain defects by the King's orders.

As a result of this report Robert de Sapy was at once ordered to spend 200 marks, out of the issues of the vacant bishopric of Durham which had been committed to his care, in repairing the castle; and Queen Margaret, who at this time held the Honour of Pevensey, was also ordered to allow him 100 oaks from Ashdown Forest for the repairs.⁷⁰ Three years later all the 200 marks had been expended and an additional £13. 8s. 8d., which the King ordered the Barons of the Exchequer to repay.⁷¹ Next year, 1322, Robert de Sapy was again ordered to repair the buildings of Pevensey Castle.⁷² It was possibly at this time that 60 oaks were felled on John Ashburnham's land for repairs to the castle.⁷³ From 30th August to 1st September, 1324, Edward II. was at Pevensey,⁷⁴ and next year certain prisoners were sent thither from Berkhamstead Castle.⁷⁵ In 1325, also, orders were given for the provisioning of the castle by Robert de Sapy,⁷⁶ who was still constable of Pevensey in 1336, when the Sheriff of Sussex was ordered to supply him with 20 quarters of wheat and three tuns of wine for the munition of the castle.⁷⁷ He, however, died shortly after this,⁷⁸ and in 1339 Henry Romyn was appointed constable,⁷⁹ and in the same year, in view of the dangers to which the coast was exposed from French raiders, Simon de Hylegh was appointed to the post of supervisor of the works and paymaster of the garrison there.⁸⁰

John de Saham, William de Gates and John Laudesdale were commissioned in 1360 to array all men able to bear arms within Queen Philippa's Honour of Pevensey, and whenever there should be any danger of

⁷⁰ Close, 11 Edw. II., 14d.

⁷¹ Close, 14 Edw. II., m. 15.

⁷² Close, 15 Edw. II., m. 15.

⁷³ Close, 3 Edw. III., m. 26.

⁷⁴ Close, 18 Edw. II., ms. 30, 33.

⁷⁵ Close, 19 Edw. II., ms. 22, 24, 25.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 9.

⁷⁷ Close, 10 Edw. III., m. 20.

⁷⁸ Pat., 11 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 34.

⁷⁹ Originalia Roll, 13 Edw. III.

⁸⁰ Pat., 13 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 32.

an attack upon the castle to garrison it with the said men at the Queen's expense, and in event of a hostile landing to leave a sufficient force in the castle, and with the rest of the forces at their disposal to attack the invaders.⁸¹ This process of putting in small temporary garrisons, whenever an attack threatened, was continued during the time that Sir John St. Clare, or Sinclair, held the castle, namely, from 1366 to 1370, as appears from the following document, which also contains a notice of various repairs done to the castle at this time:—

Account of John de Seynteler, knight, farmer of the Castle, Vill and Lowey of Pevensey, the manor of Wylyndon and Bailiwick of Endlenewike, by grant of Philippa late Queen of England by indenture of 24 May 40 Edw. III. for a term of 10 years at £200 per annum. Queen Philippa died on the feast of the Assumption 43 Edward III. and at Michaelmas 44 the King made over the castle to Nicholas de Louvyne, knight.⁸²

Receipts £813.

Expenses: For wages of 5 men at arms, 12 archers and 1 watchman (*vigil*) being in the castle of Pevenese for its safe keeping against French enemies on various days between 30 April a° 43 and 12 June following during the Queen's life, £17. 13. 3.; paid by virtue of a letter of Sir John de Delves, chief steward of the Queen's lands, sent to John de Seynteler 27 April a° 43, in which he ordered the same to place in the said castle 6 men at arms 12 archers and 1 watchman at the Queen's charge for reasonable wages to be paid them, which wages he should deduct from the said farm, by testimony of John de Stopham porter of the castle and as appears in the roll of detailed accounts. And for wages of 9 men at arms, 20 archers and 1 watchman in the said castle for the same reason between 12 June a° 43 and 17 August following, £45. 11. 10.; paid by virtue of a letter of John de Delves. And for wages of 8 men at arms 19 archers and 1 watchman between 16 August and 18 October, and of 6 men at arms 10 archers and 1 watchman from that date to Michaelmas a° 44, £198. 5. 9.; paid by virtue of the King's writ of privy seal 17 October 44 Edward III. by which the King ordered him to pay to the men at arms and archers who had been in the castle for its defence from the time that it came into the King's hands by the death of Queen Philippa wages on the same scale as before. And for like wages down to 26 January a° 45.

And for expenses incurred for repair of the great bridge in the castle of Pevenese and of another bridge before the door of the keep, and of a great *steghre* (? stairway) there entirely broken up, and of the great gate of the castle, and for the roofing of the buildings there, both for plumber's work with solder bought for the same and for

⁸¹ Pat., 34 Edw. III., p. 1., m. 22d.

⁸² Min. Accts., 1028, No. 4.

roofing with tiles, lime (*calce usto*), sand, laths, nails and other necessaries bought for the same work including wages of carpenters, sawyers, tilers, plumbers and other workmen, with timber bought in Ashbournham Wood and carriage and sawing of the same, with other different expenses in connection with the gates and buildings of the castle, during the Queen's life £14. 8.; paid by virtue of a letter of John de Delves, &c. And for repair of the stone tower of the great gate of one wing (*insule*) of the castle keep and for blocking up three doors of the inner ward of the said castle and for repair of three rooms beyond the great gate which were completely ruined and dilapidated, and for beams (*gistes*) put into the keep, including wages of masons, carpenters, sawyers, plumbers and other workmen employed on the said jobs and carriage of timber, stones and other things for the same work, 44 Edward III., £26. 13. 5.; paid by virtue of the King's writ. And for 10 quarters of wheat, 4 quarters of beans, a pipe of wine, a cask of salt, 2 casks of chick-peas (*ciser'*), 3 oxen, 20 muttons, 10 swine bought for bacon, provided for the victualling of the castle; and for 8 crossbows (*balistis*) 9 bows, 44 sheaves of arrows bought for the furnishing of the castle, including carriage of the same and other small payments, £26. 11. 10.; paid by virtue of a letter of John de Delves. Also, given to Nicholas de Loveyne, constable of the castle, for repair of the castle £20; paid by virtue of the King's writ. And given to Richard de Ravenser late receiver of the Queen, by a tally of 15 July a^o 41, £13; by a second tally of 19 November a^o 42, £75; by a third tally of 27 April the same year, £50; and by a fourth tally of 9 November a^o 43, £91; for which £229 the said Richard is answerable.

Total expenses £732. 10. 10.

He owes 80. 9. 2.

From this account it would seem that the usual strength of these garrisons was about twenty or thirty men, and this agrees pretty well with the amount of armour kept in the castle in 1276, as already related. Besides these professional soldiers there would be the local levies, as we have seen, and accordingly in 1381, when William Fiennes and William de Battesson were appointed to guard Pevensey Castle, they were given a writ of aid to impress men-at-arms, archers and others for that purpose.⁸³

Although the grant of the castle made in 1370 to Sir Nicholas de Louveyne was for the term of twelve years⁸⁴ he did not long enjoy it, as in 1372 the Castle and Honour of Pevensey were bestowed by the aged King Edward upon his favourite son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,

⁸³ Pat., 5 Ric. II., m. 34d.

⁸⁴ Originalia, 44 Edw. II.

who at once appointed John Colepepper constable of Pevensey.⁸⁵ Upon the death of Edward III. John of Gaunt, finding his power much diminished and himself justly unpopular, endeavoured to make his wealth and resources necessary to the Government by refusing to assist them, and even secretly encouraging the French to attack the south coast. Accordingly, when the French made a series of descents upon Sussex in 1377, the Duke of Lancaster left Pevensey Castle undefended, saying that if they destroyed it he had power enough to rebuild it.⁸⁶ That it then escaped capture and destruction was probably due to a secret understanding with the invaders. The Duke's unpatriotic and selfish policy had the desired effect of showing that his co-operation was indispensable for any Government, but it also rendered him even more profoundly unpopular than before, so that it was principally against him that the Peasants' Rising of 1381 was directed. At this time the rolls of the court of the castle gate were burnt⁸⁷ and the Steward of the Honour of Pevensey ill-treated, but there is no record of any such plundering of the castle here as took place at Lewes; it may, however, have been due to the events of this time that William de Battesford, who had been appointed constable in June, 1380,⁸⁸ was ordered in December, 1381, to give up the castle and its artillery to John Colepepper, who had been appointed to succeed him.⁸⁹

Little work seems to have been done at Pevensey during the life of John of Gaunt. A payment of 8s. is noted in 1394 "for the clearing out of a certain place outside the castle which was filled with rubbish (*robus*) and dirt thrown out of the castle."⁹⁰ In 1396, also, 20s. was expended on making new valves (*wykes*) for the great gate, 5s. for a lock and key for the great door of the keep and 10s. in repairing the old hall, namely, thatching it with straw and plastering the walls.⁹¹ There is also an entry of William Carmer, of Pevensey, being

⁸⁵ Abstract of Reg. of Duke of Lanc.

⁸⁶ Chronicon Angliæ (Rolls Ser.), 168.

⁸⁷ Min. Accts., 7084.

⁸⁸ Abstract of Reg. of Duke of Lanc., II., 49.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 55.

⁹⁰ Min. Accts., 7095.

⁹¹ Dy. of Lanc. Accts., 32, 22.

fined 106s. 8d. in 1387 for receiving and selling 95 "claves" of lead, which John Carpenter, deputy porter of the castle, had stolen from the keep.⁹²

Roger Ewent was constable in 1390,⁹³ and four years later Sir John Pelham was appointed to that post by the Duke of Lancaster. Accordingly when Henry, son of John of Gaunt, claimed his father's duchy—and the crown of England—in 1399 Sir John joined his army, leaving his wife, the Lady Joan Pelham, to defend Pevensey against the local levies who had been sent to besiege the castle under William Fiennes, William de Hoo and others.⁹⁴ The gallant lady's letter to her husband during the siege has been often printed⁹⁵ and is well known as a very early, if not the earliest, example of a letter written in English by a lady. The siege was not long enough to induce famine, the only force by which the castle was ever reduced; and upon his accession to the throne Henry IV. showed his appreciation of the services of Sir John and his wife by bestowing the Castle and Honour of Pevensey upon him for life, which grant he confirmed ten years later.⁹⁶

In 1405 Sir John Pelham wrote to the Privy Council that a great part of the keep of Pevensey Castle was falling down.⁹⁷ Repairs were at once put in hand,⁹⁸ and two years later some £20 had been expended on "repairs to the keep and a tower called Damedenestor and a wall between the said towers, and on repairs to a stone bridge by the great gate."⁹⁹ The details of the work then done are as follows:—

Expenses incurred by the prior of Michelham, 9 Henry IV.¹⁰⁰

Paid to William Mason in part payment for making the stone bridge at the great gate of the castle, by contract, 53s. 4d. Paid to Henry Payer, mason, for repairs of the outer part of a certain wall on the south side and for repair of the inner part of the wall of a certain tower called Dameydeynestor and of a certain wall of the keep and for

⁹² Min. Accts., 7088.

⁹⁶ Abstract of Reg. of Duke of Lanc., 120.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 7090.

⁹⁷ Acts of Privy Council.

⁹⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 144.

⁹⁸ Min. Accts., 7105, 7290.

⁹⁵ By Horsfield in his *Hist. of Sussex*. ⁹⁹ Min. Accts., 7291.

¹⁰⁰ Dy. of Lanc. Accts. 32, No. 24.

a certain new wall between the keep and the gateway, by contract, £5. 10. And for stone bought from Robert Harry for the same work 35^s. 8^d. And for stone bought of John Mason for the said work 27^s. And for 63 cart loads of stone and gravel from the quarry of Borne and other places brought to the castle, at 8^d. the load, 42^s. And paid for digging gravel (*sic*) to make lime 2^s. 3^d. And paid to John Merssher the younger for carriage of 94 loads of sand from the sea to the castle, at 4^d. the load, 31^s. 4^d. And paid to the same John for 94 loads of flint and rubble (*burr*^v) brought from the vill of Pevensy to the castle, at 1^d. the load, 7^s. 10^d. And paid for burning 3 pits-full of lime, at 10^s. the pit, 30^s. And paid for *talwode*¹⁰¹ bought for firing the said pits 27^s. 1^d. And paid for taking the lime out of the pits, at 16^d. the pit, 4^s. And paid to John Bole, carpenter, working there 27 days, at 4½^d. the day, 10^s. 1½^d. And for 2 spades newly ironed, bought, 11½^d. And for making a pit to burn lime 18^d. And for rods bought for scaffolding 2^d. Paid to Richard Crownall and John Godynoll working there at various jobs for 12 days 8^s. Paid for removal of dung from a fold below the castle, by contract, 3^s. 4^d. And paid to John Smyzt of Westham for various work at the castle, as shown in detail on a certain paper schedule 5^s. 8^d. And paid to John Ydenne overseeing the works 3^s. 4^d.

Total. £20 . 3 . 2.

This is the "paper schedule" referred to:

Ceux sont les parcells dues a John Smyth. In p^rmes p^r lx naylez de Spykyngnayll p^r xv^d. Itm p^r un keye p^r le pos^rne p^r ij^d. Itm p^r un charnel¹⁰² et les nayles p^r ly mesme p^r x^d. Itm p^r un hasp et ij staples p^r un varell p^r j^d. Itm p^r c nayles ij^d. Itm p^r nayll deliveres p^r div^s temps a John Ydenie p^r les necessar de Chastell x^d. Itm p^r correceñ de ij charnel de le g^{ar}de pont et nayles de ly mesme vj^d. Itm p^r un lok p^r le chapeldore et nayl p^r ly mesme ij^d. Itm p^r le correceñ de un lok de la mew et p^r nayl de ly mesme ij^d. Itm p^r nayl p^r div^s necessar a Chastell ij^d. Itm p^r nailles.

Pevensy Castle was at this time used as a State prison, Edward, Duke of York, being confined there in 1405, and James I., of Scotland, being also committed to Sir John Pelham's custody after his treacherous seizure in 1406. In 1419 this castle, which had so often been in the hands of English Queens, became the enforced residence of Joan of Navarre, accused of plotting the death of her stepson, Henry V.¹⁰³

An inquiry made at Westham in 1420 showed that Sir John Pelham had allowed the upper chamber (*solarium*) of the chapel in the keep (*le Dongeon*) of the castle to become ruinous, and had also allowed the wooden bridge

¹⁰¹ "Tailings," *i.e.*, chips and odd pieces of wood.

¹⁰² A hinge.

¹⁰³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 274, and Vol. XVIII., p. 144.

in front of the keep to fall into disrepair.¹⁰⁴ By 1440 the state of the castle had become so bad that very extensive repairs had to be carried out.

Account of the receiver, 18 Henry VI.¹⁰⁵

Paid to Thomas Grenecroft of London for one fodir and 425^{lb} of lead bought from him for repair of the roofing of the buildings of the castle of Pevensey—the fodir containing 1900^{lb} of lead, the price of a fodir being £4 . 16 . 8—with weighing (10^d) and carriage (12^d) from the Weyhous to Southwerk, £6 . 0 . 1^¼. And for carriage of the same lead from Southwerk to the castle of Pevensey, with 12^d paid to certain persons for carrying the lead into the castle across the castle bridge because the said bridge is so weak and rotten that carts cannot go over it, 11^s. Paid to William Chilwell plumber employed by the steward for melting and casting 3771^{lb} alike of new lead (2325^{lb}) and of old torn and holey lead sheets (1446^{lb}) taken by the said William from the roofs of the chapel within the Dungeon, a part of the tower called Mortymers chambre, the artillery chamber and the constable's apartments; and for roofing and covering the said rooms with the new sheet so made—besides a part of the same rooms covered with lead the previous year; also for making a lead pipe reaching from the top of the tower called the Dungeon down to the ground on the west side of the same tower to carry off the water from its wall; at 12^d for the casting laying and working of each 100^{lb} of lead, 37^s. 8^¼^d. And paid to the same William for 29^{lb} of solder bought by him for the same work at 4^d a pound, 13^s. And paid to the same William for mending various defects in the sheeting of divers gutters and of the small towers within the castle, with lead and solder, by contract 15^s. 4^d. And paid to John Lot and John Hill employed in lifting and carrying lead sheets from the ground to the top of the said towers for 3 days, each receiving 4^d a day, 2^s. And for firewood bought for casting the same lead 18^d. And for carriage of a pair of balances from Bourne to Pevensey for weighing the said lead 3^d. And for 10^{lb} of iron bought of which to make *spikyng* for the same work, with the cost of making, 20^d. And for 50 doornails (*durnaille*) bought for the same 2^d. And for a cord bought to raise the lead to the top of the towers 6^d. And paid to Richard Page, workman, working with the said plumber for 7 days, at 4^d a day, 2^s. 4^d. And for 600 leadnails (*lednail*) bought, at 6^d the hundred, 3^s. And paid to Giles Asshleston employed with his barrow (*curtena*) carrying sand for 1^½ days 12^d. And for 4 quarters of lime bought at Bourne for repairs of the castle walls, 5^s. 4^d. And for carriage of the same to the castle 12^d. And paid for one cartload of straw bought for the roof of the stable within the castle 12^d. And paid to Thomas Boreword, thatcher, thatching the same with the said straw, for two days 10^d. And paid to 1 man assisting him 6^d. And for rods and faggots (*roddis et restibus*) bought for the same work 4^d. And paid to John Tyman cleaning and carrying mud and earth out of

¹⁰⁴ Dy. of Lanc., Inq. p.m., II., 10.

¹⁰⁵ Min. Accts., 454, No. 7292.

the Dungeon, as well as for scouring the walls and gutters of the castle, for 21 days, 7^s. And for money allowed this accountant for carriage of 71 loads of lime into the castle of Pevensey, at 4^d the load, with which he is charged in the Feodary's accounts as arrears of John Grove bailiff of the Fees in 15th year of the present king, 23^s. 8^d.

Three years later Walter Sherrington, Chancellor of the Duchy, and James Fenys, chief steward in Sussex, rode down to Pevensey to examine the state of the castle. As a result of their visit £7. 17s. 3d. were spent on the repair of "a tower called le Dongeon," the chapel, royal hall, kitchen, stable and other buildings, with wages and cost of materials and carriage.¹⁰⁶ Two years later still William Elleswelle, plumber, received 26s. for 78-lbs. of solder and for doing repairs at the castle, Richard Possingworth, smith, 5s. 2d. for ironwork for the postern, and John Fermour 4s. for 400 shingles, to be kept in store in the castle—600 "shynglenayll" being bought at the same time.¹⁰⁷ From this time the entries of work done here grow fewer and fewer; £7 were laid out in 1452 "on repairs to the castle,"¹⁰⁸ and 28s. 4d. was similarly spent in 1485, when Henry, Lord Gray, was constable.¹⁰⁹

From the accession of Henry VII. Pevensey Castle appears to have been deserted and allowed to fall into rapid decay; but it seems to have been still, in 1548 at least, nominally a fortress, as its weak state suggested the possibility of its capture by French and Scottish raiders, on which subject the Earl of Warwick addressed the following warning to Cecil:¹¹⁰

Master Cicill I pray yō to shew my Lordes grace that this daye hathe byn here w^t me a pore mēchant man w^e useth his trafficke out of Sussex unto Diepe and New Haven¹¹¹ And hath declared unto me y^t now at his late beinge at Diepe w^e was w^tin this xiiij dayes howe the Company of Scotishemen inhabiting in the same towne who tysyd him as of good will to remayne there among them and hav retorne no more into England the w^e to here more of theyr meaning semyde not to mislike theyr counsell dyd lerne by theyr coication that there ys a meaning among the Frenchemen to gyve subdayne attempte to the Castell of Pemsey in Sussex and the rather be caus it ys so yll

¹⁰⁶ Min. Accts., 7293.

¹⁰⁷ Min. Accts., 7295.

¹⁰⁸ Min. Accts., 7311.

¹⁰⁹ Min. Accts., 7314.

¹¹⁰ State Papers, Dom., Edw. VI., iv., 13.

¹¹¹ Havre, not Newhaven in Sussex.

garded and watched they think it a thing very facile to atchye. I have stayed the man tyll I kno my Lords plesser whether his grace will speke w^t him or not. I have demandyd of him of dyv's other things concning the ppaton of the frenchemen wherof he can shew little saving of . . . shippes w^c he saw in redynes at Newhaven redy to depte for a moneth past and a great quantyti of munision lying upon the warf redy to be shipped.

Fare you well yo^r af . . . Warwick
To my loveing Friend M^r Cicill this.

Whether there really was anything more than idle talk in this supposed plot may well be doubted. That it came to nothing is certain, and it may be doubted if the castle would have been worth seizing, judging from its ruinous and dilapidated condition some twenty years later, when a survey was made.¹¹²

8th June 16th Elizabeth: Order to Edmond Twynihoe esq. surveyor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the south parts and Bartholomew Garraway gent. particular receiver of the revenues of the Duchy in Sussex to repair to the castle of Pevensey and call before them such persons as they think requisite and skilful to consider the state of the Castle in timberwork stones glass &c.; to report whether it be worth repairing and if so what costs will be required.

To the Ryghte Honorable S^r Raulfe Sadleire k^{t.}, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The certyfycat of the veive and s^rvey of the state of the Castell of Pevensey in the countie of Sussex taken and made the 20th daye of Julye 1573 before Edmund Twynyho s^rveyor there by vertue of the Quenes Ma^{ties} commysson to him and Bartholomewe Garreweye or one of them directed upon the othes of these persons following: viz:—

The Viewers	{	Thom. Rootes gent.	}	Jur. Who say upon there othes
		Willm. Almon gent.		
		Henrie Norton		
		Willm. Tyherste		
		Christopher Avale		
		John Myllwarde		
		Constaunce Mathewmā		

To the First Artycle given to them in charge to enquire of. That the said Castell is not needfull nor convenyent to be repayred being ferre in decaye and of no force And in case it shoulde be repayred and amended to be of any force yt wolde coste by there estimation m^m lⁱ. at the leaste.

To the seconde Artycle they saye yf the Castell be not p^sentlye repayred or taken downe the same wilbe verye shortelye in utter Rune and decaye to the Quenes Majesties greate losse and hynderance.

¹¹² Dy. of Lanc., Special Commissions, 224.

To the thirde artycle they annswere and saye that the Leade of the sayd Castell ys verye thynne and mucche woren by wether and decayed And is measured by the sayd veivers as followeth.

Leade Remaynyng Upon the Castell	In primis. the Square Tower south cont' in	} br. xvij ft. length xxvij ft.	} = cccciij ^{xxvj} footes	} vj ^m pccclxvij f. viij ynches
	Item the greate Square over the Halle cont' in	} br. xlviij f. length lxviij f.	} = m ^l m ^l m ^l cxliix footes	
	Item the Rounde Tower next the streate East cont'	} br. x f. length xvij	} = clxx f.	
	Item the square by North the same cont' in	} br. xiiij f. length xxij f.	} = cciiij ^{xxvj} f.	
	Item the Rounde Tower northe the square cont' in	} br. xiiij f. length xxxiiij f. di.	} = ccccxlviiij f. di.	
	Item on the Walle northe the square cont' in	} B. iij f. di. Length xx f. di.	} = lxxj f. iij quar ^l .	
	Item the Rounde East Tower north the same cont' in	} br. xxiiij f. length xxviij f.	} = delxxij f.	
	Item a Gutter cont' in	} br. ij f. di. length vj f. v ynches	} = xv f. v ynches	
	Item Another Gutter cont' in	} br. iiij f. length xx f.	} = iiij ^{xx} f.	
	Item Another Gutter cont' in	} br. v f. length v. f.	} = xxv f.	
Item the West rounde Tower cont' in	} br. xiiij f. length xxiiij f.	} = ccexij f.		
Item the Leade over the Gate- howse in the ij ^{de} Courte cont' in	} br. xxiiij f. length xlviij f.	} = m ^l clij f.		

M^d that everye xv foote square of Leade by the estimacon of the said veivers wyll make one fooder w^{ch} wyll amounte after that Rate to—

xxxj fooder iij q^{rt} di.
xiiij f. di.

Item every Fooder of Leade taken downe ys worthe to be solde by estimacon viij^{li}

S ^m of the Fooders	} xxxj Fooders iij q ^{rt} di. xiiij f. di.	} cclv ^{li} ij ^s
w ^{ch} in redye Money amounteth after viij ^{li} the Fooder to		

Stone there	{ Item the Viewers þsent that every Looode of square stone taken downe ys worthe Item rowghe stone to be solde there of no valewe }	{ ij ^s n ^l }
Iron	Item Iron to be solde worthe by estimac'	v ^s
Glasse	Item Glasse to be solde there	None.
Tymber	{ Item Tymber the moste pte Fallen the Rest ys Mete for the Fyer being verye olde and Rotten by reason of the Wether And being taken downe ys worthe to be solde }	{ lx ^s }
	{ Sm To ^{le} Besydes the Stone by Estimacon Amounteth To }	{ cclvij ^{li} vij ^s }

Memorand' that there was Leade taken out of the Castell of Pevensey by Edwarde Middleton Feodarie of Sussex the Mundaye before Saincte Laurence daye in the firste yere of the reigne of the Quenes Maiestie to the use of the Lorde Dacres howse at Herstmounseires fortie hundreth of Leade every hundreth conteyning fyve score and twelve poundes. By what warraunte y^t was done ys not knowen : xl ct.

Item more delyvered by John Thaccker esquyre the xvth daye of October in the said firste yere of the Quenes Maiesties reigne unto Edwarde Hardye servaunte to the Lord Dacres to thuse of the said howse By vertue of M^r Chauncellores Warraunte as yt ys reported by the said John Thaccker xxxvij ct of Leade and fyve poundes after fyvescore and twelve poundes to everye hundred. xxxvij ct. v lb.
Sm. iij foders xvij^o v lb.

Item there have been taken from the said Castell of Stone by the said John Thaccker and by his owne confessyon in the said first yere of the Quenes Maiestie by vertue of M^r Chauncellores Warraunte as he saith lxxvij Lodes.

This shows that the unfortunate castle had already fallen to the level of a mere quarry for the neighbouring gentry. John Thacker, or Thatcher, was a member of the family resident for many years at Priesthawes and was doubtless collecting material for the building of the fine house, of which only a fragment of one wing and a few scattered ruins now remain, but which can be seen in its original state in a drawing in the British Museum taken in 1620, when it was new built. That Pevensey Castle was not razed to the ground in 1588 in accordance with the directions of the Commissioners for the safety of the south coast was doubtless due to the stoutness of its walls, on which further inroads were made in 1561, again for the benefit of Priesthawes.

11 June 33rd Eliz.¹¹³

Order to Herbert Pelham Edmund Pelham and Edward Burton, esquires, and Thomas Pope gent. particular Receiver of the Duchy in Sussex—That whereas the Castle of Pevensey is reported to be in great ruin and decay and the stones thereof are being daily “imbeselled and carryed away,” they are to go there and, summoning all such artificers and workmen as they think fit, to survey the said Castle and report whether it should be repaired, and if so at what cost it can be done, but if not whether the stone could be sold from the more decayed parts, and if so to sell the same to James Thatcher, esquire.

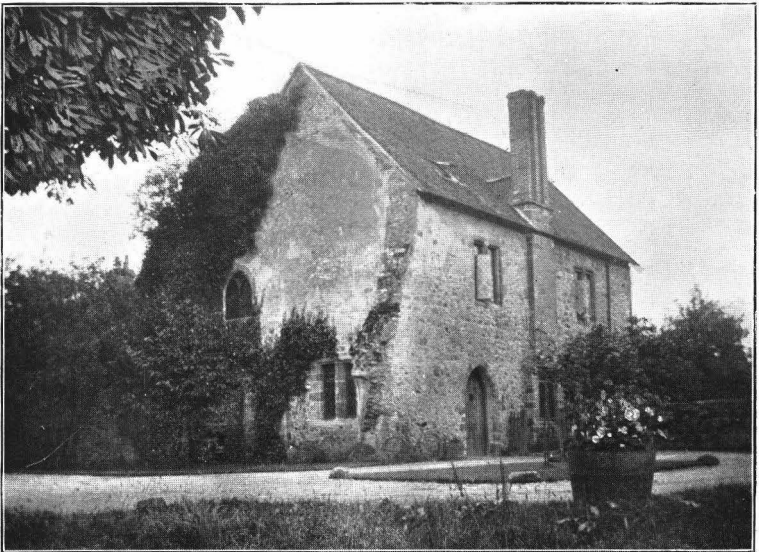
They report :—

Imprimis that the said Castle is greatly in decaye and that it is rather requysite the same should be discontinued than otherwyes to be repayred, Fyrste for that the same standeth in noe place of defence for the realme, Secondlye for that the charge for the repaying thereof will by estimacon amounte unto (*blank*) thowsande poundes at the leaste. Item wee fynde that the moste of the beste stones of the saide castle have bin taken downe and carryed away, but by whome or by what warraunte wee cannot fynde. And that those stones w^{ch} nowe remayne will hardly countervayle the charge of diging of them forth. Item we have made sale of six hundreth loodes of the same stones to James Thatcher Esquyer at twoe pence the loode (w^{ch} is as muche as we thinke them to be worthe in regarde of the charge in diging of them and that the beste ar already gone) to be taken in the moste decayed places of the same Castle. For w^{ch} six hundreth loodes of stones the saide James Thatcher hath payed to the handes of Thomas Pope Receavor of the pmisses according to the teno^r of the said comission the summe of v^{li}. In wytnes wheareof according to o^r bounden duties wee have putte o^r handes and seales the xth daye of October in the xxxvijth yeare of her m^{ties} raigne.

Herbert Pelham Edmund Pelham Thomas Pope.

The diminished but yet imposing ruins of Pevensey Castle continued for some two hundred years to be regarded as so much building material, but have now fortunately reached a more kindly period when they may enjoy a peaceful and well cared for old age, suffering only from the inroads of ivy and rough weather and the exuberance of trippers. That a careful plan of the castle may be made before these latter influences render the task additionally difficult is much to be desired, and it is especially important that the foundations of the keep should be uncovered and put on record, as nothing at all has yet been done upon this portion of the castle.

¹¹³ Dy. of Lanc. Special Commission.



SHULBREDE PRIORY.

SHULBREDE PRIORY.

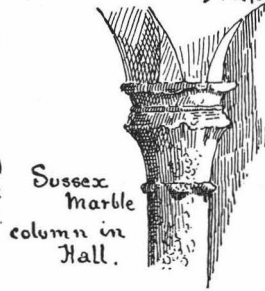
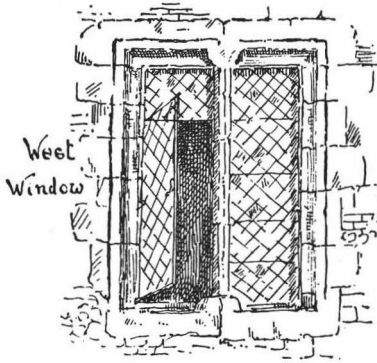
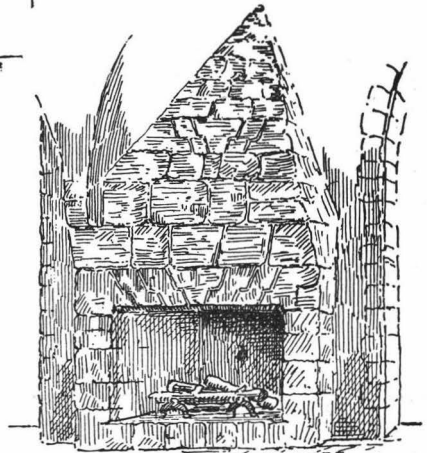
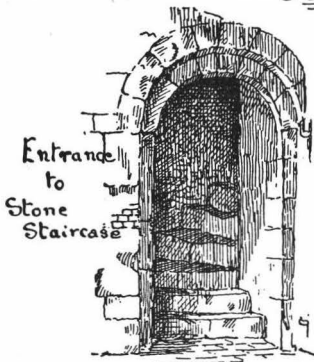
By ARTHUR PONSONBY.

THE following description of Shulbrede Priory has been drawn up in order to supplement and complete Mr. Calverley's interesting paper in Vol. XLVII.

The Priory has lately been converted from a farmhouse into a private residence and the alterations have made it easier to examine the remains of the early thirteenth century foundations.

The house, which lies in a wooded valley at the foot of Lynchmere Hill, attracts attention by its high pitched tile roof and fine red brick chimney stacks. It is built to a great extent in Caen stone, the outside walls in most places being 4-ft. thick. The two original mullioned windows, which are simple, but very effective in design, form a striking feature as viewed from the road. Projecting between the windows is some solid masonry forming the original shaft of the chimney, the lower part of which has been restored with modern stone. A buttress on the south-west shows one of the limits of the old building, and the low projecting wall on this side of the house probably indicates the line of another wing of the Priory, long since destroyed.

Entrance into the house is made through a pointed arch doorway on the west side, which leads into a low vaulted hall, originally divided into two by a wall, half of which has now been demolished. The larger part of this hall forms a square of 21-ft., with two deep round arched window recesses and two round arched blocked doorways on the south side, which led to the kitchens. Also an arched doorway on the east side opening into that part of the Priory used as the refectory. A fine open fireplace, with joggled stonework and traces of protruding hood, occupies the space between the windows.



SHULBREDE PRIORY.—DETAILS.

The vaulting is supported in the centre by a circular column, cut in Sussex marble. The mouldings of the capital are badly chipped, but are sufficient to show a design of delicate beauty. Modern brick pavement is laid over the old floor, which must obviously have been at a lower level. It is impossible to say exactly what this chamber was used for; it would seem, however, from its position between the kitchen and the cellarge, to have been the cellarer's parlour. In farmhouse days it was used as a dairy. In the north-east corner of the outer hall is the entrance to an old stone staircase leading to the floor above. The round arched entrance is in perfect preservation, showing the rebate for the door, and the remains of the hinge hooks. A pointed blocked arch on the north side led formerly to the cellarge, part of which was standing in the early nineteenth century. It was vaulted in a similar way, but the three columns then standing were hexagonal and of stone. Grose gives the best description of this ruin (*Antiquities of England and Wales*, Vol. III., p. 16). In the same description there is mention of a porch, of which there is no trace now.

There is a view of the cellarge in a woodcut in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1799) and also in one of Grimm's drawings (British Museum MS.). It was demolished in order to build the barns on the opposite side of the road, and an ivy-clad ruined wall is all that now remains to mark the position.

Facing the entrance is a deep broad archway of similar structure, which leads to the wooden staircase, but must formerly have opened into the cloisters.

The staircase is contained in a small wing, which, as can be seen from outside, is formed of beams and brick and was added on to the original structure in Jacobean times, beams from the ruin being utilised for the walls.

The so-called Prior's Chamber on the first floor rests on the solid vaulting of the hall beneath. It must be remembered that as the Priory so frequently fell into a ruinous state, the original uses of the rooms were probably altered, and it is quite likely that this, which

from its position would have been a dormitory, was turned into a chamber for the Prior.

The room measures 22-ft. by 23-ft. and its lofty ceiling occupies the whole of the gable of the roof. The massive oak tie beam and king post are further strengthened by two sets of braces springing upwards and downwards from the four sides of the king post. There are two mullioned windows set in deep arched recesses, the one looking west, the other high up on the south wall, from which the stone mullion is missing and which until latterly was blocked up on account of the window tax. Two blocked double archways on the south wall show the entrance to staircases leading down to the floor below. A small window has lately been pierced in the right hand archway.

The stone weathering along the exterior of the south gable gives the line where the roof of the extension began into which these staircases led. By careful observation of the beams of the ceiling in the Prior's Chamber and of the position of the fireplace and the window in the small adjoining room, which corresponds exactly with the window in the larger chamber, it will be clearly seen that this apartment must have extended at one time much further northward—anyhow the whole length of the present building. A deep crack in the second tie beam, which is bedded in the partition forming the north wall, accounts for perpendicular props having been placed under it, three for the support of the weaker portion and two under the stronger. The whole partition rests on large stones and the part divided off was converted into the low adjoining chamber, passage, staircase and loft. The king post and braces in the wall are precisely similar in design to those in the middle of the room, but along the edge of the tie beam is a deep moulding, which is repeated in the wall plates on the east and west walls.

The panels into which the partition is divided by the supporting beams are decorated with tempera paintings. The designs are very much effaced, no proper care having ever been taken of them. But it is surprising that



FRESCO IN SHULBREDE PRIORY.

there is anything to be seen, considering that the farm children used to play with bows and arrows against this wall.

In the second panel from the left there is an elaborate coat of arms surmounted by the initials "I. R.," with the motto "Beati Pacifici" inscribed beneath. It is a delicately coloured and heraldically correct painting of the royal arms of James I. The remains of rudely sketched trees above the arms, similar to the background of the other paintings, shows that this was painted over some other subject—or rather it can be seen on close inspection that the previous design was first completely effaced. The emblazonment of the royal arms here is difficult to explain. Possibly it was on account of the manorial court which was and still is held in the Priory, this room being used as the court room. On the left, nearest the fireplace, is a curious and interesting painting representing animals perched on roughly-painted green hills. Scrolls issue from their mouths, on which are inscribed in Latin words resembling their natural cries. The cock cries, "Christus natus est;" the duck asks, "Quando quando;" the raven answers, "In hac nocte;" the bull inquires, "Ubi ubi;" the lamb replies, "In Bethlem."

On the top of the panel is the inscription: "Ecce concipiet virgo et pariet filium et vocabitur nomen ejus Emanuel. Isai." Below the figures is written the following verse:—

Gloria tibi Domine
 Qui natus es de virgine
 Cum Patre et Sancto Spiritu
 In sempiterna sæcula. Amen.

On the cross-beam at the bottom are the words: "Omnis Spiritus laudet Dominum. Psal." (In none of the County Histories are these inscriptions accurately quoted.)

Although it would seem likely that this was the work of one of the monkish inhabitants, as it is certainly by a different artist to the coat of arms and of an earlier date; on the other hand, it appears to be of the same

date as the panel on the right of the coat of arms, in which three women, whose costume is of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period, are painted in the same green and black colours, also on a rough background of green hills. Anyhow, none of the work is earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth century. The idea of the animals declaring the Nativity is no doubt of very early origin. A mediæval French poem gives it in a very similar form:—

Comme les bestes autrefois
 Parloient mieux Latin que François,
 Le coq de loin voyant ce faict
 S'écria "Christus natus est."
 Le bœuf d'un air lent ébauhi
 Demande "Ubi ubi ubi?"
 La chèvre se tordant le groin
 Repond que c'est à Bethlehem.
 Maistre Baudet, curiosus
 De l'aller voir, dit "Eamus"
 Et droit sur ses pattes le veau
 Beugle deux fois "Volo volo."

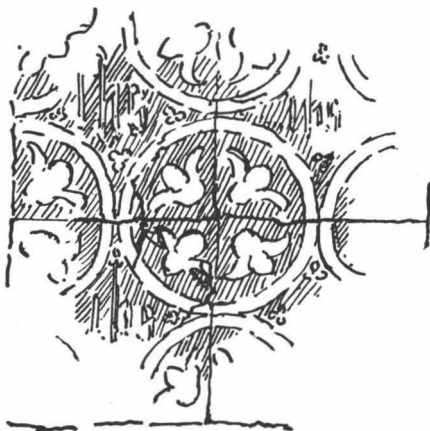
A like design in a woodcut for a sheet of carols, published in 1701, is described in Hone's *Everyday Book*, 1826.

The other paintings represent two birds fighting with sword and buckler, a fox and part of another beast, and a group of buildings with a tall spire. On the east wall there are traces of a dog and buildings, the chimney stacks of which resemble those of the Priory.

Rouse (*Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex*, p. 404) gives a picture of the Prior's Chamber with paintings over all the walls, but as it is very inaccurate in other respects it is impossible to say whether this was correct, although there were probably more paintings than are now visible.

Besides the paintings, there is a rude ornamentation in grey and red over the fireplace. On the floor of the Prior's Chamber and the adjoining room and passage are many glazed yellow and red tiles of varied design.

The present dining room on the ground floor is on the site of the refectory; the west wall is merely a thin partition, and the large open fireplace with ingle nooks dates from the seventeenth century. On the exterior of the north wall of this room are interesting traces of a



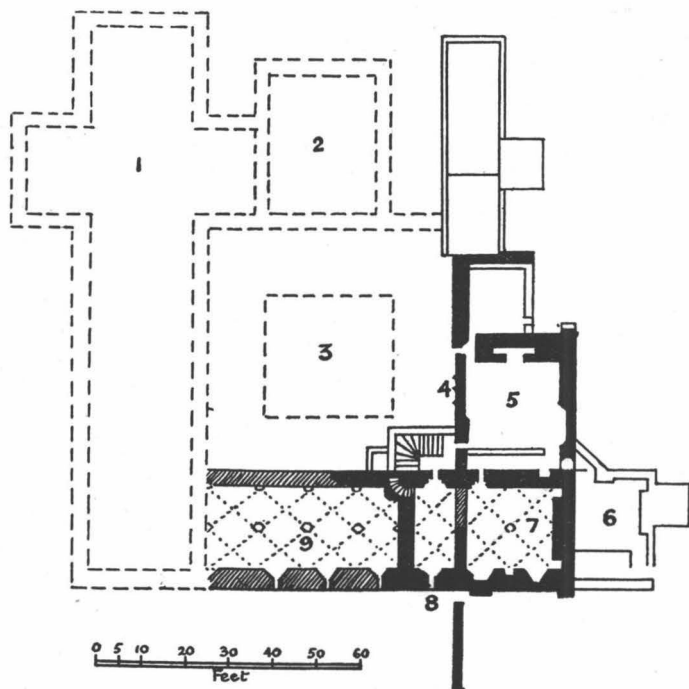
DESIGNS OF TILES IN THE PRIOR'S CHAMBER.

trefoil headed arcade, either part of the cloisters or a lavatory. The three trefoil arches spring from the capitals of pillars, the shafts of which have disappeared. The centre arch is raised above the other two, and the arcade is continued on the right by a high round arch. The large stone corbel projecting out of the wall above the arches is difficult to explain. On the south wall the stone jambs of two windows are still visible. Remains of plaster found on the rafters of the roof in this part of the building would lead one to suppose that a lofty room, similar to the Prior's Chamber, must once have occupied the upper part of this wing. The chapel which Dallaway speaks of as being utterly dilapidated occupied the space now taken up by the orchard, where many stones have been discovered. A drum of a column 3-ft. in diameter, an octagonal respond 4-ft. across and heavily moulded pieces of vault ribs are among the most interesting fragments that have lately been dug up.

The disposition of the various parts of a religious house is almost invariably the same, the only variation being the position of the chapel, which in some instances, according to the lie of the ground, is situated on the south side. The plan accompanying this paper is made out from measurements of the existing remains, the size of the cellarage as it stood in the early nineteenth century being taken into consideration. Comparison has also been made with the conjectural plan of Hardham Priory (Vol. XVIII., p. 55), which was the nearest foundation of the same order, about the same size and approximately the same date.

In the grounds are two of the old fish ponds connected by a moat and the embankment of a third, which is now dried up. There is also a small arched aqueduct of early thirteenth century stone work leading under the road.

Both in the orchard and in the meadow north of the Priory are mounds and embankments, which, if extensive excavations were carried out, would, no doubt, be found to cover further interesting remains of the Priory buildings.



- Original Structure now standing.
- ▨ " " standing early in XIX century.
- == Modern Buildings.
- === Conjectural Plan of Priory.

PLAN OF SHULBREDE PRIORY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Site of Chapel. | 6. Site of Kitchen. |
| 2. " Chapter House. | 7. (?) Cellarer's Parlour with Prior's Chambers above. |
| 3. " Cloisters. | 8. Entrance. |
| 4. Arcade of Cloisters or Lavatory. | 9. Cellarage with (?) Dormitory above. |
| 5. Refectory. | |
| 10. Position of Lead Coffin recently discovered lying in Stone Cist. | |

The following additional notes on various matters of interest connected with the Priory are given in chronological order.

Of the founder, Ralph de Arderne's, ancestry, it is difficult to find any reliable information. There are two conjectures worth mentioning: (1) Dugdale (*History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., p. 952) considers Ralph de Hampton, son of Turchill de Warwick, to be identical with Ralph de Arderne. This is conceivable, as the whole Arderne family must have originally come from Warwickshire. The first mention of him, according to Dugdale, is in 5 Stephen, and the last in 33 Hen. II.: "Where being a justice itinerant he is termed Radulphus de Arderne." As, however, there is undoubted evidence of his being alive in 1208, it seems unlikely, though not impossible, that the Ralph of 5 Stephen (1140) is the same man. Moreover, Dugdale gives Roger, Peter and Robert as his children, and no mention of his son Thomas, or his grandson Ralph. (2) Mr. Waters, in his paper on the Bohuns of Midhurst (*The Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. VII., p. 312), states erroneously that Ralph is not mentioned in the Warwickshire pedigrees, and suggests that his claim to the Bohun lands arose out of the fact that his mother was a daughter of Savaric FitzCana, who married a Bohun. It is improbable that both these conjectures are correct, as there would surely be some evidence of so eminent a man as Turchill de Warwick, the largest landowner mentioned in Domesday, having married a descendant of the Bohuns.

Foss gives Ralph's career (*Judges of England*, Vol. I., p. 339) and also that of his grandson Ralph (Vol. II., p. 30), but confuses the later part of his life with that of his grandson.

For the following facts there is good documentary evidence:—He was Sheriff of Hereford and Justice Itinerant in the Western Counties (Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I.). He acted in Shropshire, also in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Staffordshire. In 1187 he was amerced in the large sum of £65, for 13 days' neglect in attending to the exchequer according to his summons

(Madox Exch. 11, 235). His employment in the King's service arose out of his having married Amabilia, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, the Justiciary of England. An obscure reference in the chronicle of Richard of Devizes (R. Hewlett, ed. 1886) seems to show that when Glanville was removed from power, Ralph suffered also.

In the reign of Henry II., on the death of Savaric de Bohun, a fine was levied to transfer to Ralph de Arderne the Bohun lands in Normandy, and also the Sussex estate. Franco de Bohun, heir and nephew of Savaric, being in the King's disfavour, was unable to withstand so powerful an adversary as Ralph de Arderne, and was therefore compelled by the King to forego his rights and convey to Ralph the lands in question. This fine passed at Caen, where the King spent Christmas, 1187. Richard I., however, on coming to the throne, declared this fine null and void as not founded on justice. Ralph renewed his suit, claiming the entire succession of Savaric Fitz Savaric, consisting of Bohun, in Normandy, held in barony, and estates in Sussex, held in vavasory. It was finally agreed, in 1199, that the manors of Ford and Climping, the moiety of Ilesham and £10 worth of land in Lavington should be released to Ralph, and the rest should remain to the heir of the Bohuns. The renewal of the case, as carried on by Thomas, son of Ralph, is fully dealt with in Mr. Calverley's paper (Vol. XLVII., p. 3).

Ralph married, secondly, Agnes de la Mare, heiress of the Barony of Castle Holgate, in Shropshire (Eyton, IV., 59), and widow of Robert Mauduit, of Warminster. She died about 1198. In the Pipe Roll of 1194 he makes a fine for collecting "*Benevolentiam Regis*," and the year after his name occurs again as Justice, this time at Lichfield (Eyton, VIII., 247). In 1202 he was in attendance on King John, at La Suse, in Anjou (Patent Roll, 1202), and at Christmas, 1204, he crossed over to Flanders in the King's service.

In 1208 he is mentioned as serving as Justice at Shrewsbury (Eyton, VI., 368). April 17th of that year is the date of the charter stating that Ralph de Arderne has

the Priory in his possession (Rot. Claus, 9 John), and finally on January 23rd (the year ended in February) he is mentioned (with others) as being given the joint custody of all the manors of the Archbishopric of Canterbury (Rot. Pat., 9 John). His death must have occurred soon after this, as in 1212 there was a renewal of the lawsuit by Thomas, who was his son by his first wife.

1228.—King John had granted to the Prior of Shulbrede the right to hold a fair at Lynchmere annually for two days, on the vigil and feast of the Exaltation of the Cross (September 23rd). King Henry III. subsequently declared that the fair was to be held on the vigil and feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7th), and directed the Sheriffs of Sussex and also of Surrey to publish the alteration, and see that it was carried out as ordered:—

DE FERIA MUTANDA. Dominus Rex concessit Priori de Wlenchemere quod feria quam eis concessit Dominus J. Rex etc. singulis annis apud Wlenchemere in vigilia et in die Exaltationis Sancte Crucis, decetero teneatur ibidem in vigilia et in die Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris nisi etc. Et mandatum est vicecomiti Sussex' quod feriam illam per totam ballivam suam clamari faciat et ei habere faciat sicut prædictum est.

Teste J. Bathoniensi episcopo apud Westmonasterium
XXIX die Aprilis.

Eodem modo scribitur vicecomiti Surr' pro eodem.¹

1261.—In the Charters of Selborne Priory there is a document relating to the release of certain lands to Selborne Priory by Ralph de Cameys, Lord of the Manor of West Tisted, dated, at Schulbrede, August 18th, 1261, "die Jovis pr. p.f. Assumpt: B.M."

Sir Ralph must have been staying at the Priory as a guest at the time. Sir Ralph de Cameys (or Camoys), who was granted the Manor of Trotton by Edward I., was an ancestor of the family, many distinguished members of which are known to history in subsequent years.

1316.—Before the Priory obtained the advowson of the Church at Midlavant a Prior of Schulbrede is mentioned

¹ Ref. Calendar of Close Rolls, 12 Hen. III.

thus in the Parliamentary writ of 9 Ed. II., 1316:—
 “Silebrede, Shulbred or Wolinchmere—Prior of (Prior de Scheluebred) certified pursuant to writ tested at Clipstone 5 March as one of the lords of the townships of Midlavant and Binderton in the County of Sussex.”

Again in the roll of subsidy levied in 1411 this Manor, under the title of Rawmere, is entered as belonging to the Prior of Shulbrede and being worth yearly, beyond reprises, £20.

1373.—In a letter from Gregory XI. to the Bishop of London, dated Avignon, February, 1373, respecting the appointment of a priest to the Church of Midlavant, the late incumbent, Thomas Wampone, is mentioned as having been instituted by “Bishop William on the presentation of John Prior and the Convent of Shulbrede.” (Cal. of Papal Registers.)

1390.—“Robert Newetetymbre (Newtimber) Augustinian Canon of the Monastery of Selbrede” was appointed Papal Chaplain (Papal Registers, Boniface IX.). A similar honour was conferred on John Dene (also a Canon) in January, 1400. (Papal Registers.)

1464.—The Obituary or Bede Rolls of William Ebchester and John Burnby, Priors of Durham between 1446-1464, are printed in full in the Surtees Society's collection. Such documents on the subject of monastic intercession for the dead were entrusted to roll bearers, who travelled round the country from one monastery to another. The object of these rolls was to procure for the soul of the deceased person the prayers of the religious fraternities to whom they were presented that it might be delivered by their intercession from the pains of purgatory. The document consists of a roll of parchment, sometimes decorated and illuminated, with an account of the deceased written in a highly eulogistic style at the beginning. Each separate monastery subscribed its one entry or Titulus, containing a statement of the order and dedication of each monastery, written by one of its own members. The handwriting varies from an ill-spelt scrawl to a carefully written entry with

an elaborately designed initial. In the case of Shulbrede the writing is of a superior character. This particular roll was taken to 639 monasteries, and the route of the traveller can be accurately traced from house to house. The Roll bearer's journey in Sussex was as follows: Arundel, Chichester, Hardham, Easebourne, Shulbrede, Dureford, then to Selborne, in Hampshire, and Waverley, in Surrey. The full entry is as follows:—

Titulus Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ et Sanctæ Crucis de Shulbred, Ordinis Sancti Augustini, Cicestrens: Dioc. Anima Magistri Willelmi Ebchestre et anima Magistri Johannis Bunby et animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant.

Vestris nostra damus pro nostris vestra rogamus.

Other rolls given in the same collection, though taken to several of the Sussex Monasteries, appear not to have reached Shulbrede. (Ref. Surtees Soc. 1856, p. 38, No. 549.)

1459. — In the Muniments of Magdalen College, Oxford (Misc., 224), is the following entry:—"Shylbrede Priory, Sussex. The advowson granted by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, to Bishop Waynflete, 24 Dec., 1459."

There is not, however, any trace of Bishop Waynflete having had further connection with the Priory. He seems to have taken no steps at all for the annexation of Shulbrede, and except with a view to annexation the advowson would not be of any use to him. Had he conveyed the advowson to anyone else, the grant of 1459 would have been passed on to the person acquiring the advowson as part of the evidence of title, and would therefore not be among the Muniments of Magdalen College. Its presence there, together with the fact that Waynflete took no steps to annex the Priory, may be taken to show that the grant was inoperative.

Circ. 1478.—There is a twelfth or thirteenth century manuscript, "S. Ambrosii quædam," in the Library of King's College, Cambridge, which was once the property of the Priory and bears the signature of Thomas Clune, Prior of Shulbrede, *c.* 1478.

In the initial of f. 1 of the MS. is written "Prioratus de Shulbrede," and on the *verso* of the cover opposite f. 1 is written on a scroll, "Disce pati q^d (quoth) Thomas Clune." On ff. 23b-24a is written "Disce pati Shulbrede T. Clune." Clune probably wrote also the table of contents on f. 104a at the end. The MS. seems also to have been in the Convent of Swyn (a Cistercian Priory of Nuns in Yorkshire). It was presented to King's College by Richard Stokes, born at Aldingbourne, in Sussex, who was a grandson of Bishop Montague (*Alumni Etonenses*, 1797, p. 246.) (Catalogue of MSS. in K. Coll., Camb.)

1535.—In addition to Layton's letter sent to Richard Cromwell from Shulbrede, there is one from him written a few days earlier at Waverley Abbey, in which he expresses his intention to "despatch" the Priory "by the way." It is a good example of the spirit of prejudice in which he always entered upon his work.

Sept. 26, 1535.—On Friday at night I came into Sussex to an Abbey called Durford. It might better be called Dirtyford, the poorest Abbey that I have seen, as this bearer, the Abbot thereof, can tell—far in debt and great decay. . . .

A Priory of Nuns (Easebourne Priory) and another of Canons (Shulbrede), close together near Chichester, being of their poverty unable to lodge us, we were compelled to ride to Waverley and lodge there on Saturday night. Of these houses there are three Canons in one and four Nuns in the other. We will despatch them on Monday by the way, and so on to Chichester Cathedral; and after we have visited the Church, if the Bishop is not able to come to us, we will visit him at his house 3 miles distant, and so to Arundel College; then to Lewes and Battle, and so to Kent. (Ref. State Papers Foreign and Domestic 1535, 444.)

1636-9.—One of the Cowdray deeds, dated 1636 (seen by Sir W. Burrell before the fire), is an indenture between J. Egar, of Lynchmere, and E. Fielder, of Troyle, of the one part and Francis Viscount Montague of the other part, and shows that Roger Shotter, farmer, of Viscount Montague, had been in possession of the Priory buildings for 39 years after the dissolution.

That Roger Shotter resided at the Priory for a long time is confirmed by the entry of his burial in the Lynchmere Church register. As a rule the register only mentions names and occasionally the place of

residence, but in this one instance there is a short eulogy showing that Shotter was a man of note in the parish. Burial Register, 1639, Aug. 1: "Roger Shotter, of Shulbrede, about 80 years of age, who had been a liberal housekeeper about 60 years, an expert chirurgian and cured in his life time multitudes of impotent poor people of foul and dangerous (? frame) at his own proper charge for God's cause, a lover of nature and a compleat Christian."

1608.—There is a full survey of the possessions of the Priory drawn up at Arundel in 1608. Apparently post-dissolution monastic surveys are not unusual. The heading is:—

Comitatus Sussexia.—Shulbred.

Supervisus nuper dissoluti prioratus de Shulbred predicti factus apud Arundell decimo quarto die Septembris anno regni domini Nostri Jacobi etc etc. per Thomam Marshall generosum supervisorem possessionum dicti domini Regis in comitatu predicto virtute Commissionis extra Scaccarium suum sibi directe per sacramentum diversorum proborum hominum.

Then follows the names of the witnesses for each district and a description of the lands, together with the name of the occupant. Some entries coincide with those made in the survey at the time of the dissolution, but there are several additional places included.

The summary at the end gives the items in brief:—

Summa omnium Redituum quietorum infra parochias separatas predictas et Prioratui de Shulbred nuper dissoluto pertinencium videlicet.

Parham	v ^s
Lergasale	viii ^s iiij ^d
Tillington	xii ^d
Hasellmere	ii ^s iiij ^d
Bepton	viii ^d
Linchmere	vi ^d et j libra peperis
Bramshott	xi
Gline	vi ^s viii ^d
Sanctus Thomas infra Clivam	x ^d
Petworth	viii ^s
Medhurst	iii ^s

xlviij^s iiij^d et j lib. peperis
examinatur.

NOTES FROM THE ACT BOOKS OF THE ARCHDEACONRY COURT OF LEWES.

BY WALTER C. RENSHAW, K.C.

ALTHOUGH the Act Books *ex officio mero* of the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, to which access has been accorded to the writer by the kindness of Mr. Currey, the Registrar, are as a whole dreary reading, they yet afford, by a process of selection, some interesting, if not useful, information on matters ecclesiastical, parochial and social. The nature and extent of the jurisdiction of such a Court are succinctly described in Stubbs' *Constitutional History*.¹ A great portion of these books is occupied by minutes of formal proceedings, such as monitions to churchwardens to take the oath for the faithful performance of their duties, or to exhibit their bills of presentments, or at a later date the annual transcripts of the registers. Next to these in frequency are the notes of cases with regard to subtraction of tithe, as to immorality, as to defamation, as to rectors or farmers of rectories being called upon to repair chancels or parsonages, and as to persons being required to show why they had intermeddled with the effects of deceased persons without having proved their wills or taken out letters of administration.

In the following excerpts attempt has been made to furnish specimens of what is interesting in various aspects of the subject matter of the work of the Court; and it will be found that they supply local instances illustrative of the state of affairs described in chapter 12 of *The Personal Government of Charles I.*, by the late Mr. S. R. Gardiner.

¹ Ed. 1878, Vol. III., p. 34, *et seq.*

They also shed light upon a custom which prevailed in some parishes of providing the wages of a parish clerk by means of a rateable assessment on the occupiers of property, closely resembling the incidence of the burthen of repairing in kind the church marks or fences. The assessment for the clerk's wages in Bolney, *temp.* Henry VIII., was apparently on houses only.² The following extracts show that the practice referred to also obtained in Barcombe, Bexhill, Cuckfield (where the wage was certainly assessed on land), Eastbourne, Ewhurst, Hooe, Hove, Playden, and Worth. The corresponding Act Books of the Court of the Deanery of South Malling indicate that it also existed in the Archbishop's Peculiars of Mayfield (16th March, 161 $\frac{3}{4}$), St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe (14th May, 1623), Buxted (12th November, 1623), Lindfield (19th January, 162 $\frac{4}{5}$) and Ringmer (29th February, 1630), the dates given being those of the entries. When not so levied the clerk's wages were paid by the churchwardens, as at Rye³ and St. Michael's, Lewes.⁴ These different methods of remuneration are in conformity with the 91st Canon, which, though merely declaratory in this respect, directs that the clerks shall have and receive their ancient wages, either at the hands of the churchwardens at such times as hath been accustomed, or by their own collection, according to the most ancient custom of every parish.⁵

With regard to church marks several notes already exist in our *Collections*, from which it appears that the earliest instance hitherto recorded in them is a casual reference to one at Lindfield in 1590.⁶ The ensuing supplementary extracts from the Deposition Books of the Archdeaconry Court for 1611, in relation to the practice

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 245.

³ Holloway's *History of Rye*, p. 478.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV., p. 57.

⁵ Cardwell's *Synodalia*, p. 298.

⁶ Mentioned in the lists for Lindfield in 1636 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 48). There are also lists for Wivelsfield, 1697 and 1759 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 22), Itchingfield, 1706 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 82) and Chiddingly, 1772 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 238). In Edburton the lists of 1610 and 1698 are printed in Mr. Wilkie's edition of the registers of that parish. The system existed at Kingston juxta Lewes (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX., p. 156).

and the mode of exercising it at Wivelsfield, carry it back by direct evidence to 1573. The duty of maintaining the churchyard fence ("clausura cimeterii"), as laid down by Robert de Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, in one of his constitutiones provinciales of 1305, was in the parishioners, "tam de jure quam de consuetudine."⁷ In some, and probably most, parishes this was satisfied by the churchwardens procuring the repairs to be done and defraying the expense out of parish monies; but in other parishes the custom grew up of apportioning the work or liability among the occupiers of all, or some in particular, of the lands in the parish. Instances of the former practice occur as early as 1447-8 in the parish accounts of Tintinhull, co. Somerset,⁸ and instances of the latter practice, as to which it is at present a moot point whether it existed in pre-Reformation times, are referred to above and will be found *infra*. The divergence in practice appears to be recognised by the 85th Canon, which states it to be the duty of the churchwardens to see that churchyards be duly repaired and fenced, as they have been in each place accustomed, at the charge of those unto whom by law the same appertaineth.

The Act Books *ex officio* run from 1550 to 1557, and with occasionally a slight break from 1580 to 1641. They re-commence in 1661.

1581. Nov. 14. Hellinglye. Thomas Walshe "utterly refuseth to make his church mark."
1581. Nov. 14. Meeching. John Penfould "commonly goeth out of the church before prayers."
1581. Nov. 14. Salehurst. Robert Bridger "keepeth ill rule in playing as a musicion in service time;" and John Danke "for kepinge mynstrells playing in his house on the Saboth daie."
1581. Nov. 29. Worth. Richard Alfrey "for [not] making his church mark;" and Dec. 13, Thomas Covep for the like.
1582. Nov. 1. Ticehurst. Office of judge against Master [John] Wharton, the vicar, "for that he doth commonly use when they have the Communion to goe out of the church in the sermon tyme and preaching of the word, and calling others after him; Also That in prayer in the church, when the preacher is in his prayer, he doth unreverently sit with his hat on his hedd."

⁷ Lyndwood, Ed. 1679, Appendix 35 and p. 253, note (c.).

⁸ Somerset Record Society, Vol. IV., p. 183.

1582. Nov. 28. Alfriston. The wife of Edward Jones to prove "that she did eat the Communion bread and put yt not in hir glove."
1583. May 10. Meeching. Cartwright, the curate, "for solempnizing matrimony last lent."
1583. May 10. Folkington. Office of judge against [Ralph] Stonward, or Steward, the rector. He was admonished "that the next tyme he ministered the Communion, he should minister the said Communion with ordinary bread, and not with wafer."
1583. July 10. West Hoathly. Richard Challoner to prove his allegations, "viz^t that he doth not lyve apart from his wiffe but doth lyve with her as an honest man ought to doe saving that for necessary occasions he is absent sometimes by his wiff's consent."
1583. Sept. 12. Plumpton. Thomas Burtenshaw to shew "that he hath repayed his church marke."
1583. Sept. 12. Fletching. John Streatfield "for that his church marke ys in decaye."
1583. Nov. 13. Hurstmonceux. Morris [curate there] to shew "that he hath said service one Wedensdays and ffridayes."
- 158 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 21. Brighthelmston. John Hickley "for being an unquiet person and a seditious person."
- 158 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 21. Chittingly. The churchwardens to shew "that they have provided a surplis." The churchwardens of Arlington, 5 Sept., 1584, of Ticehurst, 15 Feb., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, and of Warbleton, on the same day, were all similarly enjoined to provide "a decent surplis."⁹
1584. Sept. 5. Wilmington. The churchwardens "for that they lacke a decent pulpett, a cheste for the almes of the poore, and a register boke."
1584. Oct. 5. Folkington. The churchwardens "for that the church and church markes are in decay."
- 158 $\frac{4}{5}$. Feb. 8. Burwash. Goddard Foster, farmer of the rectory, "for that the chancell is unheled and unpaved and unglased."
- 158 $\frac{4}{5}$. Feb. 15. Folkington. John Baker "for playing cardes in service tyme."
1585. April 20. Hooe. Richard Wood "for not paying to the clerk his wage viz. v^s vj^d."
1585. June 8. Ardingly. John Brett "for not repayringe his church mark."
1585. June 8. [East] Bourne. John Cowden "for plowing on Easter Monday."

⁹ These and other cases were no doubt to enforce compliance with the "Advertisements" of Archbishop Parker in 1566.

1585. July 24. Waldron. John Fuller "for a church marke."
1586. [No date.] Bexhill. William Barker for being "vehemently supposed to deale in sorcerye in helpinge the people to thinges lost." He was promptly excommunicated.
1587. April. Fairlight. John Simons "for that he went out of the churche when the preecher went up into the pulpitt, and came not in again; Also for irreverent behaving of himself in the churche in the tyme of divine service upon the Saboth daies, and he is mutch geven to Drinkinge."
1587. Midsomer. Rye. The "chancel in decay; the default in Thomas Hibblewhite farmer of the rectory."
1587. Midsomer. Eastbourne. "Wee doe understande by the midwiffe y^t Thomas Smythe's wiffe did saye the service y^t is appointed in the booke for the churcheinge of women when the woman came to church" [at a time] "not appointed by the minister."
1587. Midsomer. Falmer. "O^r parson hath not distrybuted the fortythe parte of his Benefice to the poore as he ought to do."
1587. Midsomer. Wivelsfield. Dennis Bartlett "the reputed farmer of the parsonage for that the roofe of the chancell is not sufficiently repaired."
1587. Oct. 19. Horsted Keynes. "Mr. Richard Michelborne, his wiffe and daughters, have not received the Holie communion these two yeares."
- 1587½. Jan. 16. Clayton. "Wee have had noe sermons in o^r parishe church since christmas nowe twee yeares in the default of the parson." The parson was John Farley, cler., instituted to the rectory of Clayton cum Keymer 24 Feb., 1578½, on the presentation of Edward Knight, of Clayton, the patron. (Visitation Book of the Archdeaconry, *sub anno* 1586.)
- 1587½. Jan. 27. Cuckfield. "Thomas Brett usethe commonly to slepe in the sermon tyme."
1591. Sept. 26. Hamsey. Robert Hooker "for suffering ill rule *infra aedes*."
1591. Oct. 5. Horsted Keynes. Mr. Richard Michelborne liable for "*cancella ruinos*a."
- 1591½. Jan. 26. Iden. William Gladish for being "suspect of sorcery."¹⁰
1592. May 9. Rodmell. Agnes Hall "famula of John Chambers for not paying towards the bread and wyne."
1593. Jan. 20. Denton. John Breadon for being "oftentymes drunken abroad out of the parish, but not in our parish to our knowledge."

¹⁰ See *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Vol. XIII., Part 4, for cases of bewitchment at Hastings in 1593½ (p. 108), and at Rye in 1606 (pp. 136-139), in 1608 (p. 140), and in 1610 (p. 145).

From 1580 to about this date there are many instances of trial by compurgators, of which the following is a specimen :

- 159³. Jan. 20. Salehurst. William Upton and Martha Padiham accused of incontinency. Upton appeared and produced four compurgators, Thomas Russell, John Sherwold, Thomas Cayve and Thomas Lulham, when he swore that he never carnaliter cognovit Martha Padiham, and they deposed that they believed his denial to be true, wherefore the judge declared that he had sufficiently purged himself, and restored him to his former reputation (*pristinæ famæ*), and dismissed the case. As to the ecclesiastical courts suffering the compurgatory process to become "a silly farce" founded on perjury, see Pollock and Maitland's *Hist. of Eng. Law*, Ed. 1895, vol. ii., pp. 541 and 634. A similar case with six compurgators occurred at Ringmer, 17 May, 1620 (Act Books *ex officio* for Deanery of South Malling); and a trial of this sort in the Court of High Commission, 26 April, 1632, is reported in Cases in the Star Chamber and High Commission Court, p. 276 (Camd. Soc.)
- 159³. Feb. 7. Catsfield. Mistress Ellen Pelham, wife of Edward Pelham, "for not frequenting the churche."
1593. May 9. Bolney. Joan Studd (?) "for sitting in her seate at tyme of divine service, and not departing after the vicar theare had denounced her as excommunicate."
1594. June 19. Hove. Robert Androes "for not paying the clarke's wages."
1595. Dec. 9. Southover. Agnes, wife of Thomas Dickner, "for not sitting in the seat assigned to her by the churchwardens."
1596. Oct. 1. Aldrington. Henry English, the rector, reported that "he hath placed a newe fonte in the usuall place in y^e churche."¹¹
- 159⁶. Feb. 23. Horsted Keynes. Master Richard Michelborne cited "*quia insula pertinens ecclesiæ æget reparacionem*" in his default. At the next Court on 8 March he appeared and admitted the charge, and was ordered to do the repairs before Michaelmas then next.
1597. April 15. Westmeston. [John] Batnor the rector "for that y^e chancell windowe wanteth glasing and for serving his cattle in the churchyarde."
1597. Oct. 29. Portslade. The churchwardens to provide a register book.¹²

¹¹ Henry English, ordained priest by John, Bishop of Gloucester, 6 Dec., 1582, was instituted to Aldrington 9 Nov., 1584, on the presentation of Henry Shales, cler., and inducted 23 Nov., 1584 (Visitation Book, *sub anno* 1606).

¹² The Convocation of Canterbury in 1597 made a constitution, which was approved under the great seal, that the old registers should be copied into parchment books.

1597. Nov. 8. West Hoathly. Thomas Binnes "for working on St. Luke's day last."
1597. Nov. 8. Ditcheninge. "Richard Michelborne gent: and his wife, Richard Michelborne his son, and Margery and Anna Michelborne his daughters, for not receaving the sacrament."
1597. Dec. 6. Chailey. John Marten "for playing at tables and cards diebus dominicis."
1599. May 22. Maresfield. Ambrose Bechinge "for selling bread and ale in time of divine service."
1599. May 22. Brighthelmston. Henry Hovell "for usurping a seat in the church."
1599. Nov. 6. Maresfield. Thomas Ashbee "for working his oxen on the day of St. Michael."
1600. May 29. Wartling. John Richards "for foddering of cattle in cimiterio ecclesie."
1600. Oct. 4. Ticehurst. John Comber "for keeping ill rule in his house for drunkards, and speaking shamefull speeches viz^t That A woman hath a ruffe god."
1600. Oct. 4. Westfield. Edward Leeds for that "a childe of his was not brought to be baptized before the departure thereof."
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 26. Beddingham. John Heaves "for sittinge disorderly in the chancel with a dog on his knee."
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 4. Slaugham. Richard Woods "for breaking Thomas Mutton's head in the churche."
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 4. Eastbourne. Richard Ammell and Richard Russell "for not paying the clark's wages."
1601. Sept. 8. Lewes. Thomas Bartlett "for carrying a load of wood on the day of St. Peter ad vincula."
1601. Oct. 30. Streate. William Howell "for selling a tenement to Jone Prise at Kingston juxta Lewes being excommunicate."
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 21. Ewhurst. Thomas Brigden "for not paying the clearckes wadges."
1603. Oct. 25. Meeching. Master [Humphrey] Swifte, cler., the rector, "for refusing to read the Injunctions quarterly juxta jura."
1603. Dec. 6. Udimore. Peter Simons "for baptizing a catt." He appeared and denied the charge, and was ordered to appear with four compurgators on the 17th Jan. next in the church of Alfriston. After several adjournments this case was on 28 March, 1604, ordered to be heard in the town of Rye, but no further reference to it has been found.¹³
1603. Dec. 6. Piddinghoe. Richard Tuppen, farmer of the rectory, "for that the chancel is in decasu."

¹³ A case of this sort was before the High Commission Court about 1632. See Cases in the Courts of Star Chamber, &c., p. 275 (Camd. Soc.).

- 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 14. Winchelsea. Joan Goldyng "for baptizing a catt." This appears to be connected with the similar case at Udimore.
- 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 14. Iden. Thomas Dancke "for that uppon St. Stephen's Day being druncke he came into the church, and in tyme of divine service spued there."
- 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 13. Heathfield. Robert Hunt, cler., the vicar, purged himself by seven compurgators from a charge of immorality with Thomasina Plumer, his servant. At the same Court he was proceeded against for that "hee is not resident, keepeth no hospitality, and hath put one Ja. Hodgekinson a Curate not tollerated."
- 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 13. Heathfield. Noah Taylor, aquæbajulus there,¹⁴ "for that hee is not a sufficient cleareke to answer the minister, or to read divine service, and for brawling with the churchwardens in the churcheyarde on the Saboth day."
1604. June 9. Worth. William Neale "for not paying the clerck wages viz' xij^d a retro;" and Dec. 1, Mathew Byshe "for not paying viij^d to the church, and to the aquæbajulus ii^s iij^d a retro;" and same day, John Alfray "for not paying to the aquæbajulus vj^d per annum viz' ii^s vj^d a retro."
1604. Dec. 1. Pevensey. William Pidlesden "for not paying to the aquæbajulus of Bexhill for a tenement in the same parish at 4^d per annum a retro."
- 160 $\frac{4}{5}$. Jan. 8. Bexhill. Thomas Weeks "for not paying the clerck his wages for three yeeres for one tenement at 4^d the yeere viz' xij^d."
- 160 $\frac{4}{5}$. Feb. 26. Eastbourne. James Payne "for that hee doth greatly offend the people in drunkenness being a manifest and vile drunkard, almost every day giving himself to that beastly life."
1605. June 25. Westmeston. John Batnor, cler., rector, "for that hee doth not say the letany, nor ten commandments; neither doth hee in baptisme signe with the signe of the Crosse, but with the signe of the Covenant; neither doth hee weare the surplice."
1605. June 25. Patcham. Richard Carter and Robert Edwards, churchwardens, "for that the church marks are very much in decay."
1605. Aug. 27. The churchwardens of Litlington to provide "a parchement register book, a decent carpet for the communion table, a decent clothe, and a cushion for the pulpitt;" those of Alfriston to provide "a parchement register book, a third locke to the cofer, and a surplice;" and those of Ieklesham to provide "a carpett for the communion table, the booke of common prayer, a standing potte of pewter, the booke of homilies, and a locke and key to the register cheste." On 14 Oct., 1614, it

¹⁴ In mediæval times the aquæbajulus was the carrier of holy water, but in the Act Books the word denotes the parish clerk or sexton.

was shown that at Balcombe there had not yet been provided "a standing pot of pewter to hold the wyne at the communion table."

1605. Sept. 24. Cuckfield. Master [John] Waterhouse,¹⁵ the vicar, "for not wearing the surplice, nor using the crosse in baptisme." After many adjournments this case was apparently arranged, as on 17 June, 1606, it was dismissed, the promoter not appearing.
1605. Sept. 24. Portslade. Henry Owden "at Southwick for irreverent speaking against the book of common prayer."
1605. Nov. 5. Albourne. Joan Yonge, wife of Thomas Yonge, "for teaching schoole in a papisticall house without license,¹⁶ and for not bringing her scollers to churche."
1606. May 31. Hailsham. John Stansall "for a recusant."
1606. June 3. Brightling. Henry Cruttenden "for keeping of disorder and selling of beere in service time."
1606. June 9. Patcham. John Geering "for that he refuseth to send his daughters unto the minister to church upon Sundaies in the afternoone to be catechised."
1606. Oct. 7. Eastbourne. James Gilderidge, gent., was excommunicated "for not paying xv^s for Rent for certaine lands called The Churchelands towards the reparacions of the church."
1606. Oct. 7. Folkington. John Culpeper, gent., "for not receiving the holie communion at Easter last nor since." At the next Court Mr. Parker, the rector, certified that he had since received it.
1606. Nov. 18. Portslade. Master [John] Postlethwaite, the vicar, "for that the vicaridge Barne is blowne downe."¹⁷
1606. Nov. 18. Cuckfield. Thomas Jenner, churchwarden, ordered to provide "a Bible, a decent communion table, and a book of homilies, before the feast of Christmas."
1606. Dec. 2. Catsfield. Richard Vincett and Elizabeth, his wife, "for being Popish recusants."
1607. April 28. Woodmancote. Edward Scrase and Edward Lag. "The said Lag confessed that about 4 or 5 years agone he did helpe to carry away a Bell from Aldrington Church, Delivered unto him as he said by Thomas Barron then Churchwarden, and Mr. English parson there, as also by Henry Hoden then a parishioner there, and was hired hereunto by Richard Hen and

¹⁵ For John Waterhouse, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV., p. 26.

¹⁶ A license to teach was required under 23 Eliz., c. 1, s. 6. There is an excellent note on the subject in *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, p. 325 (Camd. Soc.).

¹⁷ John Postlethwaite ordained deacon and priest by Thomas Bickley, Bishop of Chichester, 13th April, 1595, instituted to Portslade 12th Oct., 1605, on presentation of Sir Edward Lewkenor, and inducted 19th Oct., 1605 (Visitation Book, *sub anno* 1606).

- Edward Michell the churchwardens of Hendfield." The case was on this day dismissed as against Scrase and later on against Owden.
1607. Sept. 8. Southwick. John Rawkins, late churchwarden there, "for letting a roome in the church to Mr. Hall to lay coles in."
1607. Dec. 1. Henfield. Office of Judge against Richard Hen and Edward Mitchell, of Henfield, and Edward Lag, of Woodman-cote. The respondents alleged "that Sir Thomas Bishoppe Knt, in the first yeare of the King's Majestie's raigne that now is, or thereabouts, in the behalf of the parishioners of Henfield procured to be bought from S^r Barnard Whetstone Knt,¹⁸ Mr. Edward Bellingham Esq^r, from the parson of East Aldrington, from the churchwardens and other parishioners there by and with theire mutuall consente, And did receive 650 pounds weighte of Bell metall at ffifty shillings the hundred to make a bell for the parish church of Hendfield with which 650 pounds together with other mettall they made a Bell and placed it in the steeple of the parish church of Hendfield, and have and doe use it at this present And Doe offer themselves ready to paye the some of money agreed uppon to the use of the Church of Aldrington aforesayd, viz^t sixteene pounds and five shillings of lawfull English money, whereof fourteene pounds hath bin in the hands of one Richard Awsten, to them that have right to receive the same so that they or other the parrishioners of Hendfield may bee sufficiently dischargd from further payment thereof."
1607. Dec. 15. Lullington. Edmund Hall "for moweing of grasse upon Midsomer day."
1607. Jan. 26. Brighthelmston. Robert Ide, sen^r "for being often unquiet in the church in tyme of divyne service."
1608. Aug. 30. Wivelsfield. Ninian Burrell "for rarely frequenting the church."¹⁹
1609. Sept. 12. Catsfield. Dame Ellen Pelham, Ellen Pelham, her daughter, and George Tindall, her servant, "for being popishe recusants."
1609. Sept. 16. Catsfield. Herbert Pelham, arm., "for entertaining and harbouring within his house Dame Ellen Pelham, Ellen Pelham and George Tindall being popish recusants, and further hee hath common resorters to his house who are popish recusants and for not receiving the communion this twelve moneth." Dame Ellen Pelham was the widow of Sir Edward Pelham and mother of Herbert Pelham.
1609. Oct. 10. Wivelsfield. Richard Dumbrell, churchwarden, presented "That our churchyard is in default, but whoe is to

¹⁸ Sir B. Whetstone was knighted 1603, as of Lincolnshire. He was lessee of the manor of Hangleton. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIV., pp. 174-5.

¹⁹ For N. Burrell, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 26.

repaye it we cannot surelye tell." On 24 Oct., 1609, he and Edmund Attree, the other churchwarden, were admonished to see to the repair of the churchyard fence. The result of the pressure from the Court was that prior to or in 1611 Thomas Godman and Thomas Jenner, being then churchwardens, took proceedings, in what was apparently a test case, against George Luxford, of Wivelsfield, yeoman, to enforce his liability. The evidence, which was taken 13 June and 22 and 24 July, 1611, is to be found in the "Deposition Books." The first witness was Stephen Jenner, of Wivelsfield, husbandman, resident there 38 years and aged 64, who said "that by the space of eight and 30 yeres last past inclosures of the churchyard of Wivelsfield have been and at this present tyme are divided and separated into certayne perches or half perches of inclosures which inclosures during the tyme predeposed have from tyme to tyme by severall men farming or occupying lands within the same parish as often as need required been repaired and new made And that there is an olde book belonging to the Church aforesayd which sheweth what parte of the churchyarde fence every man occupying lands within the same parish ought to repair." The next witness was Francis More, of Wivelsfield, gent., resident there nearly all his life, born there and aged 46, who after proving that Luxford occupied lands commonly accounted to belong to Mr. Raphe Pope, of Hendall [in Buxted], deposed "that there is an ancient Booke kept in the parish church of Wivelsfield which the Churchwardens and ancient men of the s^d parish have alwaies used to take yerely or oftener and with the same to go about y^e churchyarde and to view the Ruines and Defaults of the Inclosures with whom by the space of 30 yeres last past the examine hath usually gone about," and he added that during that time inclosures had been repaired "and before as it hath been affirmed by old men of the parish and as it is commonly reported tyme out of mynde." Several other witnesses were examined, the principal of whom was Thomas Lucas, of Wivelsfield, gent., resident there 36 years, born in Southram, co. Sussex, aged 64, who said, "There is an ancient book kept in the parish church in a chest under lock and key of burials christenings and weddings in which book is recorded what church markes or inclosures every man occupying lands in the same parish ought to make the which book the minister and churchwardens do usually take and go about with, &c." The earliest entry in the oldest existing register of Wivelsfield, which, as usual, is a transcript, is a burial on 16 Oct., 1559, and the more ancient book, which apparently existed in 1611, is not now to be found.

1609. Sept. 7. Clayton. Richard West "for keeping Joan Freeland being excommunicated in his house."
- 161 $\frac{0}{1}$. Jan. 16. Burwash. John Byne, late churchwarden, ordered "to bring in a copy of the register for 1609 as to baptisms marriages and burials."

1619. March 2. Catsfield. Herbert Pelham, arm., "for not receaving the communion at Easter last nor since; and for that his church marke is not sufficient; And also for disturbing Mr. Large in his preachinge, he being an excommunicated person, and refusing to go out of the church, And for using irreverent speeches, as the churchwardens were informed, to the diffamation of Mr. Large their minister there, viz., That Mr. Large should say, That hee had as leefe see a sowe weare a saddell as see a minister weare a surplice."
1611. Dec. 10. Telscombe. George Okenden "for driving cattell to midsomer fayre last, on the sabboth day before, in the afternoone."
1611. Dec. 10. Rottingdean. John Harrison "for going with his cattell and his wayne from Telscombe to Newhaven to fetch the beere on Whitsonmonday."
1612. July 7. Keymer. John Paley (?) to shew "qua auctoritate functus est officio pastorali."
1612. Nov. 3. Fletching. James Harman "for readyng of prayers in the parrish church of Fletching in the absence of the minister and curate."
1614. June 16. Alfriston. William Bagant "for that he is reputed to be a usurer." At the same Court several women, all of Alfriston, were accused of the like offence.
1614. July 19. Wartling. Edward Kingswell "for harbouring of women that had children begotten out of lawful wedlock, and suffering them to depart without penance."
1615. Oct. 10. Ditcheninge. Henry Ford, sexton there, "for want of duty and diligence in his office, and for not keeping the church cleane."
1616. Oct. 22. Hailsham. William Fox for being "A notorious breaker of the Sabbath day, running matches in the tyme of divyne service."
1616. Nov. 5. Cuckfield. Office of the judge promoted by John Patching against John Gasson and Ellis Jenner. Patching was the parish clerk and claimed "for clarcke's wages 9 yeares 3 quarters behinde at 12^d per annum." The respondents "alleged that they have from tyme to tyme payd to the clarke of the parish of Cuckfield predecessor to Patching ij^d a quarter viz^t eight pence a yeare for clarks wages and no more and that they have payd or offered to paye unto him according to that use and custom which hee obstinately refused to accept." Patching "alleged that the sayd Gasson and Jenner and their predecessores for these x xx xxx xl l and lx yeares last past tyme out of mynde for the houses and landes now in the occupation of the sayd Gasson and Jenner within the parishe of Cuckfield have used and accustomed to pay xij^d yearelye and every yeare to the sayd Patching the clark for the tyme being and his predecessors as an annual somme due unto the

Clarke saving and excepting the x or ix yeares three quarters last past in which they have expressly refused or neglected to pay xij^d yearlye according unto the sayd custom wherefore hee most humblie desireth that y^t will please the Judge to admonish the sayd Gasson and Jenner to paye the severall somes of 9^s 9^d for nyne yeares 3 quarters unpayd without extremitie of lawe whereunto the sayd Gasson and Jenner will inforce him the sayd Patchinge knowing him to bee an extreame poore sicke and very olde man and therefore by law purpose and intend to overwearye him." Gasson and Jenner were admonished to pay 9^s 9^d each, and in the margin of the Act is a receipt for xix^s vj^d signed by Patching, and dated 18 Nov., 1616. It appears from the record of the Court, held 19 Nov., 1616, that Patching sued Nathaniel Hussey, gent., "for clarkes wages for 4 yeares." The Rev. Canon Cooper has kindly informed the writer that in the Parish Book of Cuckfield is this memorandum, under the date 21 Nov., 1701: "We the minister and Churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Cuckfield and other inhabitants of the same have agreed that £5 be paid yearly to Edward Stammer out of the churchwardens and overseers book for executing the office of clerk of the said parish instead of the old accustomed manner by Book and from house to house." (Signed) Robert Middleton, vicar, &c.

1616. Dec. 17. Wartling. John Maynard "for that A part of the churchyard which was taken into the Court Lodge ffarme by Richard Maynard deceased ys still ympaled, and so kept by his sonne John Maynard who still useth the ffarme."
1617. Nov. 4. Rye. The wife of Edward Jones, senior, and the wife of Edward Jones, junior, each "for a common skold."
1618. July 28. Cowfold. John A. Wood "for being a common blasphemer, and an ordinary drunkard;" and Sidrach Mathew for being "a notorious drunkard, and a vile blasphemer."
1618. Aug. 11. Rye. Thomas Warren, cler., curate of Rye, "for admitting and suffering one M^r Hubbard, a stranger not shewing any sufficient authority in that behalf, to preache foure or five tymes in the church there, contrary to the constitutions in that case made and provided." Mr. Hubbard had been cited to the same Court "for that he hath preached diverse tymes, and held private conventicles, in the private houses of M^r John Pilcher and M^r Joseph Benbricke in Rye."
1620. May 30. Portslade. Henry Savage for calling Edward Blaker, then churchwarden, "a forsworne knave for presenting him for drawing sheepe on a sabboth day."
1620. May 30. Preston. Richard Scrase, of [West] Blatchington, gent., farmer of the rectory of Preston, "for not repayreing the seeling and glasing the windowes of the chancell of Preston."

1621. May 29. Rye. Thomas Warren, cler., curate there, "for the administering the sacrament to many sitting and not kneeling."²⁰
1621. June 26. Meeching. Richard Tuppen, churchwarden, complained that "the wyne is brought to the communion Table in a bottle; they have no table of marriage; and the churchyard is not sufficiently fenced."
1623. April 29. East Grinstead. John Harman "for that he hath gotten into his possession three keyes of the church dores, and denieth to deliver the same or any of them unto the churchwardens, by means whereof they are kept out of the church when they have business there."
1623. Dec. 9. Laughton. John Abington "for killing of a porker upon Sunday the seventh of Sept^r which he sold the next day at Selmeston fayre."
- 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 16. Pevensey. Stephen Weekes "for carrying of iron to a Bote upon the sabboth day."
- 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 16. Rye. Thomas Warren, cler., "for that he did in a forcible manner keepe Mr. James Whitaker, who is appointed o^r curate by Mr. Bryan Twyne o^r vicar, out of the pulpit when hee was going to preache a funerall sermon the xxist of february last past; And for assembling with many others in a mutinous disordered manner the xxii of february being the sabboth day in the church, and keeping Mr. James Whitaker o^r minister out of his seat by a forcible manner from going to read divine service and preaching the word of God." On the same Court day Thomas Ensing, gent., John Palmer, gent., John Benbrick, gent., Alan Cribbell, gent., and nine others were similarly charged and several persons were accused of violence and indecent speeches toward Mr. Whitaker, one named John Whitehead being further cited "for saying that Mr. Whitaker preached false doctrine." These riotous proceedings seem to have originated in the opposition offered by Whitaker, the curate, to Warren, who had been appointed Lecturer some six years previously. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Vol. XIII., Pt. 4, p. 162.) In March, 1624, the Mayor and Jurats of Rye wrote to Lord Zouche, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, that "wee have had of late much controversie and devisiion between those that take Mr. Warren's parte, and others that are for Mr. Whitacre, to the great disturbance and discredit of our towne." (*Ibid.*, p. 170.)²¹
1624. May 11. Chalvington. Elizabeth Collins "for washing clothes upon Easter day."

²⁰ On 16th Nov., 1631, the minister of Sudbury, co. Suff., by petition in the Star Chamber, alleged that various persons in that parish made riots because "he would not suffer them to receive the Sacrament sitting." Cases in the Star Chamber, &c., p. 72 (Camd. Soc.). See also *post* the injunctions by Sir Nathaniel Brent.

²¹ As to lecturers and their comparative independence of ecclesiastical control see Gardiner's *Personal Government of Chas. I.*, Vol. I., p. 162, and Vol. II., p. 7. For Bryan Twyne, the Vicar, 1613-1642, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 274.

1624. May 11. Warbleton. Henry Elliott "for unreasonable ringing, excessive drinking, and brutish abusing of the church in most beastly manner."
- 162 $\frac{4}{5}$. March 1. Beddingham. Thomas Guilderedge and Dorothy, his wife, and others "for being recusants."
1625. Nov. 22. Barcombe. Elizabeth Dobell "for not paying to the clerke his wages, being v^s in arrearages, unto him at 4^d the year for ffifteene yeares last part."
- 162 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 17. Crawley. Thomas Bide, the rector, "for not preaching nor reading any monthly sermon, no not a sermon in the whole yeare; for giving himself to base and servile labour; neither is his apparell grave decent or comely; hee weareth no surplice in tyme of divine service or ministering the sacraments hee catechizeth not at all; his houses are in decaye, the chancell untyled and is much decayed and in tyme will come to utter ruine." From less comprehensive charges made against him at the Court held 9 Nov., 1619, it appears that the houses referred to were "the parsonage and chappell houses." His wife was cited at the Court held 1 Feb., 161 $\frac{9}{10}$, for grossly misconducting herself, which may perhaps account for his slovenly habits.²²
1628. Nov. 11. [East] Blatchington. John Willett "for his irreverent behaviour in the church as sitting with his hat on his head in tyme of divine service; As also for his rude and disorderly behaviour as throwing of stones at others that sit in the chancell in tyme of divine service and sermon to the disturbing of the minister and the rest of the congregation; As also for fighting in the churchyard, and for a very negligent comer to the Church on the Sabbath day."
- 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 10. Laughton. Francis Blackstone "for using commonly to come to churche very late to divine service on the sabboth day; And for that on XXmas (*sic*) day last hee was standing under the chancell wall in the churchyard swearing by the name of God and the lord's wounds whilst the communion was administered."
- 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 24. Slaugham. Lambert Comber "for beating his wife on the 29 of June last, being sabbath day, in tyme of divine service." He married Annis Ilman, 29 Dec., 1620.
1629. May 5. Berwick. David Foster "for laboring himself, and setting to labor his two yoke of oxen and foure servants, uppon the Annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary commonly called o^r lady day."
1629. May 19. Chittingly. Richard Thunder and Thomas Elphick for saying "they would buyld a Chappell, and thatch it with broome, and have the olde pulpitt and set him up, and have

²² Thomas Bide was ordained deacon by Thomas Bickley, Bishop of Chichester, 9th Oct., 1586, and priest by the same 1st Oct., 1587; was instituted to Crawley 10th Oct., 1599, on the presentation of John Shurley, Esq., and inducted 22nd Oct., 1599. (Visitation Book, *sub anno* 1610.)

- a journeyman priest to serve in the same." From a stray sheet of the Act Books, which has been bound up with those for South Malling Deanery, it appears that at the Court held 14 July, 1629, Richard Thunder admitted having said "that if old Mr. ffranche would not make a bridge to come over to churche, they would have the old pullpitt set at such an oake, and cover it with broome, and that hee should preach there."
1629. Oct. 13. Rye. Abiezer Herbert, cler., curate there, "for that he doth in his collations impugn the ceremonies of the Church; and doth not constantly weare the vestments as they are enjoined by the book of common prayer; and for marrying of people at unlawfull times."
1633. Sept. 24. Horsted Keynes. William Field, the churchwarden, to repair "the one bell that was lately broken." One of the bells there in 1864 bore the date 1633. (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI., p. 213.)
1633. Nov. 19. Falmer. Thomas Verrall, farmer of the rectory, ordered to repair the chancel which is "ruinated."
1634. Sept. 6. East Dean. Clement Greenwood "for professing chirurgery whether licensed or not" unknown.
1634. Oct. 21. Wivelsfield. Elizabeth Godman "for pulling downe the May boughes, in a rude scornfull manner, which were brought into the churche to adorn it."
1634. Nov. 4. [East] Blatchington. Nicholas Pope, cler., the rector, "for not walking the perambulations."²³
1636. April 5. [West] Blatchington. Henry Scrase, churchwarden, in respect of the presentment that "our churchyard is not well fenced, nor hath bin Tyme out of mynde, because it hath not been used for a buryall place."
1636. April 5. Lewes. St. John's-sub-Castro. Robert ffell "for baking in the tyme of Sermon on the sabbboth day in the afternoone, and having William ffarly and George Campion tipling with him."
1636. May 17. Selmeston. William Reade and Thomas Gower, churchwardens, accused by Master Henry Rogers, the vicar, for that "the fences of the churchyard are so ill kept that hogs doe much annoy it; and for not allowing new karies (?) to the clarke for the bells, whereby sometimes they cannot have ringing when it ought to be had."
1636. June 25. Slaugham. John Naylor "for hunting of conies uppon a Sunday." He confessed that "hee did hunt conies uppon the Sunday; but was at both morning and evening prayers the same day."
1636. June 25. Playden. Matthew Carnley "for the not paying of our clarke's wages."

²³ For N. Pope see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXX., p. 119. On 7th March, 1638, he as a witness described himself as having been about five years at Blatchington, born at Buxted and aged 45 (Deposition Books).

1636. June 25. Rye. Joseph Benbricke "for not bowing at the name of Jesus when the gospels is reading."
1636. July 18. Wivelsfield. At a Special Court in the cause of the office of the judge against Thomas More [of More House], Thomas More appeared personally, and confessed, "That about Easter in the yeare of our Lord 1635, himself and diverse otheres parishioners of Wivelsfield aforesayd, being met and assembled together in the chancell of the church there to examine the accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements had and made by the then churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the sayd parishe, after some debating of the sayd Business, hee sitting in a window in the chancell aforesayd did rashly and unadvisedly take Tobacco there," and he submitting himself the commissary (William Nevill, LL.D.) accepted the aforesaid confession, and assigned to him that he should acknowledge his fault so perpetrated before the minister of the church of Wivelsfield on the Sunday next to come, immediately after evening prayers, in the chancel juxta schedulam, and to certify at the next Court. At the Court on 26 July, 1636, Thomas More produced a certificate signed by John Lichfield, cler., the minister, that he had done what was assigned, and he was absolved.
1636. Dec. 23. John Pickward, alias Pickwater, late of Crawley, now of Chittingly, charged through the churchwardens of Fletching "for marrying William Wales and Christian Moore widdow at a private house."
1637. Aug. 1. Lewes, St. Michael's. Office of Judge against Abel Bodle, aquæbajulus of the parish. He appeared and was asked by the Judge "By whom or by whose appointment the communion Table was removed and altered since the last Court day, it being then set by Doctor Nevill North and South, and now standing East and West." He answered "That on Saterdag the xxvjth of July last past, about seven of the clock at night, John Parmely one of the churchwardens of the sayd parrishe came to him and demanded the Key of the Church Dore which he thereupon delivered unto him, And he went forthwith from him with the sayd key unto the church, And did charge this respondent that when he came the next morning into the church whatsoever he sawe there hee should not meddle to alter anything in the church, And afterwards the same evening the sayd Parmely sent the key unto this respondent by his apprentice, whose name hee knoweth not, And hee sayth further, That the next morning being Sondag, when he came into the church aforesayd, he found and sawe the communion Table, which Doctor Neville had the last Court day viz. the xixth of July with his own hands placed in the East end of the chancell north and south, removed and set from the wall East and West as now it standeth."

Archbishop Laud, in 1634, revived the exercise of the pre-Reformation power of Metropolitan Visitations (*Hist. MSS.*

Comm., Vol. IV., p. 124, *et seq.*), and it was probably in connection with these that at the Visitation held 3 July, 1635, in the Church of St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe, Sir Nathaniel Brent, LL.D., who was Laud's Vicar-General and a member of the Court of High Commission, declared and enjoined as commissary, "that henceforth the communion table in every parrish church shal be decently placed at the upper end of the chancell, and shall stand north and south, And that it shall be rayled in with a decent Rayle to keep off dogs and to free it from other pollutions, And he willed all Churchwardens to looke upon the rayle which incompassed the communion table in the sayd church of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, where they were, and to take that for their pattern, telling them that it was very comely and decent."²⁴ He also ordered that all clerics should, "when they go from their houses abroad alwaies wear canonical habits commonly called priests' coats, viz^t coats made with sleeves like unto a Gowne," and, among other things, that the communion was not to be administered "except to those who kneel."

1637. Nov. 7. Catsfield. John Henry and Edward Gastrott "for playing at Scailes uppon a Sondag in tyme of divine service." Scailes was a game like ninepins.²⁵
- 1637 $\frac{7}{8}$. Feb. 8. Wivelsfield. Bridget Barret "for thrusting of pinnes in the wife of John Dumbrell in the church in tyme of divine service, and for other irreverent behaviour." At the next Court on 10 March, 1637 $\frac{7}{8}$, she admitted "that shee did thrust A pinne into the wife of John Dumbrell by reason shee sate downe in her lap."
1638. Oct. 9. Portslade. John Bryant, cler., "ad docendum qua auctoritate Verbum Dei predicat."
1639. June 19. Mountfield. John Hinson, curate there, "for receaving Thomas Sheather and Catherine herst the wife of William most notorious offenders unto the holy communion; for not catechizing the youth halfe an houre before evening prayer according to the 59 canon; Also for sending for the bread from the communion table to an ale house and cutting it up there." In answer to the last accusation Mr. Hinson stated that he had got wet through whilst walking from Battell to Mountfield and dried himself at an ale house, when he sent for the bread from the communion table, and prepared it at the ale house whilst his clothes were drying.
1639. July 10. Arlington. Ralph Brooke "for wearing a great payre of hornes uppon his head in the churchyard when henry hall and his wife were going to be married, shewing thereby that the sayd hall was lyke to be a cuckold." From another entry it seems that there was reasonable ground for the surmise.

²⁴ See *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, Vol. VI., xiv., and *Gardiner's Personal Government*, Vol. II., p. 13, *et seq.*, and p. 214.

²⁵ Halliwell's *Dict.*, *sub voce* Skales. Strutt's *Sports*, p. 238, *sub voce* Kayles.

1639. Dec. 4. Seddlescombe. Anna Clarke, widow, "for calling Gathole's daughter Beggar's Bratt in the church, and for living contentiously and maliciously with her neighbours."
1640. Sept. 23. Portslade. John Bishop "for keeping his hoggs in the churchyard."
- 164 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 3. Dallington. Zachariah Tuttesham, cler., the vicar, "is a fither and a quarreller, and did beate the wife of Richard Agaat and Dorothy Stockden; frequenteth ale houses, whereby it is a scandall to his profession; And hee hath bin absent from his parrishe nyne or tenn weeks and provided noe curate; he of his own head at the lower end of y^e church hath built a seate for women to bee churched in and keepeth the door lockt," and then follows a charge of immorality. At the visitation held 15 Sept., 1631, his curate at Dallington, named Gods-blessing Bell, was suspended from all clerical office.²⁶

The last Court before the Restoration of which there is a record extant was held 21 July, 1641.

²⁶ For the Rev. Z. Tuttesham see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 149.

THE CLUNIAN PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS AT LEWES.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

At the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Lewes in August, 1883, I had the honour of reading a paper on the architectural history of the Clunian Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, with special reference to certain excavations that had lately been made upon the site by Mr. Somers Clarke and myself.

The excavations in question were confined to the sub-vaults and other remains of the great dorter range on the east side of the cloister; and in the account of them, which was eventually printed in *The Archæological Journal*¹ and in *Sussex Archæological Collections*,² I had occasion to point out that there still remained to be investigated the site of the monks' infirmary in the field to the east of our late excavations.

The desirability of continuing the excavations in this direction has been several times considered, but from one cause or another it has always been postponed. In the summer of 1900, however, through the energy of Mr. H. Michell Whitley, then Honorary Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, all difficulties were overcome, and by the consent of Mr. E. B. Blaker, the owner, and Mr. F. G. Courthope, the tenant, with the aid of a fund raised by the Society, the long-looked-for exploration was begun. After some weeks' work the remains of a large twelfth century chapel, of most unusual plan, were unearthed, and in the following year completely explored. During the few days between 30th December, 1901, and 3rd January, 1902, the foundations of a great hall and other buildings south

¹ Vol. XLI. 1-34.

² Vol. XXXIV. 71-106.

of the chapel were uncovered by Mr. Harold Brakspear and myself, thus completing the whole of the infirmary plan. Further investigations were made by Mr. Whitley with satisfactory results in the spring of 1902, and eventually the chapel was levelled and turfed and laid open permanently. The entire group presents so many points of interest that no apology is needed for submitting an account of them to the Society.

The monastic infirmaries in this country, like the houses for the accommodation of guests, were purely domestic buildings, and therefore followed more or less closely in plan and arrangement the ordinary dwelling-house of the period. In the larger monasteries the infirmary took the form of such a great hall as may have formed the house of a Saxon thane, or the quarters of a Castle guard, or the hall of a King's palace, like the great hall of William Rufus at Westminster, but as befitted an adjunct to a house of religion it differed from these in having attached to it a chapel.

We find accordingly at Christchurch, Canterbury, at Gloucester, Ely, Peterborough, Fountains and elsewhere, a great hall divided by pillars into a nave and aisles like the body of a church, with a chapel opening out of it on the east. The addition of a kitchen and other necessary offices made the building complete in itself.

As these infirmaries were not only for the sick and infirm, but also for the temporary lodging of the *minuti*, or those who had been blooded, and for any other of the brethren who were released from strict observance of the Rule, the great halls were none too large when the monastic fervour was at its height. Moreover, since most of the inmates lived a common life, these halls were used in a similar manner to the domestic halls from which they were copied; that is, the hall itself served for exercise and for meals, and had a fire in the middle in cold weather, while the beds were laid along the aisles against the walls. In later days the aisles were fitted with cubicles, and finally became converted into sets of chambers, but the hall continued its original use more or less to the end.

In the lesser monasteries the roominess of the hall type of infirmary was not needed, and a building on the lines of an ordinary manor house, of which a chapel also formed part, served all purposes.

Now the Priory of Lewes, at its first founding, was but a small thing; there was accordingly no need to build for the monks an infirmary of any size. Where it stood or what it was like we do not know, and not improbably it was a temporary structure largely built of timber.

Towards the middle of the twelfth century the buildings at Lewes underwent extensive enlargement, an eastern transept, with an apse and chevet of five chapels, being added to the church, which was also lengthened westwards, while the dorter range was increased to nearly twice its original length and breadth. (See Plan, Plate VI.)

These changes point to a considerable addition in the number of inmates, for whom the first infirmary must have afforded too little room. At the same time, therefore, that the dorter was extended eastwards and southwards a new and enlarged infirmary was built on the level plateau east of it, and they are the remains of this that have lately been uncovered and planned.

The new infirmary consisted of two separate blocks, a chapel to the north and a great hall, etc. to the south. (See Plan, Plate VI.) The two buildings are not quite parallel, the axis of the chapel being deflected 9° north of that of the hall.

The chapel itself is a very remarkable structure, both for its unusual plan and the massive manner in which it was built. It consisted of a nave, 29-ft. wide and $68\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. long, with north and south doorways and probably a principal entrance on the west, but the wall here has been completely destroyed. The eastern end of the nave opened directly into a transept or cross alley, 50-ft. 10-in. long from north to south, but only 9-ft. wide, with a square chancel and two semi-circular apses on the east, separated from the transept by an arcade of three wide arches, resting on two circular pillars and probably on



EAST END OF THE INFIRMARY CHAPEL OF LEWES PRIORY.

corbels in the north and south walls, since there are no responds.

The chancel was $16\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. wide and 18-ft. long, and had two square lockers in the north wall and another in the south. There was a step at the entrance, and the altar stood upon a platform 10-ft. long and 5-ft. broad, a little in advance of the east wall. The shafts in the eastern angles show that the chancel was vaulted. (Plate III.) From the fragments found it is evident that the original east window had been replaced by a larger of several lights, and about 11-ft. wide, in the fifteenth century.³ The apses were 13-ft. wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. deep. Each had two steps within the entrance arch and a large locker in the wall under the arch, and contained an altar. That in the southern apse has gone, but the northern altar, though it has lost its covering slab, is fairly perfect, and consists of a block of masonry 5-ft. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. wide, with chamfered plinth, standing quite free from the apse wall. Each apse had an eastern window and was, no doubt, covered by a domed vault. The transept has on the west side of its south end a circular stair or vice to the upper works, and in its south wall a small doorway from without. It also probably had a window in each gable and was vaulted. There cannot, too, be any reasonable doubt, from the great thickness of its side walls, that the nave was also vaulted. The chapter-house at Durham, built, or at any rate finished, by Bishop Geoffrey (1133-40), has a span of $34\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. and had a groined vault with transverse arches and diagonal ribs. The Norman chapter-house of Reading Abbey, on the other hand, with a span of 42-ft., was covered with a barrel vault, divided into bays by transverse arches. The buttresses at Lewes show that the vault was divided into three bays, but whether it was a barrel or a groined vault there is nothing to tell.

The massive character of the building is well shown by the thickness of its walls, that of the chancel and transept being between 4 and 5-ft. and of the sides of

³ Despite the massive construction of the building it is clear, from the added buttresses north and south of the east front, that the insertion of this larger east window had seriously weakened the wall.

the nave over 7-ft. The walls are strongly built of concrete, largely composed of flints and chalk, faced throughout with Caen stone. (Plates III. and IV.)

In the ruined condition of the building there is nothing to show how it was arranged, and I shall presently have to revert to the manner in which it was destroyed.

As regards its remarkable plan the Lewes infirmary chapel at present stands alone in this country, no other building at all resembling it having so far been noticed.

The infirmary hall at Lewes was about 50-ft. from the chapel and stood nearly due east and west. It has been so completely destroyed that little else than its foundation is left. The hall was 145-ft. long, with a total width of $63\frac{1}{4}$ -ft., and was divided by a double row of pillars into a hall proper, with north and south alleys. The building was divided lengthwise into five bays of about 29-ft. from centre to centre, but the westernmost bay was walled off from the rest of the hall to form a kind of vestibule, or it may even have been an open court. The divisions of the remaining bays are marked by strong rubble foundations, 9-ft. long from east to west and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. to 8-ft. broad. These are far too large for the biggest conceivable wooden posts, and they must therefore have carried composite piers for a stone arcade. Even then the span of the arches must have been at least 22-ft. The builders of Lewes Priory did not, however, hesitate to do big things. We have already seen that they spanned the infirmary chapel with a vault of 29-ft., and in the added dorter sub-vault the middle compartment had a groined vault 22-ft. wide and of $27\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. span. At the west end of the infirmary hall the abutment of the arcade was probably taken by a fifth arch, while at the east end the thrust was met by the massive walls of a series of chambers there. Owing to the wholesale clearance of the site not a stone is left to give any clue to the nature or design of pillar, arch or superstructure. There was apparently an entrance from the vestibule on the west, and another towards the north-east, opposite the doorway in the transept of the



NORTH APSE OF THE INFIRMARY CHAPEL OF LEWES PRIORY.

chapel. The quadrant-shaped projections in the corners of the north alley seem to have been the bases of later fireplaces, and that to the west has in front of it a bed of tiles laid on edge, hearth fashion. No trace was found of a hearth in the middle of the hall. A rough foundation across the south alley from the second pillar probably belongs to a later sub-division.

At the east end of the hall there seem to have been three chambers of unequal sizes. The northernmost was about 31-ft. long and $15\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. wide, but originally formed two smaller chambers, separated by a massive cross wall. The middle division measured originally 24-ft. in width and was 28-ft. long, with a wall 8-ft. thick bounding it on the east. In later days it seems to have been reduced to only half its former length. The southernmost chamber was 14-ft. wide and 27-ft. long, with a wall 8-ft. 5-in. thick on the east. Both this and the other massive wall in line with it may have contained fireplaces, belonging to a kitchen or kitchens. The southernmost chamber had beyond it to the south another of at least equal size, which from it being traversed by the drain of the first rere-dorter probably served as the *domus necessaria* of the infirmary.

In the thirteenth century extensive changes were made at this end of the block. The three great chambers seem to have been taken down and their areas thrown into a large space of the full width of the hall and extending eastwards from it for 95-ft. A good deal of the wall wherewith this was enclosed is still standing. There are traces of a building against the south side, and in the east wall, towards the north, is a cupboard; but to what use, other than a garden, this new enclosure was put it is difficult to say. Outside it on the south, and reached from it by a descending flight of steps, was a vaulted cellar of the same date, of two bays, abutting westwards on the *domus necessaria*. Both on this side, at the south-east corner, and on the east side the enclosing wall has curiously rounded rubble buttresses. In the north side near its east end is a doorway that led into a contemporary room of uncertain length. Only part of

the foundation of its west side is left, with a few stones of the jamb of a door going west, and the lower hook for the door itself. Whatever the building was it was replaced in the fifteenth century by another about 20-ft. wide and 36-ft. long, of equally uncertain use. Outside the western end of the thirteenth century enclosing wall, at its juncture with the hall, was a contemporary chamber, measuring 17-ft. by 15-ft., with entrances in both its west and north sides. The east wall, which has been continued northwards for some distance, has a wide opening leading into another chamber of later date. This was 15½-ft. wide and 37-ft. long and had a large fireplace on the north. The position of this somewhat to the west suggests that the room was sub-divided, and not improbably it and the ante-room or checker westward formed the *camera* or lodging of the infirmarer. From this *camera* there seems to have extended westwards along the whole length of the hall a covered alley or pentise, no doubt with branches to the two south doorways of the chapel. At some late date, probably in the fifteenth century, this arrangement was altered by building a wall across the interval between chapel and hall from between the two doorways; another wall was also built from the flying buttress at the east end of the chapel to the corner of the infirmarer's checker. There are fragments of other walls, apparently of much the same date, to the west of the chapel, but it is difficult to connect them. They clearly, however, belong to a pentise or gallery extending northwards from the great hall, past the front of the chapel, to a passage beyond leading into the church, and there was also a branch gallery extending westwards directly towards the cloister.

The arrangements of the dorter, frater and other of the monastic buildings have been so fully dealt with in my former paper that I need only here refer to one recent discovery in connection with them.

To the north of the site of the frater, in the garden now occupied by Mr. Courthope, is the small underground vaulted chamber, entered originally by a passage from the frater sub-vault, over which stood the cloister

conduit and lavatory. Mr. Brakspear was so fortunate the other day as to find part of the foundation of its enclosing wall, showing that the building was circular and 19-ft. in diameter within. At the sister house of Wenlock, Salop, there are in the same position, projecting into the cloister garth opposite the frater door, the remains of a similar conduit, but octagonal instead of round, and 20-ft. in width. The arrangements of such conduits, and a note of examples at Durham and elsewhere, formed the subject of a communication to the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. Fowler and myself in June, 1903.⁴

It is now time to revert to the question of the demolition of the infirmary chapel. The story of the destruction of Lewes Priory has never yet been fully told. It appears from a letter dated 4th November, 1537, from the Duke of Norfolk to Crumwell, that some arrangement had been made between them as to the partition of the lands of Lewes Priory and of its cell at Castleacre, provided they could obtain the grant of them. Norfolk accordingly tells Crumwell, as the result of an interview he had had with the King :

After that I thanked him for being content to give us Lewes, if we might conclude a bargain, rehearsing of your service to him, as I told you in your garden, and saying I was content you should have two parts. He said, "as ye shewed unto me," he thought it well bestowed.⁵

Some secret arrangement had also apparently been made with the Prior of Lewes, for in a letter of 12th November, 1537, Henry Polsted writes to Crumwell :

The Prior affirmed that the Duke of Norfolk promised him to have all the goods and one-half of the debts of the monastery.⁶

On the 16th November the Priory was formally surrendered by Robert the prior and the convent, and on the same day pensions were assigned to the subprior and 22 other monks.⁷ The complaisant prior was seemingly otherwise provided for.

⁴ See *Archæologia*, LVIII. 437-460.

⁵ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII., XII. ii. No. 1030.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 1052.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 1101. Close Roll, 29 Henry VIII. part i. m. 9.

On 1st December a partition was made between Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and Thomas, Lord Cromwell, of the lands of the late Priorities of Lewes and Castleacre,⁸ and by letters patent dated 22nd December, the Priory of Castleacre, with all its Norfolk manors, was duly granted to the Duke.⁹ For some reason it was not until the following 16th February, 1537-8, that the monastery of Lewes and all its possessions, except those in Norfolk, were formally granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, Keeper of the Privy Seal.¹⁰

Among Cromwell's "Remembrances," which are, unfortunately, not dated, are the following:

- (i.) To set order for making ready of Lewes and to have a book made of the stuff that shall go thither.
- (ii.) To send to Williamson to prepare and provide carriage for the stuff for Lewes.¹¹

It is clear from these memoranda that Cromwell intended converting some part of the monastic buildings into a residence for himself, and on 5th March John Husee, writing to Lord Lisle, says:

Mr. Polsted goes into Sussex to dissolve my Lord's house at Lewes, and will be away 14 days.¹²

Preparations in view of this "dissolucion," for which we may, I think, read "destruction," had already been made, as may be seen from certain payments entered among Cromwell's accounts for 1537-8.¹³

f. 123.]	gyven to the Italyon that went to Lewes	The xiiij of January gyven to him by Mr Rycharde hande	} xl s.
	payed for the coste of the same Italyon	The same day delyvered to Phillip Hoby for the coste of the saide Italyon [<i>sic</i>] to Lewes and agayn	} xl s.
John Williamson	The xiiij th of the same moneth [February] delyvered to hym for the byldynge at Lewes		} x li.

⁸ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII., XII. ii. No. 1154.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. 1311 (30).

¹⁰ In Cromwell's accounts, under date 3rd December, 1537, is a payment of £164. 19s. 4d. to the Duke of Norfolk, through Vincent Mundy, in full discharge of certain reckonings concerning the late Priory of Lewes.

¹¹ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII., XII. ii. No. 1151.

¹² *Ibid.* XIII. i. No. 421.

¹³ P.R.O. Exch. Treasury of Receipt. Miscellaneous Book, 256.

These items are followed by others referring to the matter in hand.

f. 123.] Mr Gregory	The xj of Marche delyvered to hym by my Lord ^e commandement at his going to Lewes	} xx li.
	The same daye payed to Portynary & other Italyons for their charge to Lewes & for suche necessaries as they must occupye there	} vj li.
Blounte & Lytton	The same day gyven to them at their goynge to Lewes with Mr Gregory	} xl s.

The Mr. Gregory here mentioned was Crumwell's son and heir, who was evidently sent down to Lewes to take possession of his father's latest acquisition.

With regard to Portinari there has long been known to antiquaries a letter purporting to have been written by him to Crumwell, giving a description and measurements of the church of Lewes Priory and an account of the way in which it was destroyed. This document, the original of which is in the British Museum,¹⁴ has many times been printed. It is, however, in the handwriting, not of Portinari, but of Richard Moryson, one of Crumwell's agents, and is, moreover, written in English.

I have only lately discovered that this well-known epistle is merely a translation, for what reason made is not apparent, of a holograph letter in Italian from Giovanni Portinari to Crumwell, which, with a hitherto unknown earlier letter referred to in it, is preserved in the Public Record Office.¹⁵

Of the writer, Giovanni Portinari, very little is known. Letters of Denization, in which he is described as "from parts of Italy," were issued to him on 14th February, 1536-7.¹⁶ He was in Crumwell's service early in 1537, when he is mentioned in his lord's accounts as riding on his business, etc. and he was probably selected to supervise the destruction of the great church at Lewes

¹⁴ Cott. MS. Cleopatra E. iv. 232.

¹⁵ Letters and Papers, Henry VIII. Vol. XIII. i. Nos. 554, 590.

¹⁶ Patent Roll, 28 Henry VIII. pt. 5, m. 13.

on account of the work being carried out by Italians, whom he was able to direct. He is mentioned late in 1538 in a list of Crumwell's gentlemen who were "mete to be preferred unto the King's Majesty's service,"¹⁷ and in the following year he was made one of the King's new body-guard.¹⁸

The two letters written by Portinari, which I have myself transcribed, are both of unusual interest. The first contains sundry bits of information that are new to us, while a comparison of the second with Moryson's translation shows that his version is but a paraphrase of the original, and that he has left out several items of importance.

No apology is therefore needed for laying the letters before you. As, however, they are somewhat difficult to follow, owing to their discursive style and the way in which the writer runs his words together, I here give, beside the original text, a translation, for which I have to thank my friend Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A.

The first letter was written from Lewes on 20th March, 1537-8, and is in the following terms:

f. 94.] Illustrissime S^r a v^{ra}. s. umilmente miracomando questa prex^{te} p dir a. v. s. Come qui arivammo et abbiamo visto lachieza laquale abbiamo trovato daltra sorte non sipensaua cioe ingrandezza lungezza egrosezza inlaquale cie da fa^r assai tamen Colaiuto diddio non facciamo dubbio alchuno che tutto sitirera atterra quando fussi dua volte altanto / eprima p ciertifica^r. v. s. laqualita Deldetto sito si he lalungezza verge 140 sono piedi 420 elalargezza allentrare dentro sihe verge 23 eumezzo piede sono piedi 69½ elalargezza nelmezzo cioe nel corpo della detta chiesa sihe verge 50 sono piedi . 150 ., laltezza sihe verge 21 sono piedi 63 / indetta chiesa sono pilastri . 16. p banda sono intt^o pilastri . 32. infraquali . ciene otto principali elagrosezza diciascuno sono . piedi . 14 . erestanti chesono pilastri . 24 . sono piedi . 10 . grossi ciascuno Lafacciata davanti lagrosezza Delmuro sihe piedi . 10 . epiedi . 10 . He la grosezza delmuro del campanile quale he posto suruno Canto della chiesa Dalla facciata davanti chesiregge sopra quatro pilastri equali sono la grosezza diciascuno piedi . 14 . / elamuralgia dalle bande didetta chiesa sihe piedi . 5 . grossa / eptanto avertisco la . s . v . achausa che el tutto intenda Venardi mattina si comincio ataglia^r lamuraglia didretto Dalalta^r maggio^r Dove eposto cinque Cappelle chevano allo intornno ecosi quatro Colonne chere gono una tribuna cheviene sopra detta

¹⁷ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII., XIII. pt. ii. No. 1184.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* XIV. ii. No. 783.

altař maggioř etutto questo primamenti vogliamo tirař in terra inel modo e forma che .v. s. intendera /

Prima sitaglia dabasso insulfondamento e sitaglia laltezza Duna verga eunquarto achausa cheuno homo vi possa stař sotto alauraf esipassa dalaltra banda etagliato che he circha verge una emezo odua simette sotto tavole grosse dita tre datutte adua lebande evisimette daciascuna banda uno puntello lungo verge uno ovelcirca ecosi siva sequitando dimano imano tagliando epuntelando esimilmente lequatro Colonne didentro che ciascuno astare sopra Dua puntegli . equando dette Cappelle e Colonne fieno tagliate epuntelate daquella banda vorete uadi erovini a terra quepuntegli da quella banda sola sabruoceranno o confuoco oconpolveř come meglio giudiceremo ecosi pensiamo rovinera a terra : equesto cipare elmiglioř breve epui sicuro modo chesia eciascuno cheavisto questo principio giudica che tutto riuscira : e fra otto odieci giorni alpiu lungo speriamo questa parte sia in terra / Dipoi si seguira Continuamente esperiamo Dicontentare esadisfař alla volonta Della s. v. ecosi Delseguito .v. s. siterra del tutto avertito : alla quale umilmente mira comando pregando iddio quella Conservi emantenga insanita e felice / alleus alli xx Dimarzo 1537.

Servidor Di .v. s.

Giovanni Portinari

In dorso :

Allo Inll^{re} S^r S^r tomaxo Cromuello

Endorsed in another hand :

John Portinary

Marche xx^o.

TRANSLATION.

Most illustrious Sir.

I humbly commend myself to your Lordship.

This letter is to tell your Lordship how we have arrived here and have seen the church, which we have found different from what was thought of it, that is in size, length and bigness, in which there is much to do. Notwithstanding, with the help of God we make no kind of doubt that all can be pulled down to the ground, even were it twice as much.

And first to certify your Lordship of the nature of the said site.

The length is 140 yards, that is 420 feet, and the breadth within the entrance is 23 yards and half a foot, that is 69½ feet, and the breadth in the middle, to wit in the body of the said church is 50 yards, that is 150 feet. The height is 21 yards, that is 63 feet.

In the said church are 16 pillars on each side, that is in all 32, among which are 8 principal and the thickness of each is 14 feet, and the remaining 24 pillars are 10 feet thick each.

The forefront, the thickness of the wall is 10 feet, and 10 feet is the thickness of the wall of the steeple (*del campanile*), the which is set

upon a corner of the church to the forefront that is upheld on four pillars which are each 14 feet thick. The wall of the sides of the said church is 5 feet thick.

And therefore I advertize your Lordship that you may understand everything.

On Friday morning we shall begin to cut the wall behind the high altar where are placed five chapels that go round about it, and so four columns which uphold a vault (*tribuna*) that is above the high altar, and all this we wish in the first place to level to the ground in such manner and form as your Lordship will understand.

First we shall cut away the bottom of the foundation and cut it away to the height of a yard and a quarter so that a man may get under to work and pass to the other side, which is about a yard and a half or two, and put beneath planks of a thickness of 3 inches from one side to the other and put on each side a prop a yard long or thereabouts; and so one goes on, following by degrees, cutting and propping, and similarly the four columns within so that each can stand upon two props. And when the said chapels and columns have been cut and propped on that side and you wish to bring them to the ground the props on that side only will be burnt either with fire or with powder, as we may judge best, and so we reckon to bring them to the ground; and this it appears is the best, short, and certain manner that may be, and everyone who has seen this beginning judges that all will succeed; and it will be that in eight or ten days at longest we hope all will be down.

Afterwards it will be followed continually, and we hope to content and satisfy the wishes of your Lordship, and so of the sequel.

Your Lordship shall be advised of everything, to whom humbly I commend myself, praying God that he may preserve and maintain (you) in health and happiness.

At Lewes the 20th March 1537.

Your Lordship's servant,

Giovanni Portinari.

The second letter is dated the 24th of March, 1537, which was a Sunday, and recounts the progress made since Portinari's report of the preceding Wednesday:

f. 125.] Inll^{me} S^{re} mio a^{ra} S^{ria} humilmente miracomando lutima mia che Io scripsi alla .s.v. fu alli xx stante pmano Dim^o gughielmoson: epdetta mia averti .v.s. Della qualita delsetto cioe Della grandezza elungezza sua / esimilmente averti la .s.v. Del principio dato alavorare ptirar aterra el tutto: et ancora laforma emodo siteneva . et come digia sera cominciato / come plaltra dissi a v .s. labanda drieto alalta^r m[a]ggio^r che sta sotto una tribuna chesiregge sopra quatro Colonne tonde . edidrieto aqueste sono cinque Cappelle che circondano Detta tribuna lequale Capelle e tribuna circondano difuora lamuraglia verge lxx sono piedi CCx. ettotto questo Colnome diddio edibuono principio se tirato tutto aterra Chevenne esibutto indua volte chefu giovedi evenardi

che fuō addi xxj° e xxij stante / edipresente tireremo abasso una tribuna altissima cheviene poco piu avanti delaltra laquale siregge sopra quatro grossi pilastri lagrossezza Dequali ciascuno epiedi . xiiij° elacircumferenza girano intornno piedi xxxv. equesti sara p laseconda volta Come sispera indubitamente ediquanto sequira Deltutto . v . s . ara notitia // eachausa che . v . s . intenda conquanto numero Dipsone sefatto questo . v . s . intendera Come apresso / Da londra partiūo Con [homini xvij cioe *struck through*] Diciasepte homini infraquali sono tre Carpentieri Duā fabri Dua piombieri uno chefalafornacie enoue lavoranti / econquesti enōpiu sefacto tutto Come a . v . s . disopra sidice / epche el tutto Distintamente . v . s . intenda. Come fabri piombieri e colui chefalafornacie ciascuno diquesti attendeva alofito suō . e solamente, Condoci cherestano sitagliava lamuraglia infraquali vera tre Carpentieri equesti sono asegnati et attendano afaē epuntegli epuntellarē eresto cherestono nove lavoranti sono stati alavoraē erompeē la muraglia equali sono homini esercitati euagliano piu assai diquesti qui del (?) paese . eptanto cienebisogniera haveñ Delli altri esimilmente alcune altre Cose chep questo infra giorni Dua otre verro Costi edel tutto a . v . s . abbocā referiro / Martedi sicomincera a fondeē el piombo che buona parte digia setirato abasso . esifondera Conquella diligentia erispiarmo emen Calo cifa possibile Disorta speriamo Deltutto . v . s . Dinoi siterra Contentissima allaquale umilmente miraComando pregando iddio quella felice Conservi alleus alli xxiiij° Dimarzo 1537.//.

Servidoř Di vřa S^{ria}

Giovanni Portinarj

In dorso :

Allo Inll^o Signioř S^r tomaxo

Cromvello.

TRANSLATION.

Most illustrious Sir,

I humbly commend myself to your Lordship. My last I wrote to your Lordship on the 20th instant by the hand of Mr. Williamson, and by my said (letter) I advertized your Lordship of the quality of the building, that is of its largeness and breadth; and similarly I advertized your Lordship of the beginning made of the work to pull down everything, and again as to the form and manner of so doing, and how already it had begun.

As by letter I told your Lordship of the side behind the high altar which stands beneath a vault (*tribuna*) upheld upon four round columns, and behind which are five chapels which surround the said vault. The which chapels and vault are surrounded on the outside by a wall of 70 yards, that is 210 feet. All this, in the name of God, and with a good beginning is plucked to the ground, and was thrown down in two turns which was on Thursday and Friday last, the 21st and 22nd instant. And presently we shall pull down a very high vault which is placed a little before the altar, the which is set upon four great pillars, the thickness of each of which is 14 feet and the

circumference going round about 45 feet. And this shall be for the second turn as may undoubtedly be hoped, and of what will follow in everything your Lordship will have notice.

In order that your Lordship may understand with what number of persons this is done, your Lordship will understand how from near London we set out with seventeen men, amongst whom are three carpenters, two smiths, two plumbers, one who keeps the furnace, and nine labourers; and with these and no more all has been done, as to your Lordship has been said above. And to the end that the more fully and distinctly your Lordship may understand how the smiths, plumbers, and he who keeps the furnace each one paid attention to his duty; and only with the twelve remaining was the wall cut, amongst whom there were three carpenters and these are appointed and attend to do the posting and propping, and the rest who remain, nine labourers, have been at work breaking up the wall, and these are men practised and worth much more than those of the country, and for that reason it will not be necessary to have others. Of such and similarly other things which notwithstanding in two or three days I shall see (you) of this and of all else, to your Lordship I will relate by word of mouth.

On Tuesday will be begun the casting of the lead, which for the best part is already down and will be cast with such diligence and saving as may be possible.

In such sort we trust in everything your Lordship will be most content with us, to whom humbly I commend myself, praying God that he may preserve you happily.

At Lewes 24th March 1537.

Your Lordship's servant

Giovanni Portinari

With Portinari's letters there is preserved, also in his handwriting, a schedule of the various dimensions of the church as given in his first letter. This list has also been translated by Richard Moryson, but in so doing he has not only suppressed a number of important words, but he has omitted, no doubt by accident, the two items stating the breadths and then given as the length of the church what is actually that of the transept.

The original text is as follows:

*f. 126.] A presso sara giustamente tutte lemisur
 Delle prioria di leus eprima
 La detta chiesa he dilunghezza verge Cxl. sono piedi CCCCxx
 La largezza Dalla entrata fino a mezzo verge xxiiij emezzo piede sono
 piedi Lxviii emezzo
 La largezza nelmezzo dalla chiesa cioe nel corpo sie verge . L . sono
 piedi CL.

- Laltezza sie verge xxj^o sono piedi Lxiiij
 Lacircumferenza tutta allo intorno gira Didentro verge . Dxxviii^o emezo
 sono piedi MDLviiij emezo piede
 Lacircõferenza difuora gira verge Diiij^o sono piedi MDxij
 Lafacciata Davanti La chiesa Lagrosezza Delmuro sie piedi . x .
 Lagrosezza Delmuro del campanile che posto sur un canto Dalla
 facciata Davanti sie piedi . x .
 Lagrossezza Delmuro Dalle bande p tutta la chiesa sie piedi . v .
 Sono indetta chiesa pilastri . xxxij . Datutte adua lebande equali sono
 tutti Spicati dalle muraglie infraquali uene otto grossissimi
 equali rēgano quatro Dessi. una altissima tribuna auso
 Dicampanile ealtri quatro una simile piu alta: che laltra .
 Dovestava cinque Campane et lagrosezza Diciascuno Didetti
 otto pilastri sono piedi : xiiij : et lacircumferenza girano
 intorno piedi . xlv .
 Lialtri xxiiij pilastri ordinari sono Digrosezza ciascuno piedi . x . et
 girano intorno piedi xxv
 Laltezza Duno depilastri grossi sono verge xiiij e tre octavi sono piedi
 xliij
 Laltezza Duno depilastri ordinari cioe De xxiiij^o he verge vj sono piedi
 xviiij
 Laltezza Duna tribuna che uiene sopra Davanti laltar maggioř sie
 verge xxxj sono piedi Lxxxiiij.
 Laltezza Della tribuna dimezzo la chiesa dovestava cinque Campane si
 he verge xxxiiij esette octavi sono piedi cento cinque.
 Laltezza Del Campanile che he posto dalla facciata davanti si he verge
 xxx sono piedi Lxxxx

Endorsed in another hand :

Concerning Lewes.

TRANSLATION.

Underneath shall be justly all the measure of the Priory of Lewes,
 and first

The said church has in length 140 yards, that is 420 feet.

The breadth from the entrance as far as the middle 23 yards and half
 a foot, that is 69½ feet.

The breadth in the middle of the church, that is of the body, is 50 yards,
 that is 150 feet.

The height is 21 yards, that is 63 feet.

The circumference of all going round about within, 519 yards and a
 half, that is 1558½ feet.

The circumference going without 504 yards, that is 1512 feet.

The front before the church, the thickness of the wall is 10 feet.

The thickness of the wall of the steeple (*cāmpanile*) which is set upon
 a corner of the forefront is 10 feet.

The thickness of the wall of the sides throughout the church is 5 feet.

There are in the said church thirty-two pillars in all on both sides and
 they are all detached from the walls; among which are eight

very big, of which set four support a very high vault in manner of a steeple, and the other four one like it a little higher than the other, where are five bells; and the thicknesses of each of the eight pillars are 14 feet, and the circumference going round about 45 feet.

The other twenty-four ordinary pillars are each in thickness 10 feet, and going round about 25 feet.

The height of one of the greater pillars, of the eight, is 14 yards, that is 42 feet.

The height of one of the ordinary pillars, that is of the twenty-four, has 6 yards, that is 18 feet.

The height of a vault (*tribuna*) which comes above before the high altar is 31 yards, that is 93 feet.

The height of the vault (*tribuna*) in the midst of the church where there are five bells is 34 yards and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths, that is 105 feet.

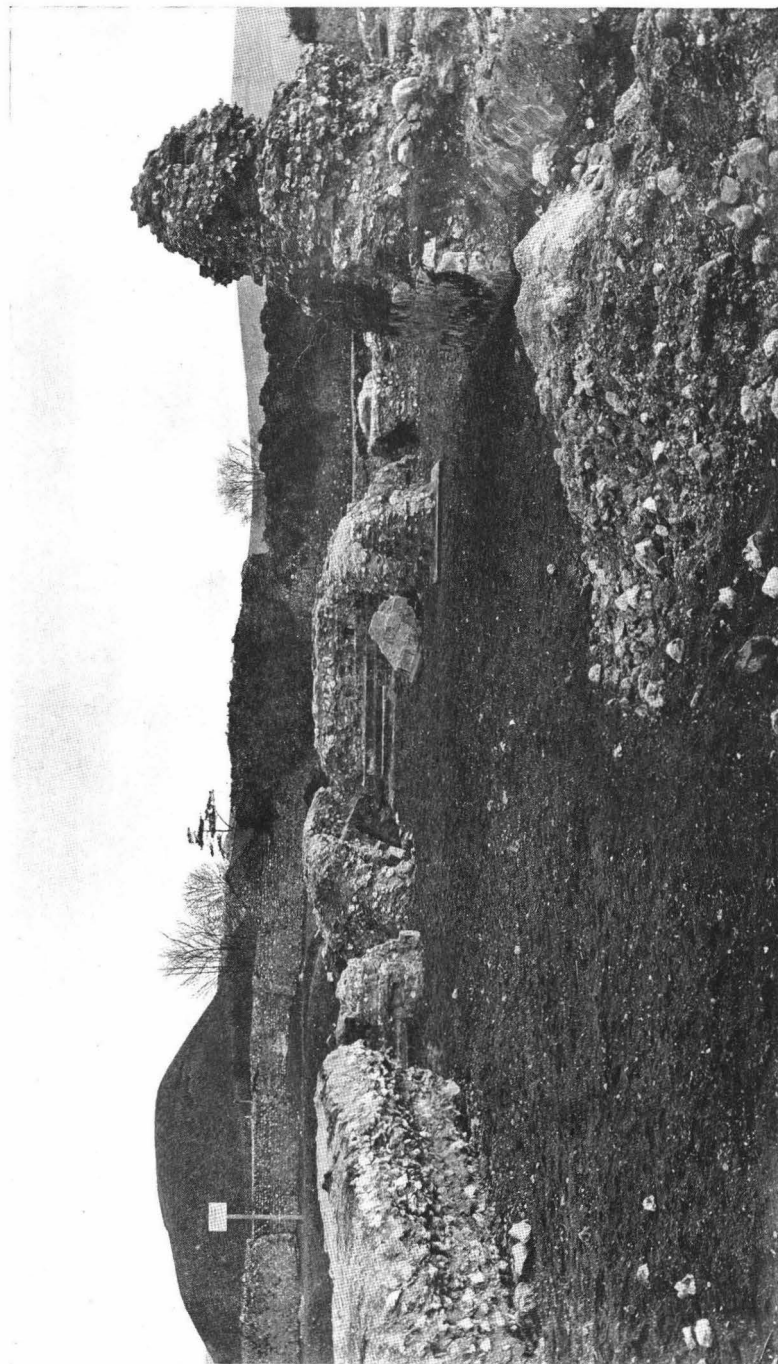
The height of the steeple (*campanile*) which is set by the forefront is 30 yards, that is 90 feet.

From Portinari's repeated assurances that he will advise his lord from time to time of all that shall happen, it is clear that his two letters form part of a series, of which the rest are missing. Had they been preserved we should have had a graphic description of the destruction, bit by bit, of the whole church, instead of its extreme east end only.

It is also evident from the careful explanation of the manner of the destruction that it was a most unusual proceeding. Such a method was no doubt familiar enough to military engineers bent on breaching walls or mining towers, but it was not the way in which churches were wont to be demolished, even "with the help of God" which the Italian invokes.

So far as my own experience goes, and many here present can probably corroborate me, there is no other ruin of church or monastery in this Kingdom of England which bears signs of such drastic treatment in the sixteenth century,¹⁹ nor have I met with any other documents than Portinari's letters which describe such a method or order its adoption.

¹⁹ Since the above was written Mr. Harold Brakspear has been excavating the site of Stanley Abbey, Wilts, and there found two pillars in the south transept treated in the way of Lewes and under the fallen material of the superstructure the bones of some unhappy man who had evidently been undermining them, with disastrous results to himself.



THE INFIRMARY CHAPEL OF LEWES PRIORY, LOOKING EAST.

Oddly enough it is evident from the extensive remains of the eastern range of buildings, which show no signs of other than the usual piecemeal destruction, that the system of sap and mine which was used at Lewes was confined almost entirely to the church. Apparently the object was to destroy it in the shortest possible time, or to convert it into a heap of ruins that could quickly be removed. This is the more probable when it is remembered that Crumwell had decided to convert part of the buildings into a residence for himself, and it may well be that he was anxious to get the great church out of his way. How the work was done can be made out fairly well from Portinari's letters, but so completely has the church disappeared that until lately his graphic description had to suffice.

It so happens, however, that the recently disclosed remains of the infirmary chapel furnish abundant evidence that that building was destroyed in precisely the same way as the church. Moreover, as its walls are still existing in places to a height of several feet, it is possible to see exactly how the destruction was brought about. The building was probably first stripped of its roofs, doors, windows and fittings. Vertical breaches were then made in the masonry, and through the heads of windows and doorways and other openings, and through the vaulting where necessary, so as to detach, as it were, from each other large sections of the walling. These sections were next undermined by the easy process of digging out the footings, and underpinning the walls with a continuous series of stout props. When all was ready one line of props was burnt or blown away, and the superincumbent mass then settled down into the hole beneath, in such fashion as to knock down any adjacent pillars or other standing portions and so help to complete the ruin. Such a cutting away as I have described may plainly be seen in the east wall of the chapel, just north of the high altar (Plate III.), in the walls north and south of it, and where the side doors of the nave were. The sections of the walling, too, are canted over at various angles, according to the depth of the holes into which they sunk. (See

Plates IV. and V.) From the rate at which Portinari's men seem to have worked, a very few days' labour would have sufficed to convert even so massive a structure as the infirmary chapel into a pitiful heap of ruins.

The recovery of Portinari's letters, and the statements therein contained as to the dimensions and architectural features of the church, have thrown new light upon several points which the shortcomings of Moryson's paraphrase had left obscure. We now know the exact length of the church, as well as the widths of the nave and transept. These dimensions necessitate a reconsideration of the somewhat conjectural plan submitted 23 years ago in illustration of my paper, which can also be corrected in another point, the arrangement of the west end of the church. It is evident that "the stepil at the fronte," described by Moryson, was not a single tower over the westernmost part of the nave, but one of a pair, the fellow of which had not been carried up, and it is rightly described by Portinari in his first letter as "*posto sur uno canto della chiesa,*" and in his schedule is "*sur un canto della facciati davanti.*"

In the hope of recovering, if possible, some traces of the original east end of the church, which was, of course, not destroyed by Portinari, but taken down when the eastern transept and its chevet of chapels were added in the twelfth century, Mr. Brakspear and myself have lately been allowed, through the kindness of Messrs. Kenward, to make excavations on the site. This is now a nursery garden, which, before the making of the railway, covered the whole of the site of the eastern half of the church, and still includes that of the middle portions and also that of the first presbytery. Owing to the presence of fruit trees and flower beds it was not possible to do more than sink holes, and though these revealed in many places the existence of strong concrete foundations, the general destruction had been too sweeping to leave anything definite behind. A small patch of tile flooring on the site of the south transept was practically the only interesting thing found, and I am afraid that it is hopeless

to expect any further discoveries, even if conducted on a larger scale.

Through Mr. Courthope's kindness some excavations have also been made in his garden. One of these, carried out by Mr. Whitley, has enabled us to lay down the lines of the south wall of the nave and the garth wall of the cloister. More recently some deep holes have been sunk on the line of the west wall of the church, but these have disclosed little else than the concrete core, with the opening of the west doorway and a fragment of the ashlar work at the north end. This last had evidently been undercut and sunk down into the pit that had been dug below. There are sundry other buried walls belonging to the western range, which show through the turf in very dry seasons, that one would like to trace, but as this would involve a temporary disturbance of a beautifully kept lawn, I am afraid the present state of things will have to continue.

From Crumwell's accounts and correspondence in the Public Record Office it is possible to follow the story of Lewes Priory for a little longer after its suppression and destruction.

In the accounts for 1538 are :

f. 124 b.]	Gennens at Lewes	The seconde of the same monethe delyvered to the Stewarde at Lewes by thande of John Portynary	} C li.
f. 125.]	Portynary	The iij th of Aprill delyvered to hym in prest uppon his accompte	
f. 125 b.]		The xij th of Aprill payed for the cariage of certayn stuf from Stepney to Lewes to my Lady	} xvj s. iiij d.

As Crumwell was then a widower it is uncertain who "my Lady" was, but perhaps the wife of his son Gregory, who, as we have seen, had already been sent down to Lewes, and on the 11th April he writes to his father :

I have long deferred writing to you how my wife and I like this country till we had more experience of it. The house and situation please us much.

More payments occur later in the year :

f. 134.]	Jennyns	The same day [11th July] delyvered to him by thandes of M ^r Chaumbley ffor the provision of my Lorde howse at Lewes	} Cxxxiiij li. vj s. viij d.
f. 134 b.]	Arcane the Italyon	The same day [12th July] payed to him by M ^r Rycharde commaundement ffor his labo ^r at lewis	} xxx li.
f. 135 b.]	John Portynary	The xviiij th of the same monethe payed to him for certayn thinge by him donne at Lewes as by the particulers thereof dothe appere	} viij li. xij s. viij d.

It is unfortunate that no further details are given, but probably these payments were for breaking up and removing the fallen walls of the church.

Among Crumwell's receipts for 1539 are several items showing what he made out of his ill-gotten gains :

f. 71 b.]	Thomas Bysshope	Rec the vj th of July of him in parte payment of a more some for thinge solde at lewes	} ij ^c xxxij li. xviiij s. v d.
f. 78.]	Thomas Bushope	Rec. the same daye [24th November] of him for certayn venditions at lewes	} C ^{xx} iiij li. viij d.
f. 80 b.]	Rede & others	Rec xxij th of December of him & others in parte of payement of a moer some for leade & bellys bought at lewes dew unto my lorde at Cristemas next	} vij ^c xxvj li. iiij s. vj d.

What share (if any) of this plunder passed to the late prior doth not appear.

On Crumwell's attainder and execution in June—July, 1540, all his estates were forfeited to the Crown, and on 27th November Nicholas Jenney, yeoman, had, *inter alia*, a lease of the site of Lewes Priory, with certain reservations, for twenty-one years.

Here the story of Lewes Priory might be allowed to end, but for the fact that the setting out of the particulars in the lease are of some little interest. They, in fact, give us apparently a description of that portion

of the monastic buildings which formed the Prior's lodgings and was afterwards converted into a residence for Crumwell.

The site granted to Jenney included all houses, buildings, gardens, crofts, meadows and marshes within the precinct of the Priory wall, containing by estimation roughly 20 acres. But reserving to the King the church, the cloister, the house called "le Frater," and all other buildings which the King has ordered to be thrown down within a space of three years; together with all the lead, glass, iron, timber, stones, and tiles accruing therefrom, with free ingress and egress at all times to fetch them away.

Reserving also to the King:

"le great Gatehouse," with all the buildings in the same, and all upper buildings and rooms from the hall towards the west, viz. "le hall place" and "le pantry," with a little chamber opposite the pantry;

the room called "le Chappell," with "le hall place" and the steps downwards through the west door of the church;

two buildings called "Wynesellers;"

a lower room called "le Chequer," and "le old storehouse" under the steps, and also a building called "le countynghouse" above "le storehouse;"

also "le utter chamber," another chamber called "le greate Chamber," "le litell chamber" with "le entre" between the said "utter chambre" and "le grate Chamber;"

"le gallery" with the new buildings above and below on the north end and west of the said great chamber, with the steps in the south end of the same room;

also the priory kitchen and the bakehouse with free ingress and egress from the aforesaid new buildings through "le greate Malthouse" to the said kitchen and bakehouse.

Reserving also to the King:

the garden adjoining the said new buildings and "le Malthouse;"

also another garden and an orchard enclosed between "mill ponde" towards the said malthouse, and the gardener's house there;

also a moiety of the pigeon house in the north end, a stable and barn called "le Proctours barne and stable" with sufficient easement in a curtilage belonging to the same, all the house called "le Fisshe house" and "le ponde gardeyn" with free fishery in "le mill pond" and "le podpole;"

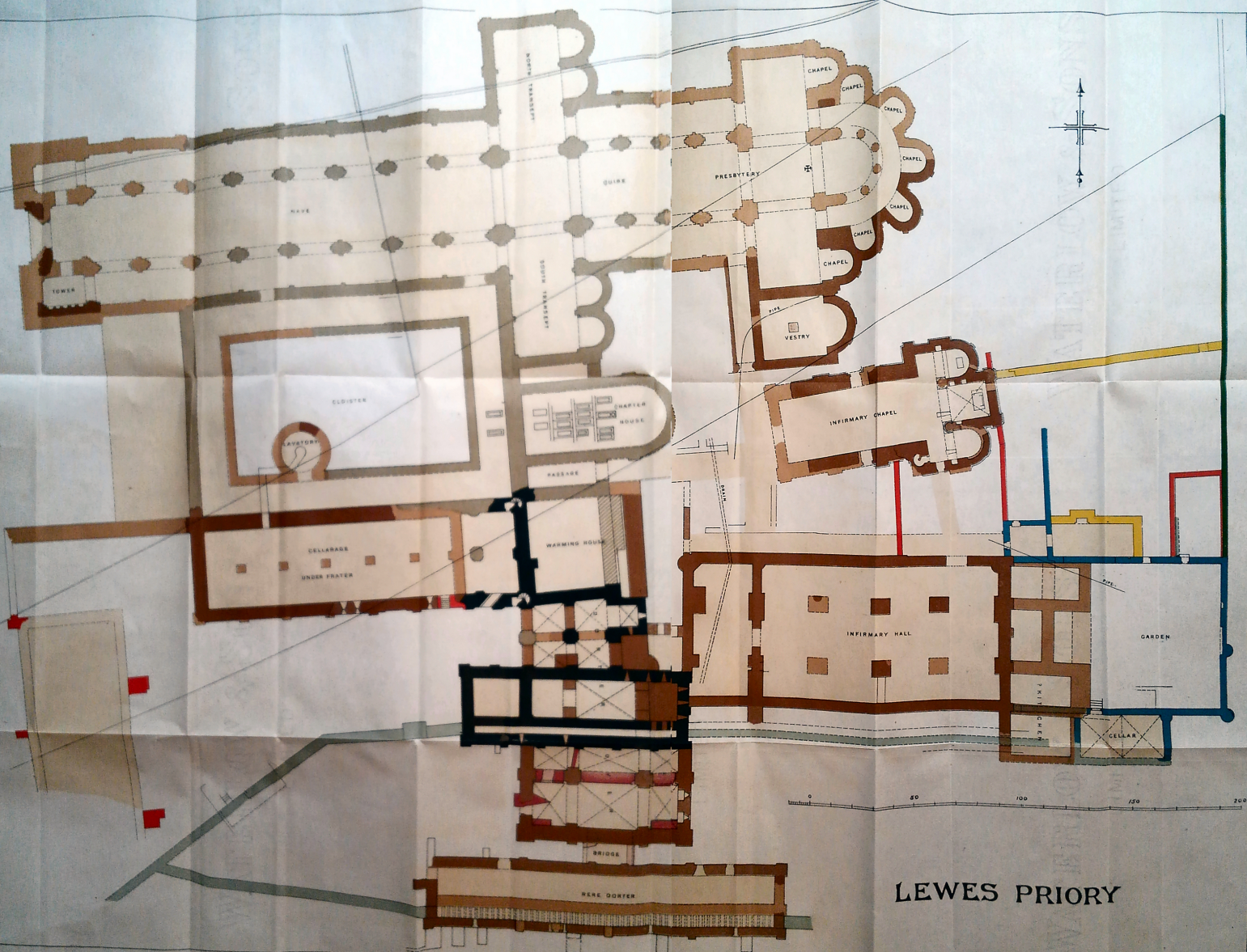
and all our swans and cygnets in the same ponds or elsewhere and hawks nesting in the premises.¹⁸

With a little ingenuity it is possible approximately to arrange these buildings in some sort of order, but as there is nothing of them left standing above ground, and we have no information as to their dimensions, it is useless to attempt a plan of them until excavations shall have revealed more about them.

What was their ultimate fate I have not yet been able satisfactorily to make out.

The Society is much indebted to Mr. E. B. Blaker, Mr. F. G. Courthope, and Messrs. Kenward for the facilities afforded by them with regard to the excavations, to Mr. Harold Brakspear for the accompanying plan of the Priory buildings, to Mr. J. C. Stenning for the three photographs reproduced in the plates, and to Mr. R. H. Brodie for collating the text of the Italian documents.

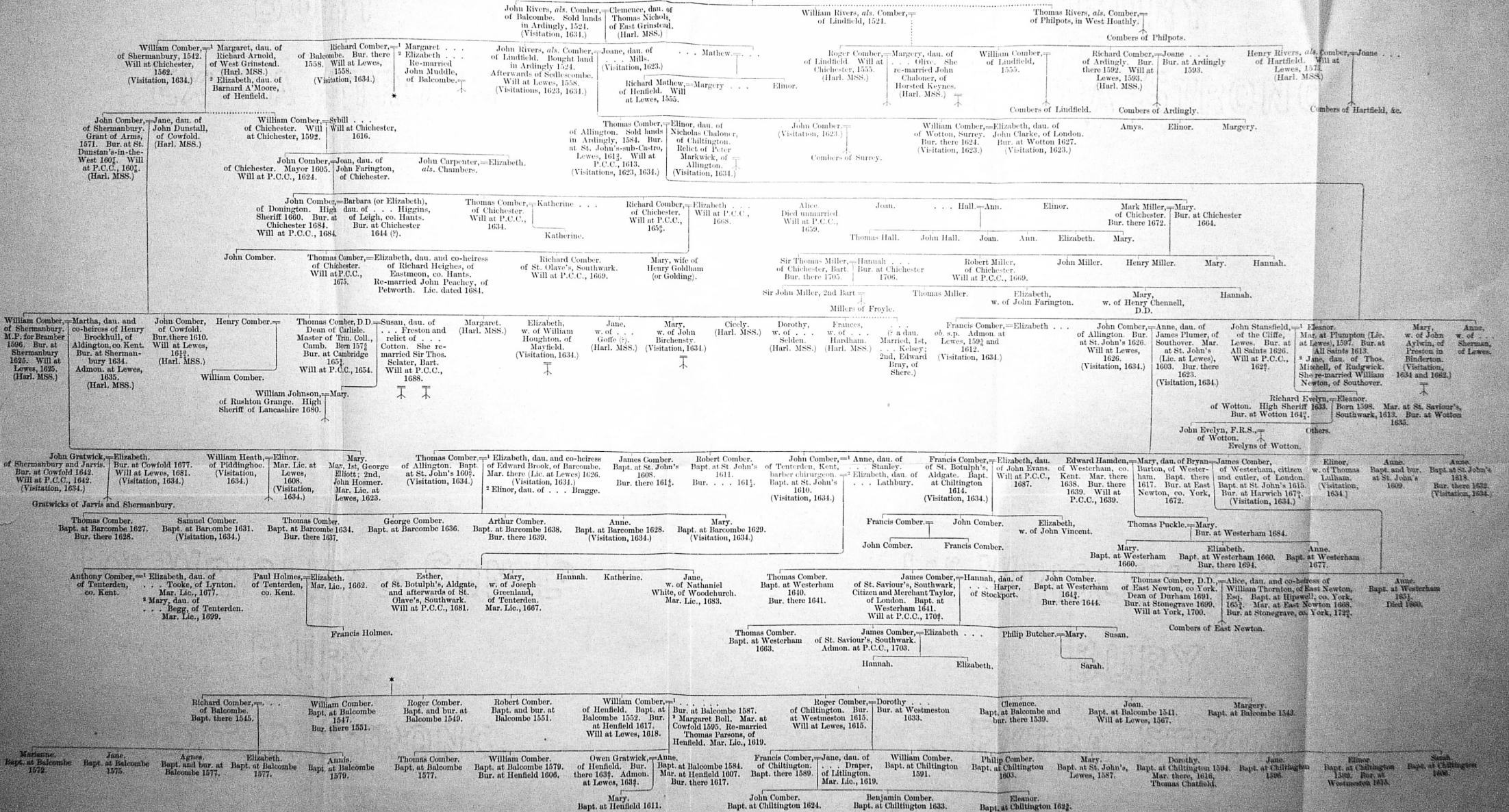
¹⁸ 27 November 32 Henry VIII. [1540]. Patent to Nicholas Jenney, yeoman, leasing to him *inter alia*: "totum Scitum nuper Monasterii de Lewes in Comitatu nostro Sussexie cum omnibus domibus edificiiis gardinis Croftis pratis et mariscis infra precinctum parietis dicti Scitus continentem Per estimacionem viginti acras sive plus inde fuerit sine injuris. Exceptis et omnino nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris reservatis ecclesia / Claustro / domo vocato *le ffrater* / ac omnibus aliis edificiiis que nos imposterum infra spacium trium annorum proximum sequencium prosterni mandaverimus / ac omnibus plumbo vitro ferro maieremio lapidibus tegulis inde proventientibus cum libero egressu et regressu omni tempore ad asportand et auferend dict. plumbum vitrum ferrum maierium lapides et tegulas. Exceptis eciam nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris *le great Gatehouse* cum omnibus edificiiis in eodem / ac omnibus superioribus edificiiis et cubiculis ab aula occidentem versus videlicet *le hall place* et *le pantry* / parvo cubiculo ex opposito ejusdem pantrie / cubiculo vocato *le Chappell* / cum *le hall place* / et gradibus deorsum per occidentalem ostium ecclesie / duobus edificiiis vocatis *Wynesellers* / inferiori cubiculo vocato *le Chequer* / et *le old storehouse* sub gradibus / ac eciam edificio vocato *le Countynghouse* desuper *le storehouse* / ac etiam *le utter chamber* / Alia camera vocata *le greate Chamber* / *le litell Chamber* / cum *le entre* inter dicta *le utter Chambre* & *le grate Chamber* / *le Galery* cum novis edificiiis superne et inferne in fine boriali et occidentali dicte magne Camere / cum gradibus in fine australi ejusdem cubiculi / ac eciam coquina privata et pistrino / cum libero egressu et regressu a predictis novis edificiiis per *le greate Malthouse* usque predictam Coquinam et pistrinum. Exceptisque nobis et successoribus nostris similiter reservatis horto adjacente predictis novis edificiiis et dicte *le Malthouse* / ac eciam alio horto et pomario sicut inclusis inter *mill pounce* versus dictam *le Malthouse* et domo hortulantis ibidem. Ac eciam et medietate Columbarii in fine boriali ac uno stabulo et horreo vocatis *le Proctours barne* & *stable* cum sufficiente easemento in curtilagio ejusdem spectante ac tota domo vocata *le ffishshehouse* & *le ponde gardeyn* cum libera piscaria in *le mill pond* & *le podpole* Ac omnibus Cignis et Cignellis nostris in eisdem stagnis seu alibi ac aucipitribus in premissis nidificantibus. Tradimus eciam et ad firmam dimittimus prefato Nicholao *le bruehouse* *le Watermyll* & *le horsemyll* cum eorum utensilibus infra dictum Scitum," &c., &c. (Rot. Pat. 32 H. VIII. pt. i. m. 24.)



LEWES PRIORY

COMBER OF SHERMANBURY, CHICHESTER AND ALLINGTON.

RIVERS, als. COMBER.



CUCKFIELD FAMILIES: THE WARDENS.

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

THAT the Wardens were in the front rank of Sussex families is evident from the fact that their earliest representative at Cuckfield refused to compound for knighthood in 1629, "though fitt and able."¹ They are supposed to have resided in West Sussex, but I have been unable to find any records of their having lived there. The first JOHN WARDEN, "of Findon," acquired Butler's Green,² in Cuckfield, soon after 1600, and took a prominent part in parish affairs.³ He was churchwarden four times between 1622 and 1629, and is described as "yeoman" and afterwards as "gent." He died in 1649 and was buried at Cuckfield.⁴ His will, dated May 17th, 1649,⁵ gives to his son John,⁶ "dwelling in the parish of Cuckfield, twelve pence if it be demanded," the same to his son Walter [of Burpham], and to his "daughter Jane, dwelling in Chichester," and to his nieces, Marie Agush, and Marie Kempshall twelve pence each; to his "wife Jane and her heirs the lands lying in Boldnie called by the name of Westland woods," and "all the Parsonage tythes of Cuckfield not before given to my son John; all the rest of my goods, within doors and without, to my dearly beloved wife Jane, whom I make my whole and

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI., p. 49.

² Probably from Boteler. Among the "Ancient Deeds" of the Record Office, I. c., 1375, is the "Demise by Rich. Tanner, of Lyndefeld, to Millicent, relict of Thos. Boteler, sen., of Cokefeld, of lands in the parishes of Cokefeld, Lyndefeld, Wyvelsfeld, &c., Feb. 1, Richard III., 1483." Henricus le Boteller was M.P. for Horsham during the reign of Richard II.

³ The earliest appearance of his name in the register is 1613, "buried an Infant the sonne of John Warden of Butler's Green."

⁴ "1649. May 24. John Warden buried." Cuckfield Register.

⁵ *P.C.C.*, Grey, f. 12. I am indebted to Mr. Garraway Rice for this abstract; also Chichester Register, XXI., f. 358.

⁶ The dates of his children's baptisms are: 1614, Marie; 1618, John; 1621, Walter; 1623, Jane. Cuckf. Reg.

sole executrix." Signed, John Warden, sen., in the presence of William Francklin the elder, clarke, William Francklin the younger. Proved Jan. 28th, 165₉, by Jane Warden, relict. She died in 1653. Her will,⁷ dated April 1st, 1653, describes her as of Cuckfield, and widow of John Warden, sen. She leaves half of the £200 due to her from the executors of Mrs. Mary Porter, late of Ringmer, to her eldest son, John Michell; to her son, John Warden, the long table and sideboards of the house where she now dwells; to Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Hardham, and to Anne and Mary Kempshall, two of her granddaughters, 20/- apiece; to Mary Agate, one of her grandchildren, £100, "which my son John oweth me," she to be sole executrix. Abraham Pelham, of Cuckfield, and Alexander Bridger, of Lindfield, overseers; John and William Courthopp, witnesses. Proved April 18th, 1654, John Luxford, curator, assigned to Mary Agate, otherwise Gates.

At the Inq. p.m. of John Michell, yeoman, who died 28th December, 1615, the jury said, "That Jane Warden, now wife of John Warden, and late wife of the said John Michell, and Ann Michell, her daughter, and James Michell, his son, are still living at Est Grinstead, 1622." 20 James I., Inq., Ser. II., Vol. 394, No. 35.

JOHN WARDEN the second, born at Butler's Green in 1618, married Susan Pickham in 1640.⁸ She had no children, and died in 1650. He very soon married again and had eight children by his second wife, Anne—John, born February, 1653;⁹ Anne, b. 1656, died 1660; Mary, b. 1659; Walter, b. 1661; Susanna, b. 1654 (married, 1684, Robert Chatfield); Sarah, b. 1669, died 1684; Thomas, b. 1671¹⁰ (married Prudence Sergison); Jane, b. 1674. He died in 1677,¹¹ and left a lengthy will¹²

⁷ P.C.C., Alchin, f. 403.

⁸ "1640. July 1. John Warden, jun., of Cuckfield, yeoman, & Susan Pickham, of same, widow. Surety John Warden, senior, yeoman—Twineham." *Lewes Marriage Licenses*. "1650. Nov. 5. Susan wife of John Warden buried." Cuckf. Reg.

⁹ It is worthy of note that the Register records the *baptisms* of these children.

¹⁰ "1671. Aug. Thomas, son of John and Ann Warden, was here baptised."

¹¹ "1677. M^r John Warden was buried Nov. 19th." Cuckf. Reg.

¹² Lewes Registry, A. 54.

dated October, 1675, by which he gave to his eldest daughter, Anne, £300; to Susan, Mary, Sarah and Jane and his son Thomas, each £200; to his eldest son, John, who had just come of age, the Manor of Haywards with Trobwicke,¹³ little Haywards containing 24 acres, Gnosser, and all that portion of land called the east portion in Cuckfield; to his wife, Anne, "all that messuage and tenement wherein I now dwell, with parcell of land containing 40 acres, lying on the north side of the highway leading from Haywards hought [*sic*] to Cuckfield town" for her life, also "my silver tankard and best bed, &c., with linen sufficient for one chamber." As on November 10th, 1662, he had mortgaged to John Burt and Lyonel Gatford, the executors of Nicholas Hardham, of Cuckfield, yeoman,¹⁴ the capital messuage, lands, &c., called Great Haward, containing 80 acres in his own occupation, and as £100 remains unpaid, he gives to his loving friends, Thomas Beard, of Hurstpierpoint, Esq., Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, Esq., Elyott More, of Wivelsfield, gent.,¹⁵ Thomas Woodyer, of Wivelsfield, gent.,¹⁶ and Thomas Trindell, of Cuckfield, yeoman, "the capital messuage called great Hayward, the tithes of corne and graine thereout arising, all that land and wood ground called the South copice, containing 8 acres, the Chandler's field, 8 acres, the woodland called the Rushey grene, or Reading copice, 14 acres, the field called the Hyde, 4 acres, and the field called Malthay, 10 acres, the tithes of corne, &c., in the parish of Cuckfield, lately in the occupation of Abraham Holland in trust, to pay out of the profits the money due unto the

¹³ These manors were connected together from the earliest times, although the Manor of Trubwick was subordinate to the Manor of Plumpton Boscage. John de Hayworth was the owner in Edward III., Will. Covert in 1485, Robert and Nicholas Hardham in the next century. The first Court of John Warden was in 1662. In 1576 the Barony of Lewes laid claim to the waste called Hayward's Heath, the Homage present that they have not known any claim to it but the lords of Trubwick (information kindly given by Col. Attree). These two manors are in the possession of Capt. Sergison, and his steward, F. Fearon, Esq., holds courts at intervals; he has the Court Rolls from 1809.

¹⁴ Married Elizabeth Burt, of Warnham, Nov., 1642. The manors of Heyworth and Trubwick were owned by Nicholas Hardham, 1638. Burrell's MS.

¹⁵ Son of Thomas More, of More House, by Margaret, heir of Thomas Elyott, of Reigate. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 53.

¹⁶ Of Franklyne or Franklande. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 28.

mortgage;" then after the mortgage is satisfied to sell the messuage, &c., to pay the legacies to his children, and the interest of the money received for the sale to his wife, for the maintenance and education of his children, placing out his younger sons, Walter and Thomas, "as apprentices to convenient trades." £3 to the poor of Cuckfield, and £1 to each of the Trustees for a ring. His son, John Warden, sole executor. *Ral. Burrell*¹⁷ and *Walter Burt*, witnesses.

JOHN WARDEN, the third, born 1653, married, in 1678, *Mary*, daughter of *George Milles*, of *Rusper*.¹⁸ She had three children who died young, and died herself in 1691.¹⁹ He re-married in 1694 *Hopestill*, widow of *Francis Pellatt*,²⁰ of *Bury*, and daughter of *Thomas Brett*, of *Horsham*, and had by her two daughters and three sons, two of whom died in infancy. On their monument at *Cuckfield* is the inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of *Thomas Warden*, son of *John Warden* and *Hopestill*, his wife, who was born *July*, 1695, and was buried 28th of *August* following. Here lieth the body of *Matthew Warden*, who died *Jan.*, 1697, in the 2nd year of his age.²¹

Although he did not accept any parochial office, excepting that of surveyor in 1701-9, *John's* signature appears in the *Parish Book* as a regular attendant at the *Vestry* meetings in 1697 and the following years. He died in 1730, and his widow in 1749 at the age of 92.²²

The third and only surviving son, *FRANCIS WARDEN*,²³ succeeded to *Butler's Green*. He never married, and as the last of the *Wardens* left the house and estate to

¹⁷ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 19.

¹⁸ "1678. Nov. 7. *John Warden* and *Mary Mills* married." *Rusper Reg.*

¹⁹ 1680, Oct., *John*; 1682, Dec., *Mary*; 1686, May, "George, of *John* and *Mary Warden*" were baptised. "1691. June. *Mrs. Mary Warden*, the wife of *Mr John Warden* of this parish, gent." was buried. *Cuckf. Reg.*

²⁰ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 80.

²¹ "1696. Oct. *Matthew* son of *Mr John Warden* of *Butler's Green*, and *Mrs Hopestill*, his wife bapt. and born Oct. 2." "1697. Buried *Matthew* the son of *Mr John Warden*, attorney." *Cuckf. Reg.*

²² "1730. May. *Mr John Warden* of *Butler's Green* buried." *Cuckf. Reg.* The inscription on their monument on the south wall of the nave of *Cuckfield Church* is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 82.

²³ "Francis the son of *John Warden* gentleman & *Hopestill* his wife born Aug. 15 baptised Aug. 21."

Warden Sergison, his uncle Thomas Warden's great grandson, the son of Francis Jefferson and Anne Sergison. "He was steward to most of the gentry of the Lewes Rape, and an intimate friend of Sir William Burrell,"²⁴ to whom he is said to have given much valuable information. He died in 1785.²⁵ His will was drawn up in 1784,²⁶ and says: "In the early part of my life I received many favours and improvements in my profession of the law from my friend William Shirley, Esq.,²⁷ barrister, he residing at Otehall, in Wivelsfield, and being the lord of the manor of Otehall. On his quitting and going over to Boston, in New England, and being appointed governor there, he sold the said manor, capital mansion house and estate unto me and my heirs, now in the tenure of the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon²⁸ and John Brazier. I bequeath it to Thomas Shirley, governor of the Leeward Islands, the only son of William Shirley. And as I have a great regard for my friend, Thomas Lord Pelham,²⁹ I bequeath to his eldest son all my lands in Ardingly which I purchased of Walter Lucas, as it is intermixt with Lord Pelham's farm called Naldrett,³⁰ and also the lands, &c., at Storrington which I purchased of James Ellis, now in the occupation of Edward Gott and William Baker. And whereas Lord Pelham and his son owe me £1,500, I bequeath to them £300 of it and £200 to my clerk, John

²⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 109.

²⁵ "1785. Jan. 6. Francis Warden Esq^r of Butler's Green buried in his 85th year."

²⁶ *P.C.C.*, Ducarel, f. 106.

²⁷ William Shirley's father came into Otehall by his marriage with Elizabeth, the only daughter of John Godman. He died in 1778 and was buried in the King's Chapel, Boston. His son, Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1786, married Anna Maria, daughter of Thomas Western, Esq., of Rivenhall, Essex, and died at Bath, 1800, leaving a son, Sir William Warden Shirley, who died unmarried—the last of our Sussex Shirleys. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 66.

²⁸ Selina, widow of Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of Washington, 2nd Earl Ferrers, founder of "Lady Huntingdon's Connexion."

²⁹ Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, on whom the Barony devolved on the death of the Duke of Newcastle, was created Earl of Chichester in 1801. His son, born 1756, was M.P. for Sussex and Home Secretary. He was great-grandfather of the present peer.

³⁰ "Naldretts," now on the Borde Hill estate, has been restored by Stephenson R. Clarke, Esq., with care and taste. From the Visitation of Sussex in 1570 it appears that there was a family of this name at "Cokefeld" from at any rate Edward II.'s time; it died out through the heiress marrying a John Attwood in Henry VI.'s reign.

Hall.³¹ To George Stamper, Lieut. in the Sussex Militia, being great-grandson of Mrs. Ann Newington, my mother's niece, I bequeath my farms in Bury and West Burton in the occupation of Clement Upperton, and in Bignor in the occupation of George Chitty, also my meadows at Sutton, called Sutton meas, in the occupation of Mr. John Hampton. Stamper to pay £10 to his aunt, Hopestill Wheeler, late Roberts. To my relative and late clerk, Jas. Waller, my shop, &c., in Cuckfield town.³² To William Board, of Lindfield, Esq.,³³ Walter Bachelor, of Lindfield, gent., John Ingram, of Chailey, gent.,³⁴ and William Clutton, of Cuckfield,³⁵ my manor called Hayward's Heath, Trubwick's and Marshall's,³⁵ together with my capital mansion called Butler's Green, and all my estates in Sussex, Surrey and Bucks, in trust for the use of my godson, Warden Jefferson, now Warden Sergison, and his heirs. All furniture to be sold except plate and books. I desire to be buried in my own seat in the chancel with as much decency and frugality as may be, and that a monument to my memory be placed near the pulpit of about £200, with such inscription as the Vicar of Cuckfield³⁷ shall think proper. To him I give £20. To

³¹ "1791. April. Buried John Hall, late servant and clerk to Francis Warden, Esq." "1801. Mary, widow of J. Hall, attorney." Cuckf. Reg.

³² Mr. Waller did not long survive his master. "1785. Sep. 23. James Waller, attorney at law, buried." His son succeeded him; there are entries of the births of the nine children of Samuel and Louisa Waller, attorney, between 1788 and 1810.

³³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., p. 215; Vol. XLII., p. 244.

³⁴ Son of the Rev. James Ingram, Curate of Cuckfield, Vicar of Seddlescombe.

³⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 27.

³⁶ From the Rolls of the Manor of Marshalls it appears that in 1662, when they commence, Henry Ward was the lord, in 1665 John Ward and in 1669 Ellen Ward; in 1690 Henry Plummer, arm., guardian of James Plummer, his only son. The stewards of this period are John Pickering, John Raynes and Robert Norden. In this manor were included Maltmans (formerly Parsons'), a close called Mittens, a parcel of land called Polestub, a slaughter-house, garden, &c., called Taynter's Croft—these names still remain—also the mansion house known now as Marshalls, a good specimen of the seventeenth century building. The manor and house belong to Capt. Sergison. (From information kindly given by the present steward, F. Fearon, Esq.)

³⁷ The Vicar was Charles Ashburnham, youngest son of Sir Charles Ashburnham, of Broomham, and brother of Sir William, Bishop of Chichester. He was also Rector of Cowfold and Canon of the Cathedral. The inscription the Vicar thought "proper" runs—

"In all thy virtues may the world agree,
Thy failings buried in the grave and me."

The last word implies that the Vicar had given him some advice and help in overcoming the "failings." *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV.

Francis Shirley Western, in recompense of china-ware and goods that might have been broken at Preston, part of the effects of his grandfather, Thomas Western, dec., and are now in my house at Brighthelmstone. The residue to the trustees for Warden Jefferson, now Sergison, my godson." Witnesses, Allen Chatfield and Henry Dungate.³⁸ Proved Feb., 1785.

Francis Warden's heir, "WARDEN JEFFERSON, now Sergison," was the son of Francis Jefferson and Ann, daughter of Michael Warden,³⁹ who took the name of Sergison on his brother Thomas' death in 1766. The Jeffersons took the name of Sergison in 1784, the year before Francis Warden made his will. Young Warden was born at York in 1765, and matriculated at Christ Church 1783.⁴⁰ He was High Sheriff of Sussex in 1786,⁴¹ and "Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue." He died at Northampton July 11th, 1811, at the early age of 46, and was buried in Cuckfield Church July 16th, at half-past ten in the evening. At the auction at Cuckfield Place after his death, August 26th, the sale of live stock, husbandry and farming implements produced £1,058 and the wine £723.⁴² He contested Sussex in 1807, but was beaten by C. W. Wyndham and J. Fuller. He petitioned, but without success.

THOMAS, youngest son of the second John Warden, married Prudence, only daughter of Michael Sergison, the elder brother of Charles Sergison, and had by her five sons and five daughters. To their first-born they gave the name of Sergison, perhaps by her uncle's wish, thinking that the child would succeed, but he died when

³⁸ "Henry Dungate, yeoman, buried 1801, aged 82." Cuckf. Reg.

³⁹ "Francis Jefferson of the parish of All Saints in the city of York, Esq., & Ann Warden of this parish were married in this church by license 20 April 1762 by me Joseph Newcom, curate, in the presence of Michael Warden & Ann Warden." The bride was 23 and the bridegroom 26. There is a small picture of him at Cuckfield Park in the uniform of the 4th Dragoons.

⁴⁰ "Warden Jefferson son of Francis Jefferson of York city, arm., aged 18." *Alumni Oxon.*

⁴¹ P.R.O., Index, No. 9.

⁴² Bates' MS. Diary.

only seven years old;⁴³ three girls also died young. The father died in 1718 and the mother in 1729,⁴⁴ and Charles made their second son THOMAS his heir. At his death in 1732 an Act of Parliament⁴⁵ was passed "to enable Thomas Warden, Esq^r, and the heirs of his body, and the several other persons therein named" [John and Michael Warden, Anne Langford, Thomas Ingram, Jane and Prudence Warden, and Elinor Brunskill] "to take and use the name of Sergison." It received the Royal Assent on 17th May, 1733. He was of the Middle Temple, contested Lewes, against the Pelhams, without success in 1734, but was elected in 1747—1765.⁴⁶ He married Mary Pitt, of St. Mary-le-bone, and had three daughters, but no son. The eldest daughter, Sarah, married Charles Langford and died in 1758, leaving no child. Prudence died unmarried in 1752, and Mary,⁴⁷ the youngest, married John Thomlinson⁴⁸ ("merchant of London" and M.P. for Steyning in 1761) and died in 1762 without children.

In April, 1728, on Thomas Warden's marriage, Charles Sergison, his mother's uncle, settled on him lands and houses in Shipley, bought from Philip Caryl,⁴⁹ and also in Horsham, Nuthurst and Rusper, but in 1750 he obtained an Act⁵⁰ to sell part of this settled estate and "to lay out the money arising thereby in the purchase of lands to be settled in lieu thereof," the reason given

⁴³ "1698. Dec. 2. Sergison the son of Thomas & Prudence Warden born Nov. 9, bapt." "1705. Aug. 17. Sergison Warden buried." Cuckf. Reg.

⁴⁴ "1718. Oct. M^r Thomas Warden buried." "1729. Dec. M^{rs} Prudence Warden, widow of the late M^r Thos. Warden." Cuckf. Reg. The inscription on their monument is given from the Burrell MS. in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 82.

⁴⁵ 6 George II., cap. 18. The Bill was brought into the Upper House by Lord Abergavenny 19th March, 1732. In the Commons it was in the charge of Henry Ingram, of Hills, M.P. for Horsham.

⁴⁶ He presented fine Communion Plate to St. Michael's, Lewes. The Flagon and two Chalice are inscribed, "The gift of Tho^s Sergison one of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Lewes 1753."

⁴⁷ Authoress of the verses in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 266, in which "sister Prue" appears as the housekeeper, and Sarah as the sister "fond of Town, & park & play."

⁴⁸ "1762. Nov. M^{rs} Mary wife of John Thomlinson Esq. & youngest daughter of Thomas Sergison Esq." Cuckf. Reg.

⁴⁹ Son of Philip Caryl (and nephew of Lord Caryl) of Goringlee, died at Dunkirk in 1735. He sold these lands in 1707.

⁵⁰ 23 George II.

being that the lands were at a distance from the mansion house called Cuckfield Place, and from "the bulk of the estate comprised in the settlement." The lands were by this Act vested in Anthony Nott,⁵¹ of St. Clement Danes, and William Smith, of Lincoln's Inn, to apply the money arising from the sale to the purchase of the Manor of Slaugham, the advowson and other lands whereof Thomas Sergison is to be seized, they to be of equal value to the settled estates. Among the Newcastle papers in the British Museum is preserved a letter from Mr. Sergison to the Duke of Newcastle, and also the Duke's reply:—⁵²

My Lord—I beg leave to inform your Grace that about a month since I was to wait upon M^r Brown of Steyning and falling into discourse who were to be their candidates at the next election he told me that M^r Honeywood would certainly be one, but knew not who would be the other. I then proposed my son M^r Thomlinson who seems to be approved of, and the affair will be brought to a conclusion unless your Grace disapproves of it: the which I beg to know as soon as possible directed to me at Cuckfield by E Grinstead bag.

Most obed^t

Cuckfield 25 Aug. 1760.

Thos. Sergison.

Dear Sir—I am very glad to hear that your son M^r Thomlinson intends to offer himself as a candidate for Steyning the next election, and that he has good hopes of success. His near relation to you, his own merit, and his being son of a very considerable honest man, and a very good friend of mine engage all my good wishes for him, and I shall be happy to have it in my power to be of service to him and M^r Honeywood.⁵³ I shall send to our friend Jack Butler⁵⁴ to desire him to acquaint all my friends at Steyning with my wishes.

I am, &c.,

Thos. Sergison, Esq^r.

Holles Newcastle.

Mr. Sergison died in December, 1766, in his 66th year.⁵⁵ His will, made 31st October in that year, directs that his body should be "buried in the Church of

⁵¹ Thomas Warden's son-in-law.

⁵² Add. MSS., 32,910, ff. 288, 291.

⁵³ The Returns of M.P.'s show that "Fraser Honeywood Esq. of Hampstead, and John Thomlinson the younger of London, merchant," were elected for Steyning, March, 1761, to the first Parliament of George III. In February, 1767, "Sir John Filmer *vice* John Thomlinson Esq. deceased."

⁵⁴ Mr. John Butler, M.P. for Sussex.

⁵⁵ "1766. Dec. 22. Thomas Sergison Esq^r buried." P.C.C., Legard, f. 26.

Cuckfield in a private manner near to my honoured great uncle, Charles Sergison, and my late dear wife and child." He leaves "the undivided fourth part of the Manor of Cuckfield, purchased by my said uncle of Samuel Thornton, Esq., subsequent to the settlement made by my uncle upon my marriage with Mary my late wife,⁵⁶ to my brother-in-law, Anthony Nott, of Little Horsted,⁵⁷ and my son-in-law and nephew, Charles Langford, in trust for my brother, Michael Warden. The models of ships and all the books of my uncle, and also his naval collection of papers, and all the family pictures that shall be in my mansion house, called Cuckfield Place (except the picture of my uncle in the parlour, which I give to my sister Prudence) shall be deemed heirlooms. I remit to Mr. James Norden, my steward, all the sums of money paid for him. All my messuages, lands, &c., purchased by me in Cuckfield and lying near the town of Lewes, &c., to Anthony Nott and Charles Langford in trust to sell for the best price that can be gotten, the money to be placed out in public funds and the interest to go to Anne Langford and Prudence Nott. To Charles Langford £2,000, and my niece, Jane Nott, £1,500; Mr. John Corker £100; to the poor of Cuckfield not receiving alms, £100; to my sister, Prudence, the embroidered bed in the best bed-chamber; to Charles Langford my best gold-headed cane; to Jane Nott the furniture in my house at Cheam, in Surrey, and the portrait of me⁵⁸ and silver canisters. The clock standing in the building called the clock house, &c.,⁵⁹ to such person as shall be entitled to possession under the aforesaid settlement; the jewels, plate and deer in the park to my Trustees." Proved 2nd January, 1767.

MICHAEL WARDEN⁶⁰ was 56 when he succeeded his brother and not in good health, to judge from his

⁵⁶ "Mrs. Mary Sergison buried April 5, 1750." Cuckf. Reg.

⁵⁷ Married Prudence Warden, the testator's youngest sister.

⁵⁸ There is a portrait of him in the dining room at Cuckfield Park. On the walking stick is the election cry—"Liberty, equality and no excise."

⁵⁹ Engraved in S.A.C., Vol. XXV.

⁶⁰ "1710. June 26. Michael y^e son of Thos. and Prudence Warden baptised."

account of himself in the following letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated January 31st, 1767:—⁶¹

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour of your Grace's commands and shall be ready to give a proof of my gratitude for past favors in giving my attendance and interest with your grace's friends. But at present I am greatly distressed to hear the small pox is broken out at the White Hart in Lewes, and am sorry to inform your grace of my indisposition since my brother's death, and tho' thank God I am growing better⁶² it will be dangerous to undertake a journey at this season, as I shall send my son-in-law M^r Jefferson and my neighbours to testify my and their approbation of your grace's nomination of Lord George Lennox⁶³ to succeed our late worthy deceased member.

Your most obed^t servant,

Mich. Sergison.

He died in 1784,⁶⁴ leaving a will dated October, 1782, which left everything to his only surviving child Ann, wife of Francis Jefferson. He took the name of Sergison at his brother's death, and from him the present owner of Cuckfield and Slaugham is descended. It is necessary, in order to complete the history of the Wardens, to supply some notices of the other children of Thomas and Prudence, viz., John, Anne, Mary and Prudence.

JOHN's monument at Cuckfield states that "he was bred up in the service of His Majesty's Navy, and intermarried with Anne widow of John Madgwick."⁶⁵ Her tombstone (now lost) adds that "she was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ives of Westup," and died February, 1781, aged 81 years. They had

⁶¹ British Museum, Add. MSS., 32,779, f. 417.

⁶² His irreverent niece, in her poetical account of a picnic at Slaugham, "that ancient seat in ruins venerably great," sings—

"But uncle Mich, though very sober,
Had got a pot of rare October." *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 267.

⁶³ Lord G. H. Lennox, of West Stoke, elected February, 1767, *vice* John Butler, of Warminghurst, deceased, of whose sudden death and appearance after death a remarkable story is told in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 13.

⁶⁴ "1771. April. Sarah Sergison wife of Michael Sergison Esq^r." "1784. July 28. Michael Sergison Esq^r of Cuckfield Place, buried." *Cuckf. Reg.* "Proved 16 Aug. 1784 by the oath of Ann Sergison, formerly Jefferson." *P.C.C.*, Rockingham, 472.

⁶⁵ "1702 May 15. Baptised John the son of Thom. and Prudence Warden born May y^e 9th." "1766. Oct. 29. John Warden Esq^r buried." *Cuckf. Reg.* "1725. Feb. 17. M^r John Madgwick and M^{rs} Ann Ives." "1734. Ap. 16. John Warden and M^{rs} Ann Magick of Cowfold." *Chailey Reg.* *Burrell MS.*, 5,698.

but one child, Thomas Sergison, who died in 1739,⁶⁶ when four years old. John's will,⁶⁷ proved by Michael Warden, the executor, December, 1766, directs that he should be buried near his "departed child Thomas Sergison Warden in a private but decent manner," and that a stone monument should be made in memory of "me and my child." He confirms his marriage settlement, whereby his wife Ann is secured a settled annuity of £50 out of a messuage in Leadenhall Street. [The King's Arms.] He leaves to his brother Michael "such of my plate as is engraven with my own arms and those of my wife; my household goods, &c., to my wife, except two pictures for Mr. John Ingram of Chailey, all my books after my wife's decease to my nephew, Charles Langford of Cuckfield, and all the pictures of the Warden family to my brother Michael." Witnesses, J. A. Waller, Henry Dungate.

ANNE, the eldest child, born 1696,⁶⁸ married Francis Langford, of The Hooke, Chailey, and had two sons who died young.

MARY, the second sister, born January, 1699, married, in 1722, the curate of Cuckfield, James Ingram.⁶⁹ She left three sons who died unmarried, dying herself at the birth of the youngest.⁷⁰ Her monument at Cuckfield has this inscription:—

Near this place lieth Mary wife of James Ingram Cl. A. M. (some time of this Parish and afterwards Rector of Sedlescomb) who was

⁶⁶ "1739. June. Thomas Sergison Warden, gent., buried."

⁶⁷ P.C.C., Tyndall, f. 474.

⁶⁸ "1696. March 3. Baptised Ann daughter of M^r Thomas Warden and Prudence his wife, born also March 3." Cuckf. Reg. Francis Langford, son of Francis, baptised at Chailey, November, 1697.

⁶⁹ "1722. March 26. James Ingram and Mary Warden." Cuckf. Reg.

⁷⁰ "1726. May. M^{rs} Mary Ingram wife of M^r James Ingram Cler. buried." The godparents of Thomas were William, Lord Abergavenny, Thomas Warden and Mrs. Miller; those of Arthur, Arthur Lord Irwin, Richard Payne (M.P. for Lewes, 1705) and Mrs. Warden; those of Charles, Charles Sergison, Dr. Lyddell (of Ardingly) and the Dowager Lady Irwin. Henry Ingram, of Temple Newsam, Yorks, born 1616, was created Lord Ingram, Viscount Irvine, in the Peerage of Scotland. The third Viscount married Isabel, daughter and heiress of John Machell, of Hills Place and M.P. for Horsham 1681-98. Thomas was sent to London at 17 to Mr. Nott's office in Boswell Court, thence to the Middle Temple. After he was called to the bar he went to live at East Grinstead, but died of consumption in lodgings at Kensington.

2nd daughter of Thomas Warden and Prudence his wife the niece to Charles Sergison of Cuckfield Place Esq^r. She departed this life April 20th 1726 aged 26 years. Also Thomas Ingram their eldest son who died June 25 1751 aged 28. Also in memory of Arthur Ingram their 2nd son who died Dec. 15 1748 aged 22 years and was buried in the Temple Church in London. Also here lieth Charles Ingram their youngest son who died May 1727 aged 11 months. John and James Ingram sons of the above named James Ingram by his second wife caused this monument to be erected.

This James Ingram was the fifth son of John Ingram and Elizabeth Pigeon and was born at Chipstead, of which his father was rector in 1692. He took his degree from Jesus College, Cambridge, and was ordained priest March, 1716, by Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester; appointed master of the Cuckfield Grammar School March 10th, 1718;⁷¹ and shortly after curate of Cuckfield to Daniel Walter, and chaplain to Richard Viscount Irwin.⁷² He was vicar of Oving in 1725, and rector of Seddlescombe and Westfield in 1746. His second wife was Ann Heasman,⁷³ of Cuckfield; they had three sons—John, born 1734, married Elizabeth Willard, of Ovingdean, and died at Chailey 1803 s.p.; James, born 1735, married in 1774 Elizabeth d. and h. of William Ridge, of Rottingdean, she died 1849, aged 101, and left no children. Mr. Ingram died at Seddlescombe September, 1757, aged 64. His widow survived him 29 years and was buried by his side in 1786. The Ingram coat of arms is Erm. on a fesse, *gu.*, three escallops, *or.*⁷⁴

PRUDENCE, the youngest of Thomas Warden's daughters, born 1713,⁷⁵ married 1735 Anthony Nott, of Little Horsted and St. Clement's Danes, to whom the manor and advowson of Horsted had been sold by Charles Beard, of Rottingdean. He presented to the Rectory in 1741,

⁷¹ His sermon preached at Bolney on the death of Queen Anne while still a deacon is extant. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 153.

⁷² Son of Isabel Machell. Mr. Ingram was afterwards chaplain to the three brothers who succeeded to the Viscounty.

⁷³ "1733. The Rev. James Ingram, & M^{rs} Ann Heasman both of Cuckfield married April 5th." Chailey Register. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 160. Bernard Heasman was churchwarden of Cuckfield 1721-3.

⁷⁴ Many of the above particulars have been kindly contributed by Miss Florence Ingram, who possesses a series of interesting letters and diaries of Mr. James Ingram.

⁷⁵ "1713. Prudence daughter of Thomas & Prudence Warden baptised Aug. 16." Cuckf. Reg.

and in 1784 he gave the living to Antony Nott, LL.B. The following inscription is on a brass plate in the chancel—accurately copied from the original stone, which is preserved in the belfry:

In memory of Antony Nott Esq. Patron of the Rectory, and Lord of the manor, who died in the faith of Christ June MDCXCXI in his LXXXVIth year. He married April xiii. MDCXXXV Prudence Warden great niece of Chas. Sergison Esq^r of Cuckfield Place for whom a monument is erected in that church. She died Nov. MDCLXXXVI in her LXXIVth year, and is here interred.

Of CHARLES SERGISON much that is interesting is related in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 62, and a pedigree of his family, to which I would refer the readers of this paper, is given. He was born in 1654, and from the references in his will to his relatives in Stainmore Dale, Westmoreland, it is probable that his family belonged to that county. He obtained a clerkship in one of the dockyards at the age of 17 and rose to be a "Commissioner of the Navy." When but 22 he married, at St. Olave's, Hart Street (the parish church of the "Navy Office" in Crutched Friars), Anne Crawley,⁷⁶ daughter of one of his fellow clerks. He must have acquired considerable property, as in 1691, when only 37, he bought from Lady Anne Morton, of Slaugham, her share in the Manor of Cuckfield (the Stanley moiety, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 52) and came to reside there. He was elected M.P. for Shoreham in 1698 and again in 1700. He remained at his office in the Admiralty until he reached the limit age of 65, when he resigned, or, perhaps, was asked to resign, after nearly 50 years' service.⁷⁷ He died in 1732 and was buried at Cuckfield on December 5th.

⁷⁶ "Charles Sargison of All Hallows, Barking, gent. bachelor about 22 & Anne Crawley of St Olave, Hart St about 19 her father's consent alleged by George Sargison of All Hallows, Barking, citizen & Merchant Tayler, at St Olave's 13 May 1676." *London Marriage Licenses*.

⁷⁷ In Dr. Horneck's *History of the Old and New Testaments* is an engraving by Van Hoven, "contributed for the encouragement of this work" by Madam Ann, wife of Charles Sergison, of Cuckfield Place, Clerk of the Acts of His Maj^{ties} Royal Navy, 1712, with the arms of Crawley—3 storks, crest, a stork holding fleur de lys. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 273. In the list of subscribers to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 1714, he is put down as "Charles Sargison Esq. Commissioner of the Navy." It is evident that he was a person of great importance, from an entry in N. Luttrell's Diary, v. 175, under the year 1702, May 21, "'Tis said Sir George Rooke, Sir David Mitchell, Col. Churchill & Chas. Sergison are to manage the affairs of the Admiralty under the prince of Denmark."

His will,⁷⁸ made April, 1732, directs "my body to be decently interred in my burying place in the Chauncell of the Parish Church; as for my funeral I appoint £300 to be laid out therein and no more. I appoint £200 more to be layd out in such a monument⁷⁹ for me as my executors shall think fit to be set up on the north side of the chauncell within 12 months after my decease. To the sisters of my late wife Elizabeth and Margaret Crawley £100, to her niece Ann late wife of Sprigg Manisty Esq^r deceased £500, to her nephew John Manisty £100 and Charles (my godson) £200: to my [great] nephew John Warden son of my niece Prudence deceased, a message in Leaden Hall, commonly known by the sign of the King's Arms. To my niece Ann widow of Francis Langford deceased, and daughter of my niece Prudence Warden, all my copyholds in Chailey which I hold of the Manor of Warmingors and £3000 to be laid out in land: to Thomas and Arthur Ingram sons of my late niece Mary Ingram deceased £4000 to be equally divided on their coming of age—the interest to be spent on their maintenance and education: to the children of Prudence Warden—Michael £5000, Jane £4000, Prudence Nott £1000: to the children of my niece Ann Barland deceased £1000, to my niece Mary Page near Darlington £500: to the children of my late nephew Thomas Brunskill of Stainmore Dale⁸⁰ in Westmoreland £500: to my grand niece Eleanor

⁷⁸ P.C.C., Bedford, f. 296.

⁷⁹ 1734. June 9th. Stapley's Diary, preserved at Hickstead Place, says: "There was held a vestrie meeting at Cuckfield Church by Mr Sergison concerning the setting up a monument in the chancell on the north wall—The Vicar [Daniel Walter] opposing him. But the vestrie gave itt that itt should be erected & sett up." See S.A.C., Vol. XXIII., p. 68. The Faculty states that it was applied for by Thomas Sergison, and the application was supported by "Francis Warden, gent., Thomas Ives, Richard Burt, John Kelsey, & Thomas Sergison, several of the Impropriators of the parish church, & by the churchwardens James Burt & John Kelsey, & upwards of fourscore of the principal parishioners." The Vicar did "some time litigate and contend with Thomas Sergison," but the Faculty was granted on the condition that the monument be raised so much above the ground that Archdeacon Henshaw's monument should not be hidden. For the inscription see S.A.C., Vol. XXV.

⁸⁰ "Ellinor Brunskill of Stainmore Dale widow deceased sister of the said Charles Sergison." 6 Geo. II., cap. 18. "George Sargison, of Allhallows, London, by his Will, dated 1678, leaves his lands in the parish of Brough under Stainmore to his daughter Ann Hagarstal, and lands in the parish of Kirby Stevens to Bousfield. In the presence of Chas. Sergison." P.C.C., King, f. 37.

Maugham £200: to Jonathan Edwards of Stainmore Dale £200: to Samuel Percival my clerk £1000, and his wife £700: to Mr. Thos Stephens, scrivener £300: to the poor of St. Olave Hart St. and Cuckfield, each £100: to the ministers of St. Olave and Cuckfield £10 each for mourning: to Christ's Hospital £100." Thos. Warden to be executor—he is "to build one new capital messuage on the same ground as the old one now standeth at Cuckfield, of 5 or 6 rooms on a floor, the kitchen and all offices to be below, and 1 or 2 rooms to be applied to the accommodation of my Models and Books which shall be handsomely placed therein."

This paper is greatly indebted to the kindness of Capt. Sergison, of Cuckfield Park, who supplied much of the information it contains, and also to the researches of W. C. Renshaw, Esq., K.C.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD AND
CRYPT OF ST. CLEMENT'S
AND IN THE
CROFT CHAPEL & BURIAL GROUND, HASTINGS.

TRANSCRIBED BY ALFRED RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

I.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD AND CRYPT OF
ST. CLEMENT'S, HASTINGS.

[If any reason is needed for hastening to preserve these inscriptions it is found in the fact that many words readable in August, 1890, when they were noted, are now illegible. This is especially the case with the headstones on the Hillside.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Prebendary H. B. Foyster, M.A., vicar, and with the kind assistance of his son, the Rev. H. C. B. Foyster, M.A., I am able to "check" and amplify some of the inscriptions by extracts from the Burial Register.]

1. H.S. (laid flat, all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Edward Taught¹ died 27 March 1759 Aged 41 years Also Prince his son died 30 June 1759 Aged 5 months Sarah Phillips² daughter of the above Edward Taught died 24 April 1834 Aged 77 years."

2. H.S. (laid flat, Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Roper^{2a} who died 25 of July 1851 Aged 67 years Also Jemima wife of the above who died 12 of October 1818 Aged 30 years Also Mary Ann second wife of the above who died 6th of April 1849 Aged 52 years."

3. A coffin-shaped stone, laid flat against the wall, without inscription.

¹ St. Clement's Burial Register. "30th March, 1759. Edward Taught, of the Castle parish." "July 3rd, 1759. Prince, son of Edward Taught, dec^d, and Alice his wife."

² "1834. Sarah Phillips, St. Clement's, May 2nd—77."

^{2a} In the Register. "1851. James Roper, St. Mary in the Castle, July 28th—67." "Jemima Roper, St. Clement's, Oct. 11th, 1818—30 years." "1849. Mary Ann Roper, St. Clement's, April 11th—52 years."

4. Large flat stone, with bevelled edge; no inscription.
5. H.S. to rounded body stone; inscription much worn; apparently only poetry.
6. Flat stone, cracked in half; perhaps "Sacred to the memory of . . . French."

A series of flat stones against wall:

7. Some marked "E.K. 1819." "L.J.V.D. 1814." "J.T. 1832." "A.T. 1832." "M.P. (or B.) 1831." "M.B. 1821." "S.S. 1811." "S.P. 1801." "J.P. 1800." "M.T. 1831." "J.T. 1812." "S.E.R. 1843." "J.R. 1845." "H.R. 1851." "J.W. 1811." "G.S. 1810." "R.G. 1788." "W.I. 1730." "J. (or T.) I. 1742."

8. H.S. (flat): "Sarah Phillips daughter of John & Sarah Phillips died Feb 23. 1801 Aged 24 years Isaac Phillips son of John and Sarah Phillips Died April 9th 1800 Aged 7 months."

9. H.S. (flat): "Sacred to the memory of Eleanor wife of George Knight who departed this Life Nov^r 28th 1819 Aged 31 years Also Susan second wife of the above who departed this Life Jan^r 2nd 1840 Aged 45 years."

10. High tomb, surrounded by tall railings (on top, all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary the wife of George Strickland³ died 21st January 1847 Aged 74 years Also of the above named George Strickland died 1st April 1859 Aged 78 years

"The year rolls round and steals away
The breath that first it gave,
Whate'er we do, whate'er we be
We'er travelling to the grave."

11. High tomb (top of Sussex marble (?), inscribed on the top): "M.C. 1829. W.C. 1853. M.C. 1853." On the East side of the same tomb (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Mary the wife of Walter Crouch⁴ who died August 21st 1829 Aged 64 years Also Walter Crouch Husband of the above, 14 years a Jurat of the Corporation of this Town and Port who died 2nd April 1853." On the South side: "Mary, Daughter of Thomas and Mary Crouch died November 11th 1853 in her 82nd year."

12. H.S. (flat, Roman caps.): "In memory of Benjamin Coffrett who died Nov 13. 1851 Aged 83 years. Also, Sarah his wife who died Nov^r 1st (? 4th) 1842 Aged 42 years."

13. Flat stone in path: "Sacred to the memory of George Burchatt⁵ who departed this Life July . . . 1818 Aged 68 years . . . Sarah wife of George Burchatt (?)"

14. Stone in path: "G.W. 1827."

A stone built into side wall, with date "1663," probably part of the original structure.

³ "1847. Mary Strickland, of St. Clement's, January 29th—74 years."

⁴ "1829. Mrs. Mary Crouch, St. Clement's, 27th August—64 years." "1853. Walter Crouch, St. Clement's, April 9th—88 years." "1853. Mary Crouch, St. Clement's, Nov. 18th—81 years."

⁵ "George Burchatt, St. Clement's, 6th July, 1818 [aged] 68."

15. H.S.: "In memory of Sarah Eleanor the wife of Daniel Reilly who died the 28 Feb 1843 Aged 33 years Also James son of the above who died 26 June 1845 Aged 2 years."

16. Flat stone, cracked and much weathered: "Smithson" (?).

16a. Flat stone, inscription hopelessly obliterated.

17. Flat stone (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Nancy wife of Thomas Bourne who died January 29. 1835 Aged 68 years." (Some lines of poetry or Scripture obliterated.) "Also Margaret wife of John Hooker and daughter of the above who died April 17 1854 (?) Aged 32 years."

18. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of . . . Daughter of . . ."

19. Flat stone (rough cherub's head above): "In memory of John the Son of John and P . . . who died y^e . . . Aged . . . 11 weeks . . . days." (Seven lines of poetry.)

20. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of William Mose son of Jonathan and Sarah Mose who departed this Life In S^t Bartholomew's Hospital November 24 1824 Aged 19 years."

21. Flat stone: "In Memory of Rebecca (?) the Wife of Rob^t Pollard and Daughter of John . . . who Died the . . . 1762 Here Lieth the Body of Robert Pollard⁶ He died Feb 1³/₅ 1791 Aged 65 years."

22. Flat stone; words can be deciphered "Aged 7 years."

22a. Flat stone: "William Charles Crofton^{6a} of . . . and Quarter master the First Regiment of the Guards Born 18 December 1724 (?) Died June 1769 Aged 4³/₅ Years and 6 Months."

23. H.S. (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Anne Bazlinton Born on December 31st 1760 at Markby in Lincolnshire died at Hastings December 13 1846 Likewise Susannah Thatcher born at Dover . . .—18 died at Hastings June 13 1833."

24. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of James Tho . . . who died 9th Dec . . . Aged 59 years . . . Master of the Free . . . years, also Anne widow of the above died 20th of Nov. 1852 aged 73 years."

25. Flat stone (roughly sculptured cherub's head above): "In Memory of Sam. King⁷ who Departed this life Sep^r the 30 1732 Aged 60 years Also Mary his wife Died May the 1 1759 Aged 71 years."

26. Flat stone; scull and book above(?); inscription hopelessly obliterated.

27. Flat stone, indecipherable.

⁶ "1791. Feb. 20th. Robert Pollard."

^{6a} "y^e 20th June, 1769. Bur. Mr. William Charles Crofton, Quarter-Master of Dragoons."

⁷ "Oct. 2nd, 1732. Bur. Samuel King."

28. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of John White who departed this life 23rd February 1839 aged 52 years 'Look upon mine affliction and my pain and forgive all my sins' Psalm xxv. ver. 1."

29. Flat stone (Roman caps.): "In memory of Sarah the wife of Stephen Stubberfield who died 30 April 1804 (?) Aged 66 years." Two lines more.

30. Flat stone (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary daughter of John and Mary Tindall⁸ who departed this life November 10 1831. Aged 28 (?) years, Also John Tindall who died September 1842 Aged 61 years."

31. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Jonathan Mose⁹ who departed this life . . . of April 1803 Aged 81 years Also Sarah his wife who departed this life (?) the 20 of May 1809 (?) Aged 63 years."

32. Flat stone; all that can be discerned is an hour glass on top.

33. Flat stone: "In Memory of John Burchatt who Died Sep. the 24 1759 Aged 33 years."

34. Flat stone, indecipherable.

35. Flat stone: "JANE WHITE" (?).

36. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Mary wife of John Bayley¹⁰ sen^r who died February 1837 Aged 67 years Also Henry youngest son of John and Mary Bayley who died . . . day . . . August 1828 Aged 24 years Also Thomas . . . eld Bayley . . ."

37. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of Charles Churchyard of Cornhill London who Died April 19th 1829 Aged 57 years."

38. Flat stone, upper part obliterated; at lower part: "Also Sarah his wife She died Feb. 2 1821 Aged 62 years . . . Sarah Eleanor . . . Great grand daughter of the above said (?) Rob^t and Mary died Feb. 23 . . . Aged 33 years."

39. Flat stone, in upper part naked cherubs blowing trumpets: "Oct 17 . . . Aged 81 (?) years Also Martha his wife who departed this life January 8, 1763 in the 67 year of her age."

40. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of Reuben Cramp who departed this life February 11, 1807 aged 46 years Also Eleanor his wife who departed this life August 28, 1835 aged 79 years."

41. "To the memory of the Infant Daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cogger died A.D. 1833.

"When the Archangels trumpet sounds,
And souls to bodies join,
Thousands will wish their stay below,
Had been as short as thine."

⁸ "Mary Tindall, St. Clement's, 16th Nov., 1831—28 (?) years."

⁹ "Sarah Mose, St. Clement's, June 3rd, 1839—aged 63."

¹⁰ "Mary Bailey (*sic*), St. Clement's, February 24th, 1837—67 years." "Henry Bayly (*sic*), St. Clement's, 19th August, 1828—24 years."

42. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Relict of Rob^t Pollard¹¹ who died 22 Oct 1824 Aged 88 years Also Martha Barry¹² her Daughter who died January 1821 Aged 57 years."

43. Flat stone (cherub's head and scull above): "Here is Deposited(?) the Remains of John Brett¹³ (?) who died March 1717 Aged 74 years Also Two Wives three Sons and two Daughters."

44. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Eliza Close,¹⁴ daughter (?) of Rev. H. J. Close who died 21 December 1842 Aged 58 years."

Section on the right of the path leading to S. Porch :

45. Massive H.S. (upright, all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Crooks died February 14 1846 Aged 82 years also William Crooks son of the above died March 30 1847 Aged 54 years."

46. Low altar tomb, surrounded by high railings (on top, all capitals): "Sacred to the memory of Hugh Penfold who died June 20 1849 in the 46th year of his age Also Sarah his wife who died Nov^r 20 1851. Aged 44 years."

47. Flat H.S.: "In memory of Mary the wife of George Lee¹⁵ Late of London who Departed this Life . . . 1786 Aged 4⁰/₈ years."

48. Row of flat stones against the wall :

J.G.	H.B.	T.A.B.	E.C.	D.S.	J.R.	J.C.	P.P.
1749.	1828.	1829.		1817.	1851.	1820	1817.
			M.A.		J.R.	(or 26).	
J.G.	S.R.		1846.		1818.		
1831.	1792.		W.B.		M.A.R.		
J.K.			1854.		1849.		
1832.							

49. H.S. (upright): "Sacred to the memory of Mary (?) the wife of John Russell¹⁶ who departed this life November 28th 1829 Aged 42 years. 'Blessed &c.' Also of the said John Russell who died 5th January 1850 Aged 70 years." Foot stone: "M.R. 1829. J.R. 1850."

50. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Maria Ann Russell Died 7th Dec^r 1831 Aged 14 years and nine months Also Esther Rebecca Russell Born August 13th 1823 Died December 21 1848."

51. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of James Hutchinson¹⁷ Died Feb. 20 1777 Aged 80 years also Elizabeth Curtis his wife died December . . . Aged . . . years also Susannah Hutchinson . . . died Decem . . . 183 . . . Aged . . . years."

52. Flat stone, all that is discernible: "William . . . 177 . . ."

¹¹ "Mary Pollard, St. Clement's, Oct. 26th, 1824—88 years."

¹² "Martha Barry, St. Clement's, 5th Jan., 1821—57 years."

¹³ "1717. April 14th. Buried John Brett of the Castle Parish."

¹⁴ "Eliza Close, St. Clement's, Dec. 27th, 1842—58 years."

¹⁵ "1786. 6th Jan. Mary Lee" [no age given].

¹⁶ "Mary Russell, St. Clement's, Dec. 7th, 1829—42 years."

¹⁷ "1777. Feb. 25th. James Hutchinson, aged 80."

53. Flat stone: "In memory of Richard Roffe He Died November 10th 1771 (?) Aged 70 (?) years."

54. Flat stone: "In memory of . . . Second wife . . . Richard Roffe She died . . . Aged 62 years."

55. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Joseph Gawen¹⁸ who died 30th March 1807. Aged 42 years" (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Ann his wife who Died 3 . . . 18 . . . 8 (?) Aged 64 (?) years."

56. Flat stone; cherub's head, trumpets, open book; all inscription gone.

57. Flat stone: "In memory of Robert Pollard¹⁹ Sen^r Gent (?) died April 17 . . . Aged . . . Years Also . . ." (Rest gone.)

58. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of James Ryall died the 10th of June 1846 Aged 80 years Also Sarah his wife died Feb^y. 17 1852 Aged 77 years Also two daughters of the above, Mary Ann, died Feb^y. 5. 1800 Aged 13 months, Caroline died June 28. 1821 Aged 11 years."

59. Flat stone (all caps.): "To the memory of Elizabeth Chatfield wife of William Breach who died April 3rd 1821 Aged 46 years Also of Mary Archibald his second wife who died April 17. 1846 Aged 61 years—"The Lord is my shepherd I shall not want' Psalms xxiiij verse 1. 'The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him and He will shew them His covenant.' Psalm xxv ver. 14. Also of the above William Breach²⁰ who died December 3 1854 Aged 80 years."

60. Flat stone, ornamented at top by a pattern like twisted rope and a small shield of arms (?): "In memory of Jane (or James) . . . John Rogerson."

61. Flat stone: "Here lie the three Daughters of John and Ann Grayll, Abigel, Ann & Elizabeth Abigel died March the vi. 1736 Aged . . . years. . . ." (Four lines of poetry.)

62. Flat stone (cherub's head above): "In memory" all that can be discerned.

63. Flat stone; circle in centre; inscription gone.

64. Flat stone: "In memory of Lydia Sisley²¹ wife of William Sisley who departed this Life Nov 16 1842 Aged 60 years. Also William Sisley who departed this life March . . . 1823 Aged 81 years."

65. Flat stone (two cherubs' heads): "In memory of Ann the wife of W^m Markwick²² who departed this Life the . . . of Sep^t 1777 Aged 26 years."

66. Flat stone: "Henry Crutch ley (?) 1826."

¹⁸ "1807. April 3rd. Joseph Gowen."

¹⁹ In the Burial Register. "1782. May 4th. Robert Pollard, aged 81." Query whether the person commemorated.

²⁰ "William Breach, St. Clement's, Dec. 11th, 1854, aged 80 years."

²¹ "W^m Sisley from Battle, March 19th, 1823—81 years."

²² "1777. Sept. 18th. Ann, wife of William Markwick."

67. Flat stone (all words decipherable): . . . "Kerby" . . .
"Mary his wife."

68. Flat stone: "In Memory of Hannah French who died Jan 8
1767 Aged 45 years."

69. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of James Gawen who
departed this life . . . Also James Kerby . . . April 1832 Aged
78 years."

70. Flat stone: "Here lieth the Body of Thomas Evernden²³ who
Departed this . . . July the 25 Anno 1702 Aged 53 years."

71. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Daniel Smith²⁴ who
departed this life June 9 1847 Aged 23 years." (Two lines of poetry.)

72. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Philadelphia Penfold
Born 1 October 1770 died the 2^d of March 1817."

73. Flat stone, with "E.R." cut in large letters.

74. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of William Kitchiner-
Robins²⁵ who died June 18 (?) 1828 Aged 7 . . years. 'Thy will be
done.'"

Stones East of Chancel.

75. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of James Newton Esq^{ro} of
Walton on Thames who died on the 30th of Octr. 1835 Aged 25 years
'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that
whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting
life.' S^t John ch III. v. 16."

76. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John Burdett died 24th of
Feb'y 1832 Aged 26 years.

"Weep not for me my friends most dear
Nor drop for me a single tear
It was the Lord's appointed time
To take me hence tho' in my prime
All you who come my grave to see
Remember death and follow me."

77. Double H.S.:

In
Memory of
SOLOMON
BEVILL
He died M
23. 1738
Aged 37 Years.

In
Memory of
BETTY Wife of
SOLOMON
BEVELL²⁶
She died May
20th 1758.

Footstone near marked "L.B."

78. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Lydia wife of Solomon
Bevill²⁷ who died April 11, 1823 Aged 75 years Also of the said
Solomon Bevill who died July 10, 1834 in his Eighty Third year."

²³ "1702. July 25th. Thomas Evernden."

²⁴ "1847. June 12th. Daniel Smith, St. Clement's—23 years."

²⁵ "1828. William Robins, St. Clement's, 25th June—7½ years."

²⁶ "1758. May 24th. Betty the wife of Solomon Beville."

²⁷ "Lydia Beville, St. Clement's, 21st April, 1823—75 years." "Solomon
Bevil, St. Clement's, July 15th, 1834, aged 83."

79. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of William Winter²⁸ who departed this life . . . Oct . . . 1804 . . . Also Ann his wife, who departed this life Oct 28, 1810 Aged 54 years."

80. Foot stones in the S.E. corner of Churchyard:

1790	M.J.	S.M. 183 $\frac{3}{4}$.	E.A.R.	W.W.	Round a
A.S.	1830	I.S. 1850.	1847.	1833.	circle
17-2.				S.W.	H.M.
				1828.	1817.

81. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah wife of James Mann who departed this life July 7 1835 Aged 48 years." (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines of poetry.)

82. Flat stone: ". . . memory of John Gladwish²⁹ who departed this Life October 27th 1797 Aged $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 years.

"With Pain . . . Physicians were in vain.

Till God was pleas'd for to release And ease me of my pain."

83. Flat stone: "John Jordan . . . died . . . Aged 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ years." Verse from Job, chap. iii. (?) verse 1.

84. Flat stone; words "Aged 56 years" alone decipherable.

85. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of William Willis who died July . . . Aged 80 years Also of Sarah wife of the above who died Dec 5th 182 $\frac{5}{8}$ Aged 31 years."

86. Flat stone: "E.A.R., Daughter of C. Roach³⁰ Granddaughter of B. E. Stag died 29th May 1847 aged 15. 'For we walk by faith not by sight.' II. Cor. v. 7."

87. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann the beloved wife of Will. Ginner born Sep 2nd 1806 died July 28th 1847 Also Charles Peter son of the above born Jan 29th 1836 died October 9th 1852." Foot stone: "M.A.G. 1847. C.P.G. 1852."

88. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of William Ranger died Dec^r 21 1846 aged 45 years."

89. Flat stone (all caps.): "In memory of Charlotte daughter of William and Harriet Ranger died 14th December 1821 aged two years and one month. Also Eliza daughter of the above died 5th March 1824 aged four months 'But Jesus said, suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.' Also, William Ranger son of the above died 26th November 1838 Aged eight years six months 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away Blessed be the name of the Lord.'"

90. Flat stone: "In Memory of two Daughters of John and Susann Crouch Mary died . . . Aged . . . years and . . ."

91. Thick H.S., by the N. walls (all caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Hutchinson died June 15 1830 aged 56 years also Susannah Hutchinson died April 11 1838 aged 68 years."

²⁸ "12th Nov., 1810, Ann Winter" [no age].

²⁹ "1797. 31st October. Gladwish John."

³⁰ "Eleanor Ann Roach, June 1st, 1847—15 years."

Stones on the N. side of Churchyard (locked section).

92. H.S.: "In memory of James son of James and Jane Tebay⁸¹ who Died May the 6th 1791 Aged 3 (?) years."

93. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary Cochran who died January 17 1808 Aged 85 years."

94. H.S.: "In Memory of John son of John & Elizabeth Woodroffe died Sept. 20th 1806 Aged 36 years Also Mary their Daughter who died 18th Sept^r 1832 Aged 62 years."

95. H.S.: "In y^e Memory of John Woodroffe Died Nov^r 19th 1801 Age^d 70 Years Also Elizabeth Woodroffe wife of John Woodroffe Died Jany 22nd 1803 Aged 69 years."

96. Flat stone: "In Memory of Hen B . . . who departed . . . of Nov^r 1 17 . . . 4 Ag. . . 41 (?) years Also Jane his wife who departed this Life the 11 of J . . . 60 Aged . . . Near this Place lies . . . B.A."

97. Flat stone: "In Memory of Ann Tutt wife of William Tutt She died Feb . . . 1793 Aged 32 years 'My Turn was come' Also Sarah his second wife . . . died Decem."

98. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Mary Gibbs⁸² who departed this Life . . . 1816 Aged 81 years."

99. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Molly the wife of Thomas Thwaites who departed this Life June 14th 1813 Aged 46 years

"Dearest Husband, Children, Friends farewell
May this plain stone sincere Affection tell
Through Life was virtue my delight and pride
My Death be your Example and your Guide.

"Also Thomas Thwaites Died Oct 25th 1844 Aged 79 years 'Thou shalt come to thy Grave in a full age like a shock of corn cometh in his season' Job v. chap. v. 26."

100. H.S. (all caps.): "In memory of John Dungate who died June 15th 1788 Aged 67 years Also Elizabeth his wife who died July 29th 1805 Aged 78 years Also Stephen Thwaites who died June 28th 1854 Aged 41 years."

101. Flat stone, in front of the foregoing: "In memory of Mary the wife of Edw: Cornwell who departed this Life Sep^r 7th 1789 Aged 48 years."

101a. Flat stone: No inscription.

102. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Standen who departed this Life 27th of October 1832 Aged 36 years 'Afflictions sore &c.'" Foot stone: "J.S. 1832."

103. H.S.: "In memory of Mary Ann Foord Daughter of William & Fanny Knight who departed this Life Jan^y. 6th. 1833 Aged 37 years Also near this Place lieth William Knight who departed this Life May 24th 1824 Aged 63 years Also Fanny wife of William Knight who departed this life Jan^y 15. 1837 (*sic*) Aged 68 years."

⁸¹ "1791. May 9th. Tebay. James, son of James & Ann."

⁸² "Mary Gibbs, St. Clement's, Feb. 7th, 1816—83 years."

104. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of George Wheeler who departed this life the 22nd Jan^y 1833 Aged 73 years Also near this spot lieth Elizabeth his wife who departed this life 27th March 1808 Aged 43 years Also 4 sons and 5 daughters of George and . . . Elizabeth Wheeler."

Back of 104 (all caps.): "In memory of three children of John & Sarah Wheeler,³³ Confectioners namely Thomas Brester Wheeler died April 16 1839. Aged 8 months Emily Elizabeth Wheeler May 6th 1839 Aged 2 years & 10 months Sarah Ann Wheeler died June 1³ 1839 Aged 5 years."

105. Stone marked "I.W. E.W."

106. H.S.: "In memory of John Pumphrey who died January 11. 1846 Aged 28 years."

107. H.S. (all caps.): "In memory of William Wood of Hastings builder died August 3rd 1825 Aged 47 years and Ann his wife died September 25th 1856 Aged 73 years Also Charlotte daughter of the above died January 1st 1822 aged 15 months Leaving surviving three sons and four daughters. J. T. Tutt. Mason."

108. H.S.: "In Memory of Michael Inskipp who departed this life May 23rd 1802 Aged 63 years Also Sarah wife of the above Michael Inskipp who departed this life Sep^r 4th 1806 Aged 63 years."

109. H.S., wheel (?) above: "In memory of Step: Sargent:³⁴ Late Lieutenant of his Majesty's Royal Navy who departed this Life Dec^r the 21 1776 aged 38 years."

110. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of George Robinson died May 15th 1837 aged 71 years.

"We cannot tell who next may fall
Beneath thy chast'ning rod.
One must be first then let us all
Prepare to meet our God.

"Also Elizabeth the wife of the above who died Feb 20 1850 aged 87 years Also George Robinson son of the above who died Dec^r 5th 1842 aged 18 years Also Jane Harman who died May 7th 1851 aged 60 years."

111. H.S.: "In Memory of Ann the wife of Stephen J. . . . She died D . . . 178 . . Aged 26 (?) Years."

112. H.S. (Hour-glass, open book): "In Memory of Tho^s Sansum who Departed this Life October the 1st 1786 Aged 70 years."

113. H.S.: "Sacred To the Memory of Elizabeth Collins Daughter of George & Eliz Collins who Died March 29th 1830 Aged 23 years."

114. H.S.: "In Memory of John Polhill who Departed this Life April 21st 1791 Aged 37 years."

³³ "Emily Elizabeth Wheeler, St. Clement's, May 16th, 1839—2 years & 10 months." "Sarah Anne Wheeler, St. Clement's, June 20th, 1839—5 years."

³⁴ "Dec. 26th, 1776. Stephen Sargent, Lieut. in the Navy—Castle Par." Administration of the Goods of Stephen Sargent, late of the Parish of St. Mary in the Castle in the Town and Port of Hastings . . . on half-pay was granted in P.C.C. to Elizabeth Sargent, his widow, 20th Feb., 1777.

115. H.S.: "In Memory of William Markwick⁸⁵ Jun^r who died Oct^r 16th 1790 Aged 53 years."

116. H.S.: "Sacred To the Memory of Harriott the wife of William Eldridge who died Feb^{ry} 11th 1829 Aged 23 years

"My time was come when God call'd me away
Be kind to my two Babes now I am laid in clay."

117. Foot stones: J. P. T.H. 1817
1816 M.H. 1802

118. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of John Wheeler son of John and Sarah Wheeler who died 3rd August 1825 Aged 3 weeks Sarah Ann Wheeler^{85a} who died 13th January 1825 (?) Aged 2 years and 5 months Sarah Ann Wheeler who died 22nd June 1830 Aged 4 years.

"And when the happy hour is come For me to leave this clay
Then take me to thy Heavenly home To reign in endless day."

119. H.S.: "In memory of Mary the wife of Rich^d Tutt⁸⁶ who died Jany the 21st 1780 . . . years. (Sunk.)

120. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Poole who departed this life February the 10th 1809 after a confinement of seventeen years to his Bed, in the 89th year of his age. Also John Fennings⁸⁷ son of Richard and Lucy Fennings who departed this life March the 29th 1811." (Sunk.)

121. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary wife of Thomas Poole She died March 25th 1782 Aged 63 years Near this Place lies . . . Sargent (?)." (Sunk.)

122. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Isabella wife of John Poole (late of North Shields) who departed this life 13th February 1824 Aged 47 years." Foot stone: "I. P. 1824."

123. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Poole who departed this life at Eridge Castle Frant in the County of Sussex May the 26th 1817 in the 61st year of his age His Brotherly Love and Affection to the Widow and Fatherless render'd him universally esteemed and lamented.

"Oh, may our hearts by thy example fir'd
The same unerring path on earth pursue
With ardent and by Heavenly faith inspired
Attain the Eternal Crown to virtue due.

"Also Lucy Fennings Sister of the Above Died November 29th 1837. Aged 80 years."

124. H.S.: "A. P. 1792."

125. H.S.; the only word decipherable, "Memory."

126. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Petter (*sic*) who departed this life May 2nd 1841 Aged 41 years."

⁸⁵ "1790. 23rd October. Marquick, William, one of the jurats."

^{85a} "Sarah Ann Wheeler, St. Clement's, June 25th, 1830—4 years."

⁸⁶ "1780. Jan. 25th. Ann, wife of Richd. Tutt—Ore."

⁸⁷ "April 2nd, 1811. Fennings, John" [no age].

127. H.S.: "To the memory of Mary Page (late of Pimlico, London) who died 5th Octr. 1839. Aged 67 years.—'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' Job xix. 25."

128. H.S.: "W.L. M.L."

129. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Joseph Golding who departed this life after a long and painfull illness 7th December 1844 Aged 53 years Also Ann . . . 'For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.' 1 Corinthians chap iii ver 11. Also four children George, Mary Anne, Bartram and Robert who died in their infancy Also Ann Golding daughter of the above who departed this life 17th December 1852 aged 28 years."

130. Foot stone to Wood: "W.W. 1825. A.W. 1856. C.W. 1822."

Separate ground on the Hill ("Dog Kennel").

131. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of William Love who departed this Life September 11th 1838 aged 55 years After a long and painful illness Also of Walter Love son of the above named William and Mary Love who departed this Life August 26th 1838 aged 20 years." [Space.] "Also in the adjoining grave lie the remains of the above named Mary Love who departed this life September 20th 1856 aged 74 years 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'" Apparently part of foot stone, loose: "M.L. 1856."

132. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Eliza daughter of William and Mary Love who departed this Life Sept^r 19th 1829 in the 19th year of her Age."

133. High tomb, railed—on top (all Roman caps.): "Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Priscilla the wife of Thomas Brown who died February 27. 1851 Aged 67 years."

134. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Capt. James Holmes died July 23rd 1851 Aged 75 years." Foot stone: "J.H. 1851."

135. H.S.: ". . . James the eldest son of Michael & Sarah Irish (?) of Lants (Lents) in this County (?) ob. 21 December 18 . . . 5 Æt . . . years."

136. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Mary Martha relict of Stephen White of this parish who died 2nd June 1850 in the 78th year of her age."

137. H.S. (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of George Baker of London who whilst seeking here a renovation of health found a grave obiit Aug 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 182 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ætat suæ 27."

138. H.S.: "In Memory of James son of William & Sarah Gray of the parish of Saint Bride London who departed this life the First of March 1820 Aged 10 months."

139. H.S.: "In Memory of Edward and William sons of John & Sarah Holloway⁸⁸ Edward born May 29 1822 died (?) Dec. 3 1825 William born Oct 10 1823 died Dec. 6 1825."

⁸⁸ "Edward Halloway, St. Clement's, 10th Dec., 1825—4 years." "W^m Halloway, St. Clement's, 10th Dec., 1825—2 years."

140. H.S.: “. . . died at Hastings October 17th 1826 James Prestage Bentley late of Percy Street London Aged 29 years.”

141. H.S.: “In Memory of Richard Whitcombe⁸⁹ Barrister-at-law born at Kingston (?) Herefordshire March 2 . . . 1794 died at Hastings Nov. 12 1834.”

142. H.S.:

Here are deposited the
remains of Mr. JOHN BEST
Solicitor of the City of Worcester
son of WILLIAM and
ANN TEMPLE BEST
of Kempsey in the County
of Worcester He died
January 23rd 1827₃
aged 28 Years

143. Low altar tomb of brick (on top): “Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Wife of John Cossum who departed this life . . . 20 1824 Aged 69 years.” Further figures lower down the slab: . . . “John Cossum⁴⁰ Died May 29th 1829 Aged 73.”

144. “In memory of . . . William G. Gordon⁴¹ Student in Divinity son of . . . Rev. . . . Gordon one of the Ministers of . . . in Scotland who died at Hastings . . . 1831 Aged 20 years.”

145. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of William Whemhurst who died 25th January 1822 Aged 63 years Also Elizabeth his wife (? who) died 2nd Sept^r 1836 Aged 73 years.”

146. H.S. (all caps.): “To the memory of M^{rs}. Mary Cossum of St. Clements' Hastings who died 20 November 1836 aged 63 years.” Foot stone: “M.C. 1836.”

147. H.S.: “‘Where the Tree falls there let it Lye’—Sacred to the memory of M^r. Thomas Clingand, wharfinger of Stantons' Wharf, Southwark and of Wheldrake in the County of York who died at Hastings the 21st day of July 1820 Aged 64 years

“O tis sweet
to think that those we know that those we love
from earliest days sunk sweetly to repose
On the soft Bed of Peace, in Friendships Arm &c.”

148. Flat stone (all caps.): “Ellen the wife of Charles Walford⁴² who died 10 April 1854 Aged 52 years ‘Thy will be done.’”

149. H.S.: “Sacred to the memory of Lucy Amooore who died May 1st 1828 Aged 52 years Also Mary Anne Eldest Daughter of the above who died April 29. 1838 Aged 35 years.”

⁸⁹ “Richard Whitcombe, St. Clement's, November 17th, 1834—40 years.”

⁴⁰ “Mrs. Elizth Cossum, St. Clement's, June 26th, 1824—69 years.” “John Cossum, St. Clement's, 5th May, 1829—aged 73 years.”

⁴¹ “W^m Grant Gordon, St. Clement's, Feb. 8th, 1831—20 years.”

⁴² “Ellen Walford, St. Clement's, April 20th, 1854—52 years.”

150. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Mr. Andrew Harper of Saint Hellen's Place London who died at Hastings on the 29th June 1827 Aged 31 years—This stone is erected by his affectionate Brother and Sister James and Jane Harper of Edinburgh."

151. H.S. : "To the memory of Thomas Steers son of Samuel & Hannah Steers who died May 2 . . . 1822 Aged 7 years."

152. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Mary Kerby (?) died . . .th 1818 Aged $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 years."

153. H.S. : "Sacred, to the memory of William Brown, Attorney who died 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ January 1837 Aged 80 years."

154. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Elizabeth Burton died Jan^y 21 1836 aged 38 years also Joseph Burton died Feb 1st 1852 aged 38 years 'We sorrow not as others without hope' 1 Thess. iv. 13 This Stone is erected by their surviving children."

155. H.S. : "In Memory of John Bray son of Mary Bray who died January 4th 1826 Aged 4 years Also Joseph Breeds son of Joseph & Ann Breeds who died March 5th 1826 Aged 8 years 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away blessed be the name of the Lord' Also Edward Whight son of Thomas & Ann Whight died February 27th 1842 Aged 2 years & Four months."

156. H.S. (Roman caps.): "Edward Novello⁴⁸ . . . died Jan . . . 1836 Aged . . . 7."

157. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Thomas George Knapé late of Middle Temple Esq second son of Tho . . . Knapé of Norwood Surrey Esq died September 1851 Aged . . ."

NAMES OF PERSONS BURIED IN THE CRYPT OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, HASTINGS.

I am indebted to Mr. Alexander Breeds, Hon. Secretary of the Restoration Committee, for kindly furnishing the following particulars from notes which he made in the Crypt before it was finally closed.

"M^{rs} Catharine Foyster of Hastings died 2nd May 1847 aged 68 years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' Rev^{ns} xiv. 13."

"John Thomas Justice eldest son of Francis Justice Esquire of Sutton Courtney near Abingdon died 18th March 1836 Aged 41 years."

⁴⁸ Query if the same person whose burial entry is: "Edward Petre Novello, Jan. 7th, 1836—22 years."

"Athelstan Corbet Esq^r Ynysym Aengwyn County of Merioneth died 26 Dec^r 1835 aged 46."

"William Angrer Strong Esquire died February 11th 1835."

"Hannah Holliday died 9 February 1835 aged 17 years."

"Thomas Peach died August 5 1846 aged 59 years."

"Anne Steward died 6 April 1844 aged 27 years."

"Basil Lloyd second son of the Reverend Henry Samuel Foyster died February 23 1843 aged nearly 8 years 'Those that seek me early shall find me.' Prov. viii. 17. v."

"Dame Arabella, relict of Admiral Sir G. Parker K.C.B. died 11 May 1850 . . . 65th year."

"Sir George Parker K.C.B. Admiral of the Red died 24 December 1847 aged 81 years."

"Ramsey Hankey Smith, Captain of H.M. 64th Reg of Foot died 11 March 1848 . . . 30th year."

"Mary Ann Beloe, wife of the Reverend William Beloe late Rector of All Hallows London Wall died 16th February 1848 Æt. . . . 'Vale, Cara, Vale.'"

"Harriet Pratt, wife of John Grenside Esquire of Hastings, Daughter of the late Samuel Foyster Esquire of London died 1st February 1850 aged 64 'There remaineth a rest to the people of God.' Heb. 4. 9. v."

"Thomas Palmer Esquire died 23rd September 1837 aged 69 years."

"Elizabeth widow of the late Gloster Wilson Esquire and Daughter of the late Reverend W. Whitear. died 30th April 1852. aged 77 years."

"G . . . Wilson Esquire died 19th December 1850 aged 81 years."

II.
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CROFT CHAPEL AND BURIAL
GROUND.

FOUNDED ABOUT 1805.

Probably the oldest Nonconformist place of worship in the town.
Now used as a Mission Chapel only.

Interior.

1. Tablet let into wall (plain white marble):

IN REMEMBRANCE OF
THE REV^D JOHN MORLEY CLACK¹
who was ordained to the pastoral charge of this
Congregation 21st Aug^t. 1817 which charge he resigned
with his Life on the 31st of the same month
Aged 23 Years

HIS SUN WENT DOWN WHILE IT WAS YET DAY
BUT IT WAS EVIDENT TO ALL WHO KNEW HIM
THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO RELINQUISH HIS
WORK AND ENTER ON HIS REST

As soon as the days of his ministration were
accomplished he departed to his own house

LUKE i. 23

2. Tablet let into wall (plain white marble):

IN MEMORY OF
THE REV^D RICHARD SIMMONDS²
who after the faithful discharge of his Ministry
for eight years in this place, was received to the
enjoyment of his reward 27th Dec^r 1816

BY THIS RECORD THE DEAD NOW SPEAKETH

ROM^s xv. 19 I have fully preached the Gospel of Christ
By which also ye are saved if ye keep in memory
what I preached unto you 1 CORIN^s xv. 2.

¹ Student of Hoxton Academy. Ordained 21st Aug., 1817, at Hastings, by Rev. Dr. Styles, of Brighton, Rev. F. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Waugh, of London, &c. Mr. Clack preached on the following Sunday morning, being assisted in the evening by Rev. J. Hooper (classical tutor at Hoxton). In the course of the week was seized with violent sickness and giddiness, rapidly became worse and died on the following Sunday. He was buried on Friday, 5th Sept., in the Burying Ground attached to the Meeting House. He was only 23 years old, was a young man of superior intellectual powers and gave early promise of becoming a judicious, zealous and useful preacher.

² He was buried in the Churchyard of All Saints. For the epitaph on his tombstone see Inscriptions in the Churchyard of All Saints, Hastings, S.A.C., Vol. XL., p. 236.

3. Tablet (white marble upon grey?):

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MARGARET HAIG³
WHO DIED AT HASTINGS 20TH MAY 1833
AGED 38 YEARS

THE RACE APPOINTED I HAVE RUN
THE COMBATS O'ER, THE PRIZE IS WON
AND NOW MY WITNESS IS ON HIGH
AND NOW MY RECORD'S IN THE SKY.
NOT IN MINE INNOCENCE I TRUST
I BOW BEFORE THEE IN THE DUST
AND THROUGH MY SAVIOUR'S BLOOD ALONE
I LOOK FOR MERCY AT THY THRONE

4. Two small marble tablets in the large Class Room in front of the Chapel:

(a)

THIS STONE WAS LAID
OCTOBER 6. 1876 BY THE
REV^D HALLEY STEWART
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH
1863—1873

Other foundation can no man
lay than that is laid, which is
Jesus Christ 1 Cor. iii. 11

(b)

THIS STONE WAS LAID
OCTOBER 6. 1876 BY THE
REV^D C. R. HOWELL
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH.
PASTORATE COMMENCED 1873
In whom ye also are builded
together for an habitation of
God through the Spirit
Eph. ii. 22

Stones in the Graveyard:

1. "In Memory of The Rev^d William Davis⁴ who was for 36 years Minister of the Croft Chapel Hastings He died Jan^y 19th 1855 in the 67th year of his age. 'Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'"

³ In the Croft Burial Register described as resident at "39, Wellington Square, from Edinburg;" buried May 25th.

⁴ Sept. 15th, 1819. The Rev. Wm. Davis (late of Hoxton Academy) was ordained over the Independent Church in the Croft, Hastings. In C.B. Regr.: "Buried 1855 Jany. 26 in Croft Ground, the Rev. W. Davis Minister of the Croft Chapel aged 66." The Ministers officiating at the funeral appear to have

2. "Sacred To the Memory of Eliza Dee^s of Cambridge who departed this Life 13 May 1839 on the 21 year of her Age—Beloved—Lamented."

3. (all caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of William Kent Simpson⁶ of Bury St. Edmunds who died at Hastings October 30 1852 Aged 27 years."

4. (all caps.): "In Memory of Matilda Sarah daughter of John & Matilda Reeves, died April 26th 1853 Aged 3 years 10 months."

5. (Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Haig who died at Hastings 20 May 1833 Aged 38 years

"I have fought a good fight I have finished my course I have kept the faith henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness 2 Tim."

6.

Sacred

To the Memory of

John Michael son of J. M. Vos : Esq. (of Calcutta)

born at Clapham June 8th 1816 died at Hastings July 26th 1833

been Rev. J. N. Goulty, of Brighton, and Rev. George Stewart. There are the following entries of birth and baptism of his children in the Croft Baptismal Register:—

June 30, 1824. William May. St. Clement's, Hastings. Born 19 Feb., 1824. son of Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, late Caroline May. High Street, Hastings. Dissenting Minister. By Rev. John Townsend.

July 5, 1826. Henry May. St. Clement's, Hastings. Born 5 Nov., 1825. Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, late Caroline May. High Street, Hastings. Dissenting Minister. By Rev. George Greig.

May 8, 1829. Edward May. St. Clement's, Hastings. Born 13 March, 1828. Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, late Caroline May. High Street, Hastings. Minister of Croft Chapel. By Rev. John Clayton, jun., A.M. at Elm Cottage, Brixton Hill.

June 13, 1830. Sarah May. St. Clement's, Hastings. Born 30 Jan., 1830. dau. of Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, late Caroline May. All Saints, Hastings. Minister of the Gospel. By Rev. Wm. Davis.

July 8, 1832. Alfred May. All Saints, Hastings. Born 19 April, 1832. Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, dau. of Wm. and Sarah May. 3, Halloway Place, Hastings. Dissenting Minister. By Rev. Wm. Davis.

June 21, 1835. Josiah Wathen. All Saints, Hastings. Born 23 Feb., 1835. Wm. Davis and Caroline Davis, dau. of Wm. and S. May, formerly of Crispin Street, Spitalfields. 3, Halloway Place, Hastings. Dissenting Minister. By Rev. Wm. Davis.

Caroline May, daughter of Wm. and Caroline Davis, was born at the house of the said William Davis No. 3, Halloway Place, February 13th, 1838, and baptized at the Croft Chapel on the 10th of June, 1838, by me, William Davis, the Minister of the Chapel and the father of the babe (*sic*).

⁵ In C. Bur. Reg. No. 100. "Eliza Dee of Cambridge aged 19 years May 17 1839 J.P. Saffery."

⁶ In C. Bur. Reg. "6 Nov. 1852 William Kent Simpson aged 25 years."

7. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Mary the beloved wife of John Nichols⁷ who died November 20 1849 Aged 76 years 'I know whom I have believed' 2 Tim. 1. 2 v. Also of Maria her daughter the beloved wife of John Benjamin Moor⁸ who departed this life April 11 1850 Aged 53 years

(Italics) "No trust in self, on firmer ground, she stood
Her hope was founded on a Saviour's blood
A sinner saved who in deaths trying hour
Did cast her soul on Jesus' love and power
And now with myriads of the ransom'd race
Ascribes her bliss to free and sovereign grace
Is such her happy lot, should we complain
Our loss tho' great is her eternal gain.

Precious in the sight of the Lord
is the death of his saints. 116 Psalm 15 : v."

8. Flat stone (all caps.): "In memory of Sarah Ashby^{8a} who departed this life 30th October 1848 aged 21 years—'Looking unto Jesus.'"

9. "Sacred to the memory of Ann H. Place aged 11 years and William H. Place aged 16 years The former died on the 13th and the latter on the 16th of July, 1848. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided."

10. ". . . Memory of J. W^m Bumstead⁹ who died July 28th 1847 Aged 10 years—prepare to meet thy God. Also of George Bumstead (father of the above) who died March 3rd 1853 Aged 54 years.

"Kind Angels guard his sleeping dust
Till Jesus come to judge the just
May he awake with great surprise
And in his Saviour's glory rise.

"Also of Hannah Bumstead died December 20th 1853 She sweetly sleeps in Jesus Aged $1\frac{3}{5}$ years."

11. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "John Duguid Johnston¹⁰ died 16th June 1847 Aged 34."

12. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): Sacred to the memory of John Ray Burgess¹¹ who died 5th June 1847 aged 34 years. 'Seek ye the Lord while He may be found.'

13. Flat stone: A E Merriman¹²
died
Jan 3rd 1853
Aged 67.

⁷ In C. Bur. Reg. No. 170. "Buried Nov. 24th, 1849."

⁸ No. 172. "Buried April 16th, 1850, aged 53 years."

^{8a} In C. Bur. Reg. "Aged 24 (buried) Nov. 6 1848."

⁹ Buried July 31.

¹⁰ In C.B. Reg. "Alexander Duguid Johnston aged 34 years (buried) June 21, 1847."

¹¹ In Regr. "Aged 31 years."

¹² Regr. "6th Jan., 1853. Harriett Eliza Merriman, aged 67."

14. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of William Temple¹³ a native of Camphouse Roxboroughshire, Scotland who died in this Town on the 29th day of January 1847 aged 33 years This stone was erected by his surviving brothers and sisters, A.D. 1848."

15. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of Eleanor wife of Charles Ebeling¹⁴ of Paris who departed this life Sep. 30th 1820 Aged 66 years Also her daughter Elizth Woolley died 28th Jan^{ry} 1836 Aged 47 years."

16. "Sacred to the Memory of Mary Ann Lord Daughter of William and Mary Ann Lord who departed this life . . . Aged 11 years. 'Suffer the little children to come unto me For of such is the Kingdom of God.' Mark 10 c. 14 v."

17 (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Morton¹⁵ who died December 6th 1838 aged 38 years Also Louisa Hannah his daughter who died January . . . 1838 aged 3 years & 6 months. 'By Grace are ye saved through faith and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God.'"

18. Coffin-shaped tomb: on the curve (all Roman caps.): "Also (*sic*) James Richard Francis¹⁶ son of the above William Francis Died with a good hope through Grace the 22 January 1831 Aged 20 years (caps.) At the foot of this Grave lies William the firstborn son of Edmund and Martha Trulock-Strickland who was born Nov^{br} 29th 1830 and died Jan. 7th 1831 'Of such is the Kingdom of heaven.'"

19. Flat stone: "Sacred to the Memory of Mr William Francis¹⁷ late of London who died at Hastings 23rd Jan^y 1826 in the 41st year of his Age He lived believing in his Redeemer His character through life corresponded with his faith and he expired with the glorious hope of a blissful immortality: His God sustained him in his final hour. His final hour brought glory to his God He died exclaiming Victory, Victory through the blood of the Lamb. Also Rebecca Daughter of the above who having fled for refuge to the hope set before her in the Gospel died July 7th 1829 Aged 13 years."

20. Flat stone: "In memory of Elizabeth Weekes Daughter of Edward and Rebecca Weekes who departed this life 25th Jan^y 1823 Aged 30 years

"Tis finished; on this my soul rely,
As Jesus lives his chosen cannot die.

"Also Edmond Weekes¹⁸ son of Edward and Rebecca Weekes who departed this Life 25th Aug 1835 Aged 28 years."

21. Flat stone: "Erected to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of I. Williams¹⁹ Sen^r who departed this Life Sep^r 16th 1819 Aged 78 years 'Blessed are the Dead that die in the Lord.' Also John

¹³ Buried Feb. 5th, 1847.

¹⁴ Buried Oct. 6th, 1820.

¹⁵ In Regr. described as "of High Street." Buried Dec. 12th, 1838.

¹⁶ In Regr. "Died at Bourtin Glouce^r."

¹⁷ In Regr. described as "Late of Oxford Street, London (buried) January 31, 1826."

¹⁸ Described as Edmund Weekes, from "Town Malling, Kent."

¹⁹ In Regr. her age is given as 79.

Williams²⁰ Gent many years a Jurat of this Corporation who departed this Life February 12th 1834 Aged 87 years Also Mary Ann Williams Granddaughter of the above who died May 10th 1840 Aged 3 years."

22. Flat stone: "Erected to the memory of Mary the wife of R^d. Sinnock²¹ who departed this life Augst 24th 1817 Aged 77 years 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.'"

23. Flat stone: "Hannah Marshall²² died September 19th 1852 Aged 75 years."

24. Flat stone (all caps.): "In memory of Abraham Wood²³ who died 6 Nov 1845 Aged 53 years."

25. Flat stone: "In memory of Phillis wife of the Rev^d James Johnson Wesleyan Minister who died January 18th 1829 Aged 49 years. 'The Righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.'"

26. Flat stone (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of James Martineau Lee,²⁴ of Norwich who departed the life on the 29th of Jan 1828 aged 25 years."

27. Flat stone: "Sacred to the memory of John Kinder²⁵ the beloved son of Robert & Eliza Kinder who died at Hastings February 23rd 1834 Aged 20 years."

28. Flat stone (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of David Martineau²⁶ who departed this life 23rd January 1836 Aged 47."

29. Flat stone (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Samuel second son of William and Fanny Smith late of Goswell Road, London who died 11th January 1823 in the 26th year of his age."

30. Flat stone (all caps.): "In memory of Mr. Philip Chapman²⁷ who died April 9th 1840 aged 73 years."

31. Flat stone (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Eliza the wife of William Mason²⁸ who died April 13th 1842 aged 32 years."

32. Flat stone: "Isabella Jane Brown²⁹ only daughter of Major James Dennistoun Brown died 2nd November 1828 aged 16 months Three months after her elder sister Agnes Isabella

"Two sweet and lovely blossoms
destined early to fade that
they might bloom through Re-
-deeming love in unfading beauty

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the Name of the Lord."

²⁰ In Regr. described as of "St Clement's Hastings (buried) Feb. 19th 1834 aged 87 years."

²¹ In Regr. "Elizabeth Sinnock, of Battle, Sussex. Died 24th; buried 29th August, 1817; aged 77 years."

²² In Regr. "Buried by Mr Hobkirk Wesleyan Min^r."

²³ In Regr. "Buried Nov. 10th."

²⁴ In Regr. "Buried 4th Feb., 1828."

²⁵ In Regr. "Buried Feb. 27th, 1834."

²⁶ In Regr. "From St. Leonards."

²⁷ In Regr. described as "of All Saints Parish buried Ap. 16th."

²⁸ In Regr. "Buried April 19th, 1832, by Jonathan Glyde, of Bradford, Yorkshire."

²⁹ In Regr. "From Edinburg died at Hastings."

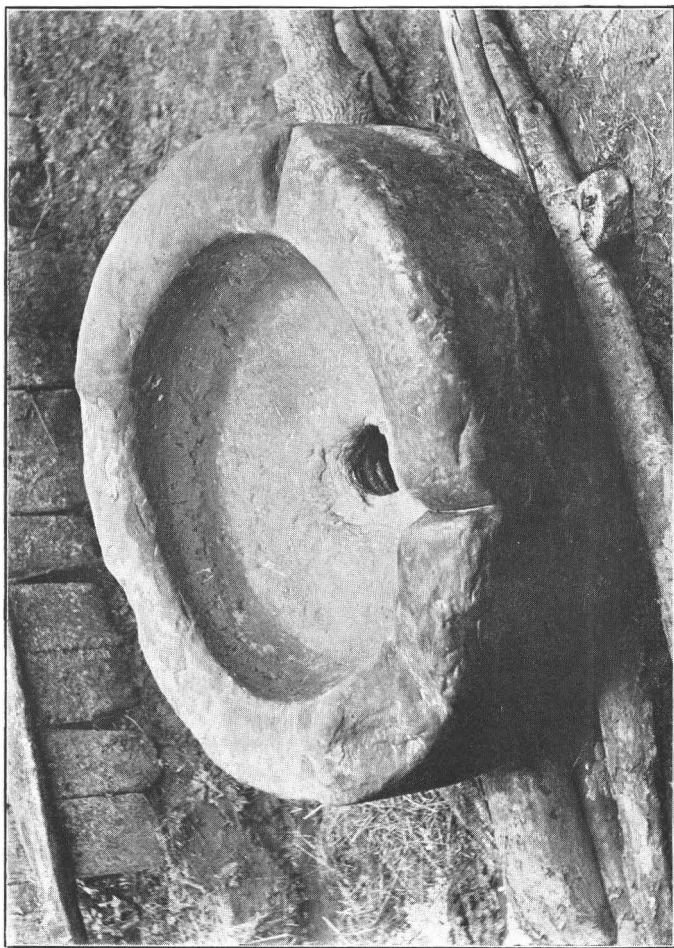
A SUPPOSED PRE-CONQUEST FONT AT WALDRON.

BY PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

THERE are a number of rude early fonts in Sussex, the precise measure of whose antiquity it is a nice question to determine, but of which we may say with some confidence that the weight of evidence is in favour of their ante-dating the Norman Conquest. One feature they have in common: they are large enough for baptism by total immersion; that is to say, the adult or infant could be put into the font and the water be poured entirely over him. Such early fonts are in one massive block of stone of enormous weight, and many of them are of the shape of a pudding basin, fairly deep as well as wide. Didling, Trotton, Selham, Coates, Bignor, North Mundham, Littlehampton, Walberton and Yapton may be instanced as typical examples of this class—all, however, in Western Sussex.

But we have in the subject of this note a somewhat different, though probably quite as early font—for such I believe it to be—at Waldron, in the Eastern division of the county, which, through the zeal of our member, the Rev. W. J. Humble-Crofts, has been recovered and put back into that church. When I inspected this font at the invitation of Mr. Humble-Crofts, it was lying in a cow yard, about a quarter of a mile below the hill on which Waldron Church stands, and served, as it had done beyond living memory, for a cattle trough. Its shallow form and unusual width at first inclined me to doubt whether it could have been a font originally, but on examining the basin I found remains of the lead which had at one time secured the chain for the plug or stopper.

The font at present in use in Waldron Church has an interesting history. It is an exact copy (I am told) of



SUPPOSED PRE - CONQUEST FONT AT WALDRON.

one of early thirteenth century date which was in the church at its restoration some forty years ago, and which was then found in pieces, cased in brickwork. Of this font tradition says that the Parliamentarians turned it out of the church and rolled it down the hill to serve the same ignoble use as the older basin lately recovered.

Now, if the later font were thus dealt with it seems the more probable that the old disused bowl of the older one, still remaining in the church or lying in the church-yard, was similarly treated. It could be the more easily rolled down the hill because of its circular form. The later font-bowl is square.

The recovered font-basin is in a brown sandstone of great hardness, probably quarried at Tilmore Wood, near Heathfield. It measures 3-ft. 6½-in. in diameter and stands about 1-ft. 6-in. high, the internal measurements being 2-ft. 5½-in. across by about 1-ft. in depth in the centre. The rim is 7-in. thick. The drain-hole has been enlarged to allow of the water draining off more freely; it probably was much narrower originally. The outside of the bowl is curved in sections in its lower part, as is also the basin, and the edges of the rim are neatly rounded.

The accompanying illustration, from a photograph most kindly taken and presented by the Rev. W. J. Humble-Crofts, gives an excellent idea of this primitive bowl before its removal to the church. The society owes that gentleman its hearty thanks for his energetic action in restoring such an interesting object to the church, where he has had it set up on a mill-stone in the north aisle.

I may perhaps add that there is nothing in the stonework of the present church to favour a pre-Conquest origin for any part of it; the chancel, which retains the earliest features, dating no earlier than about 1200. But this only points to the Saxon church having been of wood, as must usually have been the case down to at least that comparatively late period, in these churches buried in the Sussex Weald.

THE COMBERS OF SHERMANBURY, CHICHESTER AND ALLINGTON.

BY JOHN COMBER.

IN the account given of Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, by Mr. M. A. Lower, in his *Worthies of Sussex*, the author remarks that the Comber pedigree is not trustworthy, and states that "respecting his actual parentage there is much uncertainty." He comments on the discrepancy in the pedigrees given at the College of Arms, in Berry's *Genealogies* and in Cartwright.

So far as I am aware, the correct pedigree and relationship between the Dean of Carlisle and his namesake, the Dean of Durham, has never been printed; and perhaps, although the family is now but sparingly represented in the county, an authentic account of the early descents may be thought worthy of record in the Society's *Collections*.

Pedigrees of the family were entered at the Heralds' Visitations of Sussex in 1634, and of Surrey in 1623, the MS. of the former at the Heralds' College (c. 27) being not so full as the various copies in the Harleian MSS.; but, as will be seen later, there is, in one respect, an error in the latter.

The first authentic ancestor was John Rivers, *alias* Comber, of Balcombe, who, under the latter surname only, heads the Visitation pedigree, and, in 1524, sold land in Ardingly to his son John Rivers, *alias* Comber, of Lindfield, by the following deed, now in the Society's Library (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 42):—

Sciãnt p̄sentes et futuri q̄d Ego Joh̄s Ryue^o ats dict^s Comber de Balcombe in Com̄ Sussex dedi concessi ac p̄ certa pecunie s̄m̄a michi p̄ maib^z soluta vendidi et hac p̄senti Carta mea confirmaui Joh̄i Ryue^o ats dicto Comb^o filio meo de Lyndefeld unam peciam terre cũ p̄tiã voca^t le

Cowarstrete continen p estima^o unam ac^o terre et dimid^o et unū quarteri^o unius Rode terre iacent^o et existent^o in pochia de Erdyngleghe . . . ad ter^o Thome Chaloner Gent vsus Easte et Sowthe ad Regiam viam ibm̄ ducent^o de Balcombe p̄dic^o usq^o Wyuellesfeld vsus Weste et ad ter^o Wi^o a parke vsus Northe h^oend^o et tenend^o p̄dic^o pec^o terre cū suis p̄ti^o p̄fato Johi Ryue^o ats Comb^o filio meo hered^o et assign^o suis imp̄p̄m De Capitalib^o dñs feodi ill^o p̄ svi^o inde debita et de iuf consuel^o. Et ego vō p̄fat^o Johēs Ryue^o señ ats Comb^o et hered^o mei p̄dic^o pec^o terre cū suis p̄ti^o p̄fato Johi Ryue^o ats Comb^o filio meo hered^o et assign^o suis cont^o omēs gen^o warantizabim̄ et imp̄p̄m defendem̄ p̄ p̄sentes. Scial^o insup me p̄fat^o Johēm Ryue^o señ ats Comb^o fecisse ordinasse et in loco meo constituisse dile^o michi in x̄to Wi^o Ryue^o ats Comb^o fr̄em meum de Lyndefeld meū verū et fidelem attorn^o ad intrand^o vice et in nōie meo in to^o p̄dic^o pec^o terre cū suis p̄ti^o et possessionem inde vice et nōie meo capiend^o . . . In cui^o rei . . . Da^o apud Erdyngleghe p̄dic^o nono die Julij anno regni Regis Henrici octavi post conq̄m Aug^o sextodecimo.

The William Rivers, *alias* Comber, herein appointed attorney for his brother, was very probably father of the three brothers, Roger,¹ of Lindfield, Henry,² of Hartfield, and Richard,³ of Ardingly, who, in the Harleian MSS., are erroneously made sons of Richard Comber, of Balcombe. Their descendants continued at Lindfield, Hartfield, Ardingly, &c., for several generations, but are too numerous to enumerate here.

Another brother of John and William, or perhaps a nephew, was very likely Thomas Comber, of Philpots and Barleys, in West Hoathly, whose descendants retained the *alias* of Rivers till 1630. Philpots descended from father to son till the beginning of last century.

John Rivers, *alias* Comber, of Balcombe, married, according to the Harleian MSS., Clemence, daughter of Thomas Nichols, of East Grinstead, which is corroborated

¹ Will of Roger Comber, of Lindfield, 27th Feb., 155^o. Wife, Margery, Executrix. Sons, Roger, John and Philip; daughters, Joane and Margaret, all minors. Brother William and his son Matthew. Brother Richard and his son Roger. Brother Henry and his daughter Alice. Three godchildren at "James fayralls my brother." Proved at Chichester (Vol. VIII., fo. 198.)

² Will of Henry Rivers, *alias* Comber, of Hartfield, 24th Jan., 157^o. Son, Richard, Executor. Wife, Joane. Daughters, Clemence, Alice and Elizabeth, latter under 21. Son-in-law, William Genyr, and his children, William, Elizabeth and Anne Genyr. Overseer, Mr. John Chaloner, of Horsted Keynes. Proved 20th March, 157^o. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A6, fo. 216.)

³ Will of Richard Comber, of Ardingly, yeoman, 29th Jan., 159^o. Son, John, Executor. Wife, Joane. Son, Roger; daughter, Isabel Payne. Witnesses, Richard and Edward Payne. Proved 11th July, 1593. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A9, fo. 187.)

to some extent by the fact that his son Richard had a daughter of that not very common Christian name. They had, according to the Visitation pedigree, three sons, viz.:—

1. William Comber.
2. Richard Comber.
3. John Comber.

From the first of these was descended the Dean of Carlisle, from the last the Dean of Durham.

William Comber, the eldest son, purchased, in 1542, from William, Lord Sandys, the manor, and with it the advowson, of Shermanbury, and he presented to the living in 1544, 1551 and 1558, in which latter year he was appointed overseer to the will of his brother Richard, of Balcombe. He married (Harleian MSS.) Margaret, daughter of Richard Arnold,⁴ of West Grinstead, and he seems to have married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Barnard A'Moore,⁵ of Henfield, by his wife Margery, daughter and co-heir of Richard Okenden,⁶ of that place. Towards the close of his life William Comber appears to have resided at Wappingthorne, in Steyning parish, having probably resigned Shermanbury to his son, for the following is, almost certainly, his will:—

Will of William Comber of Wappingthorne, yeoman.

14 Nov. 1560—"my body to be buried in the Parish Church of Shurmanbury"—"to the reparacon of the parish church of Shurmanbury aforesaid xl^s"—"unto Elizabeth my wife xxx^s in redye money also all suche household stuff as I had with her when I was maryed unto her

⁴ Will of Richard Arnold, of Byne, in Parish of West Grinstead, yeoman, 10th April, 1561. Son, Thomas, Executor. Wife, Margaret. Sons, Richard, George and James, under 21; daughter, Margaret, under 21 and unmarried. Son-in-law, Peter Hunte. Supervisors, Sir Thomas West, K.G., and William Comber, of Shermanbury. (*Chichester Wills*, Vol. X., fo. 81b.)

⁵ Administration of Barnard A'Moore, of Henfield, 13th Aug., 1593, granted to Margery, the relict. Sureties, Richard Butcher, of Shermanbury, yeoman, and John Holdernes, of Henfield, yeoman. (*Lewes Administrations*, Vol. B2, fo. 180.)

⁶ Will of Richard Okenden, of Henfield, yeoman, 6th May, 1577. Barnard Amore and Robert Brewer, Executors. Wife, Elizabeth. Children of Johan, wife of Richard Bucher, my daughter. Children of daughter, Margery moore. Children of daughter, Lettis Brewer. Richard and Edward, sons of said daughter and Robert Brewer her husband. Children of daughter Anne Ward. Nicholas ffawcknor. Lease land called Wellingby to Elizabeth Comber, daughter to Margery my daughter, wife of Barnard Moore. Proved 25th Sept., 1578. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A7, fo. 104.)

at her election . . . upon this condicon that is to say that yf she do permit and suffer Richard Okenden, John Roberts & John pycombe & John Holden to have & enjoy suche leases as I have made them . . . of the lande and tenements as I have in the ryght of my said wiff in suche forme & sorte & without any money therefore payinge than is between me the said William Comber & the said Richard Okenden John Roberts & John pycombe therefore received or ells this present legacy to my wyff . . . to be voyd"—"to Wiffm Comber my neveve & godson vⁱⁱ by the yere"—"to Elynor Matthew⁷ my systers daughter iiijⁱⁱ for all thyngs between her & me"—"all the rest of my goods & cattalls . . . I will &c unto John Comber my sonne whome I make my sole executor" &c. "And yf yt fortune my said sone to dye before the proving of this my last will &c . . . then I will the said Wiffm Comber my neveve & godson to be executor" &c. "Also I make and ordeyne my faythfull frend William Davey Overseer of this my last will &c and gyve him for his paynes therein xl^s in hope that he wilbe a good frend & helper unto my sonne and Wiff Comber his sone witness hereof Edward Comber John Donstall William Langford John Holdyng Thomas Comber William Myll Dorothy berd with others."—Proved 29 Mch. 1562. (*Chichester Wills*, Vol. X., fo. 82b.)

John Comber, of Shermanbury, presented to the living in 1570, and married (Harleian MSS.) Jane, daughter of John Dunstall, of Cowfold. On the 16th June, 1571, he received from Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, a grant of arms in the following terms:—

To all and synguler etc. . . . and beinge credibly informed by the Reporte of divers Gentilmen worthy of credit that John Comber, of Shermanbury, in the Countie of Sussex, Gentilman, hathe long continued in Vertue, & in all his affaires hathe so vertuously behaved himself that he hathe well deserved & is worthy to be from henceforth admitted accepted & received into the Nombre of other aunciente Gentilmen, for remembrance whereof I, the saide Clarencieux King of Armes, have . . . devised, ordered, and assigned unto and for the saide John Comber, Gentilman, the Armes^s and Create hereafter followinge, that is to say, Golde, a Fesse Daunce Gules, between three Starres Sables; and to his Create, upon his Heaulme, on a Wreathe Golde and Sables, a Lynxe's Heade, Coupe, Golde Pellate, manteled Gules, doubled Argent, as more playnly appeareth depicted in this Margent. To have and to holde etc. . .

⁷ Will of Richard Mathew, of Henfield, 20th May, 1554. Wife, Margery, sole Executrix. Her house at Petworth. Uncle, William Comber. Witnesses, John Holden and others. Proved by said uncle 30th May, 1555. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A3, fo. 162.)

⁸ William Gratwicke, of Cowfold, yeoman, uses these arms on a seal to a deed by which John Caryll, of Warnham, sells to him a piece of land in Ashurst called Bennett Field. It is dated 10th April, 1587, and John Comber, jun., was one of the witnesses. (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 8,959 [No. 8,896 in Catalogue of Seals.]

The following deed, dated 1st May, 37 Eliz., relates to this John:—

This Indenture made 1st May in the 37th year of Eliz. Between William Comber of Shermonburie Co. Sussex gent. of the one part and John Comber of Shermonburie father of said William and John Comber son of said John the father of the other Witnesses that in consideration of the discharge of an annuity of £10 to which I the said William was chargeable to John Comber my father payable out of the manor of Combes Co. Sussex during the life of said John and for £300 paid to me . . . have given etc. to John Comber the father and John Comber the son an annuity of £20 issuing out of said Manor & other my lands in Hamsey Co. Sussex excepting certain parcels [specified]. (Recovery Roll, 51.)

He died at Clifford's Inn, in London, and was buried there the 1st February, 160⁷, as John Cumber, gent., of Clifford's Inn. (Coll. Top. et Gen., iv., 125.)

Will of John Comber, of Shermanbury.

1 Feb. 5th James I. [1607]. Memorandum that John Comber, gentleman, of Shermanbury, co. Sussex and deceased in Clifford's Inne in the pishe of S^t Dunstan's in the West, London, &c, declared his last will, &c, nuncupative. He gave unto his son John Comber £500 in the hands of Sir John Carrill, Knight, & John Gratwick of Cowfold, co. Sussex, and Thomas Selden, £200 thereof to remain in the hands of his son William for and towards the maintenance of suche wief and children as God should send his said sonne John after his death &c. He gave unto Thomas Comber his sonne £200 to encrease his maintenance withall, &c. In the presents of William Comber, John Byrsey.—On 13 Feb 1607 a Commission issued to William Comber, the son of the deceased, to administer the goods &c., for that deceased named no executor. (P.C.C., 13, Windebanck.)

He had issue a very large family, viz. :—

William Comber, eldest son and heir.

John Comber, of Cowfold, who died unmarried and was buried their 16th April, 1610.

Will of John Comber, of Cowfold.

Memorandum that the Twelveth day of April 1610 John Comber in the Comitie of Sussex gentleman beinge sicke in body &c. did make his last will &c. Nuncupative &c. Imprimis he did geve to be distributed to the poore &c. 20 shillings . . . It^m he did give to his brother Thomas Comber, gentleman, One hundred pounds . . . It^m to all his Neece Gratwicke chyl dren beinge foure Ten shillings a peece. It^m he made William Comber gent. his brother Executor &c.—Proved 7th Mch. 1610. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A13, fo. 109.)

Henry Comber, mentioned in his eldest brother's will, 1625, as then living and having a son, William Comber.

Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Carlisle.

Margaret, eldest daughter (Harleian MSS.).

Elizabeth, married William Houghton, of Mayfield (see their pedigrees in Visitations, 1634 and 1662).

Jane (Harleian MSS.), who possibly married . . . Goffe: the Dean of Carlisle, in his will, mentions "my sister, Jane Goffe."

Mary, married John Birsty, *alias* Birchensty, of Birchensty in Ardingly (see their pedigree in Visitation, 1634). John Birsty was one of the witnesses to his father-in-law's will in 1607. A John Birsty, gent., of Clifford's Inn, was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, 27th October, 1614. (Coll. Top. et Gen., v., 204.)

Cicely (Harleian MSS.).

Dorothy (Harleian MSS.), wife of . . . Selden, mentioned in her brother William's will. Thomas Selden, probably her husband, was one of the trustees to her father.

Frances (Harleian MSS.), married . . . Hardham; she is mentioned in the wills of both her brothers, William and Thomas.

. . ., possibly⁹ a daughter, married first . . . Kelsey, second, Edward Bray, of Shere, county Surrey, Esq., whose first wife, Jane, daughter of Edward Covert, of Twineham (marriage license at Lewes, 19th July, 1603), died in 1618, and who is said (Vincent's *Surrey*) to have married a daughter of . . . Comber, of Shermanbury. (See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVII., p. 128.)

To the account given of Dr. Thomas Comber, in Mr. Lower's *Worthies*, it is only necessary to add that he married Susan, daughter of . . . Freston, of Norwich, and relict of . . . Cotton, of London (Visitation of

⁹ The Dean of Carlisle was the twelfth child of his parents (Lloyd).

Cambridgeshire, 1684). After Dr. Comber's death she married, thirdly, on 25th February, 1683, her late husband's friend, Dr. Thomas Sclater, M.D., who was M.P. for Cambridge University in 1659, and created a Baronet 25th July, 1660, by whom she had issue (*Complete Baronetage*, by G.E.C., Vol. III., p. 96). He died 10th December, 1684. Lady Sclater's will was dated 17th December, 1684, and sentence was pronounced in favour of it, as opposed to a former will put forward by John Cotton, her son by her first husband, on 1st February, 1687, the executrix being her daughter, Mary Johnson. (P.C.C., 167, Exton.)

Will of Thomas Comber of Cambridge, Doctor in Divinitie.

25 Nov., 1651. "Imprimis I give &c unto my daughter Marie Comber for a porcion all my library of books, provided she marry with consent of Susann my wife or myself, and £500 being the sum of money which I had upon the settlement of my lands at Shermanbury in county Sussex to my cozen Robert Heath and my cozen Thomas Gratwick. I give to my uncle John Crane, of Cambridge, Esq, and to his nowe wife 40^s apiece for rings. Unto my father and mother-in-lawe Fresson 40^s apiece for golde rings. Unto my sister Joane Goffe and my niece Susann Biggs £5 apiece for mourning. To my wife's sonne John Cotton £5. To my friend Thomas Sclater, Doctor in Phisick, who now keepest in my house all my phisick books, &c. To my cozen M^r Thomas Haughton the elder, my sister Frances Hardam, my cozen M^r Thomas Bursty, my cozen M^r Robert Heath, my cozen Elizabeth Gratwick, my cozen Ellenor Heath, my cozen Thomas Gratwick, my cozen Richard Gratwick and my brother-in-lawe John Fresson and every of them one golde ringe of the value of 40^s. The residue to my said wife Susann Comber, sole executrix."—Codicil, 8 Dec., 1652. "I revoke the legacies given to my uncle and aunte Crane. And to my sister Crosse [*sic*] and Susann Bigg. I give 20^s apiece and noe more. To my brother Roger Fresson 40^s for a ringe." Witn^s Thomas Sclater and others.—Proved at Westminster 26 Ap., 1653. (P.C.C., 51, Brent.)

He left issue an only daughter and heiress, Mary, born 16th March, 1635, who became the wife of William Johnson, Esq., of Rushton Grange,¹⁰ Sheriff of Lancashire in 1680.

William Comber, the eldest son, succeeded to Shermanbury at his father's death. In the British Museum is an

¹⁰ A descendant of this gentleman, Mr. Allan Johnson, of Wakefield, about the year 1800, presented the original grant of arms to John Comber, of Shermanbury, to the Rev. Thomas Comber, of East Newton, then head of the family.

indenture (Additional Charter, 30,037), dated 1st May, 1605, by which "W^m Comber of Shoraumbury, gent., repurchases from John Hey of Hurstmoanseux co. Sussex Gent, and Anthony Morley of Gline co. Sussex gent., Laurence Perse, of Hartinge co. Sussex Gent.," certain marshland "called Teale Mershe of 3 score acres in Holesham co. Sussex" and a share in certain manors in co. Lincoln, sold by him to them by Indenture, dated 11th June, 42 Eliz. He sat in the 9th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, as one of the Members for the borough of Bramber, being elected, with Nicholas Trotter, Esqr., in 1596. In 1617 a presentation was made, on his behalf, to the living of Shermanbury.

He married Martha, one of the two co-heiresses of Henry Brockhull, of Aldington, co. Kent (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Hugh Catlyn), who survived her husband and was buried at Shermanbury¹¹ the 14th January, 163 $\frac{4}{5}$. Administration of her estate was granted 28th February, 163 $\frac{4}{5}$, to John Gratwick, husband of Elizabeth Gratwick, daughter of deceased. (*Lewes Admons.*, Vol. B6, fo. 214-5). William Comber died in 1625, and was buried at Shermanbury¹² on 9th September in that year.

Will of William Comber, of Shermanbury, Esq^{re}

10 Apl. 1625. "Being not altogether well in body by reason of my old age and some infirmities." Whereas I have, by deed dat. 30 Sep. 13 Jas. I., enfeofed John Covert, of Woodmancote, Gent., and Richard Heath, late of Shermanbury, Gent., deceased, of the Manor of Ewhurst & certain other lands &c. And whereas I have already granted certain of the said lands, by deed, to John Gratwick, Gent., my son-in-law. And whereas I have also granted unto William Heath, Gent., my son-in-law, two annuities of £50 each, issuing out of the said Manor &c, as security for the payment to him, after my decease, of £1000, which I promised to give him on his marriage with Ellinor, his wife, my dau^r, and for the payment of the yearly sum of £20 during my life, of which yearly sum £60 is now owing. And whereas I estimate the said Manor of Ewhurst &c (over & above the portion of said lands already conveyed to my said son-in-law Gratwick) to be worth to be sold at reasonable rates the sum of £2000, whereof

¹¹ "1634. Matha Comber ye wife of M^r witt Comber was buryed the 14th of January." (Shermanbury Register Transcript.)

¹² "1625. William Comber Esquire was buried the ninth day of September." (*Ibid.*)

I intend to allow to my said son Heath £1100 in discharge of the said debt & portion of £1000. Now therefore I will that the balance of £900 be paid to my Ex^{or} towards the payment of legacies hereinafter named; and I will &c the said Manor of Ewhurst &c to the said William Heath, my son-in-law. Item I give "unto my beloved brother Thomas Comber Doctor of Divinity all and singular my household stufte plate etc. which I shall have within my house at Shermanbury aforesaid and the best gelding which I shall have at the time of my death I give &c to him in satisfaction of such money as I owe unto him." To son-in-law John Gratwick £150, he to pay for the use thereof to my sister Frances Hardam the yearly sum of £6. 13. 4, and to my sister Dorothy Selden the yearly sum of £3. 6. 8 for their lives. To Mary Hosmer, my daughter, an annuity of £10, and at her death £130 to her surviving child or children, and, failing such, £40 to the husband of Hosmer, if alive, and the balance of £90 to be divided amongst such of my sisters and sisters' children as shall have most need.—To servant William Wakeman his house and garden, called Moses Garden, in Lindfield parish—To William Thornden his house and garden near Moakebridge, in Shermanbury parish—To poor of Shermanbury £10—"Item I give unto Martha my wife the sum of £10 (although she have ill deserved the same)." To my godson William Comber son of my brother Henry Comber, £10 . . . the father to put the same out for use and benefit of William.—Residue to John Gratwick, sole Ex^{or} "My loving nephews Thomas Byrstie & Thomas Houghton gents to be overseers."—Cousin Raphe Beard.—Proved 7 Oct. 1625. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A19, fo. 52; B5, fo. 222.)

He left three daughters and co-heiresses, viz. :—

1. Elizabeth, who married John Gratwick, of Jarvis, in Cowfold, son and heir of Thomas Gratwick, of that place. He succeeded to Shermanbury in right of his wife, and, dying in 1642, was buried at Cowfold on the 8th November, his widow being buried there 6th February, 1677.

Will of John Gratwicke, of Shermanbury, yeoman.

5 Nov., 1642. To be buried in Ch. or Ch. yard of Cowfold. Bequests to poor of Cowfold, West Grinstead & Shermanbury. Annuity issuing out of Manor of Aldington Cobham. co. Kent, & other lands in the parish of Aldington & Thurnham als Thurnam, in said Co.; also annuity issuing out of Manor of Aldington West Court als Aldington Sepvans als Aldington Gower, near Thurnham als Thernam, co Kent, to son Richard Gratwicke, with remainder to son Thomas. Land &c in Barsted & Thurnham to son-in-law, Henry Lyntott, & his wife Susan, my dau^r. Wife Elizabeth £10 & use of household stuff for life. . . . Certain furniture, after wife's death, to son Thomas, as standards to my house called Cheneis [? Jervis] for ever. To my 4 dau^rs Elizabeth, Tecla, Jane & Anne £10 each.

To grandchild, Anne Sharpe, £10 at 21 or marriage. To son Thomas reversion of 2 leases of 2 acres of meadow near Mockbridge. Residue to son-in-law Henry Lyntott, sole Ex^{or}.—Pr^d 13 Dec. 1642. (P.C.C., 130, Campbell.)

Will of Elizabeth Gratwicke, of Jarvis, in Cowfold, widow.

Undated. Overseers my grandchildren John Gratwicke, of Jarvis, & John Gratwicke, of Shermanbury. To grandson Roger Gratwicke £50 at 21. To Thomas Gratwicke, my grandson, one other son of my son Richard, £60 at 21. "Item I will &c my bedd that I Lye on, Curtaines and Vallenge, and the picture with my ffathers Armes to John Gratwicke, my grandson, of Shermanbury." To John Gratwicke of Jarvis 40^s for a ring. Ex^{ors} in trust William Holney, of Henfield, Gent., & John Roberts, of Nuthurst, my grandson.—Pr^d 7 Mch. 1681 by Roger Gratwicke, power reserved to Thomas Gratwicke. (*Lewes Wills*, Vol. A35, fo. 463-4.)

The Shermanbury estate descended from the Gratwicks,¹³ through the female line, successively to the families of Lintott, Farncombe, Challen and Hunt; till, on the death of Mrs. Hunt, in 1876, it was sold to Mr. Copestake, the present owner.

2. Eleanor, who married (license at Lewes 8th July, 1608) William Heath, of Piddinghoe, son of Roger Heath, of Godstone, Surrey. Their pedigree was entered at the Visitation of 1634. In 1627 he was engaged in a law-suit (Exch. Depns., Easter, 3 Chas. I., No.

¹³ John and Elizabeth Gratwick had issue: (1) William, of Jarvis, baptised at Cowfold 22nd Sept., 1605, and buried there 29th Oct., 1636. Will proved 1st Dec., 1636 (*Lewes*, Vol. A24, fo. 135). He married, at Cowfold, 14th Oct., 1630, Jane, daughter of Edward Skinner, of Chailey, and had issue two sons and two daughters. The representation of this branch merged in the family of Madgwick. (2) Richard, baptised at Cowfold 7th May, 1610, and buried there 14th May, 1616. (3) Richard, of Shermanbury, baptised at Cowfold 15th Aug., 1619, and buried at Shermanbury 21st Jan., 1683. Will proved 6th March, 1683 (*Lewes*, Vol. A35, fol. 462-3). He was twice married and had issue two sons and five daughters. (4) Thomas, baptised at Cowfold 10th Dec. and buried there 12th Dec., 1620. (5) Thomas, who inherited Shermanbury, baptised at Cowfold 28th June, 1622, buried at Shermanbury 14th Aug., 1664. Will proved 20th Oct., 1664 (*Lewes*, Vol. A60, fo. 143). He had issue four sons and three daughters. (A) Elizabeth, married first at Cowfold 28th June, 1617, John Hodsoll, of Shermanbury, gent., and secondly William Hodsoll, of Kent. She had issue by her second husband three sons and five daughters, and died 14th May, 1676. Will proved 10th July, 1676. (See *Archæol. Cant.*, Vol. XIV.). (B) Susan, baptised at Cowfold 25th June, 1607, married at Shermanbury 3rd Nov., 1624, Henry Lintott, of Cowfold (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. I., p. 145). (C) Tecla, baptised at Cowfold 3rd Jan., 1603, married first 7th Sept., 1634, at Shermanbury, the Rev. Gregory Roberts, Rector of Shermanbury, and secondly, at Horsham, in 1654, Richard Chaloner, gent. (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV., p. 135). She was buried at Shermanbury 9th Jan., 1701. (D) Jane, baptised at Cowfold 3rd March, 1615, married at Shermanbury, 12th July, 1636, Charles Sharpe, of Nuthurst, gent. (E) Anne, baptised at Cowfold 15th Jan., 1617, married at Shermanbury, 12th July, 1636, Thomas Dunstall, of Shermanbury.

12) with the Rev. Andrew Smith, rector of Shermanbury, concerning the manorial rights of Ewhurst. They had issue:—

- i. Robert Heath, baptised at Piddinghoe in 1623.
 - a. Martha, wife of Henry Shelley, of Patcham, now represented by the Dalbiacs.
 - b. Mary, married at Piddinghoe, 26th September, 1637 (license at Lewes, 25th September), Thomas Meeres, of Alciston, gent.
 - c. Susan.
3. Mary, who married, firstly, George Elliott, who died s.p. (Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, Brockhull), and secondly, by license dated at Lewes 26th June, 1623, John, son of John Hosmer, of Rotherfield, clerk.

Before leaving the Shermanbury branch of the Comber family, it is necessary to mention briefly the Combers of Chichester, who are said by Dallaway (Part III., p. 54) to have belonged to Shermanbury, and who certainly bore the same arms. They descend from William Comber, of St. Peter's, Chichester, blacksmith, who may, *perhaps*, have been a son of the first William of Shermanbury.

Will of William Comber, of Chichester.

7th Dec^r 1592. Nuncupative. "Wylliam Coomber of ye parish of St^t Peters within the City of Chichester . . . Blacksmyth"—"To Sybill his wyffe the lease of his house during her naturall life and after her deceasse . . . to John Coomber his sonne . . . to remayne to Elizabeth Carpenter als Chambers his daughter"—"To the said Elizabeth Carpenter als Chambers his daughter his two stales of bees in his garden"—"To the said John Coomber his sonne his shoppe with all his tooles belonging to his occupation" . . . "Resedue to ye saide Sybell his wife . . . whole executrix." Witnesses, John Coomber & Henry Russell. — Proved in 1592. (*Chichester Wills*, Vol. 3, fo. 41.)

Will of Sibyl Comber, of Chichester.

26 Nov. 1615. "Sibill Comber of the parishe of St^t Peters in the North Streete of the City of Chichester . . . widdowe"—"To be buried in the Church yarde of the Cathedral Church of Chichester by my husbände"—To John, Thomas, Alice and Joane Comber, the children of my son Comber each a platter—To the three younger of them viz^t Richard, Mary & Ellnor Comber each a pewter dish—John

Ludbetter & Samuel Ledbetter—Residue to John Carpenter, my son-in-law, & to his son William after him.—Proved by John Carpenter, 5 Apl. 1616. (*Chichester Wills*, Vol. 3, fo. 144.)

John Comber, their only son, owned a large estate in the parish of Donnington, was an Alderman of Chichester, and held the office of Mayor in 1605. He married Joan, daughter of John Farington, also Alderman of that City.

Will of John Comber, of Chichester.

4 Feb. 1623. "John Comber of Chichester, co. Sussex, citizen & alderman"—"To be buried in the parish church of St. Peter's juxta Guildhall"—To son John Cumber my house where I now dwell & the house wherein Stempes widow late dwelt—To son Thomas Comber, under 21, my lease of the land at Fishborne which I hold of S^r William Bowyer—To daughter Alice Cumber my house wherein John Carpenter late dwelled—To daughter Joan Comber my house where Turner dwelleth—To daughter Anne Hall £10, & to her 3 children £3 each at 18—To son Richard Comber £20 to bind him apprentis—To Mary Comber £60—To Elnor Comber £60 . . . To my sister Chambers 20^s—Residue to son John Comber, sole Ex^{or}—"All the legacies aforegiven unto Alice, Joane & Thomas Comber shalbe in full satisfaction of all the legacies given unto them by there grandfather Farrington and grandmother Farrington." Witnesses, Anthonie Smith, John Combes, John Longhurst.—Codicil, 6 Feb. 1623. Bequests of pewter & brass to children. Witnesses, Edward Lawrence, citizen & Alderman, and Alice Carpenter.—Proved at London by John Comber, 21 Apl. 1624. (P.C.C., 32, Byrde.)

John Comber, of Donnington, the eldest son, was born in 1601. On 29th November, 1649, information was lodged against him "that he is a delinquent & has not yet been sequestered; that he sent a man, horse & arms to the King, was daily in the garrison at Chichester with the King's party, and in arms amongst them; & that his real & personal estate is worth £20,000." (State Papers, Calendar for Advance of Money, Part II., pp. 1167-8.) The proceedings dragged on for some time, among those called as witnesses being his brother Richard; and eventually, on 28th March, 1652, he was discharged. In 1660 he served as High Sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Southampton, and, in 1677, purchased the Manor of Aldwick. He had considerable landed estate and was engaged in several law-suits relating to it. (Chancery Proceedings before 1714: Reyn 26-29, 405-125, 232-34, 236-44, 236-36, 46-18, 75-45.) He married

Mary,¹⁴ daughter of . . . Higgins, of Leigh, in the parish of Havant, but died s.p., in his 83rd year, on the 20th November, 1684, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter the Less, or Sub-Castro, his M.I. being given in British Museum Additional MSS., 5,999, f. 351.

Will of John Comber, of Chichester, Esq.

14 Aug. 20 Charles II. To cousin Thomas Miller, citizen & Alderman of Chichester, the manor of East Hampnett in Box Grove, also house & freehold lands in Selsey—To John Miller, his son, lands in Greene ats Wisborough Greene—To Thomas Miller, another son, house called Brickhouse in Petworth, also houses &c. in Ebernowe, in parish of Kerford—To Hanna Miller, his daughter, copyhold in Prinsted, in Westborne parish—To Mary Miller, another daughter, house &c. in Burry—To Elizabeth Miller, another daughter, copyhold lands &c. in Strettington ats Strethampton Boxgrave, in Westerton—To John Madgwick, son of cousin William Madgwick, of London, copyhold houses in Dumpford, Katherine Madgwick his mother to receive the rents until he is 21—To William Madgwick, another son, house in Stroude Greene, in parish of Sidlesham, also house in Old Fishborne, in parish of Bosham—To Katherine Madgwick, his daughter, lands &c. in Selsey & East Norton—To Katherine Madgwick, wife of said cousin, house &c. in Leigh, in parish of Havant, co. Southampton—To cousins Mary, Katherine & Elizabeth Peck, dau^{rs} of my cousin John Peck, of London, leatherseller, £100 apiece—To cousin William Madgwick and Katherine his wife; Hanna Miller wife of Thomas Miller; Thomas Middleton of London, & Elizabeth his wife; Mary Betts, widow, their sister; John Peck of London; Edward Madgweke of East hampnett & his now wife; Henry Cobden of Midlavant and Mary his wife; and to Alice Fitness of London, widow, £5 apiece—To Elizabeth Hamon, dau^r of said Elizabeth Middleton, £5—To cousin Thomas Miller, the elder, my house next the Starr, in North Street, Chichester, which descended to me from my sister Alice Comber deceased—Residue to aforesaid Thomas Miller, Ex^{or}—Codicil, 1 Nov. 1684—To Hanna, Mary & Elizabeth, dau^{rs} of Thomas Miller, £50 apiece—To John son of William Madgwick, £100—To William & Katherine, children of William Madgwick, & to Katherine his wife, £50 apiece—To cousin Mary Hall £10—To Thomas Miller all lands mortgaged to me by Thomas Hammond &c.—To Katherine, wife of William Madgwick, my manor of Aldweeke, for life, at her death to her son John—To William her son copyhold in parish of South Berslers, also £50—To cousins Mary, Katherine & Elizabeth, dau^{rs} of John Peck, £100 apiece—To cousin Thomas Miller my manor of Fishborne.—Proved 20th Dec. 1684 by Thomas Miller Esq. (P.C.C., 169, Hare.)

¹⁴ So J. C. Brooke's MSS., but in the Registers of St. Peter the Great appears "M^{rs} Barbara wife of John Comber, bur. 31 Dec. 1644." (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS., 5,999, fo. 395.)

Thomas Comber, his next brother, was a citizen and merchant of Chichester, and his daughter Katherine was very probably the wife of William Madgwick referred to in the above will.

Will of Thomas Comber, of Chichester.

28 Mch. 1634. To be buried in the highe churchyard of Chichester—To dau^r Katherine my lease of lands in New Fishborne of a thousand yeares which my father gave to mee—To expected child £100—Residue to wife Katherine, sole Exec^x; if she intend to re-marry, to surrender to my brother John Comber, of Donington, said lease & £100. Witnesses, John Rogers, John Comber.—Codicil, 15 Apl. 1634. Witnesses, Richard Comber, John Comber.—Proved by relict 2 Oct 1634. (P.C.C., 91, Seager.)

Richard Comber, the youngest brother, *may* have been the Richard Comber of Donington, who, in the Pedigree of Devenish (Dall., Vol. I., Pt. ii.) is stated to have married Cicely, fourth daughter and co-heiress of William Devenish, of Hellingly, though I can find no confirmation of the match, and in the Pedigree of Tawke and Ryman (Dall., Vol. I., Pt. iii., p. 96) the husband of this lady is given as R. Lumley. The following entries of baptisms in the Registers of St. Peter the Great (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 5,999) may relate to his children:—

Thomas, son of M ^r Richard Comber, baptized	4 Aug. 1642.
George, " " " " " "	13 Oct. 1648.
James, " " " " " "	18 July 1650.
Elizabeth, dau ^r " " " " " "	10 Aug. 1652.

Will of Richard Comber, of Chichester.

14 Aug. 1658. To eldest son, John Comber, £50 at 22—To son Thomas Comber my house bought of M^r Richard Stanly & Dorothy his wife deceased: also £100 when he shall have served his apprenticeship, or at the age of 22—To son, Richard, £40 at 22—To dau^r Marie Comber £200 at 21 or marriage—Residue to wife Elizabeth, sole Exec^x. Witnesses, John Robson, John Comber.—Proved by relict 31 Jan 1658. (P.C.C., 2, Pell.)

Will of Elizabeth Comber, of Chichester, widow.

19 Mch. 1667. To daughter Mary Goldham, wife of M^r Henrie Goldham, of London, haberdasher of small wares, £20, a bed &c. Also one silver porringer marked in her own name &c all which I left at her brother Richard Comber's house at London—To son Richard Comber house & lands bought of Thomas Arderin late of Donnington—To son Thomas all my household goods & linen in my chambers at Chichester and Donnington—Also my lease of house & lands in Donnington wherein he now dwells—Residue to son Richard, sole

Ex^{or}. Wits^s, John Comber John Robson &c.—Proved by Ex^{or} 14 Nov. 1668. (P.C.C., 137, Hene.)

Of their children, Thomas Comber married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Heighes, of Eastmeon, co. Southants, and, on 12th Feb., 1666, he and his wife brought an action (Chancery Proceedings before 1714: Reyn. 42-16, 404-277) concerning certain tithes there to which she laid claim.

Will of Thomas Comber, of Chichester, Gent.

20 Nov. 1674. To wife Elizabeth my house in East St^t, Chichester, on the east side; also house on the West side—also house in North St^t, Chichester—also all lands &c in Donnington, & my manor of St^t Cleares alias Clares in the Tything of Milborne, co. Sussex—To god-daughter Mary Pellatt, dau^r of Richard Pellatt, of Chichester, £100—To cousin William Peachy, of Chichester, £100; & to Ann Peachy, his daughter, £100—To the poor, £50—To M^r John Corbett & my cousin M^r Marten, £10 apiece—Residue to wife, Elizabeth, Exec^s.—Proved 1st July 1675 by relict. (P.C.C., 143, Dycer.)

His widow appears to have re-married John Peachey, of Petworth, gentleman, then a widower aged about 40, she being aged about 36, by license from Vicar-General, dated 30th June, 1684. (Harleian Society, XXX., 170.)

Richard Comber, youngest son of the last Richard, was of St. Olave's, Southwark, citizen and grocer of London; he seems to have died unmarried.

Will of Richard Comber, of St^t Olave's, Southwark.

2 Oct., 1669. To my sister Mary, wife of Henry Golding, £300, remainder, if she die without issue, to my brother Thomas Comber—To my brother Thomas Cumber, farm called Huntson farm, in parish of Buntington, co. Sussex, and my interest in Arderne's farm in Dunnington—To cousin John Peck & his 3 daughters 40^s each for rings—To the daughter of my uncle Edward Magick £30—To my uncle John Cumber, of Dunnington, Esq^r, £200, sole Ex^{or}. Friend John Firsdon, overseer.—Proved by Ex^{or}, 7 Oct. 1669. (P.C.C., 121, Coke.)

Of the daughters of the 1st John Comber, of Donnington, Alice died unmarried.

Will of Alice Comber, of Chichester, spinster.

4 Nov., 1658. Confirms surrender to "my brother-in-law Marke Miller" of a house & lands in South Leisted, subject to the payment of £22. 10s. to his son Thomas Miller, & also "£9 a yeare until the mortgage made unto me by William Peachey, yeoman, late deceased, be redeemed"—To my nephews Robert, John & Henry Miller and to

niece Mary Miller, £60 apiece, at 22—To my nephews Thomas & John Hall, & my nieces Joan, Ann, Elizabeth & Mary Hall, £5 apiece—“To my brother Master John Cumber two eleaven shilling pieces of gold”—To John Comber, eldest son of my brother Richard Cumber, deceased, a double silver salt seller—To my kinsman Thomas Comber, to Richard Comber, his brother, and Mary Comber his sister—To my sister Mary wife of my brother-in-law Marke Miller—To Agnes Roades, widow, [sundry small bequests]—Residue to said Marke Miller, Ex^{or}. My friends master Thomas Colline & Master Joseph Taylor, of Chichester, overseers.—Proved by Ex^{or} 24 June 1659. (P.C.C., 366, Pell.)

Mary, another daughter, married Mark Miller, Esqr., Alderman and J.P. for Chichester, and Mayor in 1662; and their eldest son,¹⁵ Thomas Miller, was executor and principal legatee to his uncle, John Comber, and was created a Baronet 29th Oct., 1705. He was ancestor of the present Baronets of Froyle, in Hants, from whom are descended the Earls of Albemarle and Leicester, Viscounts Powerscourt, &c.

We now revert to Richard, the second son of John Rivers, *alias* Comber, who resided, like his father, at Balcombe, and was buried there 26th July, 1558.¹⁶

Will of Richard Comber, of Balcombe, yeoman.

14 July 1558. “I will &c unto Wylliam my second sonne my landes callyd Ryckes lyinge on the west syde of the strete”—“Unto Roger my yongest sonne all my landes callyd Kempes”—“Unto Rychard my sonne three pounds vi^s viii^d”—“Item I geve unto my two doughters Johan and Margerye to yther of them iii^{li} vi^s viii^d” at 21 or marriage—Residue to wife Elizabeth, sole Exec^r—“And also I wyll and mak my brother William Comber of Shermanbury to be overseer of this my last wyll”—Wyttnesses, S^r Wylliam Mawdysley personne of balcombe W^m Comber, John Comber.—Proved “in Vicaria de Cuckfelde” 1st Oct 1558. (*Lewes*, Vol. A4, fol. 204.)

He was twice married, and the following entries from the Balcombe Registers relate to his children:—

Clemence, d. of Richard Comber	bapt. 15 Sep. 1539.
” ” ” ” ”	bur. 25 Sep. 1539.
Johanna ” ” ” ”	bap. 5 Jan. 1541.

¹⁵ Robert Miller, another son, died in 1669. Will, dated 27th May, 1668, with codicils dated 29th March and 31st May, 1669—Mentions his father, Mark Miller, then living—Brother John Miller—Brother Henry, under 21—Sisters Mary Blackman and Hannah Miller—Brother Thomas Miller’s children, John, Thomas, Hannah and Mary, all under 21—Uncle Cumber, of Donington.—Proved by brother Thomas Miller, the Executor, 22nd June, 1669. (P.C.C., 73, Coke.)

¹⁶ “Richard Comber dyed the 26th daye of July anno supradicto.” (Balcombe Registers.)

grandchild Mary Gratwick, dau^r of Owen Gratwick & my deceased daughter, £20, in addition to the £20 covenanted to be paid by me subject to a similar payment by her father the said Owen Gratwick, making her portion £60—said Mary under 21—Wife & kinsman Francis Comber, Ex^{ors}—Friends, William Heath, of Shermanbury, & John Roberts, of Cowfold, the younger, Overseers—Witnesses, Thomas Parson & others.—Proved 26 Mch 1618. (*Lewes*, Vol. A16, fo. 131.)

He had issue:—

Thomas Comber, baptised at Balcombe, 28th August, 1577.

William Comber, baptised at Balcombe, 21st September, 1579; buried at Henfield 18th December, 1606.

Anne, baptised at Balcombe 2nd August, 1584; married at Henfield 26th October, 1607, Owen Gratwick, of Henfield. She was buried there 14th November, 1617, and her husband 25th January, 163 $\frac{6}{7}$, administration of his estate being granted 1st March, 163 $\frac{6}{7}$. They had issue an only daughter, Mary, baptised at Henfield 17th July, 1611.

Roger Comber, youngest son, resided at Chiltington, and was buried at Westmeston 9th January, 1615.

Will of Roger Comber, of Chiltington.

8 Aug. 1614—To son William, £10—To youngest son, Philip, £50, to be paid to Francys Challoner of Horsted Keynes, gent.—To Mary Comber, eldest dau^r, £50—To dau^{rs} Dorothy, Jane & Ellynor Comber, £50 each—To youngest dau^r, Sara, £50, to be paid to John Mascoll, of Plumpton, gent.—Wife Dorothy—Residue to eldest son, Francis Comber, sole Ex^{or}.—Proved at London 25 Jan 161 $\frac{5}{8}$. (*P.C.C.*, 3, Cope. *Lewes*, Vol. A28, fo. 61.)

The following entries in the Chiltington (Westmeston) Registers relate to his family:—

Mary, dau ^r of Roger Comber, of Chiltington, bapt. at St John's, Lewes	6 Ap. 1587.
Francis, s. of M ^r Roger Comber	bap. 2 Mch. 1589.
William, s. of ,, ,, ,,	21 Nov. 1591.
Dorothy, d ^r of ,, ,, ,,	5 May 1594.
Jane, d ^r of ,, ,, ,,	10 July 1596.
Eleanor, d ^r of ,, ,, ,,	25 Nov. 1599.
[Philip] s. of ,, ,, ,,	14 Oct. 1603.
Sarah, d ^r of ,, ,, ,,	11 May 1606.
Thomas Chatfield & Dorothy Cumber	marr. 28 Nov. 1616.
Eleanor, d ^r of Roger Comber	bur. 12 Jan. 1615.
M ^{rs} Comber, widow	11 June 1633.

Francis, his son, married Jane, daughter of . . .
Draper, of Litlington, by license dated 31st March, 1619.

John, s. of M ^r Francis & Jane Cumber . . .	bap. 9 Mch. 1624.
Eleanor, d ^r of M ^r Francis Coomber	„ 162 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Benjamin, s. of M ^r Francis Coomber	„ 10 Dec. 1633.

Returning now to John, the youngest son of John Rivers, *alias* Comber, of Balcombe, described in the above-named deed as “of Lindfield,” it seems most probable that he was identical with the John Comber, of Sedlescombe, co. Sussex, who heads the pedigree in the Surrey Visitation of 1623. That these Surrey Combers were very closely allied to those of Balcombe and Allington is evident, for both bore identical arms, and Thomas Comber, of Allington, the undoubted son and heir of John, of Lindfield, appoints “Mr. William Comber, of Wotton in Surrey, Gent.,” one of the overseers to his will; and this William signed the Surrey Visitation pedigree. This commences with John Comber, of Sedlescombe, co. Sussex, who, by Joane Mills, his wife, had issue (1) Thomas Comber, son and heir, of whom nothing further is mentioned, (2) John Comber, whose descendants are given for two generations, and (3) William Comber, of Dorking,¹⁸ who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, but had no issue. It seems, therefore, a reasonable assumption that the Thomas of the Surrey Visitation, and the Thomas of Allington, of the Sussex Visitation, were identical. In most of the copies of the Sussex Visitation in the Harleian MSS. Thomas, of Allington, is stated to have had a brother William.

Will of John Comber, of Sedlescombe.

17 Feb. 1557. “To be buryed in the Churchyard of Selscombe”—“I will have at my buryinge day ii Masses and dirges and the bred of a bushell of wheat an uther bushell of bere . . . and at my moneths day on mass, and it be in lent to bestow amongs the poore breade and drynke and herryng pyes”—“And at my yeris mynd . . . ii Masses and breade and drynke for the poore people”—“To or Church at

¹⁸ Wotton is close to Dorking. He was buried at Wotton the 21st May, 1624, and his widow on the 13th July, 1627, their burials being recorded in both the Wotton and Dorking Registers. These Combers continued at Wotton till the death, in 1716, of William Cumber, great grandson of John, the second son above-named, who left co-heiresses only.

Selscombe vi^s & viii^d to by a crose clothe"—"Item I will a payer of candlesticks to stand at the hie altar"—"Item I will have v tapers to born before the bed"—"To Thomas my sonne iiiii oxen and iiiii sters and ii Mayres and their venlyghtis (?) yocks plow and harrows etc"—"Thomas my sonne shall deliver to John his brother iiiii draweing steers at the xxi yer of his age and ii Mair and xx^d of money"—"To William my son vi^s viii^d at xvi years of his age"—"To my dowghters Amys, Elinor and Margery . . . xxvi^s and viii^d apeece"—"Thomas my sonne shall keep his mother with his carriage and other husbandry als long as she is my vedo"—Residue to "Jone my wyfe," sole Exec^x.—Proved 25 May 1558. (*Lewes*, Vol. A4, fo. 46.)

Thomas Comber, of Allington, the eldest son, was a J.P. for the County of Sussex, and married Ellinor, daughter of Nicholas Chaloner, of Chiltington (by Margaret, daughter of John Mascall),¹⁹ and relict of Peter Markwick,²⁰ of Allington, in the parish of St. John's-sub-Castro, Lewes, who had left that estate to his widow for life. In 1579 he had a law-suit with Henry Chauntler and George Goringe, concerning a copyhold, called Agmentes land in the Manor of Barcombe (Chancery Proceedings, Series II., 207-3, 207-29). In 1584 he sold to Gilbert Gilham, of Worth, the land in Ardingly, which his father purchased in 1524. This deed is also in the Society's Library (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 43) and runs:—

Noñint uniū p pñtes me Thomam Comber de Allington in Com̄ Sussex yoman teneri et firmi^o obligari Gilberto Gillam de Worthe in Com̄ p̄d^o Colyer in Trigin^t sex^o libris bone et leḡlis monete Anglie Solvend^o eidem Gilbert^o ex^e admi^ostr^o vel assigni suis Ad qm̄ quidem solucōem bene et fidei^o faciend^o obligo me . . . firmi^o p pñtes Sigillo meo sigilla^t Da^t vicesimo die Novembris Anno regni dnō^o nrō^o

¹⁹ Harleian MSS. 892, 33b. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV., p. 119. Will of Nicholas Chaloner, of Chiltington, gent., 9 Aug. 1554. Wife, Margaret. Sons, Richard & Nicholas, latter under 21. Dau^{rs}, Joane & Alice, unmarried. Margaret Markwick, dau^r of son-in-law, Peter Markwick. Daughter, Elynor, now wife of Peter Markwick. Overseers, brother Thomas Chaloner & old John Michelbourne, of Westmeston. Proved 1 June 1556. (*Lewes*, Vol. A3, fo. 184.) Will of Margaret Chaloner, of Westmeston, widow, 30 July 1589. Son, Nicholas Chaloner, Ex^{or}. Francis, Richard, Nicholas, Anne & Ellinor, his children. Mr. Sherman's wife, my god-daughter at Lewes. Mary, wife of John Chatfill. Ellinor, dau^r of Richard Ockenden. Proved 23 Nov. 1589. (*Lewes*, Vol. A8, fo. 328.)

²⁰ Will of Peter Markwick, of West Allington, Par. of St. John's-sub-Castro, Lewes. 1 Feb., 1562. To be buried at Hamsey. Dau^{rs}, Margaret, Dyonyse, Elizabeth & Dorothy, under 21. Thomasyn & Anne Plasted, my sister's dau^{rs}. James Markwick, my brother's son. Residue to wife Elynor, sole Exec^x. Overseers, Nicholas Mabbe, John Playsted, Thoms a more. Witness, John Markwick, of Alyngton. Freehold lands in West Alyngton to wife Elynor, to bring up my children, with remainder to dau^r Margaret; remainder to Dyonyse; remainder to Elizabeth. Proved 9 Mch 1562. (*Lewes*, Vol. A5, fo. 111.)

Elizabeth⁹ dei gra⁹ Anglie ffranç⁹ et hibnie Regine fidei defensof & vicesimo septimo—by me Thomas Comber. Sealed & delivered in the presence of Roger Comber (Mark), William Ilman (Mark), John Gyllam (Mark), Thomas Carew (Mark).

On the back of the parchment is an endorsement in English to the effect that:—

“Whereas the withinbound Thomas Comber by his deed bearing the date of these presents hath bargayned sold etc unto the within named Gilbert Gillam etc. All that peece of land etc called Cowarstret conteyning etc . . . in the piſhe of Erdinglighe . . . to the lands of Lawrence Mychelborne gent on the East & southe ptes the Quenes highe waye there on West and the lands of John ffonnell on the northe . . . Yf therefore the said Gilbert Gillam etc. shall & maye peaceablie & quietlye have hold etc . . . the said peece of land . . . without anye lawfull lett trouble etc. of the said Thomas Comber etc. or of Elynor nowe his wyfe etc . . . Then this psent obligacōn to be voyd etc . . .”

In 1588 he contributed £25 for the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish Armada (*S.A.C.*, Vol. I., p. 37). He was buried at St. John's-sub-Castro, Lewes, 9th Feb., 161 $\frac{2}{3}$.²¹

Will of Thomas Comber, of Allington, gentleman.

26 Nov. 1612. “Unto Thomas Comber my sonne John Comber his sonne my lease and term of yearis which I have of the demians of the Manor of Allington”—“Unto John Aylwin the younger my daughter Mary's sonne my lease and term of yeris yet to come which I have of the moiety of the Manor of Camoys Court in the parish of Barcombe . . . of the demyse of Maurice Buckland Esquire”—To said John Aylwin the younger “my parsonage of Southees”—To Ellioner Aylwin, my daughter Mary's daughter, £150—To Ellioner, Thomas, James & John Comber, my son John Comber's children, £10 each—“To Ellioner Stanfeilde my daughter Ellioner's daughter £5”—“To John Comber, my sonne, £10”—Residue to said John Aylwin the younger, sole Ex^{or}—Overseers:—M^r Herbert Springett gentleman, Thomas Dawson, M^r William Comber of Wotten in Surrey, gentleman and Thomas Darrinton, of Lewes.—Proved 25 Apl. 1613. (P.C.C., 33, Capell. *Lewes*, Vol. A28, fo. 47.)

Francis Comber, his eldest son, matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, 17th July, 1584, then aged 19; he married Elizabeth . . ., but died s.p., administration of his

²¹ “Thomas Comber of Allington gent. was buried ffeb. 9^o 1612.” (Registers, St. John-sub-Castro.)

effects being granted (*Lewes*, Vol. B2, fo. 213) on 16th January, 159⁵/₆, to his sister, Mary Aylwin, his widow renouncing. Subsequently, on 9th April, 1612, a fresh administration was granted (*Lewes*, Vol. B3, fo. 265) to his father.

Of Thomas Comber's daughters, Ellinor married at Plumpton, 24th March, 1592, by license, at Lewes, dated 20th March, John Stansfield, of Lewes, gentleman, and was buried at All Saints, Lewes, 6th October, 1613.²² Mr. Stansfield married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Thomas Michell, of Rudgwick (by Walsingham Colbrand, his wife), and, dying 23rd February, 1626, was buried in All Saints Church. His widow erected a tablet to his memory and herself re-married William Newton,²³ of Southover, Esq. Ellinor, the only child and heiress of John Stansfield, was born 17th November, 1598 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IV., 228, note), and married at St. Saviour's, Southwark, 27th January, 1613, Richard Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, Esq., by whom she was the mother of the celebrated John Evelyn, from whom are descended the Barons Vernon, Harcourts of Nuneham, &c.

Mary, another daughter of Thomas Comber, married John Aylwin, of Preston, in Binderton, who died 24th August, 1 James I. Inq. P.M., at Lewes, 15th September following. Their pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of 1662.

Anne, another daughter, married . . . Sherman, of Lewes. She is mentioned in her brother John's will; and her grandmother, Margaret Chaloner, mentions "my goddaughter Mr. Sherman's wife at Lewes."

John Comber, the only surviving son, was Sessor for Hamsey at the Subsidy of 1621 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., fo. 71), being assessed at 40s. in lands, and paying 5s. 4d. He married at St. John's, Southover, 8th June, 1603 (license

²² "1613. Ellnor Stanfield the wife of John Stanfield was buried October 6th Anno Prœd" (All Saints Registers transcript).

²³ See *S.A.C.*, Vols. IV., p. 228, IX., p. 335, XLVI., p. 108, where she is erroneously called the grandmother of John Evelyn.

at Lewes, 7th June), Anne, daughter of James Plumer,²⁴ of Southover (by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Lawrence, of Southover). She was buried at St. John's-sub-Castro, 2nd August, 1623, and her husband was buried there 6th April, 1626.²⁵

Will of John Comber, of Allington, Gent.

1 Apl. 1626. To be buried in the Churchyard of St Johns under the Castle of Lewes.—My goods and household stuffe shall be all sold . . . for the raising of stock or portions for Ellinor Anne John Francis and James Comber—The lease of the farm of Allington and all my lands freehold and copyhold which were sometime demised to one Edward Burtenshaw late farmer to the said lands now deceased shall be put to lease for 5 yeares—To dau^r Ellenor £150—To John Comber my sonne £100—To Francis Comber my sonne £100—To James Comber my sonne £100—To Anne Comber my daughter £100—All above sums to be given them at 21 or marriage. To my sister Sherman £5—To either of my servants £12 apiece—Residue to Thomas Comber my sonne, sole Ex^{or}—Overseers my brothers-in-law James Plümer and Thomas Russell of Southover.—Proved by Ex^{or} 17 June 1626. (*Lewes*, Vol. A19, fo. 115.)

In addition to three children, who died young, viz. :—James, baptised at St. John's 12th May, 1608; mentioned in his grandfather's will, 1612; buried at St. John's 3rd January, 161 $\frac{4}{5}$. Robert, baptised at St. John's 23rd November, 1611; buried there 13th February, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$.

²⁴ Will of James Plomer, of Southover, yeoman, 13 May 1608. To be buried in par. Ch. of Southover. Wife, Elizabeth Plomer; Robert Lawrence, her father. Son, James, Ex^{or}; James, his son, under 21. Son, Robert. Son, Henry; James, his son, under 21. Youngest son, Edward, under 23. Dau^r Elizabeth, wife of James Russell; James, their son, under 21. Dau^r Anne, wife of John Comber. Dau^r Joane, unmarr^d. Pr. 3 June 1608. (*Lewes*, Vol. A28, fo. 20.) Will of Elizabeth Plummer, of Southover, widow, 24 Ap 1614. Son, James; James and Thomas, his sons. Son, Henry, James (Ex^{or}), Elizabeth, Mary & Anne, children by his 1st wife, all under 21; a child & expected child, by his now wife. Son, Robert; his children. Son, Edward, under 21. Dau^r Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Russell (Overseer); James, their son. To dau^r Anne, wife of John Comber, "my silke Grogerayne Gowne my Velvett hatt & my best Kirtle;" Thomas, their son. Dau^r Joane, wife of . . . Carter; William, their son. My sister Young. Pr^d 11 Feb. 1617. (*Lewes*, Vol. A28, fo. 88.) Will of Robert Lawrence, of Southover, yeoman, 13 Nov. 1588. To be bur. at Southover. Wife, Joane. Dau^r Elizabeth, wife of James Plomer; Robert, James & Henry, their sons. Henry Lawrence, of Chiddingfold. Joane, wife of John ffawkener; James & John, their sons, under 21. Brother John Lawrence. John & Edward Midmore, under 21; their sister Mary, deceased. Residue to son-in-law, Alexander Longley, Ex^{or}; Martha, his wife. Proved 14 Jan. 1588, by James Plomer, Ex^{or} to Alexander Longley. (*Lewes*, Vols. A8, fo. 241-3, B2, fo. 66.) A pedigree of these Plumers is in the Visitation of 1662.

²⁵ "1624. The second day of August was Buryed Anne Comber the wife of John Comber." "Aprill 1626. The vi^t day was buried John Comber of Allington." (St. John's-sub-Castro Registers transcripts.)

Anne, baptised at St. John's 23rd June, and buried there 24th June, 1609—he had issue, according to the Visitation of 1634, four sons, Thomas, John, Francis and James, and two daughters, Elinor, who married at Barcombe, 9th February, 1628, Thomas Lulham, of Southwark, citizen and cutler of London, to whom his brother-in-law, James, was apprenticed, and Anne, baptised at St. John's 4th August, 1618, and buried there 25th July, 1632.

Thomas Comber, the eldest son, was baptised at St. John's 23rd February, 1606, and succeeded to Allington at his father's death. He married at Barcombe on 25th May (license at Lewes 20th May), 1626, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress²⁶ of Edward Brook, of Barcombe, yeoman, and he signed the Visitation pedigree of 1634. By this wife he had issue—(1) Thomas, baptised at Barcombe 14th May, 1627; buried there 4th May, 1628. (2) Samuel, baptised at Barcombe 10th July, 1631 (Visitation 1634). (3) Thomas, baptised at Barcombe 7th October, 1634; buried there 12th December, 1637. (4) George, baptised at Barcombe 12th May, 1636. (5) Arthur, baptised at Barcombe 20th September, 1638; buried there 2nd September, 1639. (A) Anne, baptised at Barcombe 29th March, 1628 (Visitation 1634). (B) Mary, baptised at Barcombe 31st August, 1629 (Visitation 1634). He is said²⁷ to have married, secondly, Elinor, daughter of . . . Bragge; but I have found no authority for the statement. The following entries in the Barcombe Registers may possibly, but very doubtfully, refer to children by this wife:—Judith, baptised 29th April, 1649. Edmund, baptised 30th March, 1651. George, baptised 30th March, 1651; buried 8th September, 1657. Francis and Ellen (twins), baptised 18th March, 1653. Joanna, baptised 22nd June, 1656, who was perhaps the Jane referred to in her cousin Esther's will below. Of Thomas Comber himself I have found no further notice, except the mention made of him in his niece Esther's will; nor have I been able to

²⁶ The other co-heiress was Audrey, wife of Edward Middleton.

²⁷ Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. (Paver's MSS.), 29, 674, fo. 219. J. C. Brooke's MSS.

trace how Allington passed away from the family. It eventually came into the possession of Richard Barnard, Esq., who, by his will proved in 1764 (P.C.C., 453, Simpson), left it to a different branch of the Comber family, who came from Lindfield, and they possessed it down to about 1830, when it was sold to the Shiffners.

John Comber, second surviving son of the last John, was baptised at St. John's 22nd November, 1610. He is described, by J. C. Brooke, as a citizen of London, but in the marriage license of his daughters Elizabeth and Mary as a barber chirurgeon, of Tenterden, Kent. He was twice married,²⁸ first to Anne, daughter of . . . Stanley and relict of . . . Brombricke, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Lathbury. He had issue a son, Anthony Comber, who, in Easter term 3 Anne [170₆⁵] executed a fine concerning lands in Tenterden against the wife of James Comber, his relative (*Fees of Fines*). There are three marriage licenses at Canterbury relating to him; the first, on 6th May, 1676, between Anthony Cumber, of Tenterden, yeoman, bachelor, aged 27, and Sobriety Hills, of Biddenden, spinster, aged 21. This engagement must have fallen through, for, on 10th September, 1677, a license was granted for Anthony Cumber, of Tenterden, grazier, bachelor, 28, and Elizabeth Tooke, of Lynton, spinster, 32. Finally, on 23rd, July 1691, for Anthony Comber, of Tenterden, yeoman, widower, and Mary Begg, of same place, spinster.

Of John Comber's daughters, Elizabeth married Paul Holmes, of Tenterden, yeoman, the license from the Vicar-General being dated 27th October, 1662, he being then about 25 and she 21 years of age. They had issue a son, Francis Holmes, mentioned in his aunt Esther's will.

Esther Comber, another daughter, died unmarried.

Will of Esther Comber, spinster.

20 Aug. 1681. Late of S^t Buttolph without Bishopsgate, London, & now of S^t Olave's, Southwark, co. Surrey — £50 given me by my deceased father John Comber, as yet unpaid, to be divided

²⁸ J. C. Brooke's MSS.

between his surviving children—To my honoured mother, Elizabeth Cumber, £15—To my sister Mary, £10—I forgive my brother Anthony Cumber the ten pounds which he oweth me—To sister Katherine £10—To sister Hannah, £10—To sister Jane, £15—To my nephew Francis Holmes, £15, at 21—To my aunt-in-law the now wife of my uncle Thomas Cumber, £10, and to his dau^{rs} Jane Cumber & Mary Cumber, £5 each—To Susan Comber and Mary Comber, dau^{rs} of my kinsman James Comber, of S^t Saviour's, Southwarke, upholder, 30^s apiece. Residue to the said James Comber, sole Ex^{or}.—Proved 25 Aug. 1681. (P.C.C., 117, North.)

Of the sisters mentioned in above will, Mary married, by license, at St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, 1st February, 1667, Joseph Greenland, of Tenterden, yeoman; and Jane, by license, at St. Andrew's, Canterbury, Nathaniel White, of Woodchurch, yeoman, 25th September, 1683.

Francis Comber, third surviving son of John Comber, of Allington, was baptised at Chiltington in May, 1614, as "Francis, son of John Cumber of St. John's sub Castro, Lewes." He was a "citizen of London" and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Evans, of London.²⁹

Will of Elizabeth Comber, widow.

24 Dec. 1679. Of S^t Buttolph without Aldgate, London—"I give & my house and land &c in Treboeth and Bleth Vaughe co. Radnor, unto my daughter Elizabeth Comber &c"—To my brother John Comber and his wife 50^s apiece—To my son Francis £20—To son John £30—To my grandsons John & Francis, sons of my son Francis, £20—Unto my cozen Brittan and her daughter Cooke and to my landlady Thomasine Shipley 10^s apiece for rings—Residue to my said dau^r Elizabeth Comber, sole Exec^x.—Proved 17 Oct. 1687, by Elizabeth Vincent *alias* Comber, wife of John Vincent, the Exec^x. (P.C.C., 124, Foot.)

Of their children nothing further is known, unless the following entries in the Registers of St. Botulph's, Bishopsgate, refer to their son John:—

John, s. of John & Elizabeth Comber	hap.	19 Feb. 1681.
Elizabeth, d. of John & Elizabeth Comber . .	"	4 Ap. 1686,
	bur ^d	16 Jan. 1687 ^g .
Sarah, d. of " " " " "	hap.	26 Feb. 1688.
Elizabeth Cumber, aged 43	bur ^d	22 Aug. 1700.
John Cumber, aged 55	"	12 Jan. 1706.

²⁹ J. C. Brooke's pedigree at College of Arms. It was under a brother of this lady, who kept a school on Tower Hill, that the Dean of Durham received his early education. (*Memoirs of Dean Comber*, p. 12.)

We now come to James Comber, the youngest son of John, of Allington, and the father of Dean Comber. He was baptised at St. John's, 20th August, 1615, and was apprenticed, as a Cutler, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lulham, being made free of the Company 21st June, 1639.³⁰ He married Mary, the youngest daughter of Bryan Burton, of Westerham, co. Kent (by Alice Austen, his wife), who had previously married, at Westerham, on 30th April, 1638, Mr. Edward Hamden. This gentleman died on the 10th April, 1639, and was buried at Westerham on the 12th, leaving an infant daughter Mary, who subsequently became the wife of Thomas Puckle, gent., and was buried at Westerham 29th June, 1684; they had issue three daughters, Mary, baptised at Westerham, 12th August, 1660,³¹ Elizabeth, baptised at Westerham, 12th September, 1675, and buried there 6th October, 1694, and Anne, baptised at Westerham, 9th July, 1677. Dean Comber leaves legacies to his nieces Mary and Anne Puckle.

James Comber, who, with his father-in-law, had to fly the country on account of his loyalty, died at Harwich on the 1st February, 167 $\frac{0}{1}$, and was buried at the Parish Church there, but has left no will or administration. At his death his widow went to reside with her son in Yorkshire, died at East Newton, in her 54th year, on the 13th May, 1672, and was buried in the chancel of Stonegrave Church, where there is a brass tablet to her memory. They left two sons only surviving, three other children having died in infancy, viz.:—Thomas, baptised at Westerham, 5th August, 1640, and buried there 3rd September, 1641; John, baptised at Westerham 1st January, 164 $\frac{3}{4}$, and buried there 13th July, 1644; and Anne, baptised at Westerham 3rd January, 165 $\frac{1}{2}$, who died 3rd April, 1660.

³⁰ Records of the Cutlers' Company. In the *Memoirs of Dean Comber* Mr. Lulham is erroneously stated to have been a "grocer."

³¹ Dean Comber notes that "himself was the last child baptized in that font by the common prayer form, which the Rebels then put down; and a daughter of his half sister was the first christened by the restored form in the year 1660; and both were out of the same house." (*Memoirs*, p. 8.)

James Comber, the eldest surviving son, was baptised at Westerham 2nd August, 1641, and, on 18th February, 1653, was apprenticed, as son of James Cumber, citizen and cutler, of London, as a Merchant Taylor, to John Woolstancroft, of Fleet Street, for a term of nine years, being admitted to the freedom of the Company on 6th November, 1661. (*Records of the Merchant Taylors' Company.*) He married Hannah, daughter of . . . Harper, Alderman of Stockport, co. Chester, and resided in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark. In 1681 he was executor to his cousin Esther, who styles him "upholder," though we learn, from his brother's *Memoirs*, that the latter had used his influence to procure him a "lucrative situation in the post office." He survived his brother, and is mentioned in his will, but died in 1706.

Will of James Comber, of S^t Saviour's, Southwarke.

4 Mch. 1706. "Citizen and merchant tailour of London"—To my son-in-law Philip Butcher, £100—To my grand dau^r Sarah Butcher £200—To my daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Comber, £80—Unto my grandchildren Hannah Comber & Elizabeth Comber £200 each at 21—Residue to my dau^r, Mary Butcher, sole Exec^x.—Proved by Exec^x 17 Mch. 1706.—On 29 Apl 1708 a commission issued to Philip Butcher, the husband of the Exec^x to administer the goods left unadministered by her. (P.C.C., 57, Poley.)

Children of James and Hannah Comber:—

- (1) Thomas Comber, "son of James Comber, tailor," baptised at Westerham, 11th October, 1663. Apparently died young.
- (2) James Comber, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, mentioned in the will of his uncle, the Dean of Durham. Administration of his effects was granted to his relict, Elizabeth, 3rd September, 1703. (P.C.C., Act Book, fo. 172.) She suffered a fine from Anthony Comber, as above stated, in Easter Term 3 Anne [1705-6], concerning land in Tenterden, and from Thomas Thorisby, in Easter Term, 9 Anne [1711-12], concerning property in the parish of St. Botolph's Without, Aldgate. Their daughters Hannah and Elizabeth are named in their grandfather's will.

- (3) Mary, mentioned in the Dean of Durham's will. She married Philip Butcher, by whom she had a daughter, Sarah.
- (4) Susan, mentioned in her cousin Esther's will.

Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Durham, the youngest son of James and Mary Comber, was born at Westerham, 19th March, 164 $\frac{4}{5}$, and was baptised there on the 20th of the same month. The memoirs of his life were published in 1799 by his great grandson, the Rev. Thomas Comber, B.A., Rector of Oswaldkirk, county York; and a good account of him is also given in the D.N.B. and other Biographies. It is only necessary to state here, briefly, that he was presented to the living of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire, and married Alice, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Thornton, Esq., of East Newton, in that parish (by Alice,³² his wife, daughter of Christopher Wanderford, Esq., Lord Deputy of Ireland), in right of whom he inherited that estate. He was appointed Dean of Durham in 1691, but died at East Newton, 25th November, 1699.

Dr. Comber was the author of several theological works, the best known of which is his *Companion to the Temple*, which is still a standard work on the subject. His will is printed in *Surtees Society*, Vol. 62; it was dated 10th March, 169 $\frac{6}{7}$, and was proved at York, 27th October, 1700. The account of his descendants, as given in Berry's *Genealogies*, is substantially correct.

³² The diary of this lady is published by the Surtees Society, Vol. LXII.

AN ANCIENT PAINTING AT ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH.

BY PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

DURING the summer of 1905 a vestry was built on the north side of the nave of Aldingbourne Church, and in order to obtain access to this from the church it was decided to make use of a blocked arch—one of an arcade, formerly opening to an aisle long since destroyed—in the north wall.¹ This arch, which is circular, of one order with square edges, is evidently quite Early Norman (date *circa* 1080—1100) and the arch itself is all that remains, the piers, or rather their stone quoins and the *abaci*, having been removed when the arcade was blocked up, possibly in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

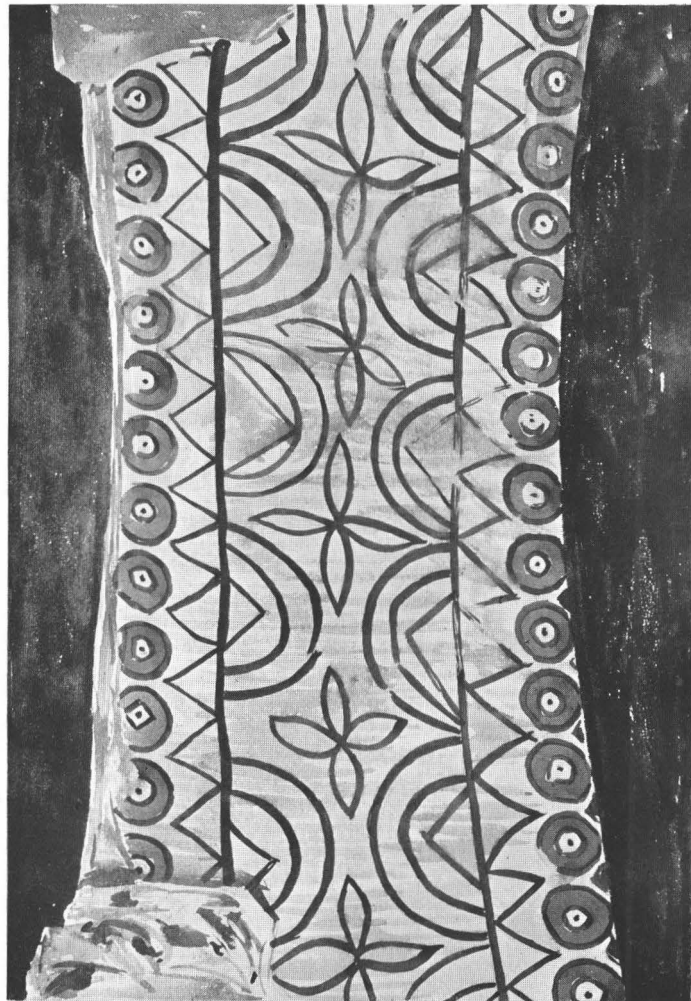
Upon removing some of the blocking the Vicar, the Rev. W. W. Kelly, detected signs of painting on the soffit of the arch, and at his request I visited the church. Then and afterwards the whole of the blocking was removed, without injury to the painting, such parts of the plastering of the soffit as were loose being held up by means of slips of wood and pieces of tape, until they could be secured by shell-lac. The accompanying illustration was made with the aid of a photograph, taken by my friend and fellow-member, Mr. G. C. Druce, shortly after the discovery. This photograph, which was taken from below, with the lens of the camera pointing upwards, gives an excellent idea of the painting. It is, I have no doubt, coeval with the arch, and is thus one of the very earliest bits of colour decoration remaining in Sussex. The colours are very bright and fresh, and there is a rude vigour and effectiveness about the simple geometrical

¹ Certain evidence points to this north aisle having been destroyed and its arcade blocked up at least as far back as 1350, and possibly earlier.

patterns that make up the design. The outlines are in a deep red—almost a chocolate—on a cream ground, and the circle pattern along the edges of the soffit is in pale yellow-ochre, enclosing a white centre. Four-lobed flowers, or stars, between semi-circles (within which are triangles) occupy the central space of the soffit, and this is bordered by zig-zags.

As an instance of Early Norman colour decoration this fragment is of great value, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the Vicar—a member of our Society—who has been instrumental in saving many other fragments of ancient paintings in this church, for the care with which he has preserved this interesting example.

It is worth mentioning that the blocking of the arch was found to consist partly of fragments of Petworth marble coffin slabs. They were much defaced, and I could not perceive any cross, or other clue to the date, upon them.



Norman Painting,
Aldingbourne Church.

*P. M. Johnston, del. with the aid of
a photo. by G. C. Druce.*

INVENTORY OF CONTENTS OF HAILSHAM PARISH CHEST.

JUNE, 1901.

COMPILED BY L. F. SALZMANN.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|------------|---|
| | "Book of Common Prayer," 1853. | Folio; stamped leather binding. | | |
| 1 book | "Rates and Expenditure," 1749-55. | } Paper cover; fair condition. | | |
| | | | 1757-63. | Paper cover; very rotten and powdery. |
| | | | 1780-88. | Vellum cover; good. |
| | | | 1788-94. | |
| | | | 1795-98. | |
| | | | 1799-1801. | } All these give details of expenditure and of relief granted; and also lists of the landowners, their holdings and rating for each year. |
| | | | 1802-1806. | |
| | | | 1807-11. | |
| | | | 1811-13. | |
| | | | 1814-15. | |
| 1816-19. | | | | |
| | 1819-23. | | | |
| | 1823-26. | | | |
| | 1826-32. | | | |
| | 1833-35. | | | |
| 23 vols. | "Vestry Books," 1803-32, complete. | } Chiefly entries of request for relief, with comments. | | |
| 1 vol. | "Vestry Book," 1834-35. | | | |
| 1 " | " " " 1836-45. | | | |
| 1 " | Counterfoils of Notices of Vestries, 1862-66. | | | |
| 2 vols. | "Relief Books," 1802-1824. Totals only. | | | |
| | " " " 1827-1833. " " | | | |
| 6 " | "Weekly Relief and Flour Account," 1819-33. Names, residence and occasional particulars. | | | |
| Bundle | "Flour" and "Christmas Beef" Books, 1826-28. Names and amounts only. | | | |
| | "Flour Book," 1835. | | | |
| Bundle of 45 | "Labour Books," between 1823 and 1835. Number of days' work, place and payments. | | | |
| 6 vols. | "Labour Books," between 1814 and 1828. | | | |

- 1 vol. "Labour Books," 1828-1835.
- 1 ,, "Workhouse Book—Bart. Osborne's Contract," 1827. No details.
- 1 ,, "Overseers' Balance Sheet," 1835-45. No details.
- 1 ,, "Accounts of Overseers," 1850-68. " "
- Bundle of Rate Books, 1842-70.
- 8 vols. Church and Highway Rates, 1824-30.
- 1 vol. Church Rate, 1848-58.
- 8 vols. Poor Rate, 1826-34.
- 2 ,, "Uncollected Rates Book," 1861 and 1866.
- 1 vol. "Collector's Receipt and Deposit Book," 1864.
- Bundle "Accounts of Surveyor of Highways," 1854-60.
- ,, "Accounts for Maintenance of Illegitimate Children," 1819-25.
- 1 vol. "Illegitimate Children and Rents of Cottages," 1828-32.
- Bundle "Bastardy—Bonds to save Parish harmless," 1747-90.
- ,, "Bastardy Orders," 1800-32.
- 35 bundles Bills, 1799-1830. Mostly in good condition.
- 4 ,, ,, 1844-60.
- 1 bundle ,, 1814. With which are four Curate's Licences, 1876-78-84-87.
- 1 ,, "Solicitors' Bills, Warrants, &c.," including Militia Maintenance Orders, 1813.
- 1 ,, Bills, various years, and a copy of a Petition of Inhabitants of Atherston (Warwick) against the Poor Laws, 1833.
- 1 ,, "Various Bills, Distresses and other Waste Papers." Mainly eighteenth century.
- 6 bundles Letters from Paupers requesting Relief, 1815-28.
- 1 bundle "Indentures and other Papers," 1607-1799. Almost entirely Indentures of Apprenticeship, dating from time of Elizabeth; very rotten and powdery.
- 1 ,, Indentures of Apprentices, 1808-1835; Register of (8) Apprentices in Hailsham, 1827-34; and a Curate's Licence, 1849.
- 1 ,, "Orders of Removal, Certificates, &c.," 1616-1799. Chiefly orders for removal of paupers to other parishes; a few Indentures.
- 1 ,, "Orders of Removal since 1799."
- 1 ,, "Orders of Removal," 1842-54.
- 2 bundles Printed forms, 1838-60. *Re* Election of Overseers, Jury and Voting Lists, Appeals against Poor Rate, &c.
- 1 bundle List of Paupers and Statement of Accounts, 1854-9; List of Voters, 1854, &c.
- 1 ,, Return of Church Rates, 1864-66; Assurance Policy of Church, 1865; Warrant for burial of a suicide, 1865, &c.

1 bundle Bill of Sale of Parish Property, 1845, with names of purchasers and prices; Railway, land occupied and rating; List of Voters, 1857; Printed Statement of Accounts of Hailsham Union, 1860, &c.

4 Marriage Licences, 1814-15-18-30.

2 Bonds—receipted—of £100 each, borrowed from Public Works Loan Commissioners for Emigration Purposes, 1844.

Letters *re* Conversion of Old South Sea Annuities, 1854.

Order for Suspension of Burials in Hailsham Churchyard, 1873.

1 bundle of 5 "Altered Tithe Apportionments," 1844-89.

1 " " " " February, 1901.

A Certificate of Redemption of Rent Charge, 1893.

A Copy of the Poor Law Bill of 1834.

[This paper is printed to show the nature of the contents of an ordinary church chest, and it is suggested that Members should compile similar complete inventories of other parish chests and send the same to the Editor.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF WEST BLATCHINGTON CHURCH.

The *inquisitio nonarum* shows that in 1339-40 there was in Blatchington *juxta* Shoreham, or West Blatchington, a church endowed with a messuage and demesne lands. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* only tells us that there was an *Ecclesia ibidem*.¹ Horsfield² states, without giving any authority, that in 1724 the church, which was dedicated to St. Peter, was in existence and consisted of a north and south chancel (*sic*) with a steeple containing five bells. Mr. Lower commented on this passage, and gave two illustrations of the ruins of the church in his "Memoir of the Scrase family,"³ and added that he had been unable to discover the period at which divine service ceased to be celebrated there. It is proposed in this article to throw into a connected form such materials as exist for shedding light on the later history of this church, which, as will appear, is closely intermixed with that of the Scrase family.

The manor of Blatchington is coterminous with the parish, the whole of which, with the exceptions of a small freehold formerly called Lewknor's Croft and the ecclesiastical property, belonged after 1435 to the Lords Abergavenny. From a very early period the Scrase family were lessees of the manor and owners of Lewknor's Croft. Richard Scrase, who clearly held a lease of the manor, by his will dated 1st February, 14⁵⁰/₉₉, and proved 19th May, 1500 (P.C.C., 1, Moone), in which he is described as of Hangleton, directed that when his son Richard "is able to be at his Retenewe and hath discreaçon he shal have the manor of Blatchington with all the appurtenances with alle such store of corne and graynes shepe oxen horses and such beests he nedyth to mayntene his housholdrye there," &c. On 4th November,

¹ Vol. I., pp. 327 and 332.

² *Hist. of Suss.*, Vol. I., p. 158.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 4 and 13.

1529, George, Lord Abergavenny, demised the manor of Blatchington to this son, Richard Scrase, for 57 years, from 29th September, 1530.⁴

In the Act Books *ex officio mero* of the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes is an entry showing that at the Court holden 13th September, 1592, Mr. Richard Scrase, as churchwarden of West Blatchington, was to bring in his bill of presentments. This is followed by minutes under the dates 5th November, 1593, and 15th July, 1595, and other days, indicating that in both those years "Magister Richard Scrase" was resisting being appointed churchwarden of the parish. The same thing happened in 1596, when a cause, in which the office of the judge was promoted against him for not accepting and taking the oath to duly perform the duty of churchwarden, arrived on 23rd October, 1596, at the stage of hearing evidence. On that day three witnesses were examined on his behalf. The first of these was John Ampleford, of Portslade, yeoman, resident there and at Hangleton over 50 years, born in Old Shoreham, and aged 60, who deposed "That for these 48 years and upwards he hath knowne well that Chappell of Blachington duryng which tyme he hath not knowne nor hard of any churchwarden to serve or execute the office of churchwardenshippe there, neyther of any parish church there otherwise than the said Chappell in question, nor Bells, Belfry, ffonte, pulpitte, christeninge nor burying, nor any dwelling nor mansion house besides that Mr. Richard Scrase partye articulate and his predecessors have dwelled and inhabited in, and those departyng and coming into the worlde and borne there were always christened and buried in parishes neare adjoyning and specially in the parishes of Preston and Hangleton, but for christening hee ys not altogether sure whether sometymes any have been christened out of [*i.e.*, outside] the parish of Blachington. It is now 48 yeares since he went to schoole in Blachington with Magister Sir Henry Hornely cler: then Vicar of Portslade and parson of Blachington since which he hath dwelled all his tyme neere the same within a mile and a half, and at that tyme his said maister used to sound a little bell he carried in his hande when he was to call the householder or others to come to churche." Another witness was John Woolger, aged 50, of "Hoove," where he had resided 30 years, who confirmed the above, and added "that he hathe hearde the saide Chappell was built by the ancestors of Mr. Scrase." The third witness was John Jackson, of Blatchington, husbandman, servant of Mr. Scrase, resident there 30 years, born at Petworth and aged 56, who deposed that "there is no dwellinghouse in Blachington but Mr. Scrase's with whom and with his father he hath dwelled these 30 yeares."⁵

Before this date the Scrases had certainly been buried, as a rule, either at Preston or, at a later period, at Hove. The practice, however, of burial at Preston had commenced before they settled at Blatchington. Richard Scrase, senior, of Hangleton, by his will dated 21st February, 1480, and proved at Lambeth 27th November, 1487 (P.C.C., 5, Milles), directed that he should be buried "in ecclesia parochiæ sancti Petri de

⁴ Abergavenny *v.* Shelley, Chanc. Proc., Eliz., Bundle A. 8, No. 46.

⁵ Deposition Books of the Archdeaconry Court, 1593-1604.

Preston juxta Aliciam et Malmam uxores meas defunctas." He left to the fabric of the church of Preston 20s., to the cathedral church of Chichester 3s. 4d., to the altar of the church of St. Helen of Hangleton 3s. 4d., and to the fabric of that church 5s., and numerous legacies to monasteries and friaries and also to each parish church from the bridge of Bramber, "usque ad pontem levvie (Lewes) in longitudine et a limite maris usque ad sagittatum sub collibus in latitudine," 3s. 4d., but does not specifically mention the church of Blatchington. It is not improbable that he had resided at Preston before he went to Hangleton. His son and executor, Richard Scrase, also of Hangleton, by his will, already particularised, directed that he should be buried in the church of St. Peter at Preston beside his father and mother. He bequeathed to the reparation of the church of Preston 13s. 4d., to the church of Hangleton 6s. 8d., to the high altar of that church for tithes forgotten 5s., to the church of Aldrington 10s., to the church of Hove 10s., to the church of Aldrington a cope, price 16s., and to the church of Henfield 3s. 4d., but does not mention the church of Blatchington. His son, Richard Scrase, the lessee of 1529, in his will dated 15th March, 1548, and proved 4th July, 1549 (P.C.C., 34, Populwell), is described as of Blatchington, but gave no directions as to his burial and no legacies to churches. He was buried at Preston 5th April, 1549, and his widow, Mary (de la Chambre) was buried there 15th September, 1552. His son, Edward Scrase, also of Blatchington, by his will dated 25th April, 1576, and proved 5th June, 1576 (P.C.C., 11, Carew), directed that his body should be buried in the church of Preston, and he was buried there 10th May, 1576. He made no bequests to churches, but gave 40s. to the poor men's boxes at each of Preston, Hove and Portslade, and 20s. to the poor men's box at Aldrington. He was the father of Richard Scrase, the party to the cause of 1596. The earliest recorded burial of a Scrase at Hove is that of Alice Scrase on 21st February, 1577.

On 26th June, 1609, Richard Scrase, the party to the above cause, was ordered presumably as churchwarden to bring in "the register of baptisms &c.," for West Blatchington.⁶ He was buried at Preston 21st June, 1625, and his eldest son, Tuppen Scrase, was buried there 9th December, 1633, after which apparently the latter's younger brother, Henry Scrase, was in possession of the manor or farm of Blatchington. The Act Books *ex-officio* shew that at the Court holden 31st July, 1635, when the pressure under Archbishop Laud's proceedings was sharp, this Henry Scrase was ordered to take the oath as churchwarden. In the same Books, under the date 5th April, 1636, and under the name of Henry Scrase, described as churchwarden, of Blatchington, is the entry of a presentment that "our churchyard is not well fenced nor hath bin Tyme out of minde because it hath not been used for a buryall place." At the Court holden 14th June, 1636, Henry Scrase, gent., as churchwarden, was admonished as to the churchyard fence and his "billa." On 28th March, 1637, Henry Scrase was only in default "pro billa," which rather suggests that the churchyard fence had in the meantime been amended.

⁶ Act Books *ex-officio*, 1606-1610.

It is believed that no registers for West Blatchington exist, and the only episcopal transcripts extant are for the years 25th March, 1635, to 24th March, 1640.⁷ These contain only the following :

1635. January 10th. Richard Scrase, son of Henry Scrase, baptized.
 1638. May 7th. John Roberts and Elizabeth Scrase married.
 1638. October 2nd. John, son of Henry Scrase, gent., baptized.
 1640. April 4th. Walter, son of Henry Scrase, gent., baptized.

The earliest of these is headed "A register of the names of all such as were baptized," &c., and the latest is headed "A register bill for y^e year 1640," headings which rather suggest that the documents were not copies of a register. Each of these "transcripts" is signed by George Butler as rector, and by Henry Scrase, presumably as churchwarden. Henry Scrase, the father of the above three infants, was a son of Richard Scrase, the party to the cause of 1596, and married in 1627 with Joan, daughter of Robert Androwes, of Hove, the license at Lewes for the marriage dated 24th November, 1627, providing for its solemnisation at West Blatchington. Their first child Susan was baptised at Hove 28th September, 1628, and buried there 2nd February, 1628. The place of baptism of his second child Henry is unknown. The marriage of John Roberts, who was of Cuckfield, with Elizabeth Scrase, who was of Portslade, was pursuant to a license dated 5th May, 1638, defining Blatchington as the place of marriage. It is noteworthy that in addition to this there were at least six and probably seven other licenses for marriage at West Blatchington granted at Lewes ranging in date from 26th March, 1608, to 17th October, 1628. The earliest, however, of these, which was between Richard Ockenden, of Rottingdean, gent., and Barbara Scrase, is entered in the Rottingdean registers as having been solemnised there 28th March, 1608.

George Butler, cler., B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, was ordained priest 5th June, 1626, instituted to West Blatchington 10th August, 1628, on the presentation of his father, Christopher Butler, cler., vicar of Wisborough Green, and Thomas Care, of Oving, cler., inducted 15th August, 1628, in the presence of Edward Blaker, Richard Scrase and others, and was 4th July, 1635, licensed to preach by Archbishop Laud.⁸ On 6th November, 1628, George Butler had a son, John, baptised at Brighton, where he probably then resided, and he signed episcopal transcripts for New Shoreham, presumably as curate there, for each of the three years between 25th March, 1629, and 24th March, 1631½. On 22nd March, 1637, he was examined as a witness in a cause of defamation between Thomas Hunter, coachman at Hangleton to the Earl of Thanet, and Mary, wife of Henry Joyne, of Southwick, and he stated that he was and had for three years been resident in Portslade, and for three years previously at New Shoreham. Mathew, son of George Butler and Joan, his wife, was baptised at Portslade 25th July, 1635. It may therefore be safely assumed that

⁷ Except the latest of them, which is amongst those for Albourne, they are all in the bundles for East Blatchington.

⁸ Visitation Book, sub anno 1637.

during the rectorship of George Butler there was no habitable parsonage at West Blatchington. But from 1568 to 1593 the successive Rectors of West Blatchington, Edward Crakenell, Henry Shales and Thomas Wilshaw, were also rectors of and probably dwelt at Hangleton, where there was a parsonage house until its destruction by fire 31st May, 1666. On 9th June, 1585, the benefices of West Blatchington and Hangleton were united, but apparently this union only subsisted till 1590.⁹ John Sisson was instituted to West Blatchington 13th December, 1593, on the presentation of Mary Bellingham, widow, and inducted 2nd January, 1594, in the presence of Richard Scrase and others.¹⁰ He appears to have resided at New Shoreham, where his children were baptised. His successor, Thomas Heyney, was also Vicar of Arundel, and Alan Carr, who followed him as Rector of West Blatchington, and who was a brother of the above-named Thomas Carr, appears to have been incumbent or curate of Lingfield, co. Surrey, 1624-1628, and thenceforward Rector of West Chiltington, when he died 1668. He married Mary Butler at Lingfield, 22nd September, 1624, and his eldest child, Robert, was baptised there 27th June, 1626, and his second child, Alan, was baptised there 6th February, 1627.

Richard Scrase, the party to the above mentioned cause of 1596, had ten children, and the places of baptism of only four of them have been ascertained. These are the baptism at Hove on 13th September, 1584, of his second son John, and the baptisms at Plumpton on 1st April, 1594, of his son Edward, on 9th June, 1595, of his daughter Agnes, and on 20th September, 1597, of his son Richard. Not forgetting that the registers of Portslade and Hangleton were destroyed in 1666, and with the knowledge that the episcopal transcripts for both those parishes prior to that date contain no Scrase entry, it may be assumed that the remaining six children were baptised at West Blatchington, especially as one of them, the above named Henry Scrase, when describing himself as a witness on 24th July, 1640, stated that he had resided there "fere totam vitam" and was aged 41.¹¹ It would rather seem that Richard Scrase had, in aid of his objections of 1593, 1595 and 1596, deliberately had his children baptised at Plumpton. On 5th July, 1589, Richard Scrase describes himself as having resided for the previous 14 years at Blatchington,¹² and nothing exists to suggest that he ever dwelt at Plumpton. On 30th August, 1592, he was served "in ædes infra parochiam de Blatchington" with a citation in connection with his office of churchwarden there.¹³ True, however, it is that his father, Edward Scrase, held in 1547 a freehold messuage, garden and some 60 acres of land in Plumpton.¹⁴

⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XXXIV., p. 183.

¹⁰ Visitation Book for 28th September, 1613.

¹¹ Deposition Books, 1639-1640.

¹² Deposition Books, 1587-1593.

¹³ Act Books, *ex-officio*, 1591-1593.

¹⁴ Common Roll, No. 145, Easter 1, E. 6, m. 101^d, *Suss.*

It should be mentioned that in very many years no name is entered in the Visitation Books as that of a Churchwarden of West Blatchington. But at the Visitations on 14th September, 1670, and 23rd May, 1671, John Scrase was returned as such churchwarden, though he did not take the oath, and on 2nd November, 1671, he was cited to appear on 7th November to answer for his default, which he did not do. Now on the death of Henry Scrase intestate letters of administration of his effects were, 26th February, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, granted to his widow Joan (Andrewes), who seems to have continued to reside at West Blatchington with her four sons, one of whom was this John Scrase. They all became Quakers in the early days of that sect, and certainly by 1660. At the Visitation in September, 1678, Henry Holcroft, who had become the rector, undertook "to nominate Mr. Henry Scrase" (another son of Joan Scrase) "a parishioner" as churchwarden for that year.

Henry Holcroft, son of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knt., by Lettice, daughter of Frances Lord Aungier, was a brother of Douglas, the wife of Anthony Stapley, of Patcham, a son of the regicide. He was rector of Cliff at Hoo, co. Kent, 1652,¹⁵ and was ordained priest by Thomas Bishop, of Candida Casa (Whithern, co. Wigton), 17th January, 166 $\frac{0}{1}$, instituted to the Vicarage of Patcham, on the presentation of the Crown, 2nd July and inducted 12th July, 1662. He was instituted to the rectory of West Blatchington, on the presentation of Sir John Stapley, Bart., 7th May, and inducted 8th September, 1664.¹⁶ He died 3rd December, 1712, aged 92, and was buried at Patcham, where he evidently resided. On 5th October, 1686, the Episcopal Commissioners, as to repairs to churches, parsonage houses, &c., reported that the church and chancel of Blatchington were "utterly ruinate." In 1694 John Dunstall, described as patron of the rectory of West Blatchington, took proceedings against Henry Holcroft for not repairing the buildings belonging to the rectory. On 12th February, 169 $\frac{4}{5}$, Holcroft appeared and being sworn said, "that until about the tyme of the commencement of this suit he did not know that there was a parsonage barne standing or belonging to the rectory or parsonage."¹⁷ On 15th October, 1700, John Dunstall, cler., promoted the office of the judge against the parishioners of Blatchington, complaining that "there is no churchwarden duly sworne from year to year to repaire the church as need requires; that there is no churchyarde fence, no doors nor windows to the church nor chancell, no pulpit, reading deske, books, bell, communion table, cloathes, nor ornaments," and prayed a monition to Henry Holcroft. On 12th November, 1700, Holcroft appeared by his proctor Asty, and the Judge decreed, apparently in the absence of John Scrase, that John Scrase should take the office of Churchwarden for the year 1700.¹⁸ Now John Scrase was and had on 10th February, 167 $\frac{9}{10}$, been presented at the Court for being a Quaker.¹⁹ On 26th November, 1700, John Scrase, gent., of Blatchington, not having appeared to take the office of churchwarden, was pronounced contumacious, and on 10th

¹⁵ *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XV., p. 247.

¹⁸ Act Books *ad instanciam*, 1700-1705.

¹⁶ Visitation Book for 2nd June, 1678.

¹⁹ Act Book *ex officio*, 1679.

¹⁷ Act Books *ad instanciam partium*, 1691-1696.

December, 1700, was excommunicated therefor. On 4th February, 170^o₁, however, he appeared and sought to be absolved from the sentence of excommunication, and he, promising obedience to the mandates of the Church, was absolved, and being admonished to find a sufficient deputy,²⁰ he nominated Thomas Cooke, of Patcham, who was admitted, and admonished in detail to do the repairs, and to certify what had been done before next Pentecost. Cooke did not certify, and on 5th July, 1701, the matter was ordered to stand over, Dunstall in the meantime to certify the bounds of the churchyard, Asty, then his proctor, "alleging that they doe plainly appeare." The case seems after this to have dropped.

The inferences to be drawn from the foregoing materials seem to be:—That there was no resident rector of West Blatchington after the middle of the sixteenth century; that the parsonage house had before that time ceased to exist or to be habitable, the rectors not keeping either it or the chancel in repair; that the members of the Scrase family who inhabited the only place of residence in the parish were careful not to levy any tax for the reparation of the body of the church, or of its appurtenances, because such tax would exclusively fall upon them personally; that though in the time of Archbishop Laud, whilst George Butler was rector, some form was gone through of appointing a churchwarden, and transmitting transcripts to the Bishop's Registry, there was really nothing done to make the building fitting for the services of the church, which it certainly was not in 1596, if the witnesses of that date are credible; and that by 1686 it had become utterly ruinous, although there is no suggestion even as late as 1700 that the structure was roofless. Between the bare walls and under the roof of this church were solemnized such few baptisms and marriages as took place there in the seventeenth century, and it is observable that no charge in the Archdeaconry Court was ever made against the rector for the time being that he did not perform Divine service.

The present Dean of Chichester, who was vicar of Brighton (to which West Blatchington was annexed in 1789), when the reconstruction of the church of West Blatchington was effected, has kindly informed the writer that to the best of his knowledge no human remains were found in the course of the work.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 2.

OLD SUSSEX NEEDLEWORK.

I have in my possession a curious piece of needlework, which I think must be almost unique. It measures 16-in. by 14-in. and was worked entirely in silk by my grandmother, at the age of eighteen, in 1790, as appears from the words upon it: "Plan of the Battle of Thonhausen near Minden the 1 of Aug^t 1759 Harriot Bartelot worked this 1790." In this battle the English Hessians and Hanoverians,

²⁰ This could be done under 1 W. and M., c. 18, s. 5.

under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, defeated the French, under Marshal De Contades, and drove them to the ramparts of Minden, which next day surrendered at discretion. To elucidate the plan of this engagement, the account given by Smollett may be quoted: "Prince Ferdinand marched with the allied army in three columns from Petershagen to Hille, where it encamped, having a morass on the right, the village of Fredewalde on the left and in front those of Northemern and Holtzenhausen." On the plan or map itself the armies of the opponents are coloured, the allies blue and the French brown, with the following description: "The Fⁿ army stood the 31st July in camp. Mar^d thro the F. of Minden formed itself near haalen & attacked the body of Gen^l Wan^m at Thon. His serene Hig^s Prince Fer^d came out the space between him & hille & took the French in their flank. On which they ret^d part thro Minden & part thro the defiles of Barkhausen." The whole is surrounded by a border of various flowers, amongst which the roses and convolvuli still retain their bright colours. Why my grandmother took such pains in working this elaborate plan of the Battle of Minden I am at a loss to conjecture. It may have been much talked about in her early days. In the Petworth Register is the entry: "Benjamin Arnold & Harriet Barttelot married Sept 16. 1794." She died at the age of 94 and until two years before her death could read and do needlework without the aid of spectacles.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

NOTE.—This and the three following notes were sent by the late Dr. Arnold not long before his decease. An accompanying photograph of the needlework was unfortunately too indistinct for reproduction. The work was evidently copied from a printed engraving of the battle.

No. 3.

DRAKE'S ADVICE IN 1587.

The following letter of Drake to Walsingham is of considerable interest: "I assure your honour the like preparation was never heard of nor known as the King of Spain hath & daily maketh to invade England." In a postscript he adds: "I dare not a' most write unto your honour of the great forces we hear the King of Spain hath out in the Straits. Prepare England strongly & most by sea. Stop him now & stop him for ever. Look well to the coast of Sussex."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 4.

HORSHAM TOKEN (SEVENTEENTH CENTURY).

October 11th, 1905, I had brought to me a scarce token found in Chichester, in fair preservation. *Obv.*: "Thomas Lucas"—a fleur-de-lys. *Rev.*: "In Horsam 1667—His Half Penny."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 5.

COIN OF AGRIPPA FOUND AT NUTBOURNE,
PULBOROUGH.

In August last a coin "Second Brass," irregularly struck, but well preserved, was sent to me from Nutbourne, Pulborough. It may be thus described:—*Obv.*: "M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. III."—head of Agrippa. *Rev.*: Neptune standing holding in his right hand a dolphin. S.C. in large letters. It may be noted that this Agrippa was not the Agrippa, King of Judea, before whom Paul pleaded his cause, as is related in the Acts of the Apostles, but M. Agrippa Vipsanius, son-in-law of Augustus. Its date is *cir.* B.C. 14. F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

No. 6.

BRITELLUS AVENAL, RECTOR OF BUXTED.

The date of incumbency of this rector has hitherto been an unknown and somewhat debated point. The late Rev. H. R. Hoare (in Vol. IX., *S.A.C.*) says that Hussey, in his *Churches of Kent and Sussex*—a much over-rated book, by-the-by—"assigns it to the close of the reign of Edward III., but I should judge it to be earlier." A Court Roll of the Manor of South Malling, recording proceedings at a "three-weeks court" for the villis of Maghfeld, Ukkfeld, Fremfeld and Ryngmer, held in 1382 (6th Ric. II.), mentions "Bretellus Rector ecclesie de Bokstede" (evidently the cleric in question) more than once, but with no indication of his surname. The first mention is a proceeding "inter Walt^oum atte Broke quef et Bretellum rectorem eccie de Bokstede def de placit^o trans^o."—a plaint of trespass of cattle. An "Inquisition" was summoned, *quorum nomina* John atte Wode, John Morys, Will^m Hempstede, Rich. Cronprest and others. On the appointed day no less than seven were absent—a common occurrence in those days. We may name W^m Stapelegh Jhn Aynoth & Galfrid Mascall. The Bedel was ordered to distraign; but no result appears.

W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

No. 7.

DERICK CARVER.

Derick Carver, to whom there is a reference at p. 185 of Vol. X. of our *Collections*, was burned to death in Lewes as a victim of the Marian persecution in July, 1555.¹ Neither any will of his nor letters of administration to his effects exist, but the statements contained in a bill in Chancery afford some information as to him and his family which has not heretofore been available. The bill in question is undated, but as it is addressed "To the Rt: Hon: Nicholas Bacon knt Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England," it must have been filed

¹ See also Erredge's *Hist. of Brighton*, p. 118, and Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*, p. 200.

after the 22nd December, 1558, and, indeed, from its contents, some time after March, 1560. It runs thus:—

“Sheweth Derick Carver of Brighthelmston in co: of Sussex yeoman;—WHEREAS one Derick Carver father of the sayd orator was in his lyfetime lawfully possessed among other his goodes and chattels of and in the some of xxiiij^{li} current money of England and so being thereof possessed *and being in great peril of death* meaning to provide for the sayd orator and all of his children as naturall love and fatherly affection persuaded and inforced dyd a lyttle before his death deliver out to James Norton in whom he reposed great trust and confidence the s^d some of xxiiij^{li} safe to keepe and employ the same to the use profitt and maintenance of y^r s^d orator and of one Alice his sister willing the s^d James Norton to see your s^d orator and the s^d Alice maintained and found both in mete drynke apparel and other things necessarie until such tyme as they accomplished and came unto their lawfull age and then to delyver over to any of them the some of xij^{li} if they were then living and if any of them died then he willed and desired the s^d James Norton that the part of the one so dying should be equally devided amongst other his children surviving besydes your sayd orator and Alice AND after, the sayd Derick father of y^r orator dyed At the tyme of the delyvery of the which s^d some of money and also at divers and sundry tymes after the death of the s^d Derick Carver the father, the s^d James Norton dyd faythfully promise and undertake in the presence of divers honest persons that he would not only kepe fynde and maintaine your orator and y^e s^d Alice but also would pay and deliver unto them the sayd severall somes of money according to the s^d trust so in him reposed and according to the will & true intent and meaning of the s^d Derick Carver the father AND after, the sayd James Norton made his last will and testament and thereof constituted and made Johan his wiffe sole executrix and dyed² AFTER whose death the sayd Alice also dyed by and after whose death her sayd part and portion remayned and came as of ryght it ought to remayne and come unto your s^d orator and other the children of the s^d Derick the father then lyving equally to be devided between them so that your s^d orator was thereby ryghtefully entitled to have the iiijth part thereof that is to say the some of iiij^{li} for his part and portion SITHENCE which tyme the s^d Johan hath maryed and taken to husband one Patrick Haggat of Brighthelmston aforesayd.” So it is that the money came to the hands of Patrick, who neglected his duties and “your said orator being now come to his lawfull age” has required Patrick and Johan to pay, but they refused, wherefore he craves writ of subpœnâ. This is no answer extant.

The above pleading is to be found as Carver v. Haggat, Chanc. Proc., Series ii., Bundle 32, No. 79. It shows that the martyr had five children, three of whom, presumably the eldest, are unnamed, the remaining two being the plaintiff Derick and his sister Alice, who died a minor.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

² James Norton, of Brighton, fisherman, left a will dated 24th March, 1558, and proved at Lewes 6th March, 1560. (Book A, 4, fol. 323.)

No. 8.

*BRONZE BRACELETS FOUND AT HAND CROSS,
CRAWLEY.*

Visiting the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne in the Black Gate a short time ago I was attracted by an elegant bronze ornament, to which was attached a label, stating that it had been found at Hand Cross, Sussex. On making enquiries of the Hon. Sec. of the Society, R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A., he informed me they had no authority for the place of discovery other than that of the depositor, the late Dr. Collingwood Bruce, but he believed that another, from the same spot and very like it in character, was in the British Museum. Having referred to the authorities at that institution, I find they have a specimen of similar form described as a bronze loop found in a moss with two others and a bronze ring at Ham Cross, Crawley, presented by Sir John Trevelyan, to whom it had been given by a Mr. Crawhall. It is shown in the Museum "Guide to the Bronze Age Antiquities," fig. 57. It is also figured and described in Sir John Evans' *Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 386, fig. 482, as "a long bar of bronze, either circular or sub-quadrangular in section, doubled over so as to leave a broad loop in the middle, and then curved round so as to form the bracelet, the two ends of the bar being bent over to form a hook, which engages in the central loop—the edges are in some parts minutely serrated." Both in the Museum Guide and Sir John Evans' work the locality is misprinted as Ham Cross. It would be of interest if any of our members could give more exact details as to the locality and date of the find.

AMBROSE P. BOYSON.

No. 9.

*COPY OF AN ABSTRACT OF A CONVEYANCE OF THE
MANOR AND MANSION HOUSE OF OFFINGTON,
SUSSEX.*

"40th Elizth } By Indenture between The Right Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas
(1579) Febr^y 11th } West Knight Lord la Warr of the one part and
Edward Barker of the Parish of St Gregorys London of the
other part, The said Lord la Warr in consideration of £5300
Did Grant & Convey to said Edward Barker and his heirs

All that the Manor and Demesne Lands of Offington and Park of Offington with the rights members & appurts of said Manor and the Scite Mansion-house and place of Offington with the appurts in the County of Sussex & all and singular the Messuages Cottages Tofts Mills Lands Tenements Meadows Feedings Pastures Downs Sheep walks Commons Wastes Woods Underwoods and the Soil thereof Heaths Furzes Mines Quarries Rents Services Farms Fee Farms Knights fees Court

Perquisites and profits of Courts Waifs and Strays Liberties Franchizes Commodities Emoluments and Hereditaments whatsoever to the same Manor belonging or in anywise appertaining

To hold the same unto and to the use of the said Edward Barker his heirs and assigns for ever.

With General Warranty and all usual Covenants.

And also a Covenant from the said Lord la Warr to indemnify as well the said Edward Barker his heirs and assigns as the said Manor Park Lands and premises from all Incumbrances whatsoever (Except the ancient and accustomed Rent and Service thence forth to grow due and payable for the said premises or for any part thereof to the Lord or Lords paramount)."

EDWD. SAYERS.

No. 10.

THE MANOR OF HAM AND THE GRATWICK FAMILY.

I shall be glad if any member can assist me in tracing the descent of this manor, whilst in possession of the Gratwick family.

In the account given in *Elwes' Castles and Mansions of West Sussex* it is stated that "Roger Gratwicke, who died seized of it in 1570, was son of John and grandson of Henry (both of whom had held the same property), and that his descendants in the male line continued to enjoy it until 1822." This is, I think, incorrect, though it agrees with the pedigree in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 169.

Henry Gratwick, of Ham, yeoman, made his will 9th May, and it was proved at Chichester (Vol. XVI., p. 141) 22nd June, 1602. He had a large family and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was buried at Angmering 27th March, 1635. Thomas made his will 16th and 26th February, 1634, and it was proved, in the P.C.C. (108 Sadler) 7th November, 1635. He had two sons, Thomas and Humphrey, both minors, of whom Humphrey, the younger, succeeded. His will, dated 19th December, 1685, was proved, in the P.C.C. (75 Lloyd) 18th June, 1686, and the account of his descendants, as given in Berry, is substantially correct. His wife, by the way, was a sister of the wife of Capt. John Gratwicke, of Eatons (Berry, p. 170), whom he mentions as "my brother [*i.e.*, brother-in-law] John Gratwicke senr, of Eatons." As to the parentage of Henry Gratwick, I can only conjecture that he was the youngest son of Thomas Gratwicke, of West Grinstead, whose will, dated 28th June, 1541, is at Chichester (Vol. II., 204b), and who leaves his copyhold lands to his said youngest son. Some confirmation of this conjecture is to be found in the fact that Henry leaves his wife "a fether bed at West Grinstead;" and I find also that Thomas, son of Henry, was baptized at West Grinstead 31st May, 1570, and William, son of Henry, baptized there 15th December, 1572; whilst Thomas and William were the names of the two eldest sons and executors of Henry, of Ham.

As to the parentage of the Roger Gratwyke, of Sullington, who undoubtedly held the manor at the time of his death in 1570, there is some uncertainty; but I take him to have been the youngest of the four sons of James Grateweke, of Cowfold and Seaford, whose will, dated 21st February, 1532, was proved in the P.C.C. (24 Thower) 27th February following. His brother Thomas, of Seaford, whose will, dated 4th January, 1558, was proved at Lewes (A4, 267) 20th April, 1559, was apparently father of Sir William Gratwicke, of Tortington, Knt. (with whom the pedigree in Berry, p. 168, begins), who was the principal heir to his cousin Roger, of Tortington, eldest son of Roger, of Sullington. The latter, by his will, dated 10th August, and proved at Chichester 11th September, 1570 (Vol. X., 383), left to his said eldest son the Manor of Itford, whilst he left the Manor of Ham to his sons, John and Philip. What I am anxious to discover is, how the manor passed from them to the Henry named above.

John's share seems to have passed to another brother, Thomas, of Ham, will (Chichester, Vol. XIV., 380) dated 29th December, 1594, proved 22nd May, 1595, who died s.r., and left all his lands in West Angmering and the residue of his estate "with the letter of Adm^{en} due to me by the death of my brother John," to his brother Philip, who would thus become possessed of the whole manor. Philip was dead by 1613, as also probably was his only son, Roger; for Sir William, of Tortington, in his will of that date, leaves the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Gratwicke, deceased, to his own son Roger, of Seaford, whose first wife she afterwards became. There is, however, no mention of Ham either in the will of Sir William, his widow, or any of his sons.

I shall be glad to correspond with anyone interested in the Gratwick family, with a view to clearing up this and other doubtful points in their history.

JOHN COMBER.

NOTICES OF SOME RECENT SUSSEX BOOKS.

These short notices, contributed by some of our Members, are not intended as reviews or criticisms, but only as guides to recent sources of information. The Editor will be glad to hear of any new published material connected with Sussex Archaeology.

Victoria Histories of the Counties of England.—History of Sussex, Vol. I.—This volume, like the other first volumes of this far-reaching enterprise, contains a series of very valuable monographs on various departments of the history of the county. The greater part of these do not strictly fall within the region of Archaeology, but rather of Natural History. There are chapters on Geology, Palæontology, Botany, Marine Zoology, Insects, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals. All these are dealt with by well-known experts. We reach more definitely archaeological ground in a chapter on "Early Man," by George Clinch, F.G.S., who has also contributed a chapter on "Ancient Earthworks." "Anglo-Saxon Remains" are dealt with by Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. The "Political History" of the county, ranging from Roman times to the 19th century, is the work of L. F. Salzmänn. A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to the Sussex part of "Domesday Book." The original text is given with a translation by L. F. Salzmänn, and these are prefaced by a very instructive "Introduction" by J. Horace Round, LL.D., and L. F. Salzmänn. The names of these various contributors are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work. There are maps of the "Sites of Prehistoric Remains," of "Domesday Sites and Divisions," of "Earthworks" (with several separate plans). There are also coloured illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Pottery and Ornaments; a reproduction of the Bayeux Tapestry, a Plan of the Battle of Lewes, &c.

Chichester Diocese Clergy Lists (1900), by Rev. G. Hennessy, consists of lists of incumbents of Sussex benefices from the earliest period down to date of issue. No authorities are given, so that it is impossible to verify these lists, nor in the majority of cases is there anything to show whether the date is that of institution, cession or casual occurrence. Each list is headed with some names of patrons of the living at various dates, but they are not given with sufficient system to be of much use.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library; Topography, Part XII., Surrey and Sussex (1900).—This collection of articles, arranged alphabetically under parishes, contains much of interest; the archaeology may at times be "wild," but the contemporary descriptions—as of Cowdray at the time of its destruction, and of Brighton in 1766—and such items as Mackenzie Walcott's Chichester notes, are most valuable.

Old Cottages and Farm Houses in Kent and Sussex (1900), consisting of 100 excellent plates, from photographs by W. G. Davie, with an introductory sketch by E. G. Dawber, contains not only such well-known examples as those at Mayfield, Rye, Alfriston and Steyning, but many equally delightful bits of typically Sussex architecture less known, as at Bury, Fittleworth, Northiam, Easebourne and Ticehurst. Another work, containing 70 plates, by Mr. Davie, on *Old English Doorways* (1903) contains seventeen examples from different parts of Sussex, several of them being of much beauty and interest. A third volume claiming consideration for its illustrations is *Picturesque Sussex* (1903); Mr. Duncan Moul's drawings have considerable charm, but almost always tend to an excessive spaciousness.

Mr. Henry Cheal's *History of Ditchling* (1901) is a deserving little compilation; if it does not contain much original research, it has at least collected a considerable amount of information regarding the parish in a readable form. In *Bygone Eastbourne* (1902), by J. C. Wright, the chief attraction is the fine series of early prints reproduced, though much of the history of the place in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is of interest also. F. G. Brabant's *Sussex* (1900) is a convenient little pocket guide to the county, with nice illustrations by E. H. New.

The Family of Blaker of Sussex (1904), by W. C. Renshaw, K.C., is a good reasoned pedigree of a family whose descent can be traced definitely back to 1571, and tentatively for a century earlier.

In *Highways and Byways in Sussex* (1904), Mr. E. V. Lucas has produced a most delightful book; he has made excellent use of the humaner side of archaeology—the diaries and “journals” of old Sussex worthies, their songs and folk-lore. He contrives to be romantic without being inaccurate (of course an occasional slip will get in) and to be antiquarian without being dry, and further relief is given to his book by Mr. Griggs' illustrations.

The History of East Grinstead, by Wallace Henry Hills (Farncombe and Co., Limited), 8vo., pp. x. and 288. The title is ambitious, but the author candidly states in his preface that the material which he has used “is of general as distinguished from purely antiquarian interest.” The book contains chapters on the M.P.'s of the borough, on the church and its vicars, on Sackville College, on the local manors and on many other matters, including even the limited liability companies trading in the town. It is to be regretted that no footnotes or references to authorities are given.

Notes Upon Ringmer and Other Places.—Many interesting and excellently illustrated contributions to Sussex Archaeology have been published during the past few years by W. Heneage Legge, of Ringmer, in the *Reliquary*, of which the following are the titles:—

“Bell Casting in the Seventeenth Century,” containing notices of the casting and hanging a bell at Ringmer, as entered in a Churchwarden's Account Book of 1682. October, 1897.

“The Church of Ringmer, Sussex.” A detailed account of the church and its monuments. October, 1898.

“The Parish Documents of Ringmer of the Jacobean and Georgian Periods.” October, 1899.

“Delves House, Ringmer, with some Account of Gilbert White and his Relatives there Residing.” January, 1900.

“The Churches and Villages in the Hundred of Willingdon.” January, 1901.

“The Church, Priory and ‘Long Man’ of Wilmington.” January, 1902.

“The Three Parks of Ringmer and its (so-called) Forest of the Broyle.” April, July and October, 1902.

“Sussex Pottery from Romano-British Times Onward.” January, 1903.

“The Domestic Arts of our Forefathers as Exemplified in a Southdown Village.” April, 1903.

“Bishopston Church.” July, 1903.

“Fragmenta Antiquitatis in Sussex Churches” (Preston near Brighton, Playden, Tarring Neville, Rodmell, Denton). January, 1905.

“Ancient Agriculture and its Survivals.” October, 1905.

Also in *Longman's Magazine* under the following titles:—

“Ancient Wills” (all Sussex from 13th onwards). April, 1905.

“Parson and Parishioners in the 18th Century.” Extracts from an old MS. Tithe book. February, 1902.

In *The Churchman*:—

“Parsons of the Past, as seen in their Wills.” (Wills of Henry, vicar of Ringmer, 1275; Richard Almayne, vicar of Ringmer, 1525; John Motley, vicar of Ringmer, 1595.) September, 1904.

“The Mediæval Archbishops of Canterbury in their connection with Sussex.”

And in *Blackwood's Magazine*:—

“The Sporting History of the Country of the Southdown Hunt from Mediæval Times.” December, 1904.

INDEX TO VOL. XLIX.

INDEX TO VOL. XLIX.

A.

- Abel, John, 16.
Abergavenny, George, Lord, 163.
Abergavenny, William, Lord, 100, *note*.
Abernon, John d', 6.
Abington, John, 60.
Agaat, Richard, 65.
Agate, Mary, 90.
Agrippa, Coin of, found at Nutbourne,
Pulborough, 170.
Agush, Marie, 89.
Albourne, 55.
Alciston, 138.
Aldecherche, Richard de, 14.
Aldingbourne, 45.
ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH, AN ANCIENT
PAINTING AT. By PHILIP MAINWARING
JOHNSTON, 157-158.
Aldington, Kent, 135.
Aldrington, 52, 56.
Alfray, John, 54.
Alfrey, Richard, 49.
Alfriston, 50, 58.
ALLINGTON, COMBERS OF, 128-156.
Allington, Thomas of, 146.
Alman, William, 27.
Alvred, Count Mortain's butler, 2.
Amell, Richard, 53.
A'Moore, Barnard, 130 and *note*.
Amoore Lucy, 117.
Anderida, 1.
Androes, Robert, 52, 165.
Archibald, Mary, 110.
Arderne, Ralph de, 40, 41.
Ardingly, 50.
Arlington, 50, 64.
Arms, An elaborate coat of, 35.
Arnold, Benjamin, 169.
Arnold, Richard, 130.
Arundel, 44, 46.
Arundel, Castle of, 6.
Arundel College, 45.
Arundel, Earl of, 5.
Ashbee, Thomas, 53.
Ashburnham, John, 19.
Ashburnham, Sir Charles, 94, *note*.
Ashby, Sarah, 123.
Ashdown Forest, 19.
Ashmeston, Giles, 25.
Attree, Emund, 57.
Audham, Thomas de, 4.
Augustinian Canon, 43.
Avale, Christopher, 27.
Avenal, Britellus, Rector of Buxted,
170.
Avignon, 43.
Awsten, Richard, 56.
Aylwin, Ellioner, 148.
Aylwin, John, 149.
Aylwin, Mary, 149.

B.

- Bachelor, Walter, 94.
Bagant, William, 58.
Baker, George, 116.
Baker, John, 50.
Baker, William, 93.
Balcombe, 55.
Barcombe 48, 61, 151.
Barcombe, Manor of, 147.
Bardolf, William, jun., 4.
Barker, William, 51.
Barland, Ann, 103.
Barret, Bridget, 64.
Barron, Thomas, 55.
Barry, Martha, 109.
Bartlett, Dennis, 51.
Bartlett, Thomas, 53.
Barttelot, Harriot, 168, 169.
Batnor, John, 52, 54.
Battesford, William de, 22.
Battesson, William de, 21.
Battle, 45.
BAX, ALFRED RIDLEY. ON INSCRIPTIONS
IN THE CHURCHYARD AND CRYPT
OF ST. CLEMENT'S AND IN THE CROFT
CHAPEL AND BURIAL GROUND, HASTINGS,
105-125.
Bayeux, Odo, Bishop of, 2.
Bayley, Mary, 108.
Bazlinton, Anne, 107.
Beard, Charles, 101.
Beard, Ralph, 136.
Beard, Thomas, 91.
Beatrice, 2.
Bechinge, Ambrose, 53.
Beddingham, 53, 61.
Begg, Mary, 152.
Bellingham, Edward, 56.
Beloe, Mary Ann, 119.

- Benbrick, John, 60.
 Benbricke, Joseph, 59, 63.
 Bentley, James Prestage, 117.
 Berkhamme, John de, 17.
 Berkhamstead Castle, 19.
 Berwick, 61.
 Best, Mr. John, 117.
 Bestane, William de, 17.
 Bestenoure, William and Robert de, 7.
 Betts, Mary, 140.
 Bevell, Betty, 111.
 Bevill, Solomon, 111.
 Bexhill, 48, 51, 54.
 Bickley, Thomas, 55, 61.
 Bide, Thomas, 61.
 Bigg, Susann, 134.
 Biggs, Susann, 134.
 Bignor, 126.
 Bigot, Hugh, 6.
 Binderton, 43.
 Binnes, Thomas, 53.
 Birsty, John, 133.
 Bishop, John, 65.
 Bishop, Thomas, 86, 167.
 Bishoppe, Sir Thomas, 56.
 Blackstone, Francis, 61.
 Blaker, E. B., 66, 88.
 Blaker, Edward, 59.
 Blatchington, 61, 62.
 Board, William, 94.
 Bodle, Abel, 63.
 Bohun, Franco de, 41.
 Bole, John, 24.
 Boll, Margaret, 144.
 Bolney, 48, 52.
 Boreword, Thomas, 25.
 Bosham, 6.
 Bourne, Thomas, 107.
 Bowyer, Sir William, 139.
 Bracelets, Bronze, found at Hand
 Cross, Crawley, 172.
 Brade, 2.
 Brakspear, Harold, 67, 73, 82, 84, 88.
 Bramber, Rape of, 3.
 Brampton, 4.
 Bray, Edward, 133.
 Bray, John, 118.
 Brazier, John, 93.
 Breadon, John, 51.
 Breeds, Joseph, 118.
 Brent, Nathaniel, Sir, 64.
 Brett, John, 50, 109.
 Brett, Thomas, 51.
 Bridger, Alexander, 90.
 Bridger, Robert, 49.
 Bridgen, Thomas, 53.
 Brightelmston, 50, 53, 56.
 Brightling, 55.
 British Museum, 75.
 Brockhull, Henry, 135.
 Brodie, R. H., 88.
 Brook, Edward, 151.
 Brooke, Ralph, 64.
 Brown, Agnes Isabella, 125.
 Brown, Isabella Jane, 125.
 Brown, Priscilla, 116.
 Brown, William, 118.
 Brunskill, Elinor, 96.
 Brunskill, Thomas, 103.
 Bryant, John, 64.
 Buckland, Maurice, 148.
 Bumstead, Hannah, 123.
 Bumstead, J. Wm., 123.
 Burchatt, George, 106 and *note*.
 Burchatt, John, 108.
 Burdett, John, 111.
 Burgess, John Ray, 123.
 Burnby, John, 43.
 Burne, 12.
 Burpham, 89.
 Burrell, Ninian, 56.
 Burrell, Timothy, 91.
 Burrell, Sir Wm., 45, 93.
 Bursty, Mr. Thomas, 134.
 Burt, Elizabeth, 91, *note*.
 Burt, John, 91.
 Burtenshaw, Edward, 150.
 Burtenshaw, Thomas, 50.
 Burton, Bryan, 154.
 Burton, Edward, 30.
 Burton, Elizabeth, 118.
 Burton, Joseph, 118.
 Burwash, 50, 57.
 Butcher, Philip, 155.
 Butcher, Sarah, 155.
 Butler, Christopher, 165.
 Butler, George, 165, 166, 168.
 Butler, Mary, 166.
 Buxted, 48, 170.
 Byne, John, 57.
 Byrsey, John, 132.
 Byrstie, Thomas, 136.
 Byshe, Mathew, 54.

C.

Calverley, Mr., 31, 41.
 Cameys, Sir Ralph de, 42.
 Champion, George, 62.
 Canterbury, 67.
 Care, Thomas, 165.

Carew, Thomas, 148.
 Carner, William, 22.
 Carnby, Matthew, 62.
 Carpenter, Alice, 139.
 Carpenter, John, 23, 139.

- Carr, Alan, 166.
 Carter, Richard, 54.
 Cartwright, 50.
 Carver, Alice, 171.
 Carver, Derick, A bill relating to, 170.
 Carvill, Sir John, Knight, 132.
 Castleacre, 73, 74.
 Cat, Baptism of a, 53.
 Catsfield, 52, 55, 56, 58, 64.
 Cattyn, Hugh, 135.
 Caye, Thomas, 52.
 Cecil, 26 and *note*.
 Chailey, 53, 100.
 Challoner, Francys, 145.
 Challoner, Richard, 50.
 Chaloner, Margaret, 149.
 Chaloner, Nicholas, 147.
 Chaloner, Richard, 137, *note*.
 Chalvington, 60.
 Chambers, John, 51.
 Chapman, Philip, 125.
 Chatfield, Elizabeth, 110.
 Chatfield, Thomas, 145.
 Chauntler, Henry, 147.
 Chichester, 44, 45, 89.
 Chichester, A bequest to the poor at, 142.
 Chichester, Bishop of, 55.
 Chichester, Hilary, Bishop of, 14.
 Chiddingly, 50, 61, 63.
 Chigand, Thomas, 117.
 Chilwell, William, 25.
 Chitty, George, 94.
 Christchurch, 67.
 Christ's Hospital, Bequest to, 104.
 Christiana, the laundress, 7.
 Church, A curious row in a, 53.
 Churches, A bequest to, 164.
 Churchyard, Charles, 108.
 Clack, Rev. John Morley, Inscription on the tablet of, 120.
 Clark, Mr., 1.
 Clarke, Anna, 65.
 Clarke, John, 146.
 Clarke, Somers, 66.
 Clavrigg, 11.
 Clayton, 51, 57.
 Climping, 41.
 Close, Eliza, 109.
 Clune, Thomas, 44, 45.
 Clutton, William, 94.
 Coates, 126.
 Cobden, Henry, 140.
 Cochran, Mary, 113.
 Coffrett, Benjamin, 106.
 Cogger, Thomas, 108.
 Colepepper, John, 22.
 Collins, Elizabeth, 60, 114.
 Collins, Thomas, 143.
 Comber, Agnes, 144.
 Comber, Alice, 138, 139, 142.
 Comber, Alice, Will of, 142, 143.
 Comber, Amy, 147.
 Comber, Annie, 144, 145.
 Comber, Anthony, 152, 153.
 Comber, Benjamin, 146.
 Comber, Cicely, 133.
 Comber, Dorothy, 133, 145.
 Comber, Dr. Thos., account given, 133-138.
 Comber, Edward, 131.
 Comber, Eleanor, 137, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151.
 Comber, Elizabeth, Will of, 141, 153.
 Comber, Ellnor, 138, 139.
 Comber, Esther, The will of, 152.
 Comber, Francis, 133, 137, 145, 146, 148, 150, 151, 153.
 Comber, George, 141.
 Comber, Henry, 133, 136.
 Comber, James, 141, 148, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155.
 Comber, James, The will of, 155.
 Comber, Jane, 133, 144, 145.
 Comber, Joane, 138.
 Comber, Joane, Will of, 144.
 Comber, Johanna, 143.
 COMBER, JOHN. ON THE COMBERS OF SHERMANBURY, CHICHESTER AND ALLINGTON, 128-156.
 Comber, John, 53, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 138, 139, 140, 141, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154.
 Comber, John, A grant of arms to, 131.
 Comber, John, of Allington, The will of, 150.
 Comber, John, of Seddlescombe, The will of, 146.
 Comber, John, Will of, 140.
 Comber, Katherine, 141.
 Comber, Lambert, 61.
 Comber, Marianne, 144.
 Comber, Margaret, 133.
 Comber, Margery, 144.
 Comber, Marie, 134.
 Comber, Mary, 133, 138, 139, 143, 145, 149, 153.
 Comber, Philip, 145.
 Comber, Richard, 128, 129, 130 and *note*, 139, 141, 142, 144.
 Comber, Richard, Will of, 141, 142, 143.
 Comber, Robert, 131, 144.
 Comber, Roger, 129, *note*, 144, 145, 148.
 Comber, Roger, The will of, 145.
 Comber, Sarah, 145.
 COMBERS OF SHERMANBURY, CHICHESTER AND ALLINGTON. By JOHN COMBER, 128-156.
 Comber, Sybil, 138.
 Comber, Thomas, A contribution from him in defence of the county, 148.
 Comber, Thomas, of Allington, The will of, 148.
 Comber, Thomas, Will of, 141, 142.

- Comber, William, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 144, 145, 146.
 Comber, William, Will of, 144.
 Cooke, Robert, 131.
 Coomber, Elizabeth, 133, 136, 141, 144, 152, 153, 155.
 Coomber, Thomas, 129, 131, 132, 133, 136, 139, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156.
 Coomber, Wylliam, 138.
 COOPER, REV. CANON J. H. ON CUCK-FIELD FAMILIES: THE WARDENS, 89-104.
 Corbet, Athelstan, 119.
 Corbett, Mr. John, 142.
 Corker, John, 98.
 Cornwell, Mary, 113.
 Cossum, Elizabeth, 117.
 Cossum, Mary, 117.
 Cotton, John, 134.
 Courthope, F. G., 66, 72, 85, 88.
 Courthopp, John, 90.
 Courthopp, William, 90.
 Covep, Thomas, 49.
 Covert, Edward, 133.
 Covert, John, 135.
 Cowden, 14, 15.
 Cowden, John, 50.
 Cowdray, 45.
 Cowfold, 59, 136.
 Crakenell, Edward, 166.
 Cramp, Reuben, 108.
 Crawley, 61, 63.
 Crawley, Anne, 102.
 Crawley, Elizabeth and Margaret, 103.
 Cribbell, Allan, 60.
 Crofton, William Charles, 107.
 Cromble, Ia, 8.
 Cromwell, Richard, 45.
 Cronprest, Rich., 170.
 Crooks, Elizabeth, 109.
 Crooks, William, 109.
 Cropp, William, 9.
 Crouch, John, 112.
 Crouch, Walter, 106.
 Crownall, Richard, 24.
 Crumwell, Lord, 73, 74, 75, 76, 83, 85, 86, 87.
 Cruttenden, Henry, 55.
 Cuckfield, 48, 51, 55, 58, 89, 90, 91, 165.
 CUCKFIELD FAMILIES: THE WARDENS.
 By the REV. CANON J. H. COOPER,
 Vicar of Cuckfield, 89-104.
 Culpepper, John, 55.
 Cumber, Thomas, 142.
 Currey, Mr., 47.
 Curtis, Elizabeth, 109.

D.

- Dacre, Lords, 29.
 Dallaway, 38.
 Dallington, 65.
 Damedenesto, 23.
 Dancke, Thomas, 54.
 Danke, John, 49.
 Darrington, Thomas, 148.
 Davey, William, 131.
 Dawson, Thomas, 148.
 Dean, East, 62.
 Dee, Eliza, 122.
 Delves, Sir John de, 20, 21.
 Dene, John, 43.
 Denton, 51.
 d'Abernon, *see* Abernon.
 de Aldecherche, *see* Aldecherche.
 de Arderne, *see* Arderne.
 de Audham, *see* Audham.
 de Battesson, *see* Battesson.
 de Battersford, *see* Battersford.
 de Berkhamme, *see* Berkhamme.
 de Bestane, *see* Bestane.
 de Bestenoure, *see* Bestenoure.
 de Bohun, *see* Bohun.
 de Cameys, *see* Cameys.
 de Delves, *see* Delves.
 de Dives, *see* Dives.
 de Echingham, *see* Echingham.
 de Exete, *see* Exete.
 de Forest, *see* Forest.
 de Gates, *see* Gates.
 de Gatesden, *see* Gatesden.
 de Glanville, *see* Glanville.
 de Goldingham, *see* Goldingham.
 de Hampton, *see* Hampton.
 de Hoo, *see* Hoo.
 de Horstede, *see* Horstede.
 de Hylegh, *see* Hylegh.
 de Kendale, *see* Kendale.
 de la Haye, *see* Haye.
 de la Mare, *see* Mare.
 de la Rede, *see* Rede.
 de Len, *see* Len.
 de Levelande, *see* Levelande.
 de Leyburne, *see* Leyburne.
 de Loges, *see* Loges.
 de Louvyne, *see* Louvyne.
 de Monte Acuto, *see* Monte Acuto.
 de Montfort, *see* Montfort.
 de Montreal, *see* Montreal.
 de Munceaus, *see* Munceaus.
 de Northho, *see* Northho.
 de Norton, *see* Norton.
 de Ore, *see* Ore.
 de Palerne, *see* Palerne.
 de Ravenser, *see* Ravenser.
 de Rivallis, *see* Rivallis.
 de Saham, *see* Saham.

de Sapy, *see* Sapy.
 de Seyntcler, *see* Seyntcler.
 de Stopham, *see* Stopham.
 de Warrene, *see* Warrene.
 de Warwick, *see* Warwick.
 de Wertlyng, *see* Wertlyng.
 de Wilinton, *see* Wilinton.
 de Winchelsey, *see* Winchelsey.
 de Winterselle, *see* Winterselle.
 de Witsand, *see* Witsand.
 de Wyntersulle, *see* Wyntersulle.
 Dicker, Thomas, 52.
 Dickner, Agnes, 52.
 Dickner, Thomas, 52.
 Didling, 126.
 Dieppe, 26.
 Ditcheninge, 53, 58.
 Dives, Henry de, 4.

Dives, Hugh de, 4.
 Dobell, Elizabeth, 61.
 Dongeon, le, 26.
 Donstall, John, 131.
 Dorothy, William Myll, 131.
 Dover, 7.
 Drake's advice in 1578, 169.
 Duchy, Chancellor of, 26.
 Dugdale, 40.
 Dumbrell, John, 64.
 Dumbrell, Richard, 56.
 Dungate, 100.
 Dungate, John, 113.
 Dunstall, John, 131, 167.
 Dunstall, Thomas, 137, *note*.
 Dureford, 44.
 Durford Abbey, 45.
 Durham, 19, 43, 69, 73.

E.

Eastbourne, 2, 12, 44, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55.
 East Grinstead, 60, 90, 129.
 Ebchester, William, 43.
 Ebeling, Eleanor, 124.
 Echingham, Simon de, 4.
 Echington, 4.
 Edward I. (King), 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 42.
 Edward II. (King), 17, 19.
 Edward III. (King), 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 Edwards, Jonathan, 104.
 Edwards, Robert, 54.
 Egar, J., 45.
 Eldridge, William, 115.
 Elleswelle, William, 26.
 Elliott, George, 138.

Elliott, Henry, 61.
 Elphick, Thomas, 61.
 Ely, 67.
 Endlenwick, 4.
 English, Henry, 52.
 English, Mr., 55.
 Ensing, Thos., 60.
 Eustace, 3.
 Evans, John, 153.
 Evelyn, John, 149.
 Evelyn, Richard, 149.
 Evernden, Thomas, 111.
 Evesham, 7.
 Ewent, Roger, 23.
 Ewhurst, 48, 53.
 Exete, William de, 4.

F.

Fairlight, 51.
 Falmer, 51, 62.
 Farby, John, 51.
 Fennings, John, 115.
 Fennings, Lucy, 115.
 Fenys, James, 26.
 Fermour, John, 26.
 Ferrant, the porter, 7.
 Field, William, 62.
 Fielder E., 45.
 Fiennes, William, 21, 23.
 Fillol, John, 17.
 Firle, 2.
 Firsdon, John, 142.
 Fitness, Alice, 140.
 Fitz-Alan, John, 6.
 Fitz-Cana, Savaric, 40.
 Fitz-Savaric, Savaric, 41.
 Flanders, 41.
 Fletching, 50, 58, 63.
 Folkington, 4, 50, 55.

Font, A description of an ancient, at Waldron, 127.
 Foord, Mary Ann, 113.
 Ford, 41.
 Ford, Henry, 58.
 Forest, Hugh de, 5.
 Foster, David, 61.
 Foster, Goddard, 50.
 Fowler, Dr., 73.
 Fox, George E., 76.
 Fox, William, 58.
 Foyster, Basil Lloyd, 119.
 Foyster, Mrs. Catharine, 118.
 Foyster, Samuel, 119.
 Francis, James Richard, 124.
 Francis, William, 124.
 Francklin, William, 90.
 Freeland, Joan, 57.
 French, Hannah, 111.
 Fresson, John, 134.
 Fresson, Richard, 134.
 Fuller, John, 51.

G.

Gaite, Thomas la, 13.
 Gardiner, Mr. S. R., 47.
 Garraway, Bartholomew, 27.
 Gashott, Edward, 64.
 Gasson, John, 58.
 Gates, William de, 19.
 Gatesden, John de, 4.
 Gatford, Lyonel, 91.
 Gaunt, John of, 21, 22, 23.
 Gawen, James, 111.
 Gawen, Joseph, 110.
 Geering, John, 55.
 Geoffrey, Bishop, 69.
 Gervase, 7.
 Gibbs, Mary, 113.
 Gilderidge, James, 55.
 Gilham, Gilbert, 147.
 Giovanni, 75, 77, 79, 80.
 Gladish, William, 51.
 Gladwish, John, 112.
 Glanville, Ranulph de, 41.
 Gloucester, Bishop of, 52.
 Gloucestershire, 40, 67.
 Godman, Elizabeth, 62.
 Godman, Thomas, 57.
 Godynoll, 24.
 Goffe, Joane, 134.
 Goldham, Mary, 141.
 Golding, Mary, 142.
 Golding, Joseph, 116.
 Goldingham, William de, 7.

Goldyng, Joan, 54.
 Gordon, William G., 117.
 Goringe, George, 147.
 Gott, Edward, 93.
 Gower, Thomas, 62.
 Gratwick, Elizabeth, 134, 135.
 Gratwick, Henry, 173.
 Gratwick, Humphrey, 173.
 Gratwick, Mary, 145.
 Gratwick, Richard, 134, 136.
 Gratwick, Roger, 173, 174.
 Gratwick, Thomas, 134, 137, 173, 174.
 Gratwicke, Captain John, 173.
 Gratwicke, John, 132, 135, 136, 137.
 Gratwicke, Roger, 137.
 Gratwicke, Sir William, 174.
 Gratwicke, William, 131, *note*.
 Gray, James, 116.
 Gray, Lord Henry, 26.
 Grayll, John and Ann, 110.
 Greenland, Joseph, 153.
 Greenwood, Clement, 62.
 Gregory, Mr., 75, 85.
 Gregory XI., 43.
 Grenecroft, Thomas, 25.
 Greside, John, 119.
 Grove, John, 26.
 Guilderedge, Thomas, 61.
 Gunier, Mary Ann, 112.
 Gyllam, John, 148.

H.

Haig, Margaret, Inscription on the tablet of, 121.
 Haig, Margaret, 122.
 Hailsham, 55, 58.
 HAILSHAM PARISH CHEST, INVENTORY OF CONTENTS OF. By L. F. SALZMANN, 159-161.
 Hall, Agnes, 51.
 Hall, Anne, 139.
 Hall, Edmund, 56.
 Hall, Mary, 140, 143.
 Hall, Mr., 56.
 Ham, Henry of, 173.
 Ham, The Manor of, and the Gratwick Family, 173, 174.
 Hamden, Edward, 154.
 Hammond, Thomas, 140.
 Hampton, Mr. John, 94.
 Hampton, Ralph de, 40.
 Hamsey, 51.
 Hardham, 44.
 Hardham, Frances, 134, 136.
 Hardham, Nicholas, 90, 91.
 Hardham Priory, 38.

Hardye, Edward, 29.
 Harengaud, Ralph, 4.
 Harman, James, 58.
 Harman, Jane, 114.
 Harman, John, 60.
 Harper, Mr. Andrew, 118.
 Harrison, John, 58.
 Harry, Robert, 24.
 Hastings, 51.
 HASTINGS, INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD AND CRYPT OF ST. CLEMENT'S, 105-119.
 HASTINGS, INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CROFT CHAPEL AND BURIAL GROUND, 120-125.
 Haughton, Mr. Thomas, 134.
 Haye, Ralph de la, 4.
 Heasman, Ann, 101.
 Heathfield, 54, 127.
 Heath, Ellenor, 134.
 Heath, Richard, 135.
 Heath, Robert, 134, 138.
 Heath, Roger, 137.
 Heath, William, 136, 137, 145.

Heaves, John, 53.
 Heighton, West Firle, 2.
 Hellingly, 49.
 Hempstede, Willm., 170.
 Hen, Richard, 55, 56.
 Hendall, 57.
 Henfield, 56.
 Henry, John, 64.
 Henry I. (King), 2.
 Henry II. (King), 3, 41.
 Henry III. (King), 42.
 Henry IV. (King), 23.
 Henry V. (King), 24.
 Henry VI. (King), 25.
 Henry VII. (King), 26.
 Henry VIII. (King), 48, 74, 76.
 Herbert, Abiezer, 62.
 Hereford, Earl of, 5.
 Herefordshire, 40.
 Hey, John, 135.
 Heyney, Thomas, 166.
 Hibblewhite, Thomas, 51.
 Hickley, John, 50.
 Hill, John, 25.
 Hinson, John, 64.
 Hoby, Phillip, 74.
 Hoden, Henry, 55.
 Holcroft, Henry, 167.
 Holden, John, 131.
 Holdying, John, 131.
 Holgate Castle, 41.
 Holliday, Hannah, 119.
 Holloway, Edward and William, 116.
 Holmes, Capt. James, 116.
 Holmes, Francis, 152, 153.

Holmes, Paul, 152.
 Holney, William, 137.
 Hoo, William de, 23.
 Hooe, 48, 50.
 Hooker, John, 107.
 Hooker, Robert, 51.
 HOPE, W. H. Sr. JOHN, M.A. ON THE
 CLUNTIAC PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS AT
 LEWES, 66-88.
 Hornely, Sir Henry, 163.
 Horsham token, 169.
 Horsted Keynes, 51, 52, 62.
 Horstede, Robert de, 4.
 Hosmer, John, 138.
 Hosmer, Mary, 136.
 Houghton, Thomas, 136.
 Houghton, William, 133.
 Hove, 48, 52.
 Hovell, Henry, 53.
 Howell, Rev. C. R., 121.
 Howell, William, 53.
 Hubbard, Mr., 59.
 Hughes, Richard, 142.
 Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., 126, 127.
 Hunt, Robert, 54.
 Hunter, Thomas, 165.
 Huntingdon, Dowager Countess of, 93.
 Hurstmonceux, 50, 135.
 Husee, Henry, 6.
 Husee, John, 74.
 Hussey, Nathaniel, 59.
 Hutchinson, James, 109.
 Hutchinson, Sarah, 112.
 Hutchinson, Susannah, 109.
 Hylegh, Simon de, 19.

I.

Ide, Robert, 56.
 Iden, 51, 54.
 Ilesham, 41.
 Ilman, Annis, 61.
 Ilman, William, 148.
 Ilond, 12.
 Ingram, Arthur, 100, 103.
 Ingram, Charles, 100.
 Ingram Family, Description of the
 coat of arms of, 101.
 Ingram, Henry, 96, *note*.
 Ingram, James, 100, 101.

Ingram, John, 94, 100.
 Ingram, Martha, 100, 103.
 Ingram, Mary, 103.
 Ingram, Mary, Inscription on the
 monument of, 100.
 Ingram, Thomas, 96, 100, 103.
 Inskipp, Michael, 114.
 Irish, James, 116.
 Irwin, Richard, Viscount, 101 and *note*.
 Itford, Manor of, 174.
 Ives, Thomas, 99.

J.

Jackson, John, 163.
 James I. (King), 24, 35.
 Jefferson, Francis, 99.
 Jefferson, Warden, 95.
 Jenner, Ellis, 58.

Jenney, Nicholas, 86, 87.
 Jenner, Thomas, 55, 57.
 Jenner, Stephen, 57.
 John (King), 5, 41, 42.
 Johnson, Mary, 131.

Johnson, Phillis, 125.
 Johnson, William, 134.
 Johnston, John Duguid, 123.
 JOHNSTON, PHILIP MAINWARING. ON AN
 ANCIENT PAINTING AT ALDINGBOURNE
 CHURCH, 157-8.

JOHNSTON, PHILIP MAINWARING. ON A
 SUPPOSED PRE-CONQUEST FONT AT
 WALDRON, 126-7.
 Jones, Edward, 50, 59.
 Jordan, John, 112.
 Joyne, Mary, 165.
 Justice, John Thomas, 118.

K.

Kempshall, Maria, 89.
 Kempshall, Mary, 90.
 Kendale, Robert de, 17.
 Kenilworth, 7.
 Kenilworth, Dict of, 7.
 Kent, 45.
 Kenward, Messrs., 84, 88.
 Kerby, James, 111.
 Kerby, Mary, 118.
 Keymer, 58.

Kinder, John, 125.
 King, Samuel, 107.
 King's College Library, 44.
 Kingswell, Edward, 58.
 Kitchiner-Robins, William, 111.
 Knappe, Thomas George, 118.
 Knepp Park, 3.
 Knight, Edward, 51.
 Knight, George, 106.
 Knight, William, 113.

L.

Lag, Edward, 55.
 Laigle, Gilbert of, 3, 5.
 Laigle, Richer of, 2.
 Lancaster, Duchy of, 27.
 Lancaster, Duke of, 21-23.
 Langford, Anne, 96.
 Langford, Charles, 96, 98, 100.
 Langford, Francis, 100.
 Langford, William, 131.
 Langney, 4, 12.
 Large, Mr., 58.
 Laud, Archbishop, 63.
 Laudesdale, John, 19.
 Laughton, 60, 61.
 Lavington, 41.
 Lawrence, Edward, 139.
 Lawrence, Robert, 150.
 la Gaitte, *see* Gaitte.
 La Suse, 41.
 la Ware, *see* Ware.
 Ledbetter, Samuel, 139.
 Lee, George, 109.
 Lee, James Martineau, 125.
 Leeds, Edward, 53.
 Len, Golding de, 17.
 Lennox, Lord George, 99 and *note*.
 Levelande, Roger de, 17.
 Lewes, 45, 53, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 70.
 LEWES, ARCHDEACONRY COURT OF, NOTES
 FROM THE ACT BOOKS OF THE. By
 WALTER C. RENSHAW, K.C., 47-65.
 Lewes, Barony of, 91.
 Lewes Priory, 70, 73, 74, 75, 81, 85,
 86.
 Lewes Priory, A letter as to the dimen-
 sions of, 77.
 Lewes Priory, Description of the
 chancel at, 69.

Lewes Priory, Description of the
 infirmary hall at, 70.
 Lewes Priory, Receipts on the
 demolition, 86.
 Lewes Rape, Lord of, 3.
 Lewes, St. Michael's, 48.
 Lewes, St. Michael's Church, A gift of
 plate to, 96, *note*.
 LEWES, THE CLUNIAN PRIORY OF ST.
 PANCRAS AT. By W. H. ST. JOHN
 HOPE, M.A., 66-88.
 Lewkenor, Edward, Sir, 55.
 Leybourne, Sir William, 19.
 Leyburne, William de, 17.
 le Masson, *see* Masson.
 le Sauvage, *see* Sauvage.
 Lichfield, 41.
 Lichfield, John, 63.
 Lindfield, 48, 89, 90.
 Lintott, Henry, 137, *note*.
 Lisle, Lord, 74.
 Litlington, 54.
 Littlehampton, 126.
 Loges, Roger de, 6.
 London, Bishop of, 43.
 Lord, Mary Ann, 124.
 Lot, John, 25.
 Louvyne, Nicholas de, 20, 21.
 Love, Eliza, 116.
 Love, William, 116.
 Lucas, Thomas, 57, 169.
 Lucas, Walter, 93.
 Lulham, Thomas, 52.
 Lullington, 56.
 Luxford, George, 57.
 Luxford, John, 90.
 Lynchmere, 42, 45.
 Lynchmere Hill, 31.

M.

Madgewick, William, 140, 141.
 Madgwick, John, 99, 140.
 Madgwick, Katherine, 140.
 Magdalene College, Oxford, 44.
 Magick, Edward, 142.
 Manisty, John, 103.
 Manisty, Sprigg, 103.
 Mann, Sarah, 112.
 Mare, Agnes de la, 41.
 Maresfield, 14, 53.
 Margaret, Queen, 19.
 Markwick, Ann, 110.
 Markwick, William, 115.
 Marshall, Hannah, 125.
 Marten, John, 53.
 Martineau, David, 125.
 Mascall, John, 147.
 Mascal, John, 145.
 Mason, Eliza, 125.
 Mason, John, 23, 24.
 Masson, Simon le, 13.
 Masson, William, 9.
 Mathew, Richard, 131, *note*.
 Mathewman, Constance, 27.
 Matthew, Elynor, 131.
 Mauduit, Robert, 41.
 Maufe, William, 4, 6.
 Maugham, Eleanor, 104.
 Mawdysley, Sir William, 143.
 May family, Particulars of, 122, *note*.
 Mayfield, 48.
 Maynard, John, 59.
 Maynard, Richard, 59.
 Meeching, 49, 50, 53, 60.
 Meeres, Thomas, 138.
 Merriman, A. E., 123.
 Merssher, John, 24.
 Michell, Ann, 90.
 Michell, Edward, 56.

Michell, John, 90.
 Michell, Thomas, 149.
 Middleton, Edward, 29.
 Middleton, Robert, 59.
 Middleton, Thomas, 140.
 Midhurst, Bohuns of, 40.
 Midlavant, Church of, 42.
 Miller, Elizabeth, 140.
 Miller, Hannah, 140.
 Miller, John, 140.
 Miller, Marke, 143.
 Miller, Mary, 143.
 Miller, Thomas, 140, 142, 143.
 Montague, Bishop, 45.
 Montague, Francis, Viscount, 45.
 Monte Acuto, John de, 2.
 Montfort, Simon de, 6.
 Montreal, Hubert de, 6.
 Montreal, Imbert de, 7.
 Moore, Christian, 63.
 More, Elyott, 91.
 More, Frances, 57.
 More, Thomas, 63, 91, *note*.
 Morley, Anthony, 135.
 Morris, 50.
 Mortain, Lord William, Count of, 2.
 Morton, Lady Anne, 102.
 Morton, Thomas, 124.
 Morys, John, 170.
 Moryson, Richard, 75, 80, 84.
 Mose, Jonathan, 108.
 Mose, William, 107.
 Mountfield, 64.
 Muddle, Anne, 144, 150.
 Munceaus, William de, 4.
 Mundham, North, 126.
 Mundy, Vincent, 74.
 Myllwarde, John, 27.

N.

Navarre, Joan of, 24.
 Naylor, John, 62.
 Neale, William, 54.
 Needlework, Old Sussex, 168.
 Nevill, Dr., 63.
 Newhaven, 26, 58.
 Newtimber, Robert, 43.
 Newton, James, 111.
 Newton, William, 149.
 Nichols, Mary, 123.
 Nicholls, Thomas, 129.
 Norden, James, 98.
 Norfolk, 74.
 Norfolk, Duke of, 73, 74.

Normandy, Robert, Duke of, 2.
 Northho, William de, 17.
 Northumberland, Earl of, 44.
 Norton, Denise de, 7.
 Norton, Henrie, 27.
 Norton, James, 171.
 Nott, Anthony, 97, 98, 101, 102.
 Nott, Anthony, Inscription on the tomb
 of, 102.
 Nott, Jane, 98.
 Nott, Prudence, 103.
 Novello, Edward, 118.
 Novington, Mrs. Ann, 94.

O.

- Offington, Sussex, Copy of an abstract of a conveyance of the Manor and Mansion House of, 172.
 Okenden, George, 58.
 Okenden, Richard, 131, 165.
 Ore, Roger de, 9, 13.
 Otehall, Wivelsfield, 93.
 Owden, Henry, 55.

P.

- Padiham, Martha, 52.
 Page, Mary, 103, 116.
 Page, Richard, 25.
 Palerne, Henry de, 2, 4.
 Paley, John, 58.
 Palmer, John, 60.
 Palmer, Thomas, 119.
 Parker, Archbishop, 50.
 Parker, Dame Arabella, 119.
 Parker, Mr., 55.
 Parker, Sir George, 119.
 Parmely, John, 63.
 Patcham, 54, 55.
 Patching, John, 58.
 Pavyer, Henry, 23.
 Payne, James, 54.
 Peach, Thomas, 119.
 Peachey, John, 142.
 Peachey, William, 142.
 Peck, John, 140, 142.
 Peck, Mary and others, 140.
 Peers, Mr. C. R., 9.
 Pelham, Abraham, 90.
 Pelham, Edmund, 30.
 Pelham, Edward, 52.
 Pelham, Ellen, 52, 56.
 Pelham, Herbert, 30, 56, 58.
 Pelham, Lady Joan, 23.
 Pelham, Lord Thomas, 93.
 Pelham, Sir Edward, 56.
 Pelham, Sir John, 23, 24.
 Pellatt, Mary, 142.
 Pembroke, Gilbert, Earl of, 3, 5.
 Penfold, Hugh, 109.
 Penfold, John, 49.
 Penfold, Philadelphia, 111.
 Percival, Samuel, 104.
 Percy, Henry, 44.
 Perse, Laurence, 135.
 Peter, the Provencal, 7.
 Peterborough, 67.
 Pevensey, 1, 3, 12, 54, 60.
 Pevensey Castle, Cost of the upkeep of, 20.
 PEVENSEY CASTLE, DOCUMENTS RELATING TO, 1-30.
 Pevensey Castle, A siege at, 6.
 Pevensey Castle, The armour at, 8.
 Pevensey, Castle of, 3, 4, 5.
 Pevensey, Churches of, 6, 7.
 Pevensey, Denise of, 7.
 Pevensey, Lord of, 4.
 Pevensey, Reeve of, 7.
 Phillipa, Queen, 19, 20.
 Phillips, Sarah, 106.
 Pickham, Susan, 90.
 Pickward, John, 63.
 Piddinghoe, 53.
 Pidlesden, William, 54.
 Pigeon, Elizabeth, 101.
 Pilcher, John, 59.
 Pipe Roll for 7 Henry II., 3.
 Pisseleg, Robert, 13.
 Pitt, Mary, 96.
 Place, Ann H., 123.
 Playden, 48, 62.
 Plumer, James, 150.
 Plumer, Thomasina, 54.
 Plumpton, 50, 149.
 Polhill, John, 114.
 Pollard, Mary, 109.
 Pollard, Robert, 107, 110.
 Polsted, Henry, 73, 74.
 PONSONBY, ARTHUR. ON SHULBREDE PRIORY, 31-46.
 Poole, Thomas, 115.
 Poor, A bequest to the, 164.
 Pope, Nicholas, 62.
 Pope, Raphe, 57.
 Pope, Thomas, 30.
 Porter, Mrs. Mary, 90.
 Portinari, Giovanni, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84.
 Portslade, 52, 55, 59, 64, 65, 166.
 Possingworth, Richard, 26.
 Postlethwaite, John, 55.
 Pratt, Harriet, 119.
 Preston, 59.
 Priesthawes, 29.
 Prior, John, 43.
 Prise, John, 53.
 Puckle, Thomas, 154.
 Pumphrey, John, 114.
 Pycombe John, 131.

R.

Ranger, Charlotte, 112.
 Ranger, William, 112.
 Ravenser, Richard de, 21.
 Rawkins, John, 56.
 Rawmere, 43.
 Reade, William, 62.
 Reading Abbey, 69.
 Rede, John de la, 6.
 Reeves, Matilda Sarah, 122.
 Reilly, Daniel, 107.
 RENSHAW, WALTER C. NOTES FROM THE
 ACT BOOKS OF THE ARCHDEACONRY
 COURT OF LEWES, 47-65.
 Richard I. (King), 41.
 Richard, son of William, 2.
 Richards, John, 53.
 Ridge, Elizabeth, 101.
 Ringmer, 48, 52, 90.
 Rivallis, Peter de, 5.
 Rivers, John, 128.
 Rivers, William, 129.
 Roach, C., 112.
 Roades, Agnes, 143.
 Roberts, John, 131, 137, 145, 165.

Roberts, Rev. Gregory, 137, *note*.
 Robinson, George, 114.
 Robson, John, 141, 142.
 Rodmell, 51.
 Roffe, Richard, 110.
 Rogers, Henry, 62.
 Rogers, John, 141.
 Rogerson, John, 110.
 Romyn, Henry, 19.
 Rootes, Thomas, 27.
 Roper, James, 105.
 Roper, Mary Ann, 105 and *note*.
 Rottingdean, 58.
 Rudgwick, 149.
 Rufus, William, 2, 67.
 Russell, Esther Rebecca, 109.
 Russell, Henry, 138.
 Russell, John, 109.
 Russell, Maria Ann, 109.
 Russell, Richard, 53.
 Russell, Thomas, 52, 150.
 Ryall, James, 110.
 Ryber, Richard, 144.
 Rye, 48, 51, 53, 59, 60, 62, 63.

S.

Sackville, Jordan, 4.
 Saham, John de, 19.
 SALZMANN, L. F. DOCUMENTS RELATING
 TO PEVENSEY CASTLE, 1-30.
 SALZMANN, L. F. INVENTORY OF CON-
 TENTS OF HAILSHAM PARISH CHEST,
 159-161.
 Sandwich, 6.
 Sandys, Lord William, 130.
 Sansum, Thos., 114.
 Sapy, Robert de, 17, 19.
 Sargent, Stephen, 114.
 Sauvage, Robert le, 5.
 Savage, Henry, 59.
 Savoy, Peter of, 4, 5, 6, 14.
 Sclater, Dr. Thomas, 134.
 Scrase, Alice, 164.
 Scrase, Barbara, 165.
 Scrase, Edward, 55.
 Scrase, Elizabeth, 165.
 Scrase, Henry, 62, 164, 165.
 Scrase, John, 167.
 Scrase, Richard, 59, 162, 163, 164, 165,
 166.
 Scrase, Susan, 165.
 Scrase, Tuppen, 164.
 Scrase, Walter, 165.
 Seaford, 11.
 Seddlescombe, 65.

Sedlescombe, A bequest to the poor of,
 146.
 Sedlescombe Church, A bequest to, 147.
 Selborne, 44.
 Selborne Priory, 42.
 Selbrede, Monastery of, 43.
 Selden, Dorothy, 136.
 Selden, Thomas, 132, 133.
 Selham, 126.
 Selhurst, 49, 52.
 Selmeston, 62.
 Sergison, Charles, 98, 100, 102, 103,
 104 and *notes*.
 Sergison, Charles, The will of, 103.
 Sergison, Michael, 95.
 Sergison, Prudence, 90.
 Sergison, Thomas, 100.
 Sergison, Warden, 93, 94.
 Seyntcler, John de, 20.
 Shales, Henry, 52, 166.
 Sharpe, Anne, 137.
 Sheather, Thomas, 64.
 Shelley, Henry, 138.
 SHERMANBURY. COMBERS OF, 128-156.
 Sherrington, Walter, 26.
 Sherwold, John, 52.
 Shirley, Sir William Warden, 93, *notes*.
 Shirley, Thomas, 93.
 Shirley, William, 93.

- Shotter, Roger, 45, 46.
 Shrewsbury, 41.
 Shropshire, 40.
 Shulbrede, 44, 45, 46.
 Shulbrede, Convent of, 43.
 SHULBREDE PRIORY. By ARTHUR
 PONSONBY, 31-46.
 Shulbrede Priory, 31, 42, 43.
 Shulbrede Priory, A plan of, 39.
 Shulbrede Priory, A survey of the
 possessions of, 46.
 Shurley, John, 61.
 Simmonds, Rev. Richard, Inscription
 on the tablet of, 120.
 Simon, Master, 9, 12.
 Simons, John, 51.
 Simons, Peter, 53.
 Simpson, William Kent, 122.
 Sinnock, Mary, 125.
 Sisley, Lydia, 110.
 Slaugham, 53, 61, 62.
 Smith, Daniel, 111.
 Smith, Ramsey Hankey, 119.
 Smith, Rev. Andrew, 138.
 Smith, Samuel, 125.
 Smith, William, 97.
 Smyth, John, 24.
 Smythe, Thomas, 51.
 Somerset, 2.
 South Malling, Deanery of, 48, 52.
 Southover, 52.
 Southover, Lewes, 149.
 Southram, 57.
 Southwick, 56.
 Springett, Herbert, 148.
 Staffordshire, 40.
 Stammer, Edward, 59.
 Stamper, George, 94.
 Standen, James, 113.
 Stanley Abbey, 82.
 Stanly, Mr. Richard, 141.
 Stansall, John, 55.
 Stansfield, John, 149.
 Stansfield, Ellinor, 149.
 Stapley, Anthony, 167.
 Stapley, Sir John, 167.
 Steers, Thomas, 118.
 Stening, J. C., 88, 96.
 Stephen, 3.
 Stephens, Mr. Thos., 104.
 Stepney, 85.
 Steward, Anne, 119.
 Stewart, Rev. Halley, 121.
 Stockden, Dorothy, 65.
 Stokes, Richard, 45.
 Stonward, Ralph, 50.
 Stopham, John de, 20.
 Streate, 53.
 Streatfield, John, 50.
 Strickland, George, 106.
 Strickland, William Trulock, 124.
 Strong, William Angier, 119.
 Stubberfield, Sarah, 108.
 Studd, Joan, 52.
 St. Clare, Sir John, 20.
 St. John, Robert, 6.
 St. Lucy, 17.
 St. Pancras, Cluniac Priory of, 66.
 St. Richard, 14.
 St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe, 48.
 St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe, Church of,
 64.
 Sudbury, 60.
 Swifte, Humphrey, 53.

T.

- Taught, Edward, 105.
 Taylor, Joseph, 143.
 Taylor, Noah, 54.
 Tebay, James, 113.
 Telescombe, 58.
 Temple, William, 124.
 Thacker, John, 29.
 Thatcher, Susannah, 107.
 Thomas, the gatekeeper, 7.
 Thomlinson, John, 96.
 Thornton, Samuel, 98.
 Thornton, William, 136, 156.
 Thunder, Richard, 61, 62.
 Thwaites, Molly, 113.
 Thwaites, Stephen, 113.
 Thwaites, Thomas, 113.
 Ticehurst, 49, 50, 53.
 Tindall, George, 56.
 Tindall, John, 108.
 Tindall, Mary, 108.
 Tintinhull, 49.
 Tooke, Elizabeth, 152.
 Trindell, Thomas, 91.
 Trotter, Nicolas, 135.
 Trotton, 126.
 Trotton, Manor of, 42.
 Troyle, 45.
 Tuppen, Richard, 53, 60.
 Tutt, Ann, 113.
 Tutt, Mary, 115.
 Tuttesham, Zacharia, 65.
 Twyne, Brian, 60.
 Twynihoe, Edmond, 27.
 Tyherste, William, 27.
 Tyman, John, 25.

U.

Udimore, 53.
Upperton, Clement, 94.

| Upton, William, 52.

V.

Verrall, Thomas, 62.
Vicar, A curious complaint as to a, 65.

| Vincett, Richard, 55.
| Vos, John Michael, 122.

W.

Wakeman, William, 136.
Walberton, 126.
Waldron, 13, 51.
WALDRON, A SUPPOSED PRE-CONQUEST
FONT AT. By PHILIP MAINWARING
JOHNSTON, 126-127.
Wales, William, 63.
Walford, Ellen, 117.
Waller, J. A., 100.
Waller, Jas., 94.
Walshe, Thomas, 49.
Walter, Daniel, 101.
Wampone, Thomas, 43.
Warden, Anne, 100, *note*.
Warden, Francis, 92, 95.
Warden, Francis, Will of, 92, 93, *note*,
94, 95.
Warden, Jane, The will of, 89.
Warden, John, 89, 90, 95, 96, 103.
Warden, John, his monument, 99.
Warden, John, Monument to, 92.
Warden, John, the second, Will of, 90,
91, *note*.
Warden, John, the third, 92.
Warden, John, Will of, 89 90, *note*, 91,
note.
Warden, Mary, 100, 101, *note*.
Warden, Matthew, 92.
Warden, Michael, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100.
Warden, Prudence, 96, 101, 103.
Warden, Thomas, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98 and
notes.
Warden, Thomas Sergison, 100.
Ware, John la, 4.
Warminster, 41.
Warren, Mr., 60.
Warren, Thomas, 59, 60.
Warrene, Earl of, 3.
Warrene, Isabel de, 2.
Warrene, John de, 6.
Wartling, 53, 58, 59.
Warwick, Earl of, 26.
Warwick, Turchill de, 40.
Waterhouse, John, 55.

Waverley, 44.
Waverley Abbey, 45.
Waynflete, Bishop, 44.
Weekes, Edmond, 124.
Weekes, Stephen, 60.
Weeks, Thomas, 54.
Wenlock, 73.
Wertlyng, Richard de, 14.
West Blatchington Church, Notes con-
nected with the history of, 162-168.
Westfield, 53.
Westham, 24.
Westham, Church of, 7.
Westham, Montague Farm, 2.
West Hoathly, 50, 53.
Westmeston, 52, 54.
Westminster, 67.
West, Richard, 57.
Wharton, John, 49.
Wheeler, George, 114.
Wheeler, Hopestill, 94.
Wheeler, John, 114, 115.
Whemhurst, William, 117.
Whetstone, Sir B., 56.
Whight, Edward, 118.
Whitacre, Mr., 60.
Whitaker, James, 60.
Whitcombe, Richard, 117.
White, John, 108.
White, Mary Martha, 116.
White, Nathaniel, 153.
Whitehead, John, 60.
Whitley, H. Michell, 66, 67, 85.
Wilinton, Ralph de, 4.
Willard, Elizabeth, 101.
Willendon, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20.
Willett, John, 61.
William, Earl, 3.
Williams, Elizabeth, 124.
Williamson, John, 74.
Willis, William, 112.
Wilmington, 50.
Wilmington, Prior of, 4.
Wilshaw, Thomas, 166.

Wilson, Elizabeth, 119.
 Winchelsea, 6, 7, 54.
 Winchelsey, Robert de, 49.
 Winchester, 7.
 Winchester, John Trelawney, Bishop
 of, 101.
 Winter, William, 112.
 Winterselle, John de, 14.
 Witsand, Hankin de, 6.
 Wivelsfield, 49, 51, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64,
 91.
 Wivelsfield Churchyard, A complaint
 as to, 57.
 Wood, Abraham, 125.

Wood, John A., 59.
 Wood, Richard, 50.
 Wood, William, 114.
 Woodger, Thomas, 91.
 Woodmancote, 55.
 Woodroffe, Elizabeth, 113.
 Woodroffe, John, 113.
 Woods, Richard, 53.
 Woolger, John, 163.
 Woolley, Elizabeth, 124.
 Wootton, Surrey, 149.
 Worth, 48, 49, 54.
 Wyntersulle, John de, 19.

Y.

Yapton, 126.
 Ydenne, John, 24.

Yonge, Joan, 55.
 York, Edward, Duke of, 24.

Z.

Zouche, Lord, 60.

18/10/09