

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. L.

LEWES:
FARNCOMBE & CO., LTD., PRINTERS.

MCMVII.

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OCTOBER, 1907.

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.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

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, *Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.*

Hon. Auditors :

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

Elected Members of Council :

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

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A., late R.E.	W. HAMILTON HALL, Esq., F.S.A.
R. BLAKER, Esq.	E. HENTY, Esq., F.S.A.
A. P. BOYSON, Esq., F.Z.S.	REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
W. POWELL BREACH, Esq.	P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
J. EDWIN COUCHMAN, Esq.	MAJOR H. P. MOLINEUX, F.G.S.
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.	W. A. RAPER, Esq.
REV. PREB. CECIL DEEDES.	W. C. RENSRAW, Esq., K.C.
E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq. F.S.A.	R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.
PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.	L. F. SALZMANN, Esq.
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A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.	H. MICHELL WHITLEY, 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.

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

RULES.

Name.

1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archæological Society."

Object.

2. The object of the Society shall be to promote the study of Archæology in all its branches, especially within the County of Sussex.

Membership.

3. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Life and Honorary Members.

- (a) Ordinary and Life Members (gentlemen or ladies) shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society and elected by the Council at any of its meetings (by ballot if demanded, one black ball in five to exclude), and shall pay an entrance fee of 10s.
- (b) Ordinary Members shall subscribe 10s. on election for the current year and on the 1st of January for every year afterwards.
- (c) Life Members shall pay £10 in lieu of the annual subscription as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member may at any time become a Life Member upon payment of £10 and arrears (if any) of annual subscriptions.
- (d) Honorary Members: The Council shall have power to elect, as an Honorary Member, any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. The Honorary Members shall not be required to 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, but shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership.

Duties and Privileges.

4. Every new Member shall have his election notified to him by the Clerk, and shall be required to remit the amount due to the Hon. Treasurer 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. No Member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid his subscription, and, in the case of a new Member, his entrance fee. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of each of the Society's publications issued during the period of his membership, but no such copy will be issued to any Member whose subscription is in arrear.

Subscriptions in Arrear.

5. In the event of the sum due from a new Ordinary Member under the preceding Rules not being paid within two months from the date of his admission, the Council shall have power to erase his name from the List of Members; and also to reinstate him on his justifying the delay to its satisfaction. In the case of any Member failing to pay his annual subscription, due on the 1st January, before the 25th March following, the Clerk shall apply to him for the same, and if the subscription is not paid on or before the 1st of August, the Council shall have power at its discretion to erase his name from the list of Members.

Withdrawal.

6. 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 in any year of his intention to do so, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's subscription. Persons ceasing to be Members shall no longer have any share or interest in the property or funds of the Society.

General Meetings.

7. 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, or at such other time as the Council may determine, when the Council shall present its Annual Report and Accounts for the past year. An Agenda paper shall be sent with the Balance Sheet to all Members not less than 14 days before the Annual General Meeting. The second General Meeting shall be held in JUNE, JULY, AUGUST or SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of visiting some place or places rendered interesting by antiquities or historical associations.

Special General Meeting.

8. A Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretary, at such place as the Council may determine, on the requisition, in writing, of the President, or of Five Members,

specifying the subjects to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting, and those subjects only shall be then considered and resolutions passed thereon.

Voting.

9. At all Meetings of the Society or of the Council the resolutions of the majority present and voting shall be binding, except as provided in Rule 10; the Chairman to have a casting vote.

Alterations in Rules.

10. No alteration shall be made in the Rules except at the General Meeting in March, and then only by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting. No proposed alteration shall be considered unless notice thereof, in writing, shall have been given to the Hon. Secretary at or before the December Meeting of the Council.

Special Meetings.

11. Special meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of antiquities and other purposes may be held at such times and places as the Council may determine.

Council.

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

(a) The Council shall consist of the President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Editor, and the Honorary Curator and Librarian, who shall be nominated by the Council and annually elected at the Annual General Meeting in March; also of 24 other Members, one-third of whom shall retire annually by rotation, but subject to clause (e) shall be eligible for re-election without nomination. These other Members shall also be elected at the Annual General Meeting in March, by ballot if required. A month's notice shall be given to the Hon. Secretary of the intention of any Member to nominate a gentleman as a new Member of the Council, and the name proposed shall be placed in the Library, together with the names of the proposer and seconder. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all Members of the Society. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council; persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office.

- (b) The Council shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that the Council may from time to time 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 Council may determine. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.
- (c) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such committee shall, at each quarterly meeting of the 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 Society from the Members. The Council is further empowered, at any time when it thinks it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such accounts.
- (d) The Council may appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of information relating to objects and discoveries of Archæological interest, and the organization of the second General Meeting in any year, if proposed to be held in such town or district.
- (e) No retiring Member of the Council shall be eligible for re-election who has failed, without reasonable cause, to attend at least one-third of the meetings of the Council held during the previous three years, or so much of that period as shall have elapsed since he became a Member of the Council.

Topics to be Avoided.

13. The Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy.

Trustees.

14. The real and personal property of the Society shall be vested or treated as vested in not more than four Trustees, to be nominated from time to time as occasion may require by the Council.

REPORT FOR 1906.

The Council is glad to report that the membership of the Society still tends to increase. There are at present 715 Members, and 49 new Members were elected during the year. The numbers for the last two years are as follows :

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
January 1st, 1906	616	84	6	706
„ „ 1907	628	83	4	715

At the Annual Meeting on the 21st March, 1906, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. St. John Hope on Lewes Priory, especially in reference to the recent excavations and the original letters of Giovanni Portinari describing the destruction of the Priory, which Mr. Hope had recently discovered in the Record Office.

At a Special General Meeting, held on the 25th May, the question of building a Library and Museum, with a Caretaker's house in the Gun Garden below Lewes Castle, was brought forward, but as it was clear that the scheme did not meet with the approval of the majority of the Members it was abandoned. A resolution was passed at the same meeting requesting the Council to inquire as to the best method of making the Library and Collections conveniently available for the Members at some site in Lewes, and to report thereon to the first General Meeting in the next year. The Council has to report that it has a suitable house in a convenient situation in view, which it hopes may be obtained at a reasonable figure. The Society is much indebted to the generosity of Mr. Somers Clarke, who kindly made a donation of £20 towards the expense of the plans and elevations which had been prepared by Messrs. Runtz & Ford for the proposed building in the Gun Garden.

The Autumn Meeting was held in the Selsey Peninsula on the 6th September. When the Members and friends, to the extent of about 125 persons, assembled at Chichester Station at 10.30 a.m. a cloudy sky

and drizzling rain gave but little encouragement, but the weather soon cleared up and a very enjoyable day was spent in this little visited district. Rumboldswyke Church, largely built of Roman bricks from the then dismantled Regnum, was first visited, and afterwards North Mundham and Sidlesham, with remarkable fonts, Earnley, East Wittering and West Wittering, with the "Boy Bishop Tomb," and Appledram were successively visited. The Society was much indebted to Mr. P. M. Johnston for the energetic way in which he pioneered the party and for the interesting manner in which he described the noteworthy features in the Churches visited. The Society was also indebted to the Rev. J. Cavis-Brown for an interesting paper on the parish of Selsey, to Canon Deedes for a paper on Appledram Church, and to the Incumbents of the various Churches visited for rendering them readily accessible. On the return to Chichester the party was hospitably entertained at tea by the Dean of Chichester, Chancellor Davey and Dr. Codrington. As the peninsula did not afford facilities for providing lunch for the party the experiment was tried of getting Members to provide their own refreshments. The plan worked, on the whole, very well and the saving of time effected was felt by many to be a considerable advantage.

A District Meeting was held at Chichester on the 8th October, when Mr. W. V. Crake read a paper on the history of the building and site of the Franciscan Chapel, now known as "The Guildhall," and Mr. E. S. Prior took a limited party over the Cathedral. Mr. P. M. Johnston also read a paper on the "Church Chests" and Canon Fraser spoke on "Papal Indulgences." The party was accorded a hearty welcome to Chichester by the Mayor. A Committee, composed of Members of the Sussex Archaeological Society and residents in Chichester, met several times at Chichester to promote the restoration of "The Guildhall," and Mr. E. S. Prior has prepared a report for this Committee, which is now before the Town Council for discussion.

Excavations have been in progress since the autumn of 1906 at Pevensey Castle. A part of the outer court has been thoroughly explored and, although so far no foundations of permanent buildings have been uncovered, plenty of evidence of the Roman and British

occupation has been found in the shape of coins, pottery, &c. The north postern has been cleared and planned, and the east and west gates and south postern are also being excavated. The work, although not undertaken by the Society, is under the careful supervision of two of its members, Mr. J. E. Ray and Mr. L. F. Salzmann.

The Council, in accordance with the suggestion of several Members, appointed a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Messrs. Blaker, Hillman, Marshall and Garraway Rice, to consider the revision of the Rules and to report to the General Meeting such alterations and additions as seemed advisable. The Rules of the Committee, as amended by the Council, are laid before the Members for their adoption or improvement. The Council desire to draw attention to the proposed reduction in the number of *ex-officio* Members and to the increase of those elected by the Society.

An arrangement has been made during the year whereby the Photographic Branch of the Society's work and the custody of the prints, negatives and slides belonging to it has been committed, until further notice, to the Public Library at Brighton.

The Council regrets to have to announce the deaths of, amongst others, the Rev. E. B. Ellman, elected in 1850 and for 60 years curate and rector of Berwick, and who contributed a short paper to our Vol. XXII.; Mr. Aubrey Hillman, elected in 1875 and who had done much useful work on the Council; Dean Randall, elected in 1894; the Rev. Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart., the last of the original Members and founders of the Society in 1846; and the Rev. Dr. Arnold, elected in 1872, who was a constant contributor to the Society's *Collections* and the author of a valuable work on the "Flora of Sussex."

The number of visitors paying for admission to the Castle during the year was 5,199.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
By Balance in hands of Treasurer	6	5	0			
" " Clerk	3	5	11			
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0			
				14	10	11
„ Subscriptions:						
Annual	259	7	0			
Entrance	20	10	0			
Arrears	27	10	6			
In Advance	9	11	0			
Life Compositions	8	0	0			
				324	18	6
„ Sale of Volumes	13	3	6			
„ Dividends on Consols	13	15	4			
„ Visitors on admission to Castle	129	19	6			
„ Mr. E. Simmons, Rent of Garden to 29th Sept., 1906	2	0	0			
„ Excursion Account:						
Receipts	30	8	0			
Payments	27	13	7			
				2	14	5

Examined and found correct.

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

8th February, 1907.

£501 2 2

PAYMENTS.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
To General Expenses:						
Rent of Castle	30	8	0			
" 35, High Street, Lewes	43	10	10			
Mrs. Morgan—Commission	5	14	0			
Boy's Wages	26	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	16	17	1			
Payments by Mrs. Morgan	4	0	10			
Coals and Wood	5	11	0			
Repairs at Castle	9	1	9			
Insurance	3	5	0			
Hire of Town Hall	2	15	0			
Cheque Book	0	5	9			
				147	9	3
„ Clerk's Salary	25	0	0			
„ Clerk—Postages, &c.	8	2	8			
„ Mrs. Morgan's Wages	26	0	0			
„ Purchases, for Library and Museum	26	0	8			
„ Printing and Posting, Vol. XLVIII.	167	11	2			
„ Indexing Vol. XLIX.	4	4	0			
				171	15	2
„ General Printing	21	15	10			
„ Priors Excavations	7	5	6			
„ Cash in hands of Treasurer	58	9	10			
" " Clerk	4	3	3			
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0			
				67	13	1
				£501	2	2

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.		ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	9	11	0	|	By £579. 15s. 1d. Consols at 87	504	7	8
„ Sundry small Accounts outstanding (say)	10	0	0		„ Arrears of Subscriptions (say)	15	0	0
„ Amount due on Printing, &c., Vol. XLIX.	181	8	4		„ Balance in hands of Treasurer	58	9	10
Balance	398	7	5		„ Cash in hands of Clerk	4	3	3
					„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
					„ Balance to the Credit of the “New Building Account”	12	6	0
	£599	6	9		£599	6	9	
	£599	6	9		£599	6	9	

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.

H. P. MOLINEUX,

Treasurer.

1st March, 1907.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
DURING THE YEAR.

“The Re-Coinage of 1696-1697,” presented by T. H. B. Graham, Esq., J.P., Edmond Castle, Carlisle.

“Fire Dogs,” presented by Executors of H. T. Elwes.

“Memoirs of Sir G. Courthop,” presented by F. G. Courthope, Esq.

“Wakehurst Place,” presented by G. W. E. Loder, Esq.

Old Sussex Cooking Range, presented by Miss L. Procter, Rye.

Old Sussex Prints, &c., presented by R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A.

Various Books, presented by Alderman G. Holman, Lewes.

“Pigmy Flint Implements,” presented by H. S. Toms, Esq.

Matrix of Seal of Thomas de Clymping, presented by Mrs. Bacon.

“Excavations on the Site of the Roman Fortress at Pevensey” (First Report), presented by L. F. Salzmann, Esq.

Drawing of Old Bier or Coffin Stool in Balcombe Church, presented by Miss M. S. Holgate.

J. H. A. JENNER,

Hon. Curator and Librarian.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES, &c.

6
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, 1907.)

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, W. J. 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., Heathfield Park, Heathfield.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1904. Amos, W. T., Alverstton, 160, Selhurst Road, Norwood.
1905. Amsden, Mrs. E. B., Shirley Cottage, Shirley, near Croydon.
1899. Andrews, J., 102, Marine Parade, Worthing.
1907. Anson, Rev. H. S., Southover Rectory, Lewes.
1897. Apedaile, E. G. S., Horsham, Sussex.
1877. *Arbuthnot, W. R., Plaw Hatch, West Hoathly, Sussex.
1900. Arnold, H. H., Northlands, Hollington, Hastings.
1907. Arnold, Miss Emily, Saints Hill House, Penshurst.
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., F.S.A., late R.E., 32, Park Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.
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.

1907. Baggallay, Rev. Canon Fredk., M.A., The Rectory, Pulborough.
1904. Ballard, Hon. A., M.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., 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, 20, Denmark Villas, Hove.
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.
1907. Bennett, Rev. Hy., Berwick Rectory, Polegate.
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, Red Croft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
1906. Bickerton, John Martin, M.A., M.B. Oxon, 40, First Avenue, Hove.
1901. Bicknell, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, 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.
1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.
1887. Blaker, Frederick, Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
1907. Blaker, Mrs. H. M., North Gate, Chichester.
1907. Blaker, N. P., M.D., Cherington, Hurstpierpoint.
1900. Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
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).
1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
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.
1894. Borrer, Major Cary, Somerhill Lodge, 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, 13, South Colonnade, 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 (Henry D. Roberts, Librarian).
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, Old Park, Warminglid, Hayward's Heath.
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.
 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.
 1907. Budgen, Rev. W., Cranfield, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.
 1897. Bull, William, 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary 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.
 1907. Buxton, Travers, View Field, Crowborough.
1907. Campbell, Geo., The Croft, Barnham.
 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., Uphádhi, Beacon Road, Herne Bay.
 1904. Catt, Miss J. Willett, Sunte House, Lindfield.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1905. Cavis-Brown, Rev. J., Selsey Rectory, Chichester.
 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.
 1897. Champion, F. C. Gurney, 24, Old Steyne, Brighton.
 1903. Champneys, F. H., M.D., The Highlands, Nutley, and 42, Upper Brook, Street, London, w.
1902. Chapman, E. J., 34, Upper North Street, Brighton.
 1901. Charrington, Harry Wm., St. Helens, 23, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., 35, Bridgen Street, Brighton.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.
 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., The Camp, Steep, Petersfield.
 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., Evershot, Dorchester, Dorset.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., 48, Albert Court, 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., 5, South Street, Chichester.
 1907. Cohen, Miss M., 5, Oakley House, 14, Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square, London, w.c.
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, J. F. Alexander, West Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Roeheath, Chailey, 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.
 1903. *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.
 1907. Cowland, Wm., Sharelands, Blackboys.
 1907. Crake, Miss A. M., Highlands Cottage, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1892. Crake, 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., Knowles 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.
 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, Box 946, 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.
 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 Central Public Library (Librarian).
 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.
 1857. Elliott, Robert, Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, 23, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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.
 1904. Elwes, Ven. Archdeacon E. L., Woolbeding Rectory, Midhurst.
 1906. Emary, F. H., Lewes Old Bank, Eastbourne.
 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., Pevensy.
 1897. Evans, J. Meredith, 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.
 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.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, Westbroke, Lydd.
 1904. Firmin, Boys, Wyncote, 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, Bruaswick 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.
 1902. Frewen, Moreton, Brede Place, Brede, Sussex.
 1897. *Frost, Edmund, M.D., Chesterfield, Meads, Eastbourne.
 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, Firlie Park, Lewes.
 1906. Gaisford, J. C., Offington, Worthing.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.MET.SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 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. Baily, 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.
 1907. Gough, Rev. W. H., Donyatt, Horsham.
 1896. Grace, Colonel Sheffield Hamilton, Knole, Frant, Sussex.
 1860. *Grantham, The Hon. Sir William, Barcombe Place, Lewes.
 1907. *Grantham, W. W., 17, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.
 1906. Gravely, Chas. Ewart, Hassocks.
 1907. Gravely, C. E., Jun., 42, George Street, Croydon.
 1907. Gravely, Miss E. H., Somerville, Hassocks.
 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., Stone Hall, 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. Guernonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 1907. Guiseppi, Montagne S., F.S.A., 23, Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, Wootton, 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.
 1907. Hall, Hugh F., M.A., Cissbury Court, Worthing.

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.
 1907. Halls, Rowland H., Seveirg Buildings, Lewes.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1907. Hamilton, W. B., M.A., The Dale House, Hassocks.
 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.
 1889. 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.
 1907. Hedemann, Baron Von, 22, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1907. Hemming, A. G., Cambridge Lodge, Horley.
 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.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., 3, Königsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 1906. Hilbers, Hermann G., M.D., 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1903. Hill, Rev. W. S., M.A., Espérance, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., 7, New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., Lansdowne House, East Grinstead.
 1903. Hinds, Mrs., Tennyson Road, Worthing.
 1902. Hobart, Major 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.
 1907. Holland, Ernest Geo., 85, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony M. C., Highbuildings, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 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, Felpham, Sussex.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1895. Hounsom, W. A., New Church Road, Brighton.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
 1897. Hove Free Public Library (care of J. W. Lister).
 1896. Howard, Alfred J., 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.

1895. Hurst, C. J. B., 25, Cadogan Square, London, s.w., and Barrington Grove, Burford.
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.
1907. Innes, Ernest, Palmeira Court, Hove.
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.
1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
1897. Johnston, Philip M., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, London, s.e.
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.
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.
1907. Kidd, Dr. Harold Andrew, Graylingwell, Chichester.
1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.
1907. King, Hy., St. Leonards School, Ellenslea Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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.
1907. Lacy, Dyson, Paddock Estate, Lewes.
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. B., The Rectory, Crawley.
1863. *Leslie, C. S., 11, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
1898. Levy, Lewis, Borden Hall, by Sittingbourne, Kent.
1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.

1907. Lewis, E. J., Victoria Cottage, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1892. Lewis, John, c.e., f.s.a., Fairholme, Maresfield.
 1906. Lewis, Rev. E. P., d.d., Chalton Rectory, Horndean, Hants.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S. (care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, King Edward Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, 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, Mrs. E. M., 26, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 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.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1905. Luttmann-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.
 1907. Macgregor, J., Ersham, Hailsham.
 1904. Maitland, F. J., Friston Place, East Dean, Sussex.
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley House, Frant.
 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.
 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, Tunbridge Wells.
 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., 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
 1902. Messel, L., Balcombe House, Balcombe.
 Michell, Henry, Undermount, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.
 1899. Miles, J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 116, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, London, w.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1907. Mitchell, H. P., Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, s.w.
 1905. Mitchell, W. W., The Grange, Fittleworth, r.s.o.
 1905. Mitchell, Mrs., The Grange, Fittleworth, r.s.o.
 1907. Mitten, Miss Flora, Treepes, Hurstpierpoint.
 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.
 1907. Moore, Henry, 21, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1900. Moore, T. R., 49, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Hill Hall, Theydon Mount, Essex.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Seveirg Buildings, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., Gothic Cottage, Bognor.
 1907. Morrish, H. G., Langhurst, Horsham, and Leonard House, Upper Tulse Hill, London, s.w.
 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.
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1905. Newington, C. R. K., The Hut, Hangleton Road, Brighton.
 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.
 1907. Norden, Rev. H. L., The Vicarage, Sompting.
 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., 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.
 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.
 1907. Papillon, Pelham R., 53, Priory Avenue, Hastings.
 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, Hartland, Warwick Park, 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, Brownewood 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, Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1901. Phillips, Maberly, F.S.A., Pevensy, 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. Ponsouby, Arthur A. W. H., 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.
 1907. Powell, R. H., Malling House, Lewes.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury
 1907. Powles, Rev. G. Le B., Forest Side, Emsworth.
 1902. Pownall, Rev. G. S., The Rectory, Buxted.
 1902. Pownall, H. H., The Ades, Chailey.
 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., 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1900. Randall, Rev. H. L., The Rectory, Cocking, Midhurst, Sussex.
 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.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Canon Arthur Medland, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Leicester.
 1907. Renshaw, Sir C. B., Bart., Barochan, Houston, N.B.
 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.
 1907. Rogers, Mrs. L. E. W., The Point, Newick.
 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., Old Hastings House, Hastings.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, LL.B., Prestone, Firl, 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, R.A., Coombe, Lewes.
 1902. Shoosmith, E. Claver, Claverham Manor, Arlington, Sussex.
 1903. Sim, F. W., Rock, Washington, Pulborough.
 1898. Simmons, Edward, High Street, Lewes.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Hambrook, Emsworth, Hants.
 1902. Slaughter, F., Jarvis, Steyning.
 1904. Smees, Miss Sylvia, 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.
 1905. Smith, Mrs. Maxfield, Hill House, Lewes.
 1907. Smith, R. Cunliffe, J.P., Glenleigh House, Hankham, Hastings.
 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.
 1907. Snewin, Miss, Omega, Worthing.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1907. Spelman, Rev. A. P., M.A., 61, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 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, M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1907. Steinhardt, A. E., Nevill House, St. Anne's Road, Eastbourne.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., East Grinstead, Sussex; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, s.w.
1866. Stenning, J. C., Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.

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.
 1907. Stevens, Fredk., I.S.O., The Poplars, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 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, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswell, 15, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare 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.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.
 1896. Townner, 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., Caple-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.
 1907. Uridge, A. J. R., Rotten Row, Lewes.
1892. Veasey, Mrs., Over Hall, Colne, Engaine, Essex.
 1897. Verrall, W., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1902. Vine, H. T., Redcliffe, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipan, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1907. Waddell, Lieut.-Col. L. A., The Kites Nest, Hastings.
 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.
 1907. Watson, Thos. Hy., M.B., C.M., Gordon Terrace, Westham.
 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, Landport House, 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.
 1907. Wickham, G., Stonewall, Limpsfield.
 1903. Wickins, 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.
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., The Wolds, College Road, Eastbourne, and Selwyn College, Cambridge.
 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.

THE VICARS AND PARISH OF CUCKFIELD.

PART III.

(Continued from "S.A.C.," Vol. XLVI.)

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

THE Bishop of Chichester (John Lake,¹ one of The Seven Bishops) and the Vicar of Cuckfield, William Snatt, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange. The oath was ordered by the Convention Parliament to be taken on August 1st, 1689, and any clergy who had not taken it by the following February were to be deprived. The Bishop died on August 30th, and his successor, Simon Patrick,² was consecrated on October 13th. Vicar Snatt remained firm, and was one of those who were deprived on February 1st, 1689. The new Bishop appointed his brother-in-law, who writes of himself—the last entry in the "Catalogus Vicariorum"—"Robert Middleton, M.A., of New Inn Hall in Oxford was inducted Vicar of Cuckfield June 6th, anno Gulielmi et Mariæ 2^{do}, 1690, to w^h Vicaridge he was removed from the town of Braintree in Essex where he had been Vicar twelve years. He was aged above 47 years (being in his 48th current) when Inducted Vicar of Cuckfield. He was made a Prebendary

¹ Bishop Lake revived the weekly Communion and the nave services at his Cathedral.

² From Bishop Patrick's *Autobiography* we learn that he came of a Lincolnshire family, was born at Gainsborough and educated there and at Queen's College, Cambridge. He "took orders" from a Presbyterian classis, but was afterwards privately ordained by Bishop Hall, the deprived Bishop of Norwich.

of Ely March y^e 14th and 17th 169^s being instituted into the second stall³ y^e 14th and installed y^e 17th (this was in his 56th almost compleat). Of both these he had but one Patron, y^e most pious and learned Prelate D^r Symon Patrick, first L^d B^p of Chichester then of Ely." In the *Alumni Oxonienses* his entry at New Inn Hall is: "Robert Middleton son of Robert Middleton of Taunton⁴ pleb. matric. Nov. 1661 aged 18. M.A. 1671. V. of Braintree 1678."

The Institution Books record that he was presented to Braintree by Bishop Compton, of London, and instituted July, 1678, "Patron, Ep. per lapsum," but a letter from Bishop Kidder in Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells* throws some light on Middleton's appointment: "I went to Lees Priory to see the Countess of Warwick,⁵ while I was there she had a living void in her gift, viz. Braintree: she desired me to recommend a clerk to her: I did recommend M^r Robert Middleton a very pious and conformable man. She told me she would do all in her power to annex the great Tithes to the Vicarage, but the good lady was taken to a better world before anything could be done in it. However I did not fail to let her mind be known to those concerned, and had great success, for by the favour of the Earl of Nottingham M^r Middleton obtained the Vicarage and the great Tithes also."

His first entry in the Parish Book is respecting the offertory; he writes:—

Collected at the Communion at Easter, 1689	15	4
Collected at Christmas	12	4

Both these collections paid in to me by Goodman Chatfield, carpenter, churchwarden that year in whose hands y^e said money was (M^r Snat being absent or withdrawn). They were I say paid in to me R. Middleton inducted Vicar anno 1690.

³ Now held by Dr. Lowe, the first head master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint.

⁴ He bequeathed legacies of £10 to his nieces living at Taunton. *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 156.

⁵ Mary, daughter of Robert Boyle, first Earl of Cork, married 1641 Charles, second son of the second Earl of Warwick, afterwards the fourth Earl of Warwick; they lived at Leigh's Priory, Felstead, which became the resort of Puritan ministers. She died in 1678. Her diaries are in the Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 27,351, &c.

Collected at y^e Communion on Whitsunday June 8th 1690 (besides what I gave to y^e Clerk, and a poore Communicant or two). This y^e first communion administered by me..... 12 0
 At y^e Communion Octob. 5th 12 1

This sum of two pound eleven shillings and ninepence was given in cloth for coates to five poore men, and wastcoates for six poore women. Each of the men had for their coates two yards and a half of cloth at 2^s & 6^d a yard. Each of the women had for their wastcoates a yard and a half of cloth at the said price.

The men's coates came to.....	1	11	3
One of y ^m being very poore had given towards the enlargement of his coate			6
The women's wastcoates came to	1	2	6
		<hr/>	
	Tot.	2	14 3
Received of the Communion Money to Oct. 5 1690.....	2	11	9
Laid out for the Poore	2	14	3
And to out of pocket		2	6

This half-crown the Vicar took care to repay himself out of the collections in the next year. His accounts of the collections up to the month before his death are still preserved in the parish book. The money was always spent on "coates for Goodmen" and "wastcoates for Goodies" at "Allhallowtide." The number of celebrations of the Communion increased from four, in 1691,⁶ to 12, in 1708. It is recorded that there were 56 communicants at Christmas, 1705, and 80 on Easter Day. At Easter, 1694, there was "collected £1 . 2 . 6 . four shilling of which was in half-pence and farthings." There seems to have been some difficulties (not unknown to Churchwardens of the twentieth century) owing to "bad money."⁷ Thus, in 1694, "4 shillings and a penny half penny in bad half pence and farthings, together with

⁶ Palm Sunday, Easter Day, Whit-Sunday and "about Michaelmas."

⁷ Bishop Burnett (*Own Times*, Vol. VI., p. 608) writes: "We had two sorts of coin, the one was milled and could not be practised on, the other [hammered] and therefore thin was subject to clipping, and the old money was every year so much diminished that it at last grew to be less than half of the intrinsic value." In November, 1695, there were debates in the Commons on the subject, and "all came to the wise resolution of re-coining all the specie of England in milled money. All the old money, bad and clipped, was ordered to be brought into the exchequer, which gave a present calm to a ferment which was working all over England." *Macaulay* (Vol. IV., chap. xxi.) gives an eloquent account of the distress and alarm caused by the state of the coinage. £1,200,000 was advanced by the Bank of England on the security of the window-tax to supply the deficiency caused by bad and clipped money.

one shilling and 3 pence in silver, by agreement of the parishioners to be paid out on Jenner at Tylour's Barn if there can anything considerable be made of y^m." But it is to be hoped that this shabby way out of the difficulty was not actually followed, as the next note runs, "The said half pence and farthings were sent up to the Mint by Mr. Sturt⁸ but quite lost." Again, "On Whitsunday, 1696, was collected 9/9 in good money and 5/ in bad or clipt money," and on July 5th that same year, when there were 45 communicants, "8/1½ in good money besides two clipt sixpences y^t will not pass," and at Michaelmas we have, "made of y^e bad suspicious money given this time 1/10. At Christmas, 1696, "nine shillings, in milld money, and five shilling by tale of good hammered money." The next Easter, when there were 104 communicants, the collection came to £1. 9s. 0d., of which 4s. 5d. was in farthings and the rest in milled coins. An entry in 1699 shows the sad effects of a lady's quarrel. There was no Communion betwixt Christmas and Palm Sunday, "because of y^e growing feud and revilings that past twixt Mrs. Sus. Board⁹ and Mrs. Roborough y^t made me fear the excluding y^m w^{ch} I was loath to come to." On the first Sunday in February, 1708, there were "no more than 10 communicants because I had quite forgott to order Mr. Butler to bid it y^e Sunday before."

The collections for the poor of the parish were by no means the only collections made at this time; five or six collections were made annually by virtue of Briefs,¹⁰ and Cuckfield took the opportunities they gave of showing its sympathy with suffering humanity, not only all

⁸ Mr. John Sturt was churchwarden 1699; he married Susan Gatland in 1682.

⁹ Susan, eldest child of William Board, of Board Hill. Visit. of 1662. Roborough was an exciseman. The baptisms of four children, 1694 to 1699, of Mr. William and Mrs. Caroline Roborough are entered in the Register by Mr. Middleton. T. Burrell has an entry in his Diary, 1705: "I gave 5s. to Cornwallis and William Roborough on their going to sea," and in 1708 "Carolinæ Roborough quæ mihi visitandi gratiâ venit dedi £1. 2s. 6d." *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., pp. 148, 155.

¹⁰ There were 100 Briefs in the 22 years of Mr. Middleton's incumbency. "Briefs" were Letters Patent issued by the Sovereign directing collections to be made for certain objects named in them. As nearly half the sums collected were absorbed by the expenses of the collection an Act (4 Anne, c. 14) was passed in 1705 "For the better collecting charity money on Briefs by Patent Letters." They were abolished in 1828 by the Act 9 George IV., c. 28. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXI., p. 208.

over England, but also in foreign countries. The first of these collections after Mr. Middleton's induction was:

For the relief of the poore distressed Irish Protestants. £6. 2. 10½.

Dec., 1692. For y^e redemption of English slaves or captives (about five hundred) in Algiers and other places in Africa. £6. 6. 6.

Sept., 1694. For y^e relief of the poore Persecuted French Protestants flying to England for succour. £10. 12. 6d.

April, 1699. For ye poore Vaudois, or Protestants of y^e Vallies, driven out of some remote parts of France first into Switzerland, and after into Germany into the Territories of the Elector of Brandenburg together with some thousands of French Refugees. £14. 12. 3d.

Nov. 5, 1700. For y^e relief of about 300 slaves in Machaness¹¹ in y^e Kingdom of Fez and Morocco. £5. 1. 0.

May 15, 1704. For the relief of the Persecuted Protestants of the Principality of Orange to the number of 3,000.¹² £8. 7. 5.

April, 1706. For the relief of the inhabitants of Iniskilling in Ireland who lost the last year almost all their houses and goods by a terrible fire after they had struggled with hardships near sixteen years w^h they brought on y^m by their great fidelity to the crown of England at King W^ms and Queen Mary's accession to it, and their love of the Reformed Religion, and wonderful valour for their defence w^h God crowned with a marvelous success. For they tho' but a handful of men together with the city of London Derry bore y^e shock of all y^e power and Forces of y^e Kingdom of Ireland then under King James y^e 2nd assisted by a considerable body of y^e forces of y^e French, and God helping y^m weathered y^e storm. On this account a Brief was granted them through England by our gracious Queen Ann, and also because they had never any reward before for their great service they did the three nations then, and asked none as y^e Brief specifies, but now must sink under their losses and poverty without it. £3 1. 9.

April, 1708. In behalf of the poor Protestants of Oberbarmen in the Dutchy of Berg in the Territories of the Elector Palatine for their building of a church there for w^h they have the leave of y^e Electour tho' a Roman Catholick. By their poverty they can hardly maintain a minister, much less build a church, and therefore seek our help, and doubtless y^t of other nations. £0. 11. 3d.

Nov. 29, 1709. For the poor Palatines flocking over into England being in hard circumstances at home as being Protestants, and having their towns destroyed by the ravages of the French. £2. 16. 7.

¹¹ Meknesat, corrupted into Meguiner by the Spaniards, a fine city near Fez. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 165.

¹² These briefs are illustrated by Mr. T. Burrell's Diary and Mr. Blencowe's notes in *S.A.C.*, Vol. III. "Confessoribus Oranginsibus £2." Mr. Burrell supplied his servants with their subscriptions—"John Coachman for the Orange Refugees ij" (*Diary*, p. 146). After death of William III. the French took the city of Orange and expelled the Protestant inhabitants. The particulars of "The collection for the confessors and great suffers in Orange" in the Vicar's handwriting are still preserved.

March 10, 1710. For building a Protestant church at Mittau, the metropolis of the Dukedom of Courland in or near Livonia, the petitioners being mostly Britains and much impoverished by the wars in the north, and also by paying down a good sum to purchase the liberty of building a church of their Duke, and the confirmation of the King of Poland. 7/9½.

It would seem by the decrease in the amounts of the collections that the sympathy of Cuckfield with foreign Protestants was not what it had been; but two early entries sufficiently explain the national dread of France, under Louis XIV.¹³

April 18, 1692. For y^e relief of the poore sufferers by fire and plunder through the invasion of the French at Tingmouth to the loss of £11000.

May 28, 1693. For the relief of the inhabitants of Druridge, Widrington and Chitborn, three villages in the parish of Woodhouse [or Woodhorn, on the coast of] Northumberland, suffering by fire and sword by means of a descent of 20 Privateers of the French a year or two agoe (burning and destroying all that they came at, even those creatures, hoggs, &c., which they could not carry off) to the loss of between 5 and 6000 pounds.

Most of the Briefs recorded by Mr. Middleton were for losses occasioned by fire and for the repairs of churches, *e.g.*, Chester and Ely Cathedrals, St. Margaret's, Westminster, Rye, "the great and ancient church of St. Clement's," in Hastings.

Oct. 18, 1704. For the relief of the Widows and Orphans whose husbands and parents perished in the Hurricane or terrible storm by sea and land Nov. 26. 1703.¹⁴

It perhaps seems strange to a twentieth century Churchman that there were no collections for any Foreign Missions. The unsettled state of the country may well account for this, but that men's minds were being directed to such work in the Colonies is clear from an Ordinance of the Long Parliament in July, 1649,

¹³ August, 1690. "The French landed some soldiers at Teinemouth and burnt some poore houses" (Evelyn's *Diary*). These collections for "Protestants" reflect the general feeling of the age—the dread of "Popery" as represented by the ambition and cruelty of our nearest neighbour, Louis XIV. of France; his privateers were ravaging our coasts, his forces invading Ireland and his fleet patrolling our seas.

¹⁴ Burrell writes: "Naufragorum viduis et liberis post violentam procellam ad incitas reductis dedi £1. 1s.," p. 146. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII., p. 55.

establishing what may be called a Missionary Society.¹⁵ Among the "Papers relating to the proceedings of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," preserved in the Bodleian Library, is one recording that there was "Collected in the Parish of Cuckfield in Sussex for New England the summe of seventeen shillings and sixpence," signed by "Samm. Grenhill. Minister." In 1701 was founded "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," to which T. Burrell subscribed £10 in 1704.

The most surprising object of a Brief is thus set down:—

March 19, 1692. Gathered in the parish church and parish of Cuckfield nineteen shillings for M^r John Clopton a Norwich merchant and his Creditours especially, who by great losses and casualties by sea, and being entangled unawares in merchandise by others (he being unexpert) who dyed and left all intricated to him, is diminished and indebted to the value of 12 thousand pounds, and so utterly undone, who yet has procured this brief chiefly for his creditours that lent him two thousand pounds, and are like to be ruined unless repayd, and who ought the rather to be repayd because they got nothing in trading with M^r Clopton, but lent it him in mere kindness. M^r Clopton therefore is only to have the overplus if there be any. He is a good virtuous gentleman and of a pious family.

The Easter Vestry of 1689, "in the absence of the Vicar with his consent," chose as surveyors for the highways¹⁶ "Allen Savage, Edward Jenner, Willm. Woolridge and Walter Burt of Staplefield;" and passed "the accounts of Thomas Matthews and Willm. Saunders for the yeare 1688."

Reced. by a Booke at 1 ^d per lib.....	11	10	9½
Reced. of y ^e old Churchwardns	5	1	3
			16 12 0½
Paid	14	13	10

The churchwardens for the "yeare ensuing were John Chatfeild in the Towne, carpenter, and Richard Ireland;"

¹⁵ John Eliot, a Cambridge man, went as a missionary to the North American Indians in 1631, and his writings moved Cromwell to order this collection.

¹⁶ By 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 8, the churchwardens were on Easter Tuesday to call the parishioners together and elect two honest persons to be surveyors or overseers of the works for the amendment of the highways. Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 106.

those for 1690 "Thomas Stone of Handcrosse, and Edmund Tompsitt," and the surveyors John Attree, Walter Gatland, Edward Burtenshawe and Wm. Winnpenny. The wardens for 1691 and 1692 were Allen Savage and Robert Hedges; and the overseers "Wm. Board, jun., gent.,¹⁷ Walter Burt, John Warden and Edward Jenner." The accounts for this year show an extraordinary expenditure, probably on some heavy repairs, as the money "disbursed for the use of the parish" came to £91. 11s. The overseers for 1692 were Henry Ives, Thomas Gates, Walter Gatland and Walter Burt. There is a "memorand. that Walter Gatland is to be excused from the office of churchwarden seven years on y^e account of his voluntary serving overseer now." The wardens for 1693 "were Henry Burtenshaw and John Holford; and the Overseers of the Poore, Richard Wickham, John Attree, Thomas Sayer, Will. Saunders." The officers appointed at Easter, 1694, were Wm. Heseman and Henry Sharp, churchwardens; Richard Cooper, Thomas Uwins, Ellis Geer, John Jenner. For 1695, Richard Vergo, Edward Daws, churchwardens; John Caffen, Thos. Nye, William Berrick, William Bannister, jun. For 1696, Robert Chatfield, John Standen, churchwardens; Henry Gates, Thomas Burtenshaw the elder, Samuel Hider, John Falconer at Hill House; surveyors, Edward Jenner, George Jennings, Jonathan Bechly, Joseph Webb. For 1697, William Muzzal, William Martin, churchwardens; Jonathan Bechly, John Herring, Thomas Holcomb, Henry Burtenshaw. For 1698, John Attree, John Buckwell, churchwardens; Richard Wickham, Richard Burt of Brook Street, Stephen West, Wm. Bannister of Bultrough, surveyors; Robert Chatfield, Sam. and Charles Savage, Thom. Warden, overseers. For 1699, John Sturt and Richard Hill, churchwardens; Mr. Walter Burt of the Town, Henry Gates of Pains, Anthony Huggett and Richard Cooper, surveyors. These names are worthy of

¹⁷ William Board, jun., was born in 1663, the son of William Board, of Board Hill. He married in 1687 Mary, daughter of John Burrell, and died in 1720, leaving no children. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI.

record, for nearly everyone of them has its representatives in Cuckfield at the beginning of the twentieth century.

A few of the accounts of the churchwardens, as overseers of the poor, still remain; eight pensions paid monthly in 1693 came to £2. 14s. 6d., and there were, in addition, allowances for rent, for fuel (a cord of wood at 8s.), for wheat (one bushel at 7s.), and for medical attendance and funeral expenses. The doctors' bills generally include cordial 8d., "opening a vein 6d. and looking after 1s. 6d."¹⁸ To illustrate funeral expenses we will take those of "the burying of Goody Oxenbridge" in 1693. "For laying forth 2/, for bred and beare 4/6, clerk and sexton 1/6, her cofing 6/, for the grave and nell 1/8, George Genings for bringing to church 5/." The same year the churchwardens relieved 116 "passengers," a pleasanter word than our "tramps," and paid "Henry French for killing a fox 3/4." The small diamond-shaped panes in the church windows were a continual expense, *e.g.*, in 1695 there is a bill for "Work done at the Church for Goodman Virgoe and Goodman Ives by Sam. Gallyon. 197 new quarels 16/5, putin in 36 old quarels 1/6, new ledin 3 ft. of ould glas 9^d, repairing 43 ft. 7/2." "To goodman Green for looking after the church clock 5/." In 1700 the roof underwent extensive repairs,¹⁹ and there are preserved two receipts by Lady Morton,²⁰ of Slaugham, from Walter Gatland and George Jennings, churchwardens, of £2. 4s. "in full for two loads of healing stones," probably those which still remain on the south side of the church.

The same year a singular document throws a new light on the estimation in which the choir was held, the highest personages in the parish seeking admission by payment, instead of expecting to be paid.

¹⁸ "Thomas Canon singleman and apothecary, and Mary Warden singlewoman June 19, 1692." *Leves Licenses*.

¹⁹ "1700. Octob. 13th 2nd Sunday in the month: the uncovering of the Church hindering the Sacrament that should have been on the first 00. 12. 00." *Church Book*.

²⁰ Ann, the last of the Coverts of Slaugham, daughter of Sir John Covert, widow of Sir James Morton.

Rules agreed on by the Vicar and divers of the chief of the Parishioners that contribute to the building of the new Gallery for singing Psalms in the West end of the Church for those that sitt and sing in it. The number of Proprietors and Contributors is 21. Febr. 16, 1699.

Imp. This Gallery being built only for the singing of Psalms by those that have learnt, and for their singing them together, 'tis agreed that it be used or sat in by such only, and by no other tho' proprietors till approved singers.

2. That Timothy Burrell Esq^r (who gave £2), W^m Board Esq. (who gave £3) Charles Sergison Esq. (who gave £2) Rob. Middleton, Vicar (who gave both for work and materials and for the Faculty at least £4) Thom. Gates [of Ansty] yeoman (who gave £1. 10) Walter Gatland, yeoman (who paid £1. 10) John Attree yeoman (who paid £1. 10) Thom Ives yeoman or gent. (who paid £1. 10) have the 5 or 6 inner places in the Foreseate on the right hand appointed for the principall Bass, if they be singers, and according to their rank. And that the two outer places be for Tenours, which two at present are Samuel Savage, yeoman (who gave £1. 10) and Charles Savage yeoman his brother (who also gave £1. 10).

3. That M^r Burrell and M^r Sergison²¹ never sitt there themselves, and the Vicar very seldom, it is their right to place any other person there in their room and sing Bass or Tenour, and that the same right belongs to other proprietours that sitt not there in person, and then that the outermost person or persons if the seate be crowded (and being inferior proprietours) to go into the next best place in the same seate, and that those who are outed of their usual places fall back into the next seate, the Bass among the Bass, and the Tenour among the Tenours.

4. That the two outer places of the first seate on the left hand be occupied by two Tenours, at present by Thom. Warden, mercer, that gave £1 . 10 towards the Gallery, and Rich. Burt, tanner, who gave £1. and that the 5 or 6 places within them be for the wives, daughters, or friends of the said principall Bass or Tenours, who if singers are to sit there according to their rank. Only one of the inmost places is for Mrs. Batten, after Mrs. Michel, who gave £1, and the outmost next to the two Tenours is for Mary Hedger (now Wood) who gave 10/.

5. That in the second seate on the right hand be placed the rest of the Bass for the present, John Wood in Mr. Board's right, John Robinson in Mr. Sergisons right, and Thomas Newman (who gave 7/6) for a place) in his own right, and Thomas Norris (who gave 7/6) in his own right. And the three outer places shall be for three Tenours who are at present Edward Virgo²² in Mr. Burrell's right, Jacob Stone (who gave 5/) for a place in his own right, and John Muzzall (who also gave 5/) in his own right.

²¹ Mr. Timothy Burrell was then 57 and Mr. Sergison 46.

²² T. Burrell's *Journal*, 1692. "Edward Virgo came Promo, Condo, Clerico, Camerarius at £3 p. an." He acted as deputy steward of the Cuckfield and Slaugham Manors.

6. That in the second seate on the left hand do sitt other women or Trebles, wives, daughters &c of the principall Bass or Tenour, according to their rank, and that among these be placed Mrs. Jane Burrell's²³ woman, and Elizabeth Burt of Whiteman's Green (who gave 5/) in her own right.

7. That in the third seate on the right hand be placed according to rank and age some of the men that sing bass or tenour, being the servants of the chief of the Proprietours, or some of the least of the Proprietours, or some of the young men of the Parish who have learnt to sing well: and that without them be placed 4 or 5 boys that are singers, who at present are Mr. W. Gatland's son, Mr. Thom. Norris' son, by their fathers' right, and Edward Gatland's son John, and John Holford's eldest son, and Nich. Stanbridge son, these three by permission.

9. Since the singers are a running body, and sometimes a family of the Proprietours may have more or less, or none, that can sing well, and since if they all had a compleat number of singers, there would not be enough places for them, therefore they must take their lott without murmuring, some having more and some less to sitt in the singing gallery as it happens.

13. It is here agreed that the Vicar's right do upon his death or resignation goe to his successor in hope and assurance that he will keep up good singing to his power.

14. That the sidesman, or any member of the body of the Quire, do carefully overlook the youths or other members of the Quire, and either moderately correct them, or tell the Quire or Proprietours of them, or complain of them to their parents if they are guilty of any talking or playing or any other disorders, and procure them to be punished by them or if incorrigible turned out.

15. That as the Bishop enjoyns in his Faculty divers of the singers do as oft as they may disperse themselves by turns in the congregation for the direction and assistance of others that are willing and desirous to sing and that therefore they that sometimes sitt down in the Church take care to sing that while.

(Signed)

Timo. Burrell
Will. Board

Cha. Sergison
Rob. Middleton, Vicar
Tho. Gates
and 15 others.

Our Vicar took the place of the Archdeacon at the Visitation in 1702, the entry in the Record being:—"R. Midleton (*sic*) held the Visitⁿ for the Archdeacon" Richard Bowchier.

²³ T. Burrell's sister, who died January, 1708. She left a legacy of £2 to her maid, Mrs. Dorothy Bridger. *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 157.

He lost his wife in 1708. She is commemorated with him in the inscription on a stone in the north chancel aisle:—

Here lieth the Body of Robert Middleton, Vicar of this church who dyed y^e of May 1713 aged 70 years. On his left hand lieth the Body of Mary his wife, who was sister to the Right Reverend Simon Patrick, Bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Ely. She died the 1st day of November 1708.”²⁴

An extract from Vicar Middleton’s will is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 156.²⁵ It may be added here that he bequeathed his money “chiefly to the grandchildren of the late Symon [Patrick] Bishop of Ely my wife’s brother and my benefactor £80 apiece to Penelope, Judith, Mary, and Catharine the daughters of his only son Symon, clerk, lately deceased, and to Symon, his only son, a most promising child, £50 or else my Library on condition that he be ordained. To my executors £200 lent to Lady Penelope Patrick, widow of the Bishop and £30 M^r Bullis of Billingshurst²⁶ owes me and the remainder of an annuity of £100 put into the exchequer by M^r Sergison.” He left £30 (and £10 to be added if his estate permitted) to be paid for putting to school poor children of the parish, and “my will is that they be sent carefully to church for the further instruction of the minister.” He leaves his books to his nephew if he took orders, if not then to Sir John Phillips,²⁷ the Rev. Henry Shute and Mr. Henry Hoare, a voluntary society of gentlemen commonly called the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who hold

²⁴ “Nov. 1st. Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of R. Middleton the vicar or minister of Cockfield.” *Bur. Reg.* His will directs that a plain, not costly, tombstone be placed over his wife’s grave, and “there be engraven on it both our epitaphs, not too high lest the rail of the Communion Table cover it. I would have the reader told that I lie on her right hand under Mr. Greenhill’s tombstone.” She died October 29th, 1768, aged 66 or 67.

²⁵ *P.C.C.*, Leeds, f. 163.

²⁶ John Bullis became Vicar of Billingshurst in 1706. He had been curate to Mr. Middleton.

²⁷ Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, Pembroke. He received the thanks of the Society “for his noble example in refusing a challenge” (from Mr. Harcourt, Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex). The *S.P.C.K. Records* mention the removal of these books from Ely House to Bartlett’s Buildings, the residence of Mr. Shute, Lecturer of Whitechapel; they are now at the Society’s Office in Northumberland Avenue.

their weekly meetings at Mr. Shute's house in Bartlett Buildings, Holborn. He left his sermons to Mr. Bullis to preserve or burn. "I have on one of the shelves in my study the survey of the glebe-lands belonging to the Vicar of Cuckfield, and a 4^{to} M.S. with parchment cover giving an account of the Manor belonging to it and the school, and 2 little old parchment books and a paper book containing an account of the tithes and other dues of the Vicar in M^r Henshaw's time, and the folio book covered with parchment containing the Terryers and other things belonging to the Vicar as well as to the Town and Parish."²⁸ He asks that six of his neighbours of the clergy should bear up his pall, Mr. Shore, of Hamsee,²⁹ and his son at Woodman Court, Mr. Bullis and three others, and that Mr. Willis, the curate and schoolmaster, should preach his funeral sermon and to have a guinea and the hanging of the pulpit.

In 1702 the churchwarden, Thomas Warden, includes in his accounts "the shingelling of the spire," £28. 9s.; and J. Gurre's bill for "altering the church clock into a pendle, and keeping him in repair till 3 years are expired," £3. 10s.; also John Chatfield's for "taking down the old crowse and putting up the new one;" and Will Wimpenny's "for mending the wether cocke and vane."

The Procession or Perambulation of the Minister, Curate, Clerk, and Sexton, and other parishioners of Cockfield, of whom some were the chief Yeomen, accompanied with the children of divers of them begun May the 15th and continued to the 17th³⁰ in the year of our Lord 1705, and in the 4th year of our renowned Queen Ann—Rob. Middleton being the Vicar, and John Bullis Curate.

There accompanied the Vicar, M^r T. Gates of Ansty, M^r T. Ives of Westup, M^r Chas. Savage of Sidney, M^r Ja^s Mitchell of the Town, George Jennings and Tho^s Holcumb, Church Wardens. Richard Virgo of the Town, Cooper, John Wood of the Town, Taylour, Walter Challoner, Taylour, Edw. Stammer, church clerk. The boys, children of the Inhabitants, that went with us were as follows—William

²⁸ The 4to MS. book and the folio are still preserved in the Parish Chest after having been for some years in the possession of a late churchwarden.

²⁹ John Shore was presented to Hamsey in 1674; his tombstone says that he was rector for 47 years. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII., p. 97.

³⁰ In 1705 Easter Day fell on April 6th, and the Rogation Days were May 15th, 16th and 17th.

son of T. Uwins, Tenant at the Place, Nicholas, son of N. Stanbridge, of the Town, Sexton, John and Henry sons of J. Holford, Butcher, Thomas and William sons of T. Norris, mason, Thomas son of John Smith, Saddler, Henry son of Walter Gatland, Pilsty, yeoman, Thomas son of Thomas Mathers, Inkeeper.

On the first day we being met together in the Church yard begun with singing of a Psalm according to M^r Vicars' Precedent after which we following the same begun our Procession at Nash Gate.⁸¹

2. And this Proceesion happening not longer after the right and artful way of singing of Psalms, which was e'en lost, was brought into our Church and many churches of this and the neighbouring counties, by the instruction of M^r Clerk of Hamshire,⁸² we took to it: and having also obtained the Bishop's leave we followed the version of Dr. Patrick of the Charterhouse not only in our church, but also in the fields during this Perambulation.

3. The first day we found true what is written by M^r Vicars.

4. We came to Pain's Place and were kindly refreshed by M^r Rob. Norden, still owner of it: after which we sung in the Hall Psahn 42 in Babylon tune because we were desired of him so to do, not for the fitness of the Psalm to the occasion, but for the sake of the tune.

5. The company held on their procession to Woodleford Bridges, going over one of them, and we found the first medow of the South side to be in Cockfield, but the second medow to be in Hurst per point.

6. We found this day an old oak that is the boulder towards Bolney still standing.

7. But the Beech that was the Boulder towards Warminglidd where we ended the first day's Procession was found cutt down.

On the 2nd day M^r Bullis the curate attended with the same company. He read prayers under a crooked oak at Northland Gate, adjoining to Washlands in Balcomb. But the old oak called the Priest's oak was cutt down.⁸³

On the 3rd day they made on till they came to Rye-bridge not far from the house of M^r Bray of Balcombe, when and where I the Vicar met them and sung with them the 100th Psalm.

2. We then made on in the Bounds of our Parish towards Ardingly and Linfield and Wivelsfield till we came out at Pitland the farm of

⁸¹ "Setting ourselves in order Procession-wise we began to sing the 24 Psalm and so went over the stile at the south east end of the churchyard and singing down the lane. . . . We began at a gate commonly called the Nash gate from whence southward we went along till we came to the north east corner of Layhairs alias the Copyhold." *Perambulation of 1629.*

⁸² Was this Jeremiah Clark, the composer, organist of Winchester and afterwards of the Chapel Royal? John Patrick, brother of Bishop Patrick and of Mrs. Middleton, Preacher of the Charterhouse, wrote *A Century of Select Psalms for the use of the Charterhouse, 1679*, and *The Psalms of David in Metre with the Tunes used in Parish Churches, 1694*. He was Precentor of Chichester, 1690, and died 1695.

⁸³ "Going from Brantridge to a stump of a great oak which was called the Priest's oak, once having three great boughs or armes reaching into 3 parishes, Cuckfield, Slaugham and Balcomb." *Perambulation of 1629.*

Mr. Winterbottom, clerk, then occupied by Miles Fuller, carpenter, and after by himself—a farm that he holds in right of his wife (an Allen) where in the Highway near the farm house we found an old Bounder, standing on Heward's hoth in the way to Chayley.

3. From this Bounder we passed directly over Heward's hoth in the Vale or lower part of it next Wilsfield to a stone there where we went to Prayers, near which stone is a Crab tree leading to a lane called Half street, or Half struck Lane, which carried us up to Mr. John Warden's wood not far from Butler's Green where he lives.

4. And thence we made the best of our way through Renfields now Will Gouldsmiths, and through other lands till we came to Nash Gate where we begun our Procession.

5. Then in conclusion we sett ourselves in order in the fields that lead to the Town from Butler's Green and sung the first half, or the three first staffs of the 148th Psalm, and when we got to the lane that leads to Court garden and the Churchyard we began the remainder or three last staffs of the said Psalm, and sung them well and musically till we came into the church, where we ended with the short hymn Glory be to the Father as turned into verse and expressed in eight lines

To God the Father's name
All glory be always &c

6. After this we had a supper for the company and the children at the sexton's house the sign of which was the Py'd Bull, at the end of which I gave some pennys to the 9 boys that went with us.

On August 3rd, 1713, Daniel Walter, Fellow of Peterhouse, was instituted to the Vicarage at the age of 33, and was inducted on September 23rd by John Tattersall, rector of Hangleton. He was collated by Bishop Thomas Manningham,³⁴ whose youngest daughter, Dorothy, he had married. Six years afterwards he was promoted to be "Chantor and Canon Residentiary" of the Cathedral. At the Primary Visitation of Bishop Thomas Bowers in 1723 at Hastings he exhibited his Letters of Orders showing that he had been ordained deacon in June, 1705, and priest in September of the same year by Symon Patrick, Bishop of Ely. At the Primary Visitation of Bishop Francis Hare³⁵ in 1733 he appeared with his Curate, Charles Lempriere, of Grouville, Jersey, a Pembroke (Oxford) man, who took his B.A. degree in

³⁴ Fellow of New College, preacher at the Rolls and Temple. Nicholl's *Lit. An.* (Vol. I., p. 207) relates that when asked to read the service for the sick to Queen Caroline from an adjoining room he answered that he would not "whistle the prayers of the Church through the keyhole."

³⁵ Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough and Dean of St. Paul's. See *Memorials of a Quiet Life*, by his descendant.

1729. At the Primary Visitation of Bishop Matthias Mawson he had Peter Smith as his curate. He held the living for 48 years, longer by far than any of his predecessors, and saw six successive Bishops of Chichester.

The return to the Bishop's Commission in 1724 runs thus:—

In many ancient writings this is called Cockfield which seems to have been the first Appellation but is now generally called and written Cuckfield a Vicaridge. Incumbent Daniel Walter, late Fellow of Peterhouse in Camb. The church in very good repair, a large Bible printed at Oxford on Imperial paper, and an handsome Common Prayer Book, both the gift of M^r Sargison. The Communion Plate, two silver salvers the gift of Archdeacon Henshaw,³⁶ two silver chalices, two pewter flagons, a fringe green cloth upon the Communion table with a silk cushion, and common Prayer Books, a good Linnen cloth, a napkin, two good surplices, no poor box, a chest to put the surplices in, five bells. The chauncell in very good repair, it is repaired by a Parish Rate, the great Tythe being in several hands. The number of Families about 270. No Papist, one Quaker and 20 anabaptists.

There is a stone to his memory now in the cloisters at Chichester, which was brought from behind the altar at "the restoration" in 1861:—

Here lyeth the Body of Daniel Walter, A.M., Vicar of Cuckfield, Chantor and Canon Residentiary of this Church, who died 8th April, 1761, aged 81.

The monument on the north wall of Cuckfield Church,³⁷ erected by their only son Daniel, and their two daughters Elizabeth and Mary, has a long description in Latin of the many virtues of both their parents. Of the mother it says:—

In matrimonio accepit Dorotheam, filiam natu minimam Thomæ Manningham Episcopi Cicestrensis; at qualem (bone Deus) seu morum suavitatem spectas, seu animi et corporis pulchritudinem; juxta carissimi sepulta est Patris reliquias in ecclesia S. Andreæ Holbourn. Tali uxore hand indignus maritus.³⁸

³⁶ S.A.C., Vol. XLVI., p. 108.

³⁷ Mr. Walter left by his Will "£30 for a monument at Cuckfield on the pillar opposite to Mr. Tim. Burrell with such Latin inscription as I shall leave in some private paper."

³⁸ "But, good God, what a woman she was, whether you consider the sweetness of her manners or the beauty of her soul and body." It is curious to find an expression not now associated with reverence on the monument of a Bishop's daughter. It is also found on the monument of Baldwin Duppa at Hollingbourne, 1738. An equally effusive inscription in the Cathedral describes the virtues of her mother. Above are the Arms of Manningham—*Sable* a fesse erm. in chief 3 gryphons' heads eras. *or*.

His son, Daniel, succeeded him in the Prebend of Wisborough, and was instituted to Ditchling Vicarage in June, 1746, to Oving the next year, and to Westham 1761. Of his daughters Elizabeth married her father's curate, John Tench, and Mary married William Poole, of Hooke, Chailey; she was mother of Sir Henry Poole, of Poole, Cheshire, and Lewes, whose daughter and heiress married Robert Willis Blencowe.³⁹

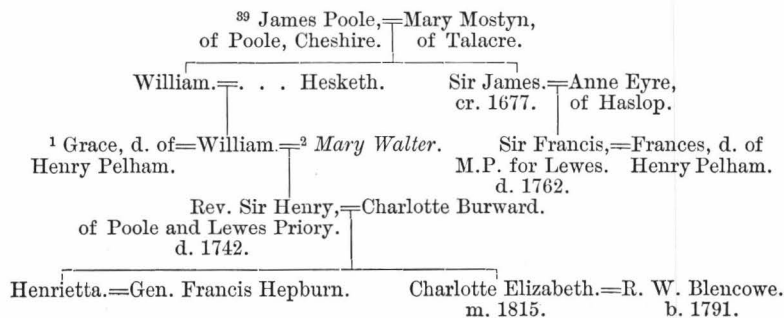
In the Parish Book there is "An Account of all Reparations and Beautifying of the Church, as also all gifts and benefactions to the same, and to the town and parish of Cockfield during the time that Dan. Walter was vicar there":—

A.D. 1715. The space without the rails, and the Middle Isle were new paved, the church was new whitewashed, at the same time the King's Arms were painted at the West end. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments were put up at the East end, and many inscriptions of sentences out of the H. Scripture were put up in several places. All at the Parish Charge.

A^o 1716. The lower part of the street that leads to the church from John Hunt's house to the end was paved at the charge of the inhabitants that live there on both sides of the way. The highway over against M^r Thomas Warden's house was paved at the charge of M^r Edward Steel then living in that house.

A^o 1717. Madam Ann Sergison, wife of Charles Sergison Esquire, gave to the church a very large Bible, and Common Prayer Book printed on very fine large paper [in] a neat character, and richly bound in Turkey leather.

The same year the upper part of the street that leads to the church from M^r Thomas Warden's house to John Hunts where the paving left off was paved partly at the expense of the Inhabitants, but chiefly by the liberal contributions of the Lord Bishop of Chichester D^r Thomas



Manningham, who gave two guineas, M^r Timothy Burrel, who gave thirty shillings, and Charles Sergison Esquire who paid for all the workmanship.

Whereas my most worthy Predecessor M^r Robt. Middleton demised to Timothy Burrell Esquire, and to his successor the summ of thirty pounds in trust for the putting out of poor children to read and learn the Church Catechism to which summ Timothy Burrel has added by his last Will and Testament twenty pounds for the same use; it is hereby noted that with the consent of M^r Burrel a fifty pound order in one of the Government Lotterys was bought with the said money, and put under M^r Dan. Walter the present Vicars name yeilding fifty shillings interest per an. and there to remain till such time as a purchase can be got for the same, or till the Trustees shall think fit to remove it to some other security.

Timothy Burrell also bequeathed to the Vicar, Robert Norden, Thomas Ives, Walter Gatland and Richard Burt one hundred pounds upon special trust and confidence that they shall lay out the said summ upon purchase of freehold lands, and the lands so purchased shall settle upon the same uses and limitations for the providing of bread for six poor persons of the parish of Cuckfield as the charity of one hundred pounds given by the Will of Allan Savage deced. for the providing of bread for six poor persons. . . . The fore said hundred pounds was accordingly paid in to the above-mentioned Trustees, and each of them took twenty pounds, and paid interest for the same which was apply'd for the providing of bread as is above directed.

When the fifty pound order above mentioned which was under M^r Walters name was paid in, he and Rob. Norden, Thos. Ives, Rich. Burt and Henry Gatland executor of Walter Gatland decd. did each of them take ten pounds, and paid interest for the same, which was applyd for the putting out poor children to read as is above directed.

In 1738 the aforesaid Trustees did with the aforesaid one hundred and fifty pounds purchase of Jane Stanbridge the freehold messuage or Tenem^t with the stable, garden, and land thereto belonging commonly called the Bull Inn, but then rented and made use of by the Churchwardens and Overseers as a Workhouse for the Poor as appears by a lease from Jane Stanbridge dated Feb^r 1st 1738, and a release dated Feb. 2 1738 both which were laid up in the chest belonging to the Parish.

In 1739 the aforesaid Trustees did grant unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of Cuckfield a lease of the messuage called the Bull Inn for the term of 21 years in order to make a workhouse of the same.

Vicar Walter's will (P.C.C., Cheslyn, 152), dated 12th November, 1753, and proved April, 1761, directs that he should be buried "if I dye near London by my wife in S. Andrew's Holborn, if at Cuckfield among my predecessors within the rails round the Communion

Table, if at Chichester within the Cathedral Church and a plain black marble stone laid on my grave." He refers to his marriage settlement in November, 1714, by which annuities are secured to his wife and children, and proceeds:—"As by the goodness of God the manor and rectory of Oving have fallen into my hands as Chantor of the Cathedral, which I by lease in Aug. 1751 did grant to William Wade of Chichester, clerk [Rector of S. Martin's, 1734—1765], and Robert Sandham of Chichester, clerk [Rector of S. Peter, 1739—1767], for the lives of myself, and my son and [William] Delves, Vicar of Frant [from 1741 to 1784] and Mary Mowlass of Havant [who was engaged to his son], I desire them to pay my son £70 annually. I leave to Richard Parter [? Porter], Rector of Chaily and Thomas Porter, Rector of East Hoathly, £1000 in trust for my two granddaughters Henrietta and Grace Poole. To my daughter Elizabeth my picture at the upper end of the great parlour at Cuckfield, and to my son my picture in the hall." A codicil dated 25th April, 1761, says that as he gave "£80 to Elizabeth on her marriage to M^r John Tench, now he leaves £80 to his daughter Mary on her Wedding day; Elizabeth to have the picture of her Aunt Rawlinson over the door in the great parlour."

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF RYE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

By JOHN BORROWMAN, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS Parish Church is dedicated to St. Mary. The north aisle of the chancel is called that of St. Clare, the south aisle of the chancel being that of St. Nicholas.

The church is a large one and in Allen's *History of Surrey and Sussex* it is said to be one of the largest in the kingdom, and other writers also express this opinion. In Horsfield's *Sussex*, Jeakes is quoted as calling it the goodliest edifice of the kind in Kent or Sussex, cathedrals excepted.

There does not appear to be any record of the foundation of the church. Horsfield relates that Rye, as well as Winchelsea, was given by Edward the Confessor to the Monastery of Fécamp in Normandy and continued its property until anno 51 of Henry III. (1267), when the King reassumed it, granting in exchange various manors, &c. This fact is of great interest in examining the architectural features of the church, as there is a strong French feeling in some parts and there are points of resemblance to the work at the Abbey of Fécamp.

The Abbey of Fécamp, which is Benedictine, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, so this church of St. Mary did not follow its dedication, as I have seen stated.

The church has suffered a great deal by reconstructions at various dates, some, no doubt, rendered necessary by damage inflicted by the French. In 1377 it is stated to have been reduced "nigh to ashes," and again in 1447 it was damaged by the French and the old charters, &c., perished.

There has also been neglect to contend with, and the internal stresses due to the pressure of arches and roofs.

The photographs with which this paper is illustrated were taken by Mr. J. C. Stenning, Honorary Photographer to the Society. The plan was prepared for my description of this church by Mr. A. E. Richardson, working with me, and he also prepared the section: one great object for the plan was to determine whether the axis of the nave agrees with that of the chancel, and this we have found is the case, as can be seen. In an earlier volume of these *Collections* is a paper on this church in 1870 by Mr. G. Slade Butler.¹

The building is cruciform, with additions, and consists of nave and aisles with lean-to roofs, central tower and north and south transepts, a chancel of good length, with north and south aisles of large dimensions, each extending to the full length of the chancel and each having a gable roof.

There is a south porch to the nave aisle and another on this side next the south transept, with a vaulted chamber to the west of it. There is a north porch to the nave aisle next the north transept.

As this church was connected with a monastery and is a large one, its plan, as pointed out by Mr. E. S. Prior, in his *History of Gothic Art in England*, p. 58, edition 1900, differs from one of a parochial type proper.

The measurements of the church are as follow:—

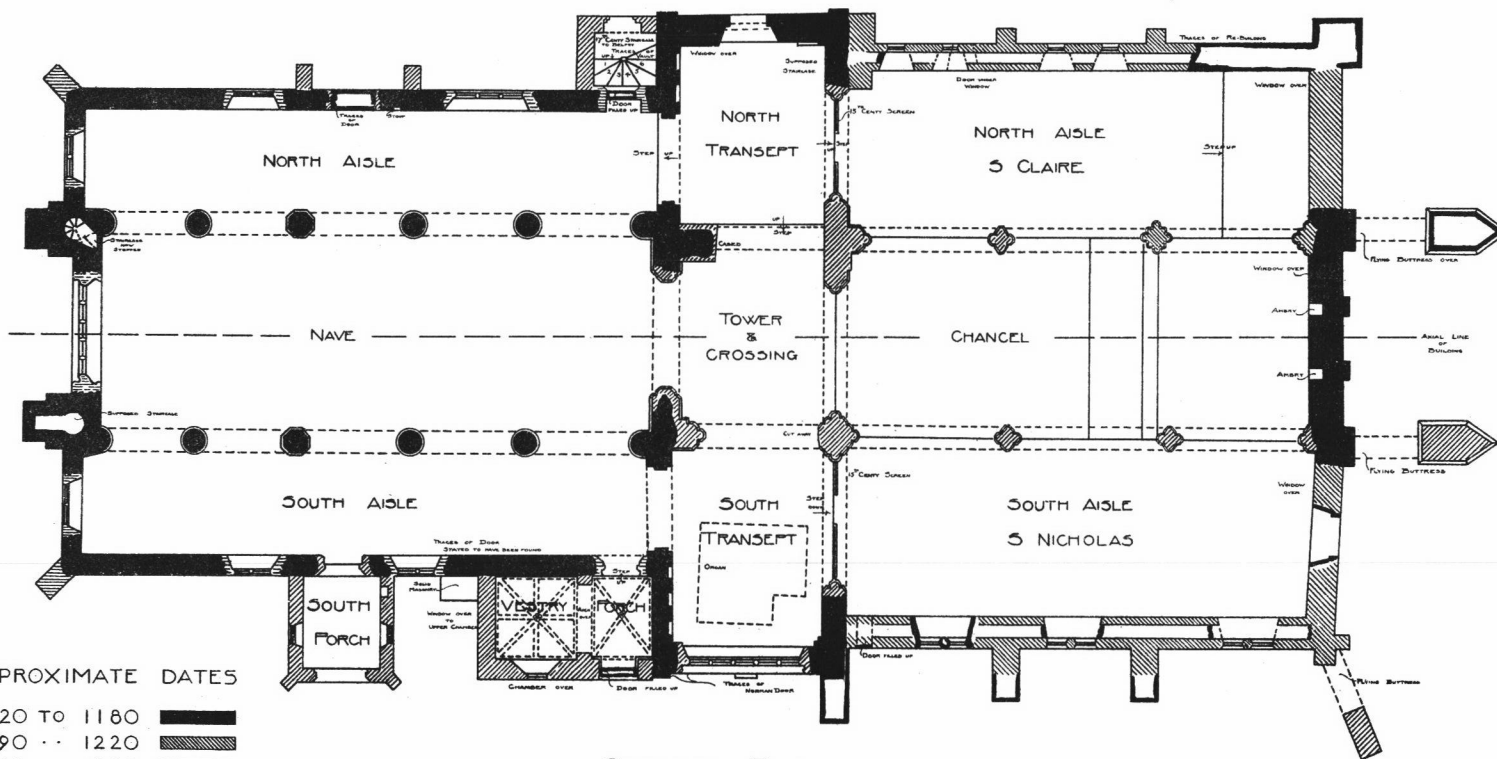
	Feet.	In.
Extreme length on centre line inside	156	6
" " south aisle and south chancel aisle.	159	3
" " of nave.....	71	8
" width of nave and aisles west end	57	1
" " " between piers.....	25	0
" length over transept inside	77	3½
Width of south transept	20	1
Length of chancel inside	60	1
Extreme width of chancel and aisles inside	69	10
Width of chancel between piers	22	4
Height of nave floor to wall plate	30	9½
" chancel floor to wall plate	32	9
" tower to top of battlements.....	61	2
" " " vane	90	8

The walls run from 3-ft. 7-in. to 4-ft. thick.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 121.

RYE CHURCH SUSSEX

PLATE I.

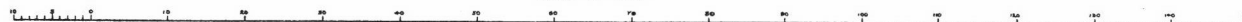


APPROXIMATE DATES

1120 TO 1180	
1190 .. 1220	
1320 .. 1380	
1400 .. 1500	
MODERN	

GROUND PLAN

SCALE OF FEET



W. H. Stiles
Jan 27 1872

Some interesting features of the plan (Plate 1) are as follow:—

The aisles are extended westward beyond the nave.

There are north and south porches next the transepts, with remains of chambers above them.

In addition to these porches there were two doorways, one in each aisle opposite the middle bay of the nave, the south one having the porch that exists in front of it.

The great number of doorways existing and built up, of which, counting those already noted, there are nine, namely: West door, nave; two doors north aisle of nave and two on south; one at end of each transept; one at each aisle of chancel. This does not include the east door of south aisle of chancel, which I believe to be modern.

The irregular shape and spacing of the piers of the crossing.

The large chancel aisles.

The flying buttresses at the east end.

I consider that the present church was probably begun in late Norman times, unless parts of the walls of any former building were used, but I have found nothing to show this. The section (Plate 2) should also be consulted.

A great deal of the building is late-Norman and Transitional, and with the exception of the aisles and arcades of the chancel, the flying buttresses and porches and later reconstruction in places, the plan is of these dates. I am of opinion that the chancel originally was without aisles.

When the north-east pier of the chancel arcade was re-built recently, I am informed it was found to stand on an old wall four feet wide, and this was probably the lower part of the original Norman north wall of the chancel, and the south arcade probably occupies the site of the original south wall.

The flat buttresses outside the east end are to be observed; these could not have been intended to stand the thrust of arcades. The two small flat buttresses under the late east window probably ran up the east

front, and these are early features, together with the two Norman aumbries in the east wall inside. It is to be noted that the Norman east end was square, following the British tradition, without an apse.²

The transepts had similar flat buttresses, and the lower part of a central flat buttress exists at the end of the south transept, and possibly there were in Norman times chapels to the east of the transepts opening out of them. The west end of the nave retains features showing the same feeling; the angle buttresses of the aisles at the west end are later.

The original church was therefore a complete Romanesque cruciform building, with several stages in the east, west and transepts fronts, where the large windows have since been inserted.

I think there is reason to believe that the usual method of starting the work at the east end was followed, and I should put the date at about A.D. 1120; possibly some of the work since destroyed was begun rather earlier, as in the filling in at a built-up passage in the transept, I came across a piece of Norman indented moulding somewhat earlier in style than the rest of the building.

The work at the upper parts of the transepts and in the nave is later, but all, with the exceptions previously stated, would probably date before 1180.

The chancel aisles and part of the north arcade of the chancel are Early English—the work being simple, but beautiful—dating from the beginning of the style probably about A.D. 1200 in the case of the north aisle, and about twenty years later for the south. The work in these aisles, which is described later, bears a resemblance to that in the nave at Fécamp Abbey, the first five bays of which were built by Henri de Sully, the fifth Abbot, after he had built the choir and transepts which he began in 1171; it is interesting to know that this Abbot was related to the Royal Family of England. The five last bays of the nave of Fécamp were completed

² The illustration (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 132) shows what might be a late double door or arcade at the east end outside, but I know of no authority for this.

by his successor, Raoul d'Argences, sixth Abbot, from 1190 to 1220.

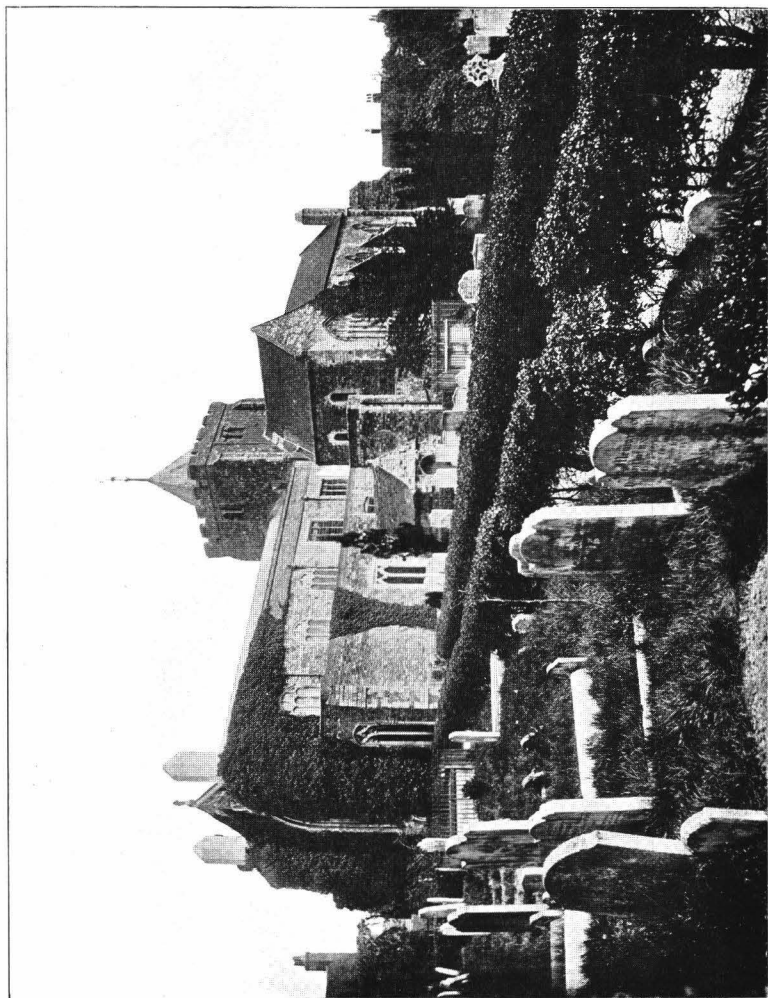
There are some features in the Decorated style, as the doorways in the nave aisles next the transepts, and some windows, mostly restored.

The columns of the chancel arcade, where they are in the Perpendicular style, and some other parts in this style agree with the date given for the last destruction by the French in 1447.

NAVE.

It will be well to begin the description of the church more fully by taking the nave (see Plate 4), and supposing we are entering by the great west door, which exists no longer, having been built up at the restoration of the nave. The front is also altered by the great west window. No doubt the original front was in more stages. The present west window appears to have been put in when the nave was restored, but it is evident that a large window had formerly been inserted here, as the jambs remain. A drawing, taken from an old print, shows what appears to be the upper part of the arch, but probably most of the tracery had perished, as several small openings are shown in the west wall. I am informed that the arch of the west door still remains behind the plaster and I hope that at some future date this and other features may be exposed. There are gates in the railing outside. As the ground has risen so much I believe this caused trouble and there are plenty of doors left, but nevertheless a west door, as formerly, would be a desirable feature, and to enter by going down steps has a precedent in the nave of Fécamp, which is below the ground at the west end, there being a fine flight of steps down at the great west door.

A spiral staircase, now blocked up, led from the north-west corner, as shown on the plan, to the clerestory, and the old print shows an external door at the south-west probably connected with a corresponding stair in the south-west corner, as indicated on the plan.



RYE CHURCH.

EXTERIOR VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST.

From a Photograph taken by Mr. J. C. Stanning in 1875.



I may here mention that it is unusual in a church of this size to have passages in the walls, in the way and to the extent we have here.

The clerestory passage, no doubt, also ran across the west end and those in the nave formerly connected with those in the transepts.

I understand before the new work was done, some twenty-five years ago, the nave was in a ruinous condition, the columns were not solidly built and had suffered from the weight upon them, and a ceiling had been put across, but the roof has now been exposed on the old lines.

The present clerestory is a restoration and I cannot say whether it follows the original work. Thirty years ago there was a clerestory, partly in the Perpendicular style, evidently patched up, with a parapet to the nave roof instead of the present eaves; and the aisle had a simple parapet repaired in brickwork, where the present embattled parapet has been placed. These points can be seen in Plate 3, which is reproduced from a photograph taken by Mr. Stenning in 1875. The west door is also seen and the ancient jamb of the inserted west window.

The font at one time stood in the south transept. The present one is modern, copied, I believe, from an old one elsewhere.

There is an interesting collection of old Bibles and a diagram of the bells in the case at the end of the north aisle.

At first sight the stone of the nave arcade appears to have been coloured by the action of fire, and its appearance has led some people to suppose that is the case. But on inspection the stone will be seen to be a sand stone coloured in streaks like the Wealden formation stone near Tunbridge Wells; and as the same formation occurs on the south of the Rother probably the original stone came from Rye itself, or not far off, and was floated down the river.³

³ In the transepts there may have been discolouration by fire. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 126.

The columns of the nave arcade are all circular, except the second from the west on each side, which are octagonal; the responds are semi-circular. There are remains of carved caps at the two responds at the west and the first column on the south—this is seen in illustration No. 16—but some at least of the old ones were plain, as shown by parts of the original work that remain. The bases show Transitional feeling and follow the piers without square blocks, unless these exist below the present pavement. The section is early and shows some resemblance to the attic base of classic times. The spacing of the piers and consequently the form of the arches vary in an interesting manner. The string-courses each side are not level in themselves or with each other. The spans of the arches on the south side decrease from 12-ft. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. at the east to 9-ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. at the last bay at the west.

The arches of the arcades are pointed. The mouldings also show transitional features, with an early form of dog tooth in the labels; there is one carved boss as a hood mould termination over the first column on the north side.

The aisle windows, like the west window, are of late Decorated date and have mostly been restored; the square-headed ones with the original segmental inner arches are interesting. Possibly these windows were inserted after the destruction of parts of the church in 1377; they bear a likeness to the work at Etchingham, founded in 1386 (Rickman). This is a late date for work of this sort, but it would seem that the fully-developed Perpendicular style had not spread into this part of the country then.

In Parker's *Glossary* the three-light window in the north aisle of the nave is illustrated with the date *c.* 1360; this window is seen to the left in Plate 4, but it is a restoration.⁴

The axis of the church has been mentioned, but while in the nave it is as well to note the peculiar effect given to the view to the east. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the arch from the tower to the chancel is out of centre; the north side projects inwards beyond the line of that of

⁴ See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 126.



RYE CHURCH.

INTERIOR VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF NAVE.

the arch from the nave to the tower, and the south side is some distance further to the south than the side of the nave arch, therefore more of the south arcade of the chancel is seen than of the north, and this gives at first sight an appearance of a change of axis when the chancel is reached, which is, however, not the case.

The axis points north of east and the transept is very slightly inclined.

In the north aisle, opposite the central bay of the nave, are traces of a doorway, which can be seen outside; and inside the stoup at the side is still in position on the right-hand as one would go out. In the south aisle opposite there is a Perpendicular doorway and south porch, the latter being restored; in the porch is a stoup, on the right-hand side of a person entering the church. It is possible that there may have been a custom for people to enter the church on their arrival by sea at the south porch and pass across and leave by the north door. Parker, in the *Glossary*, 5th edition, p. 448, indicates this idea in the case of another church.

Two corbels are to be noticed above the arcade, on the north side in the second bay from the tower; these are seen in Plate 4. I am inclined to think that these may have helped to support a minstrel gallery, or a small organ, of which, I believe, there are records of several in use in the church.

The arch to the tower is probably later than the nave, but is earlier than the responds that support it; possibly they have been inserted in front of the old ones, as the piers of the crossing have been greatly altered in later times.

The pulpit of wood which is seen in Plate 5 is interesting. Parts of it are of early sixteenth century date and the Linen pattern is seen in the panels.

The doorway next the transept in the south aisle is late Decorated and of very pleasing character. This door leads from the church into a vaulted porch, the external door of which is built up. This latter door is later in date and is seen to the left in No. 12. The vault is

quadripartite and has a rose for a boss, looking very like a Tudor rose, but on close inspection its centre will be found to contain a human face with the tongue out. Opening out of this porch on the west side is a chamber with quadripartite vaulting of late section with ridge ribs and a Tudor rose as boss. There is a circular window in the south wall;⁵ this addition is of Perpendicular date and formed, I should think, a burial chamber, where daily prayer could be said. Together with the porch, it forms the present clergy vestry.⁶

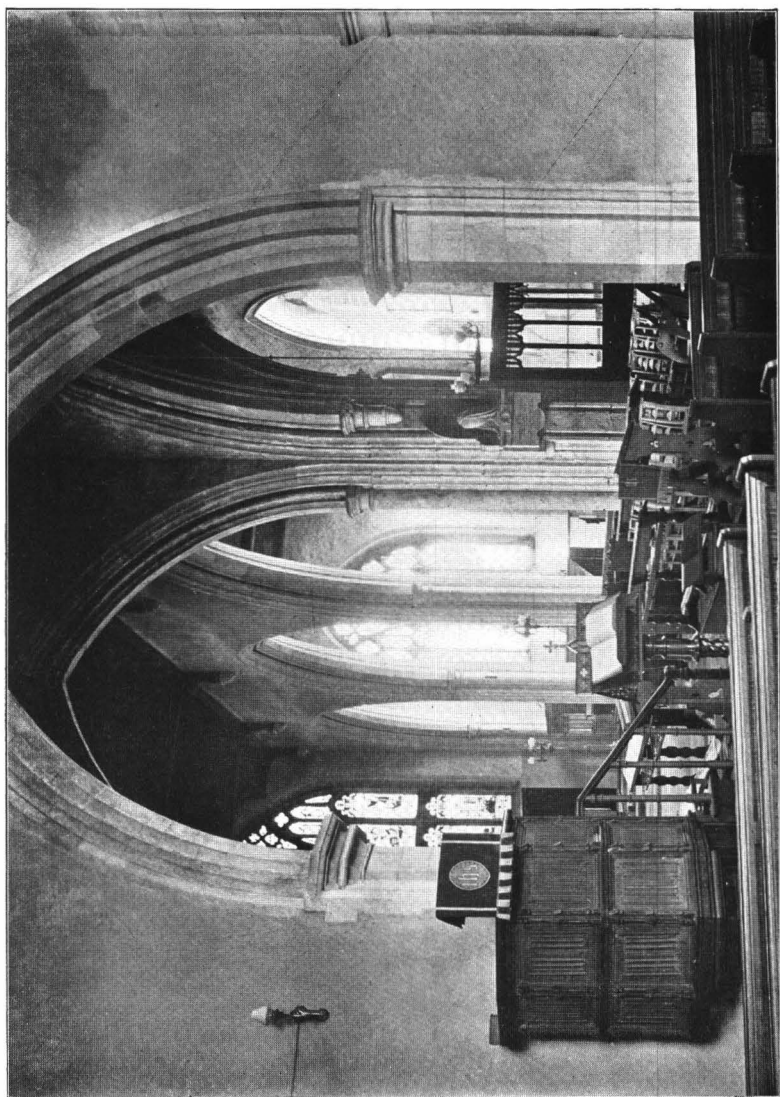
Above this porch and chamber was no doubt an upper chamber, and a space must exist now above the vaulting, as the lead roof is on a level with that over the aisle. There is an upper circular window, of the same sort as the lower one, built up on the west side. I am informed that behind the plaster, inside the aisle wall, are traces of a small door, part of which extended to where the present window east of the south porch is. Outside this window, as seen on the plan, is a mass of masonry now weathered off, which possibly contained a spiral staircase; but the modern gallery was entered here, where a door jamb shows on the outside, so the question is uncertain. I should imagine that this chamber was used by a recluse or anchorite. Thirty years ago, as seen in Plate 3, the south wall of the upper chamber did not exist, and there was a window to the aisle gallery.

In the north aisle next the transept is an early Decorated doorway, now built up. Outside this is a porch of later work. This has been altered to contain a staircase to the belfry. It was vaulted with a pointed barrel vault, evidently of early bricks. The exterior of the porch is flint work, and there are remains of a chamber above the former vault.

The upper chamber had two small external windows and one slit looking into the north aisle; there are traces

⁵ Inserted in modern times. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 123. I do not agree with Mr. Butler's description of this chamber as being in the Early English style.

⁶ Robert Crouche, Mayor of Rye, who died 1497, directed his body to be buried in the south porch. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 132. He may have meant this one.



RYE CHURCH.

VIEW FROM NAVE LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

of a doorway in the wall of the transept at the higher level, but on the transept side the wall has been cemented over. Possibly there was formerly some sort of gallery at this level across the transept to connect with the passage in the wall round the chancel aisle.⁷ This chamber may also have been for a recluse.

The roofs of the aisles appear to be late fifteenth century restored.

The arch from the north aisle to the transepts is semi-circular. This is just seen behind the nave arcade in Plate 4. The arch from the south aisle into the south transept is segmental. These arches are earlier and plainer than the nave arcades. The jambs have nook shafts each side of the central member. The capitals of the south arch (see No. 17) have foliage, and the arch is in square orders with a lower semi-circular member, and the bases have the lower member square with ornament in the angles. The north arch has only two square orders; it has scalloped capitals and the bases are without angle ornaments.

CROSSING.

The crossing under the tower is very irregular, the arches to the chancel and to each transept are Perpendicular in style and can be seen in Nos. 5 and 6; that to the north is the plainest; it springs at its eastern side out of the pier, which takes the nature of a wall here. At its western side it springs out of the irregular north-west pier of the crossing. This pier may have contained a staircase to the tower, as before the present wooden staircase (before mentioned) was constructed the access to the tower would have been inconvenient unless by way of a ladder from the floor.

Possibly the bells were rung from the pavement level. The eastern face shows cement work and may be the position of a door. This pier has been cased in Perpendicular times. The re-entering angles of this and the south-west pier have been strengthened with small buttresslike projections with weathered tops.

⁷ S.A.C., Vol. XXII., p. 129, confirms this.

I do not think that much, if any, of the original tower remains. Possibly it fell or was much damaged. The upper part has buttresses only on the north and south sides (see Plate 3); the belfry lights are in the Perpendicular style.

A feature of the church is the long pendulum which swings at the crossing. The clock is a most interesting one, having been bought for the church in the middle of the sixteenth century. I am informed it was originally made with a balance before pendulums were used and was later fitted with a new scape wheel and pendulum, and that it ticks some fractions of seconds and not an even number. The late Gothic iron frame with buttresses and embattled tops to the standards is very interesting.

The six old bells were recast in the eighteenth century and two more were added. They have since been re-hung and the cannons removed. The inscriptions are interesting and can be seen in the list exhibited in the church.⁸

SOUTH TRANSEPT.

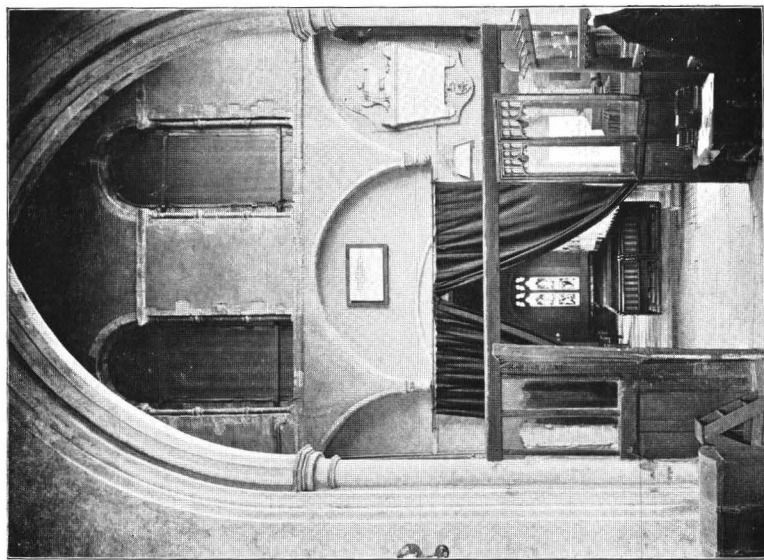
The south transept (see No. 6), in which the present organ stands, has a most interesting wall to the west, not well seen, with rich chevrons and carved caps, the abaci being also ornamented (see No. 17). The south wall has been mentioned before as showing the early work also, and must be viewed externally. There was a doorway here with a straight sided pediment and shallow porch after the late Norman manner and something like that at St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Kent. What is left of this door is shown in No. 12.

There are also early shafts at the south-east angle inside and in the upper part of the east wall.⁹

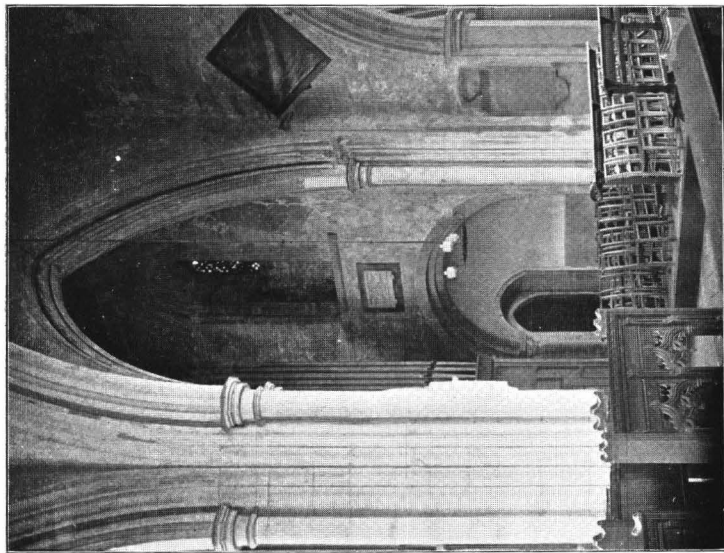
The large south window at the transept end now boarded up is an insertion of late Perpendicular date and some time since was restored.

⁸ See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI., p. 192.

⁹ A wall arcade of two arches on the east wall is mentioned. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 126.



WEST WALL OF NORTH TRANSEPT.



VIEW FROM CHANCEL INTO S. TRANSEPT.



A beautiful feature of the transept is the clerestory on the west wall with its semi-circular arches and banded shafts with foliage capitals (see No. 6).

The clerestory passage was formerly continued across the end before the large window was inserted, as we found the angle of the passage inside.

The arch to the chancel aisle is Perpendicular in date. There are traces of a screen higher than the present one, and mortices in the arch, probably for the suspension of figures. The screen which is seen in Plate 5 is of fifteenth century work and was originally painted, as some of the colour can still be seen. The appearance of this transept has been spoilt by the organ.

NORTH TRANSEPT.

The north transept has a door in the north wall, the exterior arch being semi-circular, and although it contains some stones of the character of the church it has evidently been restored.

The large window replacing a former inserted Perpendicular one¹⁰ has been put in recently, and is in harmony with the rest of the work. The buttresses outside had shafts at the angles, as is shown by the remaining part at the top.

The west wall of this transept (inside) is very interesting. The lower wall arcade, at the side of the arch opening into the north aisle of the nave, has an unusual variety of scalloped capital, the arrangement of the small angle cone being very pleasing. The arches contain the double and single billet alternately and the embattled or key ornament. This latter occurs at St. Margaret-at-Cliffe and is dated in Parker's *Glossary* as 1130.

The corbelled-out arcade, composed of one arch and two portions of arches on the wall under the clerestory string-course, gives a very good effect, as seen in No. 7.

The clerestory is at present boarded up as access to the tower. It has round-headed lights and arcade as in

¹⁰ This is referred to in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 130.

the south transept, the bands on the shafts being ornamented and the capitals carved with foliage in the same manner. The clerestory passage also, no doubt, originally returned across the space now occupied by the large north window, as stated earlier.

It should be noted that the designs of the west wall in each transept are different.

The east wall of this north transept, as seen in No. 8, has a Perpendicular arch opening into the north aisle of the chancel.

The screen is composed of pieces of the fifteenth century screen made up and is probably lower than it was originally.

On the east wall of the transept next the arch is a fragment of a similar arcade to that on the west wall, with two varieties of single billet moulding.

The start of the return arcade across the old north wall is seen here.

The irregularly placed corbel in the tower wall probably carried a strut to the roof.

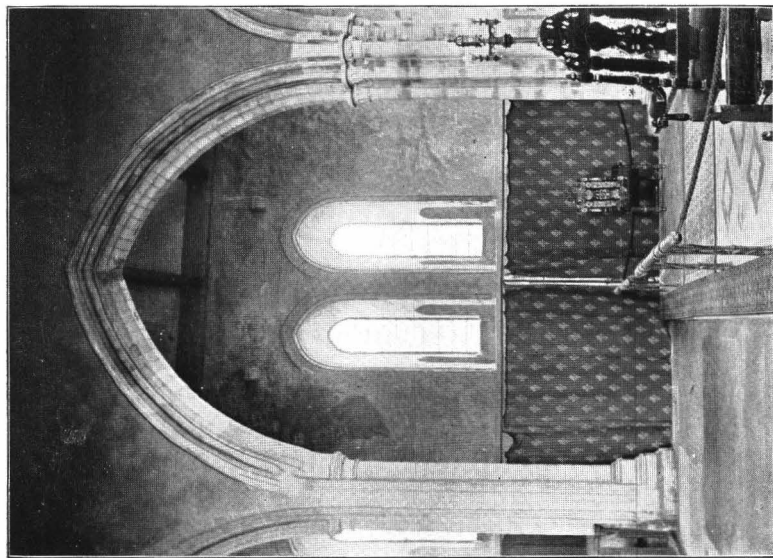
THE CHANCEL.

There are no indications of how the rood loft was arranged. I am inclined to think that there were continuous screens across the arches at the transepts and crossing with the loft above, access being obtained from the north wall of the chancel aisle.¹¹

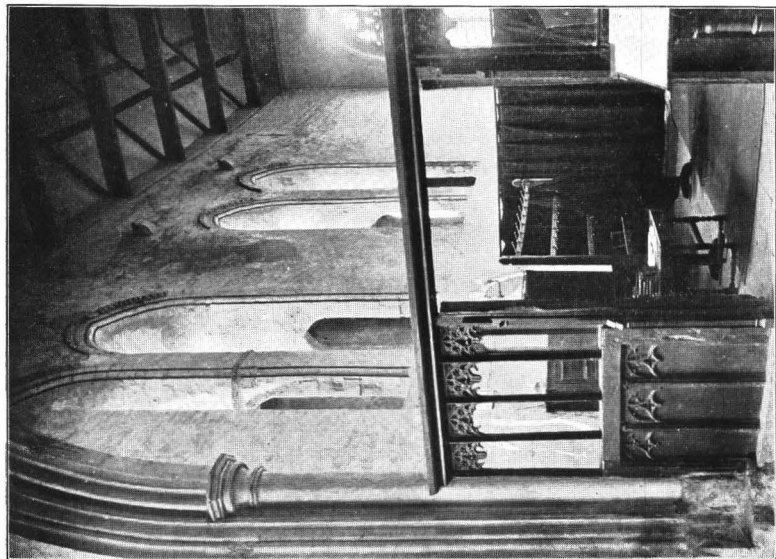
The chancel consists of three bays (see Plate 5). The two eastern arches and the eastern pier and respond on the north side are Early English. The respond is restored.¹² The pier has had to be rebuilt lately, as it was ruinous and badly restored. The reason for the Caen stone in the new work is, I believe, because the Fire stone, originally employed, could not be obtained. This pier is seen on right in No. 9. The capitals are carved with foliage of the stiff-leaf variety, à crochet, and recall French work. The abacus is very similar in

¹¹ The remains of the central screen were used to panel the south porch. Nothing now remains of this. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 130.

¹² Probably here was the "run of brickwork." *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 128.



WINDOWS AND ARCADE, NORTH AISLE OF CHANCEL.



NORTH AISLE OF CHANCEL FROM TRANSEPT.

RYE CHURCH.

section to those in the nave, and the base shows a variety of the Early English water-holding moulding. The eastern arch is almost four centred now, owing to the distortion caused by the east wall having been pushed out before the flying buttresses were built. No. 9 shows the central arch and the junction on the left with the later pier.

The Early English pier seems intended to carry a vaulted roof.

The western pier on the north side, seen in No. 9, is of Perpendicular date of sandstone differing in this respect from the piers on the south side in the same style, but the work is the same. The western arch is also Perpendicular and it was possibly intended to carry the new style on to the east.

The south arcade is Perpendicular in date, the stone being apparently Caen; the spacing follows the proportions of what no doubt existed in Early English times. This arcade is seen in Plate 5 and the mortices for the former side screens can be observed.

The floor of the chancel has been raised some 8-in. above the bases of the columns.

When the north-east pier was re-built some ancient flooring tiles were found, but not, I believe, in position. Two are to be seen in the church; one is encaustic, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. thick, with interlacing ornament, which may possibly represent the arms of Etchingham *azure*, Fretty *argent*. The other tile is thicker and plainer.

The two round-headed aumbries of large size in the east wall are interesting, and they indicate also that the floor has been raised.

The fine six-light east window, as seen in Plate 4, is the inserted early Perpendicular one restored.

There is the late brass of Thomas Hamon, 1607, to be seen at the extreme east end.¹³

The low stone screens on north and south in the east bays of the arcades are modern.

¹³ Engraved. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 280.

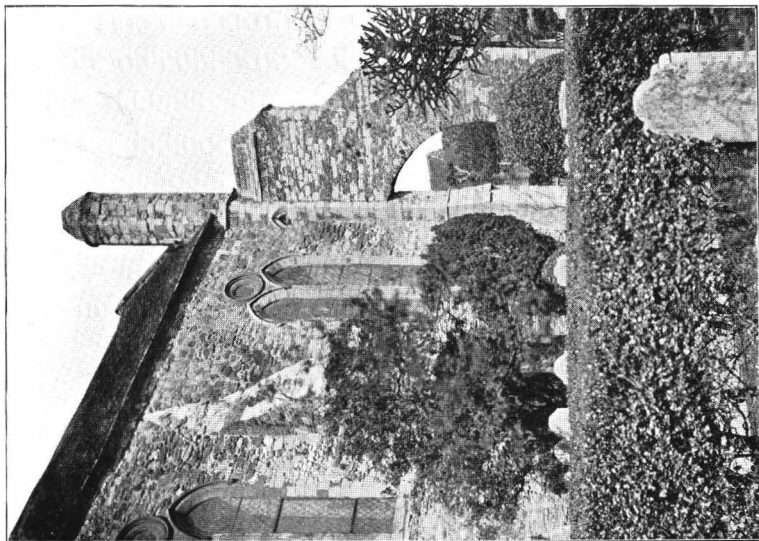
NORTH CHANCEL AISLE.

The northern respond of the arch leading into the north aisle of the chancel from the transept shows a curious change of idea in the base. The west side can be seen in No. 8. A pyramidal stop and hollow moulding is seen which terminates nothing, but has above it the large double ogee of the jamb worked on separate stones. The stop appears to be on the same stone as the base. This is octagonal and not like those elsewhere, while the double ogee is, like the rest of the work, of Perpendicular date.

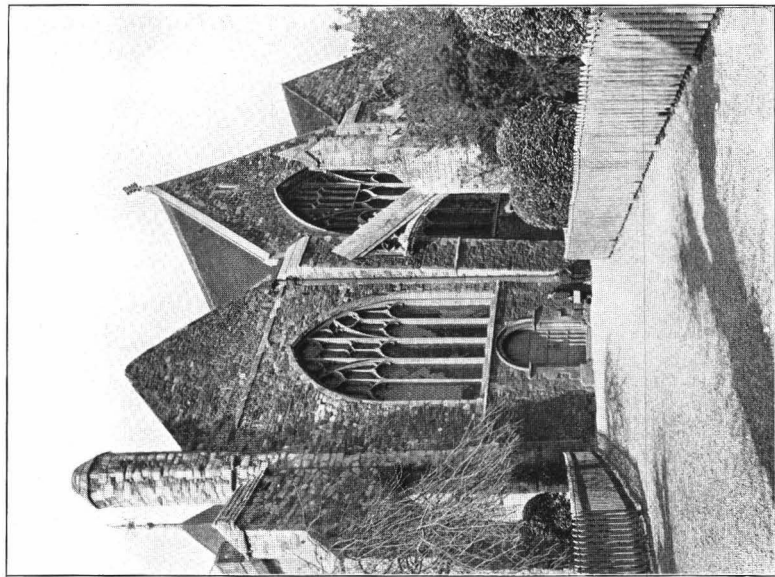
I think it was first intended to have the stop and the hollow moulding above and that the idea was changed and the double ogee employed. The alternative suggestion would be that this part of the church was damaged at two different times and the base is all that remains of the first re-construction.

At the north side of the arch of entrance into this transept is an internal buttress, and outside the wall here is a large buttress which occupies the angle of the transept and chancel aisle; possibly there was a staircase here for access to the passages in the walls. The built-up opening from that at the aisle windows can be seen. These passages are even more unusual than in the clerestory in a building of this size.

As before mentioned, this aisle is in the Early English style. Illustration No. 8 should be examined. The coupled lancet windows recall those in the nave aisle at Fécamp. They are very beautiful and show by their grouping that the builders were feeling after the idea of a window with mullions (see No. 9), the next step being seen in the windows of the south aisle, as will be mentioned later (see No. 11). The dog-tooth ornament occurs in the hood moulds, but it is not of the fully developed Early English kind, which is so often placed over a deep hollow. The hood mouldings of each pair of windows were probably connected by some mouldings or sculpture at the springing.



SOUTH AISLE OF CHANCEL FROM S.W.



EAST END FROM SOUTH-EAST.

RYE CHURCH.

The small north door appears to be original, the semi-circular arch being a relieving arch of the same date as the flatter arch.

There was no doubt a third group of two lancets to the east, as traces are to be seen of the western jamb. The angle of the church here appears to have been re-constructed at a later date when the heavy angle-buttress was built. Old materials are worked in on the outside. The window passage evidently was not re-built when this was done.

Corbels, which formerly carried the roof, are to be seen.

The window at the east wall of this aisle is a restoration, I believe, of a Decorated one that was inserted here. The arch and part of the jambs are original. It is of five lights, the central design of the tracery consisting of a seven foil circle surrounded with seven quadrifolds, which is somewhat unusual. Part of it can be seen in No. 8.¹⁴

In the east wall outside are traces of a modern doorway, which was used for the fire engine, as this aisle has been put to various secular uses; such as, I understand, for a casual ward, a butcher's shop, the fire engine house and depository for the town stocks and pillory, and it has no doubt suffered in consequence.

The arcade to the chancel bears traces of the screens formerly fixed here.

In the north wall, I am told, numerous groups of human bones were found and were built up again. I wish there was some record of this by stones placed in the wall.

There is a mutilated brass of a man and wife and seven children. The lady wears what appears to be the butterfly head-dress, which would date it as about 1480.

The Communion Table in this aisle is a very good specimen of wood carving and may possibly be Spanish.

¹⁴ The old window was not so deep. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 129. I have since had sent me by Mr. J. C. Stenning a photograph of a sketch by Rowe about 1830. There is no north gable with large window shown, but what seems to be a hipped roof at a lower level.

It would seem to have been made in the reign of William III. or of Queen Anne.

SOUTH CHANCEL AISLE.

The south aisle of the chancel has three double lancet windows of good size, with circles in the heads, after the manner of Plate tracery, as can be seen in No. 11. These windows are like those in the clerestory of the nave of Fécamp Abbey. The mouldings are fully developed Early English.

A passage runs across at about the sill level; the splays of the sills have evidently been altered. The passage shows that at the east end it continued across where the large window is now.

This window and the opening to the passage can be seen in No. 14.

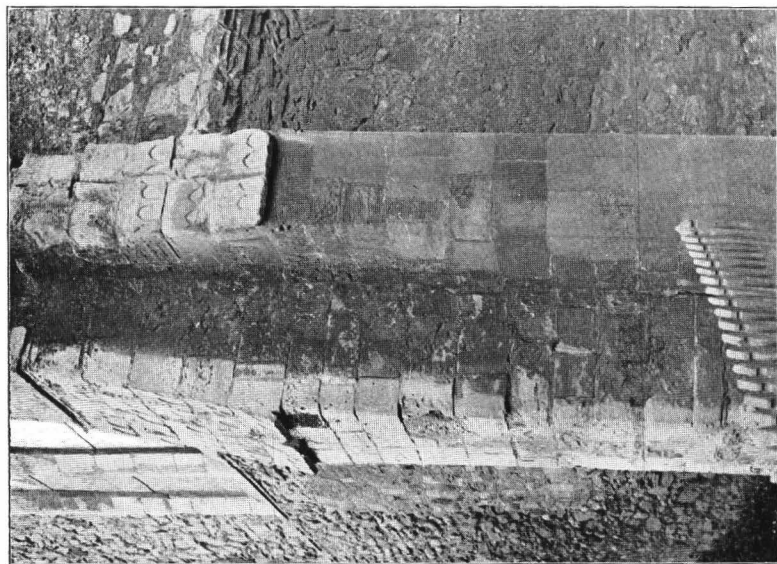
The most westerly of the three side windows seems to have been all restored in modern times, as an old print shows that the original window had gone and probably that a wooden one had been substituted. The relieving arch is, I think, the original one.

The south wall has been pushed out a great deal, probably before the buttresses were as heavy as they are now.

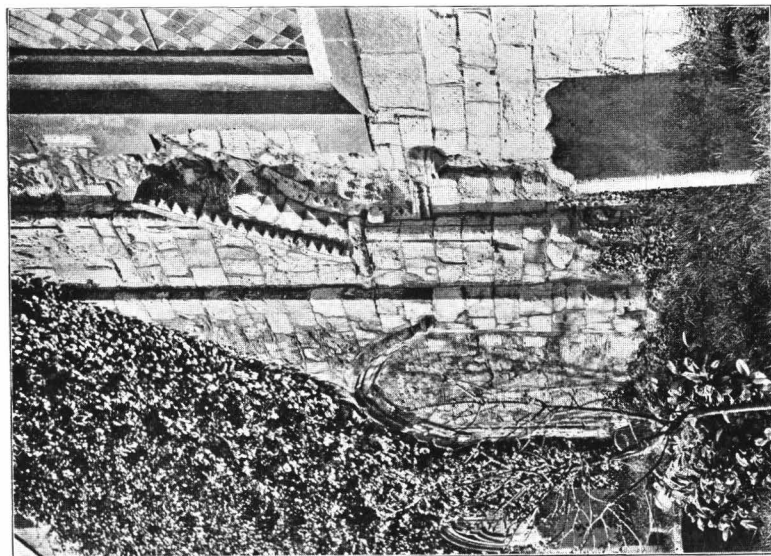
Next to the transept are traces externally of a small doorway with holy water stoup.

At the south-east angle, inside the aisle, as seen in No. 14, are the remains of a string-course and corbel which formerly carried a shaft, the capital of which, decorated with Early English foliage like the north-east pier of the chancel, remains.

Above the capital is what appears like a hollow moulded vertical rib, and higher up on the east wall are traces of the springing of a wall arcade. This is probably all that is left of some early design for the treatment of the east wall. The angle here is also most interesting externally, as stated later.



BUTRESSES AT S.E. ANGLE OF CHANCEL AISLE.



DOORWAY AT END OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

RYE CHURCH.



The eastern door in this aisle is no doubt modern, and the window above it is the inserted Early Perpendicular one restored.¹⁵

The arms of Queen Anne can be seen on the south wall.

There is a tradition that this aisle was used by the Huguenots when they came in 1572. It has also been used as a national school and for other purposes, and has suffered in consequence.

EXTERIOR.

Leaving the interior of the church by the east door of the south aisle of the chancel, the east end should be examined and illustrations Nos. 10 and 15 should be consulted.

The shallow Norman buttresses are seen opposite the arcades and the lower parts of the two smaller ones between them under the great Perpendicular inserted window. The large buttresses lean over a good deal and the tops have been restored with a steeper pitch, as seen in a photograph taken in 1875.

The Norman double chamfered string can be seen at each side of the east window.

The Early Perpendicular flying buttresses are great features of the church. The Early English arcades had pushed the east wall out, as the Norman buttresses could not have been intended to take the thrust. It is seldom that flying buttresses are found in this position springing from piers direct from the ground. No doubt lightness of effect to the great east window was aimed at and also possibly the pathway round the church was felt necessary. The north buttress has been re-built. A photograph taken 30 years ago shows it as then missing.¹⁶

The east window of the south aisle is not in the centre of the gable. There is a corbel above it and the gable wall sets back.

¹⁵ In the sketch by Rowe, mentioned in a former note, a rough modern east door is seen and a small one between it and the flying buttress. A large blocked-up window is seen, but it looks too rough for old work.

¹⁶ The pinnacle of the old buttress is restored. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 132.

The buttresses at the south-east angle of the church, seen in No. 13, show strong French influence, the weatherings being especially noticeable with their steep pitch ornamented with imbrications or shingle carving. The buttresses of the nave of Fécamp Abbey are treated in a similar manner. The turret above is an interesting octagonal one brought out on small squinches from the square buttress below. This can be seen in No. 11.

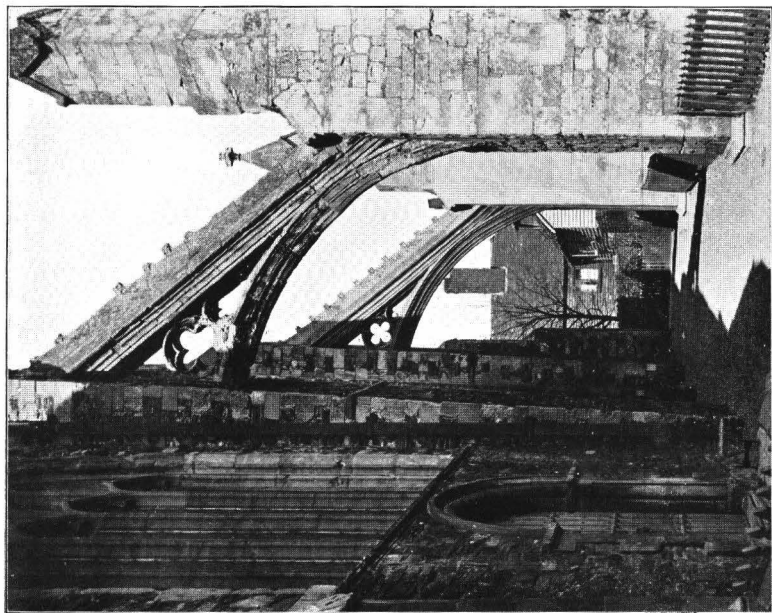
The large angle flying buttress is of late date and bricks are largely used in the arch. There are bricks in other parts of the church, some being of evidently Tudor date.

The south wall shows the lancets with circles above, with separate hood moulds, which prove the early date (see No. 11). They have all been restored in parts with Roman cement, and there are traces of built up openings, probably modern, under the windows. The arch over the window to the west appears to be the original relieving arch, although the window is restored, as before stated.

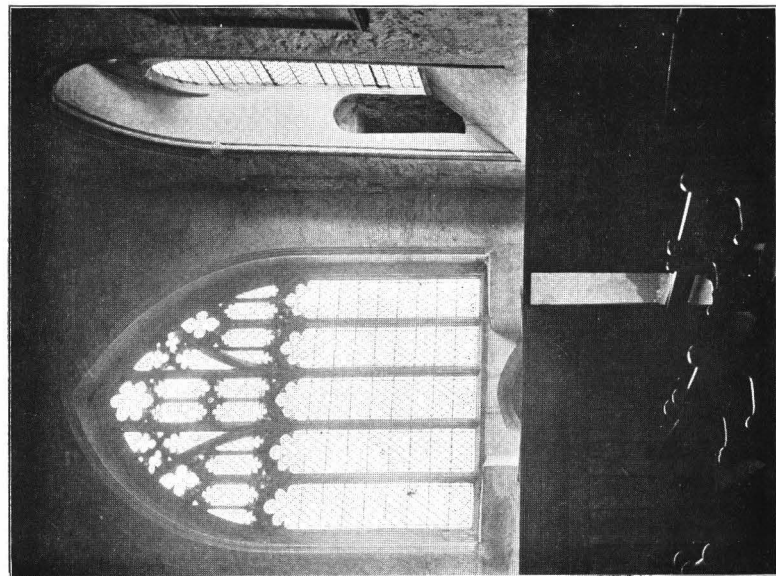
The two buttresses of great size have evidently been added to by building beyond the original buttresses of ashlar work. These probably partook of the nature of the angle ones and were, I consider, finished at the tops with gable weatherings, the ridges being at right angles to the wall. There are clear traces of this over the most easterly of the two. I have examined the wall here—where a triangle can be made out—and find the filling-in stones of the triangle to be different to the rest. The triangle leaves room for the projecting gabled weatherings. It can be seen in No. 11. The piers of the flying buttresses of the nave at Fécamp have weatherings also at right angles to the wall.

Next to the transept in the aisle wall are traces of the small doorway with the remains of the stoup at the left side, in the angle, as before described.

The south wall here was possibly finished originally with a parapet and corbel table and an old print shows a parapet.



BUTRESSES AT EAST END FROM SOUTH.



S.E. ANGLE OF S. AISLE, CHANCEL.

The south end of the transept shows the very interesting features mentioned earlier and seen in No. 12—a late Norman doorway, part of the west jamb of which remains with enriched arch and start of a pendiment close to the west angle.

The large east buttress of the transept has been built in front of the Norman one, and the old angle bowtell of the flat buttress is visible, projecting about 7-in., like the small central buttress under the later south window.

Passing west, we come to the outside of the south porch and chamber next the transept, and note the built-up door and quadrifoil window, close to which is a bracket of uncertain use.

On the west side of the chamber we see the built-up circular window of the upper chamber.

Between the wall and the south-west porch is the projecting piece of masonry, which may have been the base of a staircase to the upper chamber.

A good view of the tower can be had from here, and the buttresses to the north and south only can be noted, together with the Perpendicular windows and parapets, the latter set forward over the string. The parapet on the nave aisle is a restoration.

The tower can be seen in Plate 3. The initials A. R., with the date 1703, are on the vane.

At the west front the heavy buttresses and Early English pinnacles—now restored—are to be noted.

The restored Decorated west window should be examined; the jambs and hood mould terminations of a King and Queen appear original.

On the north side of the nave aisle the traces of the built-up north door are to be seen.

The porch in the angle of the north transept shows late Perpendicular work, with squared flints and stone bands. There is a fifteenth century seat-end from a former pew on the stairs to the belfry.

The Early English turrets to the north transept should be noted, together with the earlier flat buttresses and other features before described.

The rubble work in the north aisle of the chancel was probably originally plastered.

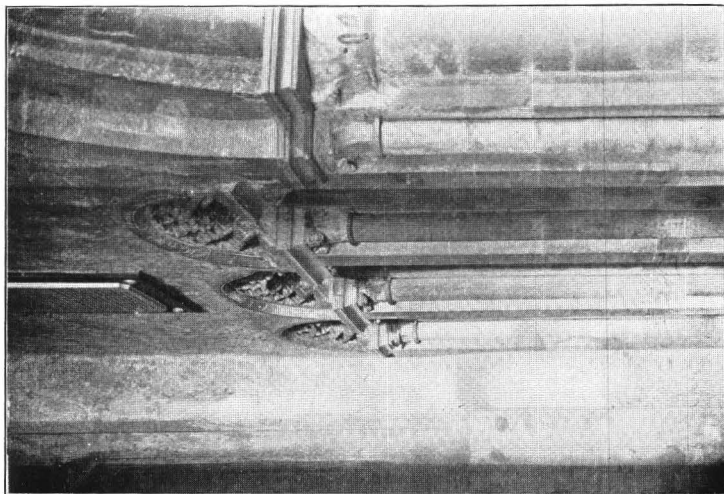
The Georgian clock face on the tower, with the gilt quarter boys, is a most interesting and ornamental feature.

I must conclude by expressing my thanks to Mr. C. H. Stenning and other gentlemen of Rye, who have kindly assisted me in the above description, to Mr. J. C. Stenning for his series of photographs and to Mr. A. E. Richardson for the drawings.



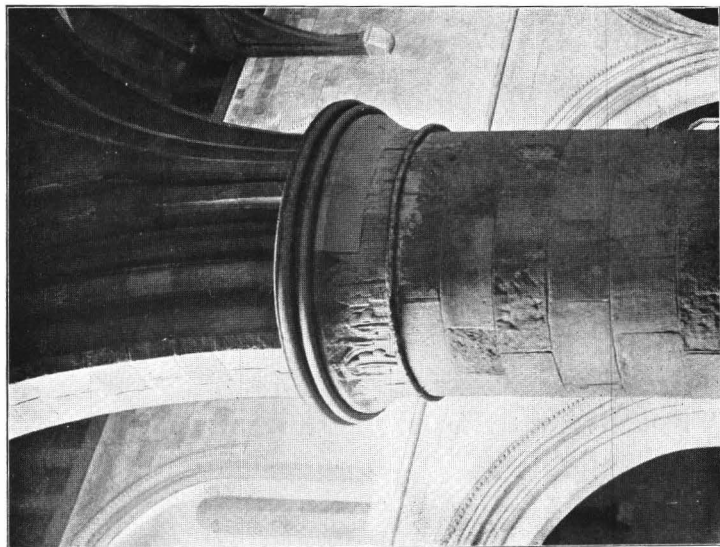
Plate 11.

No. 17.



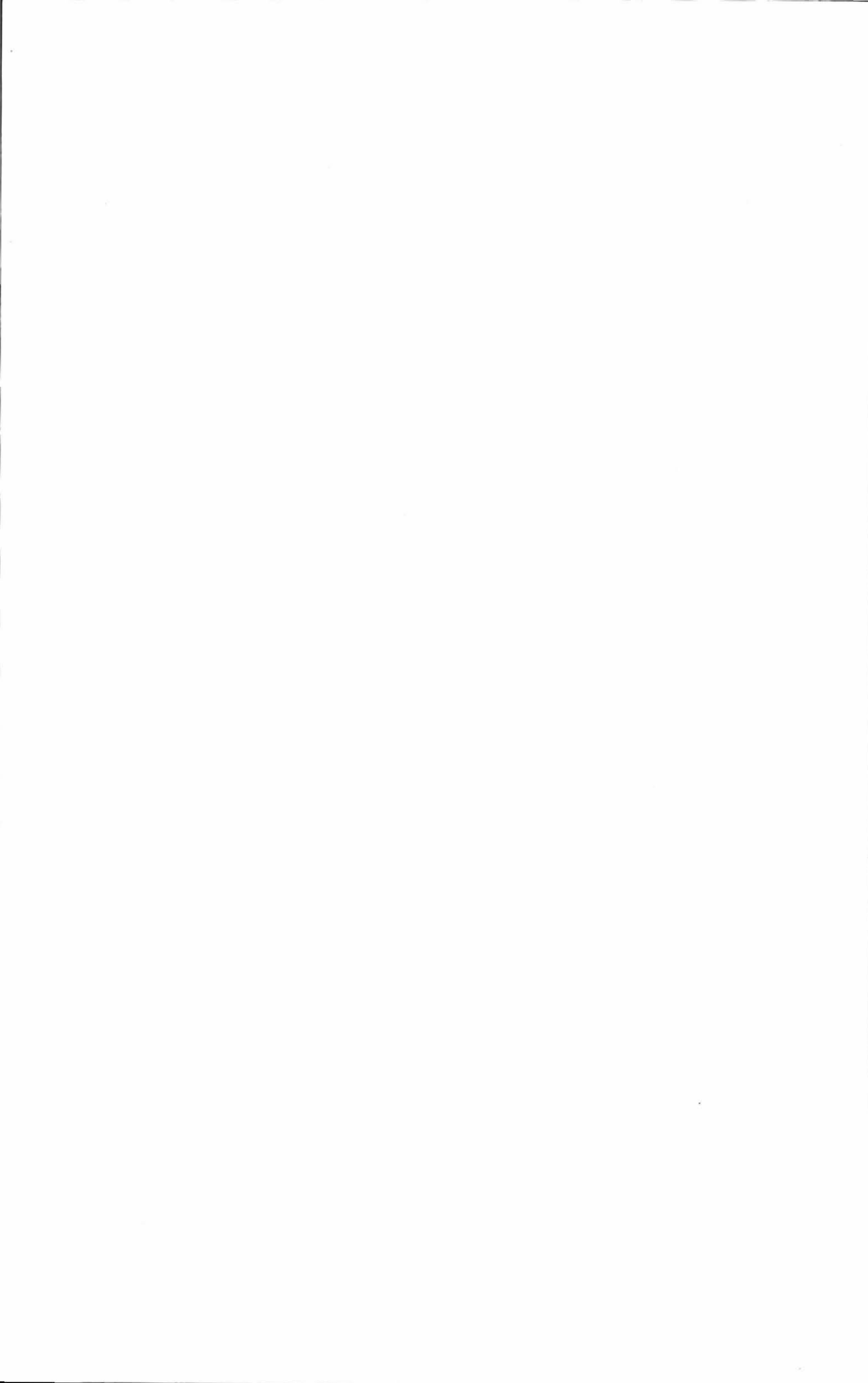
WALL ARCADE, SOUTH TRANSEPT.

No. 16.



CAPITAL OF COLUMN, S.W. OF NAVE.

RYE CHURCH.



NOTES FROM THE ACT BOOKS OF THE COURT FOR THE DEANERY OF SOUTH MALLING.

BY WALTER C. RENSHAW, LL.M., K.C.

THE earliest Act Book *ex-officio* of the Court for the Deanery of South Malling which is extant begins on the 16th June, 1613. This and one other volume contain the records of the Court until 1632, after which date there is a hiatus until 1672. From this latter date onward the Books for the most part contain little but cases of antenuptial incontinence, and of neglect to prove wills or to attend Divine service. Speaking generally, the introductory observations made in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX., pp. 47 *et seqq.*, with reference to the records of the Archdeaconry Court, apply to the contents of the Deanery Act Books.

1613. July 14. Ringmer. The widow Clarke and Raphe Heath
“for companying suspiciously together.”
1613. July 14. Ringmer. Robert Hutchinson “for a recusant.”
1613. Dec. 2. Mayfield. Richard Farley and the wife of Zabulon
Apareke “for striving in the tyme of divine service for a seate
in the church.”
- 161 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 16. Mayfield. John May “for not paying the clarke’s
wages.” He said “That hee hath offered unto the said parrish
clark his accustomed dues which he hath refused to accept.”
1614. June 22. Uckfield. Richard Lawrence and Anthony Moyse
“for common drunkards and for that for that cause the minister
refused them from the communion.”
1614. Sept. 5. Buxted. Master [William] Smart, curate there,
“for not reading the letany at no tyme in devine service tyme;
and for not using the crosse in baptisme; and for that hee
refuseth to weare a surplice in tyme of the common prayer and
administration of the sacraments.” Smart appeared and said
“That hee doth usually reade the letany uppon the Wednesdays
and ffridays; and that hee will hereafter sign with the crosse

according as by law he is required; and that there wanteth a convenient surplice which when it shalbee provided hee will weare the same as he is bound thereunto."

1614. Dec. 14. Lindfield. John Beldam "for unreverent behaviour towards his father and mother."
1615. May 24. Mayfield. William Ball "for that hee vomited in the churche in tyme of divine service in the afternoone in the sabboth day." He appeared and said "That being many tymes grievously afflicted with the winde collicke at such tymes as hee is therewith taken hee is inforced suddenly to vomitt which with grief hee being extreamely taken at that tyme in the churche hee did by reason thereof vomitt there as is objected against him for which hee is very sorry." The offence was pecularly common at Mayfield, but the excuse is unique.
1615. Oct. 25. Uckfield. Denys Ellis, James Cottington, and Roger Snatt, accused by John Ticheborne, S.T.P., rector of Buxted cum capella de Uckfield, "for that they being all of the villadge of Uckfield Doe obstinately refuse to come to Buxted there nearest parish church having no exemption by composition or otherwise."
- 161 $\frac{5}{6}$. Jan. 16. Lindfield. Henry Jenner "for disturbing of the minister the xxvjth day of July in the devine service at the evening by singing unreverently for which fault he was committed by Sir Richard Michelborne and M^r Jordan justices of the peace to the stocks." He was excommunicated.
1616. June 12. Mayfield. Elizabeth Emery, wife of John Emery, "for committing incest with William Mott her father in law being her mother's husband."
- 161 $\frac{6}{7}$. Jan. 22. Edburton. William Lashmar "for that hee being farmer of the chantry lands within the sayd parrishe suffered the chantry adjoining to the north side of the churche to fall to ruine and decay so that thereby the churche is very much decayed in the Rafters thereof, and cannot be repayred except the sayd chantry bee first amended or taken downe." Not appearing he was excommunicated.¹
1617. July 2. Mayfield. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Berhtch, and Joan, wife of John Briscoe, "for that after their childebirth they refused to come to church to give God thanks for their delivery."
1617. July 16. Ringmer. Thomas Kirke "for refusing to send his name to M^r Aldridge the vicar before the communion at Easter."²
1617. Nov. 6. Lindfield. Thomas Pelling "for refusing to pay his taxation for the repaying of the decayed church of Lindfield viz v^{li} xvi^s iij^d."

¹ For this chantry, which was founded in 1319, see Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 239.

² Simon Aldridge was vicar of Ringmer 161 $\frac{6}{7}$ to 1627.

- 161 $\frac{8}{9}$. Feb. 17. Lindfield. John Barricke and Thomas Mascall "for fighting in the churchyarde there upon a sonday in September last."
1619. May 26. Mayfield. Thomas Newnham "for that out of a Chamber looking into the churchyard they have used to empty potts which hath bin very noysome and filthy."
1619. June 23. Mayfield. The wife of Thomas Martin "for being in company with Henry Martin at inconvenient tymes and places."
- 161 $\frac{9}{20}$. Jan. 19. Edburton. James Heath and Henry Ascott, the churchwardens, "for that the church is exceeding ruinous and like to fall by reason of a certayne buryinge place fastened unto it and leaning upon it at the default of Thomas Harraden tenant to Sir Benjamin Pellatt Knight."
1620. June 28. Framfield. John Maulster "for that hee being heretofore A popish Recusant hath conformed himself to heare divine service and receive the sacrament within these 2 yeares but since that hee doth absent himself ageyne and doth not continue in that conformity." He was excommunicated at the next Court.
1620. Nov. 22. Mayfield. Richard Wells "for marrying the sister of his late wife."
1620. Nov. 22. Lindfield. John Beldam "for abusing of his parents and seeking the means (?) of vexation of his neighbours." See *suprà* under date 14 Dec., 1614.
1621. May 14. Lindfield. Edward Pilcher "for that his child died unbaptized through the neglect of his parents."
1621. June 27. Mayfield. Elizabeth Stolyon "for behaving herself disorderly in the church by striking Katharine Rodes about a seate which they contend for."
1622. June 18. St. Thomas in the Cliffe. William Pernoll "for most unreverend sittinge with his hatt upon his heade upon Easter day and before and since in tyme of divine service when the Creede the epistle and Gospell was reade and the name of Jesus mencioned and during the communion."
1623. May 14. St. Thomas in the Cliffe. Master Hull and William Howell [the churchwardens] ordered "to make a deduction of all those somes which have bine taken out of the poores stocke and bine bestowed upon bread and wyne at communion and upon buildinge of any man's privat seate and to make a tax and rate every man according to his ability towarde the raysinge of the sayd monies and to imploye the sayde money to the poor's use."
1623. May 14. St. Thomas in the Cliffe. William Pennell "for deteyning the clarke's wages."

1623. May 14. St. Thomas in the Cliffe. Thomas Prior "for laughing at Mr. Huggett³ and giving him unfitting speeches at the Catechisme. He confessed that he sayed unto Mr. Huggett that he did not come to the churche to be rayled at and that he sayd that afternoon a little before he went to the churche in an offensive manner that at the catechism Mr. Huggett would ask him his name and sayd I know my name well enough already. He said that he was sorry for his fault" and he was absolved.
1623. May 28. Buxted [John] Tichborne,⁴ the rector, "for not reading prayers at Uckfield and for not glasinge and repayreing the chancel windows at Buxted and Uckfield."
1623. Nov. 12. Buxted. John Coocke "for being three yeares behind for clarke's wages." He appeared "and offered to the use of the parrishe clerk of Buxted the sum of xij^d." At the same Court John Drury, of Buxted, was cited for the like default.
1624. Nov. 24. Richard Lewis and Catharine Palmer, his wife, "for being mariydd in prohibited tyme without a license."
- 1624⁵. Jan. 19. Lindfield. Edward Baker "for being behind three yeares in paying the clarck's wages."
1627. July 4. Buxted. Office of the Judge against "John Titchborne the rector quoad the reparacion of the chancel of the chapel of Uckfield." Cull, the apparitor, stated that Tichborne, when he was cited, said "that he would not appear and that he would pull downe the chancell or to that effect."
1627. Nov. 30. Framfield. Office of the Judge against Mr. John Wallward (really Willard), cler., the vicar, "for living from his wife. The Judge had enjoined them that they should come together and live together in mensâ thoro et mutuâ cohabitatione et maritali affectione since which the said M^r Willward doth depart from his said wife and hath not provided meat drinke lodging and all things necessarie meet and convenient for her as his wife." The Judge ordered him to pay to his wife four shillings a week for her sustentation and aliment.⁵ John Willard married at Newick 18th May, 1615, with Frances Tingleden.
1627. Nov. 30. Framfield. Mr. Wallward, the vicar, "for not reading service upon holly dayes seldom and for not reading service and the lettanie on Wednesdayes and fridayes."

³ Anthony Huggett was vicar of St. Thomas in the Cliffe 1611 to 1642. He married at East Grinstead 18th Sept., 1610, with Anne Duffield. See also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 26.

⁴ John Tichborne was rector of Buxted and the chapelry of Uckfield from 1611 to his death on 18 August, 1638. See further *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 19. He married at Horsted Keynes 2 Feb., 1628, with Dorcas Lither, widow.

⁵ John Willard was ordained deacon 30 May, 1612, and priest 28 September, 1613. He was inducted to Framfield 22 February, 1614 (Visitation Book of the Deanery, 1606-1640. See further *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 44).

1627. Feb. 27. Lindfield. John Blunt "for selling weares upon the saboth day notwithstandinge the admonition of the Minister openly in the Church."
1628. Nov. 12. South Malling. On this date, under the heading "Negotium reedificationis ecclesie parochialis de South Malling," is entered a petition with notes which has been sufficiently printed from some other source in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, Vol. II., p. 170.
1629. June 5. Wadhurst. Francis Blacke "for making a faggot stacke in the churchyard."
1629. Nov. 25. Ringmer. John Gardiner *alias* Harte "for dislike of the worshipp of God and ceremonies of the Church."
1629. Nov. 25. Mayfield. [torn] Burgess, the parish clerk, "for making a grave wherein Jo: Duke that drowned himself was buried in the churchyard."
1630. Nov. 24. Buxted. Mr. Sackville Pope "for not repairing a chappell or Ile of the Church of Buxted."
1630. Feb. 29. Ringmer. Edward Pearse "for clarkes wages."
1632. May 6. St. Thomas in the Cliffe. Robert Beldham "for deteyning 19^s and 8^d due to the parishe upon his account when he was churchwarden."
1632. June 20. Buxted. Thomas Symondes "for sleeping in the churche in tyme of divine service and sermon."
1673. May 23. Glynde. Richard Briggs, the rector, "for being the reputed father of a child unlawfully begotten upon y^e body of Susan Moungd *alias* Pearse; for a common Lyar; and for a contentious person amongst his neighbours."⁶
1678. Jan. 19. Glynde. Appeared John Alehorne, one of the churchwardens, and alleged "that Mr. Briggs rector of the said parish hath not made provision to serve the cure of soules of parishioners of y^e said parish for five sondayes last past and that y^e s^d Mr. Briggs is now absent and y^e parishioners cannot tell when he will come but doe not heare that he is like to come in any tyme nor that he hath provided anybody to serve the s^d cure and therefore prayeth a sequestration to be granted to him as churchwarden of y^e same Church to provide for y^e serving of the s^d cure THEREFORE the Judge decreed a sequestration to be granted as above said provided he pay but eight shillings a Sunday."
1677. July 11. Framfield. Thomas Hammon "for not wearing a surplice in tyme of Divine Service and receiving the Sacrament according to an admonition formerly given him."⁷

⁶ For Richard Briggs see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 52.

⁷ Thomas Hammon was vicar of Framfield 1662 to 1686.

1688. May 30. Framfield. William Stone and Joseph Bridgland, the churchwardens, were admonished "to reparaire the steeple, to beautify the inside of the churche, to reparaire the rooffe and covering of the church, to provide a new Pulpitt cloth cushion and register book."
1688. June 3. Ringmer. Elizabeth Beard, of Lewes [who appears from an entry at the Court, holden 30 June, 1688, to have been of St. John's-sub-Castro], "for not making upp of her mother's grave in the parish church of Ringmer."
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ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CHICHESTER.

BY E. E. STREET, F.S.A.

ONE of the little old churches serving little parishes which are found in most old cathedral towns has lately been taken down in Chichester, and I have thought it well to place on record a few notes as to the structure, and particularly as to the monuments and tombstones, so as to help any future genealogist or historian in his researches.

The parish of St. Martin is a very small one, and has been held in sequestration, together with St. Olave—the smallest of the city parishes—for many years past, the two together making but a small cure of souls, and affording but a microscopic stipend to the sequestrator.

The church which has just been demolished, and which stood on the east side of St. Martin's Street, was somewhat larger than St. Olave, and presented neither inside nor out any feature of special interest. For a long time it had been out of repair, and there have been no funds available to carry out the structural work which appeared to be necessary; so it was finally decided to pull it down, and a faculty was obtained for that purpose.

By the courtesy of the Rev. R. Lees, the sequestrator, and of Messrs. Vick, the contractors, I have been allowed free access to the building while the work of demolition was being carried on, and have secured careful transcripts of the monuments, now set up in St. Olave's Church, and of the flat stones which are left *in situ*, recording the names of the old inhabitants of the parish who sleep in the vaults beneath.

Unfortunately, by a series of accidents, the rough drawings I made, and the more finished productions which were prepared for me have all been lost, together with notes containing certain measurements which I had taken.

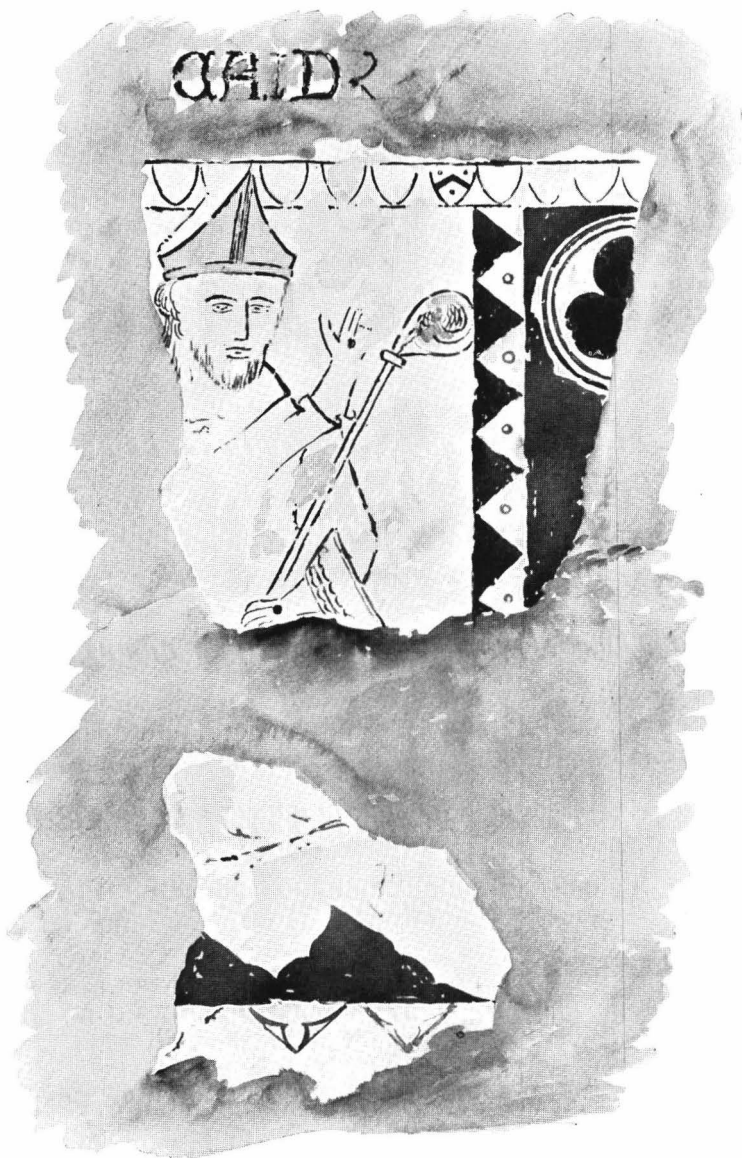
The church itself was restored and almost re-built in the early years of the nineteenth century by Miss Martha Dear, whose monument is recorded further on. The sham Gothic effectually covered up the older edifice, and presented no feature of value of its own. From its appearance, indeed, no one would have imagined that there was any of the older building left. Miss Dear's restoration was, in fact, one vast sham throughout. The old walls were hidden by a lath and plaster skin fixed to battens attached to them, and contrived apparently so as to injure any interesting portion or quaint adornment of an earlier period which might survive. But above all the pillars were sham. They consisted of an outer casing of wood panels, and when this was removed no masonry or brickwork was disclosed, but in one corner of the space thus enclosed was an oak beam, some six inches by seven, set on end and bearing the weight of the roof. Some of these beams furthermore presented the appearance of having done duty elsewhere before being thus utilised, and in some cases were infected with dry rot and were worm-eaten. I could find nothing to suggest what these posts and mock pillars had replaced.

The mural monuments were fixed in places cut out of the lath and plaster and set back against the solid wall.

When this Dear restoration was removed, it became apparent that the south and west walls were of a very much more recent date than the north and east walls, which were evidently portions of an older edifice, and that these latter had once before been restored or decorated at a period long subsequent to their original erection.

This middle skin, as I venture to call it, consisted mainly of a smooth covering of white plaster ornamented with texts painted on in Gothic characters and arranged in tablet form with flourishes and decorations, probably of sixteenth or of very early seventeenth century work.

The east window may have been inserted then, or it may have formed part of the Dear restoration, having been brought from somewhere else. It was certainly no part of the original structure, as was made abundantly



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CHICHESTER.

This sketch of the East Wall Fresco—one of those mentioned on page 47—
has been found since the text was printed.



clear when the ornamentation below the white plaster of the middle skin came to be discovered. The original building was of rough ashlar work, and of very irregular stone work. The north wall of the chancel had been coloured in the madder or lake tone, so often used in early decorations of this class. On the east wall was a fresco in the same colour, the centre of which was cut out by the east window. North of the window was the best preserved portion, representing a bishop giving the benediction. Some mortar had been spread over portions and much detail was lost in removing this. There was some lettering over the picture, part of which I am able to reproduce, the scrap of paper on which I copied it having somehow got mixed up with the notes which survived. Unfortunately, rain fell in the night after the

α Η. Ι Δ ?

fresco was cleared, and the colour was so much faded when I tried to get an accurate drawing made of it the next morning that the result was not much more exact than the exceedingly rough sketch I had made in the failing light, after I had cleared off the super-imposed mortar. The subject of the fresco one can only conjecture. The bishop, who wore elaborately embroidered gloves, seems to have been directing his benediction towards a porch or gate of some sort with so-called Byzantine decorations, and the whole was framed in by a sort of dog-tooth pattern which proved on close examination to be composed of small shields, the devices on which were nearly obliterated, with the exception of one which recurred many times, and consisted of a chevron between three objects, the nature of which it was impossible to determine. The picture was continued on the south side of the window, but was here very faint. It was also much covered with a second restoration tablet, which proved impossible to remove without tearing away the whole inside skin right back to the original stone wall. The

fresco presented the appearance of thirteenth century work.

According to Dallaway the east window was adorned with the Royal Arms and with a lozenge containing Dear and Lickfold quarterly, as on Miss Dear's monument, but both these had disappeared long before I knew the church.

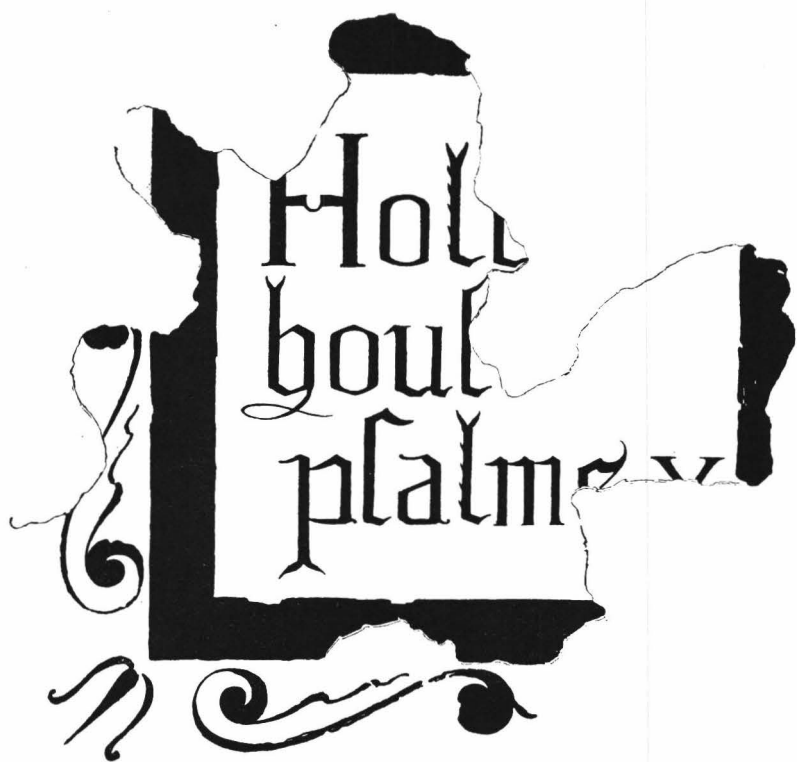
In the north wall was disclosed the arch of an old door, composed of six stones altogether.¹ They are simple, rough ashlar, put together without cement of any sort. This was, without doubt, part of the original structure and had been blocked up before the earlier restoration, one of the black and white decorations being right over it. In the centre of the same wall was discovered a small square window, some fourteen or fifteen inches square, with a splay of some three inches more. I cannot give the exact dimensions, as the page of the note book in which I had set them down was one of those which was lost. Most of the diamond panes are still intact. This window is curious, as it was evidently left just as it was when the house on the north side and actually adjoining the church was built, at the end of the seventeenth or commencement of the eighteenth century. This house, now occupied by Mr. S. A. Garland, belongs to the Corporation. The opening of the window has now been bricked up, but it has otherwise been left as it was. Further eastward can be seen the outline of a Gothic window, which has been blocked up at some time or other.

In the north-west corner was dug up, right from the foundations, a large stone, presenting somewhat the appearance of the lid of a Roman burial cist.

The mural monuments, now removed to the church of St. Olave, were five in number. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument to Miss Martha Dear, the inscription on which runs as follows:—

In Memory
of Martha, eldest Daughter
of John Dear, Esqre. Alderman and Town-Clerk
of this City;
who died on the 18th. Day of July, 1807;
Aged 77 Years.

¹ Still visible.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CHICHESTER.

This—also one of the sketches mentioned on page 47—is a fragment of the wall ornamentation of the earlier restoration, appearing over the doorway in the north wall, mentioned on page 50.

To delineate
 the Character of this venerable Woman,
 would be to exhibit
 those solid and useful Virtues,
 for which
 the best of her Sex have been memorable;
 She was Just, without Severity;
 Charitable, without Ostentation; and
 Pious, without Enthusiasm.

By her liberal and almost unassisted Hand,
 THIS SACRED EDIFICE
 was rais'd from a State of impending Delapidation
 into its present beautiful Form;
 as a Testimony of her High Regard
 for the spiritual Happiness
 of her Fellow-parishioners;
 and above all,
 as an humble Tribute of Gratitude
 to her God.

Her worthy Mother-in-law,²
 Mary Dear
 over whose declining Years she watch'd
 with tender and ceaseless Affection,
 together with her beloved Sister
 Sarah Dear,
 are interred with her,
 in the same Grave

On a lozenge below the inscription are depicted the arms of Dear and Lickfold quarterly. The former are: *Gules*, a Fess dancette, *or*; in Chief three Crescents of the second. The cognisance of Lickfold is: *Sable*, a Bend engrailed cotticed *argent*.³

On the north wall of the nave, towards the west end, was fixed a stone commemorating a citizen who had twice filled the office of Mayor,⁴ and of various members of his family. The inscription runs as follows:—

To the Memory of Mr. Richard
 Braman, twice Mayor of this
 City, who Lieth interred near
 this Place. He Died Feb : ye 19th :
 J698 : Aged 73 Years :
 H.A.S.

² Her father's second wife; her step-mother.

³ The cottices of Lickfold are wrongly depicted "*Or*."

⁴ In 1670 and 1692.

Mrs. Jane Bragg
 his Daughter ob. 1733 Æt. 77
 her Son and Daughter⁵
 Mr. Richard Eede ob. 1741⁶
 Mrs. Mary Eede ob. 1726
 and
 Mrs. Mary Eede
 (Relict of Mr. Richard Eede)
 ob. 1745

In the centre of the north wall of the nave was a monument of the Dawes family, who appear to have been prominent people in the parish, and connected by marriage with R. Braman. It bears the following inscription:—

H S
 Mr. John Dawes
 ob. Jan. 14. 1786. Æt. 71.
 and
 Mrs. Jane Dawes
 his Wife,
 (Daughter of Mr. George Blagden
 by Jane his Wife, Daughter
 of Mrs. Jane Bragg)
 ob. May. 18. 1745
 Æt. 30.

And let into the base of the stone:—

H.S.E.
 Mrs. Anne Dawes
 ob. April 1. 1800.
 Æt. 83.

On the west wall of the south aisle was the following memento of a well-known Chichester family:—

Beneath
 are deposited
 the Remains
 of
 James Knight
 and
 Mary his Wife
 He died Sep^r 15, 1788.
 Aged 54 Years. She died Sep^r 10, 1775
 Aged 50. Also Kempster Knight
 Son of the above and Ann his wife
 He died March 4, 1841. Aged 77.
 She died June 18, 1839. Aged 63.

⁵ Evidently her son-in-law.

⁶ This is the only stone with the name of Eede that I could find. Dallaway's statement that there is an inscription to "Richard Eede, gent. ob. 1726," is clearly taken from a careless transcript of this stone, with the date of the first wife's death inserted instead of the correct date, 1741.

The last of the mural tablets was placed on the south wall of the south aisle, and runs as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of
John Brooks who died
May 13th. 1808. Aged 57 Years.

Also of
Mary Brooks Wife of the above
who died December 15th. 1812
Aged 65 Years.
Being old Inhabitants of this
Parish both of whom lie Interred in
A Vault in the Bishops Litten.

In the Vault beneath are
Deposited the Remains
of Charlotte Wife of
William Brooks
who died October 16th. 1845
Aged 74 Years.

Also of
William Brooks
who died February 1st. 1848
Aged 72 Years

The first of the flat stones left *in situ*, in the middle aisle, beginning at the west door, runs as follows:—

H. S. E.
AMELIA DAWES
Infantula innocens.
Jacobi et Annae
Filia dilecta
Nov 24 1786
Æt. 2. An.

This pretty inscription is to the infant daughter of one of the Dawes family mentioned above, but there is no memorial to either of her parents.⁷

Then proceeding eastwards come the following:—

GEORGE MAY
who Died July
ed 18 Y

Here the
Body mes
who d October
1747 Aged 1 Years

⁷ The Mrs. Anne Dawes mentioned on a monument died in 1800 at the age of 83, and cannot therefore have been the child's mother, though she may very well have been her grandmother.

There are besides in the body of the nave two small stones with the following inscriptions:—

John Legg
an Infant
died April 11
1787

and:—

John
Son of Willm
and
Mary Warner¹¹
d t
N 177
Months

In the south aisle are the following:—

Here lieth The
Boody of John Gregg
who Departed This
Life May 23 1689

In Memory of
Ann late Wife of
John Dixon
who died
March 29th 1762
aged 67 Years.

J D¹²
Dyed Feby 8th 1774
Aged 70 Years.

From other sources we learn that there was a John Dixon, a schoolmaster, at that time. Next comes:—

Mary
Daugr. of James
and
Mary Knight
died
August 23 1770
aged 9 Years
and 6 months.

Mary
Wife of the above
James Knight
died Sep^r 1775
aged 50 Years.

¹¹ Widow Warner buried February 11th.

¹² In 1773 he was chargeable for an encroachment of a messuage in the Vintry, assessed at 1s. per annum, and marked as uncollected for many years.

The little daughter of the James and Mary Knight, of the mural tablet on the west wall of the south aisle, mentioned above, nearly four years older than her brother Kempster, mentioned on the tablet, and who survived her nearly 71 years. The blank date of the mother's inscription can be filled up from the mural tablet as September 10th.

Under the site of the Communion Table is a small and deeply cut stone, with this inscription:—

The Revd
Wm WADE
M.A.
Died
July 18. 1768
Aged 64

He was for many years minister of the parish. Near the chancel are two small stones, with the following inscriptions:—

Near this Place
lie the Bodies of Henry and
Susannah Short
Henry died 17 May
1766
Aged 66
Susannah died 27 April
1775
Aged 76

James Bailey
born
July 7, 1777
died
March 2, 1780

On a fragment of stone appears:—

W W¹³
1716

Near the door was a stone put sideways and cut asunder, and the piece which had contained the name

¹³ From the Register we can identify this as the grave of William Woodford, buried 21st May of that year.

wholly missing, only the following portion of the inscription being decipherable:—

BENEATH THIS STONE
THE REMAIN
LATE REV^d
· · · · ·
TO WESLEYAN CONGREGATION¹⁴
IN THIS CITY
HE DIED JAN 1761
AGED YEARS

It is curious that neither amongst the monuments nor the flat stones is there any relating to the family of Farington—sometimes spelt Farrington or ffarrington—which occupied a prominent position in the City for some 200 years, and whose principal residence was in the parish, and, indeed, appears to have been the only thing to distinguish it from the other little parishes in the City, but there are several entries in the Registers concerning them.¹⁵

The first Mayor of the City who was a member of this family was Thomas Farington, chosen to that office in 1561. His descendant, Sir John Farington, Kt., a barrister of Gray's Inn and a friend of John Selden, died in 1685, and directed in his will that he should "be decently buried in the Chancell of St. Martin's Church in Chichester." According to the Register this was not done, as he was buried in the cathedral. His relict, Dame Anne Farington, died intestate in the following year and administration of her goods, &c., was granted in 1686. She also was buried in the cathedral. Sir John probably built and dwelt in the house I live in, which has his arms over the porch in red brick, and generally has a date somewhere near 1680 assigned to it. I may say that though a collateral descendant of his I have no right to bear those

¹⁴ In the official lists of the Wesleyan Society there is no mention of any congregation in Chichester earlier than 1810, when one John Poole, jun., was "missioner" here, being sent over from Brighton. The only entry in the Register that can apply is:—"Mr John Predden was buried in The Church Jan^y 30 1761."

¹⁵ In 1680 there is this entry: "John ffarrington sonne of Captain John ffarrington was baptized the 12th day October."

arms. It has been suggested that the house is built on the site of a still older family residence. Possibly any monuments, tablets or stones relating to this family were destroyed or removed at the time of the Dear restoration.

Neither Dallaway nor Berry are accurate in their pedigrees of the Faringtons. For the purposes of this paper it will be sufficient to notice the latter's incorrect enumeration of the family of Sir John. By his will and codicil it would appear that besides his eldest son, Richard (made a baronet in 1697, who appears to have removed to Farrington House in the South Street), there were three sons under age at the time of his decease:—Thomas, Fleetwood and John. They are specially mentioned in the will and also in the letters of administration granted to Fortuna Foord, after the death of Dame Anne Farington, who had not fully administered her husband's estate, of which she was the sole executrix. In the pedigree Thomas figures as the second son and the second child, and John (baptised in St. Martin's Church in 1680) is mentioned as the third son and the sixth child, but no son of the name of Fleetwood is given at all! Fortuna Foord was the wife of one Daniel Foord, who was named as one of the "curators" of Sir John's will, and probably Sir John's youngest child was named after her, for the Register records the baptism in St. Martin's Church of Fortune Farrington, daughter of Sir John, in June, 1683, and also records her burial in the cathedral in 1685, the same year as her father.

All the civil parishes within the City boundaries having been merged in one parish of Chichester, it would be as well perhaps to define the boundaries of the parish whose ecclesiastical entity is now also practically brought to a close.

It is part of the old Vintry Ward and has this peculiarity, that it nowhere touches any one of the main streets. Turning from the East Street, northwards up St. Martin's Street, sometimes called St. Martin's Lane, and formerly known as Hog Lane, the first houses on the right hand or east side are in St. Andrew's parish,

while the premises on the left or west side, which run back some distance, are in St. Peter the Great, otherwise Subdeanry. A little way up the west side is a small alley, for foot passengers only, leading into North Street. The official name of this passage was Shamble Alley, but it is very generally known as Crooked S. In the 1723 Rental it is called Shamble Lane. It was at one time named Trumpet Lane, not from the tortuous nature of its course, but because the "Old Trumpet," presumably an alehouse, stood somewhere handy in Hog Lane. I have not been able to identify the site of this old inn, though I have found it mentioned in the Corporation rolls.¹⁶ Only the eastern half, however, of Shamble Alley is in St. Martin's, the western portion being in St. Olave's.

St. Martin's Street leads into St. Martin's Square. From this a by-street leads into the North Street, by the side of the Council Chamber. This street, known as Lion Street, I have seen mentioned in documents as Council House Lane and also as Custom House Lane. The first is obvious enough, and the latter is explained by the fact that my house was at one time in the possession of the Collector of Customs—the Mr. Till Hollier mentioned on the stone copied above, and that his office and the bonding warehouse were built at the rear along the Square. On one of the panes of the glass door leading from the dining room into the garden still appears the name of Till Hollier, written with a diamond, and with the date 1745. Some years ago a member of the Hollier family, passing through Chichester, came to see the inscription, the tradition of which had ever remained in his family. St. Martin's parish, however, does not reach North Street this way, for the Municipal offices on the south side are in St. Olave's, and on the north side the last house and store, as well as the corner house, are in St. Peter the Less.

St. Martin's Square, the east side of which is largely occupied by St. Mary's Hospital and its new structures,

¹⁶ In that of 1775 it is described as: "the old Trum Pit."

ends in Priory Park Road, where it joins St. Peter the Less and St. Andrew respectively.

In the City Rental for 1781 there is mention of "a Messuage and Garden late called St. George's Row," which was somewhere in the Street or Square. It was assessed to one Lipscomb at 1s., who held also a tenement in Shamble Lane at a 4s. rental. Possibly this had some connection with the old Merchants' Guild.

The Registers begin in 1560. I have not had time to give more than a very cursory glance at them. They do not seem to contain much more than the bare facts recorded.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the kind help which I have received from the Rev. R. Lees, Messrs. Vick, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., and others.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF MICHELBORNE.

BY COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A., LATE R.E.

My late friend, Mr. W. Smith Ellis, considered that this family took its name from the vill of "Mitchburn," near West Chiltington, which is noticed in the Subsidy Roll of 1296, and states that Robert de Michelburn is mentioned in this Subsidy as assessed at 4s. 11d. for the vill of Chiltington.¹ Among the early wills of this name preserved at Chichester are those of

Thomas Mychylborne, of Tarring	.....(<i>circa</i>)	1520
William Michelburn, of West Grinstead	in	1552
Thomas Michelburn, of West Grinstead	„	1552
Richard Michelbourne, of Kirdford	.....	1557
William Michelborne, of Sompting	.....	1560
John Mychilburne, of Burpham	.....	1561

The descendants, however, of these West Sussex Michelbournes do not appear to have attained any eminence, and it is therefore only with the East Sussex Michelbornes that this paper proposes to deal.

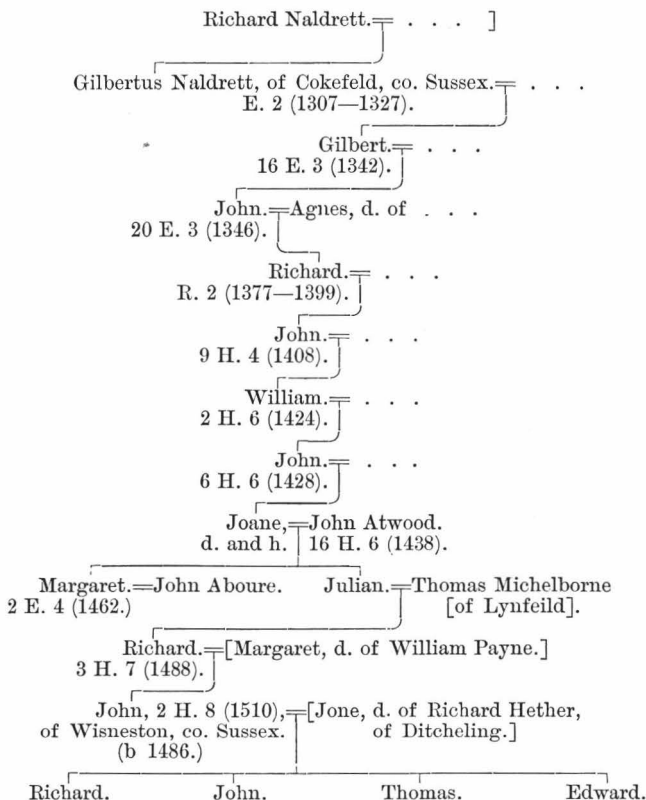
In *The Visitation of Sussex*, 1576, privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillips from Harl. MS., 892, in the British Museum, the following pedigree, which will be found at fo. 30a of the MS., is given, and additions to it, as given in Harl MS., 1562, fo. 65a, *et seq.*, and printed in Vol. LIII. of the publications of the Harleian Society (*Visitation of Sussex*), are included within square brackets.

MICHELBORNE AND NALDRETT, of Cokefeld.

Arms: *Or*, a cross between four eagles displayed sable.
Crest: An heraldic tiger statant *or*, its mouth embrued proper.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 30.

[This descent is entered in the Visitation of Hampshire made by Clarenceulx Cooke.



This pedigree is deserving of a careful study, as it presents several curious features.

1. It gives a very scanty pedigree of Michelborne, although presumably entered by John Michelborne, of Westmeston, when Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, on the 1st November, 1571,² granted him the following coat of arms: *Or*, on a cross between four eagles displayed *sa*, five wolves of the first.

2. It gives a very lengthy pedigree of Naldrett, but does not assign any arms to that family.

² Harl. MS., 1084, fo. 153.

3. Although from the pedigree apparently John, of Westmeston, did not know his own wife's or his mother's name, and yet was able to supply a very lengthy genealogy for his grandmother, not much importance need be attached to this, as these ladies' names were added in the visitation of 1634—as shown in square brackets—not so long afterwards.

4. The Naldrett pedigree bears internal evidence of being incorrect as to its dates, for, as we know that John, of Westmeston, was born in or about 1486, if we take the almost impossible suggestion that each parent was only 20 years old when his child was born, Richard Naldrett, at the head of the pedigree, must have been born in 1266; while if we adopt the more usual limit of 30 years for a generation, that would bring the date of Richard's birth to 1156, a date quite inconsistent with his son Gilbert's existence at all during the reign of Edward II.

5. The resemblance of the coat of arms to that of Fenner—*Vert* a cross *arg.* charged with a cross formée *gu.* between four eagles displayed of the second—which may indicate an early connection between the two families.

6. The early abandonment of the charge of five wolves placed upon the cross.

7. The importance given to the family of Naldrett, though arms are not ascribed to them. They seem to have given name to several places in Sussex, Naldretts in Rudgwick,³ Naldrett's Farm in Hurstpierpoint,⁴ Naldretts in Cuckfield,⁵ and the Aldred or Naldretts in Wivelsfield.⁶ Elwes and Robinson, in *The Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex*, page 183, note, say: "Col. St. John has in his possession a coat of arms [*Gules* on a chevron engrailed 3 lozenges of the field between 3 griffins' heads erased *argent*; crest a griffin sejant *argent*]" with the following interesting account: "John de Aldrett descended from Lyons in France—Chaplin to

³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIV., p. 288.

⁵ Sussex Record Society, Vol. III., p. 154.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 203.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 6.

John Ashburnham, Shreiff of Sussex—the 20th of R. the 2nd, from him descended John de Aldrette—yeoman of the Wardrobe to Queen Eliz.; this arms confirmed to him 27th of that Queen's reigne 1585."

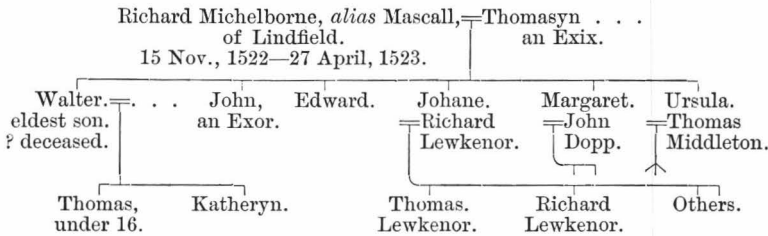
The *alias* of Mascall for Michelborne and the existence of the will of a Richard Mychelborn, ats Mascall, of Lyndefeld, 1523, in P.C.C., in which he mentions his son John, led me at first to suppose that he was the Richard father of John of Westmeston mentioned in the pedigree, but further consideration of the will itself and a reference to the Rolls of the Hundred Court of Lindfield for 1500 and 1506, given below, prove, I think, conclusively, that the descendants of this Richard Michelborne, *alias* Mascall, finally dropped the name of Michelborne and adopted that of Mascall only.

WILL OF RICHARD MYCHELORN.

1522. Nov. 15 Richard Mychelborn otherwise Richard Mascall of the parishe of Lyndefeld—to be buried in the church—to the light before the crucifix in the rood loft 12^d—to the light of our Lady of Grace 8^d—to Johane Lewkenor my daughter 10/-—to my daughter Margaret Dopp 10/-—to my daughter Ursula Middleton 10/-—to Thomas Lewkenor and to Richard Lewkenor the sonnes of Richard Lewkenor my son in lawe 3/4 each and to every of his other children 12^d—to every of the children of John Dopp born of my daughter Margaret—to every of the children of Thomas Middelton born of my daughter Ursula 8^d—to John Vnderhill my servant 40/-—Exors to find honest priest to sing mass for one year—to Kateryn Michelborn otherwise Kateryn Mascall the daughter of Water Michelborn my son—all the rest to be given to charitable uses by the oversight of Thomasyn my wife and John Michelborne my son whom executors—my feoffees to suffer Thomasyn my wife to enjoy for life Palmers, the blak felde, vyrrys pight and the Sonnte lande in Lyndefeld also a tenement and garden called Baldyngs late of Thomas Baldyng w^t fyve pens of yerely rent going out of a tenement of John Godyng next adioyning to the same Baldyngs tenement—and after her decease to John Michelborne my son for ever—To Thomas Michelborne otherwise Thomas Mascall son and heir of Water Michelborne my son until 21 5 marcs at 2 times of the year from my lands called Cokkese otherwise Est Mascalls and if he die before 16 then to Kateryn Michelborne daughter of the said Walter—Feoffees to make unto said Thomas at his full age (estate?) of all such lands as be of myn enheritaunce which shall discede to him of right with my tenement called Mutes —To John my son all lands I lately bought of William Wodye in Estgrynsted also the hoke land in Lyndefeld also Molledes sometime Tanners and Mylwards in Lyndefeld—to Edward Michelborn my son my house in Lyndefeld called Vynalls which lately I had of John

Vynall and Rye croft lying nygh to Dedeman Lane in the parishe of Lyndefeld.—Witnesses Thomas Lewkenor, Thomas Backshell and William Newnham—Proved at St Paul's London 27 April 1523. (P.C.C. 6 Bodfelde.)

From the above the following pedigree may be gathered:—



John, the son and executor, appears to be the John Mascall of Lynfelde, whose will was proved in P.C.C. in 1528 (30 Porch), and who leaves to his wife and children (unnamed in will) and mentions his (? deceased) brother Walter Mascall. Thomas, the eldest son of Walter, is evidently the Thomas Mascall who, with Eleanor, his wife, sold East Mascalls in 1550 to his uncle and aunt, Thomas and Ursula Middleton, who again sold it in 1560 to William Newton, of Southover.⁷ John Mascall, son of Thomas and Eleanor Mascall, refers to the entail created by his ancestor, Richard Michelborne, otherwise Mascall, in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—1483).

In the elaborate pedigree of Lewkenor, given in Vol. III. of our *Collections*, the above-mentioned Richard Lewkenor is stated at page 98 to have married Joane, da. of Richard "Maskall."

Katheryn, the daughter of Walter, may possibly be the "Catherine da of John Mascall of Mascall in lind . . . and of . . . Lewknor sister of Sir Roger Lewknor," who married, first, Christopher Butterworth, of Bury (his will in P.C.C., 1558, 73 Noodes), and, secondly, "Dr. Stapleton the great divine."⁸ From the above it seems

⁷ *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., pp. 323 and 326.

⁸ *Harl. Soc.*, Vol. LIII., p. 186, Visitation of Sussex.

fairly clear that the descendants of the above Richard Michelborne, alias Mascall, adopted the surname of Mascall only, and that the John mentioned in his will as his son and executor is not the John, son of Richard, to whom the coat of arms was granted in 1571.

Were there, then, two Richard Michelbornes living at Lindfield at the same time, about the commencement of the sixteenth century? A reference to the Rolls of the Hundred Courts for Lindfield shows us among the jurors for the King:—⁹

On the 5th May 15 Hen VII. (1500) John Mascall Richard Mascall & Richard Michelborne sen^r.

On the 22nd April 21 Hen VII. (1506) Richard Mascall sen, John Mascall, Richard Mitchborn Richard Michilborne.

On the 18th March 22 Hen VII. (1507). Richard Mascall sen^r Richard Michelborn smith and Richard Michelborne husbandman. In the following year 23 Hen VII. the two Richard Michelbornes are distinguished as senior and junior.

Possibly the Richard Michelborne, alias Mascall, of the will was son and heir of John and Agnes Michelborne, alias Mascall, of Wivelsfield, 1504,¹⁰ and nephew and heir of Richard Michelborne, alias Mascall, sen., of East Mascalls, in Lindfield,¹¹ and these ancestors should be all credited to the pedigree of Mascall given in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, which is defective and not very correct. It is almost certain that he was not Richard, son of Thomas and father of John, of Westmeston.

This John Michelborne, of Westmeston, who was born about 1486, appears during his long life of 89 years to have amassed a large property and, at his death in 1575, his sons and daughters were already well provided for. I cannot find any Inquisition on his death to show of what properties he died seized, and his will, which follows, is unsatisfactory in that it does not give the names of all his children, and does not even mention his eldest son Richard, who was then alive. He seems to have resided during a great part of his life at Westmeston, probably at Westmeston Place, but to have died

⁹ Court Rolls in Pub. Rec. Office, Portfolio 206, Nos. 33 and 34.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 35.

¹¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., p. 326.

at Winchester, where there was formerly an inscription to his memory in the Church of St. Maurice, as follows:—¹²

Behold here lieth the corps of him that was an ancient wight
 Who lyved fowerscore yeres and nyne, John Michelborne he hight.
 This man when seventeth day was come of latest moneth save one
 Departed from that lingering lif which here he had of lone
 It was the latest day of lif which he did here reteyne
 It was the first our noble Queen began her eightene raigne.
 A man of good and honest fame, and eke of gentle blod
 Not void of skill and counsell sage to do his country good
 Of Sussex soile both borne and bred, beloved of each man soe
 That none of him can speke but well, no not his mortall foe
 So that although his corps full cold in earth below doth lye
 Yeat God no doubt hath plast his sowle in heaven that is soe high

This is the John Michelborne who sold Oldlands, in Keymer, to John Turner in 1542. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF JOHN MICHELBORNE.

20th Sept. 1575 I John Michelborne the elder of Winchester gent—long religious preamble—to my daughter Ellenor—to every one of my son John's daughters and to George Michelborne his son and heir, and to Nicholas Michelborne his son—to my daughter Anne wife of Nicholas Awood and to her son Thomas Awood—to my cosen John Balcombe—to my cosen John Martin's widow—to my grandsons Edward and John Michelborne sons of Thomas Michelborne my son—to my grandsons Edward and Henry Michelborne sons of my son Edward by Jane his wife deceased—to Joane now wife of Edward my son—Residuary legatees and executors my two sons Thomas and Edward by whom proved 18 Feb. 1575. (P.C.C. 2 Carew.)

Although he is styled "of Winchester" in his will, and buried there, the Probate Act informs us that he belonged to the Diocese of Chichester, and I think it probable that he was staying with his son Thomas (who was M.P. for that city 156 $\frac{2}{3}$ —156 $\frac{6}{7}$, and again 1572—9th April, 1583), at the time of his death.

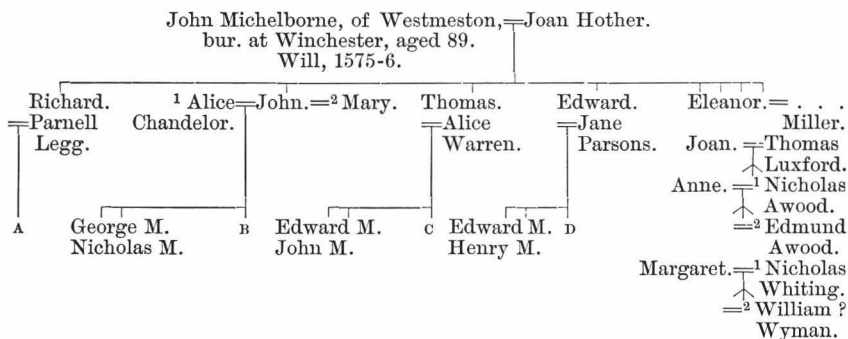
This John married, as stated in the pedigree (and more or less confirmed by the name given to his grandson, son of his son Richard), Joan, daughter of Richard Hother, of Ditchling, and probably about the year 1515. Besides the children mentioned in the will, they had the following issue:—

1. Richard, son and heir.

¹² Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. II., p. 217.

2. Margaret, who married, first, Richard Whytyng, of Ditchling (his will, dated 16th September, 1545, is at Lewes, A 1, 120, and mentions wife Margaret enceinte, father-in-law John Michelborn, children John, Thomas and Joan), and, secondly, to . . . Wyman. (Query, William Wyman, of Buxted, will, 1589, in P.C.C. 66 Leicester, and Margaret Weiman, of Buxted, wid., will dated 29th March, 1602, and proved in the Deanery Court of Southmalling, at Lewes, 16th December, 1602. Bundle B, No. 93.)
3. Joan, who married Thomas Luxford, of Westmeston (will, 1588-93, Lewes, A 9, 189), and was buried there 24th March, 16 $\frac{0}{10}$, as "Joan Luxford, widow, sometimes wife to M^r Thomas Luxford, formerlie buried Julie 29th, 1592. She was brought from Wartling." Her will, dated 2nd December, 1608, in which she mentions her cousin Thomas Whytyng and her brother-in-law Edmund Awood,¹³ was proved at Lewes 13th September, 1610. (A 13, 64.)

As it is rather difficult to follow the different members of so large a number of descendants as sprang from the marriage of John Michelborne and Joan Hother, I will give here the pedigree connecting all these lines together:—



¹³ Her sister Anne, after the death of her first husband, Nicholas Awood, of Ockley, in Keymer, in 1581, re-married, at Uckfield, 11th May, 1584, Edmund Awood.

Line A will treat of the Michelbornes of Horsted Keynes and Stanmer, Line B, of those of Newick and afterwards of Clayton, Line C, of the Michelbornes of Winchester and Yorkshire, and of Line D, those of Clayton.

LINE A.—MICHELBORNES OF HORSTED KEYNES
AND KEYMER.

Richard, the eldest son of John Michelborne, by Joan Hother, must have been born between 1516 and 1520, as his eldest son, Richard, was married in 1563. He is stated in the Visitation of Sussex, 1634, to have married Parnell, the da. of . . . Legg, of East Meon, in Hampshire, by . . . da. of . . . Gerrard, of co. Dorset, and this marriage must have taken place about 1540, as by Inquisition taken at Beverley on the 26th April, 1586,¹⁴ it was found that Richard Michelborne, Esq., died on the 29th April, 1583, seized of half the manor of Albrough, Torneston, als Tanston, Carlton and Hilston, and of the advowson of Hilston, 200 acres land, 40 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture, 20 acres wood and 120 acres of furze and heath, and of half of 6 messuages, 2 cottages, 6 tofts, 40 acres of land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture in Estnewton, Estborne, Wick and Rigborugath, co. York, and that Richard Michelborne was his son and next heir, and aged 38 years and more at his father's death, which would bring his birth before 1545, but as he was married in 1563 we may assume that he was born about 1542.

By another Inquisition taken at East Grinstead, 3rd Dec., 1585, after the death of Richard Michelborne, late of Horsted Keynes, gent., it was found that he died seized of messuages and lands in Harting, West Harting, Rogate and Terwike, called Hitchcockes, Mossardes, Smithes, &c., &c. (very illegible here), and of great and small tithes in Keymer, and that by an Indenture dated . . . October, 1563, he granted to a certain John Atree¹⁵

¹⁴ Chanc. Inq. P.M., Vol. 214, No. 205.

¹⁵ Of Theobalds, in Wivelsfield, uncle to Agnes Turke.

now deceased, and to Richard Michelborne, his son and heir apparent, and to Stydoff, yet living, these lands amongst others to hold to the use of the said Richard Michelborne, the son, for life, and after his decease and after his marriage to Agnes Turke, now his wife, to the use of the said Agnes for life, with remainder to their heirs and remainder over to the heirs of Richard, the father. The said Richard and Agnes are now alive at Horsted Keynes. The Jurors also say that Drew Barrantyne, Esq., was seized of the Manors of Brodhurst and Horsted Keynes, with appurtenances in Brodhurst, Horsted Keynes, Westehotheleighe, Estegrinsted and Fletching, in Sussex, and in Lyngfelde and Cowdene, Cos. Surrey and Kent, and long before the death of the said Richard Michelborne conveyed the Manors to himself for life, with remainder as to one half of the Manors to Nicholas Lewkenor, Esq., and as to the other half to Richard Michelborne, the father, deceased, and his heirs for ever. Richard Michelborne, the father, made his will 27th May, 1579, and bequeathed the remainder of these premises to Richard Michelborne, son of Richard Michelborne, the son, and his heirs for ever, with remainder to Henry Michelborne, his brother. Drew Barrantyne is still alive.

Richard Michelborne, the father, deceased, was seized of Clarkes, in Worthe, Co. Sussex, with appurtenances in Worthe, Estegrinstede and Westehotheleighe, and gave to a certain Anne Beard for her life, and for one year after with remainder (illegible). Richard Michelborne, the father, also died seized of Freckbarrowe, lands late Richard Hothers, Bedells, Fetherells, Estefeldes, le Bone, Mansinhome, Broomescroftes, Foulders, lands late John Buttons, lands late Richard Buttons, Tankersbridge and Fyvians, Agnesalyes, Malephyttokes, Harelands and Dymokes in Ditchling, also of lands late Richard Hother's and lands late Thomas a Woods in Keymer, the tithes of Ditchling great and small, lands in Wickham, in Clayton, late John Akentts, and a tenement and land in Fletching called Roby . . . oods (illegible).

Richard Michelborne died at Horsted Keynes on the 29th April, 1583, when Richard Michelborne, his son and heir, was aged 39 years and more.¹⁶

The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF RICHARD MICHELBORNE.

27 May 1579. I Richard Michelborne of Brodhurste in the parishes of Horsted Keynes and Westthotheley co Sussex gent—long religious preamble—to be buried within the church of Dychnyng nigh my vertuous and good wief or her bones to be buried by me if I die within 10 miles—to godson John Compton son of John Compton and my daughter a piece of silver plate value 5 marks—to my daughter Johane Compton and my welbelovd daughter the wife of Richard Michelborne a ring of gould with a dethes head la done de some morte pere value 13/4—to sisters Elenor Miller, Margaret Wyman and Anne Awood a ring of gould le done de some morte freer—to my niece Draper—to John Whiting's wief—to Thomas Whiting's wief—to my brother Thomas Michelborne wief—John Michelborne and Edward Michelborne's wief—to Richard Michelborne the eldest son of Richard my son—to Anne Beard my servant things bought of Maister Barentyne—to Annes my daughter now being at my son M^r Comptons to her marriage 50 marks—to Anne now being at M^r Timberman's 50 marks—to Elizabeth now dwelling with my brother Wyman 50 marks—my land in Dychenyng called Freckborowe—John Rabye my servant—Residuary legatee and executor Richard Michelborne my son—Manors of Horsted Keynes and Brodhurst to Richard Michelborne my son's son which late were Drue Barentyn's Esq—Overseer M^r Drue Barentyne.

Codicil. Whereas I have given three girls 50 marks apiece I now give to Agnes my daughter £50—and to my two children Anne and Elizabeth £50 each—to my brother John Michelborne such debts as he oweth me—my lease is during Maister Barentyne's life—If grandson Richard die a minor and without issue then to Harry M brother of the said Richard my cossen John Whiting.

Codicil dated 17 April 1583 (in which also) I thinke there comme more goods to my handes of John Sheriff¹⁷ Clerk late Archdeacon I will these be paid wⁱⁿ three yeres payde by Executor £20 to those that the Archdeacon hath given any bequeste of the very poorest—to be buried at Horsted Keynes and not carried to Ditchling—Memo to his daughter Compton £5—to his sister Luxford a ring. Proved 24 Oct 1583 in P.C.C. by the Executor (4 Butts).

The only son, Richard Michelborne, born as before stated about 1540, married at Ditchling, Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Turke, of Fletching, by Joan,

¹⁶ Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 217, No. 125.

¹⁷ He was an executor of the Archdeacon's will, for an abstract of which see S.A.C., Vol. XXXV., p. 58.

his wife, daughter of Richard Attree, of Theobalds, in Wivelsfield (the other daughter and co-heir, Elizabeth, married Percival Marten), the entry in the Registers under date of 28th October, 1563, being "Richard Michelborne jun^r and Agnes Turke." They had a large family of children, most of them baptised at Ditchling, as follows:—

1563 (? 1564).	June	28.	Richard, s.	Richard Michelborne.	
1567	Nov	9	Hother s.	Richard Michelborne	
1568	Sept	1	Mary d.	" "	
1569	Dec	9	Joan d.	" "	
1571	Apr	11	Richard s.	" "	jun ^r
1572	June	27	Parnell d.	" "	
1573	Aug	9	Anne d.	" "	
1574	Nov	1	Henry s.	" "	
1576	Apr	1	Thomas s.	" "	
1577	May	12	John s.	" "	
1578	July	6	Drewe s.	" "	

The names of Hother and Parnell are noticeable here as recalling the surname of Richard's grandmother and the Christian name of his mother. These children were, however, both buried at Ditchling as follows: 1570-1, February 15th, "Hother sone of Richard Michelborne;" 1575-6, January 27th, "Panell daughter of Rich. Michelborne," as also subsequently their second daughter, 1596, August 30th, "Joan daughter of Richard Michelborne." There are two Michelborne entries in the Ditchling Registers which I can not identify, viz. :—

Burial 1557 Aug 8 of Richard Michelbarne.

This could hardly be the father of John, of Westmeston, born 1486, as it would make him over 90 years of age, but might possibly be a son of his and a brother of John.

Baptism 1591 Sep 12 of Anne daughter of Henry Michelborne.

The pedigree given in Horsfield's *Lewes* gives this Richard a brother Henry, but I do not see any warranty for it in the will of the father, Richard Michelborne, 1583, given above.

Richard Michelborne and Agnes, his wife, probably removed from Ditchling soon after the birth of Drew to Broadhurst, in Horsted Keynes, and their other children,

viz., Nicholas, Arthur, Edward, Elizabeth and Dorothy, were probably baptised there, and also Margery, their eldest daughter, but, as the Registers of Horsted Keynes commence only in 1638, their baptisms are not recorded.

Agnes, mother of the above children, was buried at Ditchling as "Anne wife of Richard Michelborne gent" on the 14th January, 159 $\frac{7}{8}$, and her husband was also buried there on 16th October, 1607, as "Richard Michaelborne gent."

The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF RICHARD MICHELBORNE.

(No date) 1607 I Richard Michelbourne of Brodhurst in the County of Sussex Esq—to be buried at Ditchelinge besides my well beloved wieff—to my two eldest daughters Margerie and Marie £400 each at the time set down in an indenture of lease dated 1602 between me and Sir Richard Michelborne Knight my eldest son, and meanwhile they are to receive £20 each yearly—to my son Thomas for lease aforementioned and no longer Butt Closse paying Sir Richard Michelborne 10/- yearly and farm at East Newton in Albrough Co York and 80 cords of wood from my lands called Holmesdale in Fletching—to my two youngest daughters Elizabeth and Dorothee £800 between them and meanwhile £20 yearly as above—To my two youngest sons Arthur and Edwarde out of my lease of the manor of Littleton upon Severn Co Gloucester £300 to be paid unto them severally within a quarter of a year of the expiration of their apprenticeships—to the Lady Michelborne wieff of my son Sir Richard Michelborne 40 angells of gould as a token and remembrance of hir greate love and kindenes towards me—to my brother John Compton of Priors den Co Southt Esq £5—to my olde servaunt¹⁸ Thomas Attree 40/- —to Anne Awood wieff of Edmund Awood £6¹⁹—To Anne wief of Richard Attree 5 marks and all money due to me from the said Richard Attree—to my godson Richard Infield son of Richard Infield of Westthothly gent a piece of plate of 5 marks value—to the poor of Ditcheling 40/- Fletching 20/- and Horsted Keynes 20/- —To my son Thomas and his heirs Holmesdale Hoseland and Sowtors in Fletching—to John Michelborne my third son Collin Godmans, Birges, Leggeswood and Potmansford in Fletching—to Nicholas Michelborne my fourth son Splanes green and Mawlesland in Fletching and £100 —to Arthur and Edward my two youngest sons each a moiety of lands and tenements in Fletching late John Awoods—Executor son Sir Richard Michelborne—overseers nephews John Compton and Richard Infeild²⁰—Proved 12 Feb 160 $\frac{7}{8}$ by Sir Richard Michelborne the Executor. (P.C.C. 113 Windebank.)

¹⁸ Servants at this period were frequently poor kinsmen; in this case, probably of testator's wife.

¹⁹ His aunt.

²⁰ Richard Infield married Catherine Compton. S.A.C., Vol. X., p. 167.

By Inquisition taken at East Grinstead 22nd March, 1608, after the death of Richard Michelborne, Esq., it was found that he died seized of 120 acres of land in Ditchling called Freckbarrow, of lands late Richard Hothers, of lands late Thomas Chatfeeldes, Bedells, Fetherells, Eastfelds, le Bone, Manseinholme, Bromescroftes, Folders, Spartham, Alford, lands late John Buttons, lands late Richard Buttons, Fivians, Tankarsbridge, Agnesales, Mallephittooke, Harlands, Dymocks, messuage and lands called Pettibones, late Richard Hother's, all in Ditchling, and of lands late Thomas Awood's and lands late Richard Hother's, both in Keymer, lands called Wayvells and pasturage for four oxen in Ockley feelds in Keymer, portion of tithes in Clayton, Keymer, Ockley, Wickham and Freckbarrow, both great and small, and the tithes of Ditchling. The said Richard Michelborne died at Ditchling so seized on the 17th October, 1607. Sir Richard Michelborne is his son and heir, and was aged 36 years and more at the death of his father.²¹

Of the daughters named in the will Margery married at St. Antholin, Budge Row, 27th January, 161½, as his second wife, William Leigh, of Abinger, Surrey, gent. (pedigree recorded in the visitation of that county, 1623). Mary married at Horsted Keynes, 9th February, 161⅔, George Newton, of East Mascall's, in Lindfield (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., p. 340). Dorothy married at Horsted Keynes, 29th March, 1608 (this and her sister's marriage are taken from the transcripts), Ralph Cooper, of Strood, in Slinfold (Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 145, where she is called "daughter" instead of "sister" of Sir Richard Michelborne); while Elizabeth is still mentioned as Elizabeth Michelborne in 1639 and therefore possibly died unmarried, and Anne, not mentioned in her father's will, married John Wenham, of Laughton, gent. (marriage license at Lewes dated 9th February, 1604-5).

Two of the sons, Henry and Drew, probably died in their father's lifetime, as there is no mention of them in

²¹ Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 301, No. 83.

his will, in which he calls John his third and Nicholas his fourth son. John, Nicholas and Arthur settled in London as merchants and from their wills given below apparently died bachelors; as also Edward, who is not mentioned in the wills of any of the brothers after 1610, so that of this large family only Sir Richard and his brother Thomas married and carried on the name.

To carry on the record chronologically I will first give extracts from the wills of the three brothers, who died bachelors:—

WILL OF NICHOLAS MICHELBORNE.

I Nicholas Michelborne citizen and grocer of London—to be buried in the parish of St Margaret on Fishstreet Hill—To Sir Richard Michelborne my brother a gilt cup of the value of £10—To my four brothers, Thomas, John, Arthur and Edward £200 between them 3 months after my decease—To my 5 sisters £200 equally between them the £40 for my sister Wenham to be put out for her profit by Executors, if either brother Wenham or his wife die to be paid to survivor—To my brother-in-law Mr John Wenham £20 in 3 months—To the poor of this parish 20/-—To the poor of Fletching in Sussex 40/-—To every bachelor which shall accompany me to the church a pair of new gloves of 12^d price—To the parson of this parish of St Margaret in Newe Fishstreete 20/- for sermon at burial—Either of my aforesaid bretheren shall have a mourning cloke and either of my sisters a mourning gowne—To Christes Hospitall £5 and to either of the children there one white loaf—Executors bretheren John and Arthur Michelborne—Overseers Bretheren Mr John Wenham and Mr Raphe Cooper to either of whom I give a piece of plate value 20 nobles.—Dated 23 May 1610.—Proved 23rd June 1610 by John Michelborne brother of the deceased and one Executor, power reserved for Arthur Michelborne the other Executor. (P.C.C. 61 Wingfield.)

Thomas Michelborne died 1635 and Sir Richard Michelborne 1638, but as they left issue the wills of the two other brothers, John and Arthur, will be taken next.

WILL OF JOHN MICHELBORNE.

The last of August 1638 I John Michelborne of London merchant—To my sister Elizabeth Michelborne £200—To Lady Rachell Paull my piece of plate—To my nephew John Michelborne son of my brother Thomas Michelborne £100—To Richard Michelborne, Marie and Dorothy 3 younger children of the said Thomas £300 apiece—to Mary Newton my niece wife of Nicholas Newton £150—to William Mills son of William Mills £50—To Owen Hubberd and his wife £5—to Katherine Norman £5—to the poor of St Stephen Walbrooke 40/- of Ditchling £5 and of Fletching £5. Residuary legatees and

Executors brother Arthur Michelborne and Nephew Francis Michelborne equally—Proved 7 Oct. 1639 by Francis Michelborne the surviving Executor, Arthur Michelborne being dead. (P.C.C. 160 Harvey.)

WILL OF ARTHUR MICHELBORNE.

I Arthur Michelborne of London merchant 26 Sept 1639—I resign my right of executorship of my brother John Michelborne deceased to my nephew Francis Michelborne—To my sister Elizabeth Michelborne £20 a year for life—To Abraham Michelborne £100—Rest to Arthur Michelborne and Richard Michelborne my nephews and Marie Michelborne and Dorothy Michelborne my neeces equally—To Timothy Michelborne my nephew £100 whom I make my executor. Proved by Timothy Michelborne Executor 1 Oct 1639. (P.C.C. 161 Harvey.)

We will now take the eldest son, Sir Richard Michelborne, and his descendants first, and afterwards revert to Thomas Michelborne, the second surviving son, and his descendants. Richard Michelborne, baptised at Ditchling 11th April, 1571, was admitted at Grays Inn 5th November, 1596, as son and heir apparent of Richard Michelborne, of Brodehurst, Esq., and must have married shortly afterwards (as their eldest son John matriculated at Oxford 7th December, 1616, aged 16) Cordelia, eldest daughter of William Campion, of Combwell, in Goudhurst, Kent, Esq. He was knighted at Whitehall on the 23rd July, 1603, before the Coronation of King James; was Sheriff of Sussex in 1620. 2nd June, 1610, he bought $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the Manor of Keymer; on 20th January, 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, a further $\frac{1}{8}$ th, and on 25th June, 1629, a further $\frac{5}{8}$ ths, making altogether $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the manor. This was sold 24th May, 1651, to Robert Bowyer, of London, merchant, by his sons Abraham, Francis, William, Timothy, Arthur and Robert, and his daughter Cordelia Sprigg. He was buried at Horsted Keynes, 8th September, 1638, having been the father, by Cordelia, his wife,²² of a numerous family.

1. John, matriculated at Oxford as above from Queen's College, specially admitted of the Inner Temple 2nd July, 1620; buried at Horsted Keynes 7th July, 1621.
2. William, eldest surviving son in 1636, of whom hereafter.

²² Buried there 2nd September, 1640, as Cordell the Lady Michelborne.

3. Henry, admitted of the Inner Temple in November, 1624; living 1636.
4. Abraham, buried at Horsted Keynes 19th November, 1607.
5. Edward, baptised at Horsted Keynes 21st September, 1607, and buried there 21st November following.
6. Thomas, living 1636, then third son; baptised at Horsted Keynes 15th November, 1608; buried at Henfield 25th March, 1639.
7. Cordelia (Cordayl), baptised at Horsted Keynes 3rd December, 1609; married to Basil Sprigg, gent., before 24th May, 1651.
8. Edward, baptised at Horsted Keynes 11th December, 1610, and buried 19th December, 1627.
9. Abraham, living 1636, then fourth son.
10. Francis, baptised at Horsted Keynes 26th December, 1614; living 1636; fifth son.
11. Mary, baptised at Stanmer 31st March, 1622; buried at Horsted Keynes 5th June, 1622.
12. Timothy, living 1636 and 1639.
13. Arthur, under 24 in 1636, living 1639.
14. Robert, youngest in 1636, baptised at Stanmer 14th January, 1629.
15. Rachel, who married at Horsted Keynes 22nd April, 1630, Sir George Paul, knight; living 1636.
16. Anne, living 1636.

The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF SIR RICHARD MICHELBORNE.

21 May 1636. I Richard Michelborne of Broadhurst co. Sussex Knight—long religious preamble—to be buried within my chancel of Horsted Keynes among such of my ancestors, brothers and children as lie there interred—to the poor of Horsted Keynes and Dichening £20 equally between them—to the parish of Westtholy £3. 6. 8.—to every one of my brothers and sisters living at my decease £20 apiece for rings and a ring of 20/- value *Le deur de son Morerur (sic ? Le don de son Morte frere)*.—To Cordell my wife goods household stuff plate jewells &c not hereafter disposed of and rents of her jointure for life and after as followeth—To Dame Rachel Paull my daughter my best suit of damaske after her mother's decease and to George Paull my grandchild and godson my best silver bason and ewer after my wife's

decease—to my two daughters Cordell and Anne £1500 each and while unmarried 100 marks a year out of my land in Gloucestershire apiece—To Henry Michelborne the lands I have in Beningham, Rolston, Coldon and Mapleton and one cottage in Donington for life with remainder to Abraham and Francis my 4th and 5th sons and their heirs for ever—To Thomas Michelborne my 3rd son my lands in Ries, Pitsey Burton Coniston Garton and all my rents in Holderness except Routh and Guthorne for life with remainder to Abraham and Francis and their heirs—To said Abraham and Francis my manor of Routh and my lands in Cuthorne in manner following, if Henry and Thomas refuse the lands one at £30 and the other at £20 executors to have these lands and to allow Henry £30 a year and Thomas £20 a year—To my sons Timothy and Arthur £800 a piece, Timothy when out of his apprenticeship and meanwhile £6. 13. 4 per annum and Arthur at 24 and meanwhile £40 per annum to be paid out of my lands of Keymer—To Robert Michelborne my youngest son £400, £100 to bind him apprentice and the other £300 at 24, and the manor of Peakes in Brighter Limestone (*sic* for Brighthelmstone) to him and his heirs—to Richard Michelborne my godson and youngest son of my brother Thomas Michelborne deceased one copyhold in the manor of Littleton—If my son William desire Castham in West Hothly he can have it on paying my executors £40—Whereas I have mortgaged my part of the manor of Keymer to Mrs. Catherine Nevill of Chichester for £400 said part on payment of said sum to Abraham and Francis my sons to whom also my portions of Tithes of Keymer, Ockley, Wickham and Freckbarrowe. The manor of Littleton upon Severn to sons Abraham and Francis and their heirs paying my wife £50 a year and my daughters Cordell and Anne 1000 marks equally between them at her death. Residuary legatees and executors sons Abraham and Francis overseers brothers John Michelborne and Arthur Michelborne—I will that a good estate be made to Thomas Turner of such lands as he purchased of me called the Old Lands and Moores—My father gave my sister Elizabeth Michelborne £400 by his last will 13 Nov. 1638. Administration granted to Dame Cordelia Michelborne the relict during the absence of Abraham and Francis Michelborne the Executors—3 Dec. 1639. Proved by Francis Michelborne one executor power reserved for Abraham Michelborne the other executor.

23 Jan. 1639²⁰. Proved by Abraham Michelborne the other executor in P.C.C. (168 Lee).

By Inquisition taken at Lewes 21st August, 1639, after the death of Sir Richard Michelborne, Knight, it was found that he died seized of the Manors of Horsted Keynes, Brodhurst and Odens, in Horsted Keynes, Westthotley, East Grinstead and Fletching, co. Sussex, and Lingfield, co. Surrey, and of the hundred and view of francpledge of Danehill, Horsted, co. Sussex, and of the tithes, both great and small, in Ditchling, and of the Manor of Stanmer, *alias* Andwicke, in Stanmer, and of 32

virgates of land in Stanmer, and of lands and tenements called Lemydykes, Lememeade, Eastcompe and Breach, in Dichening, and of lands called Stocke, Stockcroft, Bonihams, Great Gosfield, Little Gosfield, Comperofte, Eastcompe, Clayescrofte, Bromescrofte and Tilebarne-lands, in Dichening. Said Sir Richard Michelborne, by Indenture dated 29th July, 1631, between him and Lawrence Ashburnham, Esq., and William Michelborne, Esq., son and heir of said Sir Richard Michelborne, of the one part, and Anthony Stapley, Esq., and Edward Ashburnham, Clerk, of the other part, for a jointure to the Lady Cordell, Sir Richard Michelborne's wife, and in consideration of a marriage between William Michelborne and Anne, daughter of Lawrence Ashburnham, granted all the aforesaid premises to Anthony Stapley and Edward Ashburnham to uses following, viz., the Manor of Horsted Keynes, &c., to Sir Richard Michelborne for life, then to Dame Cordell, then to Richard Michelborne, then to his right heirs, and the Manor of Stanmer to William Michelborne for life, then for Anne his wife for life, remainder to heirs male, remainder to Sir Richard Michelborne. Sir Richard Michelborne died on the 6th September, 1638, when William Michelborne, his son and heir, was aged 26 years and more.²³

William Michelborne, the eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Richard Michelborne, at his death was, I take it, the William Michelborne specially admitted to the Inner Temple 2nd June, 1622, married at Guestling 25th August, 1631, as William Michelborne, of Horsted Keynes, Esq., to Anne, daughter of Laurence Ashburnham, of Broomham, Esq. (by his first wife, Sybil, daughter of George Goring, of Danny, Esq.) and half-sister to Sir Denny Ashburnham, Bart. Their marriage license at Lewes is dated 13th August, 1631. They had the following children:—

- 1 and 2. Laurence and Anne, baptised at Jevington, 26th March, 1632, and buried there 2nd April following.

²³ Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 531, No. 13.

3. Anne, baptised at Jevington 12th May, 1633; married at Stanmer 8th January, 166 $\frac{0}{1}$, to John Martin, of Hastings, gent.
4. Richard, baptised at Jevington 29th January, 163 $\frac{4}{5}$, and buried there 8th March following.
5. Edward, baptised at Jevington 10th September, 1637; died at Lewes 11th April, 1700, "ætatis suæ 63," and was buried at Stanmer on the 16th of the same month, where there is a slab on the floor of the chancel to his memory with the correct arms of the family (viz., the five wolves on the cross) on it.

Administration of the goods of Edward Mitchelborne, Esq., of Stanmer, deceased, was granted in P.C.C., 3rd June, 1700, to Sibill Martin, wife of John Martin, and Bridget Mitchelborne, solute sororibus.

6. Ashburnham, baptised at Stanmer 3rd October, 1639; buried there 9th March, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$.
7. William, baptised at Stanmer 6th December, 1640; living 1656.
8. Sybil, baptised at Stanmer 23rd April, 1643; died young.
9. Lawrence, baptised at Horsted Keynes 4th August, 1644; living 1656.
10. Sybil, baptised at Horsted Keynes 22nd February, 164 $\frac{6}{7}$; married at Stanmer 22nd January, 168 $\frac{3}{5}$, John Martin, of Stanmer, gent.
11. Charles, baptised at Horsted Keynes 23rd July, 1648; not mentioned 1656.
12. Bridget, baptised at Horsted Keynes 30th January, 1649-50. Her will as of Loose, co. Kent, spinster, dated 19th March, 1723, and proved in P.C.C., 8th December, 1724, mentions no relatives except her sister Sibilla, wife of John Martin, of Loose, gent., and their son, her nephew, Denny Martin, who was executor and proved. She, together with her sister Sybilla Martin, became co-heirs to their brother Edward on his death in 1700, and

soon after, in 1701, sold the manor and estate in Stanmer to Peter Gott, from which we may conclude that issue in the male line of this large family had died out.

William Michelborne, father of the above children, was buried at Horsted Keynes 30th December, 1656, as "M^r William Michelborne," and his widow on the 26th March, 1687, as "M^{rs} Anne Michelborne of Stanmer." His will, dated 19th Dec., 1656, was proved in P.C.C., 30th Jan., 165 $\frac{7}{8}$. (13 Ruthen.)

William's two younger brothers, Abraham and Francis, executors of their father, Sir Richard Michelborne's will, migrated to Ireland, where Francis was living in 1664, and executor of his brother Abraham Michelborne's will. This Abraham Michelborne married, first, Penelope, daughter of John Wheeler, of Droitwich, co. Worcester, Esq., who died in childbed and was buried at Horsted Keynes 11th January, 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, by whom he had a son.

John Michelborne, baptised at Horsted Keynes 8th January, 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, Colonel of a Regiment during the siege of Londonderry, 1689, and succeeded Col. Baker as Governor of that City. His first wife was Susan, daughter of Sir Tristram Beresford, of Colrairie, Bart., and widow of William Jackson, of Colrairie, but she and her seven children died during the siege, and he re-married a lady named Elizabeth, who survived him. He died on the 1st October, 1721, and was buried at Glandermot, co. Derry, where was formerly the following epitaph:—"Here lyeth the body of Colonel John Michelburn grandson to Sir Richard Michelburn of Broadhurst and Stanmer in the County of Sussex. A valiant soldier faithful, pious and charitable, expecting the resurrection of the just. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the late memorable siege of Londonderry in 1689, in defence of the Protestant interest. In the first year of the reign of King William, of blessed memory, he had thanks from the King for that

eminent service and deceased the first day of October 1721 and in the 76th year of his age." He left no issue surviving.

After the death of his first wife Abraham Michelborne settled at Kilcandra, co. Wicklow, where he died about the 11th April, 1664, having had by his second wife, Elizabeth Lemon, four other children:—

1. Rachel, baptised at St. Werburg's, Dublin, 25th November, 1658; married Richard Sandham, of Ballybeg, co. Wicklow, and had issue.
2. Richard, of Bally Arthur, co. Wicklow, who married Mary Jackson, but died without issue November, 1719, aged 59, and was buried in Kilbride Chapel, near Shelton, co. Wicklow.
3. Abraham, who was living in 1671, but died young.
4. Mary, who married, first, Wm. Dawson, of Dublin, gent., and, second, . . . Healy.

There is a good account of the life of Col. John Michelborne, 1647-1721, Governor of Londonderry, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

We will now return to Thomas Michelborne, the only brother of Sir Richard Michelborne, who appears to have left issue. He was baptised at Ditchling 1st April, 1576, and married with Barbara James at St. Antholin's, Budge Row, on the 25th July, 1618. They had four children:—

1. John.
2. Mary.
3. Dorothy, baptised at Fletching 23rd December, 1621, as daughter of Thomas Michelborne, gent.
4. Richard, baptised at Fletching 5th December, 1624, as son of Thomas Michelborne, gent.

"Thomas Michelborne, gent.," was buried at Fletching, 26th January, 1634 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the following is an abstract of the

WILL OF THOMAS MICHELBORNE.

21 Jan. 1634. I Thomas Michelborne of Fletching co. Sussex gent. —to be buried in the parish church of Fletching neare unto the graue of Margerie Lea my naturall sister deceased—poor of Fletching 40/-

—I ordayne John Michelborne of London gent. my naturall brother sole executer and I give unto the said John Michelborne two parts in three of all my lands in Fletching and elsewhere to take all rents and profits until John Michelborne my eldest son and heyre or in case he dy until Richard Michelborne my son shall accomplish 21 and then to divide the money so raised equally between Richard Michelborne my younger son and Mary Michelborne and Dorothy Michelborne my two daughters, Rich^d M at 24 and daurs at 21 or marriage—to Barbara my wife household stuff within my house in Fletching and to have the education and bringing up of my children. Witnesses Richard Michelborne, George Newton, John Skepper. Proved 16 Feb. 163^½ by John Michelborne the brother and Executer. (P.C.C. 13 Sadler.)

1. The son John, according to a pedigree in my possession, married and had a daughter Barbara, who appears from the following wills to have been the Mrs. Barbara Michiburne, married to Mr. John Staplye, at Uckfield, on the 11th September, 1660.

2. Mary married Thomas Ellis, of Uckfield, gent., and had two daughter, Mary and Dorothy, who both died single. Her will as of Copwood, dated 27th August, 1669, was proved in P.C.C., 13th September, 1672 (19 Pye), and mentions her brother Richard Michelborne and his son Benj. (? Benoni), also her cousin Edward Michelborne, at Hammonds.

3. Dorothy Michelborne was living on the 22nd August, 1679, and probably married Edward Michelborne, of Clayton.

4. Richard was the testator of the following:—

WILL OF RICHARD MICHELBORNE.

5 July 1665 I Richard Michelborne citizen and clothworker of London—to be buried in S^t Mary Abchurch as near my deceased wife as conveniently may be if I die in London—my personal estate after payment of debts to be divided into three parts—one third part to my wife Mary Michelborne—one third part to my children Benony, Richard Barbarah and Mary Michelborne and such child as my said wife is now with child of, sons at 23 and daughters at 21 or marriage—one third part for following legacies—to my sister Dorothy Michelborne £10—to my neece Dorothy Ellis £5—to my father Benony Honeywood Esq,²⁴ to my brother Edward Michelborne, to my kinsman Mr. Philip Michelborne and to my sister Sarah Browne 20/- apiece for rings—to poor of Fletching Co. Sussex 40/-—and of S^t Mary Abchurch 40/-—To my executors £20 apiece for mourning—Residuary legatees two children Benony and Barbarah Michelborne

²⁴ Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 37.

equally—If all my children die then To wife Mary Michelborne £200—to my neece Barbarah Stapley wife of John Stapley £50—to my nephew Edward Michelborne eldest son of my brother Edward Michelborne £100—to my neece Elizabeth £100—to my loving kinsman M^r Philip Michelborne £25—and remainder equally among John Michelborne son of my brother Edward Michelborne and my neeces Mary and Dorothy Ellis daughters of my sister Mary Ellis widow—Friends M^r Thomas Pernell and M^r Anthony Stanford of London merchants to be executors and if they or either of them die my mind is to ad thereunto M^r Philip Michelborne of Shoreditch gent and M^r Isaack Allen of London mercer—overseers my brother M^r Edward Michelborne and M^r Drew Ellis of Isfield Co Sussex to each of whom 40/- Proved 9 May 1671 by Thomas Pernell and Anthony Stanford Executors. (P.C.C. 65 Duke.)

Some remarks on this will are necessary.

As Edward Michelborne was not testator's real brother he must have been his brother-in-law who married his sister Dorothy, and this is borne out by an inscription quoted by Sir Wm. Burrell (Add. MS., 5,698) as on a Sussex marble stone at Clayton, "Thomas, the son of Edward and Dorothy Michelborne, Gent., was buried the . . . day of April, 1665;" the registers give the date as 10th April.

Benoni Honeywood was evidently the father of his first wife, as there is a marriage license in the Vicar-General's Office, dated 3rd June, 1661, for Richard Michelborne, of St. Mary Abchurch, woollen draper, widower, about 38, and Mary Robinson, of St. Margaret Pattens, spr., about 26, with consent of her father, William Robinson, of the same, gent., to marry at Great St. Bartholomew's, London. The child of which she was enceinte at the date of this will is probably "Dooratie, daughter of Mr. Richard Michiburne and Mearie his wife," born 19th September, 1665, and baptised at Uckfield 25th September, in the same year.

On the 22nd September, 1680, there is a marriage license in the Vicar-General's Office for his widow Mary, then described as of St. Martin Orgars, London, widow, about 30 (?), to marry Peter Vincke, of St. Peter-the-Poor, London, clerk, widower, about 40, at St. Dunstan's in the East.

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The following is an extract of the will of his daughter:—

WILL OF BARBARA MICHELBORNE.

22 Aug 1679. I, Barbara Michelborne—to my brother Richard Michelborne £50—to my sister Mary Michelborne £50—to my aunt Dorothy Michelborne £5—to my cousin Sarah Annand £50—to my cousin Mara (*sic* for Mary) Annand £150—to my cousin Elizabeth Staples £6—to my mother (*viz.*, stepmother) Mary Michelborne £5—to my uncle and aunt Michelborne £10—to my uncle and aunt Annand £10—to my cousin Edward Michelborne £5—to my cousin John Michelborne £5—to my cousin William Browne £5—to my brother Benoni Michelborne £5 for mourning—the £6 for my cousin Elizabeth Staples to be paid to my cousin Philipp Michelborne's hand till she is 21 or married—Residuary legatees cousins Sarah and Mary Annand²⁵ and my aunt Sarah Annand Executrix. Witnesses Dorothy Michelborne, Phillis Nicholas, Mary Holmes. Proved 15 May 1680 by Sarah Annand Executrix. (P.C.C. 62 Bath.)

Administration of the goods of Benoni Mitchelborne, late of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, “sed in nave Regia le Britannia defunct,” granted in P.C.C., 10th January, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Martha Michellborne, his widow and relict.

Mary, the sister of the testatrix, would appear to have married William Ord, as there is a marriage license in the Vicar-General's Office dated 19th December, 1681, for William Ord, of St. Martin's Orgar, London, citizen and stationer, bach^r, about 26, and Mrs. Mary Mitchelbourne, of St. Peter's Poore, London, spr., about 21, with consent of her mother, Mrs. Winck, *alias* Mitchelbourne, to take place at St. Martin's Outwick, London.

LINE B. MICHELBORNES OF NEWICK.

John Michelborne, the second son of John Michelborne, of Westmeston, by Joan Hother, must have been born about 1520 if an inscription given in Dallaway's *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 172, as being in the north transept of Chichester Cathedral, “now the Parish Church of St. Peter the Great,” correctly records his age.

²⁵ There is a marriage licence in Vicar-General's Office, dated 31st October, 1672, for John Annand, bachelor, 40, and Sarah Browne, of Fenchurch Street, widow, 35, at St. Dunstan's in the East.

“Hic inferius humatum jacet corpus Johannis Michelbourne gen qui, post centum annos vel circiter pretransactos, hujus exilii nexibus tandem expeditus, cælestis patriæ factus est colonus in anno 1620,” and the arms are given as *Or*, a cross between four eagles displayed sable, viz., with the five wolves omitted. From the Registers of St. Peter the Great he was buried there 10th Dec., 1620.

He married, probably about 1555, as his first wife a lady whose name is given in the *Visitation of Sussex* as Alice, daughter of . . . Chandelor, to whom a son, George, is ascribed; while by a second and unnamed wife he is given another son, William. John himself is described as of Bawcombe, probably meaning Barcombe, though at his death and for many years previously he resided at Chichester. By his first wife he had the following issue:—

1. George, son and heir, born about 1560, mentioned in his grandfather's will 1575, married and left issue.
2. Alice, born about 1562, who married Richard Dunke, of Whatlington, gent., and died on the 22nd April, 1627, in her 64th year. M.I. Whatlington.
3. Nicholas, born about 1564, mentioned in his grandfather's will, 1575, married and left issue.
4. ? Joan, born about 1566, whose marriage license at Lewes to Thomas Falkner is dated 30th May, 1587.
5. Thomas, born about 1568, married and left issue.

By his second wife, whose name appears to have been Mary, and who was buried at St. Peter's the Great, Chichester, on the 6th November, 1606, as “Mary, wife of John Michelborne,” he had two other sons and one daughter.

6. William, born about 1572, matriculated at Oxford from Hart Hall, 29th January, 1590, student of Gray's Inn 1592 as of Newick; married at All Saints, Lewes, 30th December, 1611, Elizabeth,

daughter of Thomas Roots, and afterwards settled at Westmeston, where his wife was buried on the 14th June, 1634. They had four children.

1. Anne, baptised at All Saints, Lewes, 6th December, 1612, whose marriage license, dated 28th November, 1635, to John Juxon, gent., brother of the Archbishop, is in the Bishop of London's Office, and who died 7th December, 1638, and was buried at St. Benett's, Paul's Wharf, having been the mother by him of a son, William Juxon, who was created a baronet 28th December, 1660.
2. Mary, baptised at Westmeston 16th January, 161 $\frac{3}{4}$; buried at All Saints, Lewes, 8th February, 161 $\frac{3}{4}$.
3. John, baptised at Westmeston 28th May, 1615; buried there 16th May, 1617.
4. Elizabeth, baptised at Westmeston, 18th October, 1618, and who seems from the marriage license at Lewes, dated 13th December, 1642, to have married John Bromfield, of Southwark, Surrey, Esq.
7. Robert, born about 1574, buried at Newick 8th January, 163 $\frac{5}{8}$. Administration of his effects granted at Lewes, 12th March, 163 $\frac{5}{8}$, to his brother William.
8. Anne, born about 1576; married at St. Peter the Great, Chichester, 1st August, 1605, to William Thomas, of Lewes, and afterwards of West Dean (in East Sussex), Esq., by whom she was mother of William Thomas, Esq., father of Sir William Thomas, Bart. She died on the 29th August, 1625, aged about 49. M.I. at West Dean, which records her parentage.

We will now take the remaining sons of John Michelborne, of Chichester, and their descendants in order.

GEORGE, ELDEST SON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

George Michelborne, the eldest son, who was born about 1560, married about 1586 Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Reynes, of Mereworth, and was buried at Newick 21st June, 1614. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF GEORGE MICHELBORNE.

17 June 1614 I George Michelborne of Newick Gent—poor of Newick 5/-—to John Michelborne my eldest son iron furnace, bay mare, great desk &c—to George Michelborne my second son lands in Stanmer and to the heirs male of the said George with remainder to John Michelborne my eldest son—to Katherine and Elizabeth my maid servants 10/- between them—I appoint my wife Margaret my executrix and leave unto her all the residue and unto Jane Michelborne Anne Michelborne Elizabeth Michelborne and Margery Michelborne my daughters equally to be divided between them at 20 with remainder if any die among the survivors—If my wife remarry she shall give security for daughters portions by bond to John Middleton Esq, George Luxford gent and Thomas Michelborne gent whom I appoint overseers—Proved by Margaret Michelborne relict and executrix 4 Feb. 1614 $\frac{5}{8}$. (Lewes A. 14, 287.)

Margaret, his widow, re-married at Newick, 24th July, 1615, William Dappe. The will of William Dappe, of Newick, dated 1st December, 1615, was proved at Lewes 16th December, 1615 (A. 15, 71), and that of his widow, Margaret, dated 7 February, 1616 $\frac{6}{7}$, proved there on the 15th March, 1616 $\frac{6}{7}$ (A. 15, 216).

With the exception of John Michelborne, their eldest son, who was baptised at Westmeston 14th April, 1588 (and of whom subsequently), and of Jane, their eldest daughter, whose baptism I cannot find (but who married Joseph West, of the Cliffe, Lewes), all their other children were baptised at Newick as follows:—

George, 1602, of whom no further trace.

Anne, 14th September, 1607, who appears from the marriage license at Lewes, dated 15th May, 1629, to have married Adam Devoll, of East Grinstead.

Elizabeth, 6th December, 1608, of whom no further trace.

Margery, 16th September, 1611, of whom no further trace.

There was also a previous daughter, Elizabeth, who was buried at Newick, 14th October, 1599.

John, the eldest son of George and Margaret Michelborne, baptised at Westmeston 14th April, 1588, married Mary, whose maiden name I take from her will to have been Blunden, and was buried at Newick 18th October, 1631. Administration of his effects, as of Newick, gent., was granted at Lewes, 27th October, 1631, to Mary, his relict. The inventory amounted to £256. 2s. 4d., and his half-brother, Robert Michelborne, of Newick, gent., was a bondsman (B. 6, 103). His widow re-married at Ardingly, 15th November, 1632, John Chatfield, of Chailey, yeoman, by whom she had a daughter, Catherine, baptised at Chailey 30th October, 1635. John Chatfield's will, dated 13th January, 163 $\frac{5}{8}$, was proved at Lewes, 26th February, 163 $\frac{5}{8}$, and on the 19th April, 1639 (same date as her son, John Michelborne's M.L.), there is a marriage license for her, then described as of East Grinstead, widow, to marry her third husband, Robert Drew, of the same place, yeoman. His will, dated 21st January, 1641, was proved in P.C.C., 31st March, 1642 (34 Campbell), and only mentions (besides his own relatives) "Henry Chatfield, the youngest son of Mary, my wife," baptised Chailey 25th March, 1633. Her will as Mary Drue, of Newick, co. Sussex, widow, dated 2nd December, 1643, leaves "to my son Edward best downe bed, &c.—to my daughter Mary table cloth, &c.—to Anne Michelborne da. of my son John my silver flagon—all the rest to be equally divided between my four youngest children—Catherine Chatfield my daughter to be my whole and sole executrix—Overseers son John Michelborne brother Edward Blunden of East Grinstead and cousin John Godley of Bineham." On the 24th October, 1645, administration was granted in P.C.C. to John Michelborne, the son and overseer during the minority of Catherine Chatfield, the executrix (127 Rivers).

From the last quoted will (as John Chatfield, her second husband, had no daughter Mary) it appears as if

on 2nd December, 1643, there were only four Michelborne children living out of their seven children, as follows:—

Katherine, baptised at Newick 11th September, 1616; buried at East Grinstead 12th August, 1617.

John, baptised at East Grinstead 23rd September, 1617; living and married, and had a daughter Anne, in 1643.

Mary, baptised at Newick 19th March, 162 $\frac{0}{1}$; buried there 13th November, 1627.

Mercy, baptised at Newick 9th February, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$; perhaps called Mary in the will.

Edward, baptised at Newick 16th July, 1626; living 1643.

Jane, baptised at Newick 8th February, 162 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Henry, baptised at Newick 10th July, 1631; unnamed in will, but one of the four younger children, and buried at Newick 1st September, 1651, as Henry, brother to Mr. John Michelborne.

Of the daughters I have been able to ascertain no further particulars, though one of them apparently married Peter Gard, gent., but of the sons—

John married at East Grinstead, 29th April, 1639, Anne, daughter of Edward Payne, of East Grinstead, gent. (to whose four sons a coat of arms was granted 1661. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 127). They had four children and both died in 1681. Administration of his effects granted at Lewes in that year (B. 9, 136).

The four children were:—

1. Anne, living 1643 and mentioned in her grandmother Mary Drew's will; died young.
2. Mary, baptised at Newick 22nd April, 1644.
3. Elizabeth, baptised at Newick 11th July, 1645, who is commemorated by the following inscription on a tombstone in the

north-east aisle of East Grinstead Church, formerly in the nave, but moved in September, 1874.

Here lyeth interred the Body | of Elizabeth daughter of |
John Michelborne late of Newicke | in this County
Gent | who departed this life the | 20th of February
1725 | aged 80 years.

I cannot find any will or administration for her either in London or at Lewes.

4. John, baptised at Newick 14th September, 1653. I think he married at East Grinstead 11th November, 1690, Jane Underhill, and was buried ~~at~~ East Grinstead 1st January, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$ (his widow buried there 19th July, 1748), having had a son John, baptised at East Grinstead 23rd October, 1691, who married at Hamsey, 20th April, 1720, Mrs. Martha Delves, of whom probably Delves Michelborne, buried at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 5th May, 1745, was the son, but not being able to verify this by a reference to wills, this statement must be taken as conjectural.

Edward, the other son of John and Mary Michelborne, born 1626, was nominated by will, at one year of age, to succeed to the Clayton property of his father's second cousin, Edward Michelborne, of Hammonds, in Clayton, Esq., after the death of his (E. M., junr.'s) father John. From the Deposition Books at Lewes, under date 29th January, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, he went to reside there about 1649. He married, probably about that date, Dorothy, daughter of his kinsman, Thomas Michelborne, of Fletching, and probably "Barbara, daughter of Edward Michelborne Gent," baptised at Uckfield 28th May, 1650, was his eldest daughter (who appears to have died young), while the monumental stone at Clayton, before quoted, records the burial of their son Thomas in 1665. By this wife he had two sons, who grew up.

1. Edward, born about 1656; married 15th September, 1682 (Clayton Court Rolls), Dorothy, daughter of Roger James, of Reigate, Esq., but was buried at Clayton 3rd February, 168 $\frac{4}{5}$, having apparently, from his will dated 29th January, 168 $\frac{4}{5}$, and proved at Lewes 28th March, 1685 (A 37, 3), survived his wife (?buried at Clayton 25th June, 1684, as Dorothy, wife of Mr. Edward Michelborne) and died without issue, as he directs his friends, Edward Luxford, Peter Gard and Thomas Osbourne, to make sale of such and so much of his lands as shall be required to pay debts and legacies, and leaves the residue "to my father Edward Michelborne for life, he paying my brother John" £10 a year, and after to said brother John and his heirs, with remainder to the heirs of "my father" —to my kinswoman Mary M. £5.
2. John, born about 1657, of whom hereafter.

I am somewhat doubtful whether the Dorothy, wife of Mr. Edward Michelborne, buried at Keymer 25th June, 1684, was not the wife of Edward Michelborne, the father, and, if so, whether the marriage of Edward Michelborne the son with Dorothy James actually took place, as on the 12th October, 1686, Edward Michelborne, of Clayton, gent., was summoned before the Ecclesiastical Court at Lewes for not making good the pavement over the grave where his wife was buried, and Edward Michelborne, the father, married, secondly, *Frusannah*, the relict of Thomas Michell, of Bishops, in Keymer (whose will, dated 1st August, was proved on the 6th August, 1684, at Lewes). An entry in the Keymer Registers of the marriage of Edward Michelborne and *Mary* Michell on the 4th February, 168 $\frac{8}{9}$, is possibly the record of this event, as their son Edward was baptised at Wivelsfield 26th October, 1686, when the mother's correct name *Frusannah* is given in the Registers (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 27). This son Edward was buried at Clayton 6th March, 168 $\frac{8}{9}$, and "M^r Edward Michelborne," the father, was buried at Newick on the 1st August, 1697, with his

father and grandfather. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF EDWARD MICHELBORNE.

I Edward Michelborne of Clayton gent.—to my wife Frusannah 5/-—to my son John Michelborne 5/-—to my granddaughter Elizabeth Michelborne £20—to my granddaughter Mary Michelborne £20 at 21—to my sister Gard a mourning ring of gold that was my first wife's—to my brother-in-law Peter Gard a gold ring of 20/-—brother Gard to take on him the management of my estate till my executrix shall be able to manage the same—to my granddaughter Dorothy Michelborne my copyhold cottage and barn and two acres of land in Clayton. Residuary legatee and executrix granddaughter Dorothy Michelborne and her heirs for ever. Dated 6 Nov. 1694.

On the 28th August, 1697, Dorothy Michelborne, aged 9 or thereabouts, by her proctor, Samuel Asty, asks for Peter Gard, gent., as her guardian, and administration during her minority was accordingly granted to him at Lewes (A. 43, 31).

John Michelborne, the other son of Edward and Dorothy, born about 1657, married Elizabeth Cooper, of Merstham, spinster (marriage license in Vicar-General's Office dated 25th May, 1687), and had three daughters:—

1. Dorothy, baptised at Merstham 5th February, 168 $\frac{7}{8}$; married at Fletching 16th November, 1708, to Thomas Awcock; buried at Horsted Keynes, where an altar tomb, south of the south door of the Vestry, has this inscription on the side:—

To the Memory of Dorothy
Wife of Tho^s Awcock who
was Buried Aug^t y^e 9th 1745
Aged 55 years.

Her maiden name was Michelborne.

And on the top:—

In Memory of
Thomas Awcock
late of Barcombe
in this County
who was born in
Danehill in this Parish
1670 buried here
March . . . 1739.

On the side:—

To the Memory of John son
of Thomas and Dorothy
Awcock who was Buried
Augst y^e 24th 1749
Aged 30 years.

2. Elizabeth, twin with her sister Dorothy, baptised at Merstham 5th February, 168 $\frac{7}{8}$; living 1694.
3. Mary, living 1694.

DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS MICHELBORNE, SECOND SON
OF JOHN, OF CHICHESTER.

Nicholas Michelborne, born about 1564, married as his first wife Elizabeth . . . who was buried at Iford 13th December, 1617, and had a marriage license dated 21st January, 1622-3, to Lettice Duplock, of Meeching, widow. He himself was buried at Meeching on the 28th June, 1638 to 1640 (year uncertain). He had issue probably by his first wife:—

1. John, whose marriage license to Elizabeth, widow of Edward Michelborne, of Hammonds, in Clayton, dated 9th August, 1631, is at Lewes. He is called "of Newick" in the marriage license, but "of London" in the registers of All Saints, Lewes; and she "of Hurst widow" in the M.L., but "of Hammons in Chimer and Clayton" in the registers. She appears to be the Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Michelborne, buried at Clayton, 27th March, 1633.
2. (?) Philip. This is merely a plausible guess from the relatives mentioned in his will and from his bequest to the poor of Iford, where his presumed mother was buried, and I consider that his age and the other circumstances above mentioned warrant his insertion here in the pedigree. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF PHILIP MICHELBORNE.

28 May 1687. I Phillip Mitchelburne of St. Leonard's Shoreditch Gent being sick weak aged and infirm—to my grandson Mr. Thomas Chancey of London haberdasher 10 tenements in Swan Alley ats

Sutton Street in St. James' Clerkenwell and £500 for life with remainder among my 4 surviving grandchildren—to my grandson Edward Chansey of London mariner 9 houses in Bridgwater Garden for life with remainder among my 4 surviving grandchildren—to my grandson Thomas Chancey my silver tankard and my coat of armes—To my granddaughter Anne Sergeant wife of William Sergeant silver cupp—Although Elizabeth Staple my late servant maid hath often wronged me by pilfering I will her £6 bequeathed by Barbary Mitchelburne spinster deceased—to the three children of my granddaughter Anne Sergeant, Mitchelburne Sergeant, William Sergeant and Elizabeth Sergeant £100 between them—I owe unto my cousin Richard Mitcheburne and to his sister Mary Ord widow 40/- apiece—to poor of St. Leonard Shoreditch £5—to poor of Ivard near Lewis in Sussex 40/-—my kinsman Mr. Robert Lutman citizen and salter of London executor—Residuary legatees 4 grandchildren Thomas Chancey, Edward Chancey, Anne Sergeant and Mary Moody equally. Proved 9 Nov 1687 by Edward Chancey and Anne wife of William Sergeant grandson and granddaughter by the daughter because Robert Lutman expressly renounced.

There are two marriage licenses in the Vicar-General's Registry which show that Anne Sergeant and Mary Moody were originally Chanceys:—

1674 Aug. 19. Sam^l Moody of Cambridge bach^r ab^t 21 & Mary Chancey of S^t Leonards Shoreditch sp^r with consent of grandfather, parents dead.

1683 Apr. 13. William Sarjeant of S^t Leonards Shoreditch mealman wid^r 23 & Anne Chancey of the same sp^r 21 with consent of her grandfather M^r Phillipp Mitchelbourne parents dead.

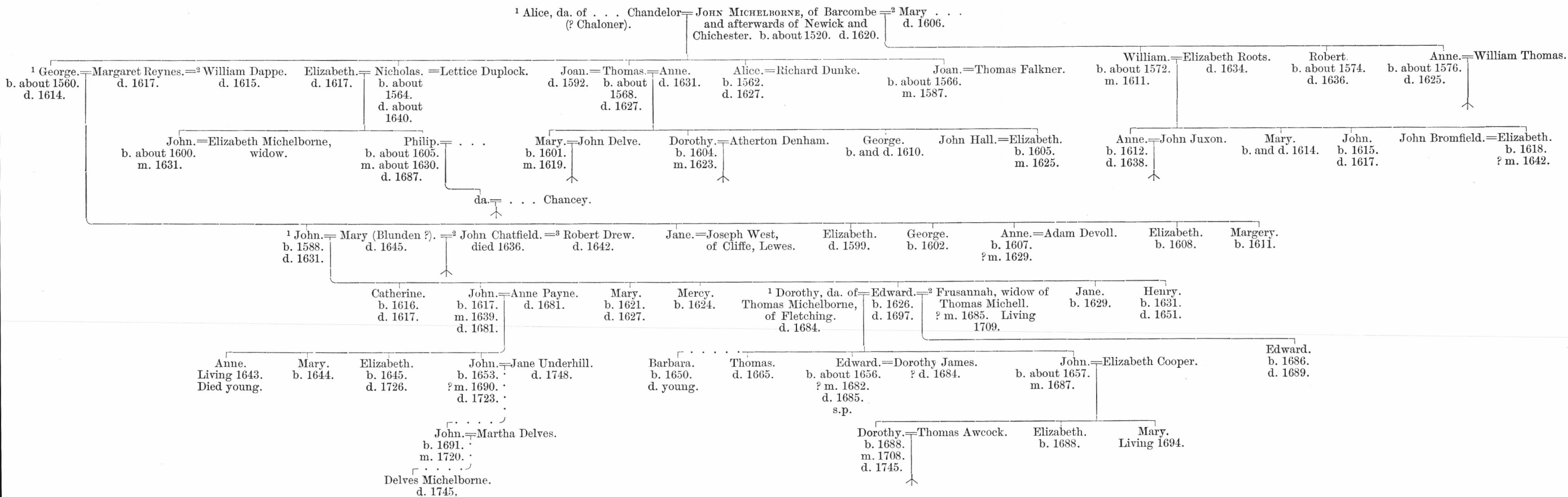
From this Philip had apparently no son.

THOMAS MICHELBORNE, THIRD SON OF JOHN, OF CHICHESTER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Thomas Michelborne, born about 1568, buried his first wife, Joan, at Newick, 15th December, 1592, and by his second wife, whose name was Anne, had three daughters, all baptised at Newick, as follows:—

1. Mary, 1601; married at Barcombe 18th January, 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Delve, of Newick, gent., and had issue.
2. Dorothy, 1604; married there 2nd February, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$, Atherton Denham, of Barcombe, gent., and had issue.
3. Elizabeth, 1605; married at Barcombe, 30th Nov., 1625, John Hall, of Petworth, gent.

MICHELBORNES OF NEWICK.



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And also a son—

George, who was baptised at Barcombe 24th June, 1610, and buried there the 30th of the same month.

And possibly also a daughter, Anne, who married at Barcombe, 20th June, 1614, Thomas Stanley, gent., and may have died before 1627.

Thomas Michelborne was buried at Barcombe 10th January, 162 $\frac{6}{7}$, and the following is an abstract of the

WILL OF THOMAS MICHELBORNE.

4 Jan. 1626 (*i.e.*, 162 $\frac{6}{7}$) I Thomas Michelborne of Southover gent —to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Barcombe—to the children of my daughter Dorothy wife of Atherton Denham gent £100 between them at 21 or marriage—to Anne Delve my daughter Delve's daughter £100 at 21 or marriage with remainder to John Delve son of my said daughter Delve at 21—to Mary Delve my daughter 40/—to Dorothy Denham my daughter 40/—to my daughter Elizabeth Hall 40/- and my sealed ring—to my brother Nicholas Michelborne gent £5—to my servant Anne Smith 40/—to John Glasebrook my late servant 40/—to Anne Michelborne my wife all my freehold lands and tenements and all my leases & make her Executrix—Overseers Robert Morley Esq & Arthur Middleton gent—Proved at Lewes 10 Feb 162 $\frac{6}{7}$ by Anne Michelborne the relict and Executrix. (A. 19, 159.)

The following is an abstract of the will of his widow, buried at Barcombe 7th June, 1631:—

WILL OF ANNE MICHELBORNE.

29 April 1631. I Anne Michelborne of Newick co Sussex widow—to be buried in the chancel of Barcombe parish church—to Anne Delve my grandchild best bedstedle &c and £20 at 21 or marriage—also trunk marked A.D. with remainder as to the £20 to Mary Delve my grandchild her sister and as to goods to John Delve my grandchild and Anne Denham my grandchild equally—to said Anne Denham my next bedstedle &c at 21 or marriage and £30—to Margaret Denham my grandchild one bedstedle and £10 at 21 or marriage—each to be the others heir—to John Delve and Mary Delve my son in law John Delve's children £5 apiece at 20 or marriage—to Mary Delve and Dorothy Denman (*sic*) my daughters all my freehold lands—to my three daughters Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth a piece of gold called a spurre royall—William Peckham of Arches in Framfield and my son in law John Delve of Newick my Executors—Residuary legatees children of my daughters Mary and Dorothy. Proved in P.C.C. 8 Nov. 1631 by John Delve one Executor power reserved for William Peckham the other Executor. (P.C.C. 119 St. John.)

LINE C. MICHELBORNES OF WINCHESTER.

Thomas Michelborne, the third son of John, of Westmeston, was born about 1525; admitted of Gray's Inn, 1551; married, about 1560, Alice, daughter of William Lawrence, of Winchester, and widow of . . . Warren. He was M.P. for that city between 1563 and 1567 and again from 1572 till his death, which occurred at the Manor of Otterbourne, in Hampshire, on the 29th December, 1582. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF THOMAS MICHELBORNE.

I Thomas Michelborne now or late of the City of Winchester Esq. 10 Dec. 25 Eliz.—to be buried in the parish Church of St. Morrice Winchester nigh my father's tombe there—to Edward Michelborne my son after he accomplish 21 my Manor of Manton co. Wilts and all my lands &c. in Manton Preschute, Collingborne, Kynston and Wooksey Co. Wilts to him and his heirs for ever also to him all my houses lands and tenements in the City of Winchester except my greate house in Winchester in the which I lately dwelt which I bequeath to Alice my wife for life with remainder as also of lands in New Alesford and Petersfield to Edward my son and his heirs for ever—to Suzan Michelborne, Anne Michelborne and Margaret Michelborne my daughters £200 apiece at marriage or 21 which I bequeath to them out of the leases and profits of my lands which I bequeath to Edward Michelborne John Michelborne and Thomas Michelborne my sons during their minority £20 shall be levied yearly out of Popesmiths in Iden Co. Sussex for 10 years to their marriage and if all married before then gift to be void—to John Michelborne and Thomas Michelborne my sons lands &c. in Alboroughe, Carleton, Tanston and Hylston Co. York to them and their heirs for ever—If my son-in-law William Stafforde Esq. shall assure to my daughter Elizabeth his wife £40 yearly then I will that the said Elizabeth shall have out of the profits of my lands in Holdernes Co. York £20 yearly for life—to Alice my wife my bason and ewer of silver—to Marye Beynoure my daughter-in-law 40/-—Lawrence Michelborne shall have my parte of the lease of the Manor of Stämer Edward Michelborne shall have lease of my lytle mead in Brick Streete in the City of Winchester John and Thomas Michelborne my sons shall have my part of my leases in Westpreston Kyngston and of the lease of lands and tenements in Haylesham Westham and Pemsey—unto Alice my wife Lawrence and Edward Michelborne my sons all my howshold stuff and plate equally between them—Edward Michelborne my son shall have my lease in Meadsteade Co. Southt—to the poor of Winchester 20/- yearly for 10 years—to the Churchwardens of St. Morrice 20/- towards repair—wife Alice sole Executrix unless she re-marry when if she and her husband will not give a bond of £2,000 to my brother Edward Michelborne for the performance of my will, brother Edward

to be Executor—John Fysher of Chilton Candaver Esq. overseer—one of the witnesses is Edward Michelborne—Proved in P.C.C. 2 May 1583. (24 Rowe.)

(At 13 Rowe is the will of his father-in-law, William Lawrence, citizen and Alderman of Winchester, dated 28th August, 1573.) By Inquisition taken at Brighton on the 5th April, 1583, it was found that he died on the 29th December, 1582, seized of Bonesmarsh, otherwise Pope's Marsh, and 120 acres in Iden, Playden, Peasmarsch and Rye; of a moiety of the Manor of Horsey, and 50 acres of land in Horseye, Pemsey and Westham, of a messuage and 88 acres of land called *Nalderet*, in Cuckfield; of a tenement and 10 acres of land called Parks, in Cuckfield; of the Manor of Pokes, in Brighton, &c., &c. (see Sussex Record Society, Vol. III., p. 154); and that Lawrence, his son and heir, was aged 19 on the 18th July, 1582.²⁶

By an Inquisition taken at Beverley, co. York, on the 26th April, 1587, it was found that he died seized of half of the Manors of Albrough, Tanston, Carlton and Hilston, &c., formerly part of the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem in England, on the 29th December, 1582, when Lawrence, his son and heir, was aged 19 years 5 months and 26 days, and that by his will he left these lands, &c., to John Michelborne and Thomas Michelborne, his younger sons, and they entered on possession and afterwards John Michelborne died. Thomas and Alice Michelborne had issue—

1. Elizabeth, who married William Stafforde, Esq.
2. Lawrence, born 18th July, 1563, who died without issue. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF LAWRENCE MICHELBORNE.

I Lawrence Michelborne of Graye's Inne Esquier—to be buried in the parish church of St. Maurice if I happen to die at Winchester—to Thomas Michelborne my brother and his heirs for ever all my lands and tenements &c in the Counties of York Southt Sussex and Wilts—to my father in lawe (viz., stepfather and third husband of Alice Lawrence) M^r William Whitehead one little bowle with a cover double gylte or £3—to Alice Whitehead my mother one little gold cheyne or £5—to

²⁶ Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 200, No. 47.

my brother in law John Awood and to his wife my sister 20/-—each and to every one of their children now living 40/-—to my brother in law Thomas Smythe and to my sister his wife £10 each—to Edward Smithe and Simon Smithe their children £13 . 6 . 8 each at their full age—to poor of Winchester £10. Residuary legatee and Executor brother Thomas Michelborne overseer William Whitehead gent my father in law. Dated 13 May 42 Eliz. (1600) and proved in P.C.C. 6 April 1611 by Thomas Michelborne the brother and Executor. (27 Wood.)

3. Edward, born about 1565; matriculated at Oxford 27th March, 1579, from St. Mary Hall; many years a Commoner of Gloucester Hall; a Roman Catholic and the most noted Latin poet of his time in the University; buried 27th December, 1626, in the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the west suburb of Oxford (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*). From the Visitation of Sussex in 1634 he died s.p.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* gives an article on Edward Michelborne, the poet.

4. Susan, born about 1566; married at Uckfield 16th August, 1585, her cousin, John Wood, of Ockley, in Keymer, gent.
5. John, born about 1568, but died a minor and without issue before 1587.
6. Anne, born about 1570; married Thomas Smith or Smyth and had issue.
7. Margaret, born about 1575, who, according to the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, married a Mercer of London, named Gomersall.
8. Thomas, born about 1580; married about 1610 Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin Shoyswell, of Shoyswell, in Etchingam, Esq., and died in 1632. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF THOMAS MICHELBORNE.

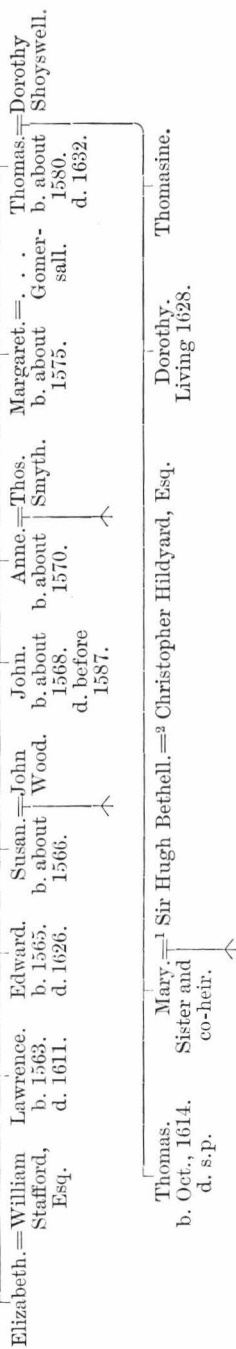
17 May-1632. I Thomas Michelborne of Tirses (*i.e.*, Ticehurst) co. Sussex Esq.—to my sister Smith of Winchester if shee bee lyvyng £5—to my sister Gravenor 40/-—to my cousins Thomas Michelborne John Michelborne and Arthur Michelborne and my cousin Thomas Threelle and to M^r Leake a ring of gold of 40/- value—If my son Thomas

Michelborne die without issue then my daughters Thomasine Michelborne and Marie Michelborne shall have all my lands &c in Burwash, Etchingam, Iden, Playden, Peasmarsh and Rye co Sussex and my lands in Tanston and in Albrough co York to be equally divided between them—If son Thomas die without issue all monies to Dorotheie my beloved wife for the maintenance of her and her said three children wife to have use of plate &c until Thomas is 24 when to be equally divided between them, but if he die without issue then wholly to wife—Wife Dorotheie sole Executrix—Overseers Cousins John Michelborne and Thomas Threele to whom £10 each more. Proved 9 June 1632 by Dorothy Michelborne the relict and executrix. (P.C.C. 76 Audley.)

Although Thomas in his will calls himself of Ticehurst, when his pedigree was recorded in 1628 (Sussex) he is described as of Carlton, in Holderness, and his son and heir, Thomas, is stated to be 14 years old in October, 1628; and a daughter, Dorothy, besides those mentioned in the will, is assigned to him. Thomas, the son, died without issue, and Mary, his sister and co-heir, married, first, at Albrough, co. York, on the 14th January, 164⁹, Sir Hugh Bethell, of Rise, co. York, by whom she had issue and, secondly, Christopher Hildyard, Esq. Beyond this I have not been able to trace them.

LINE C. MICHELBORNE OF WINCHESTER.

² THOMAS MICHELBORNE, = Alice, da. of Wm. Lawrence =³ William Whitehead.
 of Winchester.
 b. about 1525.
 d. 1582.



LINE D. MICHELBORNES OF CLAYTON.

Edward Michelborne, the fourth son of John Michelborne, of Westmeston, was born about 1530; married, first, about 1560 Jane, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Thomas Parsons, of Steyning, who died at Clayton 31st March, 1574, seized of Bydlyngton barn in Bramber (Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 212, No. 1), and, secondly, at Patcham on the 5th November, 1574, Joan, daughter of John Shelley, Esq., and died on the 19th May, 1587, at Clayton (above quoted Inq. P.M.), where he was probably buried; the Registers, however, do not record it, as they only commence in 1601. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF EDWARD MICHELBORNE.

19 May 1587. I Edward Mychelborne of Clayton gent—my cosen Whiting—my cosen Thomas Whiting—to Joane my wife lease of Clayton parsonage and also lease of my house at Bedlyn in London—George Shelley gent my brother in law—my brother Thomas Michelborne his will—to the two sons of my daughter Anne Hills half my lease of Westpreston—to Edward my son two rings whereon my arms and crest are engraven—to my son Henry the ring that was my father's—to the children of my brother Thomas the other half of the lease of Westpreston—son Edward and brother George executors—brother John Michelborne and cozen John Whiting overseers—to wife an annuity of £60 from lands, son Edward to pay £40 and son Henry to pay £20—to son Henry so much of my fee simple lands as with that assured to him by my father will amount to 100 marks yearly but to surrender to his brother Edward my copyholds in Clayton, Munfield and Watling—Proved 26 May 1587 by Edward Michelborne the son and George Shelley the Executors. (P.C.C. 27 Spencer.)

The pedigree recorded in the Visitation of Sussex states that his wife Jane was daughter of . . . Farnfold, of Steyning, and this would seem to be to some extent corroborated by the shield, *a chevron engrailed between three bucks' heads*—the arms of Farnfold—which he put up in 1566 (before his father had taken out the grant of arms) over the door of A—Wood's or Hammonds Place, in Clayton. Jane Parsons' mother may, however, have been a Farnfold. Edward Michelborne is stated also in the above Inquisition to have had by his first wife divers sons and daughters, and as

Edward and Anne were certainly the children of his first wife, the probability is that Henry was also the son of that wife, as stated in the Visitation.

Edward, the eldest son of Edward and Jane Michelborne, was born about 1562; in 1593 he was M.P. for Bramber, and between 1597 and 1600 was serving with troops in Ireland as a Captain. Knighted at Dublin on the 5th August, 1599, he was mixed up with the Earl of Essex's "rebellion," but being stated to be "fit to be forborne from being indicted but yet to be fined" was "disposed to M^r Hales." Fine(?) £200.²⁷ From the pedigree given in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 65, and from the Visitation of Sussex, he married Anne, daughter of Richard Shelley, of Patcham, and niece of his step-mother, by whom he had two sons, Edward and Richard, who both died without issue. He was buried at St. John's, Hackney, 4th May, 1609, as Sir Edward Michelborne, Knight, and, the Visitation informs us, "by Officers of Armes." The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF SIR EDWARD MICHELBORNE.

22 March 1608 I S^r Edward Michelborne of Clayton Co. Sussex Knt. being at this present tyme visited with sicknes to be buried in the parish church where I shall happen to die—to poor of the same parish £20—to the poor of Clayton £30—to the poor of Penhurst Co. Sussex £15—to the poor of Linviold Co. Sussex £10—my brother Henry Michelborne shall have the use of £300 during his life he entering into an obligation with two sureties (each of whom to have lands of £40 per annum) to repay the said sum within six months of the decease of the said Henry Michelborne to my son Edward Michelborne—to every of the children of my said brother Henry £10 apiece—to my sister M^{rs} Hilles 100 markes to be put out by my executor to her use—to every of the children of my brother Hilles £20 apiece—to Thomas Ford my servant £10—to William my boy £5—to Francis my maide £5—to Susan my maid 40/-—to M^r George Pryse 20 angells and my cloke lined with black velvet—to Thomasine Ford lease of my house in Trinity lane where I now dwell and lease of a house and lands in Hackney also to her £400 the R^t hon^{ble} the Earl of Dorset

²⁷ Historical MSS. Com., Hatfield House MSS., Part XI. From State Papers Domestic in 1604 he and others were building five new ships to discover the countries of Cathay, China, Japan, Corea and Cambaya and to trade there, for which they had a grant of 5s. a ton. In 1609 there is a petition from Sir Edward Michelborne and others for leave to export as many goods, duty free, as were shipped on board the "Sarai" and "Joan" and taken by pirates. Lower, in his *Worthies of Sussex and History of Sussex*, says that Sir Edward was little better than a legalised pirate.

oweth me as to which gifts I make her Executrix—Residuary legatee and Executor my son Edward Michelborne—overseers friends Sir Thomas Leedes Knight and Thomas Rootes gent—and thus hoping to exchange this lief for a better I take my leave of this miserable world—Witnesses Peter Alley, William Crosse, Thomas Foorde, Thomas Rootes—Proved 27 April 1609 by Edward Michelborne general executor power reserved for Thomasine Ford special executrix. (P.C.C. 33 Dorset.)

By Inquisition taken at Arundel 5th April, 1610, after the death of Sir Edward Michelborne, of Hamonds, in Clayton, Knight, it was found that he died seized of a capital messuage and 150 acres of land in Clayton called Hamonds, also Higgadens, in Keymer, 10 acres, Petlandes (80 acres) in Cockfield, half the Manor of Penhurst, in Penhurst, certain lands and tenements in Horseye, in Pevensey, and a parcel of lands called Woodlands, *alias* Gouldings (2 acres), and land in Phelpam, containing 16 acres. Hamondes is held of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Anthony, Viscount Montague, as of their Manor of Clayton. Sir Edward Michelborne died 27th April, 1609. Edward Michelborne, Esq., is his son and heir and was aged 21 and more at the death of his father.²⁸

For the life of Sir Edward Michelborne see an account in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Edward Michelborne, the only surviving son of Sir Edward, was aged 21 at his father's death and therefore must have been born about 1587; he matriculated at Oxford, from Christ Church, 8th June, 1604, then aged 17, and was a student of the Middle Temple in 1606 (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*); married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Francis Repps, second son of Henry Repps, of West Walton, co. Norfolk, Esq. (Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. II., p. 217, pedigree), by Jane, his wife, who re-married—marriage license dated 22nd February, 162 $\frac{2}{3}$, at Lewes (Sussex Record Society, Vol. I., p. 134)—John Heginbotham, of Plumpton, Clerk. Edward Michelborne, who seems to have had one daughter, baptised at Keymer 1st March, 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, as

²⁸ Chancery Inq. P.M., Vol. 314, No. 111.

Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Michelborne, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, died in or about December, 1627, and his widow, Elizabeth, re-married at All Saints, Lewes, on 11th August, 1631, John Michelborne, of London, son of Nicholas, of Iford and Meeching, and is most likely the Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Michelborne, buried at Clayton 27th March, 1633. The following is an abstract of the

WILL OF EDWARD MICHELBORNE.

4 Dec 1627. I Edward Michelborne of Hamondes co Sussex Esq— to be buried in the Church of Clayton—whereas I have conveyed certain lands to Edward Bromfield Esq for security of money which I owe I request him to convey Potlands in Goring and lands called Thornweeke to my wife Elizabeth and my cosen William Michelborne of Westmeston said County gent to sell and pay the said Master Bromfield £216, Edward Graie of Clapham £110, John Hubbert of Westdeane £20, said cosin Master William Michelborne of Westmeston £20, one Kidd a tanner in Cuckfield £10, John West of Lynfield £4 . 10 . 0. I bequeath Potlands and Thornweeke to said Elizabeth my wife and my cosin Master William Michelborne to the intent aforesaid and to the intent that £200 of that money shall be paid to Jane Hills daughter of Edward Hills of London, cittizen, her father having use of it for life—I intreate the said Master Bromefield and mortgagees to convey all my lands in Clayton and Keymer excepting my manor or moiety of my manor which I bought of the Earl of Arundell to the said Elizabeth my wife for life with remainder over to my cossen John Michelborne of Fowglas gent for his life remainder over unto Edward Michelborne son of the said John Michelborne on condition that the said John Michelborne pay such legacies as my father Sir Edward Michelborne Knight gave by his last will to the poor of Claiton, Penhurst and Cuckfield said County, and also to poor of Claiton £20 Keymer £20 Cuckfield £5 and Penhurst £5 more within a year of coming into the lands—I devise all my lands in Clayton and Keymer except before excepted to said Elizabeth my wife for life and after to said John Michelborne for life and after to Edward Michelborne son of the said John and his heirs for ever—Rest and residue of lands appointed to be sold to wife Elizabeth and said cossen William Michelborne equally—wife Executrix, cosin William Michelborne overseer.—The manor or moiety of the manor of Clayton which I bought of the Lord of Arundell and the Lord William Howard mentioned as aforesaid to be excepted I desire the said Master Bromfield and the mortgagees thereof would assure to my said loving wife and her heirs for ever and to that intent I devise to her and her heirs for ever to the intent that in consideration of the same and of the surrender of a copyhold in Clayton and a cottage called Wardland the said Elizabeth and her assigns do satisfy my mother Jane Heginbotham (*i.e.*, his mother-in-law) all such yearly payments as I am to pay the said Jane during her life to the intent that all my other lands may be freed from

payment thereof. 20th Dec 1627 the said Edward Michelborne declared this as his last will. Proved 5th Feb 1627 $\frac{7}{8}$ by Elizabeth Michelborne the relict and Executrix. (P.C.C. 21 Barrington.)

For the relatives mentioned in his will see Line B., Michelbornes of Newick.

The following is an abstract of the will of Sir Edward Michelborne's brother:—

WILL OF HENRY MICHELBORNE.

12 Dec 1612. I Henry Michelborne of Arundell co Sussex gent—to be buried in the Church of Arundell as near my last wife Anne as may be—poor of Arundell £5—of Madehurst £5—Church of Arundell 5/-—Cathedral of Chichester 12^d—to my son Edward Michelborne my ringe wherein my armes are engraven, my agget ringe and goods my last wife Anne gave him at 21 or before if my executors think fit; also to him one gould Rynge which my father gave me having a man's head engraven in it, arras carpet green quishions &c—to my daughter Anne my gould Rynge with the Saphire stone in hym—to my daughter Susan gould Rynge with a Dyamon—to my daughter Mary Rose wife of John Rose my gould Ringe with the blue Turkeys stone in yt—to my servant Anthony Yolden his new livery coat and 40/-—to servant William Hurlonger 40/-—to servant Hellen 5/-—to my mother in law M^{rs} Edee Stradleigh widow 20/- for a ring—to my Aunt Truelove 20/- for a ring—to my sister Anne Hilles an annuity of £3. 6. 8 from my house in Arundell first payment to be made at Michaelmas or Annunciation B. V. M. next after my son Edward comes to 24—to Ezechiell Vyon of Ellcott Co Berks gent my best guelding bridle saddle &c—Goods &c to be sold by my Executors and money divided between my daughters Anne and Susan at marriage with remainder to my son Edward—All my lands &c in Arundell, Pelfam (*i.e.* Felpham) and Middleton Co Sussex and brewing and maulting vessels to Edward my son and his heirs male with remainder to my cosin (*i.e.* nephew) Edward Michelborne of Hammons Co Sussex Esq with remainder to John Michelborne son of George Michelborne of Fuggles said County remainder to my right heirs If Susan my daughter shall marry Richard Humphery late my clerk she shall have £10 only—I appoint my said cosin Edward Michelborne of Hammons and John Rose of East Preston parish of Farring in the said County my son in law joint executors. Proved in P.C.C. 1613. (35 Capel.)

The daughter Susan did not marry Richard Humphery, but married soon afterwards Henry Cole, son of Solomon Cole, of Liss, co. Hants, Esq., and, as administration of the goods of Edward Michelborne (the son), late of Arundel, was granted in P.C.C. on the 14th March, 161 $\frac{4}{5}$, to Suzan Cole, ats Michelborne, and Marie Rose, ats Michelborne, sisters of the deceased, this branch also

of the Michelborne family terminated in these two co-heiresses, or perhaps three, as Anne might then be living, though not of age. These entries from Arundel Registers refer to this family :—

- 1600 April 29. Edward Michelborne bap.
- 1601 Apr 27. Ann wife of Henry Michelborne bur.
- 160 $\frac{2}{3}$ March 18 Agnes Michelborne wife of Henry bur.
- 1612 Oct 9 Joan Michelborne daughter of Henry bur.
- 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ Jan 4 Henry Michelborne bur.
- 1614 May 17 Elizabeth daughter of Edward Michelborne bur.

My cordial thanks are due to Walter C. Renshaw, Esq., K.C., for many extracts from Parish Registers and other references and assistance.

A PYNSON INDULGENCE OF 1523.

BY PREBENDARY FRASER,

HON. LIBRARIAN OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

A FEW years ago I discovered, in the cover of a Cathedral book which needed repair, two specimens of an Indulgence, printed by R. Pynson, in 1523, and issued by John Driver, Prior of The Crutched Friars in Colchester.

I had the more perfect specimen reproduced by photography, and when a few members of our Society met in Chichester on October 8th, 1906, I exhibited the originals and read a short paper on the history of Indulgences and upon this particular one, of which there did not exist a specimen in the British Museum.

It will be seen from the reproduction that it follows the type set by those celebrated Indulgences issued under the authority of Leo X. by Archbishop Albert of Mainz and sold by Tetzel; for such an Indulgence was exhibited by the authorities of the British Museum during the Luther Exhibition in 1883, and was reproduced in a guide book arranged by Mr. G. Bullen; also it resembles the exceedingly rare Caxton Indulgence of 1481, which is reproduced in Mr. Sotheran's artistic catalogue of 1907, called *Bibliotheca Pretiosa*.

Prebendary Codrington, D.D., was kind enough to compile a text from the two specimens, and to translate the somewhat difficult monastic Latin; the text and translation are as follows:—

Frater Johannes Dryver Prior Monasterii ordinis fratrum sancte crucis in suburbiis Colcestrie Londoniensis diocesis dilect- . . .

Brother John Dryver, Prior of the Monastery of the Order of the Brethren of the Holy Cross in the Suburbs of Colchester, of the

Salutem in eo qui pro nobis in ara crucis immolari non abnuitt sacri ordinis nostri verum se exhibens primicerium. Quoniam ad nos gratiarum et privilegiorum apostolicorum dispensatores effectos et ad confraternitatem nostri Monasterii sub invocatione sancte crucis et sancte Helene herifere crucis inventrice velut sub ejusdem salutifere crucis arbore et vexillo per hujus mundi pelagus ad salutis portum remigaturi confu(gitis) in hac parte devotioni inclinati ad vestri notitiam publice presentium tenore deducimus, quod sanctissimus in Chřo dominus, dominus Leo papa decimus, ex speciali dono gratie concessit ut fideles utriusque sexus vere penitentes ecclesiam monasterii nostri prefati in singulis cinerum et deinceps quotidie usque dominicam Letare palmarum et octo diebus se(quenti)bus Inventionis sancte crucis et octo sequentibus Exaltationis ejusdem et octo sequentibus sancte Helene et duobus sequentibus Omnium sanctorum et duobus sequentibus Ac na(talis) domini nostri Jesus Xti et duobus antecedentibus festivitibus celibritate et diebus a primis vespers usque ad secundas vespers festivitatum celebratis et dierum pre(dictorum) inclusive : et in singulis sextis feriis cujuslibet anni devote annuatim visitantes ac manus adjunctrices profato monasterio porrigentes seu qui competentem (elimos)inam per alium ad dictam ecclesiam transmiserint pro singulis festivitibus ac celebritate et diebus predictis quibus id fecerint tam ipsi quam alii Xti fideles vivi ac anime (defunc)torum qui per charitatem Christo uniti ab hac luce decesserunt pro quibus id

Diocese of London, to the beloved . . . Greeting, in Him who for us refused not to be sacrificed on the altar of the Cross, showing Himself the true Primicerius of our Holy Order. *Forasmuch* as being inclined to devotion on this behalf ye betake yourselves to us, who have been made dispensers of Apostolic favours and privileges, and to the Confraternity of our Monastery, under the invocation of the Holy Cross and St. Helen, the finder of the Cross (that bore the Lord?), as if under the tree and banner of the same health-bearing Cross ye were about to voyage through the sea of this world to the port of salvation; we bring it publicly to your knowledge by the tenor of these presents *That* the most Holy Lord in Christ, the Lord Pope Leo the tenth, by special gift of grace, has granted that the faithful, of either sex, truly penitent who, on all the festivals, commemoration and days of Ash Wednesday and every day thereafter to the Sunday Letare; of Palm Sunday and eight days following; of the Invention of the Holy Cross and eight days following; of the Exaltation of the same and eight following; of St. Helen and two following; of All Saints and two following; also of the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ and two preceding, from the first to the second vespers inclusive of the festivals, commemoration and days aforesaid; and who on every Friday of any year, devoutly visit the Church of our Monastery aforesaid, and stretch out helping hands to the Monastery aforesaid; or who shall have sent a sufficient gift of alms through another person to the said Church; shall for each of the festivals and commemoration and days aforesaid on which they may have done that, as well themselves as others faithful in Christ alive; and also the souls of the dead who

fecerint tot et tales ac eas omnino indulgentias et peccatorum remissiones que animabus defun(ctorum) per modum suffragii suffragentur consequantur quas consequerentur et consequi possent si basilicas et ecclesias alme urbis et extra eam existentes etiam Scale (Celi ad) tres fontes singulis anni temporibus et diebus quibus stationes et indulgentie celebrantur in eis seu aliis ad id deputatis personaliter visitassent. Ac quod omnes singuli (utrius)que sexus prefate confraternatis confrates generaliter possint aliquem ydoneum presbyterum secularem vel cujusvis ordinis etiam mendicantium regularem in suum eligere (confesso)rem qui confessione eorum diligenter audita eis et eorum cuilibet in cunctis et singulis non tamen sedi apostolice reservatis casibus totiens quotiens opportunum fuerit ab(solutio)nem impendere valeat. Necnon quicumque ex eis qui quibuscunque etiam quadragesimalibus et aliis temporibus quibus stationes Urbis celebrantur quamcunque ecclesiam loci ubi (tunc eu)m residere contigerit devote visitaverit et genibus flexis Orationem dominicam cum Angelica salutatione quinquies similiter dixerit omnes et singulas indulgen(tias et p)lenarias remissiones consequatur quas consequeretur si Urbis et extra eam existentes ecclesias personaliter visitasset. Ac ipsi eorumque consanguinei et affines etiam (per modum) suffragii qui uniti Xto decesserunt defuncti omnium et singulorum bonorum spiritualium que in dicta ecclesia nostra fiunt

united by charity to Christ have departed from this light on behalf of whom they may have done that; obtain so many and such and altogether those indulgences and remissions of sins which may be gained for the souls of the departed by means of suffrage, as they might have obtained or have been able to obtain if, in the particular seasons of the year and on the days in which stations and indulgences are celebrated in them, or in other places substituted for them, they had personally visited the basilicas and churches of the Mother City, and those which exist outside it; even that of the Ladder of Heaven at the Three Fountains; *And that* all and singular, of either sex, confraters of the Confraternity aforesaid generally, may be able to choose for their Confessor some fit secular presbyter, or regular of any order, even of the Mendicants, who, their confession having been carefully heard, may have power to bestow absolution on them and on any of them, in all and singular cases, as often as occasion shall require, not however in those which are reserved to the Apostolic See:—*And moreover* that any one of them, who in whatsoever times even of Lent, or other times on which the Stations of the City are celebrated, shall have devoutly visited any Church where it shall happen to him at that time to reside, and shall have said on bended knees the Lord's Prayer with the Angelical Salutation five times over, shall obtain all and singular the indulgences and plenary remissions which he might have obtained if he had personally visited the Churches of the City and those which are outside it:—*And also* that they and their deceased relatives by blood and affinity, by way also of suffrage, who have departed in union with Christ, shall be partakers of all and singular the spiritual good deeds which in our said Church are done, and will

ac deo propitio fient ac totius militantis ecclesie parti(cipes e)runt. Et sanctissimus papa Christi fidelibus in rosariis beate Marie virginis per priorem monasterii nostri prefati pro tempore existentem benedictis oratio(nem) dominicam vel salutationem angelicam devote dicentibus quoties id fecerint toties quingentos dies indulgentiarum misericorditer in domino relaxavit. (Propte)r effectum ergo quem ad nos et Monasterium nostrum geritis et manus adjutrices quas pie porrigitis vos in confraternitatem nostram hujusmodi presen(tium te)nore favorabiliter recipimus et admittimus. Et ut omnibus et singulis gratiis et prerogativis quibus ceteri nostri confratres hujusmodi potiuntur et gaudent uti (et) gaudere liceat: auctoritate apostolica gratiose nobis in hac parte concessa indulgemus. Et cum obitus vester quem deus annuat fore felicem nobis fuerit per pre(sentes) intimatus illud fiet pro vobis officium quod pro confratribus nostris hujusmodi fieri consuetum est. In cujus rei fidem robur et testimonium signo crucifixi quo in simi(libusu)timur presentes literas munivimus. Datum in Monasterio nostro prefato. Anno domini MCCCCxxiii. Die vero mensis.

Forma absolutionis quotiens opportunum fuerit.

(Mi)seriatur tui. etc. Dominus noster Jesus Christus per suam piissimam misericordiam te absolvat. Et ego auctoritate ejus et apostolica michi in hac parte commissa et tibi (conces)sa absolvo te a

by the favour of God be done, and of those of the whole Church militant. *And* the most holy Pope to those of the faithful in Christ who, on rosaries of the Blessed Virgin Mary which had been blessed by the Prior for the time being of our Monastery aforesaid, shall devoutly say the Lord's Prayer or the Angelical Salutation, has mercifully granted in the Lord as often as they shall have done so, fifty days of indulgences. On account of the affection therefore which ye bear to us and to our Monastery, and by the helping hands which ye piously stretch forth, we favourably receive and admit you by the tenor of these presents into our Confraternity. And by the Apostolic authority graciously conceded to us in this behalf we give indulgence that it may be allowed to you to use and rejoice in all and singular the graces and prerogatives which the rest of our Confraters of this sort possess and rejoice in. And when your decease, which God grant to be happy, shall have been intimated to us by these presents, that office shall be done for you which is accustomed to be done for our Confraters of this sort. In faith, confirmation and witness of which thing we have furnished the present letters with the sign of the Crucified which we use in like matters.

Given in our Monastery aforesaid in the year of Our Lord MCCCCxxiii. and on the day of the month .

Form of Absolution as often as occasion shall require.

Have mercy upon thee etc. May Our Lord Jesus Christ by His most loving mercy absolve thee. And I, by His authority and by the authority Apostolic committed to me on this behalf and to thee

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sententia excommunicationis minoris si ligaris et ab omnibus peccatis tuis michi confessis et de quibus velles confiteri si tue occurrerint me(morie) ut sis absolutus ante tribunal domini nostri Jesu Christi habeasque vitam eternam et vivas in secula seculorum. Amen.

(Per m)eritum passionis domini nostri Jesu Christi et gloriosissime virginis marie omnium sanctorum humilitas presentis confessionis omnia bona per te facta et ad (te fa)cienda et omnia bona que sunt in ecclesia dei cedant tibi in remissione peccatorum tuorum. Amen.

Impressum per me Richardum Pynson Regis impressorem.

conceded, absolve thee from the sentence of minor excommunication, if thou be bound thereby, and from all thy sins confessed to me, and of which thou wouldest have wished to make confession if they had occurred to thy memory, so that thou mayest be absolved before the tribunal of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and have life eternal and live for ever and ever. Amen.

By the merit of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ and of the Most Glorious Virgin Mary (and) of All Saints may the humility of the present confession, all good things done by thee, and to thee to be done, and all good things that are in the Church of God advantage to the remission of thy sins. Amen.

Printed by me, Richard Pynson, King's Printer.

It will be noticed that here the document is called "Forma absolutionis quotiens oportunum fuerit;"—in the Mainz one it is "Forma absolutionis totiens quotiens in vita," whilst in the earlier one printed by Caxton there is no such indication.

Mr. Sotheran's Indulgence, of Sixtus IV., is priced by him at £200; it also was in a binding, having been used by the binder as waste.

A few remarks may be made upon the issue of these Indulgences and upon the House of the Crutched Friars in Colchester, from which this particular Indulgence issued. Controverted points are rightly excluded from these pages, but accomplished facts may be stated in an uncontroversial manner.

During the course of Church History there are at least four special halting places where we may pause to note the issue of Pardons and Indulgences. These are, first in the third century, and above all during the time of S. Cyprian's life as a Christian, A.D. 248-258, when,

during the Decian persecution, letters were sent by the martyrs and confessors recommending penitents for Pardon; next in the later years of the eleventh century, when permission was granted to those who desired exemption from the call to the Crusades; next, when in the days of the Jubilee of 1300, Boniface VIII. sanctioned exemptions from a personal pilgrimage to Rome; and lastly, in the days of the Medicean Popes, when the cost of building the new St. Peter's and of supporting the cost of the Curia led to fresh demands upon the faithful and to the issue of such documents as the one now under consideration.

An Indulgence was not, as is often supposed, a papal permission to commit sin, nor was it really a pardon for sin already committed. According to the mediæval theologians the commission of a sin involved two consequences—guilt, which put the sinner out of right relations with God and was removed by absolution, and punishment, which had to be worked out either by penance in this life or in purgatory after death. An Indulgence was the remission of the whole or part of the punishment thus due, and was acquired by the performance of certain specified good works with a right disposition, and accompanied by the payment of a certain sum of money in commutation of the required acts of penance. (See Wakeman's *History of the Church of England* and Creighton's *History of the Papacy*, Vol. V.)

It is now easy to see that, except to trained intellects, the purchase of an Indulgence might seem to be either a purchase of pardon in this world, or of exemption from Purgatorial pains in the existence after death. It is a well-known historical fact that it was the shameless hawking of Indulgences and the foolish words of Tetzels which led to the Lutheran revolt. Council after Council protested against the then abuses in the Church, but the Councils could not effect the needed reforms; had these Councils been able to carry out their proposed reforms the breach caused by the Reformation might have been avoided; but the Papal wars and the Papal extravagance

continued unchecked, and to meet the cost a trade in these Indulgences arose.

Next as to the Colchester Priory. Stevens, in his *Continuation of the Monasticon*, says that the Friary of the Crouched or Crossed Friars was without the walls of the city, but I have seen plans which represent it as being intra-mural. Weever said that he could not find it, so it must have been destroyed very early, but Matthew, of Westminster, is quoted as saying the Crossed Friars came to England in 1244 and that this House at Colchester was the Mother House of the Order here. At the time of the Suppression it was valued at £7. 7s. 8d. per annum, after which it was granted to Thomas Lord Audley. Morant thinks that the Hospital here received great accession of power and wealth through its having been made the seat of the Guild of St. Helen in 1467. Richard Dryver was the last Prior, or possibly the last but one. At the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas Lord Audley.

The "Ladder of Heaven at the Three Fountains."

Some explanation of this title is advisable, as the place where it occurs in the copy is defective and part of the title has to be filled in by conjecture. The Scala Sancta at the Lateran is now so much frequented as a place of pilgrimage and devotion that it is natural to supply *Sancte* after *Scale*; but there can be no doubt that what has been cut off is (Celi ad tr)es fontes. It appears that there were Chapels and Altars to which the special privileges of the Scala Coeli were extended at the Austin Friars at Norwich, and at Westminster. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. XII., p. 565, Vol. XIII., pp. 97, 100, 102; Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (8vo. edition), Vol. IV., p. 90; Kirkpatrick's *History of the Religious Orders in Norwich*, pp. 121, 145.

There are three Churches at the Tre Fontane near Rome: 1, St. Paul, in which are the three fountains; 2, SS. Vincentius and Anastasius, the Church of the great

Cistercian Monastery built for St. Bernard; 3, St. Mary Scala Cœli. This last commemorates the vision of St. Bernard, in which, while celebrating Mass for certain deceased persons, he saw their souls ascending by a ladder to heaven. It is to this holy place, with the privileges accorded to it and extended to the Holy Cross Church at Colchester, as to others, that the present Indulgence refers.

The Scala Santa at the Lateran, believed to be the stairs of Pilate's house at Jerusalem, is much older than the time of St. Bernard and must not be confounded with the Scala Cœli of St. Bernard's vision. The latter is mentioned in Murray and Baedeker, but not as a place of pilgrimage. It is likely that it fell into neglect, as the locality fell into the desolation from which it has lately recovered.

WALL PAINTING IN A HOUSE AT RYE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

“THE OLD FLUSHING INN.”

I.

THE WALL PAINTING.

BY PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.R.I.B.A.

MURAL paintings in buildings other than churches are, in the nature of things, of sufficient rarity to merit close attention and careful recording; and the very remarkable example lately brought to light in a house in Market Street, Rye, possesses exceptional claims on our interest. We owe a great debt of thanks to the present occupier, Mr. Potter, to Mr. Wm. Dawes, F.S.A., our energetic local secretary, and to Mr. Sands for their promptitude and zeal put forth to secure its preservation. The ancient town of Rye is particularly fortunate in possessing a sort of Vigilance Committee, who make it a special object to watch over her antiquities. Miss Elizabeth Drake's beautiful and extremely accurate water-colour drawing was executed on the spot and is here reproduced.

As the building itself forms the subject of an accompanying monograph by my friend Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., it is unnecessary to say more than that it is of timber construction and of late fifteenth century date in the main, with sixteenth century and later alterations and additions.

The painting was brought to light in the autumn of 1905, while the house was undergoing repairs to fit it for a new tenant.

There was some panelling of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date across an end wall of what had

been the hall of the house—a low ceiled room of modest proportions, sub-divided at a later date. That this had been the daïs end of the hall there is practically no doubt; and, as it turned out, the wall behind the panelling was about a century and a half older than the panelling. It proved to be a timber and plaster wall, five or six inches thick, and originally external. There is at present a small space between it and the wall of the adjoining house.

On the removal of this panelling, for the purpose of making some small repairs, an intelligent workman observed the peculiar appearance, as of painting, upon the darkened surface of the clay-plastered wall, which was thickly coated with the dust, soot and cobwebs of centuries, and he at once called the attention of his employer to this. Fortunately, little damage had been done to the plastered face in the removal of the panelling and the greatest care was then and afterwards taken to preserve the painting from injury, the surface being only freed from the coating of grime which obscured it, and some of the loose plastering secured to the wall. The entire surface of the wall—about 17-ft. long by 8-ft. in height—is occupied by the painting; and there are about a dozen colours or shades of colour used in the work, tempera, or water-colour, being the medium employed. Sage-green is the principal colour of the ground, as will be seen in the illustration.

The design consists of a frieze and what our paper-hangers call a “filling,” which originally occupied the remainder of the height down to the floor, excepting possibly a few inches where the plaster surface has been hacked off for fixing the later panelling. The frieze, about 18-in. wide, is bordered by a characteristic rope pattern, shaded in imitation of the real article; and upon its sage-green and flowered ground, which is counter-charged with pale red, are painted three pairs of corpulent winged cherubs, holding scrolls set in arabesque cartouche borders of classical character.¹ On these scrolls is

¹ The whole effect of these cherubs and cartouches is very similar to the same features found in the early wood-block engravings of the period.

inscribed in black letter, with the capitals in scarlet, the Magnificat in English, the text being the same as in Tyndale's Bible of 1525, with one or two slight variations.² These scrolls are unfortunately very much injured—the third especially, in which little more than the words **G**lory be the . . . are left. The lettering in the others is plainer and reads:—

My soul magnifieth **L**ord and my **S**pirit reioyceth in **G**od
Sauour for he hathe looked upon the poor estate of his han-
 dmayde. beholde now from hence forthe shall all g . . .
 call me blyssed. **F**or **H**e that is myghtye hathe done for me
 greate thynges and **B**lyssed is his name.

through out all gen . . . hathe show . . .
 wth hys arme he hathe satered them that are . . .
 in the ymagynatyon of the harte. **H**e putteth down
 the mighty from theyre seat & exalteth of lowe degre.

Between the first and second scrolls is a lozenge-shaped shield, of which, unfortunately, only a fragment is left. From what remains, however, there is little doubt that it formed part of the coat of arms of Queen Jane Seymour, mother of King Edward VI.

A local antiquary, Mr. Adams, copied what remains, and sent a tracing through a friend to Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, at the College of Heralds. By the courtesy of Mr. Adams, and through the kindness of Mr. Sands, who sent me a transcript of it, I am glad to be able to give the substance of Mr. Everard Green's remarks upon this and the other shield (to the right of the centre scroll), as to which there is no question that it bears

² With the courteous assistance of Dr. Warner, of the British Museum, a comparison has been made between the Magnificat as given in the painting and the various old English versions in sixteenth century Bibles and Primers. In the result Tyndale's translation proves to be practically identical. Perhaps the painter had two versions in his memory and mixed them.

the Royal Arms of King Edward VI. As to the first, Mr. Green says:—

The coat of Queen Jane Seymour is as follows: Quarterly of Six. (1). *Argent*, 6 fleurs de lys *azure*, on a pile *gules* 3 lions passant of England *or*. (This quartering being an augmentation of Honour conferred by Henry VIII. on Queen Jane Seymour on his marriage to her.)

(2). Seymour *gules*, 2 wings conjoined *argent*.

(3). Beauchamp of Hache, *Vair*.

(4). Sturmy *argent*, 3 demi lions rampant *gules*.

(5). Mac Williams per bend *gules*, and *argent*. Three Tudor Roses counter-charged.

(6). Coker *argent*, on a bend *gules*, 3 leopards' faces *or*.

The coat on the fresco shows parts of quarterings 5 and 6. The lions diagonally crossing it have apparently been put in recently by some person ignorant of heraldry. Their blazoning gives some clue to the date of the fresco. Henry VIII. married Queen Jane Seymour early in 1536. Prince Edward was born in October, 1537, and she died October 24, 1537. . . . Her early death was in some sense fortunate, for Henry had already learned that she had not lived a strictly chaste life before her marriage.

The black panel shows she was dead when the work was executed. It is fair to suppose that the arms of Queen Jane Seymour would not be displayed as ornament, and with signs of mourning, during the remainder of Henry's life, and during that period any arms painted with his would have been those of Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, or Catherine Parr. We must look for a period when the name of Queen Jane Seymour would be treated with greater respect, and we find it in the reign of her son Edward VI.—1547—1553: as he never married, hers were the sole arms of a queen that could be displayed with his.

I have quoted above all that is relevant to the matter of the heraldic charges on No. 1 shield. It should, however, be added that as I first saw them each shield was surmounted by a crown of the arched type usual in the Tudor period.³ This settles the point as to the arms on the shield in both cases being those of Royal personages; nor so far as my own opinion goes can there be any doubt that the arms of the Boy-King and his mother were here painted. The style of the painting fully corroborates the date of the heraldry, and both are supported by the fact of the Magnificat being in English.

Mr. Sands, however, while agreeing fully in this view, very properly remarks that his notes of the Queen's coat,

³ As illustrated, e.g., in the Frontispiece to the "Great Bible" of Henry VIII., A.D. 1539.

Wall Painting discovered in the "Old Flushing Inn", Market Street, Rye.



12 6 9 1 2 3 4 5 6

Scale of Feet

Measured and drawn by Elizabeth Drake . January 1906.

made soon after the painting had been brought to light, and when there could have been no tampering with it, do not record the elaborate blazonry that Mr. Everard Green says *ought* to be there. Mr. Sands noted in the portion of the shield remaining entire at the time of the discovery "a bend *gules*, between two double cotises *sable*, the bend charged with Tudor Roses, counter-charged white on red, above it what looks like a repetition, *gules* and *argent* with Tudor Roses counter-charged." There is room enough in the destroyed portion to have crowded in the other quarterings, but not in the proper heraldic sequence, as laid down by Rouge Dragon.

Is it not a fair assumption, however, that the artist, being probably a local man, with a limited knowledge of the science of heraldry, and working, perhaps, from general directions with no picture of the late Queen's Arms (one might say the *very* late, as she had had three successors on the throne) before him, was not too particular about details, but gave a rough and ready version of his own, sufficient to indicate—what all his contemporaries would understand—that Queen Jane's arms were represented?

The other shield, which takes the scrolled form usual at this period,⁴ presents no difficulty. It bears the lions of England quartered with the fleurs-de-lys of France in the lower part, the upper being damaged and indistinct. On the extreme right of the frieze is one of the royal badges—the "Rose en Soleil"—first adopted by Edward IV., and continued by subsequent Sovereigns. It shows the white *within* the red rose, giving valuable corroboration to the date I have assigned to the whole painting. The corresponding badge on the extreme left has been destroyed.

The "filling," or field, of the painting below this frieze is divided into four by three diagonal bands or scrolls, on each of which is painted, in large letters of fanciful design, the motto, **ZOLI DEO HONOR Et—**

⁴ A good example of the same scrolled German type of shield is to be seen in this same locality—in the great string-course round the keep of Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII. in 1531.

the concluding word **GLORIA**, which occupied a horizontal strip at the base, being now absent, on account of the destruction of the plaster when the later panelling was put up. It will be noted that the **S S** are reversed—a point which suggests that the painter was accustomed to engrave the wooden blocks for printing used in his day. The type of lettering used is a sort of mixed Lombardic and Roman, fashionable in this early Renaissance period, the capitals being embellished with a “pearling” in white, such as is commonly found in the capital letters of illuminated MSS. The **O** takes a curiously cusped form, and the quaint shape of the **N** in the first band is worth notice. It resembles the letters of the German School of Engravers of the early sixteenth century.

The whole of the ground of the filling between these bands is occupied by elaborately intertwined scroll-work of branches, leaves and flowers, among which the Tudor Rose is most prominent, and coming out of this “jungle” are beasts and birds of many kinds, most quaintly drawn. It would be rash to attempt identification in every instance, but a doe and a stork (first panel); a dog of some sort, an elephant, with a castle on its back (second panel); a very human-looking lion, an ostrich and a spotted deer (third panel)—may be safely designated. I think the peacock and the swan are included (second panel), and perhaps a rabbit (fourth panel).

It is very evident that the artist had never seen an elephant. The curious spotted beast here shown, without tusks, and with a straight trumpet-like trunk, has but few of the “points” associated with the real animal.⁵

⁵ It is interesting, in this connection, to go back to the early thirteenth century—nearly three and a half centuries before this painting was done—and to see in one of the misericordes of Exeter Cathedral a carving of an elephant, that for “realism” would not disgrace an animal modeller of to-day: the man who carved this delightful beast, with his little eye, his great flapping ear, his tusks and flexible trunk and his splayed feet, had doubtless seen an elephant in the flesh when he went to the Crusade. But then one is fain to confess that, apart from this, thirteenth century art, *qua* art, stands on a far higher plane than that of the Reformation period of the sixteenth century, when ideals had become lowered, the moral standard degraded, and Art, ever the truthful expression of Life, had grown to be coarse, extravagant, grotesque and earth-bound. Masonry, wood-work and painting had ceased to be the function of the religious guilds, and were exploited by a travelling craftsman, whose chief thought was payment for his task.

It is safe to say that we have in this curious painting a rare survival of the painted decoration common in domestic as in ecclesiastical buildings during the Middle Ages. This particular example adorned what was probably only a wealthy merchant's house. It stood behind the dais on which he sat at meat with his family and servants.

The Liberate Rolls of Henry III. contain numerous directions as to the painting of the walls and wainscoting of the chapels and domestic apartments of that monarch's many residences, and it is a practical certainty that the houses of the nobility, gentry and wealthy merchants were similarly decorated from, at least, as early a date. At a later period, in the end of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries, the houses of yeomen farmers were very commonly painted or distempered, with some attempt at ornamentation in patterns, figure work and foliage of a religious or fanciful nature. Texts and mottoes were frequently introduced on beams, over fireplaces and elsewhere. Shortly after the discovery of this painting at Rye I brought to light a series of rude paintings of male and female centaurs, foliage and the Royal Arms in the principal sleeping apartment of a yeoman's house at Synyards, Otham, Kent, the character of which showed that they were executed before 1550.

In Western Sussex many such remains of domestic painted decoration have been found, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as at Cocking and South Harting. In most cases these have been destroyed, but through the zeal and generosity of the Rev. A. J. Roberts, Vicar of South Harting, a large timber and plaster framed panel, retaining its early sixteenth century decoration, was rescued from destruction when the old smithy in that village was pulled down, and presented by him to our Museum at Lewes. In the same village a curious late seventeenth century landscape is to be seen, painted on the wall of a bedroom in a small house.

While writing this paper I have been informed by my friend, Mr. L. F. Salzmänn, that he has seen an engraving of a painting exactly similar to that at Rye in a merchant's

house at Halifax, Yorkshire. This had a frieze and filling of foliage and animals, and other corresponding details.

The Rye painting bears a close resemblance to the arras, or tapestry hangings, with which the houses of the wealthier classes were commonly adorned in the Middle Ages, and it may be assumed that it and the painting at Halifax were painted in imitation of such hangings. This would explain the somewhat Eastern character of the *flora* and *fauna*.

There can be no doubt that the Rye painting was executed between 1547, the year of Edward VI.'s accession, and 1554, the year of his death, and the earlier year is the most likely, under all the circumstances.

II.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE PAINTING WAS FOUND, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE "FLUSHING INN."

By HAROLD SANDS, F.S.A.

THE house (which is in Market Street) had been placed in the builder's hands for repair and renovation in the autumn of 1905, and in taking down some old oak panelling which lined one side of a room a piece of plaster dropped down from behind it, on which was found painted part of a letter of old Tudor type. The panelling was then carefully removed, when the painting, though almost obscured by the grime of centuries, stood revealed. It was examined by those present with great curiosity. The tenant, not knowing what means ought to be adopted for its cleansing and preservation, and also actuated by the desire to learn something definite as to its history, took the trouble to drive over the ten miles of hilly road that separate Rye from Tenterden, on the evening of the day the picture was found, to acquaint me with its discovery, and to ask me to come down, inspect it and advise what should be done.

I went down to Rye, not expecting, I frankly admit, that the painting would be anything like as interesting as proved to be the case. On being shown the picture I saw at once that a discovery of undoubted archaeological value had been made, although, unfortunately, it had suffered severely in places by the flaking away of the thin surface of hard plaster on which it was painted, due partly to the action of damp, and also to the panelling having been nailed through it to the wall, which had

cracked what remained in various places. The superincumbent coating of grime had been carefully removed, so that I was enabled to secure a photographic record of the painting for the Sussex Photographic Survey, after which the tenant very kindly allowed me to inspect and measure other interesting architectural features contained in this and the adjoining house, which had previously formed a part of it. Feeling that the object in view was of sufficient importance, I lost no time in bringing the find to Mr. P. M. Johnston's notice, who most kindly (and at considerable personal inconvenience) came down to Rye and advised what should be done. Mr. Johnston was so impressed by his visit to Rye that he brought the matter before the Council of this Society, who made a small grant, aided by which, and supplemented by subscriptions from those interested, the coloured *fac-simile* was reproduced which has been described by Mr. Johnston. My object is to add such information as I have been able to collect since the discovery was made as to the history of the house. Before doing so I must begin by a brief reference to the history of Rye. We learn from Jeake that the unfortunate town was plundered and burned, by the French for the fourth and last time, during the reign of Henry VI. (probably in the year 1448 or 1449,¹ for there is a little uncertainty as to the precise date), on which occasion all the buildings in the town (which at that time seem to have consisted almost without exception of timber-framed houses) are said to have been destroyed, save the Land Gate, the walls of the Parish Church, the Ypres Tower and the chapel of the so-called "Carmelite Friars" in Watchbell Street,² when, what is of more importance, nearly all the early records of the town perished in the conflagration.³ History therefore so far aids us, in that this house (being originally a wooden one) cannot be of earlier date than 27 Henry VI., or 1449, and I may say here that I believe the house to be of considerably earlier date than the painting. At this

¹ *The History of Winchelsea* (W. D. Cooper), p. 101.

² *English Monastic Life* (F. A. Gasquet), p. 302.

³ *The History and Antiquities of Rye* (W. Holloway), pp. 293, 539.

time the impoverishment of Rye was so great that, being unable to furnish its due quota of shipping (as behoved one of the most ancient towns of the Cinque Ports), recourse was had to the Crown, and by a charter of Henry VI., dated August, 1449, which seems to have been inoperative on account of the troubles of the time, and had to be subsequently confirmed by one granted by Edward IV., in 1465, the town and hundred of Tenterden, in Kent, was separated from that county and united to the town of Rye, "one and the most ancient town of the Cinque Ports,"⁴ in order to enable it to fulfil its naval obligations. From such architectural details as remain I am inclined to think that the house was rebuilt on the site of an earlier one during the period between 1449 and 1465, and my friend Mr. Henry Franks, of Rye, has suggested (I think with great probability) that this house was one of the other tenements which (with the adjoining Ypres Tower) were sold by Thomas Stoughton to James Hyde, some time prior to 1473.⁵

Unfortunately, on account of the destruction of the earlier records, it is impossible to trace the ownership of the site, and I am informed that the title deeds of this and the adjoining house (once part of it) do not go back much beyond the commencement of the last century.

In 1582 the house appears to have been owned by Allan Grebbell, a "flesher," or butcher, who in that year was made a freeman by the Mayor in accordance with the ancient usage of the town.

This family had been settled in Rye for some time previous to 1582, and are on record as having been freemen, jurats and mayors, for upwards of 150 years, and the family of Lamb, who descended from them, continued the connection down to our own times.

At one time this house, together with several others adjoining, but now separated from it, formed one large dwelling, probably the abode of one of the wealthy merchants of Rye. Known to have been an inn at the same time as the Mermaid, which was one as early as

⁴ *The History of Rye* (W. Holloway), pp. 109, 113.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 299.

1636, it does not appear in the list of inns of 1758, which then included the Bull, the George, the Fortune, the Dolphin and the Lion. This house was known by the name of the old "Flushing" Inn, and the Poor Book of Rye in 1744 contains an entry of 2s. 6d., being "relief paid to a poor German, a staymaker, then sick at the Flushing Inn." The house was then a well-known rendezvous of gentlemen connected with what (long before the days of fiscal controversies) was known as the "Free Trade" (an euphemism for smuggling), and for this it was admirably situated, as it had a courtyard at the rear extending to the edge of the cliff, there about 58-ft. high. Under cover of darkness a boat could be run in and beached just below (on what is now Fish-market Road), and its contraband cargo carried, or hauled up the steeply sloping face of the cliff, and stowed away in the capacious vaulted cellar of the house, without passing through the town gates, or the excise officers being any the wiser. From comparatively early times Rye, in common with other ports on the south coast, had an intimate connection with contraband trade which appears to have commenced in the reign of Edward I. with the illegal export of wool⁶ to the Continent (then known as "owling"); by which large fortunes were made in East Sussex, and which only came to an end during the last great war with France. In later days, after the Revolution of 1688, the process was reversed, and Rye became one of the centres for the importation of French silks, and laces, and the transport of Jacobite emissaries to and from the court of the exiled King at St. Germain's; and lastly in the import smuggling of tea, tobacco, and spirits.

In 1745 it is recorded that no less than *nine* smuggling cutters sailed from Rye during the month of January for Guernsey and Flushing to load there with such goods to be run on the English coast, the smugglers having resident agents at these places and at Dunkirk St. Malo, and Roscoff as well. This trade was carried on even as

⁶ For Export Smuggling see *S.A.C.*, Vol. X., pp. 69-94, and *The Barons' War* (W. H. Blaauw), p. 294, and Appendix 2.

late as 1838, when the fishing boat "Mary Anne," of Rye, was found to have a concealed contrivance for smuggling spirits, while the smack "Flower," of Rye,⁷ had been artfully fitted with a false bow, holding from forty to fifty half ankers of spirits. The last affray of the smugglers with the coastguard occurred at Camber Castle on April 1st, 1838, when one man was shot. As originally planned, the house appears to have had a frontage of 64-ft. towards Market Street, and to Church Square (now Pump Street) of 115-ft., the principal entrance to the house and courtyard (which is quite large enough to admit pack horses) being in the last-named street. The greater part of the moulded sill beam, which supports the upright posts of the projecting upper story, and a large arched door head with carved wooden spandrels, are now concealed by the modern brick front of the cottages into which this part of the house has been converted. There were two smaller doors with similar carved heads in this front, of which one still remains. All the general features are characteristic of the late fifteenth century Perpendicular style, and the workmanship, though solid, is coarse and rough in execution, and of poor quality as regards the skill displayed in ornamentation of details.

The only part of the house that can now be identified with certainty is the great hall, at the daïs end of which the painting was discovered. This was a room some 27-ft. long by 16-ft. wide, rather low in pitch and about 8-ft. in height, as was usual in town houses of the period. At its upper end was the daïs, in the rear of which this picture extended from ceiling to floor, filling up the whole end of the room. It was flanked by a large open hearth fireplace and a window; while facing it was the screen (now removed) across the lower end. Behind this are three small doors with simple mouldings and carved spandrels in their Tudor arched heads. These led to the buttery, pantry and kitchen respectively. I may here mention that the original size of

⁷ *Smuggling Days and Smuggling Ways* (Commander H. N. Shore), pp. 247-261.

the hall (which had been sub-divided by more modern partitions into a passage, and two rooms, lined with oak panelling, surmounted by a frieze of roses, which from the execution and style is either very late Tudor, or early Jacobean work), is shown by its finely moulded ceiling, the main beam of which, and the cross joists exhibit boldly worked mouldings of characteristic fifteenth century section, while in the huge oak beam across the lower end was to be seen the chase, into which had fitted the workwork of the now destroyed screen. All the woodwork of the house (save where renewed or altered) is of solid oak, and I was much impressed with the singular way the hall had been ceiled between the joists, not with plastering, but with thin slabs or boards of oak ledged into the joists. In going over the house the tenant took up a loose oak floor board in a room above and extending over the hall, when I observed that the shallow space between the underside of the floor boards and these oak slabs had been filled up with a reddish-coloured earthy composition, which the lapse of time had converted into a coarse red powder. Now there is an account among the Harleian Manuscripts of sundry "raparacons maade and doon" in a tenement appertaining to the Great Wardrobe of Edward IV., money being "pay^d to William Roeton for borde, naill, and lome, for cering and amendyng of the chambre flore that duste shoulde not falle downe vppon them that sittes, and occupies his halle;"⁸ while in the contract for Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk, the builder was to "seal ye two grett chambers above ye deysse."⁹ These words exactly describe the manner in which the upper rooms of this house are ceiled, and floored, and was one of the reasons which led me to assign its building to the reign of Edward IV., or Henry VI. The original windows have long since vanished; possibly they were filled with painted glass, as in that period the subjects worked in the tapestry hangings, painted on the walls, and in the glass of the windows were usually the same, and formed a continuation one of the other.

⁸ MS. Harl., 4780, fo. 24a.

⁹ Gage's *Hengrave*, p. 43.

Generally these subjects were taken from popular romances of the day, interspersed with heraldic devices, or, as in the present instance, hunting scenes, with abundance of foliage and numerous figures were depicted. Sometimes historical subjects were employed and of this class there remains a good example painted (as here) on the end wall of St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, representing the entry of Henry VI. into that city,¹⁰ the same subject being continued in the tapestry hangings and in the painted glass of the windows above it. In the Issue Roll of Edward IV. we find payment, "by the hands of Richard Willy," for the value of four pieces of arras with a representation of the history of "Nabugodonoser" (Nebuchadnezzar); six pieces of arras with a representation of the Passion; one ditto of the Judgment; nine ditto of the history of Alexander; for all of which, with sundry velvet bed hangings, cushions and furniture, the enormous sum of £984. 8s. 8d. was paid.¹¹ The original entrance to the hall, whether from the street or the courtyard, has been, like the staircase, long since removed. The latter was probably on the south side of the hall, near the lower end. There are no less than *three* separate large stacks of chimneys still remaining, two of them having great open hearth fireplaces, back to back; the third had two big ovens, now blocked up by a modern kitchen range, connected with it. The room in which these last are found may have been the old kitchen, as it is hard by the lower end of the hall. The fireplaces are all built of small Flemish bricks, with ragstone jambs and oak beams supporting the chimney breasts. There is a curious and interesting description of the new house built by John Baret, of Bury, in his will dated 1463, in which he mentions "iij tunys of chimeneyes," as here.¹² Below the adjoining corner house, now a lawyer's offices, the original floor level of which has been slightly lowered, there was a large room, lighted

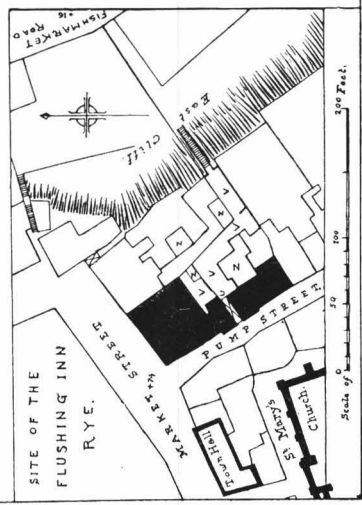
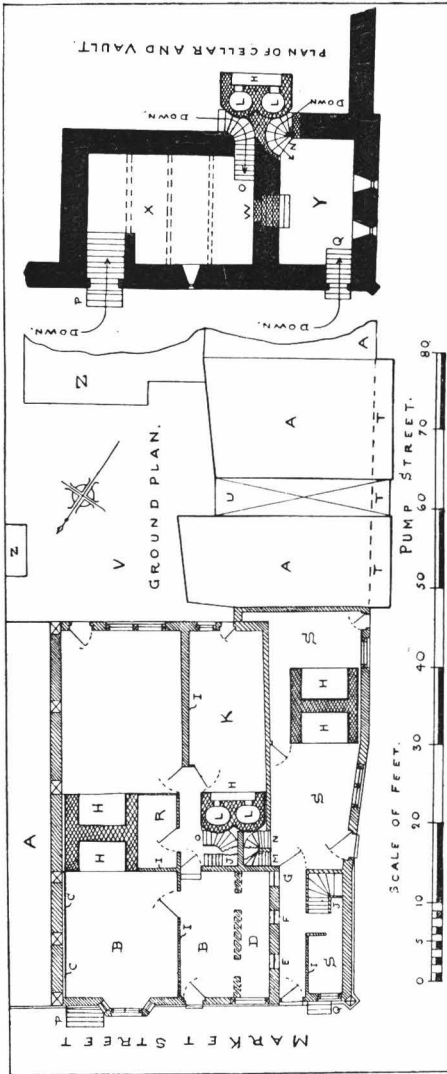
¹⁰ *Domestic Architecture in England* (Turner and Parker), Vol. III., p. 67.

¹¹ *Issues of the Exchequer* (F. Devon). The Issue Roll of Easter, 8 Edward IV., p. 491.

¹² *Wills and Inventories, from the Registers of Bury St. Edmunds*, printed by the Camden Society, 4to, p. 22.

from the street by loops, of which the heads have been destroyed by the lowering of the floor. This is reached by what may have been an original vice stair of brick, and there was also another entrance by steps leading down from the street. This may have been just such a cellar or tavern, as is mentioned in a statute of Henry VIII. in 1537. From this room a door and steps led down into a large vaulted chamber, entirely below the level of the street, to which, however, it had a separate direct access by a vaulted stair at one end. It extends under the hall, and is about 21-ft. long, by 14-ft. wide and 10-ft. high to the crown of the vault, being built in roughly coursed rubble stonework, and having a plain semi-circular barrel vault, divided into bays by three transverse ribs projecting inwards, with moulded edges, and which have no supporting shafts or corbels, but die away into the wall about the level of the springing of the arch. This was probably the cellar of an earlier house. The old way down into it is now blocked up (on account of the sub-division of the property into separate tenements) and a new way has been broken down into it from the house above. The house was of two stories with garrets in the roof lighted by dormer windows. The upper story projected over the street, and had a moulded beam or sill beam supporting the upright framing, which still remains *in situ*, and though repaired in places is still partly visible in its original condition.

The house was what is known as a half-timbered one, having a wooden framework of massive oak beams resting on a low stone foundation, which raised the sills some two feet above the street level, the interstices between the beams being filled with short pieces of oak lathing, which was then daubed over with the usual mediæval mixture of clay, kneaded up with chopped straw, above which came a coating of plaster, bringing the surface up flush with the outer face of the framing timbers. The characteristic corner post with traces of carved ornamentation still remains, but the greater portion of the house is now so cased with modern brick, plaster and



- A HOUSE, AND FORMERLY COTTAGES } PART OF INN
 - B THE GREAT HALL
 - C THE PAINTING
 - D THE SCREENS.
 - E PANTRY.
 - F DOORS } NOW
 - G BUTTRESS } BLOCKED.
 - H CHIMNEYS WITH LARGE OPEN HEARTH.
 - I MODERN PARTITIONS.
 - J MODERN STAIRCASES.
 - K OLD OVENS NOW BLOCKED UP.
 - L OLD STAIR NOW BLOCKED UP.
 - M OLD STAIR TO CELLAR.
 - N MODERN STAIR TO VAULT.
 - O MODERN STAIR TO VAULT.
 - P STAIR FROM STREET TO CELLAR.
 - Q STAIR FROM STREET TO CELLAR.
 - R NOW A CUPBOARD.
 - S LAWYER'S OFFICES.
 - T LINE OF OLD SILL BEAM
 - U ENTRANCE TO COURTYARD.
 - V COURTYARD
 - W BLOCKED DOOR, AND STAIRS
 - X VAULT UNDER HALL.
 - Y CELLAR UNDER OFFICES.
 - Z MODERN BUILDINGS.
 - K PRESENT KITCHEN
 - STONE FOUNDATIONS.
 - ▨ BRICK CHIMNEY STACKS.
 - ▩ TIMBER FRAMES WITH LATH, AND PLASTER WALLS.
- H. SANDER, F.S.A.
MENSJET DEL.
1905.

BLOCK AND GROUND PLANS OF OLD HOUSE AT RYE (FORMERLY THE "FLUSHING" INN).

weather-boarding that the original framework is almost entirely concealed.

Originally there were no hearths in the upper story, those now seen being modern additions to the large cone-shaped brick chimneys, which rose up through spaces in, and were entirely independent of the wooden framing of the house. There is in existence an indenture for the building of a similar wooden framed house at Salisbury, dated 23 Henry VI., or 1445, for one William Ludlow, at a cost of 30 marks for the labour. The description it gives of the various parts of the framework and the sizes of the timbers would serve admirably for this house also. The time employed in working the timbers and erecting the frame ready for the daubers (or plasterers as we should now call them), was eight months and 23 days, which affords a valuable insight into that needed for the execution of similar work elsewhere.¹³ From an early survey of part of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, I have extracted a short account of a town house which, as it also occupied a corner site, affords an instructive comparison with this at Rye, in spite of the difference in the date, "Item quaedam vacua placea quondam Willelmi Scriptoris, cum quodam *celario et solario in cornerio*. Continet in latitudine in fronte sexaginta et duodecim pedes, in longitudine viginti quatuor pedes, cum quadam vacua placea quondam David del Halle. Arrentatur per annum pro tribus s. Henricus de Huntyngdone recepit in feodo,"¹⁴ Segate. Ex Parte. January, 1297. Among the commissioners named by King Edward for the settlement of the affairs of Berwick occurs the well-known name of Thomas Alard, of Winchelsea,¹⁵ of which town he was one of the principal merchants, and in 1305 the bailiff.¹⁶ The property is now cut up into six or more separate tenements, which, with the alterations

¹³ *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Magazine*, Vol. XV., 1875, pp. 329, 337.

¹⁴ *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland* (Rev. J. Stevenson), Vol. II., p. 154.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 120.

¹⁶ *Liberate Roll*, 33 Edward I. (1305), m. 2.

involved, prevents our obtaining any precise idea as to the original arrangement of all the rooms, and the means of access to the upper floors. From the will of John Baret, already mentioned, it would appear that his new house next to the Falcon Inn was, after his demise, to be divided from his principal house, and manufactory which he calls the "spynnyng hous" with the "drawt chambyr above therto." Among the other rooms enumerated were a parlour, separated by a "walle of tymbyr fro the hefd place" (or principal house), and his niece, Jenete Whitwelle, is to have her choice of which rooms she will dwell in, with a little buttery under the stairs, "a chamber abovyn the kechyne," a store house "thereto to lye in hire stuffe," and she is also to have liberty at all lawful times to "go to the chapelle to seye hire devocions," and of going out and coming in at the gate in the street, as well as by the door in the lane, from which we see that this, like the Rye example, was also a corner house, easement of "the kechene to make in hire mete," of the well in the yard, and of the latrine in the same yard, and of a place in the great garden, as well for herbis, and for wood to lye in, with liberty to walk in the garden herself, and "what ffrende she wille calle to hire." From this description of the town house of this wealthy manufacturer, then newly built (1463), we get an interesting insight into the domestic arrangements in vogue at the time, which are instructive to compare with those of this house at Rye, though it is probably of slightly earlier date. When the oak panelling which had lined the hall was taken down, and the successive layers of paint and varnish with which it was coated were removed, on the innermost coat of paint were found the letters R. T. and the date 1663, possibly the initials of Richard Thomas, who may have resided here about that time. He was descended from Mark Thomas, of Climden,¹⁷ Mayor of Rye in 1633, whose son, the second of the name, was one of its representatives in Parliament in 1658.

¹⁷ Really Cliff end, but misprinted as Climesden or Clivesden juxta Fairlight. *History of Winchelsea* (W. D. Cooper), p. 20.

I am indebted to the late Vicar of Rye for the following very curious story relating to the history of the house:—"About 1700 it was inhabited by an elderly lady (possibly Martha Thomas, a sister of the aforesaid Richard), who died, or was presumed by the medical faculty of that day to have done so, although as it appeared afterwards she was really in a state of prolonged cataleptic trance. The supposed demise having been both sudden and unexpected, the servants were all sent off far and wide, to convey to her numerous friends and relations notice of the death, and when the funeral would take place; no one being left in the house save the cook, who was busy preparing in the kitchen what Hamlet called the 'funeral baked meats.' The corpse was laid out on the bed upstairs, pending arrival of the coffin. The cook quitted the kitchen, to get something from the larder, and on her return was horrified to find the supposed corpse standing warming herself at the flames of one of the old stick ovens, that was heating for baking, and complaining bitterly how cold it was, and that she felt quite starved to death! She had suddenly revived from her trance, and there being then no fireplaces above stairs, had descended for warmth to the kitchen." She survived this exciting recovery, and when she died, for the second and last time, was interred at the east end of Rye churchyard, where her double decease was commemorated by a stone bearing a long inscription, for which the late Vicar had repeatedly but vainly sought, though the story was transmitted to him by one, to whom it had been handed down by oral tradition long before the existence of the painting was dreamed of. Now inasmuch as there are still two such ovens remaining in what is even now a kitchen, I do not think I shall be accused of unduly taxing the credulity of my readers if I ask them to apply to this story the principle adumbrated by the smith in Shakspeare's *King Henry the Sixth*, when, speaking of Jack Cade, he says, "Sir he made a chimney in my father's house, and the bricks are alive at this day to testify it: therefore deny it not"!

In conclusion, I may say that no trace of any other paintings has been found in the house, probably from lack of protective panelling in the other rooms. While decorative wall paintings (chiefly of a much earlier date) are by no means rare in churches, domestic examples, like the present, occur but seldom. Being an almost unique survival, it is on that account the more valuable, as it serves to show that our forefathers were not, as Benvenuto Cellini called them, "those barbarous beasts the English," but that, in spite of their limited means and ideas, they were yet patrons of the art of the Renaissance. There is no reason to suppose that the house ever formed part of any ecclesiastical establishment for which it is in every way unsuitable; moreover, at the date of the painting, the religious foundations had been dissolved by Henry VIII. Neither does it seem probable (as has been suggested) that it was the hall of the gild merchant, for the already highly privileged Cinque Ports would appear to have dispensed with this institution. From its position in one of the principal streets, and its adjoining the Town Hall, it was evidently of considerable importance and its builder was doubtless one of the wealthy citizens of Rye. Finally, I have to express my indebtedness to our energetic local Secretary, Mr. Dawes, and my thanks for kindly and constant help in connection with the discovery, and all the necessary work which has since been required.

AN INDEX TO SOME WILLS PROVED AND
ADMINISTRATIONS GRANTED

IN THE PECULIAR OF THE DEANERY OF SOUTH
MALLING,

AND AN INDEX TO 216 OTHER SUSSEX WILLS.

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

IN the introduction to the excellent index to Wills and Administrations preserved in the District Probate Registry at Lewes, compiled by Dr. W. Hamilton Hall, F.S.A., it is stated that in addition to certain specified Will Register Books and Original Wills, etc., at the Registry, "are two books known as the 'Chichester Books.' These books are bound uniformly with the transcript books preserved in the Archdeaconry of Chichester at the Chichester Probate Office. They are designated C 4 and C 11, and these volumes, 4 and 11, are wanting in that series, the books having been sent to Lewes because their contents referred to the Lewes Archdeaconry, not to the Chichester Archdeaconry," etc.

Among the Will Register Books still at the Chichester Probate Registry is one lettered on the back "ARCHBISHOP'S PECULIARS, WILLS, 1560 TO 1567, VOL. II." It contains, as stated on the outside, Wills proved in a Peculiar of the Archbishop, and also some Grants of Administration, but instead of being those of persons who died within the jurisdiction of the Peculiars of Pagham and Tarring in West Sussex, they are the Wills,

and, with one exception hereinafter mentioned, also the Administrations, of persons who died within the jurisdiction of the Peculiar of the Deanery of South Malling in East Sussex. This Register contains 162 wills and administrations. The earliest of the latter is dated 4 March, 1560-1. Of the 162 records, 117 are wills and 45 administrations. On the inside of the first cover is written in pencil "This book contains wills proved in the Deanery of Southmalling, being a Peculiar of Canterbury, between 1560 and April, 1567. The wills are pretty regularly entered to the 17th of March, 1564 (fo. 67). No wills appear to have been proved from that time to the 16th July, 1565, a period of 4 months. The grants of Admon. commence at fo. 26b, and from there to the end are occasionally to be met with, but I doubt if they are regularly entered, judging from the fewness of the entries."

The following note is recorded on fo. 19b, before which no Grants of Administration are entered:—

"Testamenta et Administraciones subsequencia approbata et concessa fuere per Richardum Brydacke Artium Magistrum Commissarium dicti Decani de Southmallyng."

On fo. 81, following the index on fo. 80b, hereafter mentioned, is this heading:—

"Concessiones Administracionum bonorum ob intestatorum decedentibus infra Peculiarem Jurisdictionem Decanalis de Southmalinge, Pagham et Terring in comitatu Sussex in Anno Domini 1569."

Entered below the above is the record of the Administration of the goods of Hellen Austin, of Slindon, which is without date. On fo. 80b is the index already mentioned; it consists of Testators' names arranged under the respective letters of the alphabet, but it does not include the Grants of Administration.

The following index to all the Wills and Administrations to be found in the volume, which I have compiled and arranged in lexicographical order, I trust will prove of service to inquirers, forming, as it does, an early supplement to Dr. Hall's index of the Wills proved in the "Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Deanery of South

Malling," and preserved at Lewes Probate Registry, which series commences only in 1588-9:—

A

- Adderalles, Johanne, Stanmer, "wydowe," d. 30 Apr., 1565, pr. 13 July, 1566, fo. 73.
- A'Hode, Thomas, Buxsted, d. 18 Feb., 1559, pr. 5 Mar., 1559-60, fo. 5.
- Alye, William, Mayghfeld, *admon.*, d. 30 Sept., 1564, fo. 61.
- Alyn, William, Mayghefeld, "carpenter," d. 17 Apr., 1560, pr. 17 Sep., 1561, fo. 28b.
- A'More, William, Uckefeld, *admon.*, d. 25 July, 1566, fo. 73.
- A'Mylls, John, Isfeld, "husbondman," d. 26 Feb., 1561, pr. 22 Oct., 1562, fo. 45.
- Austin, Hellen, Slindon, *admon.* [No date; the only entry under a general heading dated "1569." Abstract:—Admon. of the goods of Hellen Austin, of Slindon, intestate, deceased, granted to Thomas Strete of the same, to the use of William Austin, her only son, a minor], fo. 81.
- A'Welles, Gylbert, Mayghfeld, d. 8 Mar., 1559, pr. 17 Jan., 1560-1, fo. 25.
- A'Wood, John, Isfeld, "husbondman," d. 11 Oct., 1562, *admon.*, with will "[blank] die mensis [blank]," 1563, fo. 50b.
- A'Wood, Thomasin, Wadhurst, *admon.*, d. 28 Feb., 1566-7, fo. 77b.
- A'Wodd, *alias* Dyne, George, Stanmer, d. 20 Apr., 1564, pr. 3 June, 1564, fo. 56b.
- A'Wood, *alias* Thruston, "Jane A'Wood otherwyse callyd Jane Thruston," Lyndefeld, d. 4 Feb., 1557, pr. 4 Jan., [1560-1], fo. 21b.

B

- Baker, Rychard, Wadhurst, d. 2 Mar., 1560, 3 Eliz., pr. 18 Mar., "1560" [*sic.*, ? 1559, *i.e.*, 1559-60], fo. 8.
- Baker, William, Uckefeld, *admon.*, d. 29 Apr., 1556, fo. 72.
- Balcombe, Johanne, Balcombe, "vidue," *admon.*, d. 12 Sep., 1562, fo. 38.
- Barrenden, Richard, Isfeld, *admon.*, d. 26 Feb., 1567-8, fo. 80.
- Bassoche, John, Uckefeld, d. 21 June, 1559, *no probate act*, fo. 50.
- Bedell, John, Mayghfeld, d. 15 Sep., 1560, pr. 31 Oct., 1560, fo. 19b.
- Bele, Wylliam, Wadherste, d. 1 June, 1565, 7 Eliz., pr. 13 July, 1565, fo. 66b.
- Bennett, Robert, Buxsted, d. 19 Aug., 1559, pr. 5 Mar., 1559-60, fo. 3b.
- Bexley, Richard, "of the chapeldry of Uckfeld in the parishe of Buxsted," d. 12 Apr., 1567, pr. 16 Apr., 1567, fo. 78b.
- Bocher, Peter, "Cliva juxta Lewes" [Cliff], *admon.*, d. 8 Mar., 1560-1, fo. 26b.
- Bonnycke, William, Buxsted, d. 19 Apr., 1565, 7 Eliz., pr. 12 June, 1565, fo. 70b.
- Booxshell, Thomas, Lynfyld, d. 1561, 3 Eliz. [*no month or day*], pr. 19 Mar., "1560" [*sic.*, ? 1559, *i.e.*, 1559-60], fo. 7.

- Braye, Thomas, Buxsted, d. 6 May, 1559, pr. 5 Mar., 1559-60, fo. 4b.
 Bredon, Robert, Glynde, "husbandman," d. 13 Jan., 1567, pr. 19
 Apr., 1567, fo. 79b.
 Browning, Wylliam, Mayghfeld, d. 27 Jan., 6 Eliz. [1563-4], pr. 18
 July, 1564, fo. 58b.
 Bucke, John, Ryngmer, d. 26 Aug., 1559, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 8b.
 Burges, John, Ryngmer, d. 15 Apr., 1560, *no probate act*, fo. 11b.
 Burges, John, "of Groveherst in the paryshe of Buxsted," d. 27
 Nov., 1564, 7 Eliz., pr. 19 Mar., 1564-5, fo. 65.
 Burges, Wylliam, Mayghfeld, d. 10 Apr., 1562, 4 Eliz., pr. 21 Jan.,
 1562-3, fo. 39b.
 Busse, Wylliam, Wadhurst, d. 2 May, 1560, pr. 20 Nov., 1560, fo.
 24b.
 Byrsti, John, Lyndfeld, *admon.*, d. 13 Jan., 1564-5, fo. 53.
 Bysshopp, Alice, "ancillæ," Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 23 Dec., 1564, fo.
 63b.
 Bysshopp, Bartholomew, Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 5 June, 1564, fo. 59b.
 Bysshopp, Bartholomew, Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 12 July, 1564; the
 grant of *admon.* [of 5 June, 1564], to John Kydder, being
 brought in, fo. 60b.
 Bysshopp, John, "junioris," Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 22 July, 1564, fo. 61.
 Bysshopp, Simon, Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 5 June, 1564, fo. 59b.

C

- Chamber, Agnes, Framfeld, "wedow," d. 17 Mar., 1561, pr. 31 Oct.,
 1562, fo. 38b.
 Chamber, Robert, Framfeld, d. 6 Mar., 1561; pr. 13 Apr., 1562, fo.
 34b.
 Chesman, Robert, Wadhurst, *admon.*, d. 14 Feb., 1564-5, fo. 64.
 Chyseman, Walter, Wadhurst, d. 15 June, 1559, pr. 29 Apr., 1560,
 fo. 13b.
 Clerke, Robert, Ryngmer, d. 10 July, 1564, 6 Eliz., pr. 15 Nov., 1564,
 fo. 63b.
 Cobb, William, "junioris," Framfeld, *admon.*, d. 23 Mar., 1565, fo.
 70b.
 Colvell, Thomas, "senior," Framfeld, d. 2 Feb., 1564, pr. 17 Mar.,
 1564-5, fo. 66.
 Cottington, Johan, Uckfeld, "widow," d. 10 Sep., 1566, pr. 22 Feb.,
 1566-7, fo. 77b.
 Cowper, Elnor, Ryngmer, d. 8 Apr., 1557, *no probate act*, fo. 10.

D

- Dalehyn, John, Lyndfylde, d. 13 July, 1562, *nuncupative will, admon.*,
with will, d. 21 Jan., 1562-3, fo. 41b.
 Danyell, Gilbert, Framfeld, "decedens quasi intestatus," *admon.*, d. 11
 May, 1563, fo. 41b.
 Derycke, John, Uckfeld, *admon.*, d. 14 Oct., 1563, fo. 52.
 Donton, Nicholas, Ryngmer, d. 11 Mar., 1558, pr. 5 March, 1559-60,
 fo. 5b.

- Dorman, Thomasyn, "wedowe," Lyndefeld, d. 17 Feb., 1560, pr. 25 Feb., 1560-1, fo. 26.
 Duplocke, Thomas, Ryngmer, d. 20 Dec., 1559, pr. 30 Sep., 1561, fo. 28b.
 Durrant, John, Wadhurst, *admon.*, d. 1 Oct., 1563, fo. 51.
 Dyne, *alias* A'Wodd, George; *see* A'Wodd, *alias* Dyne, George.

E

- Easton, Wylliam, Lynfyld, d. 25 Sep., 1560, 2 Eliz., pr. 30 Oct., 1560, fo. 2b.
 Egles, Andrew, Wadherst, d. 13 Apr., 1563, 5 Eliz., pr. 26 Apr., 1563, fo. 43.
 Eldrege, Margaret, Mayghfeld, "wedowe," d. 7 Jan., 1558, pr. 22 May, 1561, fo. 20b.
 Elfyeke, John, Glynde, d. 25 June, 1566, pr. 31 Aug., 1566, fo. 74.
 Eversfeld, John, "thelder," Buxsted, "yoman," d. 31 Mar., 1558, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 15.
 Evey, George, Lyndefeld, d. 4 Aug., 1558, pr. 5 Dec., 1560, fo. 20.

F

- Farelton, John, Wadhurst, d. 3 Aug., 1559, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 14.
 Farmor, Wylliam, Mayghfeld, d. 21 July, 1558, pr. 21 May, 1561, fo. 27b.
 Fitzherbert, Raynold, Ringmer, d. 2 Sep., 1563, pr. 15 July, 1565, fo. 67.
 Fletcher, John, Mayghfeld, "bachelor," d. 20 July, 1562, pr. 2 July, 1563, fo. 49b.
 Fott, Thomas, Cliva [Cliff], *admon.*, d. 16 Jan., 1563-4, fo. 53b.
 Free, John, Ryngmer, "husbondman," d. 25 Mar., 1560, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 7b.
 Fynall, John, Framfeld, "husbondman," d. 1568 [*no month or day*], pr. 11 Mar., 1561-2, fo. 36.
 Fytharbert, Margerye, Ryngmer, d. 14 Mar., 1563, pr. 22 Jan., 1563-4, fo. 54.
 Fythharbor, Reginald, Ryngmer, *admon.*, d. 17 Sep., 1563, fo. 52.

G

- Galett, Wylliam, Mayghfeld, "yoman," d. 2 May, 1563, pr. 8 Apr., 1564, fo. 55.
 Gallett ["Gillett" *in margin*], John, Maighfelde, d. 21 Dec., 1562, pr. 25 Apr., 1563, fo. 44b.
 Gallopp, Alyce, South Mallyng, d. 8 Aug., 1564, pr. 30 Sep., 1564, fo. 61b.
 Garrat, William, Lyndfeld, *admon.*, d. 14 Apr., 1565, fo. 66.
 Geere, Johanne, Lyndfeld, "syngle woman," d. 24 Jan., 1560, pr. 1 Apr., 1562, fo. 35b.
 Gellet, Johanne, Maighfeld, *admon.*, d. 7 May, 1567, fo. 79.
 German, John, Lyndfelde, d. 12 Nov., 1564, pr. 3 Aug., 1565, fo. 68.

- Glover, Philypp, "Clyffe next Lewes," d. 17 June, 1563, pr. 14 Dec., 1563, fo. 52b.
- Goodwynne, John, Rygmer, *nuncupative will*, d. 11 Oct., 1559, *no probate act*, fo. 1b.
- Goreng, Richard, Stanmer, *admon.*, d. 18 May, 1566, to Alice, his relict, fo. 72b.
- Gorredge, Alice, "the widowe of Richard Gorredge the elder," Stanmer, d. 22 May, 1566, pr. 29 May, 1566, fo. 72b.
- Gynman, Edmund, Framfeld, *admon.*, d. 20 Jan., 1564-5, fo. 63b.

H

- Hall, Wylliam, "parson of the paryshe church of Stanmer," d. 14 June, 1562, 4 Eliz., pr. 14 Sep., 1562, fo. 53b.
- Harrye, Nicholas, Uckefeld, *nuncupative will*, d. 23 July, 1565, *admon.*, *with will*, d. 21 Sep., 1565, fo. 69.
- Harvo, John, Framfeld, d. 22 Apr., 1562, *no probate act*, fo. 36.
- Hode, Hugh, Buxsted, d. 12 Apr., 1566, pr. 20 Apr., 1566, fo. 71.
- Hode, *see* A'Hode.
- Holforde, Johanne, Isfeld, "wedowe," d. 1 Mar., 1561, pr. 18 Mar., 1561-2, fo. 32.
- Hooke, John, Buxsted, d. 18 Sep., 1560, *no probate act*, fo. 34b.
- Hooke, Nycholas, Buxsted, d. 11 Apr., 1566, pr. 12 Sep., 1566, fo. 75.
- Horryor, Richard, Cliva [Cliff], *admon.* [*no date, but circa 1564*], fo. 63b.
- Hosyer, Nicholas, Cliva [Cliff], *admon.*, d. 25 Aug., 1564, fo. 61.
- Huggat, Clemens, Maighfeld, *admon.*, d. 28 Nov., 1561, fo. 30b.

I

- Illman, Stephen, Lyndfeld, d. 29 May, 1563, pr. 8 Apr., 1564, fo. 59b.

K

- Kenwarde, John, Mayghfeld, "yoman," d. 28 May, 1558, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 23b.
- Kenwarde, Thomas, Mayghfeld, "husbondman," d. 4 Oct., 1562, pr. 8 Dec., 1562, fo. 40b.
- Kinge, Robert, "of the chapeldry of Uckfeld," "yeoman," d. 4 Aug., 1560, pr. 4 Nov., 1566, fo. 76.
- Kyne, William, Mayghfeld, *admon.*, d. 4 Oct., 1564, to "Jacobo Kyne de Saylhurst fratri suo, husbandman." Inventory xlvij^s. iij^d. ["In forma pauperis," *in margin*], fo. 63.
- Kyne, William, Mayghfeld, *admon.*, d. 4 Oct., 1564, to "Jeromino Kyne de Saylhurst fratri suo naturali." Inventory xlvij^s. iij^d. fo. 62b.

L

- Levyng, Johanne, Rygmer, "vidue," *admon.*, d. 9 May, 1564, fo. 63.
- Lucas, Richard, Rygmer, *admon.*, d. 13 May, 1562, fo. 37.
- Lucke, John, "off Dorgat in the paryshe of Wadhurst," d. 22 July, 1559, 1 Eliz., pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 22b.

M

- Mallam, *otherwise* Sexten, John, *see* Sexten, *otherwise* Mallam, John.
 Markes, Richard, Rygmer, *admon.*, d. 30 June, 1563, fo. 52.
 Markewycke, Richard, Wadhurst, "yoman," d. 5 Mar., 1558, pr. 29
 Apl., 1564, fo. 57.
 Markwick, Johane, Wadhurst [widow], d. 8 Feb., 1564, pr. 3 Aug.,
 1566, fo. 73b.
 Marlye, John, Buxsted, "husbandman," d. 25 Mar., 1560, 2 Eliz., pr.
 2 Oct., 1560, fo. 21b.
 Moone, John, Mayghfeld, "the elder," d. 26 Mar., 1560, 2 Eliz., pr.
 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 17.
 More, *see* A'More.
 Moryce, Thomas, Uckfeld, "shomaker," d. 15 Sep., 1559, pr. 29 Apr.,
 1560, fo. 11.
 Muddyll, Richard, Mayghfeld, d. 12 May, 1558, pr. 27 May, 1562, fo.
 36b.
 Mylls, *see* A'Mylls.
 Mylward, Willyam, Maighfeld, d. 24 Mar., 1557, pr. 21 Sep., 1566, fo.
 75b.

N

- Nevet, John, Uckefeld, *admon.*, d. 22 July, 1564, fo. 61.
 Norton, George, Wadhurst, d. 19 Apr., 5 Eliz. [1563], pr. 31 Dec.,
 1563, fo. 53.

O

- Olyff, Wylliam, Buxsted, d. 12 Jan., 1564, *nuncupative will, admon.*,
with will, d. 19 Mar., 1564-5, fo. 64b.
 Olyffe, John, Wadhurst, "hammerman," d. 6 Feb., 1560, pr. 13 Feb.,
 1561-2, fo. 52b.
 Olyffe, Robert, Buxsted, *admon.*, d. 11 Mar., 1561-2, fo. 37.

P

- Padlay, Jone, "wydowe, late the wyffe and executrix of John
 Padlaye, late of the paryshe of the Clyffe next Lewes," etc., d.
 12 June, 1559, *no probate act*, fo. 6.
 Page, Edmonde, Mayghfeld, "glover," d. 10 July, 1563, pr. 8 Oct.,
 1563, fo. 51b.
 Paken, Elizabeth, Buxsted, "ancille," *admon.*, d. 18 Mar., 1561-2,
 fo. 37.
 Payn, John, "of Wyckham in the paryshe of Lyndfeld," d. 30 Sep.,
 1559, pr. 22 Apr., 1560, fo. 12b.
 Payne, Roger, Lyndefeld, "husbandman," d. 23 May, 1561, pr. 3
 Jan., 1561-2, fo. 23.
 Peckden, Richard, Lindfeld, "harrow maker," d. 21 Oct., 1566, pr. 4
 Nov., 1566, fo. 77.
 Peckham, William, Mayghfeld, "husbandman," d. 25 Mar., 1566, 8
 Eliz., pr. 29 Apr., 1566, fo. 71.
 Peers ["Pearce," *in margin*], Roberte, Ryngmer, d. 3 Dec., 25
 Hen. VIII. [1533], pr. 12 July, 1564, fo. 60.

- Pegden, Rycharde, jun., Lynfeld, d. 22 March, 1562, pr. 3 Apr., 1563, fo. 46.
 Penkeherste, Edwarde, Buxsted, d. 9 Oct., 1558, pr. 26 Apr., 1563, fo. 42b.
 Pyckham, Robert, "of Fulkinge in the paryshe of Edberton," "husbandman," d. 15 July, 1562, pr. 4 Sep., 1562, fo. 37.
 Pylbeme, John, Buxsted, "carpenter," d. 18 Dec., 1564, pr. 17 Jan., 1564-5, fo. 64.

R

- Ramsden, Vyncent, Mayghfeld, d. 9 Nov., 1562, pr. 8 Dec., 1562, fo. 39.
 Raynolde, Rychard, Uckefeld, d. 23 Dec., 1562, pr. 25 May, 1563, fo. 42.
 Raynolde, Wylliam, Stanmer, d. 28 Aug., 1559, *no probate act*, fo. 1.
 Russell, Domynycke, Mayghfeld, d. 21 Apr., 1560, pr. 21 May, 1561, fo. 27.
 Russell, John, Uckfeld, d. 27 Oct., 1566, 8 Eliz., pr. 22 Feb., 1566-7, fo. 78.
 Ryshford, Agnes, Mayghfeld, d. 1 June, 1559, pr. 23 Apr., 1560, fo. 3.

S

- Sander, Thomas, Wadhurst, d. 25 July, 1560, pr. 21 Apr., 1561, fo. 27.
 Sawyer, Dunstan, Buksted, "clerk," d. 18 Apr., 1559, pr. 15 June, 1560, fo. 12.
 Scrase, Rychard, "thelder," Lyndfeld, d. 1 Dec., 1559, pr. 19 Mar., "1560" [*sic*, ? 1559, *i.e.*, 1559-60], fo. 9b.
 Scrace, Richard, Lyndfeld, "husbandman," d. 21 Jan., 1561, pr. 26 Feb., 1561-2, fo. 34.
 Sexten, *otherwise* Mallam, John, Glynd, "taylor," d. 10 Jan., 1560, pr. 11 Oct., 1561, fo. 30b.
 Shepard, Mathye, Regmyre, d. 24 Feb., 1 Eliz. [1558-9], pr. 26 Feb., 1560-1, fo. 26b.
 Shussmythe, Thomas, Wadhurst, d. 12 Feb., 1559, pr. 9 Dec., 1561, fo. 31.
 Slade, John, Mayghfeld, "wever," d. 10 Apr., 1559, pr. 16 July, 1560, fo. 10b.
 Slyghter, Anna [Amia], "vidua," Stanmer, *admon.*, d. 17 Feb., 1564-5, fo. 64.
 Smallman, Radulphe, Wadhurste, d. 22 May, 1562, pr. 26 Apr., 1563, fo. 42b.
 Smyth, John, Sowth Mallinge, *admon.*, d. 15 Jan., 1566-7, fo. 77.
 Spencer, Thomas, Lyndfeld, *admon.*, d. 4 Mar., 1560-1, fo. 26b.
 Stammner, Wylliam, Mayghfeld, d. 26 Sep., 1561, pr. 12 Nov., 1561, fo. 29b.

T

- Thruston, *alias* A'Wood, Jane; *see* A'Wood, *alias* Thruston, Jane.
 Tryce, John, Maighfelde, "turner," d. 1 Dec., 1562, 5 Eliz., pr. 26 Apr., 1563, fo. 44.
 Tuddam, John, Uckfeld, *admon.*, d. 22 Feb., 1566-7, fo. 78b.

U

- Upton, John, "parsonne of Stanmer," d. 14 May, 1560, pr. 15 June, 1560, fo. 11b.
 Upton, Rychard, Wadhurst, d. 25 Mar., 1561, pr. 1 Oct., 1561, fo. 29.

W

- Waller, Richard, "of the chappelrye of Ueckfeld in the paryshe of Buxsted," d. 1 Nov., 1563, *no probate act*, fo. 61b.
 Warneth, John, Framfeld, "gent.," d. 1 Feb., 1565, pr. 17 Apr., 1567, fo. 78b.
 Water, Gylbert, Mayghfeld, d. 1 Aug., 1563, pr. 18 July, 1564, fo. 59.
 Watson, Xpofer, Cliva [Cliff], *admon.*, d. 15 June, 1563, fo. 49.
 Webbe, John, Lyndefyld, "yoman," d. 15 Nov., 1559, pr. 29 Apr., 1560, fo. 18b.
 Welles, *see* A'Welles.
 Wenborne, William, Mayghfeld, *admon.*, d. 23 May, 1561, fo. 28.
 Whytynge, John, Edberton, *admon.*, d. 22 Oct., 1561, fo. 41b.
 Wodd, *alias* Dyne, George; *see* A'Wodd, *alias* Dyne, George.
 Wodman, Edward, Isfeld, "bacheler, the sonne of Thomas Wodman of Westmyston w^tin the countye of Sussex," d. "the day of July." [*Marginal note thus* :—"M^a y^t y^r is no day expressed in the originall"], 1564, pr. 23 Sep., 1564, fo. 62b.
 Wood, *see* A'Wood.
 Wood, *alias* Thruston; *see* A'Wood, *alias* Thruston.
 Wykersam, Rychard, Buxted, d. 15 Apr., 1561, *no probate act*, fo. 30.
 Wykrsham, John, Mayghfeld, *admon.*, d. 28 Oct., 1564, fo. 62b.
 Wyllmysherst, Johanne, Mayghfeld, "wedowe;" "Late the wyffe of Wylliam Wyllmysherst of the paryshe of Mayghfeld," d. 9 Jan., 1561, pr. 13 Apr., 1562, fo. 33.
 Wylmysherst, John, Maighfeld, d. 9 Oct., 1562, pr. 26 Apr., 1563, fo. 47b.
 Wyrgar, Arnald, Lyndfeld, *admon.*, d. 16 Sep. 1564, fo. 63.

Y

- Yeldall, Robert *and* Alice, Isfeld, "Robertus Yeldall et Alicia ejus uxor decedentes intestati," *admon.*, d. 29 Dec., 1565, fo. 69b.

INDEX TO 216 SUSSEX WILLS.

The following index is made from an old calendar of Sussex wills entered on three leaves of paper, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, now attached to fo. 81b of the

Will Register Book of the Deanery of South Malling, lettered on the back "Archbishop's Peculiars, Wills, 1560 to 1567, Vol. II.," already described,¹ preserved at Chichester Probate Registry, from which the foregoing index to Wills and Administrations was made. In turning this calendar into an index arranged in lexicographical order, I have placed the surnames first and added a number (in brackets) to each entry, indicating the order in which each name appears in the original list; the other numbers are copied from the list, and no doubt refer to the folios of the Register Book, now lost, to which this list formed a calendar.

The calendar is headed:—

"If any man would have any of these Testamentes lett him seeke in M^r Incentes office in Pater Noster Row, w^{ch} is now M^r Thomas Redmans and M^r John Costons office, there they be Registered; they were proved in a vacacion or visitacion tyme."

The following note is at the end of the Calendar:—

"M^r Thomas Redman and M^r John Coston, Chief Registers to the Archbisshop of Canterbury, delyvered this table to me, Randulph Barlow, to the end that if any man lacke any of these willes they should repayre to theyr office, now kept in Pater Noster Row in London, where they be Registered."

This Calendar is unfortunately without date, but there are traces of a line at the top of the first leaf, now nearly all cut away, which may have contained one. It probably dates from the time when John Incent was Registrar of the Prerogative Court. His will, which is dated 10 November, 30 Eliz., 1588, was proved in P.C.C. 7 December in the same year, and a *de bonis non* grant was made 28 January, 1601-2 (Leicester, fo. 13); in it he is described as "John Incent of Estham in the County of Essex gent.," and he appoints "Thomas Redman of London Notary Publique" a trustee. The will of "Thomas Redman," in which he is described as "of the parishe of Saincte Gregory in the Cittye of London gentleman," dated 14 December, 42 Eliz. [1599], signed 12 November, 1601, was proved in P.C.C. on the 14th

¹ See *ante*, p. 138.

of the same month (Woodhall, fo. 76) by John Coston, notary public, proctor for Anne, relict and executrix. In it testator mentions "My verve good Lord and Maister John Whitgifte Lorde Archbishop of Canterburye," and also "the Companye of the Proctors of the Arches, of which Companie I am." The will of "John Coston of London, gent.," dated 28 March, 1613, 11 James, "sealed and acknowledged" 3 July, 1614, was proved in P.C.C. on the 11th of the same month (Lawe, fo. 67). It is evident that this calendar cannot be of wills proved later than the period when Thomas Redman was one of the Registrars, and, as he died in November, 1601, it doubtless relates to wills proved in the sixteenth century, and probably, as suggested above, during the registrarship of John Incent, who died in 1588. His name occurs as Register of the Archbishop, under date 16 July, 1570,² and he may then have held the appointment for some years.

If the "Richard Jefferay," of Chittingly, who died in 1554, mentioned in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*,³ and the persons whose burials are recorded in the annexed entries from the Parish Register of Horsham, are identical with the testators of the same names to be found in the Calendar, then it fixes the date of some of the probates as 1553 and 1554.⁴

² From information kindly supplied by G. H. Rodman, Esq., late of the Principal Probate Registry, to whom I am also indebted for the references to the wills of the three Registrars, and who, commenting on my suggestions, said "I agree that the inference is that the wills in the list at Chichester were proved before the time of Redman and Coston. The heading says that 'they were proved in a vacacion or visitacion tyme.' Probably what is meant is, at various times during a vacancy of the See, or a Visitation of the Diocese by the Archbishop, and not necessarily wholly in Incent's time even."

³ p. 156.

⁴ The See of Chichester was in a very unsettled state about this date, for it appears from Le Neve's *Fasti* that George Daye, S.T.P., who had been elected Bishop in 1543, was deprived on 10 Oct., 1551, and John Scory was translated from Rochester to Chichester 23 May, 1552. A *charge d'élire* on Scory's deprivation, issued 19 March, 1553-4, and Daye was restored in 1554. He died in 1556, and there were several changes and vacancies before the end of the century. Amongst the latter, one occurred from the death of Richard Curteys, S.T.P., in Aug., 1582, when the See remained vacant until the election of Thomas Bickley, S.T.P., 30 Dec., 1585. The history of the See, during the latter half of the sixteenth century, is fully dealt with in Chapters VII. and VIII. of Stephens's *Memorials of the See of Chichester*.

HORSHAM PARISH REGISTER.

Burials.

- 1553, April 3, "Elysabth Borne, wydow."
 1553, May 23, "Wyllm. Hunt, a man that was iiij yeres of age at the death of Kyngge Henrye the Syxt" [*added*] "aged 47."⁵
 1553, June 16, "Thomas Eston, a sawyere, an olde man."
 155 $\frac{3}{4}$, Jan. 7, "Rycherd Martyn, a taylor."

A

A'Gatt, Richard (48)	25	Aweke, Martyn (118)	61
A'James, Johan (58)	32	Awekes, John (121)	62
Alderton, Nicholas (55)	29	Awekes, Tho: (122)	63
Allys, Thomasyn (211)	112	A'Wood, Rich: (96)	48
Averne, Thomas (49)	26	Aylinge, Edward (125)	64
A'Waters, Roger (170)	84	Aylmer, John (17)	9

B

Bachelor, John (202)	106	Borne, Elizabeth (195)	102
Baker, Jo: (212)	112	Braydon, Nich: (176)	87 or 89
Baker, Willm: (90)	46	Brigger, William (50)	26
Barker, John (19)	10	Browman, Nicholas (30)	16
Barnard, John (88)	44	Browshent, Richard (86)	44
Batnor, Willm: (113)	58	Brussher, Iezabell (132)	66
Bennet, Richard (36)	18	Brynhurst, Raffe (78)	40
Blace, Amum [?] (136)	68	Buckland, Willm. (105)	53
Boker, Willm: (156)	78	Burdon, Jo: (194)	102
Bonbye [? Boubye), Thomas (33)	17	Burges, Eliz: (186)	96
Boratt, Juliane (23)	13	Bust, Ric: (93)	47

C

Caplyne, James (128)	65	Clapham, John (18)	10
Caplyne, Jo: (131)	66	Clement, John (8)	4
Capone, Rich: (75)	39	Clerke, Jo: (143)	71
Capron, John (53)	27	Colden, Willm. (139)	69
Catchlowe (173)	86	Collyne, Tho: (129)	65
Cewell, Johane (34)	17	Cooke, Isabell (66)	35
Chambre, Thomas (159)	80	Cooke, John (162)	81
Chamer, John (135)	68	Coper, Roger (68)	36
Chaptlen, Edward (138)	69	Cowper, Jo: (144)	71
Chesman, Rob: (112)	58	Crowche, Tho: (108)	54
Chesman, Tho: (116)	60		

⁵ The writer who added "aged 47" appears to have calculated from the death of Henry VII., 21 April, 1509, and not Henry VI.

D

Damner, <i>or</i> Daumer, John (71)	37	Devenyssh, Anthonie (204)	107
Darknall, Willm. (13)	7	Diar, Rich: (217)	115
Daughtrey, James (64)	35	Dontton [? Doutton], Richard	
Deringe, Alice (22)	12	(92)	47
Deringe, Thomas (2)	2	Dosett, Henry (100)	50

E

Easton, Tho: (167)	83	Emes, Robert (3)	2
Elson, John (52)	27		

F

Felder, Wilder (42)	21	Forlonger, Andrewe (84)	42
Flesher, John (81)	41	Frebodie, Lawrence (207)	109
Ford, Agath: (153)	77	Funell, John (169)	83
Forde, Mary (82)	42	Furlonger, John (44)	22
Forder, Willm. (80)	41	Fylkenershe [?], Willm. (210)	112

G

Gable, Clement (26)	15	Glasier, John (196)	103
Garratt, Wm. (183)	94	Glover, Alice (137)	69
Gascon, Tho: (175)	87	Goodwine, Steven (97)	49
<i>Gatt, see A' Gatt.</i>		Goodwine, Willm. (109)	54
Gattes, Willm. (104)	53	Gratwicke, James (193)	100
Gerves, Willm. (189)	97	Gray, Willm. (166)	83
Gladwine, Henry (106)	53		

H

Hale, Robert (216)	114	Hooch, Rich: (174)	87
Hammon, Richard (70)	37	Hoope, John (117)	60
Hansted [? Hausted], Tho:		Hore, Thomas (6)	3
(145)	72	Hosiner [? Hosiver], Willm.	
Hardy, Edward (110)	55	(213)	113
Harkyndon, Tho: (119)	61	Howsley, George (184)	94
Harmer, Richard (101)	51	Hunt, Richard (51)	26
Hegons, Nicholas (11)	6	Hunt, Rob. (146)	73
Herst, Tho: (180)	92	Hunt, Willm. (85)	43
Holden, Robert (164)	82	Hurst, Richard (39)	19
Holis, Henry (28)	15	Hurst, Richard (54)	28
Holland, John (134)	68		

I

Inkenap, Tho: (87)	44
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J

<i>James, see A' James.</i>		Joye, Edward (151)	75
Jeffrey, Richard (59)	32		

K

Kele, John (114)	58	Kynge [<i>Christian name gone, except last letter, which may be "x;" first entry on p. 5 of Calendar</i>] (191)	100
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L

Lancaster, Xpofor (37)	19	Longe, Xpofr. (95)	48
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M

Mabb, Lawrence (63)	34	Monton, Eliz. (76)	39
Man, John (32)	16	More, Richard (126)	64
Marrayes [? Marvayes, blotted], John (62)	34	Moth, Anthone (160)	80
Martyn, Richard (165)	82	Motte, Robt. (198)	103
Moase, Willm. (21)	12	Myles, Tho: (20)	11

N

Nye, Wm. (181)	93
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O

Ockman, Jo: (178)	90	Olde, John (7)	4
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P

Pagg, Willm. (149)	75	Peynell, Serell (41)	21
Patchinge, Margaret (133)	67	Phillip, Agnes (171)	84
Payne, Robert (141)	70	Pollard, Willm. (124)	63
Paynet, Willm. (154)	77	Pollinge, Willm. (79)	41
Payne, Marian (206)	108	Pontt [? Poutt], Will. (99)	49
Perley, Will: (150)	75	Potwell, James (123)	63
Pett, Willm. (57)	32	Powncer, Robert (157)	79
Pettet, Walter (24)	13	Purfell, John (203)	106

Q

Quayle, Richard (152)	76	Quenell, Tho. (147)	73
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R

Randall, John (130)	66	Rodman, John (4)	3
Raukyns [? Rankyns], Maud (67)	36	Roffe, Thomas (14)	8
Rawkyns, Maude (35)	18	Roffe, Thomas (15)	8
Reynold, Jo: (185)	95	Roger, Robert (208)	110
Rice, Willm. (5)	3	Rombridger, Alice (158)	79

S

Sayers, Robert (214)	113	Staker, Edward (45)	23
Semon, Jo: (179)	92	Staker, Richard (31)	16
Senocke, John (94)	48	Stamen, Thomas (69)	37
Senocke, Robt. (182)	94	Standminor, ⁶ Willm. (200)	105
Shallet, Roger (27)	15	Standon, Richard (103)	52
Shanckton, Richard (12)	6	Stanffurd, John (43)	22
Sharfeld, John (107)	54	Staple, Tho: (127)	65
Shell, Tho: (155)	78	Stent, Anthoni (140)	69
Smarte, Robart (74)	38	Stevyn, Joane, vidua, (209)	111
Smyth, Richard (16)	9	Stronge, Tho: (40)	21
Smyth, Tho: (77)	40	Strudwicke, John (89)	45
Somersall, Andrewe (201)	105	Summer, Richard (47)	25
Stabilton, Willm. (60)	33	Surcott, John (9)	5
Stacie, Richard (188)	97	Surcutt, Joane (161)	81

T

Taylor, Beatrice (199)	105	Thompson, Thomas (91)	47
Taylor, John (38)	19	Trederofte, John (72)	38
Taylor, John (172)	85	Tully, Nicholas (61)	33
Taylor, Mylicent (177)	89	Tye, Elizabeth (10)	5
Thatcher, James (187)	96	Tylor, John (111)	56

W

Wackeyne, Rich: (197)	103	Wayte, Willm. (98)	49
Wakeford [<i>or Wakefold, the name has been altered</i>], Nicholas (168)	83	Wekman, Jane (142)	70
Waklyne, Joane (192)	100	Wenham, John (102)	51
Waller, Willm. (215)	114	Weston, Edmund (163)	82
Waller [<i>Christian name cut away; last entry on p. 3 of Calendar</i>] (148)	74	Whitt, Alice (46)	23
Walter, Johanne (29)	15	Whitt, George (73)	38
Walter, John (65)	35	Wilde, John (1)	1
Wappam, John (25)	14	Winsett, John (115)	59
<i>Waters, see A' Waters.</i>		Woddsell, Tho: (120)	62
		Wolreges, Tho: (83)	42
		<i>Wood, see A' Wood.</i>	
		Worsfold, Robert (56)	30

Y

Younger, Tho: (205)	107
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[<i>Name cut away; last entry on p. 4 of Calendar</i>] (190)	98
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⁶ ? Standiunior, *i.e.* Stand, junior.

THE
ASSESSMENT OF THE HUNDREDS OF SUSSEX
TO THE KING'S TAX IN 1334,
SHOWING THEIR LOCAL ORGANISATION AND
ECONOMIC CONDITION.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HUDSON, F.S.A.

THE Returns of the national taxation, known as Subsidy Rolls, reach back to the thirteenth century. The early Rolls are among the most valued of our sources of local history, because they contain the names of all the contributors as well as the amount of their tax. They furnish the earliest lists of the inhabitants of a country parish. Three excellently preserved Rolls for the whole County of Sussex in 1296, 1327 and 1332 are to be found in the Public Record Office, and have been constantly quoted by local historians. But after the last occasion the subsequent returns lose their interest for the purposes of local enquiry, because they contain no more names, but only the amounts of the various contributing districts.¹ The reason for this change was that for this particular tax (then the only national demand) the amount chargeable on any township or taxable district was permanently fixed, and so remained, as long as the tax lasted, for nearly 300 years afterwards. During all that time the King's Commissioners, knowing the amount payable by a township, if that sum was accounted for, were not concerned to know the names of the local people who paid it.

The tax, the returns for which would have been most valuable had they continued their early fulness of detail,

¹ The returns, with names, of some later and different taxes are classed with Subsidy Rolls.

was that finally known as the King's Tenth and Fifteenths. It was originally a tax on people's moveable goods, which may be taken as meaning trade stock in a town and farm stock and produce in the country. Whenever the tax was demanded an inventory was made. The tax for a long time varied, being a tenth, or an eleventh, or a twentieth and so on, as need required. But by the fourteenth century it had become fixed as a Tenth levied on cities, boroughs or places on the King's demesne, and a Fifteenth on the rest of the country. Hence its name. It was the inconvenience of making these frequent inventories and the desire of the King's officials to know what definite sum to expect which led to the settlement which was made in 1334. At that time permanent sums were agreed to by the mutual consent of the King's Commissioners, who would try for a maximum, and the local contributors, who would plead for a minimum. It is from this point of view that the settlement of 1334 possesses an unique interest of its own. It represents, as nearly as can well be ascertained, the resources of the mass of the householders of the country *at that date*. It perhaps includes more than we should describe by that title, for, judging by some existing inventories, a household might contain one or two subordinate members who paid on small possessions of their own. Again, as these returns are always made according to local districts, as counties, hundreds, townships, they furnish reliable evidence as to the comparative prosperity of various counties, or hundreds, or townships, as contrasted with each other.

The attention of the writer of this paper was drawn to this subject by finding in the Muniment Room of the City of Norwich a list of the sums assessed to all the townships of Norfolk in that year. The places are, as usual, arranged in hundreds and townships, which arrangement naturally suggested a comparison between the various parts of the county. A re-arrangement of the hundreds according to their geographical position led to a reversal of the previously accepted opinion as to the source of that county's wealth at that period, when it stood next to

Middlesex and London. This eminence had been ascribed to cloth manufacture in Norwich and the eastern villages. But in the light of this return it became clear that it still rested on the great sheep-farming and wool-growing parishes of the west, which far surpassed their eastern neighbours in their contributions to the tax.

In this present paper is given the assessment of Sussex in 1334 with a view to a similar survey of its several parts at that time. Though no such broad or definite result as that just mentioned reveals itself, it will doubtless help local enquirers to mark the progress of their own districts, especially in the interior of the county. And, incidentally, a very marked difference between the mode of assessment in Sussex as compared with Norfolk throws no little fresh and interesting light on the practice existing in Sussex and Kent of dividing hundreds and sometimes parishes into "boroughs" or tithings. The difference may be thus stated. Norfolk, in a normal fashion, is treated as a whole. The county is divided into 32 hundreds and the names included in each hundred are those of the known villages still existing. One or two names of lost villages occur, but the cases are very few. In Sussex we have, of course, the six Rapes treated as separate units. This, so far, renders our survey easier. But on further examination we find ourselves met with a somewhat baffling difficulty. Each rape is divided into its hundreds and the hundreds contain names which, in the majority of cases, are those of villages. We soon find, however, that while names we should have expected are not mentioned, many places which never were separate villages are entered as tax-paying units, the cases of omission being less numerous than those of unexpected insertion. Thus the first parish on the list, Westbourn, is followed by three names which are those of subordinate members of the parish. In the eastern Rapes of Pevensey and Hastings this practice is very marked. In the hundred of Willingdon, Berlyng, a manor, stands for East Dean and Friston. The adjoining hundred of Eastbourne is rated as Operton, Esthale and Lamporte. In the hundred of Flexborough, Sutton and Norton

appear as independent units; and the hundred of East Grinstead is entered as Imberhorne, Brembeltye, Asshehurst and Shelvestrode. So, in the Rape of Hastings, Battle is divided into four districts; in the hundred of Baldslow two manors, Inlegh and Wyltyng, take the place of parishes; while the hundred of Goldspur, containing the parishes of Guldeford, Iden, Playden, Peasmarsh and Beckley, is taxed under the four names of Knelle, Wyvelrugg, Hope and Helgton.

It is to be understood that all these places which do duty as rateable units are (partly in this Roll and throughout the Roll for 1332) described as "villatæ" or townships, just as if they were separate parishes or villages. This suggests at least a partial explanation of the practice so largely adopted in Sussex. A "villata" was not necessarily synonymous with a village or parish. It was a *responsible community*, usually the men occupying a "vill" or what we should now call a civil parish. Here it is also used of the inhabitants of a portion of a vill. Upon the "villata" the common law of the land imposed certain obligations, as the duty of pursuing a thief or criminal, and in general of preserving the peace and giving evidence when required. In particular, when a dead body was found the Coroner called upon the four neighbouring townships, *i.e.*, villatæ, to attend his inquiry. In default of satisfaction the whole hundred was fined. Now, in Norfolk and most other counties the hundreds contained villages or parishes enough to meet this requirement without difficulty. But in Sussex this was not the case. Many of the numerous hundreds contained only two or three parishes, some contained only one. How could such hundreds satisfy the Coroner? The neighbouring hundreds would not be willing to share their burden. They solved the difficulty, as suggested in the case of Eastbourne in Vol. XLII. of our *Collections* (p. 189), by utilising another institution, that of tithings. These were associations of 10 or more adults bound by the law to answer for each other's good conduct or to be mutual pledges. The old English word for pledge was "borgh," and by that word a tithing was

described in Sussex. A large parish would contain several such tithings or "borghs," and it was these which were summoned to meet the Coroner like separate parishes or "villatæ."²

It is plain that our taxable districts were in some cases these "borghs" of a hundred which contained only one or two parishes. Barcombe, in the Rape of Lewes, is divided into Northborgh, Middelborgh and Southborgh. Rotherfield, which had but one other parish in its hundred, also furnishes a Northborgh; while the four divisions of Battle and East Grinstead, both of them single-parish hundreds, were recognised as tithings of those places. It appears, further, that this artificial system of meeting responsibility had extended itself throughout the county, even in hundreds which had several parishes of their own. The hundred of Willingdon had six parishes, but for purposes of local responsibility they were organised into four boroughs.³ Four quarters naturally formed a favourite division and it is remarkable that out of 13 hundreds in the Rape of Hastings, 10 are taxed in four divisions each.⁴ Evidently the intention was to divide the burden of responsibility with some approach to equality. This may explain some other cases. The addition of three subordinate members to the parish of Westbourne may have originally been due to its greater importance. Although there were several other parishes in the hundred, it could bear the common burdens much better than its neighbours and it undertook four shares.

This may lead us to a further marked characteristic of the Sussex mode of taxation, which confirms what has been already suggested. We seem to have arrived at the conclusion that in Sussex the taxation was based not so much on the accidental size or importance of a parish,

² This is the meaning of a "borough" or "tithing" in Sussex and Kent. Instead of a personal association, as it meant originally, it came to mean an administrative district of a hundred and the people who lived in it were its "villata."

³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 193.

⁴ In some of the larger hundreds multiples of four occur, as 12 in Westbourne and the same in Easebourn.

but (within a hundred) on an artificial division, which had already been organised for the purpose of bearing other local burdens. If the object of this artificial division was to equalise burdens, we might expect to find traces of such an endeavour in the matter of taxation. Such traces are too evident in our taxation-roll to be disputed, though they had doubtless been modified by local circumstances. To take some of the most evident. In the Rape of Lewes the hundred of Strete has three divisions, one contributing £13. 1s. 10d., the other two together £13. 10s. 7d. The hundred of Barcombe has three divisions, two together contributing £6. 12s. 5d., the third £6. 10s. 4d. In the Rape of Pevensey the hundred of Willingdon has four divisions, one taxed at £7. 9s., the two next together at £7. 8s., the last at £6. 3s. The hundred of Lokkesfeld has three divisions rated at £11. 6s., £11. 5s. and £12 respectively. The hundred of East Grinstead has four, the first and last producing together £4. 19s. 9d., the two others £4. 16s. 7d. The hundred of Longbridge has two, one taxed at £5. 4s., the other at £5. 9s. 4d. In the Rape of Hastings the hundred of Ninfield has four, the first two contributing £4. 9s. 3d., the other two £4. 8s. 2d. The hundred of Battle has four divisions, the first and last (almost equal) taxed at £2. 18s. 9d., the second at £2. 11s. 8d. and the third at £2. 4s.

Even where the equalising process is not carried through the whole hundred, we constantly find two or three of the divisions made equal, as in the hundred of Foxearle, in the Rape of Hastings, three out of four divisions run between £2. 10s. and £2. 18s. A similar case is the hundred of Hartfield, in the Rape of Pevensey, or that of Bosham, in the Rape of Chichester. We may go still further and detect this process in larger hundreds. Take that of Box and Stockbridge, in the Rape of Chichester. The first four districts contribute together £7. 7s. 9d., the next four £7. 4s. 7d., the next three £7. 8s. 4d., the next two £7. 6s. 8d., the next three £7. 11s. 8d. The last three entries, containing places far apart from each other, contribute together £8. 1s.

Or take the hundred of Poling, in the Rape of Arundel. The first four places, which locally stand together, produce £10. 4s. 8d. Then follow Rustington with £7, Ferring and Goring £7, East Preston and Kingston £7. 16s. 8d. Then come two groups of two each, producing £5. 1s. and £5. 13s. 1d., and after a group of two, taxed at £4. 14s., the list finishes, as in the last case, with three separated places, contributing a total of £5. 2s. 5d. The next hundred on the list, that of Bury, has two very evident groups, the first three producing £6. 2s. and the remaining four £6. 12s.

This organisation of the hundreds of Sussex into districts for purposes of local administration must have grown up long before this time, and, no doubt, may be traced back at least to the appointment of Coroners at the close of the twelfth century. But we might think that the adaptation of it to local taxation may have been due to this settlement of 1334. This was certainly not so altogether. The return for 1334 must have been based directly on that of 1332, for the whole order and almost every detail of the arrangement of hundreds and places corresponds throughout, the payments only differing. The earlier rolls of 1296 and 1327 do not correspond quite so much. So far as can be judged, without a minute collation of the documents, the evidence of attempted equalisation of contributions seems greater in our return of 1334. But in the case of Eastbourne⁵ in 1296, two out of four districts contribute £10. 18s. 2d., the other two £10. 18s. And in the same return the hundred of Poling⁶ bears a remarkable resemblance to the features noticed above.

The exact correspondence between the arrangement of the returns for 1332 and 1334 is a matter of great importance, because, as all the names are given in the earlier return, a local student may have some clue to the locality of some of the less easily identified districts. A word may be added with regard to these archaic names of districts. Most of them may be found on maps as farms or small hamlets. The Society's *Collections* and local

⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 194.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VII., p. 159.

histories supply some information. But only special knowledge of the localities in which they occur can suggest why they may have come to occupy their prominent position. In the division of a large parish relative situation may have been a guiding cause. But more probably manorial claims and rights may have exercised a still greater influence. The "borough" of Berlyng, in the hundred of Willingdon, appears to be a case in point. Though not itself a parish, it included the two parishes of East Dean and Friston. The lordship of the Manor from very early times was in the family of Bardolph, and this, no doubt, accounts for the "borough" taking the name of the lordship. A powerful lord would prefer to deal with his own tenants, and the King would be willing that he should be responsible for his neighbourhood.

The Return for 1334 begins with a statement of the Tenth, which was paid by the City of Chichester and eight Boroughs (using the word in its ordinary sense), and by six manors forming part of the King's Ancient Demesne. Some of the Boroughs occur again as paying a Fifteenth. The sworn burgesses would have to pay the Tenth, the rest of the inhabitants the Fifteenth. It may be as well to remark here that the Lowey of Pevensey, Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea do not appear on these Subsidy Rolls, the Cinque Ports dealing directly with the King. In several of the eastern hundreds Barons of the Cinque Ports were living and claimed exemption. Their names are given separately and generally on rolls called by the rather misleading title of Cinque Port Rolls. The absence of these places makes our survey imperfect, but they may be classed with the payers of a Tenth, and with these we need not concern ourselves further.

After the Tenth comes the Return of the Fifteenth, which embraces all the rest of the county. The total amount paid by the whole county was £1,104. 7s. 8½d. Of this £76. 8s. 4d. was produced by the Tenth and

£1,027. 19s. 4½d. by the Fifteenth. It is with this latter amount that we are here dealing. It was made up in the following proportions by the six Rapes: That of Chichester paid £218. 6s. 4d.; Arundel £167. 17s. 11¼d.; Bramber £133. 5s. 6d.; Lewes £153. 15s. 9¼d.; Pevensey £209. 9s. 8½d., and Hastings £145. 2s. 1¾d.

In comparing counties or parts of counties with one another from the special point of view before us the best available basis of comparison is the relation between area and value, for the contributions to a Fifteenth (as distinguished from a Tenth) were almost exclusively from persons deriving their income from agriculture.

The area of "Land" in Sussex is given in the Ordnance Survey as just short of 930,000 acres. I have, however, for convenience taken the acreage of hundreds and parishes as they are given in Horsfield's *History of Sussex*. His figures, though perhaps not so strictly accurate, are sufficiently so to answer our purpose. Exclusive of the Cinque Ports and their members and the towns and manors which paid a Tenth, the area of the parishes which paid a Fifteenth amounts to 917,150⁷ acres, the sum paid being a few pence short of £1,028. The corresponding amounts for the County of Norfolk were a payment of £3,190. 10s. 6d. for an area of about 1,350,000 acres. If we take 30 acres (an average holding) as an area-unit and also apply the same process to the six Rapes of Sussex, we arrive at the following results:

	Total acreage.	Total produce of a Fifteenth.			Average taxation per 30 acres.			Average value of goods per 30 acres.			
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Norfolk	1,350,000 ...	3,190	10	6	...	1	5	...	1	1	3
Sussex	917,150 ...	1,027	19	3	...	8	...	...	10	0	0
Rapes of Sussex—											
Chichester	142,620 ...	218	6	4	...	11¼	...	...	14	0¾	¼
Arundel	132,970 ...	167	19	11	...	9	...	...	11	3	0
Bramber	133,180 ...	133	5	6	...	7¼	...	...	9	0	0
Lewes	128,374 ...	153	15	9	...	8½	...	...	10	7½	¼
Pevensey	223,902 ...	209	9	8	...	6¾	...	...	8	5¼	¼
Hastings	151,104 ...	145	2	1	...	7	...	...	8	9	0

This comparison of the Rapes is not, however, of so much value, because they do not correspond with any

⁷ The totals of the County and the Hundreds are arrived at by adding together Horsfield's acreage of the separate parishes.

natural divisions of the county. There were in 1334 certain districts which must have possessed marked characteristics of their own, the rich maritime land lying between the Downs and the sea from Chichester harbour almost to Brighton; the South Downs between the Adur and Eastbourne, and the Wealden and forest district in the interior of the county. The valuable marsh lands of the Lowey of Pevensey are (as we have seen) not here taxed, and their absence, as well as the large amount of forest land in that Rape, explains its low value.

With regard to the valuation of the first of these districts we may take the hundred of Avisford, in the Rape of Arundel, which on an area of 15,010 acres is taxed at £37. 8s. 4d., giving for 30 acres a tax of 1s. 6d. and a value of £1. 2s. 6d. The adjoining hundred of Poling stands higher still. It contains 17,740 acres and was taxed at £52. 11s. 10d., giving for 30 acres a tax of 1s. 9d. and a value of £1. 6s. 3d.

For the value of purely Down-land we have the hundred of Willingdon, in the Rape of Pevensey, with an area of 11,720 acres and a tax of £21. 0s. 6d., yielding on 30 acres a tax of 1s. 1d. and a value of 16s. 3d. The hundred of Flexborough (including that of Bishopstone) had an area of about 7,400 acres and was taxed at £14. 14s. 2d., giving for 30 acres a tax of 1s. 2d. and a value of 17s. 6d.

When we pass further into the interior of the county the values considerably diminish. The hundreds of Westbourn and Singleton (then rated separately) lie chiefly on the western Downs and contain 33,800 acres, with a tax of £47. 10s., making for 30 acres a tax of 10d. and a value of 12s. 6d. The Wealden hundred of Rotherbridge, in the Rape of Arundel, with 42,260 acres, could only bear a tax of £36. 17s. 11d., showing for 30 acres a tax of $6\frac{1}{3}$ d. and a value of 7s. 11d. In the Rape of Pevensey the hundred of Hartfield is taxed at £11. 5s., with 17,500 acres, which gives $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 30 acres, or a value of 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Still less is the produce of Rotherfield, in the same Rape. Its 24,140 acres paid a tax of £11. 2s. 3d., giving for 30 acres a tax of $3\frac{1}{3}$ d. and

a value of 4s. 2d. The lowest point of all appears to be reached in the large Wealden hundred of Buttinghill, in the Rape of Lewes, which contained no less than 58,210 acres, but could bear no greater tax than £18. 3s. 9d., with the result that 30 acres could only carry a tax of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., and their rateable value was 2s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The foregoing instances are only examples and are chosen because the hundreds cited were fairly homogeneous in their agricultural conditions. Local knowledge can better gauge the economic condition of more mixed hundreds, or parts of hundreds.

It is plain, however, that in 1334 the wealth of the county was derived from its maritime agricultural districts, to which we might no doubt add its seaports, if the taxation of the principal ports had been here included. The interior of the county was still far behind the maritime part in economic progress. So far as the evidence of this return carries us, the revival of the iron industry, which is thought to have begun by this time, had not yet made sufficient advance to reveal its presence to any extent.

ASSESSMENT OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF SUSSEX IN 1334
(P.R.O. Subsidy Roll 1334).

Taxacio decime et quinte decime domino Edwardo Regi Anglie tercio post conquestum anno regni sui octavo per laicos concessarum facta in Comitatu Sussex per Abbatem de Bello et Jacobum de Kingeston Ac nomina villarum et summe totales quas homines earundem villarum concesserunt domino Regi pro decima et quinta decima predicta.

		£	s.	d.	
Burgi	<i>Decima</i>				
	Civitas Cicestr'	xxij ⁱⁱ	22	0	0
	Burgus de Midhurst	cx ^s	5	10	0
	Burgus Arundell	vj ⁱⁱ vij ^s iiij ^d ob	6	7	4½
	Burgus de Shoreham	xij ⁱⁱ	12	0	0
	Burgus de Stenyng	iiij ⁱⁱ xix ^s	4	19	0
	Brembre	xxx ^s	1	10	0
	Horsham	lxxiiij ^s iiij ^d	3	13	4
	Lewes	iiij ⁱⁱ xij ^d	4	1	0
Estgrenestede	lxxv ^s iiij ^d	3	15	3	
Summa totalis Burgorum predictorum					
	lxiiij ⁱⁱ xv ^s xj ^d ob	£63	15	11½	

		£	s.	d.
Antiqua Dominica	Est Assheling	xxij ^s	vj ^d	1 2 6
	West Assheling.....	xxxviii ^s	viiij ^d q ^a	1 18 8 ¹ / ₄
	Fontiton [Funtington]....	xlviij ^s	ob	2 8 0 ¹ / ₂
	Southwode	vj ^{li}	ii ^s j ^d ob q ^a	6 3 1 ³ / ₄
	Wodering in Hundredo de Pageham.....		x ^s	10 0
	Boseham		x ^s	10 0
Summa totalis Antiquorum dominicorum				
				xij ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d ob £12 12 4 ¹ / ₂
Summa totalis Burgorum et Antiquorum dominicorum .. lxxvj ^{li} viiiij ^s iiij ^d				£76 9 4

XV^a RAPUS DE CICESTR'

Hundredum de *Westbourn*

Westbourn ⁸	lxij ^s	viiij ^d	3 2 8	
Pernested ⁹	lxij ^s	vij ^d	3 2 7	
Aldesworth et Wodemancot....	lxvj ^s		3 6 0	
Nutbourn	xliv ^s	viiij ^d	2 4 8	
Raketon	xlx ^s	viiij ^d	2 9 8	
Walderton ¹⁰	lxvj ^s	viiij ^d	3 6 8	
Stoghton	cvj ^s	ix ^d	5 6 9	
Northmeredon	l ^s	iiij ^d q ^a	2 10 4 ¹ / ₄	
Estmeredon.....	lix ^s	viiij ^d	2 19 8	
Compton	xxviiij ^s	vj ^d	1 8 6	
Westmeredon	xxij ^s	xj ^d	1 2 11	
Upmeredon.....	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d	1 6 8	
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
				xxxij ^{li} vij ^s j ^d q ^a £32 7 1 ¹ / ₄

Hundredum de *Boseham*

Boseham ¹¹	xlviij ^s	iiij ^d q ^a	2 4 4 ¹ / ₄	
Chudeham	xlvi ^s	xj ^d	2 6 11	
Thornye	xxij ^s	ob	1 2 0 ¹ / ₂	
Stok.....	xlviij ^s	iiij ^d ob q ^a	2 8 3 ³ / ₄	
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
				viiij ^{li} xix ^d ob £8 1 7 ¹ / ₂

Hundredum de *Dempford*

Southertyng	xlviij ^s	x ^d ob	2 8 10 ¹ / ₂
Westhertyng	cxv ^s	viiij ^d q ^a	5 15 8 ¹ / ₄

⁸ The words "Villata de" are entered in this Roll before the names in some of the hundreds; in the Roll for 1332 they are prefixed to every name throughout the county. The spelling of the names almost always agrees with that in the Roll for 1332 (Lay Subsidy 1¹/₂), which is admirably compiled.

⁹ This and the three following places are tithings of Westbourne.

¹⁰ A tithing of Stoughton.

¹¹ Bosham, the King's Manor, is charged with a 10th, as being part of the King's Demesne. This would be the rest of that portion of the hundred that went by this name.

		£	s.	d.
Dudelyng	xl ^v vj ^d	2	5	6
Elnestede	l ^s	2	10	0
Esthertyng	lxxiii ^s ij ^d ob	3	14	2½
Stratiton ¹²	l ^s	2	10	0
Chitehurst	vii ^s vii ^d ob	8	7½	
Treford	xxvj ^s vii ^d	1	6	8
Rogate	lxij ^s ob	3	2	0½
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xxiii ^j ⁱⁱ xix ^d q ^a	£24	1	7¼

Hundredum de *Esebourn*

Esebourne	c ^s	5	0	0
Budyton	xxij ^s	1	2	0
Wolbedyng	xlvj ^s	2	6	0
Stodeham	lx ^s	3	0	0
Ippyng	xxxviii ^s	1	18	0
Cokkyng	lv ^s	2	15	0
Bebiton	xl ^s	2	0	0
Lynche	xxxv ^s	1	15	0
Lodesworth	xlvj ^s vii ^d	2	6	8
Suleham	xxvj ^s vii ^d	1	6	8
Heshite [Heyshott]	liij ^s vii ^d	2	13	8
Grofham	xl ^s	2	0	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xxvii ^j ⁱⁱ iij ^s	£28	3	0

Hundredum de *Sengelton*

Sengelton ¹³	xxxiii ^s vj ^d	1	13	6
Cherleton	xxxvj ^s vj ^d	1	16	6
Estden	lvii ^s vj ^d	2	18	6
Westden	lxii ^s x ^d	3	3	10
Chulegrave	xxxj ^s vii ^d ob	1	11	7½
Bunderton	xliij ^s vj ^d ob	2	2	6½
Lovent	xxxvj ^s v ^d	1	16	5
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xv ⁱⁱ ij ^s xj ^d	£15	2	11

Hundredum de *Pageham* [now Aldwick]

Mundeham	lxxj ^s vii ^d ob q ^a	3	11	8¾
Pageham	xxix ^s v ^d ob	1	9	5½
Cherleton	xxxj ^s vj ^d	1	11	6
Shryppeux ¹⁴	xx ^s vii ^d	1	0	8
Northberghstede	xlix ^s vii ^d	2	9	8
Southberghstede	iii ^j ⁱⁱ vj ^s j ^d ob q ^a	4	6	1¾
Bogenore	xxxiii ^s ob q ^a	1	13	0¾
Aldewyk	xxxij ^s x ^d ob	1	12	10½

¹² Trotton.¹³ Dallaway (*History of East Sussex*) quotes from a FitzAlan MS. of the thirteenth century, "Sunt in hundredo de Sangleton 6 decennæ [tithings or boroughs]." They are those here given except Cherleton, which was part of the parish of Singleton. Chulegrave and perhaps Bunderton were parts of West Dean.¹⁴ Shripney. It is spelt Shryppeney in 1332.

			£	s.	d.
Cremesham	xxij ^s	ix ^d ob q ^a	1	3	9 ³ / ₄
Lovent	lxxvij ^s	vi ^d ob q ^a	3	17	6 ³ / ₄
Thedacre	ix ^s			9	0
Tangmere	xlij ^s	vi ^d	2	2	6
Slyndon	iiiij ^{li} ij ^s	q ^a	4	2	0 ¹ / ₄
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xxix ^{li}	x ^s	£29	10	0
Hundredum de <i>Manewod</i>					
Wyghtryng	ix ^{li}	xj ^s	9	11	0
Bridham		cij ^s	5	2	0
Sidlesham	xiiij ^{li}	vij ^s	13	7	0
Seleseye	viiij ^{li}		8	0	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xxxvj ^{li}		£36	0	0
Hundredum de <i>Boxe et Stokebrugge</i>					
Halnaker	lxvj ^s	q ^a	3	6	0 ¹ / ₄
Boxgrave	xxvj ^s	ix ^d	1	6	9
Esthampton [Hamnett]	xxiiiij ^s		1	4	0
Strethampton [„]	xxxij ^s		1	11	0
Westerton	xx ^s		1	0	0
Fisshelbourn	xxiiij ^s	viiij ^d ob q ^a	1	3	8 ³ / ₄
Suburbium Civitatis Cicestrie ..	xl ^s		2	0	0
Wodecote	lx ^s	xj ^d	3	0	11
Ovyng	liij ^s	iiiij ^d	2	13	4
Coleworth	xl ^s		2	0	0
Drayton	lv ^s		2	15	0
Mundeham	c ^s		5	0	0
Rungeton	xlvj ^s	viiij ^d	2	6	8
Mershton	xlvj ^s	viiij ^d	2	6	8
Rumbaldeswyk	lx ^s		3	0	0
Hunston	xliv ^s		2	5	0
Waltham et Ertham	lxij ^s		3	2	0
Aldyngbourn	lxxiiiij ^s		3	14	0
Donegheton ¹⁵	xxx ^s		1	10	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xlvi ^{li}	j ^d 16	£45	5	1
Summa totalis Rapi de Cicest'					
	cexviiij ^{li}	vj ^s iiiij ^d	£218	6	4

RAPUS DE ARUNDELL.

Hundredum de *Avesford*

Villata de Forde	vij ^{li}	viiij ^s	7	8	0
Codelawe		lvj ^s	2	16	0
Stok et Offam		xlj ^s	2	1	0

¹⁵ Donnington.¹⁶ The total amount of the items is 5s. more than here stated. A note on some other Rolls says an allowance of 5s. was made in favour of the Prior of Calceto.

		£	s.	d.
Bulesham ¹⁷ et Madhurst	iiij ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Felgham	lxvj ^s viij ^d	3	6	8
Walberton et Bernham	vij ⁱⁱ xvj ^s iiij ^d	7	16	4
Atheryngton et Gate ¹⁸	xlj ^s	2	5	0
Middelton	xlvj ^s viij ^d	2	6	8
Tortiton et Benestede	xlj ^s	2	2	0
Yabeton	lxvj ^s viij ^d	3	6	8
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
xxxvij ⁱⁱ viij ^s iiij ^d		£37	8	4
Hundredum de <i>Rutherbrugg</i> [Rotherbridge]				
Petworth	xj ⁱⁱ v ^s	11	5	0
Treue	c ^s	5	0	0
Tuliton	l ^s	2	10	0
Iburnehou	xxij ^s i ^d q ^a	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stopeham	lxvj ^s viij ^d	3	6	8
Sutton	iiij ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Wollaviton	xix ^s iiij ^d q ^a	19	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Berlaviton	iiij ⁱⁱ ij ^d	4	0	2
Duneketon	iiij ⁱⁱ xij ^s viij ^d	4	13	8
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
xxxvij ⁱⁱ xvij ^s xj ^d ob		£36	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hundredum de <i>Westesewrith</i>				
Storghton ¹⁹	vj ⁱⁱ v ^s	6	5	0
Wykenholte	iiij ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Pulbergh	lvij ^s	2	18	0
Nutbourne et Nytymbre	lx ^s	3	0	0
Billyngeshurst	lvj ^s viij ^d	2	16	8
Dunhurst et Howyk ²⁰	xxxvij ^s ix ^d	1	17	9
Amberle et Rekham	iiij ⁱⁱ iiij ^d	4	0	4
Perham et Gretham	lxx ^s	3	10	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
xxvij ⁱⁱ vij ^s ix ^d		£28	7	9
Hundredum de <i>Palyng</i>				
Eklesdon	cvj ^s	5	6	0
Estangemeryng	lvj ^s viij ^d	2	16	8
Hamme cum Bargham	xlj ^s	2	2	0
Rustyngton	vij ⁱⁱ	7	0	0
Ferryng	lx ^s	3	0	0
Garyng	iiij ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Estpreston	xlvj ^s viij ^d	2	6	8
Kyngeston	cx ^s	5	10	0
Todyngton	xlvj ^s	2	6	0
Hampton	lv ^s	2	15	0
Lenemenstre	xlj ^s j ^d ob	2	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warnecamp	lvvij ^s	3	8	0
Burgham	xlvj ^s	2	6	0

¹⁷ In Yapton parish.¹⁸ Eastergate.¹⁹ Storrington.²⁰ In Rudgwick parish.

			£	s.	d.
Wapham	xlviij ^s		2	8	0
Northstok	xlviij ^s	v ^d q ^a	2	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Palyng	xxxviiij ^s		1	18	0
Slyndefold ²¹	xviij ^s			17	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	liij ⁱⁱ xj ^s	x ^d ob q ^a	£52	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Bury</i>					
Hoghton	xl ^s		2	5	0
Bury	xxxij ^s		1	12	0
Westburton	xl ^s		2	5	0
Bygenevere	xxviiij ^s		1	8	0
Waltham	xl ^s		2	0	0
Fitelworth et Sonde	xlviij ^s		2	4	0
Wysbergh	xx ^s		1	0	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xij ⁱⁱ xiiij ^s		£12	14	0
Summa totalis Rapi de Arundel					
	clxviij ⁱⁱ xix ^s	xi ^d q ^a	£167	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

RAPUS DE BREMBRE.

Hundredum de <i>Stenyng</i>						
Warnham ²²	iiij ⁱⁱ	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d	4	14	4
Wassyngton	iiij ⁱⁱ	xv ^s		4	15	0
Cherleton et Shrottesfeld		e ^s		5	0	0
Wistneston		xlviij ^s		2	3	0
Coumbes	iiij ⁱⁱ			4	0	0
Annyngedon		xxviiij ^s		1	8	0
Bydelington		lxx ^s	v ^d	3	10	5
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>			
	xxv ⁱⁱ	x ^s	ix ^d	£25	10	9
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Estesewrith</i>						
Thackham	vj ⁱⁱ	vj ^s		6	6	0
Wormynghurst		xxv ^s		1	5	0
Sullyngton		lxviij ^s		3	3	0
Chiltington		xxxv ^s		1	15	0
Disshenhurst ²³		xxxvj ^s		1	16	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>			
	xiiij ⁱⁱ	v ^s		£14	5	0
Hundredum de <i>Westgrenstede</i>						
Grenstede	iiij ⁱⁱ	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d	4	13	4
Byne	iiij ⁱⁱ	vj ^s	viiij ^d	4	6	8

²¹ N.E. of Horsham.

²² In the Roll for 1327, after the "Villata de Warnham," comes "Villata de Rouspar" and then "Villata de Nuthurst." In 1332 the two latter are omitted as here. Some of the Ruser names appear under Warnham, and one from Nuthurst.

²³ Itchingfield, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., p. 105. Spelt Dyschenhurst in 1332.

		£	s.	d.
Wychem	lxviijs ^s	3	8	0
Eshurst	iiijs ⁱⁱ xjs ^s ix ^d	4	11	9
Epsle	iiijs ⁱⁱ ijs ^s	4	3	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xxjjs ⁱⁱ ijs ^s ix ^d	£21	2	9
<i>Hundredum de Brutford</i>				
Findon	iiijs ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Clopham	lvijjs ^s	2	17	0
Hyen ²⁴ et Offyngton	lxiijs ^s	3	3	0
Launcyng	cviijs ^s	5	8	0
Sumtyng	iiijs ⁱⁱ xs ^s	4	10	0
Bradewater	iiijs ⁱⁱ	4	0	0
Duryngton	lvjs ^s	2	15	0
Segewyk	xljs ^s	2	1	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xxviijs ⁱⁱ xiijs ^s	£28	14	0
<i>Hundredum de Burghbech</i>				
Shoreham	lvjs ^s	2	15	0
Iryngham ²⁵	ljs ^s	2	10	0
Bydyng	iiijs ⁱⁱ vjs ^s viijs ^d	4	6	8
Horton	xlvijs ^s	2	6	0
Edburghton	xlvijs ^s	2	7	0
Ifeud	ljs ^s	2	10	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xvjjs ⁱⁱ xiijs ^s viijs ^d	£16	14	8
<i>Dimidium Hundredum de Typenok</i>				
Alebourne	lxviijs ^s	3	8	0
Hanefeld	lxjs ^s	3	0	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	vjjs ⁱⁱ viijs ^s	£6	8	0
<i>Dimidium Hundredum de Windeham</i>				
Windeham	cvijjs ^s ob	5	7	0½
Iwehurst	iiijs ⁱⁱ xjs ^s iijs ^d ob	4	11	3½
Summa totalis dimidii hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	ixjs ⁱⁱ xviijs ^s iijs ^d	£9	18	4
<i>Dimidium Hundredum de Fisheregate</i>				
Kingston	cxjs ^s	5	10	0
Southwyk	cjs ^s	5	1	0
Summa totalis dimidii hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xjs ⁱⁱ xjs ^s	£10	11	0
<hr/>				
Summa totalis Rapi predicti		<hr/>		
	cxxxiijs ⁱⁱ vs ^s vjs ^d	£133	5	6

²⁴ Heene by Worthing.²⁵ Between Old Shoreham and Beeding.

RAPUS DE LEWES.

Hundredum de <i>Swambergh</i>			£	s.	d.
Iford	iiij ^{li} xv ^s v ^d q ^a		4	15	5 ^¼
Kyngeston	lvj ^s viij ^d		2	16	8
Villani Prioris de Lewes de Kyngeston	xxj ^s		1	1	0
Westout ²⁶	lxix ^s j ^d		3	9	1
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xij ^{li} ij ^s ij ^d q ^a		£12	2	2 ^¼
Hundredum de <i>Holmstrowe</i>					
Radmeld	x ^{li}		10	0	0
Southese	e ^s		5	0	0
Mechyng ²⁷	cxij ^s		5	12	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xx ^{li} xij ^s		£20	12	0
Hundredum de <i>Yenesmere</i>					
Rottyngdene	vj ^{li} x ^s		6	10	0
Ovyngdene	xxxiiij ^s	ij ^d ob q ^a	1	14	2 ^¾
Baldesdenne	xlj ^s	ij ^d ob q ^a	2	1	2 ^¾
Falmer cum Burghmere	xx ^s		1	0	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xj ^{li} v ^s v ^d ob		£11	5	5 ^½
Hundredum de <i>Whalesbone</i>					
Pecham cum Blechyngton	viiij ^{li} iiij ^s	v ^d ob q ^a	8	4	5 ^¾
Preston et Hove	iiij ^{li}		4	0	0
Brightelmston	vj ^{li} xvj ^s	vij ^d	6	16	7
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xix ^{li} xij ^d ob q ^a		£19	1	0 ^¾
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Fissheresgate</i>					
Aldryngton	lxiiij ^s iiij ^d		3	3	4
Porteslade	lxiiij ^s		3	3	0
Hangelton	lviiij ^s viij ^d		2	18	8
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	ix ^{li} v ^s		£9	5	0
Hundredum de <i>Ponynges</i>					
Patching ²⁸	iiij ^{li}		4	0	0
Ponynges	lx ^s ix ^d ob		3	0	9 ^½
Nytymbre	iiij ^{li} ij ^s		4	2	0
Pycombe	lvj ^s viij ^d		2	16	8
Summa totalis hundredi predicti			<hr/>		
	xiiij ^{li} xix ^s v ^d ob		£13	19	5 ^½
Hundredum de <i>Buttinghulle</i>					
Clayton Kymere et Hurst	vij ^{li} iiij ^s j ^d q ^a		7	4	1 ^¼
Cokefeld et Slagham	iiij ^{li} viij ^s iiij ^d		4	8	4

²⁶ The Parish of St. Mary Westout, Lewes.

²⁷ Now Newhaven.

²⁸ Perching, in Edburton, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIII., p. 232.

		£	s.	d.
Werth	lxv ^s ix ^d	3	5	9
Burle ²⁹	lxv ^s vii ^d	3	5	7
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xviii ^{li} iij ^s ix ^d q ^a	£18	3	9 ^¼
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Wyndeham</i>				
	vj ^{li} iij ^s v ^d	£6	3	5
Summa patet				
Hundredum de <i>Strete</i>				
Strete	xiiij ^{li} xxij ^d ob q ^a	13	1	10 ^¾
Lofelde ³⁰	lxj ^s v ^d ob q ^a	3	1	5 ^¾
Lyndefeld et Lyndefeld ³¹	x ^{li} ix ^s ij ^d	10	9	2
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xxvj ^{li} xij ^s vj ^d ob	£26	12	6 ^½
Hundredum de <i>Bercomepe</i>				
Northborgh	lijs iij ^d	2	12	3
Middelborgh	iiij ^{li} ij ^d	4	0	2
Southborgh	vj ^{li} x ^s iiij ^d q ^a	6	10	4 ^¼
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xiiij ^{li} ijs ix ^d q ^a	£13	2	9 ^¼
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Southnore</i> [Southover]				
	lxviijs	3	8	0
Summa patet				
Summa totalis Rapi predicti				
	clij ^{li} xv ^s ix ^d ob	£153	15	9 ^½

RAPUS DE PEVENESE.

Hundredum de <i>Shepelak</i>				
Laughton	lx ^s v ^d ob q ^a	3	0	5 ^¾
Hodleigh	vj ^{li} iij ^s ix ^d	6	3	9
Chyntyngelegh	lxviijs x ^d ob	3	8	10 ^½
Ripp	iiij ^{li} xv ^s iiij ^d ob q ^a	4	15	4 ^¾
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xvij ^{li} viijs v ^d	£17	8	5
Hundredum de <i>Hertfeld</i>				
Parrok ³²	lxviijs ob	3	8	0 ^½
Folkenehurst	l ^s x ^d q ^a	2	10	10 ^¼
Blakehamme ³³	liijs v ^d q ^a	2	13	5 ^¼
Birchyndenne	lijs viij ^d	2	12	8
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				
	xj ^{li} v ^s	11	5	0

²⁹ Between Worth and East Grinstead. It gave a name to a hundred of "Lindfield and Burleigh Arches."

³⁰ So spelt here and in 1332.

³¹ In 1327 these two are entered as separate "villatae," one being described as "Lyndfeld Bardolph," the other as "Lyndfeld Archn'."

³² A tithing of Hartfield.

³³ A tithing of Withyham.

			£	s.	d.
<i>Hundredum de Rutherfeld</i>					
Rutherfeld	vj ⁱⁱ	iijs ^s	j ^d ob	q ^a	6 3 1 ³ / ₄
Northborgh		liijs ^s		q ^a	2 13 0 ¹ / ₄
Ferthe ³⁴		xlvjs ^s	j ^d	q ^a	2 6 1 ¹ / ₄
Summa totalis hundredi predicti					
	xj ⁱⁱ	ij ^s	iijs ^d	q ^a	£11 2 3 ¹ / ₄
<i>Hundredum de Wylyngdon</i> ³⁵					
Exete	vij ⁱⁱ	ix ^s			7 9 0
Berlyng	iiijs ⁱⁱ	vij ^s		q ^a	4 7 0 ¹ / ₄
Jevyngton		lxjs ^s	iiijs ^d	ob	3 1 4 ¹ / ₂
Wylyndon	vj ⁱⁱ	iijs ^s	j ^d ob	q ^a	6 3 1 ³ / ₄
Summa totalis predicti hundredi					
	xxj ⁱⁱ		vj ^d ob		£21 0 6 ¹ / ₂
<i>Hundredum de Estbourne</i> ³⁵					
Operton	vj ⁱⁱ	ijs ^s	ij ^d		6 2 2
Esthalle		lxxiijs ^s	x ^d		3 14 10
Lamporte		lxxiijs ^s			3 13 0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti					
	xiijs ⁱⁱ	x ^s			£13 10 0
<i>Hundredum de Flaxbergh</i>					
Chyntyng	lviijs ^s		vj ^d		2 18 6
Blachington	xxxvj ^s		viijs ^d		1 16 8
Sutheghton	xxxvj ^s				1 16 0
Sutton	l ^s				2 10 0
Norton	lx ^s				3 0 0
Denton	xxxjs ^s				1 11 0
Bishopeton	xxijs ^s				1 2 0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti					
	xiiijs ⁱⁱ	xiiijs ^s	ij ^d		£14 14 2
<i>Hundredum de Middeltone</i> ³⁶					
		lxxvj ^s			3 16 0
Summa patet					
<i>Hundredum de Ristondenne</i> [Rushmonden]					
Shiffeld	viijs ⁱⁱ	x ^s			8 10 0
Horsted Keynes	viijs ⁱⁱ				8 0 0
Marsefeud et Nutlye		cx ^s			5 10 0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti					
	xxijs ⁱⁱ				£22 0 0
<i>Hundredum de Lokkesfeld</i>					
Fremfeld	xj ⁱⁱ	vjs ^s	i ^d ob		11 6 1 ¹ / ₂
Ryngmere	xj ⁱⁱ	v ^s			11 5 0
Wadhurst et Maghefeld	xij ⁱⁱ				12 0 0
Lyndefeld et Burghele. Homines istarum villarum nondum taxantur in hundredo isto pro eo quod taxantur alibi in hundredo de Brittyngmille et					

³⁴ Frant.

³⁵ See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., pp. 194-197.

³⁶ Perhaps Milton, in Arlington.

				£	s.	d.
Strete sicut apparet per inquisitionem in fine istius indenture irrotulata. ³⁷						
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
	xxxiiij ^{li}	xj ^s	j ^d ob	£34	11	1½
Hundredum de <i>Tottenore</i>						
Bedyngham	.....	ciiij ^s	xj ^d ob q ^a	5	3	11½
Preston ³⁸	.....	xlvi ^s	ob	2	5	0½
Preston	.....	xlviij ^s	viiij ^d ob	2	6	8½
Heghton	.....	lxiiiij ^s	vj ^d ob	3	14	6½
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
	xiiij ^{li}		iiij ^d q ^a	£13	0	3¼
Hundredum de <i>Estgrenestede</i>						
Imberhorne	.....	iiiij ^{li}	iiij ^s vj ^d q ^a	4	3	6¼
Brembeltye	.....	xlviij ^s	ij ^d ob	2	7	2½
Asshehurst	.....	xlviij ^s	v ^d ob	2	9	5½
Shelvestrode	.....	xviij ^s	iiij ^d	16	3	
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
	ix ^{li}	xviij ^s	v ^d q ^a	£9	16	5¼
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Alsiston</i>						
Blachyngton et Alfricheston	.....	liij ^s		2	12	0
Alston	.....	xj ^s	viiij ^d	11	8	
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
		lxiiij ^s	viiij ^d	£3	3	8
Hundredum de <i>Thille</i>						
Haillesham	.....	vj ^{li}	x ^s iiiij ^d q ^a	6	10	4¼
Hellyngleggh	.....	lxxviij ^s	viiij ^d q ^a	3	16	8¼
Isenehurst ³⁹	.....	iiiij ^{li}	ix ^s viij ^d ob	4	9	7½
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
	xiiiij ^{li}	xviij ^s	viiij ^d	£14	16	8
Hundredum de <i>Langebrugg</i>						
Wylmyngton	.....	ciiiij ^s		5	4	0
Berewyk	.....	cix ^s	iiiij ^d	5	9	4
Summa totalis hundredi predicti				<hr/>		
	x ^{li}	xiiiij ^s	iiiij ^d	£10	13	4
Villata de <i>Seford</i> ⁴⁰	.....	vij ^{li}	x ^s	7	10	0
Villata de <i>Appelterham</i> ⁴¹	.....	xxj ^s	ix ^d q ^a	1	1	9¼
Summa predictarum duarum villatarum				<hr/>		
		viiij ^{li}	xj ^s ix ^d q ^a	£8	11	9¼
Summa totalis Rapi predicti				<hr/>		
	ccix ^{li}	ix ^s	viiij ^d	£209	9	8

³⁷ The Inquisition is enrolled at the end of the Roll.

³⁸ One of these is "Preston Bec-Hellouin," in Glynde, the other "Preston Ferle." Heghton is "Heighton St. Clere," in Firlle.

³⁹ A manor, perhaps corresponding to Waldron. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 95.

⁴⁰ Seaford is not taxed with the "Burgi," presumably because of its connection with the Cinque Ports, in which case the "burgesses" would answer with them. The other inhabitants are taxed here.

⁴¹ This place, which was near Chichester, belonged to the Abbot of Battle. In the margin of the Roll for 1332 is entered "Nativi Abbatis de Bello."

RAPUS DE HASTYNG.

Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Bello</i>		£	s.	d.
Middelburgh	xxix ^s vj ^d	1	9	6
Sandlak	lj ^s viij ^d	2	11	8
Monioye	xliij ^s iiij ^d	2	4	4
Telham	xxix ^s iiij ^d	1	9	3
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	vij ^{li} xiiij ^s ix ^d	£7	14	9
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Naddrefeld</i>				
Mundefeld ⁴²	xliij ^s iiij ^d	2	4	4
Nedrefeld et Penhurst	xxxj ^s	1	11	0
Brightlyng ..	xljx ^s	2	9	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	vj ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d	6	4	4
Hundredum de <i>Foxherle</i>				
Worthyng [Wartling]	iiij ^{li} xviij ^s j ^d ob q ^a	4	17	1 ³ / ₄
Herst [Hurstmonceaux]	liij ^s vij ^d	2	14	7
Eshbournham	lvij ^s q ^a	2	18	0 ¹ / ₄
Coppedebech	l ^s iiij ^d	2	10	3
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xiiij ^{li}	£13	0	0
Hundredum de <i>Nenenesfeld</i> [Ninfield]				
Nenenesfeld	lvij ^s q ^a	2	18	0 ¹ / ₄
Catesfeld	xxxj ^s iiij ^d q ^a	1	11	3 ¹ / ₄
Codyng	xxij ^s viij ^d	1	2	8
Hou	lxv ^s vj ^d ob	3	5	6 ¹ / ₂
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	viiij ^{li} xvij ^s vj ^d	£8	17	6
Hundredum de <i>Gosetrowe</i>				
Brede	vj ^{li} xviiij ^s v ^d ob	6	18	5 ¹ / ₂
Udimere	cxij ^s vj ^d q ^a	5	12	6 ¹ / ₄
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xij ^{li} x ^s xj ^d ob q ^a	£12	10	11 ³ / ₄
Hundredum de <i>Baldeslowe</i>				
Ore	iiij ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d q ^a	4	12	4 ¹ / ₄
Inlegh	xxxv ^s ix ^d ob q ^a	1	15	9 ³ / ₄
Crouherst	xlviij ^s viij ^d	2	7	8
Wylyng ⁴³	lxiiij ^s ij ^d	3	4	2
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xij ^{li}	£12	0	0
Hundredum de <i>Gestling</i>				
Gestling	iiij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d	4	13	4
Iklesham ..	cij ^s	5	2	0
Putte	xxxj ^s	1	11	0
Farlegh	lxv ^s	3	5	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti		<hr/>		
	xiiij ^{li} xj ^s iiij ^d	£14	11	4

⁴² Mountfield.⁴³ A manor in Hollington.

		£	s.	d.
Dimidium Hundredum de <i>Buxle</i> [Bexhill]	cxij ^s ob	5	12	0½
Buxle summa patet				
Hundredum de <i>Colspure</i> [Goldspur]				
Knelle ⁴⁴	lxviiij ^s	3	8	0
Wyuelrugg	iiij ^{li} xv ^s	4	15	0
Hope	lxxxviiij ^s	3	18	0
Helgton	xxxix ^s	1	19	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti	xiiiij ^{li}	£14	0	0
Hundredum de <i>Staple</i>				
Iwhurst	ciiij ^s ij ^d	5	3	2
Sedelscombe	lxvi ^s viiij ^d	3	6	8
Chitecombe	lxxvj ^s viiij ^d	3	16	8
Northihamme	li ^s	2	11	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti	xiiiij ^d xvij ^s vj ^d	£14	17	6
Hundredum de <i>Haukisbergh</i>				
Warbelton	lvj ^s iiij ^d ob q ^a	2	16	3¾
Todingwerth ⁴⁵	liiiij ^s q ^a	2	14	0¼
Burghersh	xlxix ^s iiiij ^d ob q ^a	2	9	4¾
Byuelhame ⁴⁶	lxiij ^s iiij ^d ob q ^a	3	2	3¾
Summa totalis hundredi predicti	xj ^{li} ij ^s ob	£11	2	0½
Hundredum de <i>Showeswell</i>				
Passelegh	lv ^s iiiij ^d q ^a	2	15	4¼
Hodlegh	liiiij ^s x ^d q ^a	2	14	10¼
Tycheshurst	lxxvj ^s v ^d ob	3	16	5½
Summa totalis hundredi predicti	ix ^{li} vj ^s viiij ^d	£9	6	8
Hundredum de <i>Henhurst</i>				
Funterugg	cx ^s	5	10	0
Glettyngham	lxx ^s	3	10	0
Salhurst	lv ^s	2	15	0
Irugg	lxx ^s	3	10	0
Summa totalis hundredi predicti	xv ^{li} v ^s	£15	5	0
Summa totalis rapi predicti	cxlv ^{li} ij ^s j ^d ob q ^a	£145	2	1¾
Summa totalis decime et quinte decime in Comitatu				
Sussex	m ^c liiiij ^{li} vij ^s viiij ^d ob	£1104	7	8½
Inde xv ^a	mxxvij ^{li} xix ^s iiiij ^d ob	1027	19	4½
Et x ^a	lxxvj ^{li} viiij ^s iiiij ^d	76	8	4
		£1104	7	8½

⁴⁴ In Beckley.⁴⁵ N.E. of Heathfield.⁴⁶ N.W. of Burwash.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE MANOR OF "DENTUNE."

In endeavouring to reconcile the parishes in the neighbourhood of West Tarring with the manors mentioned in Domesday Book, I find that the Manor of Dentune, containing five hides of land, and which has been said to form part of the present parish of Durrington, cannot possibly, together with the two Manors of Derentune, be squeezed into that parish, which, according to the Tithe Commutation Award, contained 891a. 1r. 13p. "Dentune" must therefore have been situated elsewhere.

Now, on looking at the Sompting tithe map, I find a farm in the valley on the north of the Downs marked "Dankton," and as the entry of the Manor of Dentune (*i.e.*, a dwelling place in a valley) in Domesday Book is made between those of Cocheham and Lancinges, it appears to me that Dentune is now represented by Dankton, the old pronunciation of the former word closely resembling that of the latter.

The parish of Sompting was, previous to the Borough of Worthing Extension Order, 1902, stated to contain 2,930 acres, which quantity is considerably in excess of the extent of the Manor of Sultinges according to the number of hides mentioned in Domesday Book as comprised within that manor; but taking away Dankton and also Leechpool, which latter was apparently made a manor by subinfeudation from Findon, the ancient manor and late parish become nearer each other in extent.

EDWD. SAYERS.

No. 2.

SUSSEX IN 1636.

In a book entitled *The Honourable and Memorable Foundations, Erections, Raisings of Divers Cities, &c., within Ten Shires and Counties, also a relation of the Wine Taverns, &c., by John Taylor, printed for Henry Gosson, 1636*, is the following description of Sussex: "This county was the best part of the South Saxon Kingdom; it is a rich county, plenteous in iron mines, and much good ordnance are

cast there, also it is much enriched by glass making. It is situate near the British Ocean, whereby it is plentifully stored with fish; also, it is rich with inhabitants and all other commodities for life and maintenance. There are 18 market towns, 312 parishes and 61 taverns."

J. H. C.

No. 3.

AN EARLY HASTINGS CHARTER.

I have lately met with the following charter, by which Stephen le Baker and Alice, his wife, quitclaim to William de Lamb'g^rh and Isabella, his wife, all right in a piece of land in the parish of St. Margaret, in Hastings, between land called Pinyeland on the east, land of Simon le Baker and William le Baker on the west, and the King's highway on the north and on the south. Rendering services according to the custom of the Town of Hastings. If William and Isabella fail to have lawful heirs, then, on the death of Isabella, the piece of land is to revert to William, his heirs and assigns. The price paid by William and Isabella is 5 marks (£3. 6s. 8d.) and 3 shillings.

Dated on Sunday after the Epiphany, 10 Edward II. (9 January, 1316-7).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Stephanus le Bakere et Alicia uxor mea unanimi assensu et consensu dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus ac etiam omnino quietum clamivimus Willelmo de Lamb'g^rh et Isabelle uxori sue totum Jus et clamium quod habuimus vel aliquo modo habere potuimus in una pecia terre Jacente in parochia Sancte Margarete [in] Villa de Hastings inter quandam terram vocatam (Pinye?)land ex parte orientali terram Simonis le Bakere et Willelmi le Bakere ex parte occidentali et Regiam stratam ex parte boreali et australi. Habend' et tenend' totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predictis Willelmo et Isabelle uxori sue et heredibus eorum et assignatis quibuscunque libere quiete bene pacifice et jure hereditario in perpetuum. Ita quod nos predicti Stephanus et Alicia uxor mea nec heredes nostri nec aliquis pro nobis seu nomine nostro in predicta pecia terre cum suis pertinentiis aliquid juris vel clamii decetero exigere poterimus vel vindicare. Faciendum inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi servicia de jure debita et consueta pro omnibus aliis serviciis secularibus et demandis salvo servicio domini Regis Secundum consuetudinem Ville de Hastings. Et si contingat predictis Willelmo et Isabelle uxori sue absque heredibus inter eosdem legitime procreatis deficere (quod absit) quod tota terre predictae pecia statim post decessum predictae Isabelle predicto Willelmo heredibus suis et assignatis plene et integre revertatur. Pro hac autem donacione concessione et presentis carte quiete clamantie confirmacione dederunt nobis predicti Willelmus et Isabella uxor sua quinque marcas et tres solidos sterlingorum pre

manibus in gersumam. Et ut hec nostra donacio concessio et presentis carte quiete clamantie confirmacio firma et stabilis permaneret in perpetuum hanc presentem cartam quiete clamantie sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboravimus. Hiis testibus Bartholomeo de March'm tunc Ballivo de Hastings Willelmo de Walderne Johanne Rog' Gilberto Rog' Roberto Thomas Roberto (Bire)mying Willelmo Goldwine Willelmo Sergant Roberto Marlepas Radulpho de March'm et multis aliis. Data die dominica proxima post festum Epiphanie domini. Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Edwardi decimo.

HAMILTON HALL.

No. 4.

EARLY ENGLISH POTTERY.

In *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XX., p. 194, is an interesting paper written by the late T. Honeywood, Esq., on some mediæval pottery found in 1867, whilst digging the foundations of a house in West Street, Horsham, giving a full description of the find and plates of the articles found. In August, 1906, the premises in West Street (No. 3), adjoining those described by Mr. Honeywood,



were pulled down for re-building. In carrying out the work excavations had to be made to a depth of 18-ft. In the S.E. corner of these seven pieces of similar pottery were found packed in heather and close together, apparently in a pit. Many fragments of pottery were also found. Three of these pieces (pitchers) were entire. Four were damaged in the upper part. Three of these are still in the possession

of Mr. R. Hunt, the owner of the land. One of the most perfect, 12½ inches high, was given to Mr. Frederick Wheeler, of the firm of Wheeler & Godman, architects, Horsham, under whose superintendence the re-building was carried out. The pitchers now found have gash marks on them similar to those described in 1867 by Mr. Honeywood,



and have been glazed, and still have the metallic colour on them. This recent find tends to show that Mr. Honeywood's surmise was probably correct—that this was the site of a potter's factory some 600 years ago. The adjoining house has since been pulled down, but no more pottery was found, though excavations were made to the same depth as before.

P. S. GODMAN.

No. 5.

PRE-CONQUEST FONT AT WALDRON.

(Vol. XLIX., p. 126.)

I should like to add to Mr. Johnston's account of this font that it was discovered by Dr. Blaker, M.R.C.S., upon his own property in the parish and that he bore almost the whole expense of having it removed into the church.

W. J. HUMBLE-CROFTS.

No. 6.

SOME LOCAL WORDS NOT MENTIONED IN PARISH'S
"DICTIONARY OF THE SUSSEX DIALECT."

Word.	Meaning.	Occurrence.
ADDER-SPEARS ...	*Dragon flies	<i>Gill's Lap</i> , p. 24.
BARGEBOAT... ..	Green woodpecker... ..	Bayham, Rotherfield.
BROCKS	Cuckoo-spit, or froth spit	<i>Idlehurst</i> , p. 123.
CANKER	Robin Redbreast's cushion, <i>i.e.</i> , the excrescence on a briar, is frequently worn round the neck as a protective amulet against whooping cough.	<i>Athenæum</i> , 6th Aug., 1904, p. 188, quoted from Dr. Fernie's <i>Herbal Simples</i> .
CHOPBACKS... ..	Term applied to Hastings people by neighbours.	<i>Temple Bar</i> , October, 1899, p. 263. <i>Sussex Daily News</i> , 15th April, 1907, p. 2.
CLEDGY	Sticky; when earth sticks to the spade in digging it is said to be "cledgy."	
CLUTTERHEADED ..	Thick-headed or clumsy. "Dese yer thick-bone hosses be more clutter-headed over the clots," in ploughing.	Richard Jeffries, in <i>The Pine Wood</i> ; the <i>Standard</i> , 3rd Sept., 1885.
CRUSTLE	The bony membrane of a pig's nostrils.	Rye.
CUDDLE	An infirm man "cuddles his bat," <i>i.e.</i> , uses a stick to walk with.	Netherfield.
CRUP	Crisp.	
DANES	"The Danes are coming after you;" "I'll set the Danes on to you," used by a Rotherfield woman to frighten children to obedience. (This is a singular instance of a survival; the speaker had no idea of the derivation of the saying.)	
DEVIL DODGER ...	An epithet applied to those who go to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening, or <i>vice versa</i> .	
DOTAGE	} Decayed, rotten; applied to timber..	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> , Vol. VII., p. 212, note.
DOTED		
EYEPROOF	Plain to be seen, evident, "that's eye-proof."	
GARWESTIN GARTWISTED	{ The puckering of seams in sewing a piece of patchwork (see "Garatwist," <i>Dictionary of Sussex Dialect</i> , altogether on one side).	Copthorne.
HARL		
HARLING	{ *To pass or passing the blade of a knife between the bone of the thigh of a rabbit or hare and the great sinew and then pulling the other foot through for convenience in carrying.	<i>The Gamekeeper at Home</i> , by Richard Jeffries.
HOGHAZELS... ..		
IMPERENCE... ..	} *Impertinence.	<i>Clematis Lane</i> , Richard Jeffries.
IMPERENT		

* Perhaps not confined to Sussex.

Word.	Meaning.	Occurrence.
JUGGY... ..	The wren.	
KITTER	} *Out of gear, same as kelter; applied to land "out of kilter," out of condition.	
KILTER		
LET	*To leak, a leak; a cracked vessel that leaks is said "to let."	
LIGHTS	*The lungs; "he was shot through the lights."	
LIP	*An answer; "Give me none of your lip," "Don't you answer me," "Don't be saucy."	
MAGICO	A cat, so called by a Maresfield man and also known in Rotherfield. Query, in connection with a black cat used by wizards and witches in their magical art.	
MUFFLETIT... ..	The long-tailed tit-mouse (<i>Parus caudatus</i>).	
PLARIM	The fish room in a boat	Temple Bar, October, 1899, p. 264.
QUEASY	*"Queasy hours," nervous, squeamish.	Ditto, p. 265.
QUEEVE	To warp; when wood or thin metal is warped by the sun or weather it is "queeved."	Rye.
RIVETTY	Restless; applied to human beings or animals.	Battle, Eridge.
SHERVE	Service tree, service fruit (<i>Pyrus Domestica</i>)	
SHIMROYS	Gnats	Battle, Frant.
SQUEAKER	The swift (<i>Cypselus apus</i>).	
SWEEL... ..	*To singe linen (sweal in <i>Dictionary of Sussex Dialect</i> , to burn the hair, to singe a pig).	R. Jeffries, <i>Clematis Lane</i> .
TRADING	Large works of any description; big business, "that's tidy trading."	
TRAVELLER... ..	A tramp, gypsy, wayfarer, one on the road.	
UCK	To dig out grass in gravel walks with an old knife.	Richard Jeffries' <i>The Gamekeeper at Home</i> .
UPWARDS OR UPERDS	Inland, up the country	Ditto, <i>Clematis Lane</i> .

J. C. STENNING.

* Perhaps not confined to Sussex.

No. 7.

SOME NOTES ON NEW SHOREHAM.

Returning to the Old Country after some years' residence abroad, I have had the pleasure of perusing the volumes of the Society's *Collections*, which have appeared during my absence, and now beg

leave to send a few notes arising out of my contribution to the 27th Volume.

I read with pleasure Mr. F. E. Sawyer's suggestions that the dedication of the church "de Haurâ" is equivalent to "Notre Dame des Douleurs," a dedication very common in Normandy, and am far more disposed to accept this as correct than I am the designations "St. Mary the Virgin," "Saint Mary of the Harbor" and "St. Mary by the Port," given to it by some Vicars in late years, although it is referred to in some ancient deeds as "de Portâ."

Mr. Haverfield, in his paper printed in the 38th Volume, had an experience from 1884 to 1892 which does not at all agree with my experience from 1868 to 1885—18 years—during six of which New Shoreham was my home. I heard the river habitually called the "Adur" or "Alder," and sometimes the "Beeding." I never knew of it being called the "Sone," except in the instance quoted by Mr. Haverfield.

As a river it never was really worth a name, being indeed a "Weald ditch," but it was its *estuary* which was known in all historic time. It is quite easy to believe it was called "Brembre water," for Bramber was the home of its Norman Lords, whose Castle in those days presumably carried on considerable traffic with their possessions in Normandy, where the De Braose family had many properties, including the Manor of Dieppe. Mr. Haverfield omits from his reasoning one very important factor, viz., the fact that the sea in historic times has greatly encroached all along the Sussex coast. Aldrington old village has been submerged, Pende has entirely disappeared (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVII., p. 85), and so has Selsea Park. In 1869, I well remember, during a heavy S.W. gale, the sea carried away many acres, including some buildings and part of the turnpike road just east of Worthing.

The fact that few military Roman remains have been found near Portslade is but a weak item of evidence. There came a period in the Roman settlement of this part of Britain when quite as much attention was paid to commerce and comfort as to fortifications. But the etymological reasoning, of which the name "Avon" is used as an instance, applies with equal force, at least, to the name "Adur." In the Basque country we have the "Adour," a name evidently handed down from Celtic times, without counting several "Adders," or the Duero or Douro, or the Aturnes of Ptolemy, "Aturines" of Lucan, or the Atyr, the "Adar" in County Mayo, or the "Dordogne," formerly "Duramies," in France. In fact, as in the cases of "Sugar" and "Bishop," many tongues seem to have a common root for the words used for water, viz., "dur," "adder," "alder," "eadder" and "ura," various developments of which exist in the river names just mentioned.

I might mention that I know a river, of no commercial importance, in Canada which locally is known as "Big Creek," although its proper name is River "Rowan," having its mouth near Port Rowan, both named after Colonel Rowan, an early military prospector in the district. Sailors frequently speak of the Thames as "London river," and of the Schelat as "Antwerp river."

I am therefore constrained to retain for Shoreham river the name which I have always heard given it.

The seal referred to in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVII., p. 80, is now No. 1,163 in the department of British Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum. It is described in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, Vol. I., p. 130, and is one of a series formerly used in connection with the collection of a tax on wool and hides, found with a lot of oddments in the Pyx Chamber, Westminster, on 21st June, 1842.

In the same collection at the British Museum, No. 4,016, is a sixteenth century seal, presented by the late Sir A. W. Franks, formerly used for Customs purposes.

Can anyone interpret the inscription on the Borough Seal? (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVII., p. 82).

BURTON GREEN.

No. 8.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS AT SOUTH HARTING.

The Rev. A. J. Roberts, Vicar of Harting, sends the following communication:—Mr. Edom has just dug up in his garden in South Harting a silver penny of Henry III., which Mr. P. M. Johnston informs me is of the first issue, with a short cross on the reverse. It reads, "Henricus Rex III." On the reverse the lettering is rather worn, except part of moneyer's name, but there can be traced dimly LVND (London), which was naturally the commonest mint. This King's silver coins are some of the commonest of the Norman Sovereigns, both on account of his long reign, 1216-1272, and the neglect of his father, King John, to issue an English coinage. Possibly further search might bring more to light, and if one of the same King's very scarce gold pieces was unearthed it would be exceedingly valuable. He is credited with being the first English King to strike gold money since the Roman occupation of Britain. I have also to record the finding in the garden of Mr. Legg, of South Harting, a flint arrow-head. It is of exactly the same kind of yellowish white flint as the magnificent flint axe-head that was found at Hill Ash in 1874 and which, through the kindness of the Rev. G. Sampson, of Street, is now in our small Harting collection in the vestry of the Parish Church.

A. J. ROBERTS.

No. 9.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF MICHELBORNE.

Page 66, para. 3.—According to Chancery Decree Rolls, 97 (6), the Richard Michelborne, *alias* Mascall, of the will was the son and heir of another Richard Michelborne, *alias* Mascall, and had a brother, Thomas, who died without issue. Walter, his

son and heir, was of Rye, and in his will, dated 26th April, 1522, and proved 27th August, 1522, mentions his wife Eleanor (his father and his, Walter's, children, but not by name) and his brother John.

Page 65, last para.—The will of Katherin Stapleton ats Butterrick, of Burie, dated 19th May, 31 Eliz., was proved in P.C.C., 22nd October, 1589 (76 Leicester).

Page 86, first para.—John Michelborne's will, as of the City of Chichester, gent., dated 29th December, 1619, was proved there (Deanery Wills, Vol. 3) on the 21st December, 1620, by Robert Michelborne, the son and sole executor. In it he mentions his grandchild, John, son of his son George, deceased, his sons, Nicholas, Thomas and William, and his daughters, Joane, Alice and Anne; has lands in Westfield and in Newick, latter called Sharpes.

Page 90, last para. but one, read—Administration of his effects granted 17th March, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, at Lewes (B9, 136), to his daughters, Anne, the wife of William Pellatt, of Lewes, gent., and Mary Michelborne, spinster.

The four children were—

(i.) Anne, who married at Maresfield, 11th February, 166 $\frac{3}{8}$, William Pellatt. (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., pp. 65 and 91, where "Thomas" is incorrect.)

Page 91, line 18.—After Mrs. Martha Delves read "and had three children baptised at St. John's, Lewes, as follows:—

John, 27th December, 1721.

William, 26th November, 1724.

Delves, 1st November, 1726.

The latter is doubtless the Delves Michelborne buried," &c.

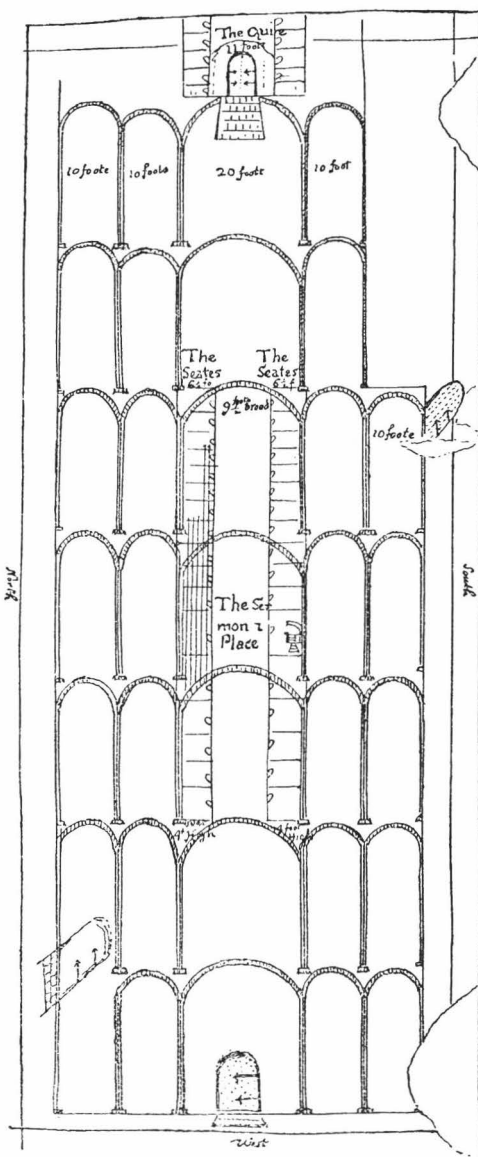
F. W. T. ATTREE.

No. 10.

PLAN OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL IN THE YEAR 1635.

Whilst searching in the Public Record Office for my *History of Selsey*, I came across this rough pen and ink attempt at a combined perspective view and ground plan of the nave, bound up in a volume of Domestic State Papers. If we assume that "The Quire 11 foote" represents the Arundel screen, the plan shows quite correctly seven bays in the nave, the present eighth (eastern) bay being the former site of the old stone screen. The west and north doors are accurately placed, but the south door should be further east. As shown, it would open into S. Clement's Chapel. The nave aisles are correctly depicted. No monuments or dividing walls are given. The "Sermon Place" and the position of the pulpit are noteworthy. The custom of coming out of the choir into the nave to hear the sermon is said to have continued until about the year 1829.

J. CAVIS-BROWN.



PLAN OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL IN 1635.

From P.R.O. Domestic State Papers, 6829.
7 Chas. I., Vol. 310, No. 5.

No. 11.

*CORRECTION IN RESPECT OF THE BURRELL
FAMILY.*

In Vol. XLIII., p. 25, note 106, the name "William Blundell" should have been given as "William Blunden."

J. H. COOPER.



NOTICES OF BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

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. II.—This volume, which has rapidly followed its predecessor, deals with a variety of subjects connected with the history of the county, and nearly all within the province of Archaeology. It begins with an able summary of the "Ecclesiastical History," by L. F. Salzmänn, who also contributes an account of the numerous "Religious Houses." The same indefatigable student has further undertaken an historical survey of the various "Industries" which have employed the inhabitants. "Agriculture" has a separate article by W. F. Ingram, and "Forestry" another by W. Heneage Legge. "Architecture" in its different branches is treated by P. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., and "Schools" by A. F. Leach, F.S.A. Articles on "Maritime History" by M. Oppenheim, and "Social and Economic History" by Miss Phyllis Wragge, complete the archaeological contributions. "Sport Ancient and Modern," by H. A. Bryden and other experts, naturally has more of the latter element than the former. Altogether the two volumes already issued will form a storehouse of valuable information to all local students. Various maps, plans and architectural illustrations add to the usefulness of the work.

Neolithic Dewponds and Cattleways, by A. J. and G. Hubbard.—This most interesting book, the first part of which relates exclusively to the neighbourhood of Cisbury and Chanctonbury, gives a vivid description of the probable object for which the earthworks connected with the fortified dewponds, and the cattleways leading to them, were constructed. The almost lost art of making dewponds is fully set forth, and this really scientific method of supplying water on the tops of the highest hills, as practised by the natives of this district some 3,000 years ago, explains what has always been a difficult problem to solve, viz., the supply of water to these elevated settlements without having recourse to wells. With this book in hand a most interesting morning could be spent, following the track the authors walked from Cisbury to Chanctonbury, and noting all the dewponds, earthworks and cattleways still very discernible on the escarpment of the hills, and illustrated in the book.

The Memoirs of Sir George Courthop, 1616-1685.—Mr. F. G. Courthope, of Lewes, has presented the Society with a copy of these

Memoirs, which have recently been published by the Royal Historical Society. The subject of the Memoirs, a member of the old Sussex family of Whiligh, in Ticehurst, was M.P. for the County during the Commonwealth, although personally a supporter of the exiled King. He is best known as an enterprising traveller in Europe and Asia Minor at a time when such adventures were rare. A very interesting story of his travels will be found in the Memoirs. There is no need, however, to dwell upon them here, as Mr. F. G. Courthope has offered to contribute an account of Sir George to our *Archæological Collections*.

Wakehurst Place, Sussex.—This "Account of the Manor and Owners of Wakehurst Place" has been contributed to the Society's Library by Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder the author, who is the present owner of the Place. The author has spared no pains in the compilation of the volume, towards which a large mass of materials had been collected by the late Rev. J. H. Lee Booker, formerly Curate of Ardingly. Besides an account of the house and manor, much information is given about the Wakehursts, Culpepers, Lyddels and other owners of the Place. Extracts are added from the Manorial Court Rolls, the Ardingly Registers and Parish Account Books and other sources. The volume is enriched with numerous illustrations, portraits, maps and pedigrees.

OBITUARY.

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

SUSSEX Archæology sustained a great loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. Arnold on May 4th, 1906. A native of the western part of the county, he spent almost the whole of his long life in its borders, and devoted much of his time, especially in his later years, to antiquarian research, so that he became a veritable encyclopædia of information relating to the western part of the county, where his loss is most deeply felt.

Frederick Henry Arnold was the eldest son of George Frederick Handel Arnold, and was born at Petworth on February 18th, 1831. His father, who was also a native of Petworth, was possessed of considerable talent for music. At the age of six years he played a march at Petworth House before the Prince Regent and he was for 64 years organist of Petworth Church. One of his sons, Dr. G. B. Arnold, followed his father's profession and died as organist of Winchester Cathedral on January 31st, 1902; another, Edward, who died October 13th, 1899, became well known in West Sussex as the head of an eminent firm of solicitors in Chichester.

The subject of this notice was much helped in his studies by his godfather, the Rev. T. Sockett, then rector of Petworth, from whom he derived much of the classical knowledge that was subsequently to serve him in good stead as a schoolmaster. After a year at Bishop Otter's College at Chichester, he became master of the Choristers' School of Chichester Cathedral in 1853, a post that he retained till 1865. In 1859 he graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, being placed second in the list of candidates, and in the same year he was ordained by the Bishop (Gilbert) of Chichester, when he was selected to read the Gospel at the ordination. He was licensed to the curacy of Barlavington. About this time he became Secretary to Dean Hook, then engaged in writing his *magnum opus*, the Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and was of very considerable assistance to him in carrying out this great enterprise.

Now began the most active time of his life. In 1861 he was appointed to the living of Appledram, to which he was inducted on February 21st in this year—a day notable in the neighbourhood, for,

as he was fond of recalling, the spire of Chichester Cathedral fell on that day. Two years later he became Chaplain of Chichester Workhouse, a post that he held for nearly 43 years.

In 1865 he became Sequestrator of the Rectory of St. Martin's, Chichester, a position which he resigned on his appointment to the Rectory of Racton with Lordington in the same year. Five years later he was appointed Chaplain of Westbourne Union. Both these positions he retained till his death.

Even in his boyhood he had shown a great interest in botany and had formed the habit of collecting specimens and filling his notebooks with notices of plants and flowers. This ultimately led to the publication, in 1889, of that standard work *The Flora of Sussex*. A new edition of this work has just been issued. It was the last work of his life, as he wrote the preface for it on the day that he was seized with paralysis. He also wrote the article on "Botany" for the *Victoria History of the County of Sussex*. Another subject in which he took great interest, and of which he possessed great knowledge, was numismatics, and, especially, tradesmen's tokens, of which he formed an excellent collection.

His *History and Antiquities of Petworth*, published in 1864, was his only published work on an archæological subject, but his contributions to the *Sussex Archæological Collections* were extremely numerous and extended over 40 years; a brief list of the more important will be given at the close of this notice.

He proceeded M.A. in 1862 and LL.B. in 1864, and in 1892 carried out his long-cherished desire of re-visiting his old University and taking the degree of LL.D., making light of examinations that are generally found difficult for men of between 60 and 70. In 1869 he was elected an honorary member of the Sussex Archæological Society and in 1895 became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Ten more years of happy and useful work were granted him before the end came peacefully, after a brief illness of ten days, on May 4th, 1906.

It seems almost impossible to convey any idea of the impression produced on everyone with whom he came in contact during the later years of his life. He took little part in local business, but, when he did so, the calmly judicial character of his utterances carried instant conviction to his hearers, and often settled the matter under discussion in half a dozen words. The same cautious accuracy marked all his antiquarian work. Yet with all his caution he was an interesting

lecturer and never failed to enliven his subject with touches of dry humour. And the man himself was far more interesting than his lectures. A great walker, he was constantly to be met on the countryside, greeting everybody who came in his path with cheery cordiality, and often pausing to impart some quaint piece of information.* Small wonder that this *mitis sapientia* made a profound impression on those around him. The neighbourhood knew its great man and gave him love and reverence in no stinted fashion. The country gentleman who wished to excavate a Roman villa, the peasant child who found a strange flower in some field, the fisher-lad who picked up an unfamiliar coin on the harbour shore, one and all repaired at once to Dr. Arnold and always obtained from him the information that they wanted. Such a combination of learning and benignity seems peculiarly to belong to the rural clergy of the English Church, and in no one was it more marked than in Frederick Henry Arnold.

His chief contributions to the *Sussex Archæological Collections* are as follows:—

- 1866. "Appledram."
- 1867. "On a Flying Visit of George, Prince of Wales, to Chichester in 1716."
"Fact and Legend concerning Harold."
- 1868. "Memorials of the Lady Percy of Shakespeare and her husbands Hotspur and Camoys."
- 1869. "Lordington House—Its Owners and Associations."
- 1870. "Notes on the Biography of Simon de Wells, Bishop of Chichester, 1204-1209."
- 1871. "Racton and Racton Monumental Inscriptions."
- 1872. "The Ayres Ceiling at Petworth."
- 1873. "Sussex Certificates of the Royal Touch."
"Memoir of the Rev. E. Turner" (in conjunction with the Editor).

* The following specimen will give an idea of the way in which his encyclopædic information came out in these casual conversations:—"To-day [July 12th, 1905] I observed in Westbourne Churchyard a plant of Wild English Sage or Clary (*Salvia verbenaca*) in full bloom with its deep blue flowers. During the past twenty years I have noted its ancestors there, and there, in all probability, it has remained since the middle ages. In old times graves used to be sown with this sage, our ancestors thinking it had the power of conferring immortality. In the Schola Salmitana are these words, 'Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?' It occurs in several other Sussex churchyards, but not commonly. The well-known writer Pepys says that he had seen this wild English sage on graves, and I myself have seen it growing in and about the Priory Park at Chichester and in West Thorney Churchyard."

1877. "Sussex Heronries."

1879-1880. "Spershott's Memoirs of Chichester" (in conjunction with W. Haines, Esq.).

1882. "Thorney Island."

In this year he was made Hon. Sec. for Chichester district and henceforward wrote numerous notes for the *S.A.C.*

1886. "Cawley the Regicide."

1888. "Racton Tower and some Similar Structures in West Sussex."

1892. "Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield, by her son, and Notes of the Neighbourhood of Oldfield Lawn from 1786 to 1808, with an account of the Author."

1894. "Corn Supply of the South Coast in British and Roman Times."

1898. "On the Discovery of a Roman Cemetery at Chichester."

1901. "Extracts from the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Peter's the Less, Chichester."

Among the most important of his notes are: "The Proclamation of Sir W. Wyndham;" "Edward IV.'s Jacket;" "On the Family of Gounter;" "On an Ancient Greek Coin;" "Chichester Cross Clock;" "Thomas Johnson and the Charlton Hunt;" "Chichester Stocks and Whipping Post," &c., &c.

For many years he lectured at Chichester on various subjects, including the following: "Old City Life" (1864), "Old Sussex Life and Manners" (1865), "The Siege of Chichester" (1868), "Old English Costume" (1871), "English Sports and Amusements" (1872), and "Curiosities of Coinage" (1888).

JOHN H. MEE.



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