

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. LI.

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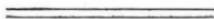
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AUGUST, 1908.

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President:

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

Vice-Presidents:

THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.

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THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER.

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A. P. BOYSON, ESQ., F.Z.S.

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:

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Hon. Auditors:

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

Elected Members of Council :

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

Till 1911.

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE,
F.S.A., late R.E.
C. E. CLAYTON, Esq.
REV. CANON COOPER.
REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.
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F.S.A.
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J. C. STENNING, Esq.
F. B. STEVENS, Esq.

Till 1909.

W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. E. COUCHMAN, Esq.
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.
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J. GODWIN KING, Esq.
W. A. RAPER, Esq.
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Esq., F.S.A.
H. MICHELL WHITLEY,
Esq.

Clerk and Collector : W. W. DAVEY, The Library, Barbican House, Lewes,

Who is authorised to receive Subscriptions, and to whom all communications respecting Subscriptions and the delivery of Volumes should be addressed.

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	Pevensey.	The Vicarage, Pevensey.
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 1907.

The Council is able to report that the membership of the Society continues to show a satisfactory tendency to increase. There are at present 744 Members, and 57 new Members were elected during the year. The numbers for the last two years are as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
January 1st, 1907	628 ..	83 ..	4 ..	715
„ „ 1908	659 ..	81 ..	4 ..	744

At the Annual Meeting on the 20th March, 1907, a draft of proposed new Rules, which had been occupying the attention of the Council for some time past, was submitted to the Members, and subject to a few alterations and additions the new Rules were adopted. At the same Meeting an interesting paper was read by Mr. H. Sands on the "Old Flushing Inn, Rye," in which a remarkable wall-painting had been discovered two years before, and Mr. P. M. Johnston followed with a paper giving a detailed description of the painting itself.

The Society, at a Special General Meeting held on the 6th May for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Sites Committee, decided by a large majority on the purchase of "Barbican House," Lewes, in spite of the price, £2,300, asked by the owner. It was felt that the opportunity of acquiring premises in such an exceptionally favourable situation as "Barbican House" was one which the Society could not afford to lose.

The Council has to report that up to the present time about £900 has been subscribed towards the purchase money by 150 Members only, and it is to be hoped that those 600 Members who have not already subscribed will do so without delay, as the purchase resolved upon by the General Meeting has to be completed on the 1st June next.

The Autumn Meeting was held in the Eastbourne and Pevensey District on Monday, the 9th September, when about 235 Members and friends were present. Favoured by magnificent weather, a very enjoyable day was spent. The party assembled at Eastbourne Station just after 10 a.m. and drove to the Parish Church of S. Mary, which was described by the Rev. W. Budgen and Mr. P. M. Johnston, special attention being directed to the beautiful Transition-Norman Architecture of the chancel and the valuable series of early fourteenth century screens. From Eastbourne the party drove by Langney Chapel, formerly a Grange of Lewes Priory, to Westham Church and Pevensey, where the many points of interest were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston and Mr. L. F. Salzmänn, the latter giving also an account of the excavations within the Castle Walls which had recently been carried out under his auspices. From Pevensey the party drove to Priesthaus, where a detachment was hospitably entertained by Mr. A. Campbell, assisted by Mrs. Campbell, Miss Edwards and Mr. Norman Innes, and the interesting features of the house were explained by Mr. Salzmänn. The remainder of the party drove on to Glenleigh, where similar hospitality was shown by Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Smith. Mr. Johnston gave a short account of the history of the house, and also of the Old Chapel at Otham, which was the original settlement of the Præmonstratensian Monks of Bayham Abbey.

The Council regrets to have to announce the deaths of, amongst others, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, elected in 1871, to whom we are indebted for a paper in Vol. XLVII. on the portraits at Compton Place; the Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, elected in 1877; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, elected in 1896; the Very Rev. Dean Randall, elected in 1894; and Mr. C. E. Kempe, elected in 1877, whose beautiful stained-glass windows are known throughout the English-speaking world.

The number of visitors paying for admission to the Castle during the year was 5,231.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hands of Treasurer, 31st Dec., 1906	58	9	10			
" " Clerk	4	3	3			
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0			
				67	13	1
„ Subscriptions:						
Annual	278	6	6			
Entrance	28	10	0			
Arrears	22	11	0			
Advance	11	0	6			
Life Composition	10	0	0			
				350	8	0
„ Sale of Volumes	19	6	10			
„ Dividends on Consols	13	15	4			
„ Visitors on admission to Castle	130	15	6			
„ Rent of Garden to 29th Sept., 1907	2	0	0			
„ Excursion Account:						
Receipts	57	4	0			
Payments	47	0	1			
				10	3	11

Examined and found correct.

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

14th February, 1908.

£594 2 8

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses:						
Rent of Castle	30	8	0			
" 35, High Street, Lewes	43	10	10			
Mrs. Morgan—Commission	6	10	0			
Boy's Wages	26	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	17	10	8			
Payments by Mrs. Morgan	3	7	1			
Coals and Wood	5	11	0			
Repairs at Castle	11	11	11			
Insurance	3	5	0			
Hire of Town Hall	2	15	0			
Cheque Book	0	5	0			
Subscription Book	1	10	0			
				152	4	6
„ Clerk's Salary	25	0	0			
„ „ Gratuity for Extra Work	5	0	0			
					30	0 0
„ Purchases, for Library and Museum					15	3 2
„ Printing and Posting, Vol. XLIX.	167	1	10			
„ „ on account of Vol. L.	30	9	0			
					197	10 10
„ General Printing					38	9 6
„ Mrs. Morgan's Wages					26	0 0
„ Postages and Petty Disbursements					8	17 0
„ Cash in hands of Treasurer	116	11	5			
" " Clerk	4	6	3			
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0			
					125	17 8

£594 2 8

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR.

Various Pamphlets, presented by Miss Holgate.

Three bound Vols. of MSS., presented by Henry Wagner, Esq.

“Collier Letters,” Vols. I. and II., presented by C. Lane Sayer, Esq.

“Visitations of Berkshire,” presented by Harleian Society.

“An Introduction to the Study of English Fonts,” presented by Miss A. K. Walker, Thornton House, Redhill.

Swords and other Interesting Iron Objects from the Hooke, Chailey, presented by R. C. Blencowe, Esq.

“Parliamentary History of the Borough of Lewes,” presented by Wallace H. Hills, Esq.

“Church Disasters: East Grinstead Ecclesiastical History,” presented by Wallace H. Hills, Esq.

Portrait of the late W. Figg, presented by J. Parsons, Esq.

Maps and Plans, presented by J. C. Buckwell, Esq.

Drawings of Mural Paintings, &c., presented by P. M. Johnston, Esq.

It is hoped that with the enlarged accommodation at Barbican House for the safe keeping and proper display of Sussex Antiquities the yearly list of gifts will much increase.

J. H. A. JENNER,

Hon. Curator and Librarian.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES, &c.

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

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 August, 1908.)

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, BARRICAN HOUSE, 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, 81, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
1906. Alexander, Dr. Alfred, Brown Heath House, Buxted.
1908. Alexander, Miss Mary, Cecil House, Church Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Heathfield Park, Heathfield.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1904. Amos, W. T., Alverston, 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., Sullington Cottage, Broadbridge Heath, 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., 53, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea, 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.
1908. Baker, Miss C., Walridge, Belsize Road, Worthing.
1904. Ballard, A., B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Hon. M.A. (Oxon), Woodstock.
1899. *Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
1905. Barchard, F., Duddleswell, Maresfield.
1900. Barham, Sir G., Snape, Wadhurst.
1908. Barlow, Frank Pratt, Lynchmere House, Haslemere.
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. Batherham, 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.
 1908. Beddington, Miss B., 167, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 1908. Beddington, Miss M., The White Cottage, Winchelsea.
 1899. Bedford, E., Newhaven, Sussex.
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., Anderida, Gorrington Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
 1908. Belloc, Hilaire, M.P., Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.
 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, Colonel Edward Leslie, Red Croft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1901. Bicknell, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per A. Capel Shaw).
 1882. Bishop, M. H., 3, Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton.
 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.
 1908. Blaker, Rev. C. R., Turners Hill.
 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., Newbuildings Place, Southwater, 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.
 1908. Boldero, John, Frankland, Mark Cross.
 1908. Bond, W. H., Municipal School of Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1894. Borrer, Major Cary, Somerhill Lodge, Hove.
 1899. Borrer, Miss, Brookhill, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1908. Bosanquet, Sir F. A., K.C., 12, Grenville Place, South Kensington, and Cobbe Place, Beddingham.
 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.
 1908. Boyd, Rev. H. L., Southwater Vicarage, Horsham.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.
 1908. Brassey, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B., Normanhurst, Battle.
 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.
 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, Warninglid, 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.
 1908. Bryan, Miss, 73, The Drive, Brighton.
 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.
 1893. Burt, Henry, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1908. Burt, H. J., Penlands, Steyning.
 1877. Burton, Alfred H., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1902. Butt, G. W., Wilbury, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1908. Butt, H. A., 64, Norfolk 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.
 1908. Cartwright, Fredk., Ardingly College, Ardingly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1897. Cato, T. Butler, M.A., F.L.S., 20, Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, w.
 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.
 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.
 1908. Chapman, Harold, High Street, Lewes.
 1901. Charrington, Harry Wm., St. Helens, 23, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., Ivy Villa, Gordon Road, Shoreham.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1908. Chichester, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, The Palace, 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, The Ven. Archdeacon, 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.
 1908. Cogswell, Gerald, 5, Highworth, Worthing.
 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.
 1900. Coleridge, H. J., Abberton, Hurstpierpoint.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1908. Colson, Miss Edith Margaret, Denham, Redhill.
 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.
 1908. Combe, Nigel, Hollist House, Midhurst.
 1900. *Comber, J., High Steep, Jarvis Brook.
 1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.
 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., Roehath, 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.
 1908. *Courthope, William Francis, 1, Whitehall Gardens, s.w.
 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.
 1908. Crake, Rev. E. E., The Rectory, Jevington.
 1892. Crake, William Vandeleur, Highlands 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.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Steyning.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., 4, The Steyne, Worthing.
 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, Withean Court, Brighton.
1908. D'Albiac, Miss, 73, The Drive, Hove.
 1908. Daintree, Robt., Swan Wood, Horeham Road.
 1899. Dalton, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Glynde, Sussex.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1908. Daniel-Tyssen, Rev. R., 16, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1899. Darby, Miss C. C., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1902. Darling, W. H., 21, New Dorset Street, Brighton.
 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.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, London Road, Reading.
 1891. Deane, Rev. Canon, M.A., Vicar of Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Prebendary Cecil, 32, Little London, Chichester.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
 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.
 1903. Dibley, Colonel, Gaveston Place, Nuthurst, Horsham.
 1862. Dixon, Miss M. M., North Highlands, Hayward's Heath.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.
 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.
 1908. Duval, Miss M. S., Pelham House, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., High Street, Lewes.
 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.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.A., M.D., Carleton House, Arundel, Sussex.
 1906. Evans, Rev. A. A., Pevensey.
 1897. Evans, J. Meredyth, Hove Park Villas, Hove.
 1873. *Evans, Sir J., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts.
 1906. Evans, Rev. Lewis, Eatons, Hayward's Heath.
 1894. Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Saltwood, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Pictou, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston.
 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, Wynscombe, 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.
 1908. Flowers, Arthur, Steyning.
 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.
 1908. Frankfort Moore, Frank, Castle Gate House, Lewes.
 1892. Frankland, Col. Colville, 67, Brunswick Place, Hove; and Junior United Service Club, London.
 1890. Fraser, Rev. Preb. James, M.A., 8, St. Martin's, Chichester.
 1906. Freeland, W. B. B., Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 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.
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. Gawthorn, Rev. F. T., Albourne Rectory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Clifton Lodge, Brighton.
 1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gillett, F., 3, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1907. Giuseppi, Montague S., F.S.A., 23, Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon.
 1901. Glennie, Rev. A. H., Lavant Rectory, Chichester.
 1895. Godfrey, Captain Goodhart, Ivy Hatch, Horsham, Sussex.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham, Sussex.
 1903. *Godman, C. R. Bayly, Muntham, Horsham.
 1883. Godman, F. du Cane, F.R.S., South Lodge, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex.
 1882. Godman, Major-General R. Temple, Highden, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1877. *Godman, P. S., Muntham, Horsham, Sussex.
 1908. Golding, Frank, Woodlands, Cuckfield.
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1875. Gordon, Mrs. A., Ash House, Martock, Somerset.
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 20, Cadogan Gardens, S.W., and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 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.
 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. Guermontprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 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, 46, Preston Street, 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., Seveing Buildings, Lewes.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1907. Hamilton, W. B., M.A., The Dale House, Hassocks.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., Fernroyd, Forest Row.
 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.
 1908. Hardy, Alfred L., 40, Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, S.E.
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1908. Harris, Rev. H. H., The Rectory, Poynings.
 1908. Harrison, Fredk., M.A., 30, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
 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.
 1908. Haviland, Miss M. E., 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.
 1908. Henderson, Mrs., Sedgewick Park, Horsham.
 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.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1892. Hobbs, James, 62, North Street, Brighton.
 1905. Holgate, Miss Mary S., 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., 41, 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.
 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.
 1908. Johnston, Sir H. H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., St. John's Priory, Poling, near
 Arundel.
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.
 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.
 1908. Kirkby, James, Fairlight Hall, Hastings, and Clesdon Park, Durham.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1907. Lacy, Dyson, Dalbiac Avenue, 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., Stainmore, South Hill, Bromley, Kent.
 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. *Linnington, G. E., Stagsdene, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1899. Lintott, W., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1908. Lister, Henry J., The Field House, Crowborough.
 1870. Lister, John J., Warninglid Grange, Hayward's Heath.
 1906. Little, Miss E. M., 26, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1903. Livesay, G. H. P., Woodleigh, Worthing.
 1905. Livett, Rev. G. M., The Vicarage, Watlington, 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., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee (Librarian), Guildhall, London.
 1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, w.
 1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Sherrington Manor, Berwick.
 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.
 1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., The Vicarage, Bosham.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 1907. Macgregor, J., Ersham, Hailsham.
 1908. *Macneill, A. D., The Deanery, Southmalling.
 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, R., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1903. Martin, W., M.A., LL.D., LL.B., 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
 1908. Marx, E. M., Solicitor, Brighton.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Fairhall, Southover, Lewes.
 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, S. 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, s.o.

1905. Mitchell, Mrs., The Grange, Fittleworth, s.o.
 1907. Mitten, Miss Flora, Treepees, Hurstpierpoint.
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Old Bank, Lewes; and Mornington, Eastbourne.
 1908. Moncrieff, Hon. Freck., The Gables, Southover, Lewes.
 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, 46, Ventnor Villas, Hove.
 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.
 1908. North, J. S., Market Street, Brighton.
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.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Hartland, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1908. Parsons, W. J., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.
 1897. Patching, F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, 139, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
 1897. Paxon, Arthur, 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.
 1908. Peel, Robert, St. John's, Lansdowne Road, West Worthing.
 1898. Pemberton, Mrs. Leigh, Abbots Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
 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., Steyning, 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.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Hayward's Heath.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., St. Philip's Vicarage, Burwash Weald.
 1905. Ponsonby, 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.
 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.
 1908. Powell, Walter A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 5, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 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., The Acre, West Worthing.
 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., 39, Havelock Road, Hastings.
 1905. Read, T., Buckingham Road, Brighton.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Canon Arthur Medland, Eydon Rectory, Byfield, Northants.
 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.
 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.
 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.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Haremere Hall, Etchingham.
 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, Firle, Lewes.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1906. Scull, W. D., B.A. Oxon, The Pines, Crowborough Beacon.
 1900. Seligman, Mrs., Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1898. Sergison, C. Warden, Slaugham Place, Crawley.
 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.
 1908. Skinner, Col. T. H. Gorehill, Petworth.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Hambrook, Emsworth, Hants.
 1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash, Sussex.
 1905. Smith, Mrs. Maxfield, Hill House, Lewes.
 1907. Smith, R. Cunliffe, J.P., Glenleigh House, Hankham, Hastings.
 1860. Smith, W. J., North Street, Brighton.
 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.
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.
 1898. Sprott, H., Maganelda, Crowborough.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, 34, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.
 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.
 1908. Stevens, George Eric, Garnalds, Cuckfield.
 1908. Stevens, William Geoffrey, Garnalds, Cuckfield.
 1908. Stewart-Jones, Thorold, The Grange, Lewes.
 1903. Stockwell, Miss L., 97, Oakwood Court, Melbury Road, Kensington.
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, Rylstone, Heathfield.
 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, Pevensey, Hastings.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, 55, South Street, Eastbourne.
1906. Talbot, Hugo, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.
 1908. Taylor, Walter, Carn Brae, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1904. *Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswald, 15, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1901. Thorowgood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1905. Toms, H. S., The Museum, Brighton.
 1903. Tower, B. H., Lancing College, Lancing.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. Treherne, George G. T., 7, Bloomsbury Square, w.c.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1908. Tufnell, Mrs., Crowhurst Park, Battle.
 1899. Tuppenney, F., La Haye, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Colinton, 14, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon Park, London, s.w.
 1907. Uridge, A. J. R., Claverham, The Wallands, Lewes.
1908. Vallance, Herbert, School Hill, Lewes.
 1892. Veasey, Mrs., Over Hall, Colne, Engaine, Essex.
 1897. Verrall, W., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1902. Vine, H. T., Redcliffe, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipian, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1899. Waddington, J., Ely Grange, Frant.
 1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1906. Walton, Francis, Springfield Lodge, Horsham.
 1906. Warner, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
 1896. Warren, Captain A. R., Warrenfield, Emsworth, Hants.
 1907. Watson, Thos. Hy., M.B., C.M., Gordon Terrace, Westham.
 1908. Webb, D., 8, Lushington Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Wedgwood, R. H., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, 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.
 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., Bishopstone Manor, near Lewes.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., St. Andrew's Lodge, Seaford.
 1905. Williams, H. M., 33, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
 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, Portland.
 1872. Wood, H. T., Hollinghurst, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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. 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, M.A., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex.
 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.

RETURN OF CONVENTICLES IN SUSSEX, 1669, AND KING CHARLES' LICENCES FOR NONCONFORMISTS, 1672.

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

AMONG the Tenison MSS. in Lambeth Palace Library is (No. 639) the Return made by the Bishops, at the request of Archbishop Sheldon in 1669, of the number of "Conventicles" in each Diocese, the "quality" or social status of those who frequented them, and the names of their "Heads or Teachers."¹ Wilkins (*Concilia*, Vol. IV., p. 588) gives a copy of the Letter to the Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury, and it is probably identical with those sent to other Dioceses. The Archbishop directs him to "make speedy enquiry what and how many Conventicles are held in every Parish, what are the numbers which usually meet at them, and of what condition or sort of people they consist;" he adds that "His Majesty had laid some blame to the Bishops for want of care in this affair." This letter is dated "Lambeth house, June, 1669." The Return for Sussex contains so much valuable information respecting "the middle sort" that it is worthy of a place in our *Collections*. It will be seen that there were at that time 50 Conventicles in Sussex, of which 11 belonged to the Anabaptists, six to the Quakers, four to Presbyterians, three to Independents, one to "Papists;" as to the remaining 24 the "sect" is not recorded.

¹ See Stoughton's *History of Religion in England*, Vol. III., p. 386.

Place.	Sect.	Number.	Quality.	Heads and Teachers.
BARCOMB	1	...	...	Thomas Croucher
DITCHELING	2	Anabaptists ... about 10... Presbyterians ... about 8 ...	middle sort middle sort ...	Mr. Lulham ¹
BEEDING with Seale at the house of Thomas Parsons, living at Peppersgate	1	Quakers	seldom fewer than 220	Strangers
PLUMPTON at the house of Mr. Turner, a non- conforming minister	...	...	about 200	of all sorts under the degree of gent.
EAST GRINSTEAD	3	Papists Independents Anabaptists and Quakers	about 16 about 20 or 30 about 30... ..	Mr. Christopher Snell Thomas Turner, a chirurgeon
BALCOMB	1	Anabaptists	7 or 8 familys ...	tradesmen and labourers
WESTMESTON at a house called Blackbrooke	1	...	above 200	many of good estate Thomas Hallett (at Wivels- field), Rich. Turner, John Earle, ² Ed. Lulham
SLAUGHAM at the house of Thomas Parsons	1	Quakers	...	...
BRIGHTHELMSTONE at the house of William Beard and Henry Smyth	1	...	about 200	...
PETWORTH	1	...	50 or 60	some middle sort, others inferior Mr. Henry Staples ³
LURGESALE at the house of John Hooke	1	...	about 40... ..	yeomen and labourers Mr. Kemes

Place.	Sect.	Number.	Quality.	Heads and Teachers.	
STEDHAM at the house of Richard Smyth, of Bradefoot	1	200	some of the gentry	Mr. Richard Garrett, ⁴ Mr. Staples	
YAPTON	1	about 6	ordinary... ..	John Lutter	
ARUNDEL	3	about 40... ..	meane persons ...	Samuel Wilmore, ⁵ Mr. Staples, Mr. Fish, Mr. Wilson ⁶	
BIRDHAM at the house of Will. Attewell	2	Anabaptists ...	about 30... ..	inferior people ...	One Clayton
SIDLESHAM	1				
TWYNEHAM... .. at the house of James Wood	1	Anabaptists ...	about 40... ..	meane for ye most part	Michael Martyn and others unknown
MARSFIELD... .. at the house of Walter Norman and Ed. Gerrard	1	Quakers			
HALSHAM at the house of John Lower	1		about 40... ..	most meanest sort of people	
ALFRISTON	2	Quakers ...	3 or 4 familys		
		Anabaptists			
THAKEHAM... ..	1		20 or 30	poore people... ..	Samuel Wileman
ITCHINGFIELD			noe conventicle but several that never come to church		
STORRINGTON	1		20 or 30	poore people	
HASTINGS, Castle Parish... .. at the house of John Thorp	1		40 or 50		
BECKLEY at a house called Farmor	1				

Place.	Sect.	Number.	Quality.	Heads and Teachers.
PEASEMARSH	1	20 or 30		
WARBLETON	2 Quakers			
NINFIELD	1			
HURSTMONCEAUX	1 Anabaptists			
WARTLING	1	many persons of considerable estate		
HEATHFIELD	1 Anabaptists			
CROWHURST	1			
SEDLESCOMB	1			
SALEHURST	1			
WESTFIELD	1 Anabaptists			
SOUTH MALLING	1 Presbyterian	at least 50	middle sort	
ALL SAINTS IN LEWYS	1 Independent	numerous		
LINDFIELD ⁷		noe conventicles tho' many factious persons live here		
CLIFFE	1	60	middle sort	
PAGHAM	1	20 or 30		
RYE	1	100		
TROTTON	2 Anabaptists Presbiterians Independents	from 50 to 100		Mr. Garnett Mr. Rowell
MIDHURST	1	great numbers		Mr. Samuel Mann
FERNHURST	1	neare 200	middle	Mr. Corbett

From Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, Vol. III., it appears that of these "Heads and Teachers" some were "intruded" and "ejected" ministers, e.g.:—

1. Mr. Ed. Lulham was Vicar of Ditchling 1653 to 1658.
2. Mr. John Earl resigned the Vicarage of East Terring, which he had held since 1654, and went to reside in Lewes, where he died in 1669.
3. Mr. Henry Staples resigned the Vicarage of South Stoke and went to Ireland, but soon returned to England, and died in 1686.
4. Mr. Richard Garrett resigned the Rectory of Barlavington, but continued to live there and to preach.
5. Samuel Wilmer had been intruded into the Rectory of Clapham in 1651. The inhabitants petitioned the Protector that as their pastor had been "zealous in gathering the scattered Saints into one body to enjoy gospel ordinances, but is overwhelmed with incident charges, has been at great charge for repairs, arrears to Magdalen College, so that he can hardly maintain a great family, and as Mr. Whetstone, minister of Patching, only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, is dead, the rectories may be united." Mr. John Druett, churchwarden, and 12 inhabitants of Patching petition the Protector in favour of the union, as it was the last request of their pastor, and the living is of very small value. 1653, Dec. 28. "A certificate in favour of Wilmer" is signed by Fr. Cheynell, of Petworth; Nath. Kilton, Billingham; John Tredcroft, W. Grinstead; John Chatfield, Horsham; John Buckley, Shipley; all "intruders" except Kilton. This petition was referred to eight Justices, in order that the union might take place, and the next year Wilmer took possession of the Rectory of Patching. He died at Havant in 1681.²
6. Mr. William Wilson resigned the Rectory of Billingshurst, but remained there, keeping a school until his death in 1670. Sir Harry Goring was "a firm friend" of his.
7. Calamy also says that John Stonestreet resigned "the Chapel" at Lindfield, but continued there preaching in private, until he went to Lewes, where he died in 1689.

² *State Papers, Dom.*, Vol. XLII., p. 70.

CHARLES II.'s LICENCES IN SUSSEX.

English historians record the "Declaration of Indulgence" issued by Charles II. in 1672, but hardly any of them give an account of the means taken by the King to carry out its object. He, like his father and grandfather, was anxious at least to mitigate the severity of the "Penal Laws" by which their Parliaments had persecuted in turn "Sectaries," Churchpeople and Roman Catholics; but the House of Commons answered the King's efforts for Toleration by passing Acts which were even more severe. Charles imagined that he had power to suspend these laws,³ and while the House was not sitting on March 15th, 167½, he published his Declaration of Indulgence, which ran thus:—

We shall from time to time allow a sufficient number of places as shall be desired in all parts of our Kingdom for the use of such as do not conform to the Church of England to meet and assemble in, in order to their public Worship and Devotion. . . . Our Will is that none of our subjects do presume to meet in any Place, until such Place be allow'd, and the Teacher of that Congregation approv'd by us."⁴

The King immediately received applications for Licences and granted 3,500 in the course of the year. From Sussex came 26 applications, the date of the earliest April 13th, of the latest December 9th. The following is the Form of Licence:—

Charles . . . to all Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other our officers and ministers Civill and Military, greeting. In pursuance of our Declaration of the 15th March 167½ Wee have allowed and wee do hereby allow, of a house . . . to be a place for the use of such as doe not conform to the Church of England who are of the persuasion commonly called Presbyterian to meet and assemble in order to their Publick worship and devotion. And all and singular our officers and ministers Ecclesiastical, Civill and Military whom it may concerne are to take due notice hereof. And they are hereby strictly charged and required to hinder any disturbance and to protect them in their said meeting.

By his Maj^{ties} command

ARLINGTON.⁵

³ Stoughton's *History of Religion*, Vol. III., p. 395.

⁴ Roman Catholics were not to be allowed to worship in public places, but only in their private houses. The effect summarised by Matthew Henry—"the Conformists displeas'd, the Presbyterians glad, the Independants very glad, the Papists triumph." *Life of Philip Henry*, p. 136.

⁵ Henry Bennet, created Earl of Arlington 1663, Secretary of State.

When the House of Commons met 4th February, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, it at once resolved that "the Penal Statutes in matters ecclesiastical cannot be suspended but by Act of Parliament."⁶ Charles was forced to cancel his Indulgence on March 7th; and the unhappy Test Act was then passed in answer to the King's attempt to procure toleration. Strange to say, the news of the withdrawal of the Declaration was received with the greatest joy—bells were rung and bonfires blazed up and down the land. The list of Licences is contained in the *State Papers, Domestic*, Charles II., Entry Book 38 *a* and *b*, arranged in *a* by date, in *b* by counties. The names of Preachers who took out Licences in Sussex:—

At ARLINGTON. John Beaton to be a Presbyterian preacher in the house of Thos. Lees.

Son of John Beaton, Vicar of Rye 1642, and brother of Nehemiah Beaton, of Little Horsted. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 275.

Arlington had been "sequestered" from John Wilson to John Manning in October, 1643.

ARUNDEL. May 8. Samuel Murner at the house of Thomas Watersfield; Congregationalist; the house of Henry Wolgar.

BALCOMBE. June 10. William Mills in Ninyan Tasker's house; a Congregational man.

Ninyan, born 1643, son of George Tasker, blacksmith, and Philippa (born 1613), daughter of Thomas Bridges, yeoman. Nynian Tasker, son of Nynian Tasker, born 1675. *Balcombe Register*.

BALCOMBE, Nylond. Richard Turner in Alexander Brydges' house; Congregationalist.

Alexander Bridges, son of Thomas Bridges, married Maria Payne, of Lywood, Ardingly.

BRIGHTLING. April 13. Joseph Bennett to be a Presbyterian teacher in his house.

The son of Joseph Bennett, Rector of Warbleton, educated at Tonbridge and Cambridge, preached at Burwash until his uncle, T. English, presented him to the Rectory of Brightling in 1658. After his resignation in 1662 he kept a school, but, having lost his scholars during the plague, he removed to Hastings, where he died in 1707. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 111; Vol. XXXIII., p. 215; Egerton's *Sussex Folk*, p. 155.

⁶ Bp. Burnet's *History*, Book III.

BURWASH. April 30. Thomas Goolham at his house; Presbyterian.

Appointed minister of "the Chapel at Chiltington" by Sir John Pelham, where he received, in 1649, a stipend of £13. 6s. 8d. from the rents of the Deanery of Chichester. In 1658 he was intruded into the Rectory of Burwash. He resigned in 1662 and died in 1691. His broken tombstone was in memory of men lying about in the churchyard. Shaw's *History of the English Church*, Vol. II., p. 545; Palmer's *Nonconformist Memorials*; Egerton's *Sussex Folk*, p. 44.

CHICHESTER. May 2. John Corbet, general licence; Presbyterian.

May 8. William Fletcher, of Chichester, and M^r Upton, of the Manhood, Anabaptists; at M^r Fletcher's house without the east gate of Chichester in S^t Pancras Parish.

June 10. The house of John Willie, near Westgate, for Congregationalist.

John Corbet, son of Roger Corbet, was born at Gloucester, where he preached during the Civil War, and wrote "A History of Col. Massey's Military Actions." He matriculated in 1636, aged 16, at Magdalen Hall, and came to Chichester in 1648; he married the daughter of Dr. Twisse; in 1656 he was intruded into the Rectory of Bramshot, which he resigned in 1662. After a short residence at Totteridge he was recalled by his old flock to Chichester in 1672. While there he published some discourses and assisted in the compilation of Rushworth's Collections. He went to London in 1682 for an operation, but died before it could be performed, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, where Richard Baxter preached his funeral sermon, and spoke of him in it as "my most faithful and familiar friend." An ordinance was passed on Oct. 9, 1646, settling £150 a piece on three ministers to preach in Chichester. "Thomas Hull, John Corbett and William Martin, ministers in Chichester," had £225 from the rents of the Deanery settled upon them for the half-year to December, 1649. Shaw's *History*, p. 545. "Will. Speed to succeed John Corbet as Minister of Chichester, December, 1656." *State Papers, Dom.*, p. 131. Our Library at Lewes contains a copy of Corbet's *Principles and Practices of several Nonconformists*, wherein it appears that their religion is "none other than that Profest in the Church of England, 1682." His "Remains" were published in 1684. In 1667 he published "A Discourse of the Religion of England asserting that Reformed Christianity settled in its due latitude is the stability of this kingdom." Amongst the records of the Baptist Chapel at Chichester is a memorandum of the purchase of land outside the east gate by John Avery and others for £14. 5s. for the erection of a meeting house in 1671. Mr. George Smith, grandfather

of the artists, acted as minister. Bishop Carleton was the means of his being imprisoned "in Horsome gaol" in 1678. The chapel was rebuilt in 1720 at the cost of £199. *West Sussex Gazette*, 1902.

EAST DEAN. April 19. William Wallace, at his own house; Presbyterian. Countersigned by Sir John Trevor.

William Wallace was born near Aberdeen, "but spoke English very well;" he was intruded into the Rectory of East Dean in 1654 by "The Committee of Plundered Ministers;" he resigned in 1661 and removed to Hove, where he applied for a Licence. He had £10. 3s. 4d. while minister of East Dean "from the profits of the Deanery." Shaw, Vol. II., p. 545.

Sir John Trevor, a Covenanter, M.P. for Arundel 1658, knighted 1668. He married John Hampden's daughter, and their son married the heiress of Glynde. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XX., p. 62.

EASTDEN. The house of Richard Key.

EAST GRINSTEAD. May 13. Christopher Snell, at his house; Presbyterian.

Ch. Snell was intruded into the Vicarage of East Grinstead in 1658, and resigned in 1662. *State Papers, Dom.*, Commonwealth, 130, have this entry: "1656. Nov. Sam. Sylyard, preacher at E. Grinstead, to have £20 more, and his assistant £50, from the tithes of E. Dane." In the 1669 return he is stated to minister to 20 or 30 Independents.

EAST GRINSTEAD. May 13. Stephen Martin, a general licence in any allowed place; Presbyterian.

HARTFIELD. John Eliott, at his house; Presbyterian.

FUNTINGTON. The house of Elizabeth Bridger.

HELLINGLY. Dec. At the house of Samuel Burton; Presbyterian.

WEST HOATHLY (Hordlie). Christ. Snell, in the house of Mary Frankner (? Faulkner); Presbyterian.

HORSHAM. April 16. Matthew Woodman, for his person and house; Presbyterian.

M. Woodman was born 1621, son of George, of Thakeham, and grandson of Matthew Woodman, ironmaster, of Warbleton; martyr in 1557. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall 1637, took his B.A. in 1641, and was intruded into Slinfold in 1647. (Sept. 1. Matthew Woodman to Slynfold. *Lords' Journals*, Vol. IX., 414.) On his resignation he retired to Horsham, where "he preached gratis," and was buried in 1683, aged 63.

HORSTED PARVA. 25 May. The house of Will. Peckham.

John Peckham, the rector, was ejected in 1643 by order of Parliament. "Horsted Parva sequestered from John Peckham to Joseph Bigges, Sept. 5." *Commons' Journals*, Vol. III., 228. "Mr. Joseph Bigges was buried Feb. 4, 1660." *Horsted Register*. "Here lieth the body of Joseph Bigges, sonne of George Bigges, of Hampshire, who was 17 years a faithful and painful minister of this place, who died Jan. 31, 1660, aged 59 years." Tomb in Horsted Churchyard.

"William Peckham, of Horsted Parva, and Elizabeth Longley, of Hellingly," July, 1675. *Lewes Marriage Licences*, Record Society, Vol. VI., p. 27.

HOVE (How). May 8. William Wallace, at the house of Sir John Stapley; Presbyterian.

William Wallace. See under East Dean.

Sir John Stapley, son of Antony Stapley, of Framfield and Patcham, regicide; he married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Springate, of Broyle Place; was created a Baronet in 1660 for his part in the Restoration, and died in 1701, aged 73. *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., 103.

KINGSTON. April 30. William Martaine, at the house of John Oglander; Presbyterian.

LEWES. Edward Newton and seven others apply for licences for Will. Harris' house in All Saints for Presbyterian worship, and for the said Ed. Newton to be a teacher there, with liberty for him to use the house of Mistress Frances Pickering, in the parish of St. Michael.

Edward Newton, born at Maidstone; B.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, Fellow of Baliol, was ordained by the Presbytery of Sarum in St. Thomas', Salisbury, in 1652. He preached at Kingston Bowsey in 1654, when there were only three houses in the parish. He succeeded his father-in-law, Benjamin Pickering, at St. Mary's Westout in 1657, on the nomination of the Lord Protector. Goring House, which in 1578 had become the Bull Inn, was turned into a chapel for him in 1687. He was married in 1688 to Mary Margaret Lane, of Southover, widow (*Vicar-General's Licences*). He preached there until 1701, when, owing to a controversy with his partner, Thomas Barnard (whom he had ordained at Glynde), he seceded to a house in Crown Lane. He was buried at St. Anne's, 1712, aged 84. The historian of Sussex, T. W. Horsfield, was a preacher at this Westgate Chapel. Benj. Pickering was one of the Assembly of Divines, and in June, 1646, the Committee of Plundered Ministers ordered that St. Anne's and Southover should be united, and £60 of the revenues of the Cathedral should be allowed for the maintenance of Mr. Benj. Pickering. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 219; Vol. XXXV., p. 183; Vol. XXXVI., p. 146. Lea's and Horsfield's *Lewes*.

LEWES. May 7. Stephen Ford applies for a licence for John Crouch, jun., at the back house of Thomas Fissenden, and for John Lover at his own house, both at Lewes; both Congregational.

John Crouch, servitor and chorister of Magdalen College, 1657, buried at St. Michael's. Bloxam's *Magdalen Register*, Vol. I., p. 79.

Thomas Fissenden, an apothecary.

LINDFIELD (Lienfield). Oct. 28. Edward Lullam, at the house called Kenwards; Mr. John Challinor dwells in the house; Presbyterian.

Edward Lullam figures in the return of 1669 as ministering at Ditchling and Westmeston. In Nov., 1671, he is surety for the marriage licence of Frances Lulham, of Ditchelling, with Joseph Seavenoake, of Uckfield.

John Challinor, the son (born 1623) of Thomas Challinor, of Tremans, in Horsted Keynes, and of Kenwards, in Lindfield, by Jane, daughter of Laurence Littler. Thomas is called Major Challinor, J.P., in the entry of the marriages performed by him during the Commonwealth. He was buried at Lindfield in 1680. John married Hannah, daughter of William Lukins, in 1655, and died 1690.

LURGASHALL. Nov. 18. At the house of Richard Lander; Presbyterian.

MIDHURST. May 8. Richard Garrett, at the house of Nicholas Brewer, clothier; Congregational.

Rich. Garrett had been intruded into the Rectory of Barlavington, and in 1669 was returned as preaching at Stedham.

MOUNTFIELD. Oct. 8. Thomas Martin, at the house of Richard Spencer; Baptist.

PRESTON. May 25. James Bricknoll, in any allowed place.

PEGHAM. The house of John Hall and of Robert Walker.

SELSCOMBE. April 13. The house of Edmund Thorpe, licensed to be a Presbyterian meeting place.

Ed. Thorpe, born at Westerham 1621, went to Christ's College, Cambridge, at the age of 14; was intruded into the rectory of Seddlescomb in 1651. One of his pupils was Titus Oates, who was baptised at All Saints, Hastings, 1619. He never had any "settled meeting," but preached in his own house to his own family. He afterwards lived at Brenchley, where he attended the Church services, and died in 1678.

SHIPLEY. May 1. John Buckley, at the house of John Prior, Goring Lee; Presbyterian.

Goringley belonged to the Carylls till the death of Philip Caryll in 1735, when it became the property of Lord Selsey. It is now an old farmhouse, belonging to Col. Boxall, and is known as Goring Lee Farm. Information kindly given by the Vicar of Shipley.

NEW SHOREHAM. May 25. The house of John Jeffrey.

WALDRON (Walderne). Dec. 9. John Stoner, at the house of Nicholas Winton; Presbyterian.

WESTGATE (West Stoke). June 10. The house of Peter Le Gay; Congregationalist.

Calamy writes: "Mr. Le Gay, who welcomed many nonconforming ministers, was a Huguenot refugee, bringing little or nothing with him, but by God's blessing on his industry in merchandise he in a few years so increased his substance that he bought the estate of West Stoke." Also "John Ridge, Curate of Foundington, had a small society in the house of Mr. Le Gay."

WESTCAKE. June 10. John Abbot; Congregationalist.

WESTMESTON (Westminster). The house of Stephen Ridge.

WIVELSFIELD. Oct. 28. Thomas Hallett in Mr. Thomas Hurst's house; Congregationalist.

Thomas Hallett "from Ireland" resigned the Rectory of Streat in 1662 and died at Lewes 1701, aged 80.

Thomas Hurst, the son of John Hurst by Joan Page, of Cuckfield. His grandfather, John Hurst, left (Will proved at Lewes May, 1614) houses in Cuckfield and Horsham, "and my house at Wivelsfield Church." Thomas had four daughters, the youngest of whom married Nicholas Godman in 1675. Sandrocks was the property of the Hursts.

BRIGHTON (Bredhempston). May 8. Joseph Osbourn, Independent, at the house of John Fryland; Presbyterian.

Joseph Osborn was intruded into the Vicarage of Benenden, and, after his resignation in 1662, lived first at Heathfield and then at Brighton, where he preached for nine years. He returned to Kent and died at Staplehurst in 1714, aged 85. 1656, December, "The £60 granted to the minister of Patcham to be reduced to £40, and the £20 to the minister of Brighton, which is an important market town." *State Papers, Dom.*, p. 131.

THE REV. JOSIAH THOMPSON'S LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS
IN SUSSEX IN 1715.

(British Museum, Add. MS. 32,057, f. 16.)

Arundel and Midhurst ..	Presbyterian	190
Battle	”	120
Burwash	”	90
Brighthelmstone	”	560
Chichester	”	} 810
”	Baptist	
”	Independent	
Glinley, near Hailsham ..	Presbyterian	110
Framfield	”	200
Horsham	Presbyterian and Baptist..	120
Lewes	Presbyterian, Independent and Baptist	670
Mayfield	Presbyterian	100
Petworth	”	82
Rye	Independent	140
Worth	Presbyterian	
Carter's Corner, in Hellingly .....	.....	30
Linfield	Presbyterian and Baptist..	120
Wadhurst	Baptist	60
Warbleton	”	120

THE CHICHESTER GREY FRIARS' CHURCH, NOW THE GUILDHALL.

BY W. V. CRAKE.

DOCUMENTARY.

THE Grey Friars' Church, for over three hundred years the Guildhall of Chichester and Assize Court of Sussex, has been known to few persons outside the circle of students of architecture. This may be accounted for by the fact that the City of Chichester has ceased for fifty years to use the building municipally (No. 1). In addition to this, for fifty years it has been shut up behind the gates and walls of a self-supporting recreation ground.

The Priory Park (Plan A), which covers the site of the old Castle and Grey Friars' Convent or locus, is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The Guildhall (once the choir of the Grey Friars' Church) is the freehold of the City.

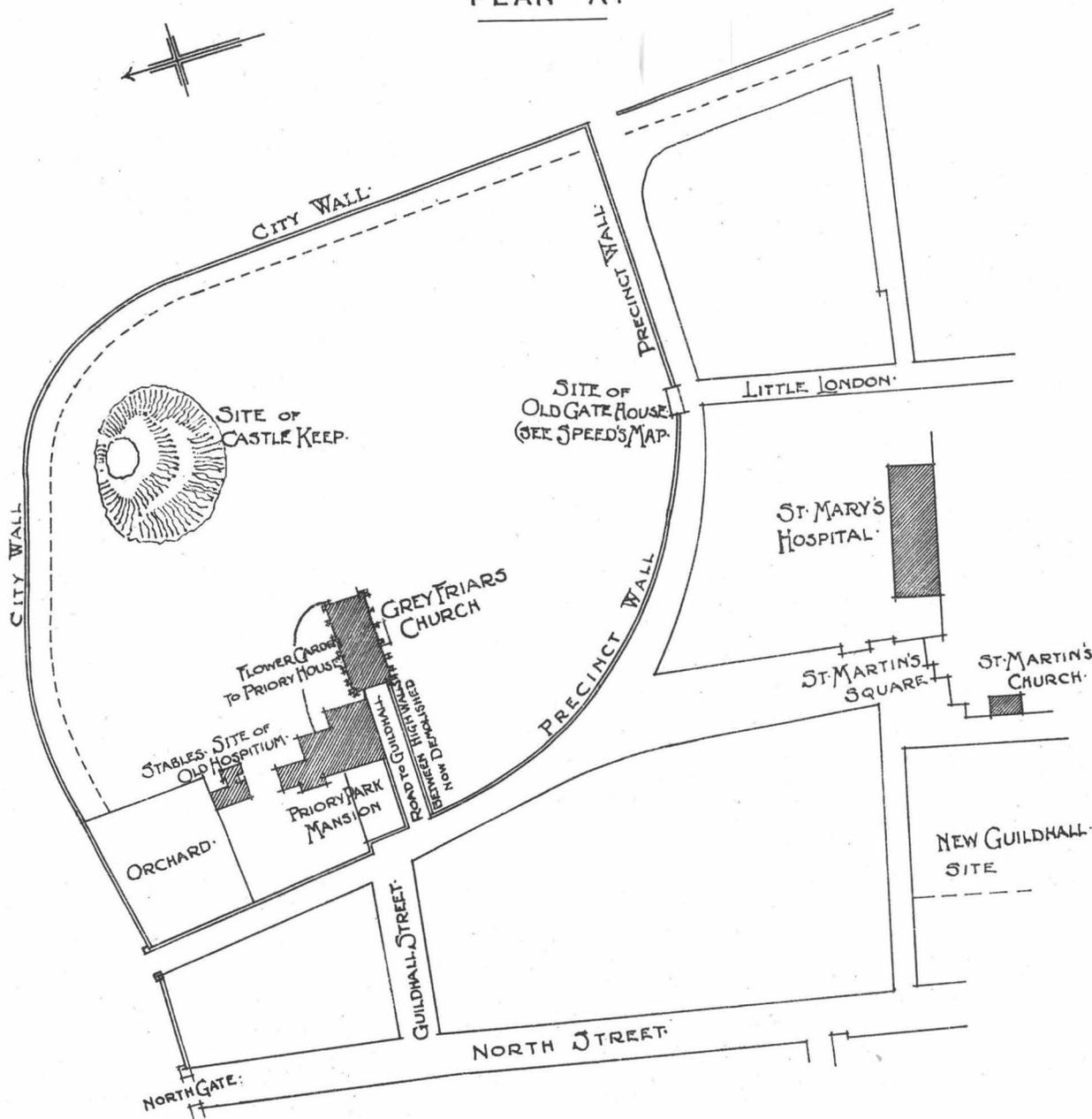
The church is one of the few still roofed Franciscan churches in England, and the reader of Knight's *Old England* looks upon it as a monument of the thirteenth century of striking beauty.

The castle site became the property of the Friars, as follows:—Roger Montgomery, as Earl of Sussex, after the Battle of Hastings, erected a stronghold here to over-awe the township and Rape of Chichester¹ on the

¹ Having passed by gift into the hands of the Bishop of Chichester, King John passed the town to his wife Isabella. The grant of the town of Chichester by King John to his wife Isabella in dower is enrolled on the Charter Roll of 17 John (No. 42), but it is dated as follows:—"Dat per mañ S. Cicestř etei (Simon Bp. of Chichester) apud Porcestř. 5 die Maii anno regni nostri quinto." It grants, *inter alia*, the City without reservation, as fully and freely as any predecessor of the King, &c., has held. From his mother Isabella Henry III. received the City and passed it on to Richard, King of the Romans.

Dallaway says, "This plan was superseded and another adopted by the Bishop, who placed there Franciscans or Mendicants about 1240."

PLAN A.



GENERAL PLAN OF NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHICHESTER, A.D. 1790 - 1815.

site of the north gate of the Roman military settlement. It then passed to the Albini, Earls of Arundel.² In 1217 we find in the Pat. Rolls 1 Henry III., Mem. 8, a letter dated at Winchester 16th April, "De Castro diruendo."

This letter is addressed to Philip d'Albini, ordering the Castle to be destroyed. "Rex Philippo de Albuniaco salutem mandamus vobis quod sine dilatione castrum Cicestrie dirui et funditus prosterni faciatis . . . sicut pater noster bone memorie J(ohannes) quondam rex Anglie, illud dirui precepit per litteras suas patentes." This Philip must have been a relation of William Albini, the third of the name living, probably in occupation of the Castle. The original order in the reign of King John seems to have been overlooked.

The site, however, was claimed by William d'Albini, as is shown by a document of which there is an Elizabethan copy in the Chichester Registers. Though undated it must have been granted between 1217 and 1221, for in 1217 the Castle was ordered to be pulled down and in 1221 William d'Albini died. In the Chichester Registers occurs the grant of which the following is a translation:—

CHARTER OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SUSSEX, "about the site of the Castle; given to the Church of the Holy Trinity."

To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing shall come, William, Earl of Sussex, greeting. Know all of you that I by the instinct of divine piety for the health of my Soul, and for the health of the Souls of my ancestors, and heirs, have granted and given and by my present charter confirmed, to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chichester,³ the whole place where the Castle of Chichester formerly was; with the whole Baillie, which is of my fee, to make and have, in the same place, a house of St. John for entertainment of the poor and weak in free, pure and perpetual alms,⁴ to have and to hold, as any gift of alms can be best or most freely given without any secular service and exaction. And that this my concession or grant may gain lasting support I have corroborated it with the impression of my seal, these being witnesses—Remigio de Auber, R. Ab. de Viler, R. filio Suo Bartholomeo et multis aliis.

² Albini, 1st Earl of Arundel, received Chichester as part of the portion of Adeliza, widow of Henry I.

³ Totum locum ubi castellum cicestreense quondam fuit, cum tota ballia quae est de feode meo ad faciendum et habendum, &c.

⁴ In puram et perpetuam Elemosinam, habendum et tenendum sicut aliqua elemosina melius vel liberius dari possit.

Henry III. would not allow this neglect of his mother Isabella's rights, and there is the following document, date 1222, in the Fine Rolls 20th August, 6 Henry III.:—

It is ordered that the site of the Castle of Chichester, which is occupied by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, be taken and held in the hand of our lord the king.

This is further proved by the Pipe Roll of 15th Henry III., in which the citizens of Chichester render account of payments year by year, "de firma villæ suæ," from the eleventh year of his reign, A.D. 1226, to the sixteenth, "usque ad festum S. Michaelis."

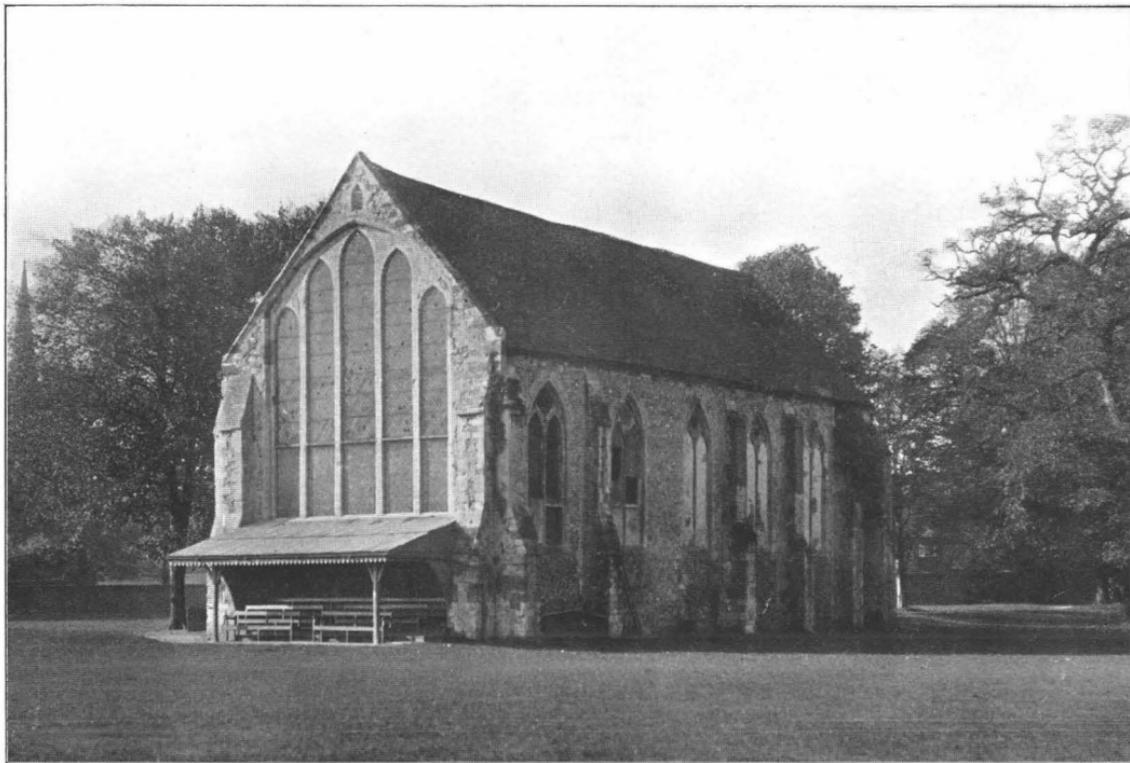
These extracts show that the King received £38. 10s. as annual rent until the time that he had given the city to his brother.

The King's Justices inquired, in 1279, into the liberties claimed by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans. He produced the charter of Henry III., granting the city of Chichester to his father. The jury found that the Earl of Cornwall had all liberties in the city, with a few exceptions.

I have found A. Ballard's recent history of Chichester of great value; in this small, but important, book Mr. Ballard has done service to Chichester by grouping the documentary history of the borough.

Richard, King of the Romans, was the true patron of the Chichester Grey Friars. In the Patent Roll, 53 Henry III., 15th October, A.D. 1269, occurs:—"Whereas our very dear kinsman Richard by the grace of God the ever august king of the Romans has given and granted of his charity to the Friars Minor (dear to us in Christ) a certain place in Chichester which is called the old Castle Site to inhabit the same; we for the health of the souls of ourselves and ancestors . . . as much as is in our power, grant and confirm the gift."⁵

⁵ Pat. Roll, 53 Henry III. (15th October, 1269): "Cum carissimus germanus noster Ricardus dei gratia Rex Romanorum semper augustus caritatis intuitu dederit et concesserit dilectis nobis in Christo fratribus minoribus cicestrensibus quandam placeam in Villa Cicestren' quæ vetus castellarium appellatur; ad inhabitandum ibidem. Nos pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum nostrorum . . . quantum in nobis est, donationem concedimus et confirmamus."



GREY FRIARS CHURCH,
NOW THE OLD CHICHESTER GUILDHALL.

Photo by Marsh, Chichester, 1907.

Richard, son of King John, Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, and King of the Romans, fills a large place in the life of his times. His great wealth as Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, and the wealth of his second wife, sister of Queen Eleanor, not only was the cause of his election to the heirship of the Empire, but placed him next to the King in importance in England. He commanded a crusade in 1240 and landed with Simon de Montford at Acre. He was regent of the Kingdom in the absence of Henry abroad, and is well known as commanding unsuccessfully the left wing at the Battle of Lewes. A. G. Little, in his history of the Oxford Grey Friars, describes him as the principal benefactor of the Oxford Grey Friars' Convent,⁶ where his heart was buried with the body of his third wife. His character as a man was chronicled by a Grey Friar (see A. G. Little) as "very lascivious, greedy of wealth and an oppressor of the poor."⁷ He was, however, in constant correspondence with Adam Marsh, the zealous apostle of St. Francis in England, and also with other Franciscans. It may be suspected that his loose living moved him to seek the intercession of the Franciscans.

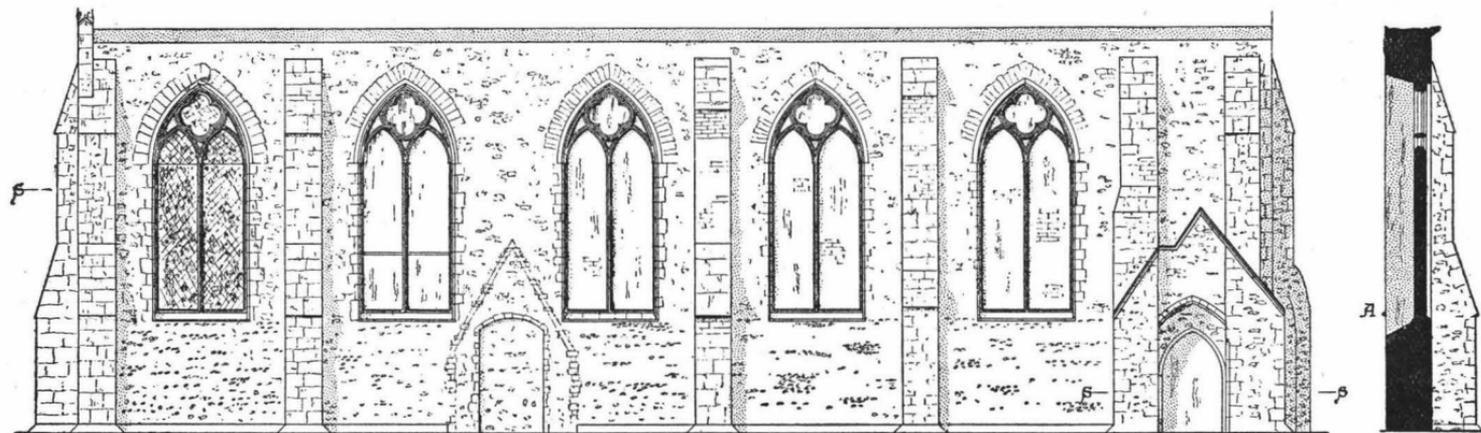
Prior to this in the Patent Roll, 37 Henry III., 26th December, 1253, Henry III.⁸ confirms the Grey Friars in possession of a piece of land for the purpose of enlarging their garden, being the gift of Richard, King of the Romans.⁹ The site afterwards passed to the Prior and Brethren of St. Mary's Hospital (Plan A). This is important as showing the date when the Grey Friars were in occupation of the St. Martin's Square site, and

⁶ Hic erga omnes mulieres cujuscunque professionis luxuriosissimus (A. G. Little, p. 25, note).

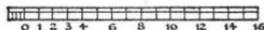
⁷ Died at Berkhamstead, Hertford, and his body was buried at Hayles Abbey, A.D. 1272.

⁸ See confirmation of this land for enlargement of garden, Patent Roll, 37 Henry III.:—Pro fratribus minoribus Cicester.—Rex omnibus etc. salutem Donacionem et concessionem quas delectus frater et fidelis noster Ricardus Comes Cornubie fecit fratribus minoribus commorantibus apud Cicestriam de quodam in clauso in eadem villa ad dilitandam aream in qua iidem fratres morantur ibidem ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus sicut littere patentes, quas predicti fratris inde habent racionabiliter testantur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Winton 26 die Decembris.

⁹ *Vict. Hist.*, Vol. II., p. 95 (Salzmann): Seal exists of Hugh Warden of Chichester Grey Friars, 1253.

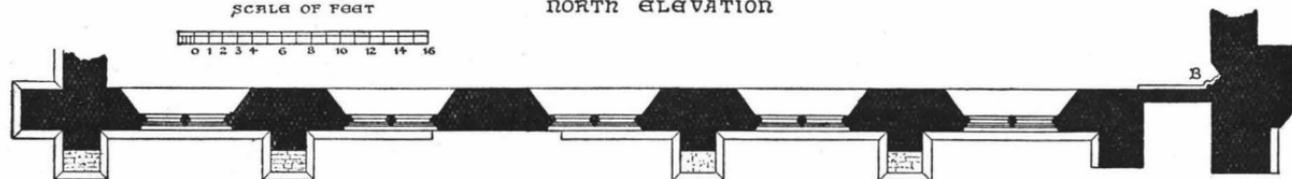


SCALE OF FEET



NORTH ELEVATION

SECTION



PLAN

GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER.

NORTH ELEVATION.

Drawn by W. E. Ginner.

marks the first documentary reference of the Franciscans as holders of land in Chichester.

The record of the early occupation, as before stated, of the St. Martin's Square site by the Friars Minor occurs in the history of the St. Mary's Hospital, written by Rev. J. Cavis Brown, *Old English Hospital*, from which the following reference is taken.

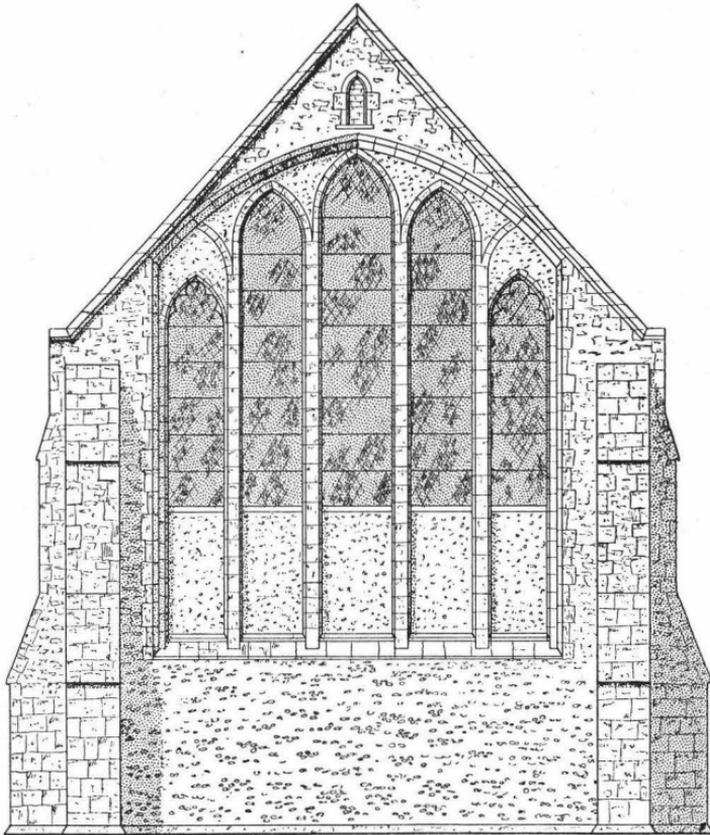
In the Patent Roll, 13 Edward I., the King confirms a grant of a piece of land to the Prior and Brethren of St. Mary's Hospital, "that place in the city of Chichester where the Friars Minor were accustomed to dwell" (morari). This was the site of their old house, which had been claimed by the Dominicans, and had been given to the Grey Friars by Henricus de Chikehull before his death (nuper ante mortem) in pure and perpetual alms. No date is given of this gift.

The settlement of the Franciscans in Chichester seems to have followed the same course as at Oxford, as shown by A. G. Little in his book, *Grey Friars in Oxford*.¹⁰ The first Franciscans arrived at Dover in 1224, on the 10th September, under the leadership of Angellus of Pisa, the English apostle of St. Francis and first Provincial Director for England. From London they made settlements before the year was over at Reading and Oxford. At Oxford they were received by the other preaching Friars, the Dominicans, who already had their own refectory and dormitory at Oxford; before twelve months were over it is recorded that in 1225 they left their hired house at Oxford to occupy a house with land attached.¹¹ The rule of St. Francis commanded poverty and forbade the brotherhoods to own land,¹² so

¹⁰ A. G. Little states that the Friars at Oxford for the first 20 years probably occupied such houses in the town as were granted to them. In 1232 building began at Oxford and was general in England in 1240. In 1240 it was quoted by the contemporary Franciscan historian, Eccleston. He stated that "if the Friars were not damned for excessive building they would at any rate be severely punished." After Wycliffe's time every Friar had his desk and bookcase.

¹¹ A. G. Little states "in 1232 Henry III. gave the Oxford Friars 30 beams in the Royal forest for the fabric" of their chapel. This chapel was pulled down in 1246 to make way for another.

¹² *Evangelical Poverty*: Archbishop Peckham (himself once a Friar Minor) enunciated the formula—de paupertate Christi, "having no title to the possession of any property real or personal, private or common."



elevation
of
east end.

SCALE OF FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Drawn by W. E. Ginner.

GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER.

the Franciscan convents sprang out of trusts which were held by their friends, lay and cleric.

In Oxford their first houses were mean and small, and the infirmary was so low that the height of the walls did not much exceed the height of a man. When their first church was built, Bishop and Abbot, who assumed the coarse habits of the Friars, are said to have carried water, sand and stones for the buildings. (A. G. Little.)

The settlement at Chichester without doubt grew out of the usual conditions. The Franciscans would arrive as missionaries, possibly about 1240,¹³ and occupy the lanes within the walls, between Little London and North Street (see Plan A).

The first that we hear of the Chichester Settlement is that Richard de la Wyche, Bishop of Chichester, known as St. Richard, in his will, signed *circa* 1245,¹⁴ states: "Item fratribus minoribus Cicestrensibus Psalterium meum glosatum et Viginti solidos," leaving his annotated Book of Psalms and 20s. to the Chichester Friars Minor.

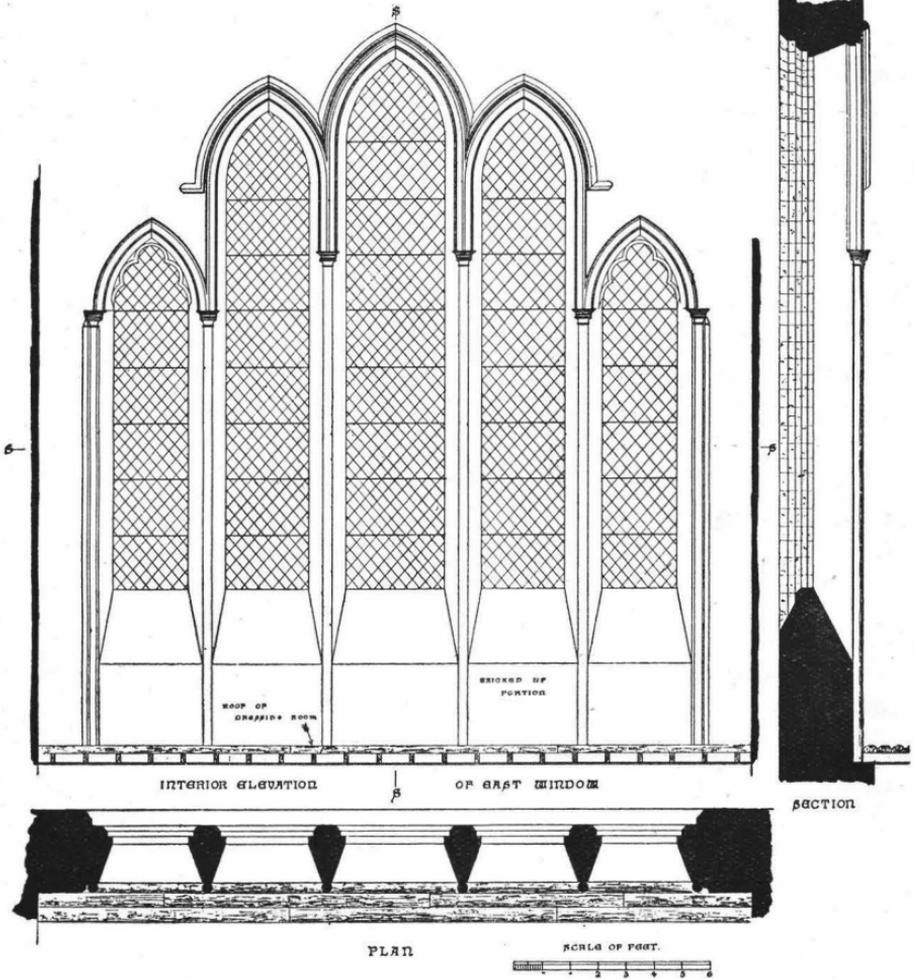
The connection of St. Richard with the Friars Minor was close; it may be noted that a Friar Minor examined his life and miracles in order, as the King and Bishops of England prayed, that he might be placed in the catalogue of saints.

Finally the ceremony of the declaration of his enrolment as saint took place under Pope Urban IV. at the Franciscan Church at Viterbo (see Bocking's *Life of St. Richard*). St. Richard also bequeathed 20s. and the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John to the Franciscans of Lewes.

In the same will St. Richard gave the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark to Winchelsea Grey Friars and

¹³ The reference to Chichester in Dugdale's *Monasticon* states that the Church of the Friars Minor was dedicated to St. Peter. Winchelsea and Lewes are both mentioned as having Grey Friar Settlements. Chichester is mentioned as in the "custody" of London. Note: The province of England was divided into seven wardenships or custodia, the government being extra episcopal; the Provincial Master was often a member of the King's Privy Council. England as a Franciscan Province ranked after France in its relations with Rome.

¹⁴ C. Stephen's *Diocesan History*, p. 103.



GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER.

Drawn by W. E. Ginner.

20s.; this was old Winchelsea; New Winchelsea Grey Friars dates from 1280.¹⁵

We may gather that, comparing the Oxford Friars with the Chichester Friars, money came in to the community, and the old simple tenements were not enough for the increasing wants of the brotherhood. A fresh home would be sought, a barrack and dining hall, a church would be required; also a place to keep the books,¹⁶ always an important feature in a missionary fraternity, and especially so with the Friars Minor. For these there would be ample space on the old Castle site.

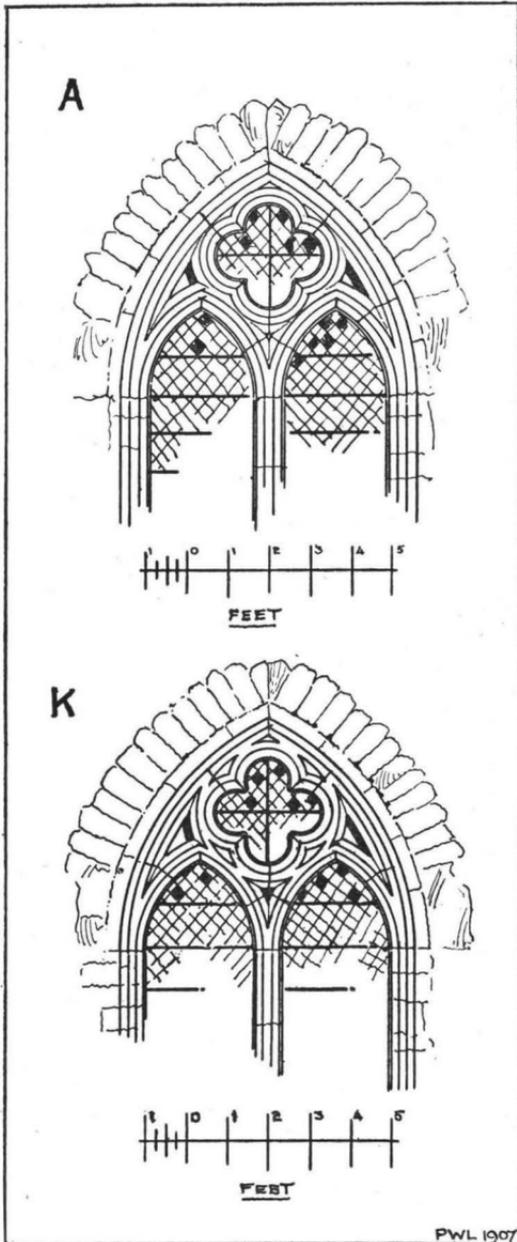
The earliest reference to the church is the date mentioned by Mr. Salzmann (*Victoria County History, Sussex, Vol. II.*),¹⁷ namely, that Archbishop Peckham held an ordination in the Grey Friars' Church, Chichester, in 1283. This date corresponds with the lateness of the mouldings of the architecture, which show, though early in general effect, yet of marked decorated tendency in details. So that we may take it that 1282 saw the choir at least roofed in. This date is also important as showing that Chichester was first in the field before Winchelsea (new town) Franciscan Church. This church at Winchelsea, though corresponding in many points, has marked decorated tracery and was not begun much before 1287. 1253 has been mentioned elsewhere as the date when the Friars Minor moved into the Castle site. I have failed, so far, to verify this date. There is an unsubstantiated statement current that the St. Mary's Hospital Brethren

¹⁵ Winchelsea Grey Friars' Church is often mentioned in this paper. It was not begun before 1290 and has many details of resemblance to the Chichester Franciscan Church.

¹⁶ Richard of Bury, Bp. of Durham 1333-45, in his *Philobiblon*, bears testimony to the magnificence of the libraries of the Mendicant Friars, which he visited. He says, "There were heaped up amid the utmost poverty the utmost riches of wisdom."

As early as 1257 it was stated that every convent of the order had its noble library. Such collectors were they that scarcely a useful book could be found in the market (A. G. Little).

¹⁷ In referring to the Roll Series I find: "Registrum Epistolarum J. Peckham, Arch. Cant., folio 103, 6. Ordination held on Trinity Eve, 10 Cal. Jun., 1282. Consecr. 4 in the Church of the Friars Minor in Chichester. Robert di Lacy, Peter de Guldeford Examinors." A list is given of priests, deacons, sub-deacons and acolytes, 57 in all, including eleven of the Friars Minor.



GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER.

Details shewing Variations of Tracery in Windows.

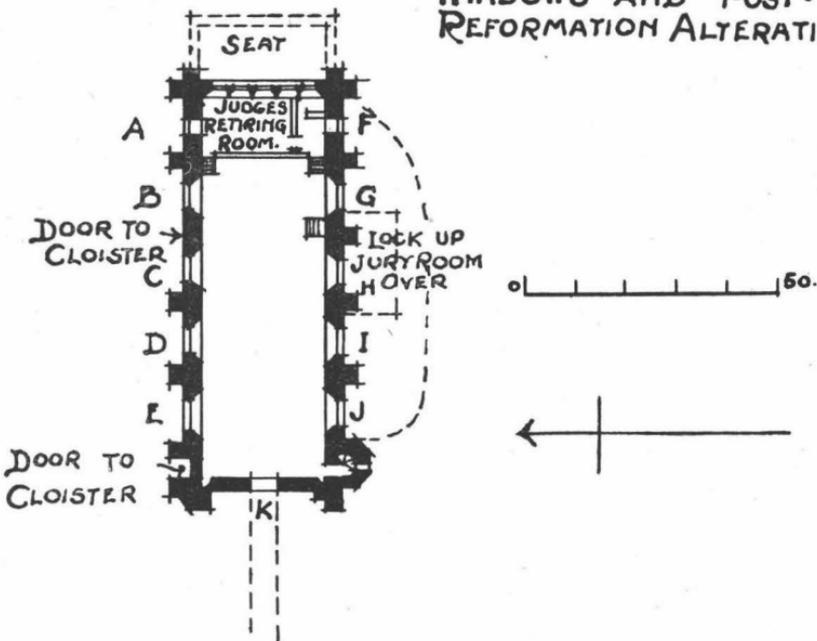
moved into the ground occupied by the Friars in 1253. So far I have not traced the date of reference. The only two fixed points are 1269, confirmation of the King of the Romans gift, by Henry III.; and 1282, the ordination service by Bishop Peckham.

MEDIEVAL REMAINS.

With regard to existing remains the chancel is oblong and aisleless, 82 feet long by 31 feet wide and 42 feet in height. Some portion of the nave must also have been begun, for the present west wall is a later erection of the same period as the west buttresses set up against it.

PLAN B.

PLAN AT GROUND FLOOR
LEVEL SHOWING BUTTRESSES.
WINDOWS AND POST-
REFORMATION ALTERATIONS.



Adapted from a Corporation Map.

The chancel arch, which has been carefully allowed to show its mouldings when the west wall was built, spans the whole width and there are evidences that a portion of the nave immediately adjoining it was built for at least

a bay to the west. The inner order of the chancel arch has a chamfered edge; it springs from a triple cluster of attached shafts in half relief. The central shaft has a broad fillet on its rectangular face. The side shafts are round; the necking is a half roll keeled where it breaks round the central shaft. The bell of the capital is also keeled below the mouldings. The three shafts, like Winchelsea, have a common abacus. The abacus is the continuation of a hood moulding which runs without a break from east to west.

The west wall shows signs of being a subsequent filling, as the joints are rough, but the west window and doorway have been re-inserted.

The row of apparently symmetrical windows north and south are divided by stepped buttresses (No. 1 and No. 2).* The jambs and mullions of the windows have simple chamfers without other mouldings on the outside. Inside are the deeply splayed rear-arches, the two lancet lights being divided by a mullion chamfered and rebated for glass as usual for thirteenth century windows. In the head of the arch is a quatrefoil set unconformably on the lancets with plain cusps, springing from and continuing a hollow chamfer. The triangular hollows left by the quatrefoil in windows are not in all cases pierced.¹⁸ These windows on the north and south have, with one or two partial exceptions, been bricked up and plastered, the quatrefoils being left for ventilation and light. Our immediate ancestors (No. 6) in the eighteenth century had a great talent in breaking up windows to avoid draughts, and in this case did less harm than some of our restorers, who restore to an imaginary date.

The great east window (No. 3 and No. 4), known by Knight's picture in *Old England*, is walled up one-third of its height and glazed. This glazing has been done since the days of George III. When Francis Grose visited the building about 1758 it was bricked up entirely; see picture (No. 6).

* A door takes the place of a buttress between windows B and C.

¹⁸ In the plate (2) the effect of the drawing gives the idea of piercing, which is true only in the two large triangles.

It is composed of five lights, lancet shape,¹⁹ with cinquefoil cusps in the heads of the two outside lancets, but these are a fifteenth century addition. The rear arches of these lights are supported by nearly detached shafts of circular section and bonded courses, in place of the usual Purbeck monoliths (No. 10). The three arches in the middle are stilted in the usual way, their mouldings carried below the spring into the jamb for some distance, until they are received by the central shafts. The bases of the shafts are now blocked by the hideous erection made for the Judge's retiring room and lavatory (No. 9), so that on the inside it cannot be seen whether the bases of the shafts exist or not. On the outside the feet of the mullions are covered by the shelter erected for the Cricket Club.

The drawing (No. 3) of the outside of this window shows how the gable of the roof has been lowered and the height of the two outside lancets curtailed in order to allow of new slope of the roof. The cusps show this alteration to have been a work of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. When the roof was lowered about 1400 the parapet, which crowned the north and south walls, was removed. This parapet was approached by the turret stair and had a plain corbel table, of which one of the corbels have been built into the north wall.

The windows and other dressings are generally of Caen stone, but there were other stones used.²⁰

The buttresses²¹ are of good workmanship, corresponding to contemporary work in the Cathedral.

The flint rubble, with a small use of Pulborough or Midhurst stone, occurs in what seems the latest work of the thirteenth century.

There remain inside, on the south wall (No. 7, No. 9 and No. 10), the sedilia and piscina of marked Decorated character, though badly defaced by ill-usage and partly blocked by the lavatory.

¹⁹ F. Bond, *Gothic Architecture*. Lancets—earliest 1170; latest 1270.

²⁰ Caen and Binstead stone, with fine claw chisel work in regular oblong stones high in the bed. (E. S. Prior. See his booklet, *Chichester Masoncraft*.)

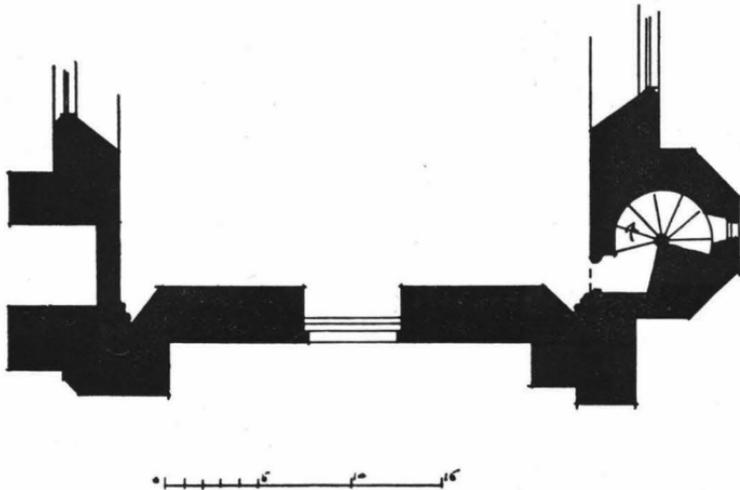
²¹ Mr. Prior thinks that the buttresses have been rebuilt at various times.

A fine canopy still exists of a tomb of Decorated character.

The floor level of the main building is six inches below the present floor, and the altar area was approached by two or more steps, as may be seen by the sedilia levels. The high altar was probably some steps higher still, as may be seen by the remains of an aumbry niche in the north wall of the sacrarium.

The cloisters were in existence in the eighteenth century and were approached by two doors (No. 1 and No. 2) on the north side, each with moulded span roof on the outside. There is still a heavy piece of masonry on the west side of the cloister, which may be ascribed to the kitchen and offices of the hospitium, which is called the "ostre" in the inventory (see below).

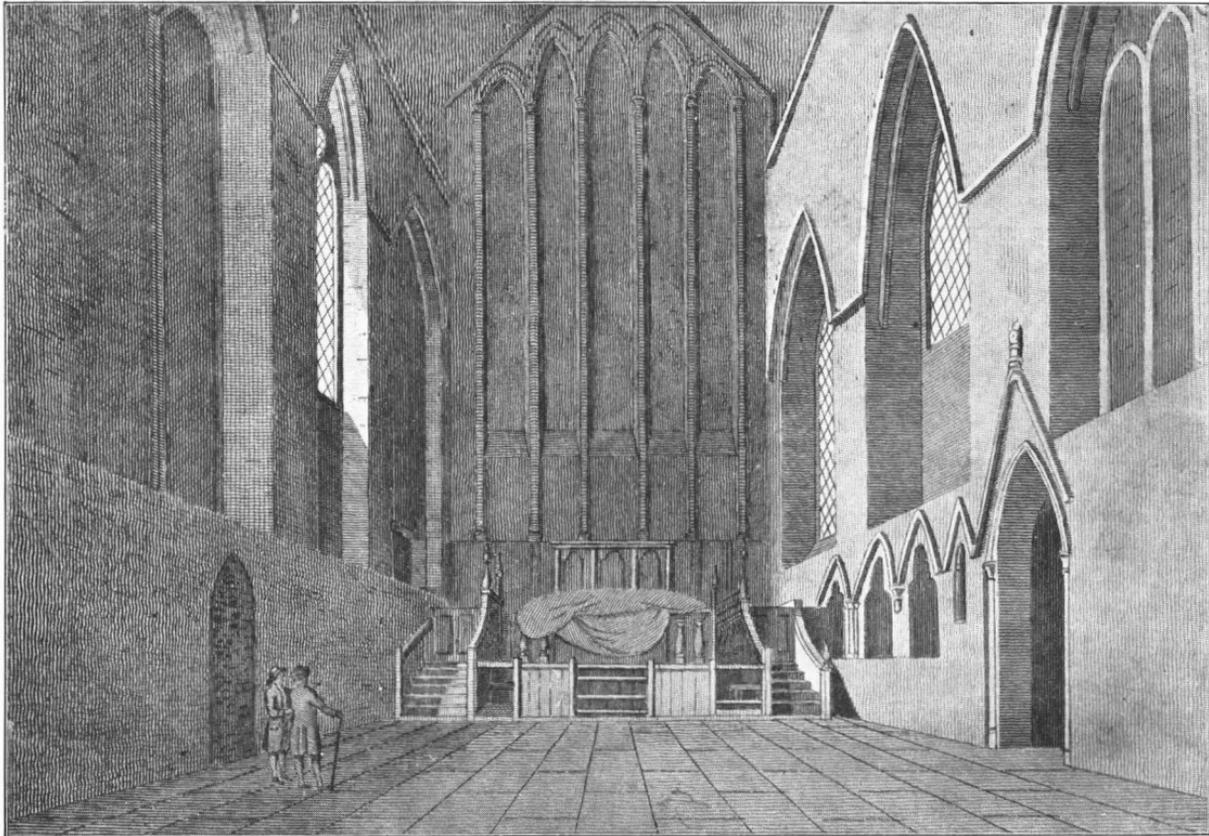
PLAN C.



PLAN OF WEST END.

The other buildings referred to are:—The brewe house, the parlour, the vestry, the frater, the cloister and the library.

The rood loft turret is octagon in plan and has a close resemblance to that of Winchelsea Grey Friars' Church. The roof, which was probably pyramidal, is now covered by the old Horsham stone slabs, which certainly covered



From an old Engraving dated 1784.

GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER, FITTED AS GUILDHALL.

Founded on an Illustration from F. Grose's Antiquities.

the old building, and may be seen in the picture referred to above in Knight's *Old England*. The stairway opening is by a low door from within (No. 8). This leads to an arch about 11-ft. 6-in. from the ground level, opening westward. This archway is semi-circular in elevation, about 4-ft. 9-in. high, with a double recessed fillet in section. It is blocked with broken chalk and is invisible from without, being closed by the end of the nave wall and the recent buttress. With regard to the evidence of the existence of a nave, it may be well to note that there is no mention of a nave in the careful inventory made (see below) at the time of the Dissolution. A choir only is mentioned. The springing of the arch of a window splaying outwards exists in the north-west angle, suggesting an unfinished arch, or a possible lobby like a university college. The turret is built of flint rubble, with Binstead coigns. The interior is of Pulborough stones and lighted by two narrow chamfered shot-hole windows.

So it happens that in studying the evidences of the date of the building we have serious difficulties to contend with. In the east end we have the lancet style of the last period, with bonded shafts. Then, as we travel westward, we have the earliest form of geometrical tracery, namely, double lancets with a quatrefoil set unconformably with the lancets under a deeply splayed recessed arch. Again, westward, we have the same window, but with pierced triangular hollows with the quatrefoil circle carrying on the centre of the lancets. Finally, we have the chancel arch with late thirteenth century mouldings (No. 5).

Mr. P. M. Johnston, in his report* to the Corporation of Chichester in 1905, states: "The church was not built at one time, as is evident from the character of the various mouldings and details. . . . The choir was not completed till about 1270. . . . The great east window, or group of windows, is one of the most remarkable of its kind in England. . . . The interior is plain to the verge of severity, but the beauty of the windows redeems it from the reproach of bareness."

* Carried out with Mr. Michell Whitley.

Mr. E. S. Prior thinks that, roughly speaking, twenty years may have covered its erection; also that the difference of style between the east window and those of the body of the chancel may be accounted for by the possible removal of stones from another site, but that the doorway and tomb show a completion scarcely before 1300.²²

In spite of many difficulties, documentary and structural, I hold to the opinion that it is the work of one designer with a changing masoncraft, say during the years 1260 to 1282; the east window belonging to the last period of the lancet style, with shafts in bonded courses, the designer developed the style in conformity with new ideas from the simple lancet to the early form of geometrical tracery of the north and south windows.²³

Finally, the remarkable general symmetry of buttressing and windows are the result of one architectural impulse, one would desire to believe inspired by the great Franciscan movement. It would be difficult to find a building of this size where walls, windows and buttresses show so fine a sense of balance, or, with such simple means, give so marked a sense of true greatness.

SECULARIZATION.

The history of the secularization of the buildings and property of the Franciscans is as follows:—

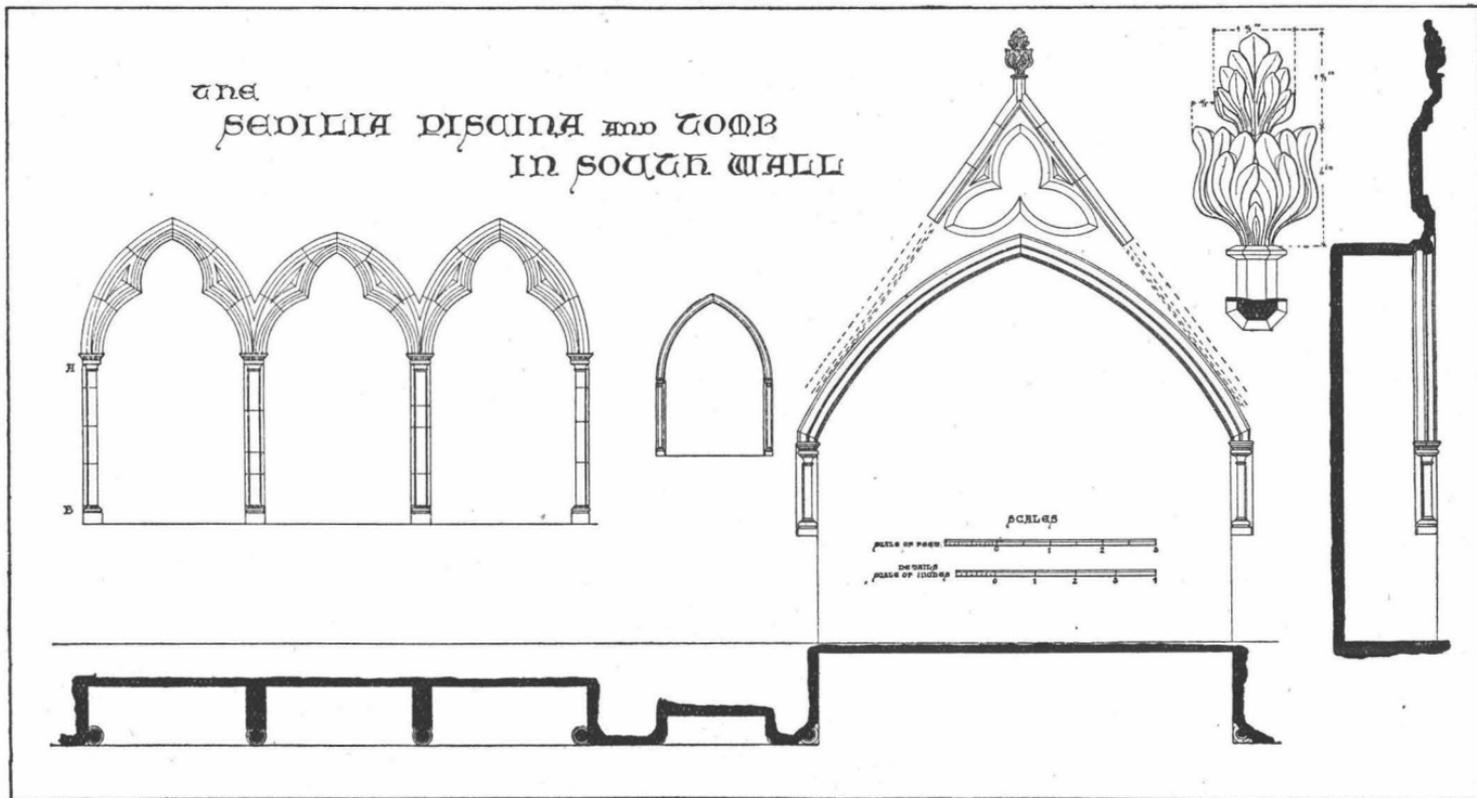
In 1538 the smaller monasteries with incomes of less than £200 a year having been ordered to be dissolved, the Chichester Grey Friars fell under this Act, and were surrendered on October 8th, 1538, with the Dominicans. The surrender may be seen at the Record Office.²⁴ In each house were seven brethren; it is worthy of note that the Chichester Grey Friars showed a capacity at

²² *Victoria County History*, Vol. II. Mr. P. M. Johnston puts the date of the east window at 1260.

²³ Mr. Basil Champneys, writing on the subject of the Grey Friars, Winchelsea, considers that the special features of that building showed the influences of "a distinct guild of masons," adding, "probably the Franciscans had their own school of design and their own workmen." *Quiet Corner of England*, 1875.

²⁴ Record Office, Letters and Papers, Vol. 8, No. 941, Henry VIII.

THE
 SEDILIA DISCINA AND TOMB
 IN SOUTH WALL



GREY FRIARS, CHICHESTER.

Drawn by W. E. Ginner.

least for writing by signing their names with one exception, whereas only the Prior signed his name to the Dominican deed of surrender.

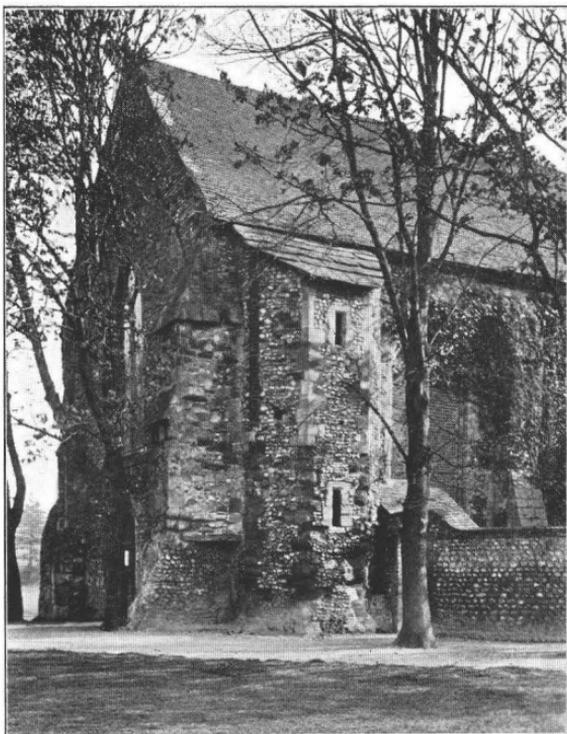
The property of the Grey Friars was handed over to Mr. William Bradbridge, the Mayor, and a careful inventory will be found in full in Vol. XLIV., *S.A.C.*²⁵ Much of the stuff was sold to pay the debts and pledges of the Friars. The library is described as "four stalls and a half, substantially new made, with diverse old books, a goodly press, with almers for books." In the choir, on the high altar, was a fair painted picture (Table), a pair of small candlesticks, also a holy water stoop and two bells in the steeple. In the cloister there was a lavatory with a conduit. The vestry was well supplied with vestments, red velvet, blue silk, &c., in two great chests, and 141 ounces of broken gold and silver. In the Record Office is a document showing that a Friar, in 1532, was accused of selling some of the broken silver of the Friary, before the arrival of the King's visitors, to a goldsmith in Chichester.²⁶

The Surrender of 1538 states that "The Prior and congregation with one assent and consent without any manner of coercion or counsel do give our house into the hands of the lord visitor to the King's use, desiring his Grace to be good and gracious to us." It is worthy of note that in the Refectory were six tables, which may show that the Refectory was not small. The money given to the Friars is mentioned as ten pounds, seventeen shillings to the "poor freres." Finally the visitor departed, paying his own cost; it is signed William Bradbrydge, Mayor of Chichester. The deed of sale to the Mayor and citizens of the site, which was valued at the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, is dated 1541, and at a yearly rent of 2s. 7d.

"We, Henry, King, etc. . . . have given and granted to the Mayor and Citizens of Chichester the site including the circuit of the precincts of the house

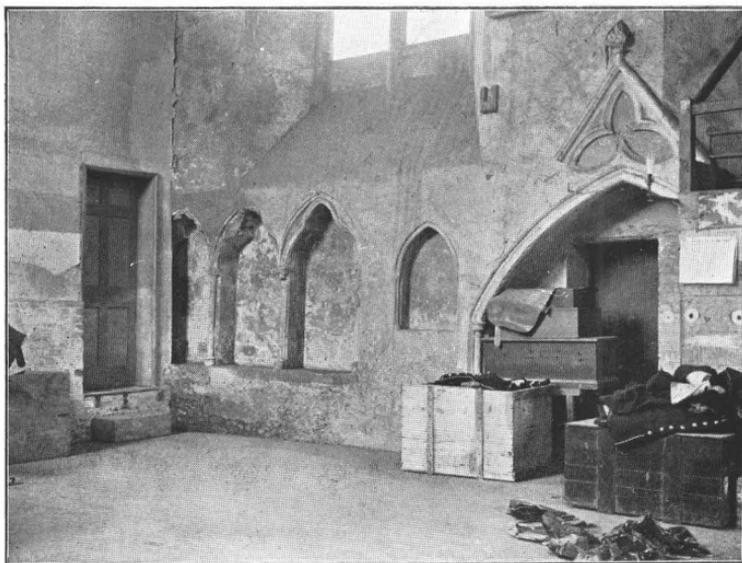
²⁵ Treasury receipts, Vol. 115, No. 2.

²⁶ See Record Office Letters, Henry VIII., Vol. 6, 1697.



TURRET AND SOUTH-WEST ANGLE.

Photo by J. C. Stenning.



GREY FRIARS CHURCH,

With 18th Century Alterations.

ROBING ROOM DOOR. STAIRWAY TO JURY ROOM.
DOOR TO LOCK-UP.

(Domus) of the Friars Minor lately dissolved and suppressed as well as every house and building to the above mentioned citizens, reserving the furniture (utensilibus) of the house for our use, which will be sold by our visitors."

The choir was at once used as the Guildhall of the city, and till 1851 served as a regular municipal building (No. 6), fitted as a Court of Justice, with the usual seats for judge and jury.

The Convent Buildings, which had a cloister, were leased with the meadow to G. Gorringe, in 1544, at a ground rent of £6. 13s. 6d. It was some time afterward devised on a 999 years' lease to P. Williams about the year 1700, remaining in his family till Admiral Frankland bought the lease in 1790. Admiral Frankland removed what remained of the ancient conventual buildings, excepting the before-mentioned kitchen wall, and built a modern house on the site; the plan is L-shaped, facing east, with the back to North Street, and lying north-west of the Guildhall.²⁷

From Admiral Frankland it passed to the Baker family, who sold the lease to the Duke of Richmond (*circa* 1820). The Duke of Richmond found the house so out of repair that it would not pay to have money spent on it. It was then bodily removed, and the Priory Meadow in its complete state, with the exception of the orchard near the north gate, has been since 1850 rented by the Priory Park Committee, who have converted it into perhaps one of the most popular places of recreation in the South of England.

²⁷ The first Guildhall (see Dall., 114) was in South Street, then granted to the Bishop, and is now the site of the Priest Vicars' Hall (Rot. Pat., 18 Richard II., p. 2). The heavy groined crypt is part of the old merchant store under the Guildhall.

Hay, historian of Chichester and Chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, gives the following list of proprietors from 1543 to 1582: John Knott, 1543; Wm. Appleby, 1567; John Yonge, 1580; Ralph Chandler, 1581; George Goring, 1582, who made additions; Sir John Caryll, 1602; Christopher Lewkenor, 1634, who was ousted by Parliament; Wm. Cawley, 1640-1-2-3, &c.; Sir Richard May, 1674; Sir Hutchins Williams, 1747 (purchased for £800, a lease for 1,000 years); Sir Pere Williams; Sir Boothe Williams, and passed by marriage to Mr. Founereau by leasehold tenure, 999 years remainder.

The old so-called Priory House, which appears in Bowen's map of the year 1747 and was probably the house occupied by Waller after the siege, is shown as an oblong block with a double spanned roof, the back to North Street; the garden abutted on the north side²⁸ of the Guildhall with flower beds in the old cloisters and with the general entrance and drive at the north end of Little London; the approach to the Guildhall was walled in from Guildhall Street with a paved roadway. The remains of the wall are visible at the west end of the Guildhall to-day. The Little London entrance to the Priory House was shown in Speed's map with a gate house and two towers. This entrance is still used. The Dukes of Richmond formerly used this meadow for grazing and pasturing their cattle intended for Chichester market.

Now as to the history of the Guildhall. At an early date an enclosing wall separated the Priory Park owners from the Guildhall, and contained a paved way (Plan A), as already said, connecting the street known as Guildhall Street with the west end of the present building and a lock up jail, with a jury room attached, as built on the south side, with an entrance through the south wall. The door was pierced through the monument (No. 6 and No. 9) on the south side of the altar, of which the canopy remains, and from which a doubtful tradition says the Fitzalan monument, now in the north aisle of the Cathedral, was removed.

Rouse's *Journeys in Sussex* represents the jail, now the present armoury, with a double span roof and with four Tudor two-light windows. Rouse's description is worth quoting in full:—

“The Guildhall is a spacious structure; herein the Courts of Assize are holden, and all affairs relating to the civil administration of the city are transacted. When the galleries for the jury were erected workmen discovered the remains of the former inmates of the Convent deposited near the altar. Fragments of the

²⁸ See map in the Cathedral Chapter House, circa 1815.

substructure of some conventual building remain on the north-west side."²⁹

Rouse presents a picture of the Town Hall, showing transoms on the south windows, presumably temporary wooden window frames. Continuing Rouse: "The light seen in a straight line on the grass (on the south side) describes the top of a vaulted passage, which it is said communicated with this chapel."

Rouse represents, in a view of the interior, a large picture, described as follows:—"Immediately over the justice seat is a large allegorical painting presented by the Duke of Richmond. It describes the Restoration of Charles II., crowned by an angel, and the hydra of Rebellion transfixed at his feet."

Grose has a brief record of the Guildhall, and the engraving I show represents the old Guildhall and Sessions Court arranged as a Law Court with practical doors north and south, and the east window blocked.³⁰

ASSIZE COURT.

That the County of Sussex should be interested in the Guildhall and ancient Assize Court of the County a few facts may be mentioned from the history of Chichester.

Ballard says, p. 43, "In 1337 Edward III. ordered a commission to inquire which was the best place in Sussex for the holding of the County Court, and ordered the County Court should in future be held at Chichester." The Court was previously held at different places at the whim of the Sheriff. This order was confirmed in 1451 by Henry VI. In 1503 an Act was passed for holding Assizes alternately at Lewes and Chichester. In 1832 the county was divided for election purposes into East and West Sussex.

With the changes of the eighteenth century and early part of the nineteenth century, Chichester lost its old position as county town of Sussex and the last Assizes held in Chichester were in 1748, for a smuggling case and

²⁹ Dallaway, 1815, states that "the east windows (five lights) are now bricked up." Something then has been done in modern times to alter the lighting arrangements.

³⁰ The present Council Chamber was built in 1731 in North Street.

murder. Since then Lewes has been the Assize town of Sussex.

The Guildhall, County and Sessions House ceased to occupy a dignified position in the town and county after 1850. It was last used for the nomination of the knights of the shire about that year.* The Rev. A. P. Cornwall informs me that at election times the party chiefs proceeded thither, with their tenantry behind them, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, with music and colours displayed, orange for Richmond, blue for Wyndham.

In the Hall the Sheriff sat on the scarlet lined daïs with the candidates, one on each side. In this way the nomination took place.

Such was its last appearance in the arena of municipal and national life. Its present condition is lamentable. It now serves as a shed to store the cricket tent and supply the wants of the football players.

In the municipal life of England this Guildhall has played no unimportant part. It has passed through the stormy days of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, the days of Elizabeth, the siege and sack of Waller and the days of Wellington and Nelson.

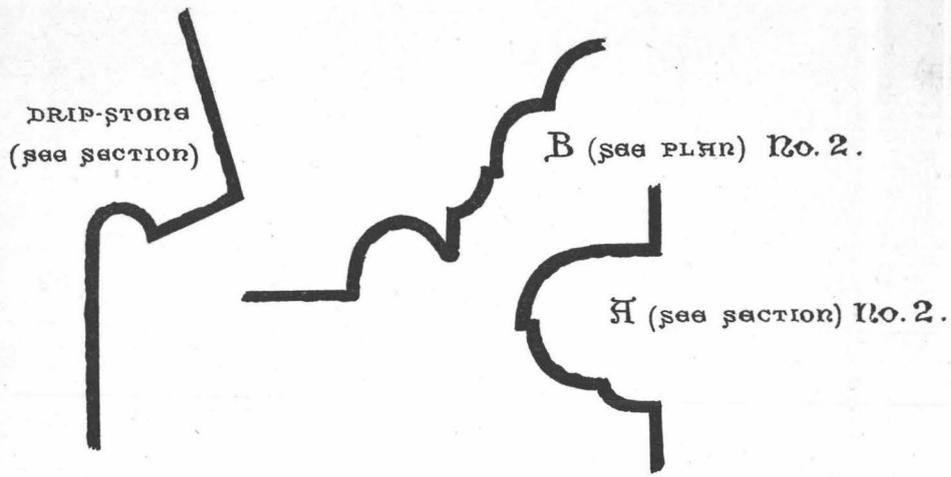
London has its Guildhall of Gothic date, York and Lynn have their fine Gothic Halls. St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, has a similar history to this Guildhall, being once a Dominican Friars' Church. But no city Guildhall in England has so venerable a history as that of Chichester.

A hopeful future seems on the horizon and an active committee are to-day at work to collect funds and place the Guildhall once more in the position of one of the glories of Sussex mediæval architecture and a monument of the civic life of Chichester.

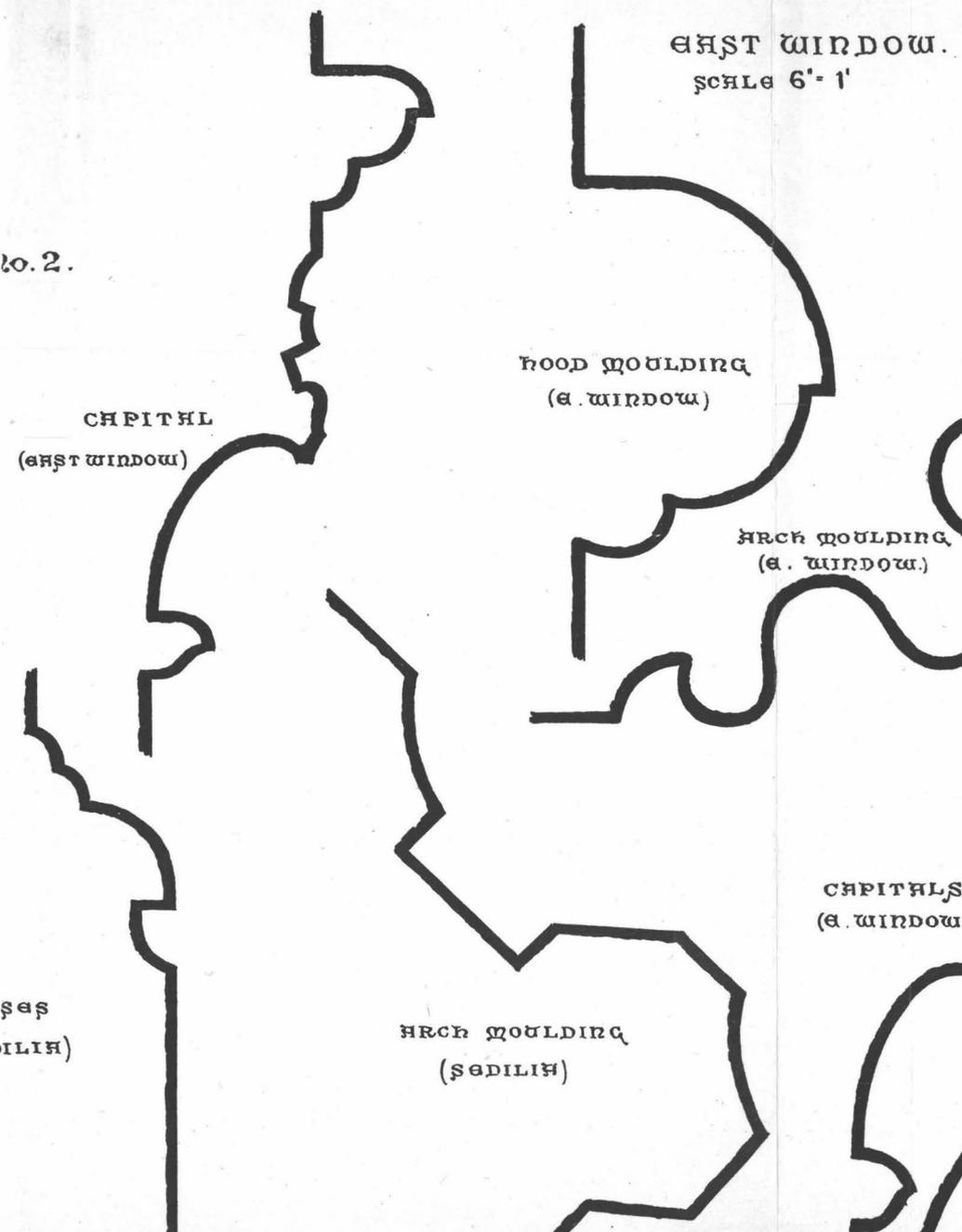
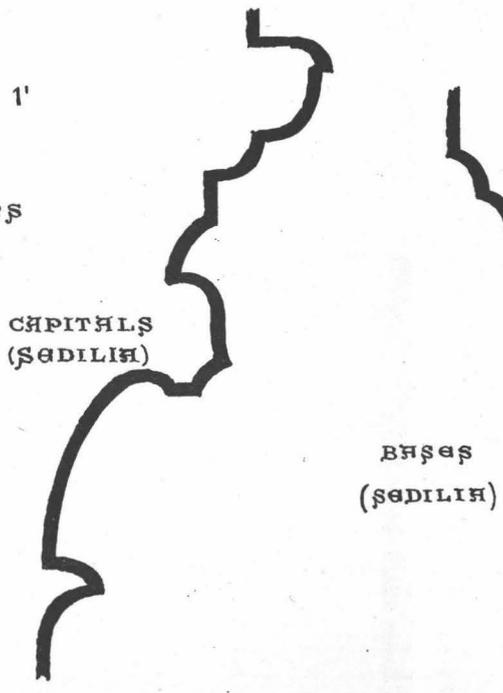
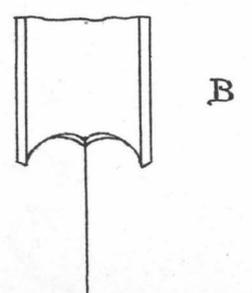
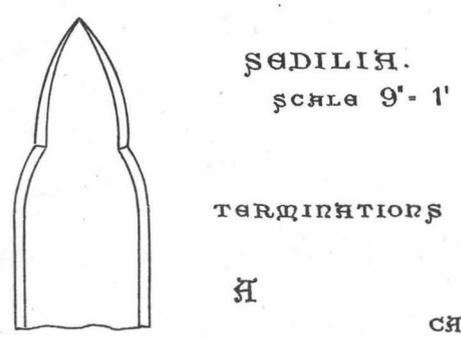
NOTE.—My sincere thanks are owed to Rev. Prebendary Deedes for assistance with the Cathedral registers and loan of books, also to Mr. R. H. Thompson for architectural notes, and also to Mr. E. Prior for his valuable help.

* Mr. Loader-Cooper tells me that it was last used in 1888 for a nomination.

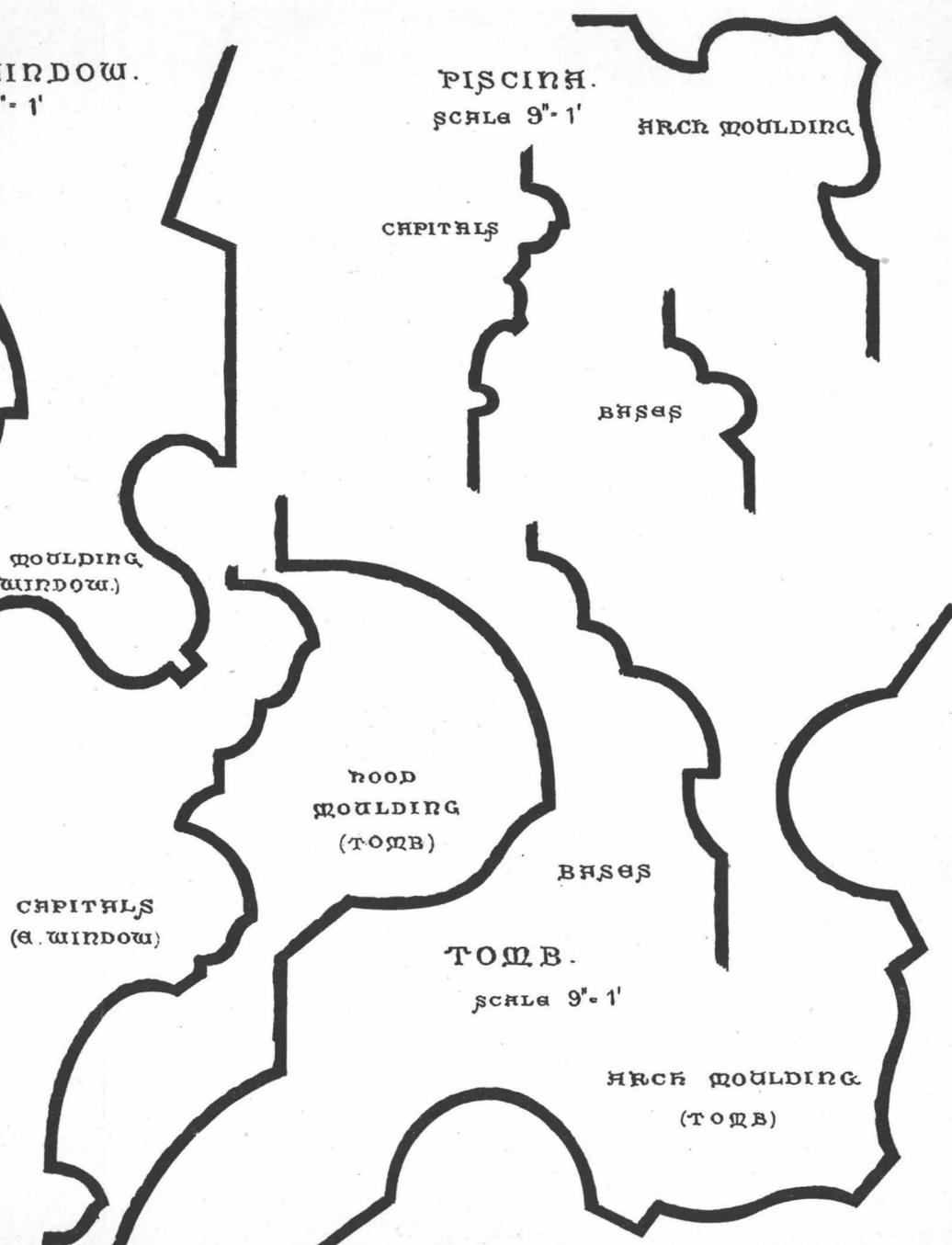
No. 10.



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 6" - 1'



EAST WINDOW.
SCALE 6" - 1'



PIŒCINA.
SCALE 9" - 1'

TOMB.
SCALE 9" - 1'

THE CHARTULARY OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER.

BY A. BALLARD, B.A., LL.B. (LOND.), HON. M.A. (OXON).

THE documents, of which a calendar is here for the first time printed, are contained in a Chartulary of St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, which is bound up in a volume* containing other documents relating to the City and See of Chichester, belonging to University College, Oxford, which came to the College by gift of Gerard Langbaine, who was Fellow of the College about the end of the seventeenth century.

The handwriting of the Chartulary is that of the middle of the thirteenth century, and, as the latest date attached to any deed is 1252 (75), it would appear to have been written before 1260. Only a few of the deeds bear an exact date, but most of the others can be approximately dated from the names of the attesting witnesses. Thomas of Lichfield, who became Dean in 1232, is mentioned in 12 deeds, and his successor, Geoffrey, is mentioned in six others; but it is remarkable that, although Dallaway gives the date of Geoffrey's succession as 1248, and the *Victoria County History* places it a year earlier, yet one of the deeds in this collection, which bears the date of 1241, is a memorandum of an agreement between Ralph Lardenyr and Walter, the custos of the Hospital, made with the consent of Geoffrey, Dean of Chichester (26); a second deed, dated 1243, is attested by Dean Geoffrey (65), and in a third, dated 1246 (22), the purchase money was paid by the executors of Dean Thomas. Evidently, both the authorities are wrong, and the succession of Dean Geoffrey must be placed as early as 1241.

* MSS., University College, Oxford, 148.

Another error of Dallaway's is that he omits any Chancellor between Thomas of Lichfield, 1229, and William of Bracklesham, 1256; although it is clear that as Thomas became Dean in 1232, there must have been some intervening Chancellor. Our Chartulary helps to supply the gap, for here we have a deed dated 1251, by which John of Arundel, the Chancellor, conveys certain property to the Hospital (77).

Other deeds are attested by the Mayors, of whom four are named: Hemericus, in one place called Hemericus of Rouen, Roger Pluket, Roger Germain and Geoffrey of West Street. Of these only two are dated, Roger Pluket, whose name is attached as Mayor to one deed of 1246 and four deeds of 1250, and Roger Germain, whose name is attached as Mayor to two deeds of 1251 (76 and 77). Hemericus was the earliest of the Mayors on our list, for he attested the gift to the Hospital of the properties given by Martin and his wife for the maintenance of a chaplain (36), which was confirmed by Dean Thomas (37), and must therefore have been executed in or before 1241. But there is no indication whatever of the date of the Mayoralty of Geoffrey of West Street (48, 66).

Most of these deeds relate to property in the City of Chichester, and such may be summarised according to the streets of the City, as follows:—

North Street, 7, 14, 19, 23, 36, 40, 58, 71, 73.

South Street, 8, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 42, 46, 47, 50, 56, 65.

East Street, 15, 60, 62, 82.

West Street, 48.

Market Place, 3, 4, 11.

Pallant, 13, 17, 25, 61, 75, 76.

Walls, 25, 57, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

Ox Street, 19.

Parislane (now Chapel Street), 71.

St. Ciriac's Lane (now Tower Street), 71.

Only two parishes are referred to: St. Martin's, 5, 6, 9, 40, 43, 49, 59, 69, and St. Peter (the Less), 57, 70; while three churches are mentioned: St. Olave, 14, 19; St. Andrew, 19, 60, 77; and St. Peter in the Market

Place, 29, 30. Two gates are mentioned: East, 12, 18, 45, 55, and North, 33, 36; and the old Castle is referred to in two deeds, 49, 69.

The Market Place (forum) was the space at the intersection of the four main streets, where now the Cross stands. The Church of St. Peter in the Market Place stood at the corner of the East and South Streets, and the deed numbered four in our collection speaks of the tenement of Sefrid as being bounded on the east by the land of Richard Huswif, and on the north by the land of John Morant; evidently this tenement was at the corner of East and North Streets, opposite the Church of St. Peter. Ox Street lay to the east of St. Andrew's Church (19). But it is with regard to the owners of property in the South Street that we have most information. Adjoining the Church of St. Peter was the tenement of Richard the Robbur (29, 30); then, the messuage which John Sturm sold to William of Arundel (31); then, a shop, formerly of Richard Sacce (or Scutte), which was sold by Thomas, son of Richard (see 56), to the Hospital in the Mayoralty of Roger Pluket (8); then, the shop of Daniel, son of Adam (8), which was on one side of the tenement given to the Hospital by Alice Sefare (50), which on the other side adjoined the tenement of William the parson of Kepeston (50).

Other deeds relate to land at Portfield (21, 72), Shopwhyke (3, 19, 21, 54, 72, 74), Stockbridge (20, 42, 51) and Easton in the Manhood (10, 24, 52, 53). No. 10 tells the names of the fields at Easton—the meadow, Greenfieldcroft, Smalcroft, and the North and South fields, and students of the open field system will note that the acre in the North field has the same adjacent owners as the acre in the South field.

In addition to its topographical interest, this Chartulary is of great value from the light it throws on the municipal organisation of the City in the thirteenth century. Several of these deeds are attested by a perfect hierarchy of officials. Thus, No. 72 is attested by Roger Pluket, Mayor, Henry Ketelbern, Matthew Avelin and Peter

the Strong, the præpositi, and other citizens. From 49 and 70, we see that the collection of the rents of the city was one of the duties of the præpositi or bailiffs; in one deed (33) they are styled the "bailiffs of Our Lord the King," showing that, although they were civic officials, they were accountable to the King, and in at least one deed (8), the rent was said to be payable to the King. Then, these deeds reveal to us a City Court, known as the "hundred of Chichester," in which the grantors made affidavit that they would observe the grant (6, 7) and in which the purchase money was paid (30). But in spite of the existence of this "hundred of Chichester," there is mention of a suit in the County Court of Sussex concerning a property in the Pallant (61); and this reference would appear to show either that the existence of this City Court did not exclude the jurisdiction of the County Court, or that the Pallant, being the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the City Court and officials; but of this exemption I am aware of no later evidence, although the Cathedral Close was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Mayor till 1834. Then, it should be noticed that for greater security, the "seal of the City of Chichester," or the "common seal of the City," was affixed to 24 of the deeds, one of which (13) is attested by Gilbert Barrarius, Sheriff of Sussex 1220-6, and another (31) may be even earlier, as it was witnessed by Roland de Geneneraye, Bailiff of the Queen, for King John gave the City to his wife, Isabella, as part of her dower, subject to the life interest of Bishop Simon, who died in 1210, and in 1226 Henry III. granted the City to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Possibly the seal of the City may be older than the Mayoralty. There is no reference to the merchant guild in any of these deeds.

From the legal point of view, the most interesting deed is No. 2, which is a transition form between the Anglo-Saxon land-book, which always concludes with a curse on any who shall presume to contest the grant, and the ordinary thirteenth century conveyance. Most of these deeds are in common form and contain certain

common clauses which are not set out at length in the calendar, but indicated by capital letters. Thus "W" indicates the warranty clause by which the grantor warrants the house or land to the grantee against "all men and women;" "A" indicates the "affidavit" clause reciting that the grantor has sworn on the Gospels (sometimes in the "hundred" of Chichester and sometimes in the "chapter") that he will not use art or guile whereby the grantee may be molested or disturbed in the possession of the land or any part thereof; "S" indicates that the grantor has affixed his seal, and "C" that the common seal of the City has been affixed. Another clause which occurs in four deeds (3, 4, 6, 42) is "E," the "ecclesiastical jurisdiction" clause, which in 4 runs as follows: "Moreover I have granted under a penalty of ten marks of silver, that if in anywise I shall attempt to contravene this agreement, my judge ordinary or his superior shall compel me by ecclesiastical restraint to the observation of this agreement and the payment of the aforesaid penalty, without any delay or appeal." This was an attempt to oust the jurisdiction of the common law, and place the property under the protection of the ecclesiastical courts, which, by the Constitutions of Clarendon, had the sole right to adjudicate in cases where both parties agreed that the land had been given in alms; but in all these cases the property passes from layman to layman, and in none of them is it stated to be given in alms. Evidently the parties wished to extend the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and although there are 19 gifts in alms, yet this clause does not appear in any of them. A similar clause was upheld by the King's Judges in 1232 (Bracton's *Note Book*, 678), although Bracton thought that the decision was wrong, and his opinion was adopted by the Judges in 1303, when a clause authorising a suit for an annuity in the Court of the Bishop of Salisbury was overruled (*Year Books*, Rolls Series, 30, 31 Edward I., 492). It should be added that the descriptions of the properties and the lists of the witnesses are transcribed in full; but that for many deeds only one witness is given in the MS.

The other Sussex documents contained in this MS. volume are as follow:—

1. Writs of Henry III. to Sheriff of Sussex for the return to the Dean and Chapter of lands and tenements retained by him. 37, 38 Hen. III.
2. Charter of Geoffrey de Belstede granting to Thomas Coniger, of Chichester, his land in the suburb of Chichester, without the East Gate, of the fee of the Dean.
3. Sites and measurements of tenements to the same Chapter belonging in and close to town of Chichester.
4. Arguments from examples of Oxford, Gloucester, &c., for preserving the right of building houses in and on the wall of the same town.
5. Arguments for strengthening the jurisdiction of the Chapter against that of the Archdeacon in certain cases.
6. Ordinances or rule of St. Mary's Hospital.
8. Troparium, Hymni scilicet et Cantica pro diebus festis Dominicisque secundum usum Cicestriae notis musicalibus instructum.
10. Thomas of Bersted, Dean of Chichester, his meditation or soliloquy against vain glory, carnal pleasure, &c.
11. This Chartulary.
14. Synodal statutes of Lord Richard (de la Wych), second Bishop of Chichester.
15. Narration of the reception of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his visitation of the Church of Chichester, 2nd December, 1279.
16. Constitutions of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, 1232.
18. On the admission of a Canon and Dean.

(12 cent.)

1. Charter of William of St. John made to the Hospital of the Blessed Mary of a certain Beech tree (having) eight squares (of wood).

Know all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing shall come that I William of St. John for the salvation of my soul and also for the remedy of my ancestors and successors have given in perpetual alms to God and His Blessed Mother Mary and to the Hospital in the City of Chichester established to receive the poor, the infirm, and the feeble, a certain Beech tree having eight squares of timber (*viii. quadratus lignorum*) to be taken between Michaelmas and Christmas in my grove of Goodwood for warming the poor infirm and feeble received in the aforesaid house. Witnesses: Robert of St. John, my brother, &c.

William St. John was a benefactor of Boxgrove Priory, and his benefactions were confirmed by Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, 1146-69.

2. Charter of the Croft of the Blessed Mary near the Broyle.

Know (all men) present and future that we Richard Husewif and Edward Gundewin have given and granted in pure and perpetual alms by the instinct of charity and for the souls of our father and mother and for the salvation of our own souls to the Hospital of the Blessed Mary of Chichester One croft which is called the croft of the Blessed Mary To have hold and possess (the same) for ever justly peaceably and honourably Rendering thence to the Lord of the fee 8d. If any one shall presume to contravene this gift, may he incur the curse of God the Father Almighty and of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of all the saints of God. Moreover we have strengthened this donation by the support of our seals. Witnesses : Thomas of the Pallant, &c.

For Richard Husewif see 4, and for Edward Gundewin see 36.

3. John Wolmar to Henry de foro.

Grant by John Wolmar and Orialda his wife, heiress of Jordan the Chaplain, and Stephen their son to Henry de foro and his assigns of ALL the land in the Market Place of Chichester which Sefrid de foro held and after him Jordan the Chaplain his son and heir, with the rents and outgoings of the whole tenement, and twelve pence which Licia the sister of the same Sefrid paid annually at Hokeday to Sefrid and afterward to Jordan from her messuage, and five acres of land of the fee of Shopwhyke of which three acres lie between the demesne of Shopwhyke and the land which was John Gilling's and two acres lie at Avenell's Cross (cruce[m] avenelli) adjoining the land of John Crul on the north thereof Rendering thence annually to the King twelve pence at Hokeday and to the grantors and their heirs twelve pence at the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, saving the service due to the King and to the lord of the aforesaid five acres. In consideration of 40/ and of a tunic of the price of 3/ to Orialda. W. A. E. S. Witnesses : Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See also 4, 54 and 72. Avenell's Cross is called Avenellscruch in 72.

4. Ralph Birde to Henry de foro.

Grant by Ralph Birde to Henry de foro "for his service and because he freed me from chains and prison" of all his right which he had in the tenement which Sefrid de foro and afterwards Jordan the Chaplain his son held in the City of Chichester close to the marketplace between the land formerly of Richard Husewif on the east and the land which was John Morant's on the north, and (also in his land) without the City of Chichester, Saving the due & accustomed service to the chief lord of the fee. A. E. S. C. Witnesses : Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See 4, 23 for property; 2 for Richard Husewif. At the Cross, as the boundaries at the east and north only are given.

5. John of Oving to Henry de foro.

Grant by John of Oving with the assent and consent of his heirs to Henry de foro and his assigns of a plot of land in the city of Chichester in the parish of St. Martin's lying between the curtilage of the aforesaid Henry on the south and the curtilage of Gregory the Goldsmith on the north. Rendering to grantor 18d. at Michaelmas and Hokeday in equal moieties. W. S. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See 6.

6. Gregory the Goldsmith to Henry de foro.

Grant by Gregory the Goldsmith and Emelina his wife to Henry de foro of a messuage in the City of Chichester in the parish of St. Martin's between the house of Richard Almar on the one side and the house of Seilde the son of Ralph Ostman on the other side. And a messuage between the land of John of Oving and the curtilage of Robert Cape . . . as (?) in the same parish. Rendering to Gregory and his heirs 12d. at Hokeday. W. Affidavit in hundred of Chichester. E. S. C. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

7. Adam of Fishbourn to Henry de foro.

Sale by Adam of Fishbourn with the assent and consent of Matilda his wife and of his heirs to Henry de foro and his assigns of "a messuage in the North Street of Chichester which is between my capital messuage and the messuage of Robert the Chaplain of Rabiton" for four marks of silver and one besant. S. C. Affidavit in hundred of Chichester. Witnesses: Peter Boterel, &c.

8. Thomas Scute to Hospital.

(c. 1249.)

Grant by Thomas Scute with the assent of Matilda his wife to Walter custos of the Hospital of two shops (seldas) with their appurtenances in the South Street of Chichester which are between the shop which belonged to Daniel son of Adam and the shop which belonged to William of Arundel, for four marks of silver. Rendering to the King 9d. at Hokeday and to the altar of the Blessed Mary in the hospital a wax candle of half a pound of wax for me and my heirs in every year on the eve of the Assumption. W. S. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See 30, 31, 50, 56.

9. William son of Alwin Brond to Henry de foro.

Grant by William son of Alwin Brond to Henry de foro and his assigns of "a messuage in Chichester with all its appurtenances for 10/ which he paid me to buy another house of the fee of the greater church of Chichester, which house, I William bought of Alice my kinswoman for 10/ after I had married Godihalla my wife. The aforesaid messuage lies in the parish of St. Martin's on the eastern side of the messuage which belonged to Helye de puteo." Rendering to the Bailiffs of Chichester two pence at Hokeday. W. S. C. Witnesses: Ralph son of Ralph, &c.

10. Walter Busemar to Hospital. (1222-1243.)

Grant by Walter Busemar to Hospital of "All the land of the Manhood (Manewde) which I had of John the son of Nigel the goldsmith that is to say one field in Easton (Eston) which is called Bromcroft and lies between the land which belonged to Marcel and the land of Robert of Easton, and all my land in Greenfield croft (Grenefelde crofta) with two acres of land of which one is in the same Greenfieldcroft and the other is in a field which is called Smallecroft (Smalecrofta) and all my land in the field which is called the meadow and one acre in Northfield which lies between the land of Robert of Easton and the land which was Marcel's and extends to the ditch towards the west and one acre in Southfield which is called Guldenacre and lies between the land of Robert of Easton and the land which was Marcel's" Rendering to the lord of the fee in the week of Chichester fair (ebdomada nundinaria Cicestrensi) half a pound of Cummin. S. Witnesses: Simon de Senliz then Steward of Ralph, Lord Bishop of Chichester, &c.

Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, 1223-1243 (Dallaway).

11. Robert Sekelese to Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by Robert Sekelese and Margaret his wife at the instance of Thomas Dean of Chichester of all his right and claim in five shops (seldis) with their appurtenances in the market place of Chichester on the western side of the house of Lord German Avelin, to the Hospital and the brethren and sisters there serving God "concerning which house there was a suit between us of the one part and the aforesaid brethren and sisters of the other part at Westminster before Lord Martin de Pateshull and other justices of our Lord King Henry, son of King John and there peace was made between us and the aforesaid brethren and sisters." In consideration of six marks of silver and 4s. 4d. Affidavit before the Dean and Chapter. W. Witnesses: Thomas Dean of Chichester, &c.

See 23, 81.

12. Agnes daughter of Matilda Bulkehorn to Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Agnes daughter and heiress of Matilda Bulkehorn in pure widowhood to the Hospital in pure and perpetual alms of a plot without the east gate of Chichester namely that which Henry White (Albus) bought formerly of William the tanner her husband and that plot which Juliana Widow of Simon Aynolf formerly bought of the said William her husband which contains in length 22 feet and in breadth 17 feet. W. S. C. In consideration of 20/ paid by Walter the custos out of the goods of the poor. Witnesses: Roger Pluket then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

13. Vincent the chaplain to Jordan Gruel. (1220-1226.)

Sale by Vincent the chaplain to Jordan Gruel of "a message in the Pallant of Chichester which adjoins the message of Thomas of Crockerhill (Crockerehull) on the western side of the land of William Bernehus which I had of the gift of Hugh Sturm for my service" for

one mark of silver. To hold to the said Jordan and his assigns Rendering yearly to the heirs of the aforesaid Hugh Sturm half a pound of cummin at Michaelmas. S. C. Witnesses: Gilbert Barrarius, then sheriff of Sussex, &c.

This property was conveyed to Vincent by 17. See also 61, by which a rent of 2d. from this house was assigned to the Hospital.

14. Helyas Claye to Robert of Amberley. (1220-1230.)

Grant by Helyas son of Ralph de la Claye of "All the right which I or my ancestors had in the advowson of the chapel of St. Olave within the city of Chichester, situate in the north street of the city with all its appurtenances both within and without the City" to Robert of Amberley, canon of Chichester and his assigns for ever. S. Witnesses: Master Simon, dean of Chichester.

15. Richard of Pagham to Hospital.

Grant by Richard of Pagham of "two shillings to be received annually from a messuage which Godfrey Merilun held of me in the east street of Chichester and all the right and claim which I had in the same messuage which is between the property of William of Arundel and the property which was Jordan Gode's" to the hospital so that the hospital shall pay annually out of the aforesaid two shillings twelve pence to our Lord the King at Hokeday. S. C. Witnesses: Hemericus then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

For the house of Jordan Gode see 60.

16. Hugh of Wildebrigg to Hospital. (1232-1240.)

Grant by Hugh of Wildebrigg, of one acre of land at Shepelesham which is nearest to the land of Roger son of Simon de Streclenda towards the west, to the Hospital for ever. W. S. Witnesses: William Durand, Archdeacon, &c.

17. Hugh Sturm to Vincent the clerk.

Grant by Hugh Sturm of "a messuage in the Pallant of my own purchase (de meo proprio achato) which is adjoining the messuage which belonged to Birnodius the prepositus on the east, to Vincent my clerk and his assigns for ever Rendering annually half a pound of cummin at Michaelmas for all the service which belongs to me and my heirs." W. S. Witnesses: John Sturm.

This deed must be earlier than 13.

18. Humphrey Sage to Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Humphrey son of Ralph Sage of "All the right and claim which I had or could have in a plot of land with its appurtenances without the east gate of Chichester adjoining the manse which was formerly Gilbert Bulkehorn's on the west which Reginald Richegi . . . e (?) and Cecilia his wife the daughter of Richard Sage formerly held in marriage (maritagio)" to the Hospital for ever. S. C. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester.

See 12 for Agnes Bulkehorn.

19. Geoffrey son of Gode to Hospital.

(1249.)

Grant by Geoffrey (Galfridus) son and heir of Gode formerly wife of William of Coventry of "A shop of mine in the south street of Chichester of the tenement which was formerly of Ralph de Brok namely that which is between the shop which was formerly Osilia Gruel's on the one side and the shop which was formerly Ralph's of Warrham. And one acre of land of the fee of Shopwhyke lying on the northern side of Piddeburg between the land of Robert of Mundham on the one side and the land of Herbert of Niwik on the other. And a tenement of mine with the buildings built thereon and all other appurtenances in Ox Street (in vico boum) in the city of Chichester of the fee of the Prior of Tortington, on the eastern side of the Chapel of St. Andrew. And an annual rent of 1d. to be received from Roger Lanerke and his heirs at Easter from two acres and a half of land. And an annual rent of one penny to be received from James Blichild and his heirs from a croft lying close to the chapel of St. Andrew on its eastern side. And an annual rent of one halfpenny to be received from Thomas Scori and his heirs from two acres of land of the fee of Shopwhyke. And an annual rent of one halfpenny to be received from Richard of Newbury and his heirs from the tenement which Richard le Geis holds in the north street of Chichester over against the chapel of St. Olave. And all the rights and claims which I had or could have had by hereditary right in the city of Chichester or without in right of Gode my mother" to the Hospital for ever Rendering to the chief lords of the fees the due and accustomed services. S. C. Done in the thirty third year of the reign of King Henry son of King John. Witnesses: Lord Geoffrey, then Dean, &c.

See 82 for William of Coventry.

Ralph of Warrham was Bishop of Chichester, 1217-1222.

20. Alice of Lavant to Hospital.

Grant by Alice relict of Robert of Lavant (Loventon) with the assent and consent of her heirs of "One acre of land at Stockbridge (Stokkenebrugg) lying between my acre on the east and the land of Hemericus of Rouen on the west" to the hospital for ever Rendering thence to the chief lord of the fee 5d. annually at St. Andrew's day and Mid Lent "And for this my sale Martin son of Ralph and Juliana his wife have paid me from the goods of the late Juliana in the name of the said house of the Blessed Mary, 16s. and one quilt (*chalo*) and sheet (*lintheolum*) of the price of 2s." A. S. Witnesses: Hemericus, &c.

See also 51 and 21.

This was for the Chaplain: See 36 and 37.

21. Hamo le Mok to Hospital.

(5 October, 1249.)

Grant by Hamo le Mok son and heir of Robert of Lavant and Alice his wife of "Two acres of my land lying together in Portfield of the fee of Shopwhyke between the land of the Prior of Tortington

on the one side and the land of Edmund of Rebinton on the other" to the Hospital for ever, Rendering to the lord of the fee of Shopwhyke 10d. annually at St. Andrew's day and mid Lent. In consideration of 3 marks of silver paid and a bed given by Walter the custos out of the goods of the poor. W. S. Done in the thirty third year of the reign of King Henry son of King John on the eve of St. Faith's day. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See 20 and 51.

22. Simon Crul to Hospital. (1 May, 1246.)

Grant by Simon Crul son and heir of John Crul of "A plot of my curtilage extending from the land of Godfrey Harding towards the south on the west side thereof and containing five perches of land and four feet of which a perch contains $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and on the eastern side extending from the land of Emma Lardenyr towards the south and containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ perches and 1 foot, and extending from the land formerly of Ralph Sefare towards the east to the land of the same Ralph" to the Hospital for ever Rendering to "me and my heirs 6d. at Hokeday." In consideration of 40/ paid by the Executors of Thomas Dean of Chichester. W. S. Witnesses: Roger Pluket then Mayor, &c. Dated 1246 on the day of the Apostles, Philip and James.

The heading to this deed in the Chartulary states that the land is the garden of the Hospital; it evidently measured $86\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $91\frac{3}{4}$. It would seem to lie between the North Pallant and the South Street. A William Lardenyr held land in the Pallant (25), and Ralph Sefare held a tenement in the South Street (50).

23. German of Chichester to the Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by German of Chichester to the Hospital for ever of "Half a mark of silver annually from the land and buildings built thereon which I had of Jordan the Chaplain in Chichester in the north street on the south side of the land which was formerly John Morant's to be received every year from me and my successors that is to say at Michaelmas 40d. and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 15d. (*sic*). Moreover the custos and brethren of the said house shall receive by way of relief 12d. only." A. S. C. Power of distraint. Witnesses: Thomas, Dean of Chichester.

See 4 and 11. The relief was the fine paid by the heir on succeeding to the property.

24. John of Easton to Hospital. (Easter, 1249.)

Grant by John the goldsmith of Easton (Eston) to the Hospital for ever of "All my land at Easton in that field which is called the North-field that is to say one acre lying between the land of Gregory of Easton and the land of William le Fraunceys and one helua lying between the land of the said Gregory and of the said William, and 5 butts (*buchos*) lying in the same field on the northern side of the land of Joudewyn and 8 butts in the same field on the south of the land of the said Gregory and 3 butts in the aforesaid field on the eastern side and one helua in the same field lying between the land of William le

Fraunceys and the land of Joudewyn and one acre in the same field lying on the east side of the land of the said William Fraunceys and 4 butts with the ditches lying in the eastern part of the said field." W. "And for this sale the aforesaid brethren and sisters have granted to me and my heirs that we should be participators in the prayers, alms, and benefactions, which shall be in the said hospital for ever." S. Dated in Easter week 33 Hen. III. Witnesses: Lord Geoffrey, Dean of Chichester.

John of Easton is mentioned in 10. "Helua" is not given in Ducange, but from 74 it appears to mean a ridge or strip in the open fields.

25. William Lardenyr to Philip of Salvinton.

Grant by William Lardenyr to Philip of Salvinton in fee farm of "A plot of land adjoining the Pallant between the land of Master Anselm and the land of Master Eustace adjoining the wall on the south." Rendering to the grantor and his heirs 5d. at Pentecost. W. "And if it shall so happen that I William Lardener or my heirs shall not pay the gablum of assise to the chief lord at the due terms it shall be lawful for the said Philip and his successors to retain so much only from the rent and acquit the gablum." In consideration of 3/- S. Witnesses: Robert chaplain of the Earl of Arundel, &c.

See 26 and 22. Gablum=A. S., gafol, a rent.

(1241.)

26. Agreement between Ralph Lardener and the Hospital.

A.D. 1241 at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary this agreement is made between Ralph son of William Lardener of the one part and Walter the chaplain, custos of the Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester and the brethren and sisters of the same hospital with the authority and consent of Geoffrey Dean of the Church of Chichester of the other part. Whereas a controversy has arisen between them concerning a rent of 10d. and a pound of Cummin from the messuage of William of Birdham chaplain in Chichester in Eastgate Square (in placea orientali) and over a rent of 4½d. from an acre and a half of land of the said William on the Westbrech which the said Walter and the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid Hospital relying on (per) a certain charter of William Lardener claimed from the before named Ralph, it has been terminated (quievit) in this manner, that is to say, that the before named Ralph has granted to the before named Hospital and the brethren and sisters there serving God one pound of Cummin in pure and perpetual alms to be received every year at Michaelmas from the said messuage of William of Birdham. So that the aforesaid Walter and the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid Hospital and their successors from the above named house and acre and a half of land on the Westbrech or from the before mentioned rents which they claimed from the said Ralph shall exact nothing more than the aforesaid pound of cummin in witness whereof to this present writing in form of a chirograph they have mutually set their seals. Witnesses: Master William de Nevill, Treasurer of the Church of Chichester, &c.

27. William of Keynesham to Hospital.

Grant by William of Keynesham Canon of Chichester of "ten acres and a half and one perch of land in Greylingewell in a place which is called Coldecroft which I bought of my brother and fellow canon Robert of Amberley" to the Hospital for ever Rendering to the lord of Greylingewell $\frac{2}{6}$ annually for all service due and demand which can happen in future times saving also the service to our Lord the King as much as pertains to half a free virgate of land. And of "two acres and a half and one perch free(hold) of the same tenement of Greylingewell as is more fully contained in the charter of Ralph de Brok which Henry of Hamptunett had and delivered to the said Robert, and he to me, which I also have delivered to the aforesaid hospital of St. Mary, reserving half a seam of corn, of which a moiety shall be wheat and the other moiety barley, to be distributed in bread every year by the aforesaid brethren to the begging poor on the day of my anniversary for my soul and the souls of my parents and of all the faithful departed." S. Witnesses: Hemericus, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

William of Keynesham and Robert of Amberley were both parties to the new statutes made for the Cathedral in 1232 (Swainson, *History, &c., of Cathedral of Old Foundation*, p. 13).

28. William of Keynesham to Hospital. (1220-1230.)

Grant by William of Keynesham canon of Chichester to Hospital for ever of "The shop which I bought of William of Aldebir in the south street of Chichester on the west side (of the street) which is between the shop of Walter Thut and the shop of Nicholas Pupett," Rendering to the chief lord of the fee 9d. S. Witnesses: Simon Dean of Chichester, &c.

For Walter Thut see 47.

29. Clarice Daughter of Richard the Robbur to Hospital.

Grant by Clarice daughter of Richard the Robbur to Hospital for ever of "All that moiety of the messuage with its appurtenances which was formerly (the property) of Richard the Robbur my father in the south street of Chichester which moiety is adjoining the Church of St. Peter in the Market Place in Chichester on its south side. Rendering to the chief lord of the fee 6d. of due and accustomed gablum and to me and heirs two pence." W. S. C. Witnesses: Master William of Keynesham then Official, &c.

Compare this with the next deed.

30. Christiana daughter of Richard the Robbur to Hospital.

Grant by Christiana daughter of Richard the Robbur "for my great and arduous business" to the Hospital for ever of "All that moiety of the property which belonged to Richard the Robbur my father in the south street of Chichester which devolved upon me, on the northern side of the land of William of Arundel, for 13 marks of silver which the hospital paid to me in hand in the hundred (court) of

Chichester." Rendering to our lord the King 6d. at Hokeday and to "me and my heirs one pair of gloves of the price of 1d. or 1d. at Pentecost." Grant also of "All the right and claim which I had or could have in the other moiety which belonged to Clarice my sister adjoining the Church of St. Peter in the Market Place." W. S. C. Witnesses: Hemicus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

31. John Sturm to William of Arundel. (1210-1226.)

Grant by John Sturm to William of Arundel in perpetual fee farm of "One of my properties in Chichester lying between the messuage which belonged to Richard the Robbur and the shop of Richard Sacce" for 38/ Rendering 6d. annually to the grantor and his heirs at Hokeday. W. S. C. Witnesses: Roland de Genereraye then Bailiff of our Lady the Queen, &c.

See 29, 30, 8 and 56. Sacce would appear to be an error of the scribe for Scutte, as the name appears in other deeds.

32. Daniel of Chichester to Hospital. (1232-1241).

Grant by Daniel of Chichester brother of Richard the Treasurer to the Hospital for ever of "Two shops which I had in the South Street of Chichester adjoining the messuage of David the Goldsmith on the north" Rendering to the King 9d. at Hokeday and to grantor and his heirs at Michaelmas half a pound of cummin and on Trinity Sunday a pair of gloves or one penny. W. S. C. Witnesses: Lord Thomas Dean of Chichester, &c.

See 36 and 8.

33. Adam of Wansted to Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Adam of Wanstead (Wannested) and Yllaria his wife to Hospital for ever of "Ten acres of land lying together without the north gate of Chichester of which 5 lie on the eastern side of the way which is called Stielway and five on the western side of the said road Rendering to the bailiffs of our lord the King 5/ annually, and to grantors and their heirs a pair of gloves or 1d. W. For this our grant the executors of Thomas formerly Dean of Chichester have paid us 33 marks of the goods of the said Thomas." S. C. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

34. Osbert Calch to Dean Thomas. (1232-1241.)

Sale by Osbert Calch to Master Thomas of Lichfield Dean of Chichester and his assigns of "All the right and claim which I had or could have in All the moiety of a meadow with its appurtenances on Westbrech which extends from the wood of the Lord of Chichester on the North to the Land of Walter the smith towards the south as it is divided by a certain stream of water on the east." Rendering to grantor and his heirs a pair of gloves or one halfpenny at Michaelmas. In consideration of one mark of silver. W. S. Witnesses: Henry Ketelbern, &c.

See 36.

35.

(1146-69.)

Hilary, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Chichester, to all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom our Charter shall come, Greeting. Be it known unto you that we have granted the Church of Hershham, with the consent of Alfred its patron (advocatus) to Richard the Chaplain canon of the Church of Chichester to hold in alms with all its appurtenances, that is to say, with five acres of land and two houses, and with all the tithes by the said Alfred to be reasonably given, and with the third sheaf of the tithe of the hide of Danesta, and with the whole tithe of the hide, which now belongs to William of Hershham, and with the whole tithe of the men of Richard of Hershham and with the small tithes of the said Richard, viz, of wool cheese and pigs, and with the third sheaf of the tithe of Richard de Lebun at Waltham. Moreover we wish you to know that the said Richard the Chaplain of his own free will (ex gratuita liberalitate) for us has bound himself that in the aforesaid church he will every week cause a mass to be celebrated for soul of my brother Robert, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.

This charter is written in a slightly later hand at the foot of the page between 34 & 36. But Mr. Madan thinks its handwriting cannot be later than 1275.

36. Martin's gift for the Chaplain.

(Before 1241.)

Grant by Martin son of Ralph of Chichester and by Juliana his wife to the hospital for ever "for the support of a chaplain to serve in the same house for ever according to the agreement made between us and the said house of whatever we have or could have in

- " (1) Four acres of land lying together on the east of Havedstoke
- " (2) One helua in the same field lying between the land of Walter Thut and (the land) of Emericus
- " (3) Two acres on Westbrech of which one lies between the land of formerly Osbert le Cauz (*alias* Calch) and the land of William Wrot and the other lies between the land of the same William Wrot and the land of Thomas Stikeling
- " (4) Three acres and one helua on Eastbrech of which one acre adjoins the Hunicroft on the North and two acres lie adjoining the aforesaid acre (except one acre which is Edward Gundewine's) and the helua lies between the land of Geoffrey the son of Ralph and the land of Walter Thut
- " (5) One acre without the east gate adjoining and on the east of an acre of Edward Gundewine
- " (6) The plot with the buildings built thereon which was Robert Tuthome's in the north street of Chichester
- " (7) The plot which David the Goldsmith holds in south street
- " (8) The plot which belonged to Master Elyas Aguillon in the same street
- " (9) The plot which was Walter Fuc's in the same street

- “(10) The plots which Richard de la Mare and William of Arundel and Matilda the daughter of Ydelin and Richard Achtman hold
- “(11) The plots which Ralph of the well and Stephen Wateman and the widow of Vincent Bine hold outside the east gate of Chichester
- “(12) The rent of 12/ from the Manhood
- “(13) The plot which Roger son of Eadwin holds in Shoreham and
- “(14) Thirty marks of silver for buying rents or lands for the support of the said chaplain.

“Saving in everything the rents and services to the King and the other chief lords due and accustomed.” W. S. Witnesses: Emericus Mayor, &c.

(1232-1241.)

37. Confirmation of the above by the Dean and Chapter.

In the name and honour of the Undivided Trinity and of the Blessed Mary the Virgin and of all the Saints. This is the ordinance and agreement made between Martin, son of Ralph of Chichester, and Juliana his wife of the one part and the prior and brethren and sisters of the house of the Blessed Mary of Chichester of the other part with the approbation and confirmation of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, that is to say, that the said Martin and Juliana his wife for the salvation of their own souls and for the salvation of Juliana their first born daughter, and for the souls of Ralph and Dionisia and Simon and Juliana their fathers and mothers, and for the souls of all their ancestors and successors, have granted and assigned to the aforesaid house of the Blessed Mary, messuages lands and rents and other goods as well within the City as without, to the value of five marks in every year for ever for the support of one chaplain abiding in the same house for ever, whom the said house shall maintain for ever honestly and competently in clothes shoes and victuals and other necessaries so that he shall be considered next in the said house after the prior in table bed and clothing. Moreover the said chaplain shall every day in the year for ever except Saturdays at a certain hour, that is to say, after the celebration of the morning mass in other parish churches, celebrate the mass for the dead solemnly and especially for the souls of the said Martin and Juliana his wife, mentioning their names in the presence of those assisting. The same chaplain shall also every day say the whole service which relates to the dead, fully distinctly and openly with becoming assistance of any cleric of the said house, for the souls of the said Martin and Juliana. Moreover on every Saturday for ever the same chaplain shall celebrate the Mass of the Blessed Virgin solemnly, making special mention in the same mass of the souls of the said Martin and Juliana. Moreover the same chaplain is bound to take part as well in Matins as in the other canonical hours which are said in the same house. Moreover the said house shall without any difficulty and contradiction admit at the presentation of the said Martin and Juliana and their heirs a fit chaplain according to the aforesaid form, to serve in the same house, and at his death another fit chaplain shall be admitted at the presentation of the said Martin

and his heirs by the aforesaid house to the same service, and so the presentation shall be for ever by Martin and his heirs, and the admission by the aforesaid house successively from chaplain to chaplain when it shall happen that any chaplain assigned to the aforesaid service shall die or be changed. And if by chance the aforesaid house shall put difficulties in the way of receiving (*Lit. Shall show itself difficult in receiving*) a fit chaplain, it shall be compelled by the Dean and Chapter, without recourse to any appeal hindrance and delay. Moreover the often named house of the Blessed Mary, on account of the aforesaid good works and of many others which the said Martin and Juliana have done or shall do to the same house has received them into the brotherhood and sisterhood of the house, and has granted also that they shall share in all the good works which may be done in the aforesaid house for ever. And that this ordinance and agreement may remain firm and stedfast for ever, this present writing prepared in the form of a chirograph, is confirmed by the affixing of the seals of each party, namely of Martin and of the aforesaid house. And that it may be supported by greater and more important testimony, it is confirmed by the seal of the Chapter of Chichester. Witnesses: Master Thomas, Dean of Chichester, &c.

38. Juliana widow of Martin to Hospital.

Grant and confirmation by Juliana widow of Martin son of Ralph of Chichester to God and the Hospital of "All that gift of houses lands and rents as well within the City of Chichester as without which Martin my husband gave to the said house of my patrimony for the support of a chaplain in the said house for ever according to an ordinance and agreement made between us and the said house." S. Witnesses: Emericus, Mayor, &c.

This and the next deed are later than 36.

39. Juliana, daughter of Martin to Hospital.

Grant by Juliana daughter and heiress of Martin of Chichester in like form.

This deed is not copied in the Chartulary, but is merely noted as above.

40. Gregory the Goldsmith to the Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by Gregory the Goldsmith and Emmelina his wife to the Hospital of "A message of ours in the parish of St. Martin situate between the lands of the said house of the Blessed Mary on each side, in exchange for a certain house in the North Street of Chichester which was the hall of Robert Tuthomme" for ever rendering thence to the chief Lord of the fee 12d. at Hokeday and "to us and our heirs one penny at Easter." W. S. Witnesses: Master Thomas, Dean of Chichester, &c.

For Gregory the Goldsmith see 5 and 6.

For the house of R. Tuthomme see 36.

Gregory afterwards granted a rent charge of 2/- from this house to John of Arundel the Chancellor (73).

41. James de Camera of Hastings to Hospital.

Grant by James de Camera of Hastings to Hospital of "All that my tenement which I have in the town of Portsmouth" in perpetual alms rendering thence to our Lord the King the due and accustomed service. W. S. Witness: William de Molendino.

The heading to this deed states that this house was purchased from the goods of Martin.

42. Gilbert and Gervase of Stockbridge to Martin son of Ralph.

Quit claim by Gilbert of Stockbridge and Gervase his son to Martin son of Ralph of Chichester of "All the right and claim which we have or might or could have in a messuage in the South Street of Chichester which is next to the messuage of John Wranne on its northern side." Consideration 27s. 8d. A. E. S. C. Witnesses: Emericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

43. Ralph the Butcher to Richard Baret.

Grant by Ralph the Butcher with the consent of Christiana his wife to Richard Baret of "A messuage in Chichester with its appurtenances in the parish of St. Martin which is between the messuage of Seilde who was the daughter of Ralph Ostman on the south and my plot on the north" for six marks of silver, rendering thence yearly to William of Aldebyr 2s. and half a pound of cumin. W. A. S. C. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester, &c.

For Ralph Ostman's house see 6.

59 is prior to this deed.

The heading to this deed states that this house was purchased by the Hospital of the goods of Martin.

44. John Sturm to Martin son of Ralph. (1220-1230.)

Sale by John Sturm to Martin son of Ralph of Chichester of "That field (campum) which is called Manwdescroft with all its appurtenances . . . for 15 marks of silver which the said Martin fully paid to me to acquit my debts to the Jews, which field I and my ancestors held of the Church of Chichester rendering thence to the Church of Chichester at the feast of the Holy Trinity two wax candles of two pounds each." W. S. Witnesses: Master Simon, Dean of Chichester.

45. Sefrid le Barun to Hospital. (1241-1256.)

Grant by Sefrid le Barun to Hospital of "A plot of mine without the East Gate of Chichester with the building built thereon that is to say the plot which is between the plot formerly of Ralph Chinche on the east and the plot of Robert Sujurne on the west," rendering thence to the greater Church of Chichester 12d. at Hokeday. W. S. Witnesses: Master Geoffrey, then Dean of Chichester, &c.

For Ralph Chinche see 55.

46. Stephen de Colemere to Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by Stephen of Colemere to Hospital of "A shop which I had in the south street of Chichester adjoining the shop which belonged to Robert of Amberley on the north." Rendering to the Lord of the fee 12d. S. C. Witnesses: Lord Thomas, then Dean of Chichester, &c.

For the shop of Robert of Amberley see 56.

47. Walter Thut to Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by Walter son of Robert Thut of the Pallant for the souls of his father and mother and of all his ancestors to Hospital of "One shop which I had in the south street of Chichester adjoining the shop which belonged to Robert of Amberley on the south" rendering thence to Lord Martin or his heirs 12d. W. S. C. Witness: Lord Thomas, then Dean of Chichester.

See 56.

Then follows a note in the Chartulary as follows:—

"Chirograph of a rent of three shillings which the Hospital of the Blessed Mary has for payment of 18d. and for finding a cleaner of the space before the Altar.

Chirograph of a rent of four shillings for the accustomed cleric of the Altar of the Blessed Mary.

Chirograph of the Hospital of 5s. 1d. from the house of Boterel for the use of the cleric of the Altar of the Blessed Mary.

Chirograph of a rent of 12d. for cleaning the 'aream capituli.'

Look for these four writings in the Dean's register."

48. Matilda Cook to Hospital.

Grant by Matilda daughter of John Cook to Hospital of "a rent of 4½d. and of half a pound of cumin, that is to say, one penny from Master Walter of Gloucester or his attorneys or one pair of gloves of the price of one penny from the house in the west street of Chichester which he bought of me, and from Norman the Taverner one penny or one pair of gloves of the price of one penny from the house which was my father's in the same street on the northern side, and from the heirs of Geoffrey of West Street (Westrate) one penny or one pair of gloves of the price of one penny from two acres of land which lie at Godinemere on the south side, and from John the Steward one penny or one pair of gloves of the price of one penny from one acre of land, and from Nicholas the Goldsmith one halfpenny or one pair of gloves of the price of one halfpenny from a rent of three shillings which he had of me, and half a pound of cumin which the Hospital was accustomed to pay me from the tenement which David the goldsmith holds." S. Witnesses: Geoffrey of West Street, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

49. William Coperose to Hospital. (1 Feby., 1250.)

Grant by William Coperose to Hospital of "All that my plot with my body which I had in the parish of St. Martin adjoining the castle, on the north of the house of William Wolde" Rendering thence to the bailiffs of Chichester 4d. at Hokeday. S. Dated on the vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 34th year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

This deed should be compared with certain deeds in the Ramsey and Burton Chartularies. The Church in which a man's body was buried was entitled to certain fees known as Mortuaries, called "sepulture" in Domesday Book (D.B., I., 87, b. 1, 173, a. 1): by a deed of 1095, it was stipulated that a fee of 100s., or a mark of gold should be paid as a Mortuary to Ramsey Abbey (Ramsey Chart., I., 120). Hence, by the gift of his body, William Coperose secured the payment at his death to the Hospital of a sum of money as his Mortuary.

50. Alice daughter of Ralph Sefare to Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Alice, daughter and heiress of Ralph Sefare, widow, to Hospital of "All that my tenement which formerly belonged to my father Ralph with the buildings built thereon and all its appurtenances in the South Street of Chichester which is between the tenement which formerly belonged to Daniel a citizen of Chichester and the tenement of William the parson of Kepeston, to maintain therefrom a lamp burning every night in the presence of the infirm of the said Hospital." W. S. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

For Daniel see 8.

For Ralph Sefare see 22.

51. Hamo le Mok to the Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Hamo le Mok son and heir of Robert of Lavant to Hospital of "Two acres of land lying together at Stockbridge (Stokkenebrigg) between the land of Aufred Frutel and the land of Hemericus son of Hemericus" Rendering to the Lord of the fee 10d. W. S. Witnesses: Lord Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, &c.

See 20 and 21.

52. Robert de Chikele to Hospital.

Grant by Robert de Chikele to Hospital of "All my land with its appurtenances at Easton in that field which is called 'le mede.'" W. S. Witnesses: Henry Ketelbern, &c.

See also 10, 53.

53. Jodewin of Easton to Hospital.

Grant by Jodewin of Easton son of Marcel to Hospital of "All that portion of land which I had in the southern part of the field which is called the Meadow lying between the land of the said Hospital and the land of John of Easton." W. S. Witnesses: Walter de la More, &c.

See also 10, 24, 52.

54. Alice Gilling to Hospital.

Grant by Alice widow of Gilbert Gilling to Hospital of "Three acres of land with all their appurtenances of the fee of Shopwhyke (Shepwic) which Goditha the widow of John Gilling gave me in free marriage with Gilbert my husband," rendering thence annually to the Lord of Shopwhyke 15d. W. S. In consideration of 50/ and 6d. to each of Grantor's four daughters. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor of Chichester.

See 3 for land of John Gilling at Shopwhyke.

The rubric to this charter mentions also a charter of William, son of Alwin Brond, relating to the same property which is not contained in the Chartulary.

55. Ralph son of Edgar to Ralph Chinche.

Grant by Ralph son of Edgar to Ralph Chinche and Matilda his wife of "My message without the east gate of Chichester which I had of William my brother, lying between the message of the said William and the message of Gervase Carl," in consideration of 10/ and a chest (archa) of the value of 12d. and a cup (cifum) of the value of 6d. Rendering thence to William grantor's brother 3 halfpence and half a pound of cummin at Hokeday. W. S. C. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor, &c.

See 45.

Canon Swainson quotes an agreement between the Dean and Chapter and Ralph Chinche as to a bakehouse (*Cathedral of Old Foundation*, p. 18).

56. Thomas Scutte to Robert of Amberley.

Grant by Thomas son of Richard Scutte of Chichester to Robert of Amberley canon of Chichester of "All the right and claim which I had in two shops which I held of Richard my brother by rendering him $\frac{5}{6}$ annually." A. S. In consideration of 20/. Witnesses: William son of Nicholas, &c.

The rubric says that these were in South Street. See 46 and 47, which speaks of a shop of Robert of Amberley in South Street.

57. Adam son of Thomas the Miller to Hospital.

Grant by Adam son of Thomas the Miller to Hospital of "A message of mine in the vill of Chichester which is between the message of Henry Gori and the royal way which extends to the wall of the city on the north Rendering thence to me or my heirs six pence at Hokeday." W. S. In consideration of 3/. Witnesses: Hemericus, &c.

The rubric says this was in the parish of St. Peter.

58. Henry of Bradeham to Thomas son of Warner.

Grant by Henry of Bradeham to Thomas son of Warner of Weston of "One plot in the north street of Chichester which is next to the message which belonged to John Precar; rendering thence to the

King 15d. at Hokeday and to me and my heirs one pair of gloves value 1d. or 1d. at Easter." W. S. C. In consideration of 10s. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor, &c.

59. William of Aldebir to Ralph the Butcher.

Grant by William of Aldebir to Ralph the Butcher of "A messuage in Chichester with its appurtenances in the parish of St. Martin which is between the messuage of Seilda who was daughter of Ralph Ostman on the south and the plot of the said Ralph the Butcher on the north." Rendering thence to me or my assigns 2/ and half a pound of cummin. W. A. S. C. In consideration of 9/. Witnesses: Hemericus of Rouen, then Mayor, &c.

This must have been prior to 43.

60. Ralph son of Stephen Palmer to Hospital.

Grant by Ralph son of Stephen Palmer of Warneford for the salvation of his own soul and the souls of his parents of "All my property (fundum) which is in the east street of Chichester between the house which belonged to Jordan Gode and the messuage of Manser of Bydingeham." Rendering thence to the King 12d. at Hokeday and to the Chapel of St. Andrew's 4d. at Christmas for a light (ad luminare). W. S. Witnesses: Hemericus, Mayor, &c.

See 15.

82 also relates to this house.

61. Agnes widow of John Bissop to Hospital. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Agnes widow of John Bissop of the Pallant to Hospital of "A rent of two pence to be received annually of Simon Crul and his heirs at Easter which rent the said Simon was accustomed to pay from a tenement in the Pallant which lies between the house which formerly belonged to Peter de Lacy on the one side and the tenement which belonged to William of Arundel on the other side concerning which there was an action in the County Court of Sussex between us, and whatever I have or I and my heirs could have in the said tenement." S. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, &c.

See 13 and 17.

62. William son of John of Lavant to Hospital.

Grant by William son of John of Lavant for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother and ancestors to Hospital of "Sixpence to be received annually of John of Arundel from the house which belonged to Roger the Smith in the east street of Chichester with all the right to me and my heirs pertaining, that is to say, in a relief when it shall happen." W. S. Witnesses: Hemericus of Chichester, &c.

63. Henry Kingh to Hospital.

Grant by Henry Kingh of Benested to Hospital of "One penny annually for ever of the land which I had of John de le Hey which penny I Henry Kingh of Benested and my heirs or whoever holds the

aforsaid land are bound to pay to the hospital aforsaid at Chichester in Whit week without any contradiction." S. Witnesses: Robert of Faverich (?) son and heir, &c.

64. Henry of Deusmusters to Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by Henry of Deusmusters to Hospital of "An annual rent of 6d. which rent I was accustomed to receive from the tenement which the said Hospital holds of the tenement of the priory of Tortington." Witnesses: Lord Thomas, Dean of Chichester, &c.

65. Ralph de Brok to Hospital. (1243.)

Grant by Ralph de Brok for the salvation of his own soul and those of his heirs for the support of the poor of "An annual rent of 6d. with all its appurtenances which rent Martin the son of Ralph was wont to pay me from the shops which are in South Street." W. S. This charter was made in the year of our Lord 1243. Witnesses: Geoffrey, Dean of Chichester, &c.

See 56.

66. Sarah daughter of John Sturm to Hospital.

Grant by Sarah daughter of John Sturm, Widow, to Hospital of "An annual rent of 2d. and half a pound of cummin which rent the brethren and sisters of the said house were wont to pay me." W. S. Witnesses: Geoffrey of West Street (Wstrate), then Mayor, &c.

See 17, 44.

67. William of Arundel to Hospital. (1232-1241.)

Grant by William of Arundel son of Edward King for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother and all his ancestors of "Three shops which I had in the vill of Shoreham that is to say those which Aeldrid of Adelingworth gave to Matilda my mother, the daughter of Edild his wife and to her heirs which shops are adjoining the house of Robert the minter on the south side and extend to the corner" Rendering to the chief lord of the fee 5d. at Mid Lent. S. Witnesses: Lord Thomas, Dean of Chichester, &c.

68. Gilbert Willbegrey to Hospital.

Know all men both present and future who shall see or hear this present writing that I Gilbert son of Simon Willbegrey of Portsmouth and my heirs are bound to pay annually for ever to the wardens for the time being of the house of Saint Mary of Chichester or their assigns Eighteen pence of yearly rent at Easter for a house which Walter the warden of the said house delivered to me in fee farm, which house is joined to my house which John Palmiger gave me with Alda, his daughter, my wife, and to the said payment of the said rent annually for ever for me and my heirs I have bound (obligavi) to the said Walter the warden of the said house of St. Mary in Chichester and his successors, the whole of my said tenement, both that which I took with my wife and that which I hold of them

as aforesaid, so that they can freely compel me and my heirs by either tenement to the said payment of the said rent annually for ever. S. Witnesses: Alan the Tanner, &c.

(17 March, 1250.)

69. Emma, widow of Robert de Cler' to Hospital.

Grant by Emma, widow of Robert de Cler' to Hospital of "My two plots with the buildings built thereon in the parish of St. Martin close to the Castle, whereof one lies between the tenement which Robert Love holds of the Cathedral of Chichester on the northern side, and my plot on the southern side, and the other lies between my plot on the northern side and the tenement of William Wolde on the southern side which once belonged to John Wolward of Bersted (Beregested)." Rendering 3/ to the grantor. W. S. In consideration of 20/. Dated xvi. kalendis Aprilis 34 Henry III. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, &c.

70. Helena Curta to Hospital.

(25 April, 1250.)

Grant by Helena Curta to Hospital of "All my plot which I had in the parish of St. Peter between the tenement of the said house which once belonged to Henry of Bradeham and the tenement of Isabel Avenel" Rendering thence to the bailiffs of Chichester 5d. at Hokeday. In consideration of 10/. Dated on the day of St. Mark the Evangelist 34 Henry III. Witnesses: Henry Ketelbern, &c.

For the house of Henry of Bradeham see 58.

71. John de Beauchamp to Hospital.

(27 May, 1250.)

Grant by John de Beauchamp (Bello Campo) and Matilda his wife to Hospital of "Our three areas with the buildings built thereon in the City of Chichester of which two lie in the lane which is called Parislane; one lies on its eastern side and extends from the lane which leads from Parislane to the great north street on the one side to the tenement which Elias the Goldsmith holds on the other side, and the other lies on the western side of the said lane between the tenement of William Wroth and the tenement which belonged to Adam le Ber on the other side; and the third area lies in the lane of St. Ciriac between the tenement which belonged to Geoffrey of West Street and the tenement of Affrid of Birdham on the other side Rendering thence to the capital lords of the fees the due and accustomed rent and to us and our heirs one penny at Easter." W. and S. C. In consideration of 6 marks of silver. Dated the morrow of St. Augustine the Apostle of the English 34 Hen. III. Witness: Roger Pluket.

Parislane appears to be West Lane; and St. Ciriac's Lane to be Tower Street.

72. Simon Crul to Hospital.

(c. 1249.)

Grant by Simon Crul son and heir of John Crul to Hospital of "One acre of land in Portfield of the fee of Shopwhyke (Sapewike) at Avenelscruch and extending to the Green way towards the east and adjoining the street which leads from Chichester to Shopwhyke on

the north side" rendering thence to the lord of the fee 5d. W. S. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, Henry Ketelbern, Matthew Avelin, Peter le Fort, then præpositi, Thomas the Conier, Godfrey Merilon, John the Steward, William Pluket and many others.

See 3, 22, 61.

73. Gregory the Goldsmith to John the Chancellor. (c. 1249.)

Grant by Gregory the Goldsmith to Master John the Chancellor of the Church of Chichester of "A rent of 2/ to be taken every year from the House which I hold in the North Street of Chichester which was formerly the hall of Robert Tuthome." W. S. In consideration of two marks. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, then Mayor of Chichester, Henry Ketelbern, Thomas le Conier, Godfrey Harding, Matthew Avelin, Roger Germain, Peter de Ludesye, Reginald le Geys, Peter the Spicer and many others.

See 36, 40.

74. Michael Fretel to Hospital. (1251.)

Grant by Michael Fretel to Hospital of "One acre of my land which I had of the fee of Shopwhyke (Sapewyk) which is in the furlong next on the eastern side to the land which is called Berdeforech of which one helua lies between the land of Margery Slyper and the land which belonged to Hamo of Hamme and the other lies between the land of the said Hamo and the land of Roger Mantel." Rendering thence to the lord of Shopwhyke 5d. and to the infirm of the said Hospital for me and my heirs for a pittance, one penny on Easter day. W. S. In consideration of 2½ marks of silver. Dated 35 Hen. III. Witnesses: John the Steward, Jordan Papa, Nicholas Juette, Roger Bukere, Simon Crul, Thomas de Selda, Hamo le Mok, and many others.

75. Juliana Galopin to Hospital. (1252.)

Grant by Juliana daughter and heiress of Walter Galopin to Hospital of "All that plot near the south wall in the Pallant of Chichester which is between the tenement held by Geoffrey the Tanner and the plot of the said Hospital." In consideration of 20/ S. Dated St. Leonard's day, 36 Hen. III. Witnesses: Roger Pluket, Peter Strong (fort), Nicholas of Crocker Hill, John the Steward, Jordan Papa, Mathew le Bukere, Geoffrey the Tanner, and many others.

76. Geoffrey the tanner to Hospital. (1251.)

Grant by Geoffrey the Tanner son of Ralph de Dorne to Hospital of "All that my plot with the buildings built thereon which I bought of Richard the Frenchman (Fraunceys) in the Pallant of Chichester which is between the tenement of the widow of Walter Galopin on the one side and the land of Peter Strong (le fort) on the other." In consideration of 24/ S. Dated 35 Hen. III. Witnesses: Roger Germain, then Mayor of Chichester, Roger Pluket, Peter Strong (Forti), N. of Crockerhill, Jordan Papa, Philip Bukare, and many others.

77. John of Arundel, the Chancellor, to Hospital. (August, 1251.)

Grant by John, Chancellor of the Church of Chichester, to Hospital of “(1) All my tenement which I bought of Thomas Colkin which I held of the Prior and Convent of Tortington, which is situate adjoining the South Wall in the City of Chichester (2) All my tenement which I bought of William de Ros which I held of the Lord of Lordington and is next to the aforesaid tenement (3) And all my tenement which I bought of Robert de la Sukelese which he held of Lord Walter de Lymesye and is next to the aforesaid Tenement (4) And All the land which I held of the Church of Chichester which lies adjoining the tenement which belonged to Thomas Colkin on the western corner of the Garden of the priest of St. Andrew which extends to the South towards the City Wall” Rendering to the prior of Tortington 2s. 9d., to William de Ros 3d., and to Walter de Lymesye 3d. S. Dated on the Sunday after the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 1251. Witnesses: Geoffrey the Dean, William the Treasurer, John, Archdeacon of Chichester, Roger Germain, then Mayor, R. Pluket, H. Ketelbern, Thomas le Conier, Godfrey Harding, Peter Strong (le Fort), and many others.

(Before 1251.)

78. Confirmation of the Prior and Convent of Tortington of the sale from Thomas Colkin to John the Chancellor.

To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, Renerius the Prior and the Convent of St. Mary Magdalen of Tortington send greeting. Be it known unto you that we ratify the sale and quit-claim of Thomas Colkin which he made to John of Arundel, Canon of Chichester, of all that tenement which he held of us which is situate adjoining the South Wall in the City of Chichester. Wherefore we grant and confirm the same tenement to the said John, to be held to him and his assigns of us and our successors for ever free and quit of all secular exaction and demand which might accrue to us in times to come by paying thence yearly to us 33d. Sealed with the seal of the Chapter.

79. Thomas Colkin to John the Chancellor. (Before 1251.)

Sale and quit claim by Thomas Colkin to John of Arundel, canon of Chichester and his assigns of “All that tenement which I held of the Lord prior and Convent of Tortington which is situate adjoining the South Wall within the City of Chichester. Rendering to the prior and Convent 33d.” In consideration of 15s. Affidavit by Thomas Colkin and William his son-in-law and Juliana his daughter in the Chapter of Chichester, &c. “And the prior and convent of Tortington shall pay the dues on (acquit) the aforesaid tenement every year to the Lord Bishop of Chichester or his bailiffs at Hokeday. In testimony of this my sale and perpetual quitclaim I have corroborated this present charter by my seal and have delivered to the said Master John the charter of the said tenement which I had of the said prior and convent and have given him free and vacant possession.” Witnesses: Lord R. Prior of Tortington, R. de Amberley, Godfrey,

parson of Eastergate (Gates) and Simon of Climping, Clerks, William and Matthew, Laymen, and many others.

This property is 77 (1).

80. William de Ros to John the Chancellor. (Before 1241.)

Grant by William de Ros with the consent and will of Petronilla his wife to John of Arundel, canon of Chichester of "All my tenement which I held of Lord Ivo de Beauchamp Lord of Tortington which is situate adjoining the south wall within the City of Chichester Rendering thence to me and my heirs 3d. at Hokeday." In consideration of 6s. William de Ros to acquit the tenement towards the said Lord Ivo. A. S. Witnesses. Lord Thomas the Dean, Godfrey of Westham, N. Crassus, Master Geoffrey of Gloucester, Robert of Amberley, canons of Chichester, Robert de Sukelese, William de Kocchinges, laymen and many others.

This property is 77 (2).

81. Robert de Sukelese to John the Chancellor. (Before 1241.)

Sale and quitclaim by Robert of Sukelese to John of Arundel, canon of Chichester of "All my tenement which I held of Lord Walter of Lymesye situate adjoining the south wall in the City of Chichester," Rendering to Walter of Lymesye 3d. at Hokeday. In consideration of 5s. A. S. Witnesses: Lord Thomas, Dean of Chichester, Godfrey of Westham, N. Crassus, Master Geoffrey of Gloucester, Robert of Amberley, Canons of Chichester, William de Ros, William Cocking and many others.

This property is 77 (3).

82. William of Coventry to Hospital. (c. 1251.)

Gift by William of Coventry to Hospital of "All my plot with the buildings built thereon in the great east street of Chichester between the tenement formerly of Jordan Gode on the one side and the tenement formerly of Manser of Idingham on the other side." In consideration of 34s. S. Witnesses: Roger Germain, Mayor of Chichester, William Blund, James the minter, Peter Strong (le fort), præpositi of Chichester, Roger Pluket, Thomas le Conier, Jordan Papa and many others.

See 15, 19.

60 relates to this house.



EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF
SIR GEORGE COURTHOP,

1616 — 1685.

BY FREDERIC GEORGE COURTHOPE.

THE publication by the Royal Historical Society of the above Memoirs (a copy of which has been presented to the library of the Sussex Archæological Society) suggests the idea that some extracts from the book might suitably find a place in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*.

It was indeed a fortunate circumstance which enabled the work of editor to be undertaken by Mrs. S. C. Lomas, F.R. Hist. S., whose knowledge of the history of those troublous times is probably unrivalled. Her preface furnishes an admirable summary of the Memoirs, and, in addition, clears up various points which, in the narrative, are somewhat obscure, and corrects errors which are perfectly excusable, seeing that the autobiographer was, in the evening of life, writing of events which occurred 30 or 40 years before. These errors are mainly (Mrs. Lomas points out) in the matter of dates, and she pleads, on behalf of the autobiographer, that even so great a man as the Earl of Clarendon, when writing of what had happened in days gone by, was not free from the crime of "mixing his dates." Courthop's literary skill was not remarkable, some of his paragraphs being much involved, and in places where these occur the editor's explanations are most valuable. Her notes, too, which appear as foot-notes to the narrative, are of a highly illuminating nature and add greatly to the interest of the Memoirs.

Attention is drawn by the editor to the fact that the two neatly written volumes in the library at Whiligh

do not contain the original narrative, or even a first copy, but are a transcript of a transcript. The first copy appears to have been taken from the original document by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of East Hendred, Berks, brother-in-law of Mr. George Courthope, who was great grandson of the autobiographer. Mr. Woodward's son George was a fellow student at Christ Church, Oxford, with one Edmund Ferrers, and it was this Mr. Ferrers who transcribed from Mr. Woodward's copy the Memoirs as they now appear in the Whiligh library. His transcript is in a small and very clear hand, and on the blank left-hand pages of the volumes he added many notes, the majority of which are reproduced in the work now under review, though additions, and in some cases corrections, have been made thereto by Mrs. Lomas. The latter commences her preface with some interesting particulars of the origin of the Courthope family and their long connection with the borderland of Sussex and Kent, and Mr. Ferrers, in *his* preface to the Memoirs (dated July, 1801), alludes to the fact that the Mr. Courthope, then owner of Whiligh, was the sixth in succession of his family who enjoyed the office of Commissioner in the Alienation Office. It may be added that the Commissionership remained in the Courthope family until the office was closed during the reign of William IV.¹

It is hardly possible in an article of this kind to do justice to these Memoirs, which contain an account of travels much more extensive than those commonly undertaken in the seventeenth century, and which deal also with political life in a particularly interesting period of our country's history. It is hoped, however, that the following pages may be the means of inducing members of the Sussex Archæological Society to peruse the Memoirs at the Society's library.

The subject of these Memoirs was born at Chafford, near Penshurst, Kent, the seat of his maternal grandfather, Sir George Rivers, his baptism being registered at Penshurst on June 3rd, 1616. His father succeeded

¹ For Alienation Office see Appendix B.



WHILIGH.—SOUTH FRONT.

BUILT 1586.

to the family estates in 1615, and took up his residence at Whiligh shortly after the birth of his son. When the latter was about four years old his mother died and

I with my two sisters Ann and Frances Courthop (the former was never married, the latter was married to Sir Charles Howard of Bookham in Surry and by her he had the Lord of Effingham that now is) were put out to school at Westram in the County of Kent, they to a gentlewoman whose name was Isley, to be taught to work and write and dance, and play upon some sorts of musick; I was put to a Grammar school, which was there kept by one M^r Walter, that had been my father's poor Scholar in Cambridge; with him I staid seven years, till I could make true Latin both in prose and verse; and then was removed to Merchant Taylours school in London, and from thence to Westminster, where I remained till I went to Oxford.

He was entered at University College, of which Dr. Bancroft was then master, in the year 1632, and took his B.A. degree in 1635. He did not, however, take his M.A. degree, as

I was taken from the University to go and travel beyond the seas with Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of Herstmonceaux in Sussex.

The start was a most unpropitious one, as the vessel in which the travellers sailed was stopped by pirates between Rye and Dieppe, who not only plundered the fresh meat on board, but also robbed their companion, Mons. Battiere, Secretary to the Earl of Leicester (Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court), of £100. This incident is related in a despatch from Lord Leicester, dated October 23rd, 1636, and it is also mentioned in Mr. T. Barrett Lennard's article on "Household Accounts at Hurstmonceaux Castle" in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLVIII.

On landing at Dieppe the travellers proceeded to Paris, and

We staid there some two months, to visit the Noblemen and Gentry of England that were there, who returned all our visits to our great satisfaction. When these civilities were ended, my Lord's Governor, by name Monsr. Dupont, persuaded him to go down the river of Loire, to Orleans, Tours, Blois, Saumere, Angiers, to see which of these he liked best, and there to stay and learn the language: when we had seen all these cities, my Lord chose Angiers to live in: I having had a

recommendation from Sir William Champion² to a Scotchman seven leagues beyond Saumares, that was Master of an Academy in Loudoun (his name Strachan) went there, and so my Lord and I parted by consent, that we might the better apply to get the French tongue, to give our friends satisfaction.

Courthop remained in Loudoun about 13 months, during which he met with a serious accident by falling into a cellar in the dark and dislocating his foot. Fever supervened and for some time his life was in considerable danger.

When I had recovered strength enough to go abroad, I resolved to quit that place; but, before I left it, intended to try whether the possession of some Nuns in that town by the Devil, as the Jesuits gave out (and had a form in Latin to exorcise them before they expelled them out of the Nun) were a real truth or a mere imposture: The Lord Purbeck's Lady coming to the town, being a Roman Catholic, to see this exorcism, sent for me to come to her: when I came, all her discourse was of the wonders these Devils showed, and how after diverse prayers and ejaculations used by the Jesuits, the Devil was expelled, and the Nun came to her natural temper again.

The visit to the Nunnery is described at great length, and it certainly forms very curious reading. The matter seems to have exercised the young man's mind most forcibly and he tells of his diligent inquiry among his acquaintance at Loudoun "how this possession of the Devils in these Nuns was originally brought into the town." Prior to leaving the place he strongly urged Strachan (his tutor and landlord) to give him

His positive sense of the possession and exorcism there used by the Jesuits. He answered he would go the first days journey with me out of the town and at our Inn he would go so far as to tell me what he knew of it; the day being come and the night having brought us to our Inn, after supper I desired him to make good his promise, he told me he should do it provided I would make good a promise to him that I should never disclose it to any Person or return to the town again to work his ruin by it. I giving him full assurance of both, he then told me Cardinal Richlieu, who was the great Minister of State in those days, was resolved to build a town where he was born and call it by his name; this place of his birth was some eight miles from this Loudoun, and he finding this town full of Protestants and a city where

² "C[h]ampion," a near neighbour of the Courthopes. Seated at Combwell, in Kent, only about three miles from Whiligh. Sir William commanded a regiment for Charles I., and was killed in a sally from Colchester during the siege in 1648. In later times there were many marriages between the Campions and the Courthopes.

was a Castle, Courts of Justice and a great trade driven was resolved to depopulate it and carry the Garrison of the Castle the courts of Justice and the trade to his town called Richlieu, all which he lived to see performed: and finding no better way to effect it, sent down these Jesuits and Nuns to make an exorcism there, whereby the Protestants' Religion might be disgraced; and such who turned to be Papists upon sight of this wonder, if they would leave the town and go to inhabit in his town they sho'd be seven years free from all imposition and pay two capons a year during that time for rent:³ these privileges and the other juggle so effectually wrought, that the Castle was demolished, the courts of Justice removed and all ways and means that brought profit to the town were carried to Richlieu and that being peopled and his work done the Jesuits and Nuns left the town: and my landlord's son (who came over to England in the year 1644), told me the vizard was taken off and the juggle manifest to all the world, and, though he was a Papist, he could not but acknowledge to me he never had faith enough to believe it to be the truth.

It may be mentioned that the story of the "possessed Nun" is given in the Earl of Ancaster's MSS. and also by Evelyn in his diary.

After parting with Strachan, Courthop made his way to Geneva (where he expected to draw some money to carry him to Rome), passing through Orange, Avignon and Lyons. On arriving at Geneva he found some fellow countrymen there, of whom two, Tufton⁴ and Tracy⁵ were to be his companions in portions of his further travels. The manner of life in Geneva seems to have been very strict, for

After they had searched me in relation to my bodily health before I was suffered to come into the town, they asked me of my Religion, I told them I was a Protestant (no Papist being suffered to lodge there above one night without leave of the Council) they brought me into the city, and some of the Council were sent to tell me I was welcome, and brought me a couple of flaggons of wine and some fruit and told me if I staid there I must be subject to such laws as they lived under and conform myself to their manner of living, which upon discourse I found was, to be at service every Sunday morning by seven o'clock and all the week after to frequent the Church as often as there was any preaching there, and if I missed at any time the Council took notice of

³ Strachan's curious tale evidently ends at this point, the rest being an addition of Courthop's own, supplied from the information of the son in 1644.

⁴ Cecil Tufton, youngest son of Nicholas, 1st Earl of Thanet, and of Lady Frances Cecil. Born 1619; *ob.* 1682.

⁵ John Tracy, grandson of Sir John Tracy, made Lord Tracy in 1642-3 at the age of seventy-two. John Tracy the younger was born in 1617, matriculated at Oxford in 1633, succeeded his father (Robert) as 3rd Lord in 1662, and died in 1686-7.

it & sent to see whether it was by any indisposition of body or neglect ; if the latter the Minister by name Deodati was ordered with much sweetness in his fraternal reprehension to let you know the Council took notice of your default, and if you did go on absenting yourself from the Church you would lose your reputation in the City.

Some delay in Geneva was caused by a mistake in Courthop's Bill of Exchange, which was addressed to Genoa instead of Geneva, and when this difficulty was adjusted, and, in company with his friend Tracy, he proposed making his way to Turin, it was found that the authorities there were unwilling to receive travellers from Geneva (where the plague was raging) "unless we lay in a Lazaretto 40 days to air ourselves outside the town." Assisted, however, by the Secretary of the Duke of Savoy, in whose company they travelled, and through the exertions of Lord Fielding, at that time English Ambassador at Turin, this inconvenience was avoided, and a short stay was made in Turin. Thence they proceeded to Florence, through a country which at that time was the scene of warfare between the French and Spaniards, and, in this part of their journey, the services of the English Ambassador again stood the travellers in good stead. At Leghorn (which they reached by sea from Genoa) they were met by a friend of Courthop's, one Jennings, who accompanied them to Florence, where he resided. Of Jennings we learn that

The Duke and Grandee of the Court delighted much in his company, who was a person for all kinds of divertissement,

and

He being acquainted with the great Duke's Gentleman, we had an opportunity of viewing all the rarities in his palace, but more especially in his Chapel and closet in which there is such a collection as I believe no Prince in Europe can show a better.

At Florence Tracy fell ill, so Courthop proceeded on his journey to Rome alone. This occupied five days, and his relation of his experiences with the conductor of the stage (who was evidently a strict Roman Catholic) are rather entertaining. In Rome he made a stay of two months, but the record of his doings there is extremely brief.

I employed my time in viewing all the most famous churches, the Vatican, the Pope's Palace, the Pyramids and Obelisks and Pillars,

which they say came out of Solomon's Temple, which are in S^t Peter's Church in Vaticano; in which church they tell you are the bodies of S^t Peter and S^t Paul buried, the spear that was thrust into our Saviours side, some of Noah's Ark, some of the milk of the blessed Virgin, with many other relicks of Saints which I shall not here set down, nor can I remember, but refer the reader to the book of the Wonders which are to be seen in Rome, which is everywhere to be had.

From Rome Courthop made his way to Naples, where he received a message from his Geneva friend, Tufton,

To let me know he would go to Malta, to see the island that did so annoy the Turks, with me, if I held any resolution and would come with him to Messina; after I had seen the three Castles which they call the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, I found an English ship called the *Prosperous*, Cap^{tn} Driver Commander, who upon M^r Kerridge's recommendation carried me to Messina, for a pair of Naples perfumed gloves; where being arrived, I was consigned to the same Merchant where M^r Tufton lodged: we being met, our discourse was wholly turned on our several voyages: He was always enticing me to go to Constantinople with him. I alledged that I came out of Christendom without my Father's leave or knowledge and could go and see Malta and return to Italy before he could hear where I was: but the Merchant Mr. Dove having wrote his letters sooner than usual, brought in after supper two flasks of Syracuse wine which is the strongest wine that the Island of Sicily affords: and discerning what pity it was that two such old acquaintance meeting by chance out of Europe, should part, made a proposition that we should fling dice, whether he should go with me, or I with him: we both agreed and the lot fell upon me he throwing more than I did. After the lot was fallen we addressed ourselves to Captain Driver, who was bound for Smyrna, after he had taken some lading at Messina.

The voyage was a most tedious business, occupying no less than 13 weeks, and is compared with that made by Sir Sackville Crow (English Ambassador at Constantinople), who appears to have set up a kind of Mediterranean record by accomplishing the passage from Messina to Smyrna in 35 days.

At Smyrna the travellers made the acquaintance of the English Consul at that port, and arranged with him to accompany him on his forthcoming visit to Constantinople (which he proposed to make by land on horseback), after they had taken a trip to Ephesus. The following is the description of their experiences on this trip:

So we bought Horses, and got a Janizary and a Druggerman, which is an Interpreter; and rode five days' journey to see the Ephesian Church, and Diana's Temple, which is built in a quagmire but sunk an incredible way in the earth so that we went down into it with a

candle, but saw nothing but vast rooms under ground, supported by marble pillars; and much more lay above ground, enough to build a great city. We could learn nothing from the people who lived there being all poor and unlearned; only they shewed us a great marble Font, which was that in which S^t John baptized the People: and Aquæducts that were brought ten miles off, of a stupendous height to bring water into the city: So we staid one night there, lodging upon the ground in a poor Turk's house; and the next day returned towards Smyrna; it not being worth the pains and expence the Journey cost us.

The account of the journey overland from Smyrna to Constantinople is not specially interesting, though the description of the "Canes" [*i.e.*, Khans], where travellers were accommodated at the end of the daily stage, is curious.

His visit to Constantinople seems to have left a deep impression on Courthop's mind, and there is no part of the Memoirs in which his powers of description are better manifested. Considerable extracts will be given from this portion of the book, and it is hoped the following pages will not be found wearisome by the readers of them.

The prospect of the city, when you come within six or eight miles of it, exceeds all imagination, the sea encompassing it every way, so that, let the wind blow where it listeth, some ships or other come in, and in the city are such stately high cypress trees and firs, with the reflection of the golden spires that are upon their mosques, and the Great Turk's Seraglio, that it may not unfitly be called to resemble Paradise. When we went into the city we had all the dogs in the city following us, some with doublets on, catching at our feet: we asked the meaning of it, they told us the dogs could tell the inhabitants when there were strangers come to town. We passed by water from Pera to Galata where our Ambassador dwelt, who was S^r Sackville Crow; for before our arrival S^t Peter Rich who was then in the city had delivered all power of an Ambassador into the hands of S^r Sackville Crow. This gave occasion to him to send for our horses and servants and to lodge us in his house, together with M^r Bernard the Consul of Smyrna and his retinue: telling us he was the King's representative there, and as we were gentlemen come for curiosity, it belonged to him to entertain us.

Having reposed our selves two days and enjoying two nights quiet rest in our beds, we were desirous of going abroad to see the remarkable things that were to be seen. My Lord sent his Janizary and Interpreter with us, who, by leave of a Capi Aga, and the Great Turk's being at the siege of Babylon, gave us liberty to see one of the Grand Seignior's Seraglios at Scudra: but we could not go into the best rooms, they being sealed up with his own seal, and Vizier Azems seal, which it was death to break open. In this Seraglio, which is one of the meanest he hath thereabouts, we saw some stately rooms in

which were troughs of marble of great bigness to bathe in, and fountains hard by that brought water by cocks into those marble troughs, when he went to bathe. All the windows were of green, blue, yellow and all sorts of coloured glass, so that he could by that means represent his own body and those that were bathing with him in what colour he pleased, in which I found by them he took great delight. There we saw some presents that had been made him, of vests of gold, saddles richly set with jewels at the pommel, swords, pikes, lances all richly adorned with precious stones and some guns and plumes of feathers beset with jewels, the guns inlaid with rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds of great value, if they were right, as I am apt to believe they were, no prince nor potentate being of power sufficient to put an affront upon him. There were many pleasant walks and grass plots, in which were canals of water, and high cypress trees that beautified the places. But what I took to be most costly was the ceilings of the rooms, which were, some of them, of Mosaic work that was very enormously done with nob's of gold.

From this place they carried me to a mosque in which they say Job was entombed, there being a Tomb all of silver wire on the outside; the inside mostly silver. But upon enquiry I found it to be the tomb of one Jupiter a Sultan that was there interred, but who or what he was I could not learn. The next things they shewed us was Sancta Sophia, once a church of Christians, twice burnt, and re-edified by Justinian, the greatest part raised in an oval manner, with admirable pillars both for greatness and workmanship. Over these are galleries all paved with marble; and the roof is mosaïque work, which is certain coloured glass cut four square: gilded, of great durance. The sides of this Temple are all marble, so is the floor. Underneath are great cisterns of marble to which the water is brought by the Aquæducts of the City. In this Temple as they say are the stones that our Saviour's clothes were washed upon; and under a Coppar pillar that is ever sweating in this church was the Blessed Virgin buried, if you will believe them. This Temple they say, was once, from East to West, two hundred and sixty feet long and one hundred and eighty feet high; so that it held, in the days of Bajazet the Great, six and thirty thousand Turks. It is reported, when it was entire, to have as many doors as days in the year, and one of these doors to have been made of the wood of Noah's ark. When Mahomet the Great took the city, he threw down the altars, defaced the images and made it an ordinary mosque; so that when I saw it there were but four doors, by one of which the Emperors rode up on horse-back, the mounting being upon marble and large enough for a coach and horses to go up. In one of these galleries there is marble that is transparent.

Having viewed this stately structure, we passed into the city of Constantinople formerly called Byzantium of Byrza the Founder. It is walled with stone and bricks inter-mixed, hath twenty-four gates, five whereof regard the land and nineteen the sea. There are Seven Hills which are crowned with seven heads of magnificent mosques all white marble, round in form with cupolas in which are high turrets (like the main-top of a ship), in which the Priest goes when he calls the people to prayers and there with as loud voice as he can cry, he

says in the Arabic tongue "There is no God but one and Mahomet is his Prophet or Messenger" and then the People fall to praying which is usual about sunset. And after the sun is down, nobody walks the streets but he is in danger of being drubbed. This is to receive some blows upon the soles of his feet, as the Bastangi (who is the officer who punishes those that walk after sundown) shall appoint to be given for his offence. Having proceeded thus far, they desired us to go round the walls of it, upon which are made watch towers, that look towards the Black Sea, and into the Thracian Bosphorus; and in our going round they carried us into a tower in the midst of the sea which is called the Maiden Tower, and stands upon a rock; in it was a spring of fresh water which was easily tasted from the salt water: and the sea is so deep all round about the Haven that the King's best ships may unlade their burthens in the streets. From this tower they carried us into a place called the Hippodrome where they ride his horses that are managed for the great Saddle. In it they run horse races and use the flinging of darts one at the other on horseback, which they do with great dexterity. There is a heiroglyphical inscription, on a pillar of marble which is wrought very curiously, but it was so imperfect that we could not read it. Here is also a stately column of wreathed brass with three Serpents of brass on the top of it looking several ways in a triangle: hard by stands a great Colossus of nothing but several great stones, heretofore covered with brass, and another historical pillar carved far beyond any at Rome, another column of Constantine but not carved so well as the other. Where this Column stands, the column commemorates the palace of Constantine, which is now made into stables, and the Aquæducts that brought the water into his palace are standing still, and are magnificent to behold, being three Arches high, and walks between everyone of them, that carry the waters from the top of the hills and so from hill to hill till it comes thither, for the space of eight miles in length.

Whilst we were viewing these things which stood in public places, the Janizary being absent from us went and obtained leave for us to see another of his Seraglios that stood upon the water upon Pera side, in which we saw stately rooms, but the most magnificent were sealed up as in the other. Those rooms we saw were all with chrystal windows, and covered with rich Turkey carpets and some of gold and fans with precious stones: a Spleen Cup, a bottle all of jewels inlaid with great art, in which he carries drink for himself only. He has here a passage towards the sea, beset all with red reeds, by which means he can see (without being seen) whosoever goes that way by sea.⁶

We being weary and the sun near setting, called upon our Janizary and Druggerman to convey us home and, in our passage by water, we discoursed them whether there was no possibility of seeing the grand Seraglio where the Turk keeps his Court. He being absent, they told

⁶ Out of deference to feminine susceptibilities, a paragraph dealing with the diversions of the Grand Seignior and with the curious hydraulic arrangement of the Seraglio and its precincts is omitted. With regard to this, it may be said that though it is difficult to resist a smile at the matter-of-fact style of this part of the narrative, yet it reveals a system of cruelty, and utter indifference to human suffering, which is quite as revolting as it is remarkable.

us, it was locked up and sealed as to all the rooms of state, but if we could get my Lord Ambassador to send his Caimacham,⁷ who governs in the Vizier's absence, we might perchance see more than would be showed us by any other means. When we came to the Lord Ambassador's house to supper, we discoursed of what we had been showed that day. My Lord was so taken with our report, that the next morning he sent to the Caimacham to know if he would give leave for some English gentlemen who were there, to see the Grand Seignior's Court out of curiosity, having had many reports of the magnificence of it: and that he himself would come along with us, if it were no prejudice to him. The Caimacham made answer that he would serve his Lordship in what he lawfully might: but for him, a public person, to come thither in the Grand Signior's absence, by his sufferance, was certain death to him. If he escaped, he thought it would be with much difficulty. Upon this message, the Ambassador gave over all thoughts of going, and told us he did not find that the Chaimacham had any desire, or indeed durst show us any of it, which made us cast about how to compleat it. M^r Chapel happening to come to the Ambassador's that morning, dined there and invited my Lord and all his company next day to dinner, but my Lady went not. Relating the Caimacham's answer M^r Chapel said he had a Jew who was his broker that was acquainted with this Caimacham, and sold his goods for him: that he could get out of the Seraglio by stealth, and that he would employ him to find out a way for us to see what was to be seen, without the Caimacham's taking notice of it, or being concerned in it. This he did by what means I know not; so we were brought within two days by this Jew to this great Seraglio. It hath many gates some of which open to the sea, and others towards the city; by one of which, which is a very stately one, we entered. Here we were received by Officers belonging to it, but of what quality we could not tell, and we were carried into the room of the public Divan, which is the place where he gives audience to Embassadors and to those Bassas who are to depart upon any weighty service or employment; as also to such, who after the limited time of their government is expired, do return to Constantinople, to give an account to his Majesty of their carriage in their several places. This Room standeth in a little Court curiously adorned with many delicate fountains and hath within it a Sopha, which is a place raised from the floor about a foot to sit on, spread with very sumptuous carpets of gold and of crimson velvet, embroidered with costly pearls. Upon this the Grand Signior sitteth: and about the Chamber, instead of hangings, the walls are covered with very fine white stones which having divers sorts of leaves and flowers artificially wrought and backed upon them, do make a glorious shew. There is also a little room within it, the whole inside whereof is covered with silver plate hatched with gold and the floor is covered with very rich Persian carpets of silk and gold. There are belonging to the said rooms very fair gardens, in which are many pleasant walks, inclosed with high cypress trees on each side, and marble fountains in such abundance, that almost every walk had two or three of them.

⁷ Should read "send to the Caimacham."

Such delight doth the Great Turk take in Gardens as indeed do all Turks, that they no sooner come into a pleasant garden that is their own or where they think they may be bold, but they put off their uppermost coat, and lay it aside, and upon that their Turban, then turn up their sleeves and unbutton themselves, turning their breast open to the wind if there be any. If not they fan themselves or their slaves do it for them. Then holding their arms abroad, courting the weather and sweet air, calling it their soul their delight: ever and anon shewing some signs of contentment. During this pleasant distraction, if there be any flowers (as there are excellent ones in all the gardens of the Grandees) they stuff their bosoms with them, adorn their turbants, and then shake their head at the sweet savor, sometimes singing a song to some pretty flower and uttering words of as great joy as if the Mistress of their heart was present. And one bit of meat in the Garden, after the use of the ceremony aforesaid, shall in their opinion do them more good, than the best delicacies that may be had elsewhere. After we had seen these four rooms, the Jew told us there were divers rooms and lodgings built apart, in which were the Hasinett or private Treasury and the place where the King's wardrobe was: both of them with iron doors but sealed up with the King's seal, also rooms for schools, Bagnios, Prayers, places to swim in, to run horses, for wrestling, to shoot at butts in, to conclude, all the commodities that may be had in a Prince's palace. But we could not be permitted to see any more. So we went from thence to Besestan, which is like our Exchange. In this are all sorts of commodities sold, and jewels of all sorts and prices, scymitars, javelins, bows, headpieces and gauntlets of very great value. We staid here but a little while and sent the Jew back to try if we might not be permitted to see the storehouses, hospitals, kitchens, schools, baths and gardens (where are green grass plots in which Roe deer feed) and the stables where the Horses are kept: He returning brought us word that these were under several other Ministers as Chias, Agas, Spahis and Eunuchs and Janizaries, so that he, not being known to them, despaired of getting leave. Neither would he attempt it lest some suspicion should fall on him and so an Avania (Accusation) made, he should be fined more than he was worth, or perhaps put to death without a hearing.

What is wanting of the magnificence of this Court with all the Officers that belong thereto great and small, with the expences of it both for men and women are to be seen in a book printed in the year 1650 by M^r John Greaves, who had the description of the Turkish Emperor's Court from one M^r Robert Withers, Merchant, who lived there a long time, and had opportunity by speaking the language to be showed more than any Christian at present can obtain and to that Book the Reader is referred.

Two months were spent in the Embassy at Constanti-nople, and then letters arrived from Courthop's father, one to himself urging his speedy return home, and another to the Ambassador entreating him to use his influence in the same direction. It was accordingly

agreed that Courthop and Tufton should take advantage of a passage offered them in a French ship sailing for Malta, where they should part company, Tufton starting from there to Aleppo, *en route* for the Holy Land, and Courthop returning to England. The voyage was rendered memorable by a most unpleasant adventure at Metylene. The quotation from *Virgil* is given: "Laud-bunt alii clarum Rhodon ac Mitylenem;" and the autobiographer proceeds:

Tho I have good reason to remember it I have no cause to praise it, for going ashore by reason of the Captain having goods to unlade there I was taken for a Venetian by a Turk's false accusation (called an Avania) who told the Beglerbi who was the chief Magistrate (the Aga not being in the island) that I was in the castle and had taken the platform of the Castle and had measured the Guns with intent to give the Venetians advice of their situation and what weight of bullet the Guns could carry and how far. Upon this information I was sent for from my ship to attend the council that were gathered together to examine the matter of Fact. When I came before them they were all seated cross legged upon Turkey carpets & the Beglerbi upon a sophia raised a foot above the rest. He charged me by an Interpreter that he had information that I had been in the Castle and had drawn out the platform of it with black lead and had measured the guns with intent to give the Venetians advice how and where to attack it when they had an opportunity. To this I answered I was no Venetian, but an Englishman, and that our nation had leave, by capitulations agreed on between his Majesty of Great Britain and the Grand Signior, to trade in his dominions, whereby he had much profit, and that our Ambassador was then residing at the Porte, who was answerable for any Articles that were broken by an Englishman. That it was not possible for me to go into the Castle there being three gates to go thro' and at every one of them a Guard of Soldiers who must necessarily have apprehended me before I could have dispatched half what was informed against me. When I had said this before them, my own company being in presence, I was taken away by their Officers, and demanding of them whither they would carry me, an Italian Renegado who was the only man I understood, told me, I had deserved the *Furca*, which is the Gallows, and they had orders to see me fast laid in Prison till such time as the Council had determined what course to take with me. When I came to the prison they opened a pair of Stocks in which were no holes for a Leg to be put into as ours are, but all flat, without any hollowness. I told the Italian that the weight of the piece of wood that was to be laid on my Leg would break if, which he telling them they were at a stand what to do, by which I guessed their orders were to confine me there. Looking about the Prison I saw Greeks and Turks and I think Armenians all chained together about the neck with iron collars and their chains hanging down before them. Whilst they were resolving what to do, I went

and took up an iron collar, and made signs to him that was the chief among them, to have that put about my neck, and offered to give him a dollar, which is 4^s 6^d of our money to have that as the other Male-factors had. He refused my money with scorn, and said, as I understood by the Interpreter, my crime was of a higher nature than to be bought off for money. By this time I conceive they had a return from the Council, for new messengers came in and told me my ship and all the Persons in it were stopped and then I was chained with an iron collar about my neck to three others. When they had thus done they all left me to the Keepers of the Prison, saying they would go & hear what the Council had resolved upon. When I had laid thus four hours, M^r Tufton and the Merchants came to me and told me the Council had agreed on three things, to detain me till the Cadi or Aga returned, who had power to hang or draw, or to send up to Constantinople to know whether I was an Englishman, or to give me fifty or sixty blows on the soles of my feet. After I had heard these propositions, I was desirous they would let me go with those officers that went to Constantinople, and offered to pay the freight of the ship, during the time I used her, but the Merchants were all against me, alledging their goods would be spoiled, and they must unlade them, and then put them in again, and they themselves stay there till my return, and how long that might be by reason of contrary winds and weather was very uncertain. To which I replied, that tho' they were not chained as I was, yet they could not go out of the Island without leave, so that they were under restraint as well as I, tho they had a larger compass, and if they kept me till the Cadi came home, their ship and they would be forced to stay with me. Therefore I desired them to pump the Interpreter, to know what the Council most inclined to, and to feel the Italian, whether if the Corporal Punishment was agreed on, it might not be bought off with a sum of money, for their accusation would be quashed at the Porte, if it came to be heard there, by reason of the impossibilities that would be found in it. And I desired M^r Tufton to give the Italian Renegado 4 Dollars secretly, that he might have them to himself without any person seeing him receive them; to start that question among the Officers of the Court and have their sense upon it.

He took the money, being alone, and promised M^r Tufton to move it, if he kept secret his receiving a bribe; and wished him to give such an Officer as he should bring to him double what he had given him to get it done. When the Officer came, he told M^r Tufton we ought to have had an Officer or Janizary with us, that might have been responsible for any misdemeanour done by us but we omitting it were brought to answer in our own persons and a Christians word was not to be taken, when a true Believer had impeached him: so that what we said in our own behalf signified nothing to the Council; neither was it in their power to believe us before him. M^r Tufton demanded what was their practice in such cases, telling him the time was precious with the Merchants and for the ship to stay there till the chief Magistrate came home, was very uncertain; and how the winds and the weather might prove if she went to Constantinople was unknown; So that if the Council might

be moved for the corporal punishment, if that would satisfy their Law, he thought it the best expedient for both parties: provided it might be taken off for a reasonable sum of money, which perhaps might be procured if agreed on. The officer replied he would not undertake to tell the sense of the Council, but he had precedents, that such sums of money had been taken for misdemeanours. When he heard this, he gave him twelve dollars to put the Council in mind of these precedents, When he had viewed them and nobody there, he gave him his word to do it, on condition he might have as much more if he procured it to be accepted: for he fairly told him he was to have none of the money the Council imposed on the malefactor. Before this was agreed to by M^r Tufton and the Court officer the night came, and M^r Tufton and the Merchants told me the Council was broke up, so that I must have patience till the next morning. I desired I might have my Turkey carpets and vest to lodge on that night in the Prison, which by the mediation of the Officers was granted, and such wine and water as I had in the ship. By this I found I had got more respect from the Keepers of the Prison than when I first entered.

The night being past with little or no sleep, the Council sat early and by his shewing the books of the like cases, they in a little time resolved on fifty blows upon the sole of my feet which was to be executed that morning in the face of all the People for examples sake. They came and told me what was resolved upon and the execution to be forthwith: but the Money to buy it off was not spoken of, nor durst the Officer move it, that promised to get it done. I told M^r Tufton he had placed his money in ill hands, and I should be crippled all the days of my life if he served me thus. He told me the Officer had not yet had his double fee, which he was confident before the Council arose would make him move it. So it proved, whether out of policy or reality I know not: for a little before their rising, one of the Council said it was a punishment not used in Christendom and that Christians were disabled by it all their lives, and he did conceive a mulct of money would be more useful: and he thought there was money or wares in the ship that might answer the offence committed and that if they would stay till the Destarder, or Registrar, could search the books, they would find money paid, and the punishment relaxed: The Register (as I conceive) pro formâ, brought the books where the like was done. Then the question arose what sum was proportionable to take off the corporal punishment. The first sum moved was 400 Dollars, about 90*l.*, but none of the Council spoke by way of mitigation, so that up came M^r Tufton to let me know what was the sum imposed upon me. I told them I had no such sum to pay, and that the ships going to the Porte would not stand me in half the money, and I would insist upon that, if nothing would be abated. I asked M^r Tufton if he had paid the Officer the double bribe. He answered he had had no opportunity of fastening it upon him. Then said I, do me the favour to let that Officer inform the Council, that I have not so much money to pay, and will with their leave go for the Porte, where they shall have the matter of fact tried, and I will stand by their Judgment, be it what it will. But if they will accept of such a sum of money as the freight of the ship in the time going and

coming will amount to, I will borrow it, if there be so much in the Ship. M^r Tufton and the Merchants parted from me with my resolution, and finding a convenient time to fasten the double bribe on the Officer, told him what I insisted on, and that so much money was far above the nature of the offence: and so it would be construed if heard at the Porte which I was resolved on. They not being capable of trying it without the Cadi, desired him to move the Court to mitigate the fine imposed, otherwise the whole sum would be lost as to them. He returning informed the Council of my resolutions, which he gave them to understand were not to be altered. Upon this motion they receded from 400 to 300 Dollars and then I had another parly with my comrades, but I stood firm to my resolution, as knowing my innocency: and having cast up in the interval the charge of a journey to and from the Porte, I found it would amount to about 50*l*. This I told them, to set them at liberty and myself out of Prison, I would borrow, if so much was in the ship to lay down, that we all might be cleared, and learn more wit than to go without such Guards as the Country allowed of where we travelled. The sum of 200 Dollars being accepted of by the Council, I had it of two Merchants M^r Napper (who married my wife's Uncle Muns Daughter) and of M^r Death. When I had paid it, we made all the haste we could for fear of any After-Claps, they having power enough over us if they had made use of it.

Having sailed out of sight of the Island, I asked M^r Tufton and the Merchants, if they intended the whole charge should be upon me: to which they replied, the false accusation affected only my person and it was well I escaped drubbing; neither had I a farthing allowed me from any of them.

On arrival at Malta the travellers were most hospitably received by the Grand Master, who himself waited upon them, and shewed them some of the chief wonders of the Island. After some further information on the resources of Malta, the narrative continues:

We were, I suppose by the Grand Master's order, invited by some gentlemen to take a repast in one of the Grand Master's country houses: and in our way we saw all the Albergees that belong to every nation.⁸ These are Colleges appointed to receive all that are nobly born, or Gentlemen of any Nation in Europe that will come there, and bring their fortunes with them, and take a vow of Poverty and Chastity, and enmity with the Turks for ever so as to give no Quarter, nor receive any in fighting with them; and after so many voyages in the Gallies that war against the Turks and some other circumstances performed, they are made Knights of Malta, which is known by the white Cross they are allowed to wear in all the Courts in Christendom upon their cloaks or coats, as they are their swords. In our way to

⁸ "There were at that time seven Colleges or Alberges—1 for France, 1 of Auvergne, 1 Provence, 1 Castile, 1 Aragon, 1 Italy, 1 Germany. Before the Reformation there was an eighth for England."

this Country House, they brought us into the Cave where St Paul shook off the viper from his hand without any hurt: and there were people ready to sell us vipers' tongues and teeth very curiously wrought, as they say, of the stones in the Cave; which have the virtue, if you will believe them, of expelling any poison in the body. So hath the Earth of the Cave dried used as aforesaid.

Having seen all the Fortifications of that place, and what was remarkable in the Island, which is certainly the strongest that can be seen, being environed by the sea, we went to take our leave of the Grand Master, and give him thanks for his great favors to us, and having made our compliments and going away, he said he was informed that one of us went for Naples, if so, his Gallies were to transport the Princess Collon thither, and by them I might have a good passage. I returned my acknowledgments to him for his kindness and accepted of it, which was the occasion that I staid there three days after Mr. Tufton set sail in the French ship for Aleppo.

The short sea passage to Naples seems to have been made in luxurious circumstances, and on arrival at his destination Courthop found that the Grand Master had given directions that no charge was to be made for his "diet and passage." Taking counsel with Mr. Keridge, his Factor in Naples,

I told him how civilly I had been treated in the Gallies of Malta, and asked him what was the fittest present for the Captain. He said there were silk waistcoats in Naples embossed with gold about 3*l.* price, which he thought would be well accepted of. So we both went and bought a green silk one, embossed very richly with gold, which cost 3*l.* 5*s.* English, and being accompanied by Mr. Kerridge, I went aboard the galley. I found the Captain with other Spanish Gentlemen at a collation of fruit: and when I had an opportunity I presented the Captain with the waistcoat, who received it very kindly at my hands, and when we had eaten some fruit and drank two glasses of wine, leaving my services to the Grand Master, we took our leaves and returned to our lodgings.

From Naples he made his way to Rome, where he found the fame of his adventure in Metylene had preceded him.

After I had furnished myself with clothes fit to walk abroad in, I went to wait on the Cardinal our Protector, who had heard of my misfortune in Turkey, so that I was bound to give him an account how I had escaped their hands. When my Compliment was ended, I took leave and went to visit my countrymen at the Jesuits College at Rome, whose principal went then by the name of Herbert. He desired me to relate the story of my being a prisoner in Turkey, which I did so much to his satisfaction, that he caused me to be invited to dinner the next day at the College and to bring Mr. Honeywood with me, which

I did. We were entertained very nobly by them⁹ at a long table, at which sat no one but myself and M^r Honeywood, the elder Jesuits discoursing with us all dinner time, and the younger bringing in the meat and serving us with wine and water. After we have dined, we were carried to Father Herberts Lodgings, where, before we parted, we had a collation of such rare fruits and wine as we had neither seen nor tasted all the time of our abode there. The night approaching, we took leave and after three weeks stay I left the town and M^r Honeywood there, and went to Venice, Padua and Loretto. Here I saw the riches of Madona Loretto, which they say was a chapel in the air brought miraculously from Jerusalem to this Place. But most certainly there is not any one altar in Italy that is furnished with such costly Copes and rich Jewels, as this hath set on it on festival days. From thence I went to Milan and so to Savona and there I embarked for Marseilles in France.

Thence he journeyed to Paris,

where I staid some time to visit the Earl of Leicester¹⁰ who was there still Ambassador. There I met with my Lord Spencer afterwards Earl of Sunderland, who was newly married to Lady Dorothy Sidney¹¹ the Earl's daughter. He being of my acquaintance at Oxford was joyful to see me alive, for they had news that I was strangled in Turkey, which also was brought to my Father, who afterwards, to his great comfort received letters to the contrary. When I had remained there about three weeks, Christmas according to the English account drawing near, I went down to Dieppe to wait for a passage to England, which I there found. So I embarked and came to my Father's house in Leadenhall Street (*see Appendix A, Leadenhall Street House*) (near the Crown Tavern) the night before Christmas day in the year 1640.¹² I lived in this house with my Father from 1640 till the 12th October 1642, at which time he paid that debt to Nature which I owe.

The autobiographer was absent from England rather over three years (October, 1636, to Christmas, 1639), but the records of those years form considerably more than half of the Memoirs now under review.

The remainder of the book, covering a period of 45 years, deals mainly with Courthop's official and Parliamentary life. No mention is made of any striking

⁹ John Evelyn also notices the "singular courtesy" and hospitality of the English Jesuits at Rome. See *Diary* under dates November 8 and 24, December 29, 1644; February 18, 1644-5.

¹⁰ "Father to the famous Algernon Sidney." The Earl returned from his embassy in 1641, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

¹¹ "The famous Sacharissa of Mr. Waller." She was married July 20, 1639. Her husband, Henry, Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, was created Earl of Sunderland in June 1643, but fell mortally wounded at the first battle of Newbury, shortly afterwards, fighting for the King.

¹² The true date of his return was Christmas, 1639.

incidents during the Civil Wars, and even the great tragedy of 1649 is passed without comment. Nor is much told of his private life, though we learn that in July, 1643, he married Elizabeth Hawes, the daughter of his step-mother by her first marriage. By her he had a family of four sons (two of whom died young) and two daughters. His eldest son, George, inherited the family estates, while the youngest succeeded his father, during the lifetime of the latter, as Commissioner of the Alienation Office. It is certain, however, that Courthop took no part in the Civil Wars, and, though his loyalty to the King was undoubted, his estates were never sequestrated.

Mrs. Lomas, in her preface, explains that "this was, of course, partly due to the fact that he was never in arms; partly also to his official position at the Alienation Office, which was early removed from Oxford back to London, with the result that its officers were not mixed up with the doings of the King and Court. Even when it was discovered that they had been transmitting money to the King at Oxford they were let off with a reprimand, probably because it was considered that they were only sending in fines, &c., legally due to the Sovereign, not personal assistance for carrying on the war. Also the fact of his being the holder of a patent office was one which would appeal to the legal mind of the Puritan lawyer statesmen."

The principal matters dealt with during the years 1642 to 1658 are the appointment of Courthop by King Charles I. to the Commissionership of the Alienation Office, and the various difficulties encountered in carrying on the work of the office on the change of government. Then he tells, at some length, of the circumstances attending his election as Member for Sussex in (what he terms) the "Junto" summoned by Oliver Cromwell in 1656: of the petition to the Council of State against his election: of his interviews with Cromwell, and his preparations for the trial of his case before the Council: and of the withdrawal, at the last moment, of the charges against him.

The following is his story of his appointment to the Commissionership of the Alienation Office, though he suppresses the fact that his feverish anxiety to obtain the post caused him to be an absentee from Sir George Courthop's funeral, which took place at Ticehurst on October 19, 1642:

After his decease, I went to the King, who was then divided from his Parliament, and was raising men at Shrewsbury in Shropshire. My uncle John Courthop (my Father's younger brother) was then waiting on his Majesty in quality of one of his Gentlemen Pensioners, which is the King's only guard of state, and are bound to go with him and serve him with three horses, in his wars. When I came to Shrewsbury, I found out my uncle and told him my Father was dead, at which report he was astonished, and desired time to allay his sorrow. I told him there was but little to be allowed him, for my Office was in danger, and that my Father's death had taken air enough: and if he delayed to move the King on my behalf, other suitors would come and I should lose it. It being then Sunday and his waiting time, he made the more haste that he might be at Court before the King went to chapel. In the court he met with Sir John Culpepper who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by virtue of that place, is joined with the Lord Treasurer of England to inspect the Alienation Office,¹⁴ and the Commissioners in the Office are bound by their deputations to follow the orders and directions of those two persons for the better improvement of his Majesty's Revenue. When he had acquainted him with the death of my Father and that there was a Commissioner's place in the Alienation Office vacant, he requested him to move the King that I might have it, by reason my grandfather and father had it before me; and that he would go immediately to know the King's pleasure in it: for fear if it should be delayed, it might be begged before he had spoken for it. This he did and his Majesty was pleased to grant it, but with this clog at the end of the Grant, that I must pay £1,300 to such persons as my Lord Culpepper should name, and that my uncle and I should enter into a bond to pay it in 21 days, after our arrival at London. We accepted the condition

¹⁴ The Alienation Office, which in 1576 had been leased to the Earl of Leicester, and was held by him until his death, was afterwards put into the hands of Commissioners. They issued licences for alienations of land and pardons for those passed without licence or made by will. Every pardon and licence had to pass under the great Seal in Chancery, and to be entered of record. For every pardon upon an "ultima voluntas" and every licence, half a year's rent was paid to the Crown, and for other pardons a whole year's rent (the proportions appear, however, to have differed at different times). Moreover, most part of the alienations passed upon writs of covenant, and for each such writ there was paid 6s. 8d. fine for every five marks of land. One object of their passing the Great Seal was that they formed good proof of the tenures of tenants *in capite*, &c., "which bringeth wardships, marriages of wards, &c." (see *S.P., Dom., Eliz.*, Vol. 110, No. 57). The office was not finally abolished until the reign of William IV.

The office buildings were situated in the Temple, at the north end of King's Bench Walk (see *Calendar of Inner Temple Records*, prefaces to Vols. I., II., III.) See Appendix B, Alienation Office.

and entered into bond to pay so much money to M^r Dudley Palmer, a gentleman of Gray's Inn. When we had sealed the bond, I told my Lord I was but a young man, newly come to an estate, knew not in what condition my father had left me, and desired him to move the King to dispense with my uncle's waiting and to let him go with me to London and we should be better able to get the money payable at the appointed time. He having moved it to his Majesty, it was granted, and by that means my uncle came and lived peaceably at home at Brenchley in Kent, during the time of the civil wars between the King and the Parliament.¹⁵

Courthop was duly installed in his office by the Bishop of London (Juxon), who was Lord Treasurer, and the money, according the bond, was paid to the person authorized to receive it.

The following extract does not make matters in connection with the Alienation Office very clear, but it tends to show that the position of the Commissioners at this time was a somewhat difficult one :

But in the change of government Oliver Cromwell (being made Protector about the year 1653) called a Parliament of his own garbling, which was called the Rawbone Parliament, and they put down the Office, not knowing that Writs of Covenant, and Writs of Entry were included in the ordinance they had made for taking away fines upon general writs.¹⁶ And so we acted not for the space of a whole year, and then another Parliament was called,¹⁷ and we made application to them to set it up again, by reason the former Parliament

¹⁵ This statement does not quite tally with the petition which, shortly after the Restoration, George Courthop presented to the King. It runs as follows: "That John Courthopp of Brinckley in the county of Kent esquire was gentleman pensioner to his late Majestie, and going to performe his dutie to his Majestie during the late warrs, was taken prisoner by the Parliament's forces, and after long imprisonment he was released upon condition hee should not returne unto his Majestie againe: That not long after hee dyed, leaving your petitioner his executor, subject to his debts: That there was due to John Courthopp for his wages at the time of his death £800, being the most considerable part of his personall estate." George Courthope prays his Majesty to confer a pensioner's place upon himself, that he may be better able to pay his uncle's debts, and also "be in a capacity to expresse his cordiall diligence" in the King's service. The petition is signed in a clear, firm hand "Geo. Courthop" (*S.P., Dom., Car. II., Vol. II., No. 154*).

¹⁶ "Rawbone" is, of course, "Barbone" (probably merely a mis-script). This Parliament was summoned by Cromwell, but as Captain-General, not as Protector. It entirely abolished the Court of Chancery, but, in order to the carrying on of business, resolved that "original writs, writs of covenant, and writs of entry" were to be issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal (see *Commons' Journals*, under date October 15, 1653). It would appear from Courthop's statement that the Alienation Office was put down when the Chancery was, and re-erected with it the next year, although there are no notices of this in the Journals.

¹⁷ "Another Parliament," *i.e.*, the first Protectorate Parliament, which met September 3, 1654. It restored the Court of Chancery, and evidently the Alienation Office also.

never intended to lose so great a revenue, and what they did was done ignorantly. Upon which motive they restored us again and would have had us hold our places by ordinance of Parliament. This we durst not refuse, because there was one Samuel Bond our Receiver, son to Dennis Bond, a great Committee man, and of great power in those times. But we found out ways to defer it, till we had sent one Col. Compton to the King to know his pleasure in it: and by him we sent the King 100*l*. But at his return he was taken by intelligence from the Kings Court, to Secretary Thurloe (who had that place under the Protector) and was clapped in the Tower where we bore his expences during his Imprisonment. The King gave us leave to act under them if we could not avoid it, rather than be put out of our places: for we had been at Oxford with him, and at a hearing before the Council it was thought more proper for us to be in London, than to let all the assurances by way of settlements in Marriages, Mortgages and sales of Land in the nation, be at a stand. So we returned from Oxford, with instructions to send all the money to the King that we had brought into the Office, which we did, till discovered by a clerk whose name was Maidstone, put into the office by Dennis Bond, one of the Committee for the Kings Revenue, to give intelligence what was transacted there. We had a severe reprimand from the Committee for doing it, but with M^r John Crewe's help, afterwards Lord Crewe, and one of the Committee, we got off, not without great fear of losing our places, and the Committee stopped our salaries, telling us it was in their power to allow us anything or nothing as they pleased: so that we acted a whole year without receiving one farthing: and when we made application for payment, they answered us, the Public had need of the money, and we must stay till their necessity was over.

Prior to his relation of his election to the Second Protectorate Parliament, Courthop enumerates in a rather confused fashion the various Conventions summoned by Cromwell, and which followed each other in rapid succession. Mrs. Lomas, however, in one of her foot-notes, sets forth this subject with her usual clearness.¹⁸

The following is Courthop's account of his election (see *Appendix D, The Courthopes and the House of*

¹⁸ The *Long Parliament* was expelled April 20, 1653. The *Little or Barbones Parliament* met July 4, 1653, and dissolved itself—*i.e.*, “delivered back their power,” &c.—on December 12. No Parliament sat and installed Cromwell as Protector. The Instrument of Government was drawn up by the Council of Officers, and it was by them that the Protectorate was offered to him. The *first Protectorate Parliament* met September 3, 1654, and was dissolved January 22, 1654-5. Both this and the following Parliament included Irish and Scotch members, and consisted largely, though not entirely, of knights of the shire. The small boroughs were disfranchised or gathered into groups, but the important ones sent members. The context clearly shows that it was to the second Protectorate Parliament that Courthope was elected. The *second Protectorate Parliament* met September 17, 1656, and it was this Parliament which pressed the kingship upon Cromwell.

Commons) as one of the nine members for Sussex and of the petition against his return :

In this Junto we had nine Knights to serve for the county of Sussex, and the Country did in the open castle at Lewes choose me the fourth man to serve, which when the Army men who were at the election saw, and what a company I had to vote for me, and that none of them could be elected if I kept my party entire (which I did and so made whom I would to be chosen) after the nine were elected, Col: Whalley, Col: Gough and other Officers of the Army framed a petition against me to the Council of State, in which they charged me with sending money to Oxford to the King, and that I said the Common Prayer in my house when it was prohibited.

When the time was come for the Convention to sit in the House as a Council, I was kept out of the House by means of the aforesaid Officers, who were there and told me, that there was a Petition depending in the Council of State that rendered me incapable of sitting there ; upon which advice I did not offer to go in, but went away immediately to the Protector at Whitehall, and told him, my Country having sent me up to serve as one of the Knights of the Shire, I was refused entrance. To this he replied that it was an act of the Councils, and that he did not concern himself in it, but wished me to repair to Sir John Lawrence, who was then President of the Council and he would direct me what to do in it and when I should be heard. I went to Sir John Lawrence, who told me that there were such foul things put in a petition to the Council of State against me, that he wondered what the country meant by choosing me, who could not, if guilty of what I was charged with, be in a capacity to serve them. To this I replied I was ignorant of what was alledged against me, but desired no more favor than to come to a tryal : and if I was innocent, that I might be acquitted in the face of my Country where I was accused : if guilty, I was willing to suffer such punishment as the offence deserved. He bid me come thither towards night, and I should know what day the Council had sat down for my hearing: which I did, and had notice given me that that day sennight I should be heard. In the meantime I went to the Protector to tell him I was an officer in the Alienation Office and served there as Senior Commissioner and which brought into the Common Wealth such a revenue, as, with the Præfines and Postfines amounted to little less than 16000*l.* per annum, desiring him that he would be present for my life and fortune was at stake.

The day coming of my hearing, I did not carry council with me, tho' there was one that I had fee'd hard by, if occasion had been ; I attended to know when I should be called in to hear the charge. M^r Jessop, who had been clerk in some of those conventions that I had sat in, was my good friend, and had by proxy sent me word that the sending money to the King at Oxford was the only Article in the Petition, that could prejudice me, and if that was false, all the rest would come to nothing : and He being then one of the Clerks of the Council of State and in waiting, sent me word by a Messenger of the Council, that when my Cause was called on he would send me word so long before that I might prepare the witnesses that were to be heard

on my behalf. After I had waited from three o'clock in the Afternoon till seven at night in the Summer time, They sent out to know if those officers of the Army who had prepared the Petition against me were in readiness with their Witnesses to make good their Petition. Word was brought in they were all without and I also attended according to Summons. M^r Jessop then sent me out word that I should be heard that night, but it proved not so, for the Protector coming into Council (which I thought had been only to be present at the Debate) started another business,¹⁹ viz that he had received Letters from the Fleet that General Blague was gone into Santa Cruz with the best part of the navy to batter the Spanish Plate Fleet, and when he came in, found all the rich Spanish lading was carried ashore, and the wind shifting he could not get out again, but must suffer great damage all the while from the Castle, which fired upon his ships: and further said that it was an act of his own, not warranted by a Council of war, and so, he thought²⁰ liable to be called to account for it by the Council. He therefore wo'd have them leave whatever business was under debate, and go on to consider the best way to save that part of the Fleet, that was in danger of being in the Island aforesaid, and having no wind to get out, and that their advice when agreed on should be sent away by an express to the Fleet riding without the Island.

The Council resolved to take the matter presently into consideration, so that our cause was laid aside for that time, and the next day news came to town that General Blague had fired the Spanish Fleet in the Harbour of Santa Cruz but all the bullion was taken out and most of their Lading got to land, but after he had set the ships on fire the wind turned about and he sailed out without much damage.

By this interval, I seeing the Earl of *Leicester* that now is go into the Council, and asking if he was one of them, and being told he was, I made address to him as being my acquaintance beyond the seas. He told me he had heard the Petition read, but knew not that I was the Person concerned, but was sworn to secrecy, so that he durst not let me know the contents of it, but withal declared that if one Article was not well proved, all the others would do me no great harm. To this I replied that I conceived the Article was for sending the King money to Oxford, for those who were my Accusers had vented such discourse at the meeting in Sussex for the election of Knights of the Shire, where I was chosen one to serve: but I was confident neither they nor any Witnesses could make it appear to be a truth. He then said I need not fear, for all the other was more malice that the Country did not choose them than anything relating to my Person, to which I answered that if they could prove it I desired no mercy, but [to] suffer what punishment the crime deserved. He said he was glad to find me so innocent and so confident of my cause and would intimate so much to some of my accusers by a third Person, whereby they might know that what they laid the greatest stress upon could not be made out a truth;

¹⁹ This was at the Council meeting of May 26, 1657; "the next day," *i.e.*, May 27, the news came that Blake had fired the fleet, &c.

²⁰ "Query whether it be generally known that the reputation of Admiral Blake depended on so nice a point as it here appears to have done?"

which he did so effectually, that the Council breaking up abruptly and leaving me sine die for a hearing, I had notice from M^r Jessop that my accusers had been dissuaded from any further prosecution, and some of them told him, if the Council had not set down a time for a hearing they were agreed to let it fall.

His accusers appear in the end to have come to the conclusion that they would do no good by proceeding with the petition. Accordingly we learn,

I was resolved to try my fortune, by venturing to go into the House of Commons and there sit, to act in the capacity my Country had chosen me: which I did, nobody any way interrupting me, and there I remained till such time as Oliver Cromwell departed this life²¹ in White Hall, which was Sept^r 3, 1658. He lay in great state in Somerset House till Nov^r 23rd following and then was buried in Westm^r Abby.

The events following the death of Oliver Cromwell, viz., the succession of Richard Cromwell, the breach between the Army and the Parliament and the appointment of the Committee of Safety, are not very clearly set forth by the autobiographer. Mrs. Lomas, however, in a foot-note, gives the actual facts and dates.²²

General Monck was then invited by Parliament to march with his army to London, where he was received with great joy and the events leading to the Restoration of King Charles II. are thus related. General Monck

Soon after procured the dissolution of the Long Parliament, and called another upon April 25, 1660, in which I was chosen for the town of East Grinstead in Sussex: and at the opening of the Convention we chose Sir Harbottle Grinstone²³ Speaker, of which his Majesty being in Flanders had notice, who sent several Letters to the Lords, Commons and Gen^l Monk: and likewise his gracious declaration to his subjects, in which he granted a free and general Pardon to all excepting only such Persons as shall here after be excepted by a Parliament lawfully called. His Letter to the House of Commons was brought to the door

²¹ No Parliament was sitting at the time of the Protector's death. He had dissolved it seven months before, on February 4.

²² Lambert defeated Booth at Nantwich on August 19, 1659. The Parliament was turned out by the Army on October 13, after which the Committee of Safety was appointed, and was the governing power until the restoration of the Parliament on December 26. When the breach between the Army and the Parliament occurred in October, Monck declared for the latter; but even then he only demanded the restoration of the Rump. Lambert marched out from London on November 3, and reached Newcastle towards the end of the month. On November 15 Monck declared for a free Parliament, and announced his intention of marching into England, but it was not until January 2 that he actually crossed the Tweed.

²³ *I.e.*, Grimstone.

by Sir John Greenville,²⁴ afterwards Lord Bath, and being read in the House we were all bareheaded, and taking it into debate we resolved upon 500*l.* to be given for a Gratuity to the Messenger, and to let his Majesty know that in a very short time he should have the answer of the House. This being performed by M^r Holles, afterwards Lord Holles, it was resolved that 12 Lords and 24 Commoners and some Citizens of London, should go to the Hague with the Royal Navy, to fetch home our King (whom God preserve) to sit by consent of all upon the throne of his Father.

The arrival of the King at Dover, his ride to London and reception there are next related, and

The next day at the meeting of the House there arose a debate that now the King was come, and we having been long humbled and tost upon unlawful foundations, it were prudent to return to our ancient Constitution of Government, and to desire his Majesty that this Convention (which was called the healing Parliament) might be dissolved, and a legal Parliament called by the King, Lords and Commons, which might set the nation upon its old foundation, and all things would be valid that were past in it. The King being moved in it readily agreed to it, that the Act of Oblivion might be the sooner dispatched, and good in law when perfected. So that was in a short time dissolved and another presently chose to sit, in which I was chosen to sit for East Grinstead; and during that Parliament, which I think sat 16 or 17 years.

The following is the autobiographer's description of the Coronation, of the installation of the newly-made Knights of the Garter and of his own Knighthood:

On the 23rd of April 1661. The King having that day made a magnificent passage with great splendour and solemnity from the Tower through the City of London, was crowned at Westminster, and dined in the great Hall there, with the Lords and Commons Bishops, Judges and Lawyers, the Representatives of the whole Nation. I then waited on him at dinner in the quality of a Gentleman Pensioner, he having given me that place by reason my uncle had it before me, and the next day there was a chapter held at Windsor of the Knights of the Garter where the Duke of Albermarle with the Earl of Sandwicke, with others were installed, and there the King treated with two dinners the whole order of the Garter, who are waited on at those solemnities by the Gentlemen Pensioners, where I waited upon my Lord of Northumberland, who was Lord Lieutenant of my county in Sussex, he having made me one of the Deputy Lieutenants. So having dined, we were presently sent for to wait on the King to Chapel to hear the evening service for that occasion. After Church, my Lord Northumberland sent for me, who passed a compliment upon me and told me I must wait upon the Lord Chamberlain the next morning, who was the Earl of Manchester, to go with him to the

²⁴ Granville.

King in his bedchamber, for his Majesty had something to say to me. I guessed what his Lordship meant, and gave him my humble thanks for the honor I was likely to receive from the King by his means. The next morning I did accordingly, and was brought by my Lord Chamberlain to the King. When the King saw me, he presently bid me draw my sword, and taking it from me, the Lord Chamberlain bid me kneel down, and the King laid my sword on my shoulder, uttering these words, "*Sois Chevalier*;" so I arose, made my obeisance and departed.

Shortly after this a bill, amounting to £72, was presented to the newly-made Knight for fees payable to the officers of the Court in connexion with his knighthood. This bill was the subject of great controversy, the officials being hungry for their fees, while the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners contended that members of their Band were specially exempted from the payment of such charges. Feeling ran very high and the question excited much interest among the courtiers.

Sir George was amusingly desirous of keeping on good terms with both parties, and the issue of the controversy is thus described :

When I had waited on my Lord Chamberlain, he said the Officers were resolved to fling off the custom, if any such there was, and that the King had appointed a day for the hearing. Upon which I said I would acquaint my Lord Northumberland and if I should obtain leave of the Band I would not trouble his Majesty nor him upon so small an occasion, but if they would not agree I should pay, I would certainly attend the King's pleasure in it. When I had acquainted my fellow Pensioners, they all resolved to interest their friends at Court on my behalf, and to stand it out. In the interim some of them had got Prince Rupert to move the King in it, and to let him know there were precedents now in being in the Band, who had been knighted by his Father and had paid no fees. To this the King replied that my Lord Chamberlain was then in the wrong : and desired the Prince to acquaint him that the hearing should be put off for he would not disoblige fifty gentlemen for so small a sum : which the Prince did and so I escaped.

In the following quaintly-turned paragraph, Sir George enumerates the various changes of government of which he had been witness :

At the opening of this Parliament, which was of King, Lords and Commons, I had lived to see a circular motion of the Sovereign Power, thro' two Usurpers, from the late King of every blessed memory to this his Son. It moved from King Charles the first to the Long Parliament, from thence to the Rumps, from the Rump to Oliver

Cromwell and then back again from Richard his son to the Rump again; thence to the long Parliament and from thence to King Charles the Second, where I beseech God it may long remain. I shall not trouble myself nor the Reader with what was acted in this Parliament, only observing that the Act of Oblivion was past in the beginning, and the Act for Settling the Militia in the King only, without either of his houses of Parliament, passed presently afterwards, and when the Act of Oblivion past, there were certain Persons excepted, who had sat in judgment upon the late King, which is needless to name, they being mentioned in every printed book that treats of the History of those times.

The following matter (which is not alluded to by Sir George in his Memoirs) is interesting, and Mrs. Lomas' paragraph on the subject in her Preface runs thus:

In spite of his known loyalty, George Courthope seems to have been somewhat anxious about his position after the King's return, owing no doubt to the fact that he had held office under the Parliament (although by the King's permission) and also had been a member of one of the Protector's Parliaments. There was no real need for alarm. Charles II. confirmed him in his post at the Alienation Office, granted him a place in the Band of Pensioners in succession to his late uncle, and knighted him at the Coronation. However, to make all safe, Courthope applied for and obtained a pardon under the Great Seal. These pardons were given out in very large numbers during the early days of the Restoration, and some of them (although not nearly all) are entered upon the patent roll. That to Courthope follows the usual forms, granting pardon for all acts of treason, &c., committed by him by colour of the authority of any assembly reputed or calling itself a Parliament, or of the Keepers of the Liberties of England (the name assumed by the Long Parliament for official or legal purposes, writs, warrants, &c.), the Lord Protector, the commander-in-chief of the army, or others; with further pardon of all other offences saving complicity in the Irish rebellion, offences against the statutes against seminary priests, &c., and certain others specified.

In a Parliament lasting for 18 years there were, of course, many prorogations, one in 1665 being to Oxford "by reason the Plague raged in London furiously that year," and in the same year Sir George obtained leave from the King to go to France for the purpose of placing his son with a Doctor at Caen, instructions also being given to a Merchant there

To furnish him with money, and to advise him to take good courses, and to follow his exercises, that were to make him an accomplished person.

From Caen Sir George (who was accompanied by his cousin, George Rivers, of Chafford) went on to Paris and

thence to Calais. The passage of the Channel was not easy at that time on account of war with the Dutch, but the travellers were fortunate enough to obtain a passage in the King's frigate *Blackmore*, and they landed at Dover on August 3, 1665.

We were invited by Sir Henry Palmer to his house at Wingham in Kent, to lodge till such time as I could send for my coach to fetch me: and when that came, after a week's feasting with the Gentry of East Kent, I arrived at Whiligh in August 1665, time enough to perform my promise to His Majesty of sitting in Parliament the Winter following.

We sat most part of the Winter, and made such Laws as were approved of by the three Estates and they being passed into Acts of Parliament towards the heat of the summer we were prorogued again. Before we came together again the next winter, there happened a dreadful Fire in the City of London on the 2nd of September 1666, which burnt on both sides the street from the place where the Monument is erected to the middle of Fetter Lane before it stopped, in which were burnt 80 Churches, and houses not to be numbered, for it extended in length very near two miles: so that in the year 1665 the People were by the plague taken from the city; in 1666 The City was by the Fire taken from the People, both judgments calling upon us for a national repentance. Neither was this all the Nation suffered in this year, for we having war with the Dutch, they came up the river with their fleet of ships in a Bravado, and broke an iron chain that was put across the mouth of the River to hinder them and came above Rochester, and fired one of the King's best ships in Chatham, and carried away another laying in the river, and returned without any damage to ships or men, which was such a disgrace as this nation, always famous at sea, never had put upon it either before or since the Conquest. This Parliament continued by several Prorogations, till the year 1678, always passing such acts as the necessity of the Kingdom required.

This was the end of the Parliamentary career of Sir George, though he did not actually resign his seat until January, 1679, when the Parliament of 1661, after the longest unbroken life in our Parliamentary annals, was dissolved.

Some allusion is made by the author to the exciting events of those times, to what he terms the "most horrid plot and conspiracy of the Popish Party against the life of his sacred Majesty;" the evidence of Titus Oates, sworn before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey; the murder of that Magistrate and the trial and execution of Lord Stafford.

With regard to Lord Danby, Lord Treasurer, Sir George wrote as follows :

In the aforesaid Parliament S^r Thomas Osborne Lord Treasurer of England was impeached of High Treason (now Lord Danby). He was upon impeachment sent to the Tower by the House of Lords, but there remained, and was not bro't to his tryal, for the Commons who impeached him were not brought to their Proof of the Articles against him. They found out he had been tampering with the Court of France, to keep off all Parliaments in England, which was discovered by M^r Ralph Montague then Ambassador there. They also found much of the King's revenue was wasted, by Pensions for secret services, which they were afterwards informed was to secure voices in Parliament, so that with the Members who were the King's Servants, and those who were corrupted with Pensions, the major part of the House were for the King upon all occasions. I shall not insert their names, they being printed to their everlasting shame : I shall only mention that being the King's Servant I was attempted to be in the number, but the *Magistratus Domesticus* that is in me, wo'd not let me be caught in the snare.

The health of the old Knight was now failing and the Memoirs close thus :

In the Winter 1678 I had the *Tres nuntii mortis, Casus, Infirmitas Senectus ; Casus nuntiat mortem latentem, Infirmitas apparentem, Senectus presentem*. In the winter I was forced to stay at home, and could not attend my service in Parliament : for which neglect I had a Sergeant at Arms, sent by warrant from his house to my habitation to give the house an account of my condition. When he came he found me in a condition unfitting for travel, which I could not undertake without danger of my life, and promised to make such a Report to the House : for which I gave him a gratuity for himself, and paid his Fees as Sergeant at Arms (his name was Topham) which came to 20*l*. as by his receipt bearing date Dec^r 27th 1678 may appear.

Presently after this money was paid The Parliament which had sat so long, dissolved, of which I was much glad, knowing that Retiredness is more safe than Business. *Periclitatur anima in negotiis* and he that doth *vivere sibi* must *vacare Deo* and considering I had passed so many Offices with so long practice in public employments, I now thought it time to seize on Death, before it seized on me : having learned that the right way to die well was to live well, and the way to live well in the world was to die betimes to the world. Upon these meditations I was resolved to spend the remainder of my days, and not to enter any more upon public employments ; being then in my Climacterick year of sixty-three, and ever since have studied *artem bene moriendi* which I found to be better learned by Practice than Precept, Therefore I beseech God, that by his assisting Grace I may be brought to such a degree of repentance, that when by the direction of his holy spirit I shall finish my course in this transitory Life, I may cheerfully leave this world and resign my soul into his fatherly hands, in assured confidence that through the Propitiation, Meditation



THE OLD OAK, WEST LAWN, WHILIGH.

and Intercession of my alone surety and only Saviour Jesus Christ, it shall be received into his heavenly kingdom, clothed with the Robes of his Righteousness, there to rest for ever and to be filled with the external comprehension of his Love and Glory.

From this time until his death on November 18th, 1685, Sir George appears to have lived quietly at Whiligh, and the Memoirs were evidently written in the year 1679.

The inscription on his monument in Ticehurst Church is given below, and, if compared with the concluding paragraph of the Memoirs, the surmise of the transcriber (Mr. Ferrers) that the epitaph was composed by Sir George himself is quite a fair one:

Hic juxta situs est Georgius Courthop Eques Auratus qui Carolo II fidelem quoad vixit operam navavit: In Aulâ quidem ex Satellitibus Generosis Unus: in Urbe Commissarius Prædiis alienandis Primarius: Ruri cum Deputatus Locum tenens, tum Irenarcha: in supremâ vero curiâ Senator ex Populi Delegatis Amplissimis et Consultissimis iterum lectus, ut antedicto Regi restituendo, sic deinceps ad extremum Vitæ spiritum stabiliendo. Reliquis idem Pietatis et Christianæ Justitiæ muneribus defunctus: inter ipsa negotia Deo vacavit et exuvias carnis suæ prope cineres Parentum hic juxta reponi vivens curavit.

Obiit 18^{mo} Novembris

1685.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to members of my family who have assisted me in compiling this article, and especially to Mr. Courthope for his permission for the production of the photographs of our ancestor's "Pardon" and the two views of Whiligh as illustrations.

Mr. W. J. Courthope, C.B., took much trouble in obtaining for me the information furnished in Appendix B relating to the Alienation Office, and Mr. G. L. Courthope, M.P., was kind enough to ransack the library of the House of Commons on my behalf.

APPENDIX A.

LEADENHALL STREET HOUSE.

The site of the house in Leadenhall Street, here referred to, still remains the property of Mr. Courthope, and only a few years have elapsed since the old house was demolished to make way for a more pretentious structure, known as Africa House.

Genuine regret was felt when this relic of olden time disappeared, but the end was inevitable; and one can only draw consolation from the fact that the ground rent of the site forms a pleasant item in the revenues of Whiligh.

When negotiating for the ground lease the builder displayed some anxiety as to the landlord's right to grant a lease, but when he found that Mr. Courthope and his ancestors had enjoyed uninterrupted possession for more than 250 years, he did not consider it worth while to incur the expense connected with an investigation of title.

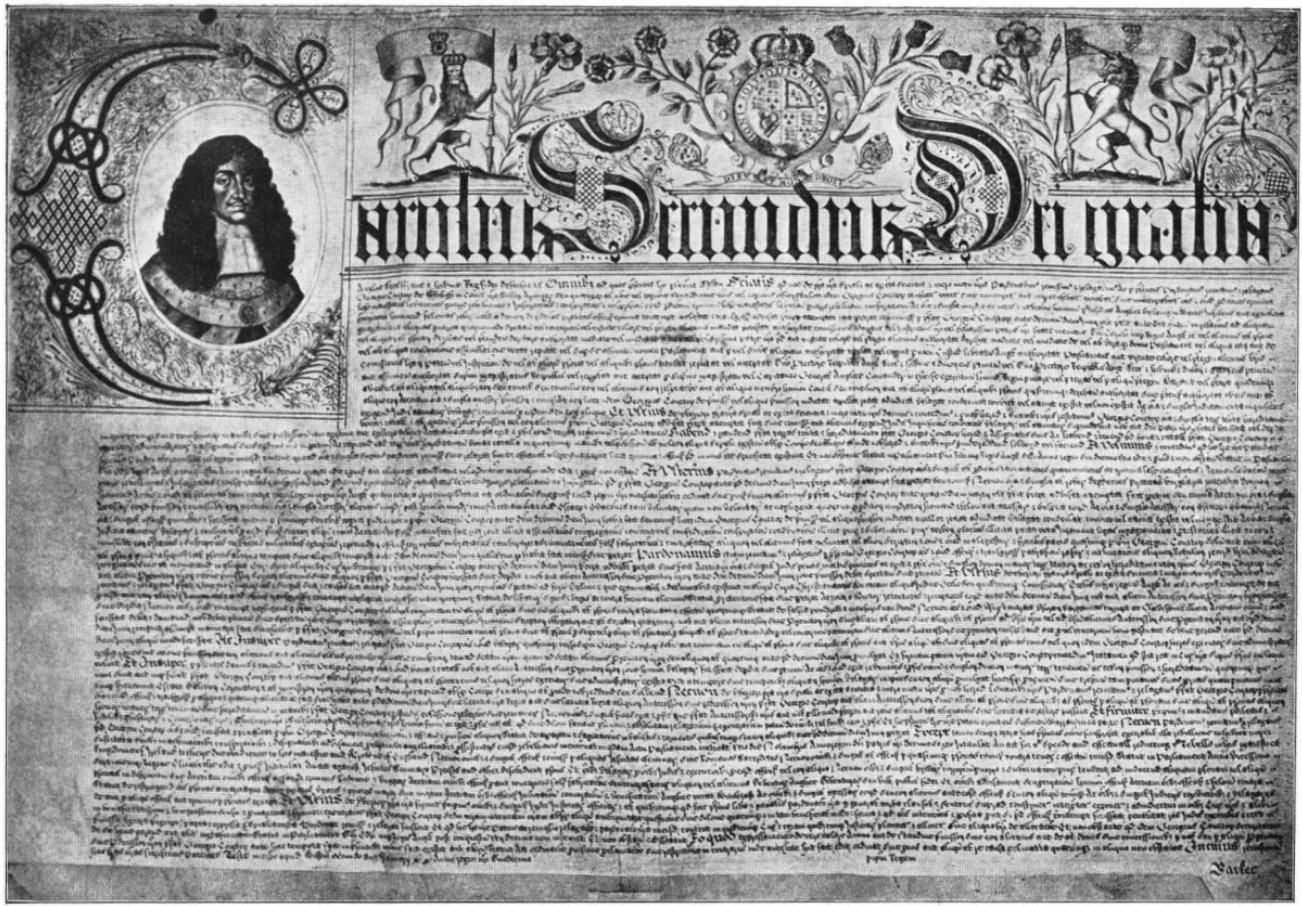
Some other property brought into the family by Dame Elizabeth Courthop (*née* Hawes) consisted of three houses in Bishopsgate Street Without, and a considerable area of land behind them, which, 40 years ago, was covered by cottages, stables and cowsheds. When, however, the Great Eastern Railway Company extended their line into the City from Shoreditch they acquired the whole property by compulsory purchase, and their Liverpool Street Hotel and part of their terminus station now stand on the site.

APPENDIX B.

ALIENATION OFFICE.

Information obtainable about the above office is somewhat scanty, but, in reply to my request to him to see if the British Museum contained anything calculated to throw light on the subject, Mr. W. J. Courthope, C.B., writes: "The enclosed is all the information I can extract from Scargill-Bird's Guide. There is nothing in the British Museum *ad rem*. All that it seems necessary to say as regards the Revenue, which is the thing chiefly dwelt upon in the Memoirs, is, I think, contained in the extract I have made from S.-B.'s Guide, under the head of 'Fines and Recoveries.'"

The following is the extract in question: "Alienation Office, for the Assessment and Collection of Fines and other payments for Licenses to agree and Licenses to alienate, was established in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, when it was called 'My Lord of Leicester's Office,' because he had the first grant thereof. This Office was abolished by Stat. 5 and 6, William IV., cap. 82, the Records being transferred to the Court of



FACSIMILE OF SIR GEORGE COURTHOP'S "PARDON."

Duck

Common Pleas and thence to the Public Record Office.”—Scargill-Bird’s Guide to the Principal Classes of Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office, pp. 10—11.

“A Fine (Finis or Finalis Concordia), so called from the words with which it begins, and also from its effect in putting a *final end* to all suits and contentions, was an amicable agreement or composition of a suit (whether real or fictitious) made between the parties with the consent of the Judges, and enrolled amongst the Records of the Court in which the suit was commenced, and by which freehold property might be transferred, settled or limited.”—Scargill-Bird, p. 121. [As to the Revenue of the Office, it came, doubtless, from the fines due to the King under “The Writ of Covenant.”]

“From this Writ a fine was due to the King of one-tenth of the annual value of the lands, which was called the *premier fine*. Then followed the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree between the parties, for which, the suit having been already commenced and pledges to prosecute given, another fine was due to the King, which was called the *post fine*, or ‘King’s silver.’ This was as much again as the *premier fine*, i.e., three-twentieths of the supposed annual value.”—Scargill-Bird, p. 121.

It would be interesting to know by what process the Commissionership became (apparently) hereditary in the Courthope family, e.g., whether or no each Commissioner, on succeeding, had practically to buy his place, but there are no documents on this subject to be found at Whiligh.

The fact, however, remains that the grandfather of the autobiographer took over “My Lord of Leicester’s Office” in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the last Commissioner was grandfather of the present writer, all the intervening holders of the office having been members of the Whiligh family.

Two Acts of Parliament were passed dealing with the abolition of the Alienation Office: one (William IV., 3 and 4, c. 73) which directs the transference of its duties to other departments of the State: the other (William IV., 5 and 6, c. 82) which prescribes that Officials be compensated for the loss of their posts. F. G. C.

APPENDIX C.

PARDON GRANTED TO SIR GEORGE COURTHOP.

This pardon is still in the possession of Mr. Courthope, of Whiligh, and, by his permission, a photograph has been taken of it for the purpose of an illustration to the present article. It is written on a large fine sheet of parchment, and the elaborate initial “C” of “Carolus” encloses a very carefully finished portrait of Charles II.

The first line, "Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia," is in large brown letters with highly ornamented initials. Above, in the centre, are the Royal Arms bordered on one side by roses, carnations and a lion holding a banner with the Lion of England crowned: on the other side by thistles, single pinks, another flower (apparently a wild rose) and the Unicorn holding a banner with the harp of Ireland crowned. Below are butterflies perched on the ribbon bearing the motto *Dieu et mon droit*. The document is countersigned "Barker," and the Great Seal (unfortunately broken), in green wax, is attached by a parchment label. Although the reproduction of the document itself is unavoidably too small to be legible, the decorative heading may be of interest to our readers.

APPENDIX D.

THE COURTHOPES AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It may not be generally known that as the lineal descendant of the author of these Memoirs, Mr. George Loyd Courthope, Member of Parliament for the Rye Division of Sussex, is Hereditary Father of the present House of Commons. The title was claimed (by a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*) for the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., on his election for the Cocker-mouth Division of Cumberland. Another correspondent, however, took up the cudgels on behalf of the Hon. Member for the Rye Division, and clearly showed that the latter had a better claim to the title.

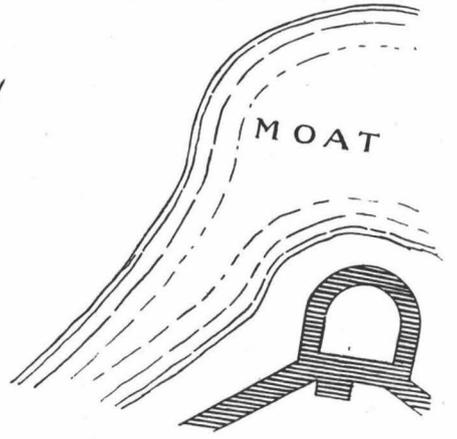
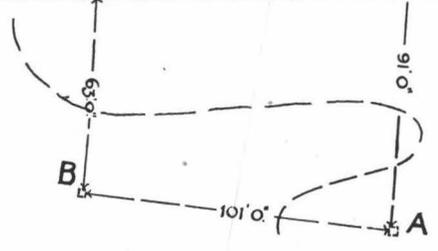
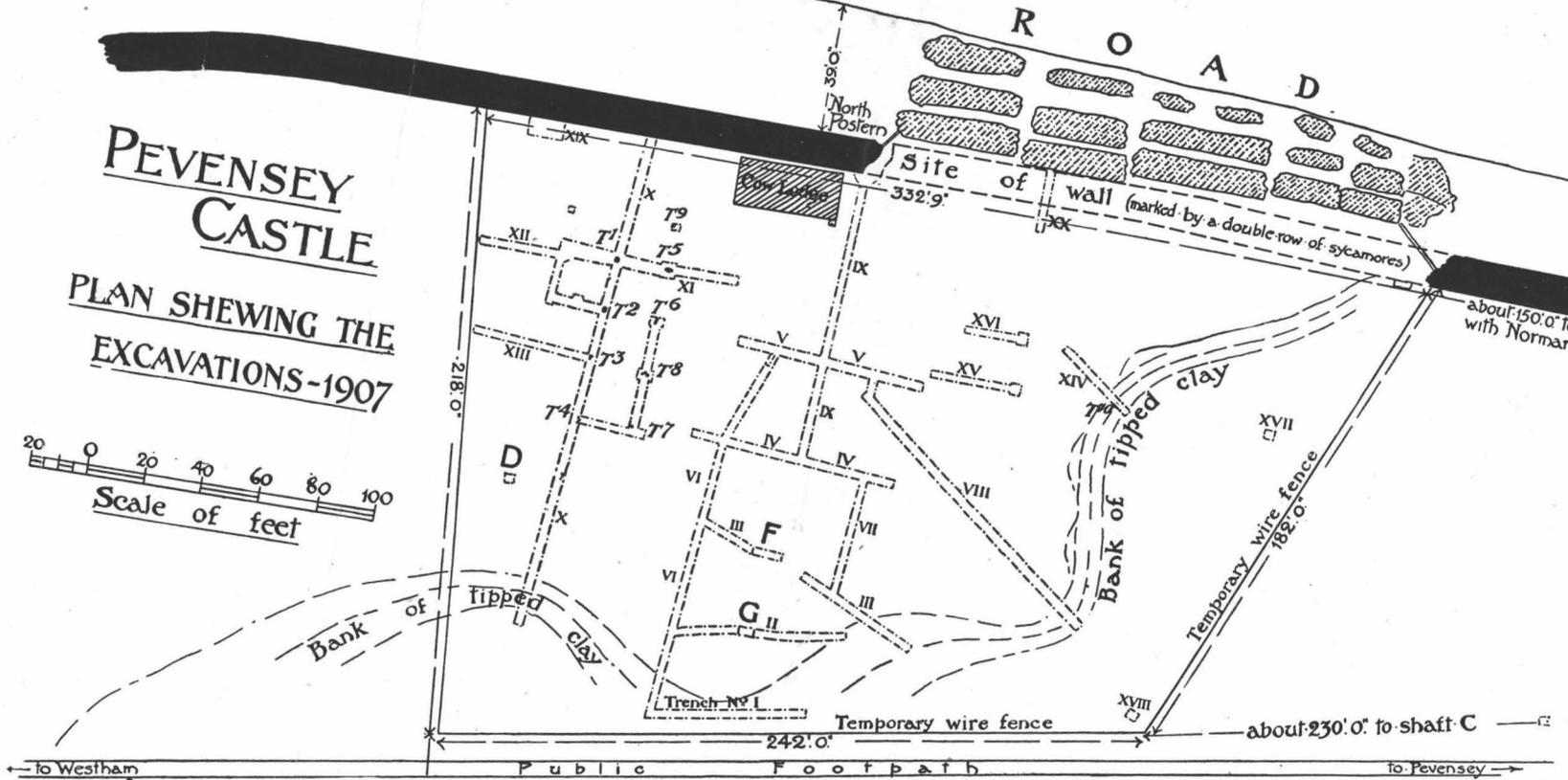
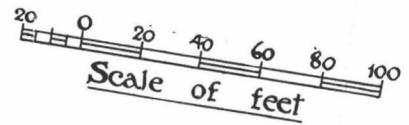
The premier Cinque Port of Hastings was represented by William Courthop in the Parliament of 1420 and the five succeeding ones, but though undoubtedly a member of the same stock, my impression is that he does not come into the direct lineage of the Whiligh family.

The hon. Member for Rye, a zealous student of his family's history, is of opinion that there was a Courthop elected to "Simon de Montfort's Parliament." My belief, however, is that the rolls of that Parliament are not now in existence, and there might, therefore, be difficulty in adducing evidence in support of this opinion.

F. G. C.

PEVENSEY CASTLE

PLAN SHEWING THE EXCAVATIONS-1907



EXCAVATIONS AT PEVENSEY, 1906-7.

BY L. F. SALZMANN.

FEW ancient sites in Sussex deserve exploration more than the Roman military station of "Anderida," the present outer court of Pevensey Castle. As far back as 1852 an attempt was made to excavate this site, but the work had to be abandoned owing to lack of financial support. Such excavations as were then made were carried out in a haphazard and unscientific manner and the results were of little value. Since that time the project of thoroughly exploring this important Roman settlement has been often mooted, but it was only in the autumn of 1906 that circumstances permitted the work to be begun under the direction of a Committee formed for that purpose. The land being pasture, work could only be carried on between the end of October and the beginning of April, but during that time much was done to throw an interesting light upon the nature of this fortress.

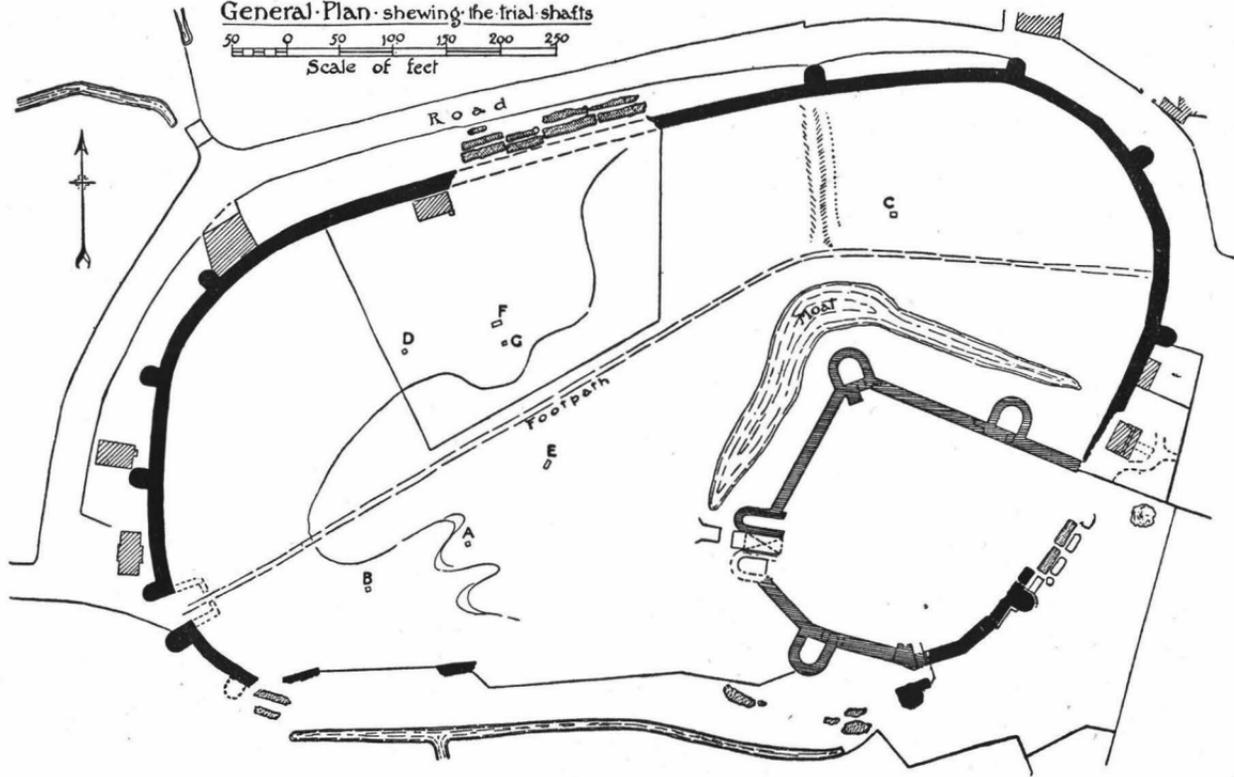
Careful attention was devoted to the examination of the great wall which forms so imposing and picturesque a feature of the ruins. A shaft was sunk against the inside face of the wall on the north, some 50-ft. west of the cattle shed. The shaft was 12-ft. long by 6-ft. wide; it passed through 3-ft. of débris before reaching the highest course of facing stones at present *in situ*, for on the inside the upper part of the wall has throughout its circuit been stripped of its facing stones, and the preservation of the lower layers is only due to the accumulation of soil which has raised the level of the ground inside the wall at this point 10-ft. 6-in. above the level outside. At a depth of 9-ft. from the present surface an off-set was reached 6-in. wide and 13-in. deep, corresponding with the upper chamfered plinth running

PEVENSEY CASTLE

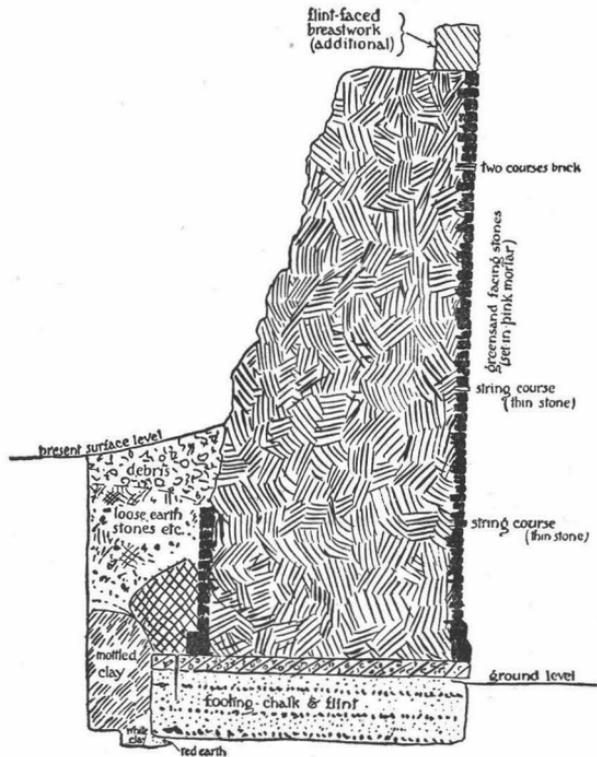
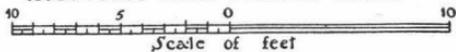
General Plan shewing the trial shafts

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

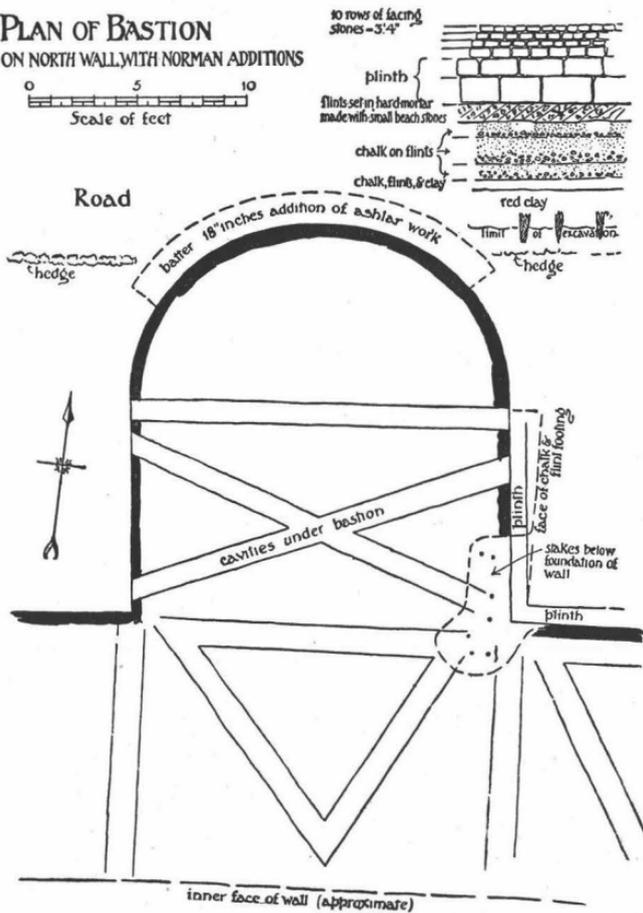
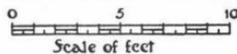
Scale of feet



SECTION THRU NORTH WALL



PLAN OF BASTION ON NORTH WALL WITH NORMAN ADDITIONS

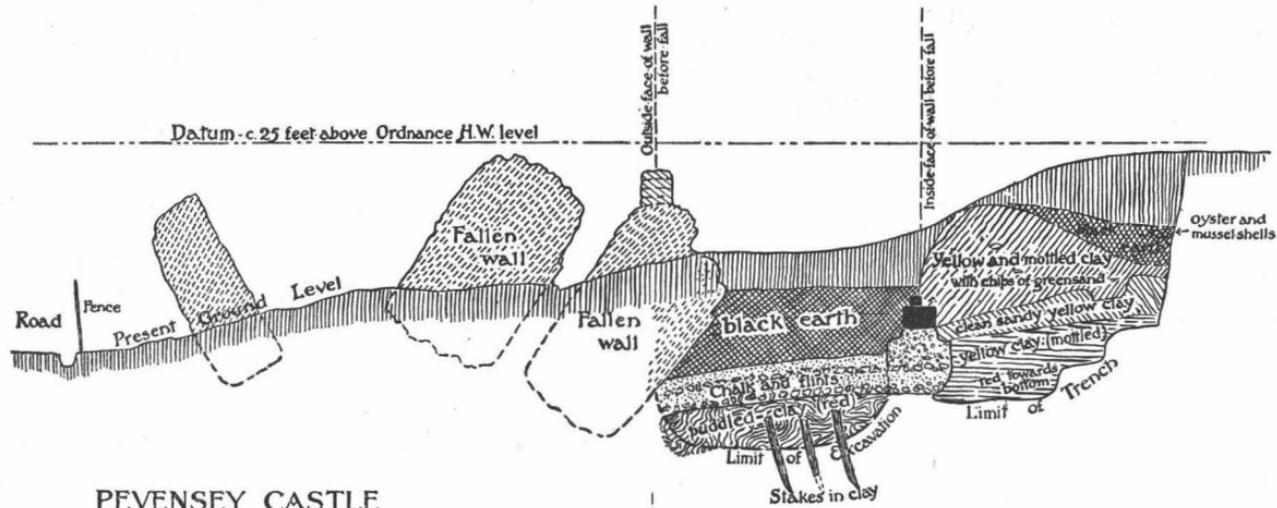


round the exterior of the wall. At the base of this off-set was the foundation proper; this was composed of layers of chalk and flint, 3-ft. 8-in. in depth, and projected 1-ft. 6-in. beyond the off-set, or 2-ft. from the surface of the wall. Below this was a layer of puddled clay, and the southern or inner side of the foundation rested against a bank of natural, undisturbed clay, which rose considerably as it receded from the wall.

This shaft was sunk close to a great crack running from top to bottom of the wall, and this crack proved to extend eastwards through the middle of the foundation for some 11-ft. It was presumably due to the subsidence of the ground on the outside, owing to the draining of the marshes, as a result of which this portion of the wall has an outward inclination of 16-in. at the top.

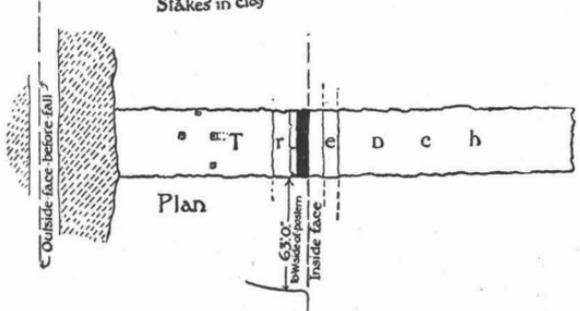
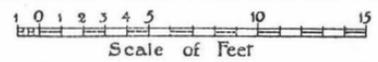
A trench was next cut, 170-ft. east of this shaft, across the portion of the wall which has fallen outwards, and this proved most instructive. The wall in falling split into three portions; the lowest of these slid bodily 9-ft. or 10-ft., and now lies at an angle of 40° , appearing some 2-ft. or 3-ft. above ground, as shown in the accompanying section. At a depth of 3-ft. the inner greensand plinth and first row of facing stones were found *in situ*. Below this came 9-in. of a concrete composed of flints in mortar, followed by 2-ft. 3-in. of flints imbedded in fine chalk. This foundation, when removed, was seen to have rested on red puddled clay, imbedded in which were found four oak stakes, of which the two best preserved were pointed and about 3-ft. 6-in. long. On the inner side a bank of clay had evidently been thrown up against the face of the wall to a height of some 4-ft. or 5-ft. above the plinth.

The examination of the walls was completed by sinking a shaft on the outside at the junction of the wall and that bastion which is crowned with the remains of a Norman tower. Here oak stakes were again met with in the red clay upon which the foundations rest, but they were much more decayed than the others, owing no doubt to their having been exposed to the action of the air through the sinking of the ground, the surface of which is now nearly 2-ft. below the bottom of the lower



PEVENSEY CASTLE

Plan and Section of Foundations at fallen wall on N. side



plinth stone, which marks the ground level in Roman times. The foundation, which does not project beyond the lower plinth, was found to consist of three distinct layers of flints with chalk between them, to the depth of 3-ft.; upon this was a layer of concrete, 9-in. thick, made of flints set in hard mortar, upon which the lower plinth stones rest. Immediately below this layer of concrete were a number of long cavities running right through the wall and bastion, as shown in the plan. These had clearly contained massive timbers, nearly 11-in. thick, but owing to the ground having sunk when the marsh was drained the wood had been exposed to the air and has rotted away completely. This bastion marks a turn in the wall, that is to say, the wall to the west of it is not in a line with that portion of the wall to its east. From the direction of the foundations it is clear that it was at first intended to build the east face of the bastion at right angles to the eastern part of the wall, but eventually both faces were set at right angles to the western portion.

Summarizing the results of these three trenches, we see that the edge of the clay hill, or island, was first cut away, exposing a flat bed some 15-ft. broad; the ground being marshy and liable to slip was anchored by driving in oak stakes; a footing of clay and flints was then put in to the depth of 3-ft., and in some places, especially, it would seem, at points where the wall takes a turn, massive timbers were laid across; then came 9-in. of concrete, and on this the wall, 12-ft. 3-in. in thickness, of rubble core, faced with greensand blocks from the Eastbourne quarry, rising to a height of about 28-ft. Inside a clay bank seems to have been thrown up against the wall.

With the walls may be considered the gates. Of these there seem to have been four, and two of them were examined during the season. The east gate is of the simplest construction, being merely an arched hole pierced straight through the wall, without guard chambers or other defences. This entrance is still in use, though now filled in with a flight of steps and an arch of modern



EAST GATE.

Showing Roman Sill, 5-ft. below present Path.

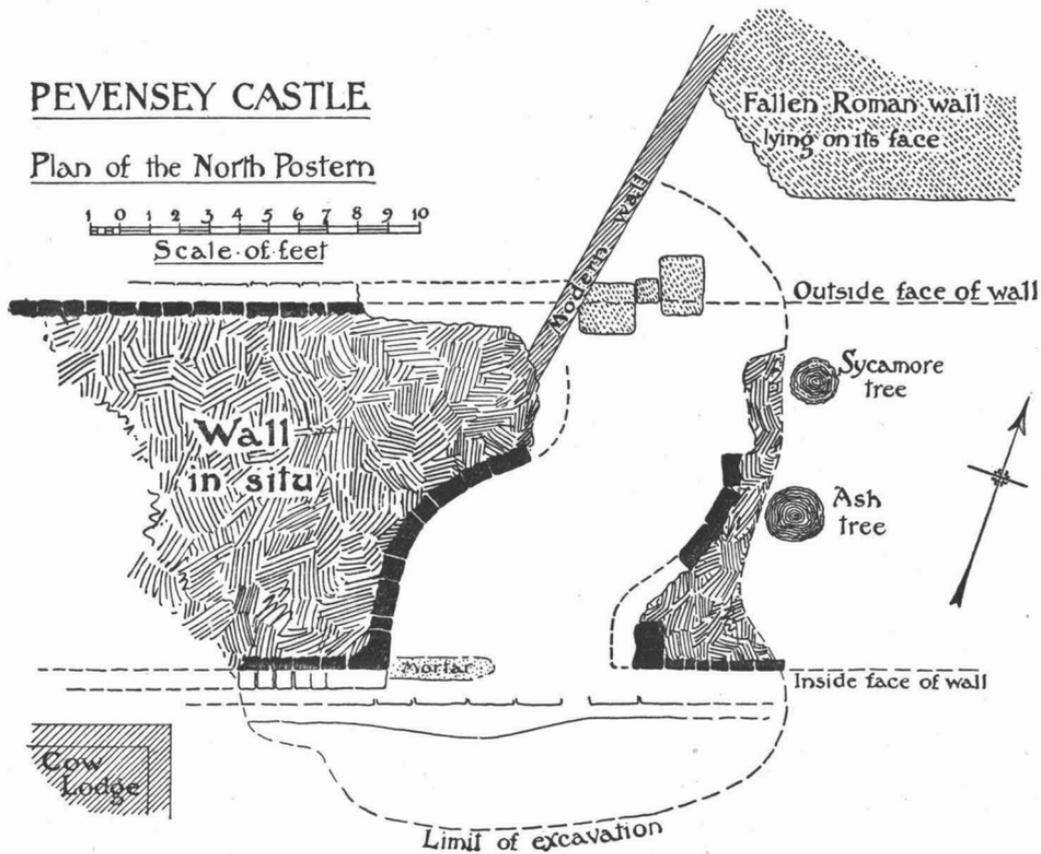


FOUNDATIONS OF NORTH WALL.

PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.

PEVENSEY CASTLE

Plan of the North Postern



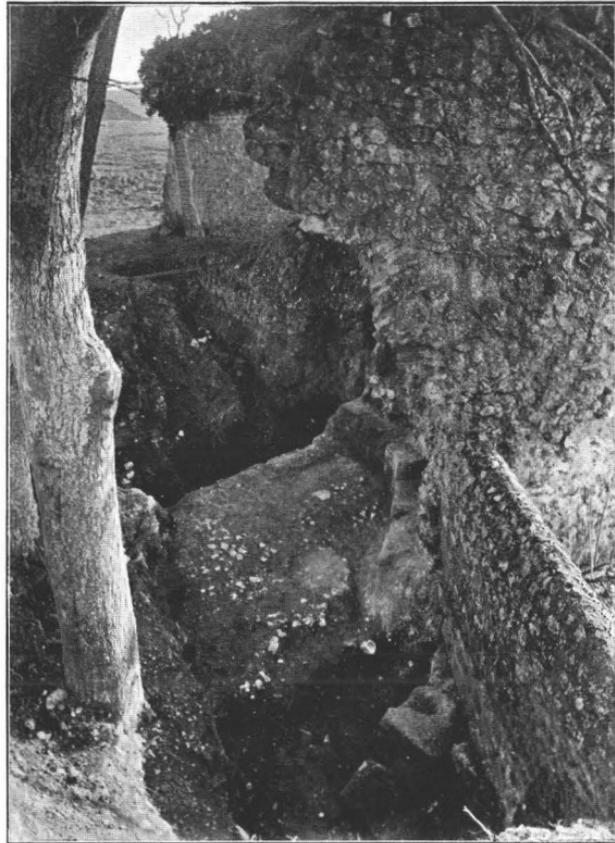
brickwork. By sinking shafts on either side of the path and tunnelling underneath it, the Roman sill was found 5-ft. below the present level. The width of the ancient gateway was approximately 10-ft. and the height about 11-ft. The floor of the gate was of concrete, and in the north-west angle was a cavity 10-in. deep for a wooden door post.

The north postern was of a much more remarkable character. In the case of this gate the passage through the wall was not straight, but curved, as shown in the accompanying plan, the opening on the outside being to the east of that on the inside. The facing stones were unfortunately missing in several places, so that, while the general plan of the gateway was clear, exact measurements could not be obtained. It was, however, obvious that the inner opening was considerably wider than the outer, the former being probably about 7-ft. 6-in. wide and the latter about 4-ft. 6-in. These measurements, arrived at from an examination of the remains, were further confirmed by the following fact: the post of the inner door seems clearly to have been on the east, the door opening inwards, as a raised mass of concrete or mortar at the western angle must have been intended as a stop; supposing the outer door to have opened inwards, having its post on the west (and the design of the gateway indicates this), there would have been just, and only just, room for the two doors to be opened at the same time (7-ft. 6-in. + 4-ft. 6-in. = 12-ft.). The elaborate design of this gateway possessed considerable defensive value and appears to be unique in England, though curved entrances are not unknown in fourth century forts on the Continent.

Turning from the consideration of the great wall to the examination of the area within it, a number of shafts (marked A—G on the general plan) were sunk to ascertain the most promising spot on which to start operations. As a result, rather over $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres to the north of the path, extending from the east end of the fallen wall some 333-ft. westwards, was enclosed for examination. This site was chosen partly because of certain indications at F and G,



NORTH POSTERN, FROM WEST.



NORTH POSTERN, FROM NORTH.

PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.

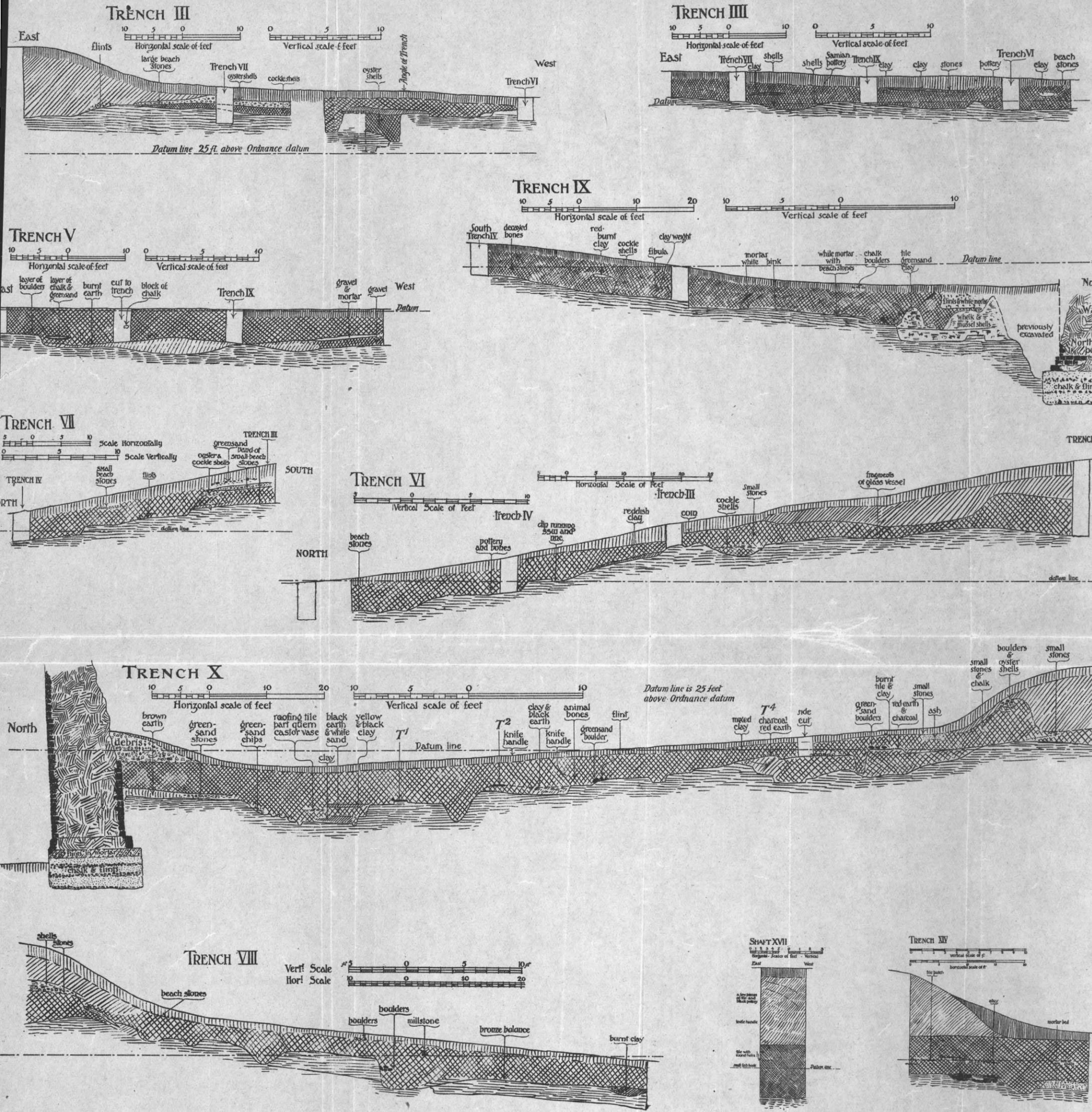
which suggested the existence here of a path from the north to the south postern, partly from the greater wealth of pottery and other objects found here, and partly from the greater ease with which this portion of the site could be uncovered. The whole area within the walls may be divided into high and low ground; the high, which includes the whole of the eastern half and encroaches on the western, slopes off into the lower in a manner suggestive of a "tip," and excavation proved that such is its nature. All this high ground has been artificially raised since the Roman period by a "tip" or "dump" of clay. Consequently in many places as much as 4-ft. or 5-ft. of clay, containing practically no remains, would have to be penetrated before the level of Roman occupation could be reached, enormously increasing the labour and expense, whereas in the lower ground the difficulty was avoided.

The area enclosed was thoroughly explored by a series of trenches running in various directions. Each trench was carried down to the surface of the natural clay, and careful notes of all peculiar features were made. A series of sections of the more important trenches is given on the accompanying plate, from which it will be seen that, generally speaking, after about 6—12-in. of brown, loamy surface soil, often containing a certain quantity of fragments of post-Roman pottery, &c., a layer of blacker earth, usually about 2-ft. 6-in. deep, is met with. This black earth, which owes its colour to the presence of charcoal, ashes and other organic matter, contains throughout its depth objects of the Roman and Romano-British periods, mingled in the upper part with remains of mediæval date. The line of demarcation between the brown and the black earths is not always distinct, and within the black no stratified layers assignable to distinct periods are to be found. The surface of the natural clay is very irregular in places, but it does not seem possible to assign any reason for most of the shallow holes and dips which occur, seemingly without method. Another puzzling feature is the fact that at the northern edge of the dump of super-posed clay the black earth appears

to have been heaped up to form a kind of ridge or bank.

The trenches revealed no foundations nor any trace of permanent buildings, but there were found a number of hearths composed of fragmentary Roman tiles laid flat, and usually having one of two boulders on their north side. From the discovery of pieces of half-baked clay bearing the impress of wattles in the immediate neighbourhood of several of these hearths, it seems safe to believe that they were the central hearths of wattle-and-daub huts. Traces of nine of these tile hearths (numbered T¹—T⁹ on the plan) were found in the western portion of the area, where they were clearly set out in lines parallel with the wall, at a distance of about 18-ft. from centre to centre. In one or two cases there was a kind of floor of mortar and greensand chips round the hearth, and traces were also found of shallow ditches dividing the different hut areas. It is very difficult to assign a date to these lines of huts, which appear to have extended some distance, as other examples were found in trenches xiv. and xvii. in the eastern part of our enclosed area. Some of the hearths were upon the natural clay, while others had several inches of black earth below them, but over all there had accumulated a considerable depth of black earth, indicating a fairly lengthy period of occupation subsequent to their disuse. They may have belonged to an encampment of the workmen engaged in building the wall, or they may have been the huts of the Abulci, the Gaulish auxiliaries who garrisoned "Anderida," or they may even possibly have belonged to the "classiarii Britannici," the British marines, who appear to have temporarily connected with this as with the other fortresses of the Saxon shore. Conjecture is easy, but certainty seems at present impossible, and it may be doubted whether further excavation will throw much more light upon the subject.

During the progress of the work great quantities of objects belonging to various periods were unearthed. As neolithic remains are recorded to have been found at Pevensey, it was hoped that some traces of this early



PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.
SECTIONS OF TRENCHES.

Surface soil, shown thus Yellow & mottled clay, shown thus Black earth, shown thus Natural clay, shown thus

Datum Line, 25 ft. above Ordnance (High water) Datum
Vertical Scale, double horizontal, throughout.

settlement would be discovered, but although a very careful look-out was kept no worked flints were found, nor any pottery which could be assigned to this period, nor did any of the great quantity of bones found show distinct trace of having been split for the purpose of extracting the marrow in the way characteristic of the Stone Age. As, moreover, Roman remains were found consistently upon the surface of the natural clay, it is clear that in the area examined there was no pre-Roman settlement sufficiently extensive to leave any definite *stratum* of deposits.

Amongst the Roman remains mention may first be made of the coins, as their evidence is of some value for dating the period of occupation. Some thirty bronze coins were found; they were apportioned as follows:—

Gallienus [A.D. 254—268]	1
Claudius Gothicus [268—270]	1
Probus [276—282]	1
Carausius [287—293]	1
Maximianus [292—311]	1
Constantius [292—306]	1
Helena [died 328]	1
Constantine I. [307—337]	4
? Constantine II. [337—340]	1
Constantinopolis [fourth century]	2
Urbs Roma [fourth century]	1
Constans [337—350]	2
Valentinian [364—375]	1
Uncertain [fourth century]	7
Undecipherable	9

From this list it will be seen that the main period of occupation would appear to date, at earliest, from the end of the third century, and this is supported by what we know of the history of Anderida and also by the character of the other remains found. Amongst the innumerable fragments of pottery turned up there is little that can, and practically nothing that must, be assigned to an earlier date than the third century. True "Samian" (*terra sigillata*) is, as we might expect, present in very small quantities; only one potter's mark was found, and that unfortunately imperfect, only the first two letters, MA., remaining. A small fragment

of a "deversorium" may also be mentioned as being of a type usually associated with the second century. Several types of "pseudo-Samian" red wares occurred, one variety of which there were numerous examples having a pale body painted a sealing wax red, with scrolled decoration in white. Many specimens of the red wares were ornamented with impressed patterns, and part of a cup or bowl decorated with horizontal bands, formed of small rectangular compartments, each containing some simple design of dots and lines, as well as some smaller fragments of similar type, is characteristic of the fourth century pottery from the district of Marne. Another interesting fourth century ware, of unknown origin, is represented by two bowls (figs. 10 and 11); they are of a cream paste, coloured brown and ornamented with impressed perpendicular bands of circles, alternating with crescents.

To British potteries may be assigned a number of fragments of "Castor" ware, some with conventional patterns in white slip and others with raised designs. The largest piece of this ware found was the upper part of a vase decorated with the favourite design of two dogs chasing a hare or rabbit, executed with a certain barbaric vigour. Closely allied to this ware, but probably of German or Low Country origin, was a dark chocolate ware with raised "scale" ornament, of which a great part of one vase, as well as portions of others, was recovered. The Hampshire potteries of the New Forest were represented by a few small pieces of a thin black "thumb vase" and some fragments of the peculiar metallic brown ware.

Most, however, of the distinctly Roman earthenware was of the black or grey varieties, the finer specimens exhibiting the bands of dark colour and pencil-like markings characteristic of the Upchurch potteries. For the most part the articles of this black ware were intended for culinary and domestic use, two of the commonest forms being the bowl (fig. 4) and shallow cup (fig. 6). Other shallow cups with handles (figs. 5 and 9) occurred, though less frequently, as well as saucer-shaped

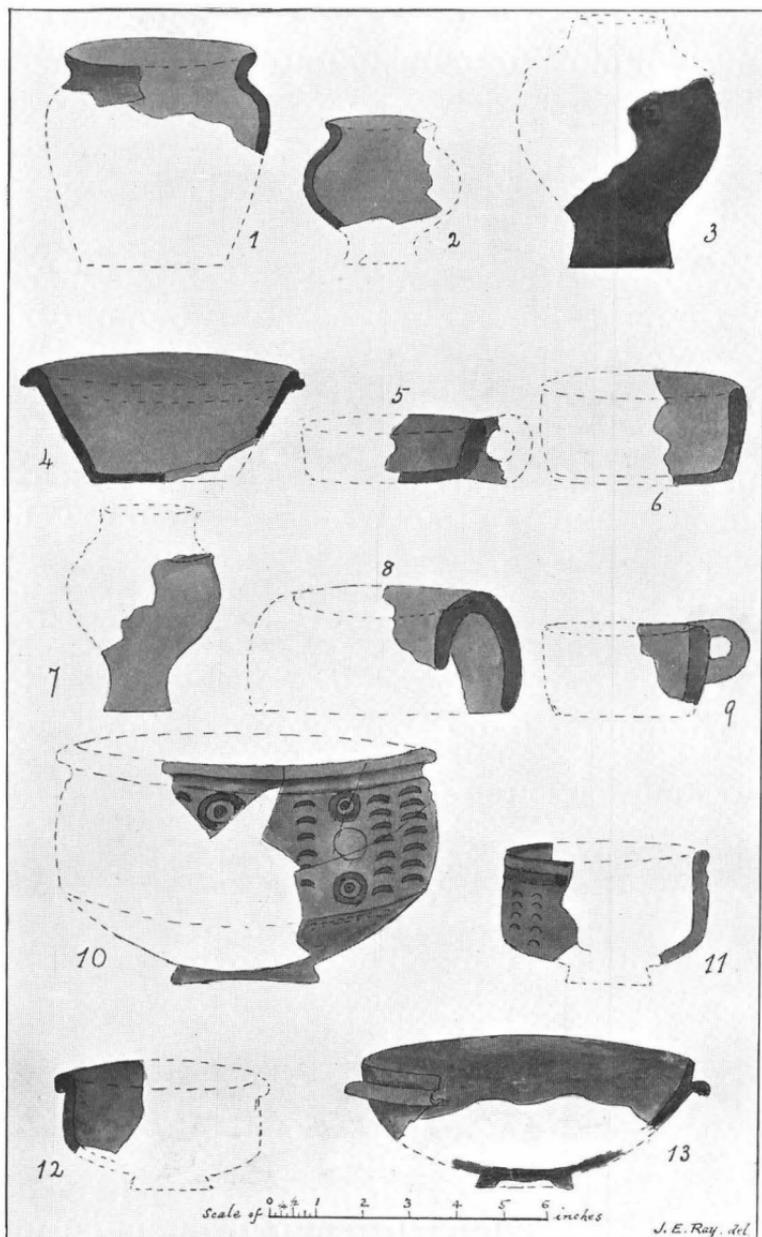


TILE HEARTH. (T⁵.)



TRENCH No. XIV.
Showing dumped clay above black earth, and layers of shells.

PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.



EXAMPLES OF ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT PEVENSEY.

Nos. 1-7 and 9, Vases and Bowls of black or grey ware.

No. 8, Ring-shaped object of grey ware.

Nos. 10-13, Bowls of red ware.

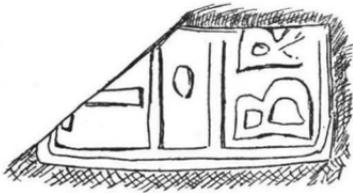
vessels and a great number of vases and jars of simple design but not without artistic merit. A remarkable piece of hard grey ware, forming part of a circular ring (fig. 8), is conjectured to have been a stand for a small amphora and appears to be unique. Of interest also are a number of fragments of perforated colanders for straining vegetables. With these may be mentioned, though they are not of black, but of red and cream coloured ware, the "mortaria" or shallow bowls with small pebbles set on their inner surface to assist the grinding of food; these were present in considerable variety.

Quantities of a very coarse, gritty, reddish brown earthenware occurred; some of these fragments were undoubtedly of post-Roman, mediæval date, but the age of others may be considered problematical. In a few instances where ornamentation exists on examples of this class the simple patterns of wavy lines and dots closely resemble those in use during the "late Celtic" period. There are also some specimens with the "pinched ribbon" ornament almost exactly similar to some "late Celtic" vessels exhibited in the British Museum; but at the same time it is certain that this ornament was also in common use during the Middle Ages, so that, with one or two exceptions, the whole of these specimens may be considered of post-Roman manufacture.

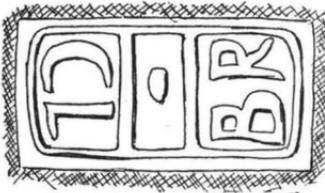
As with the pottery so also with the tiles, fragments were abundant, but no whole specimen was brought to light. The pieces of tile presented innumerable varieties of "combing;" one or two pieces were marked out into diamond-shaped tesserae, and one example was covered with a raised lattice (or impressed diamond) pattern. There were also instances of bricks and tiles bearing the imprint of the feet of animals that had trodden upon them while still in a plastic state. But while these were of little interest, it was amongst the tiles that the historically most important finds were made.

Portions of three different stamped tiles were found. One of these was a small fragment of which nothing

could be made. The second occurred on a flanged roofing tile and is unfortunately imperfect; it consists of an oblong cartouche surrounded by a border (the die was apparently imperfect at the time of its use, as the border is absent on the right side) and divided into two compartments; the lower compartment contains the letters B R, but the upper is unfortunately incomplete



I



II

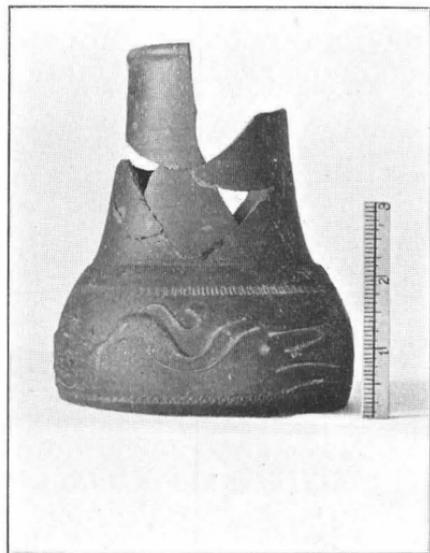
(fig. I.); the letter of which a portion remains not being in the centre of the compartment, it is probable that there were two letters here also, and the suggestion may be made that the inscription originally read (fig. II.) CL·BR, and was a variety of the CL(assiarum) BR(itannici) stamp found on tiles at Lympe, Richborough and Dover. It is, however, to

be hoped that further excavations will yield a complete specimen and settle the question. More interesting and important than this tile of doubtful attribution was the discovery of a fragment of blue black tile or brick bearing the letters $\begin{matrix} \text{ON AVG} \\ \text{NDR} \end{matrix}$. Comparison with a perfect example from the same stamp, in the possession of Mr.

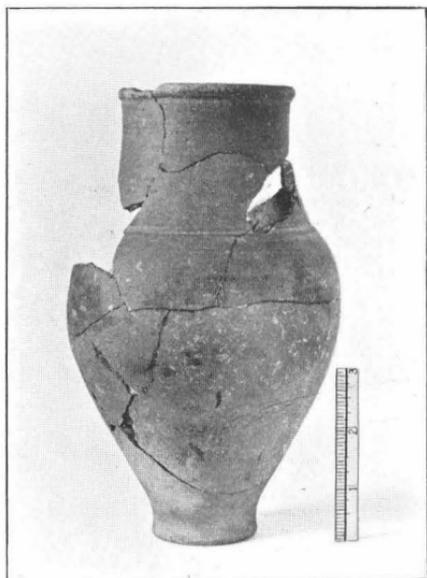
Charles Dawson, proved the inscription to have read $\begin{matrix} \text{HON AVG} \\ \text{ANDRIA} \end{matrix}$. That this refers to the Emperor Honorius (to whom it appears to be the only epigraphic reference yet found in England) can hardly be doubted, while it seems natural to trace a connection between "Andria" and "Anderida," or "Anderesium," as it is called by the geographer of Ravenna. Against this we have to set the rare occurrence of place names in such stamps. Possibly the nearest examples are the tiles found in London bearing PPBR LON. It must, however, be borne in mind that the tile is unique in the lateness of its date. The only alternative solution would seem to be that "Andria" was the name of the maker; but the coincidence of the maker having a name so suggestive of



VASE WITH "SCALE" PATTERN.
COLOGNE (?) WARE.



CASTOR WARE VASE.



VASE OF BLACK WARE.
UPCHURCH TYPE.



URN OF BLACK WARE.

PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.

the "Anderida" in which his tiles were used would be extremely remarkable.

Amongst objects of metal may be noted a large number of iron bolts and nails of various sizes, four keys, a fish hook and a larger hook with a swivel, possibly of later date. There was also a very powerful bit with unusually large cheek rings, and an iron stylus. The most remarkable piece of bronze was a very nice example of a balance, the beam being about 7-in. in length. There was also a fibula of simple but effective design, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in length, having a bold arch over the pin, with a cross-bar at the end. Another bronze brooch, more resembling a safety pin, and the pin of a third were found, as well as a ligula and part of the rim of a bronze vessel. Two knife handles of bone were discovered, both having the "dot and circle" ornament, the larger, which is pierced for suspension, having belonged to a clasp knife. The same "dot and circle" pattern occurs on a circular disc of bone with a central hole, possibly a button. Two bone pins with conical heads were found, and also a number of pieces of bone and antlers sawn and partly worked.

It only remains to mention a few miscellaneous relics before passing on to the post-Roman period. Two small glass beads, one cylindrical of a bluish green colour, and the other spheroidal and yellow green in colour, were possibly the most minute objects recovered during these excavations. There were several other pieces of glass, including portions of two vessels with raised moulded ornamentation. Part of an armlet of Kimmeridge shale and a perforated circular lump of clay used as a weaving weight complete the list.

Mention must, however, be made of the various animals identified by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., F.Z.S., who kindly examined the bones found. The only human bones were some small fragments of a skull; at least two varieties of ox occur—the Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*) and the larger Romano-British ox; sheep, and possibly goats, horses, red deer and wild boar, of which there were some very fine tusks; hare, three varieties of dog and cat,

probably domestic; also several birds, as common fowl, goose, raven, curlew, plover, woodcock and gull. Shells of oysters, mussels, cockles and whelks were plentiful, and limpets also occurred. In a few examples of earth from undoubtedly Roman levels, Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., found peas, barley, wheat, pond weed and violet. He also commented upon the fact that most of the charcoal found was of willow, whereas at Silchester it was mainly of oak.

Amongst the remains of post-Roman date the place of honour must be given to a series of javelin and arrow heads, of various types, including some of crossbow quarrels. Many of these are early and may probably be assigned to the twelfth, if not to the eleventh, century, but others may be of slightly later date. Quantities of coarse earthenware occurred, many of the handles found being roughly ornamented with nail marks. There were numerous examples of "thumb pressed" bases and a great variety of glazes, but the only piece which calls for particular notice is part of a large green-glazed jar, probably of the fourteenth century, ornamented with stamps of a man on horseback and a lion; this seems to have been made at Hastings, judging by comparison with some examples known to have come from the Hastings potteries.

Still later in date are a small iron cannon ball, an excellent specimen of a Charles I. farthing and a penny of George III., without which no excavation is complete. It is only to be regretted that coins of quite modern date were not more abundant, for the season's operations closed with a deficit that threatens to interfere seriously with the next season's work.



BRONZE BALANCE.



BONE KNIFE-HANDLES.

PEVENSEY CASTLE EXCAVATIONS.

TWO SUSSEX INVENTORIES.

By PERCY S. GODMAN.

The Account of y^e Ad^{ors} of James Stilwell Dec^d the saied
 1677. M^{tr} Stilwell in July 1677 dyed and his goods Chattels and
 personall Estate were appraised in July 1677 by John
 Smyther William Coleman Richard Stilwell and Edmond
 Yalden

Receipts	£	s.	d.
Inprimis for y ^e goods in y ^e house	80	10	08
for seaven fitches of bacon	08	02	04
for one brasse furnace	04	10	00
for one baking trough and lid	01	04	00
for one Iorn furnace	01	00	00
for two stands	00	02	00
for Olde Hopps	02	05	00
for one waggon	04	15	00
for Waggons dung pots and other things	10	00	00
for one Olde Wheel.....	00	06	00
for old timber and plancke	05	00	00
for one Malt Mill.....	02	05	00
for sixty six quarters and 4 bushels of wheat ¹	144	13	09
for one Iron pinn.....	00	00	09
for 35 quarters one bushel and 5 gallons of Ry.....	41	09	01
for 103 quarters and six gallons of barley	127	15	11
for 12 quarters 5 bushels and 3 gallons of peas.....	18	17	00
for 1 quarter of beans	01	06	07
for 2 gallons of hasties ²	00	01	00
for 13 quarters and 4 gallons of oats	10	15	04
for 2 quarters and 3 bushels of tares	02	1	09
for 8 quarters and 4 gallons of booke wheat ³	06	15	00
for 2 quarters 5 bushels and 4 gallons of maslain ⁴	03	15	02
for 4 loads and 12 tod ⁵ of hay	10	03	04

¹ At present prices worth £50.

² Broad beans.

³ Buck wheat.

⁴ Various corn mixed for grinding for cattle.

⁵ 28-lbs.

	£	s.	d.
for six oxen ⁶	34	15	00
for tenn horses ⁷	53	17	00
for one team	24	00	00
for 15 Steears ⁸	42	17	06
for 10 Cows and fowar young Cattel ⁹	50	10	00
for one bull hide	00	18	06
for 37 naile ¹⁰ and 2 pound of beefe	02	03	04
for six calves	09	00	00
for 14 sheep ¹¹	04	11	00
for 141 sheep ¹²	47	00	00
for Ews and Lambs	17	14	00
for 16 Hoggs ¹³	21	13	00
for 30 piggs	11	06	08
for Chalke	01	10	00
for fowar hundred of broome	00	08	00
for one bushel and one shovel	00	05	00
for two shovels and a hull basket	00	03	00
for one bushell and one halfe bushel	00	06	00
for two seed laps	00	02	00
for one bill and one harrow	00	04	06
for 2 chains 2 yoaks and a Cottrell ¹⁴	00	09	00
for one ladder and one augure	00	05	00
for 5 hogg troughs	00	17	00
for one grindstoan 9 fellows and one wheel barrow	00	17	00
for 14 sacks	01	08	00
for 14 sacks and 5 prongs	01	02	00
for 3 Vanns one mathooke and one wheel barrowe	01	00	00
for soyle and compost	05	00	00
for one Moale spade	00	02	00
for two hogg hutches	00	12	00
for one hand bill and two hatchets	00	03	00
for two sieths ¹⁵ and one old harnes	00	06	00
for one wheel and one forke	00	04	00
for one saw and two drawing knives	00	03	00
for one hairecloath and 3 hay tuckers	00	05	00
for one wheel barrow	00	02	00
for one Iron bar	00	02	06
for one griping bill	00	01	00
for 1 griping hooke	00	01	00

⁶ At present prices about £100.

⁷ " " " £250.

⁸ " " " £250.

⁹ " " " £130.

¹⁰ A naile is 8-lbs.

¹¹ At present price about £30.

¹² " " " £350.

¹³ " " " £50.

¹⁴ A device in the chimney on which to hang a pot.

¹⁵ Scythes.

	£	s.	d.
for 12 sives and ridders ¹⁶	00	04	00
for a pitch kettle print and trift ¹⁷	00	02	00
for a hatchet hammer and pincers	00	03	00
for 2 staves and one roote digger	00	01	00
for olde tackling	01	18	00
for six stals of bees	02	08	00
for apples and pares	03	06	08
for poultry and ducks	01	11	00
for 9 hundred of fish	01	16	00
for 52 pound of butter	01	2	05
for 14 cheeses	00	19	05
for 42 pound of greas.	00	13	06
for eggs.	00	03	08
recev'd of Charls Cover and Robert Haythorn for a brooke of timber	70	00	00
recev'd of d° and d° for caring of timber to farnham	05	00	00
recev'd of Robert Haythorn for carring of timber and coale	15	00	00
recev'd of William Smyth for plowing and sowing his wheat season	46	00	00
of William Smyth for barly oats plowing and sowing	49	01	06
recev'd for trench'd ground	10	03	06
recev'd of Charles Cover and Ro: Haythorn for carring of timber	10	10	00
for one loade of Straw	00	10	00
for three bushels of brann.	00	03	00
for chafe	00	09	06
for carring the Widd Hursts goods	00	08	00
	<hr/>		
	£1044	12	10
	<hr/>		

¹⁶ Small sieves and large sieves.¹⁷ Movable furnace for pitch kettle.

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattles and Credits of Elizabeth Capron of Ambersham in the County of Southton Widow deceased taken and appraised the 8th day of May in the year of our Lord God 1747 by Seager Sharpe and Anthony Fairbeard.

	£	s.	d.
First—The Deceaseds Wearing Apparel and Money in Purse	5	0	0

<p>Also—In the Kitchen—One Jack with an Iron Chain, two leaden weights a Line and pullys belonging to it one Clock and Case wth Weights and all thereto belonging one Corner Cupboard and shelves one large oval Table half a dozen Chairs with Rush Bottoms one fire Skreen one pair of large Bellows one fflowing piece one Brass Blunderbuss one pair of large Andirons one pair of Cast Iron Dogs two fire pans two pair of Tongs two pair of Gridirons one Slice two Cleavers one Iron Fender three Trifets two pot plates one ffender to set Irons upon, four smoothing Irons three Box Irons and five Heaters two housewifes three Iron candlesticks an iron ovenlid and one other iron lid, three pair of Pothooks, one hanging candlestick one pair of Tobacco tongs, one pair of Stilliards and a brass weight, one Iron Ring and a Heater, a bird Spit, eighteen iron Scures and a Frame, one Pewter Still, one looking Glass one Tin Dish cover three Flower Searches one Toasting Iron one small Brass chafing Dish one Brass warming Pan one old Copper Tea Kettle one small Waiter, one Brass pepper box and one Wooden pepper Box one small Box and one dozen of knives and one dozen and a half of forks therein, one Tin Bread Grater three iron Rods some drinking Pots and other earthen Ware</p>	}	8	8	0
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<p>Also—In the Hall—Three oval tables one small square Table one small round Table one large old looking glass one cane couch with squab and pillow thereto belonging seven cane chairs one old pair of Window curtains and one Iron Rod, one pair of steel dogs, one pair of Iron dogs one fire pan and a pair of Tongs, one Fender one pair of Bellows, a hearth Brush, two small china dishes sixteen China plates, two china Basons, three China sugar Dishes six China Tea Cups and four Saucers Two Glass Mugs four small Glass Decanters two dozen and four Drinking Glasses two red stone Tea pots one white earthen ware sauce boat one mahogany Tea Board one mahogany Waiter and one wooden Punch Ladle</p>	}	5	14	0
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	£	s.	d.
Also in the Parlour—One Copper Tea Kettle one Mahogany Tea Table one Mahogany Tea Board two China Tea Pots one China Slop Bason one China Sugar Dish nine China Tea Cups and twelve saucers twelve China Coffee Cans, two Glass Flower Pots, two cane Chairs nine Chairs with Rush Bottoms eight old Cushions one Pair of Brass Andirons one Pair of Iron Dogs, one fire pan and a Pair of Tongs with Brass Knobs, one Hearth Brush one Iron Back two Pair of Window Curtins and Vallance and two Iron Rods	6	4	6

Also. In the Room next the Parlour, one Deal Dresser one chest of drawers, one wooden Cheese Plate, one wooden stand, one Coffee mill, one Copper stew pan, one small copper Drinking Pot, four brass Candlesticks, one pair of Brass Snuffers and Snuff Dish, two Brass saucepans, one Brass plate-warmer, one Brass spoon, one Brass eggsllice two Iron Candlesticks, two Chimney hooks, one Pewter Dish and two dozen of Pewter Plates, one Pewter Limberk, two Tin Coffee Potts, one Tin oven, one Tin Cullender, two Tin Pudding Pans, five Tin plates, one Tin cake hoop, one Tin cover, one Tin Skimmer four dozen of Tin patty Pans, one Tin sauce- pan, one Delf Bason, one Delf plate three small Baskets six China Cups ten China Saucers two China Stands, thirteen plain Table Cloths, seven other small Cloths, ten Towels, eight Napkins, two pillow Cases, a small parcell of old Books, a small parcell of Glass and Earthen ware and some Lumber	5	10	0
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Also—In the Pantry—some Earthenware	0	1	6
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Also—In the Parlour Chamber—one Feather Bed, one Feather Bolster two Feather Pillows three Blankets, one Quilt with Curtains, Vallance, Bases, Head Cloth and Tester Curtain-rod Bedstead Sacking Bottom and all thereto belonging, one large old Looking Glass, one fonceered Dressing Table, one armed Cane Chaire and nine small cane chairs, two stools, one cushion, two pair of Brass Andirons, a Brass fire pan and a Pair of Brass Tongs, two Brass chimney hooks, two China Sconces w th Brass arms, three linnen window Curtins and one pair of Vallance three Iron Rods and two Pictures with Glasses	9	16	0
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Also—In the hall Chamber, one Feather Bed, one Feather Bolster, two Feather Pillows, three Blankets, one Quilt with Curtins Vallance Bases Head cloth and Tester, Curtain rod Bed and Sacking Bottom and all thereto belonging, one writing Desk, one Dressing Glass, one Dressing table, one Toilet, one large Box, one Close stool and a Pewter pan thereto belonging one Table Bedsted, one Feather Bed and three small Pillows one Dozen of Black Chaires with Rush Bottoms, two pair of Andirons	11	10	6
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£ s. d.

with Brass Heads one pair of Tongs with a Brass Knob,
one old Hearth Brush and three Linnen Window Curtains
and Curtain Rods

Also—In the Kitchen Chamber—Two Feather Beds four
Feather Bolsters five Feather Pillows six Blankets two
Quilts one Counterpane with Curtains Vallance Bases
Bedstead sacking Bottom, Matt, Curtain rods and all
thereto belonging, three window Curtains and two
Curtain Rods, one old Clothes Presse, one Chest of
Drawers, one old Oaken Chest, one small square Table,
two Leather Chaires, two black Chairs with Rush
bottoms, one Pair of Andirons with Brass Heads one
Pair of Iron Dogs, one fire shovel and one Pair of
Tongs with Brass Knobs, one Pair of Bellows, one small
Looking glass, thirty four pewter Dishes three dozen
and a half of Pewter plates, six Pewter cake Plates,
one Pewter Salver, one Pewter Porringer, one Pewter
Ring, one old Tin Coffee Pot, one old Tin Saucepan,
five old Tin Canisters, seven green Cushion Cases, seven
Ticking Cushion Cases, a small Remnant of green
Camblet, sixteen Pair of Sheets, and seven dozen of
Knapkins of different sorts, five pair of Pillow Cases and
three window Curtains

13 13 6

Also. In the Closet adjoining to the Kitchen Chamber
Two large Oaken Chests four Pairs of Flaxen sheets
six Pair of pillow cases, seven Damask and Diaper
Table Cloths, one Dozen of Damask Knapkins, two
dozen of Diaper Knapkins, one Dozen of coarse Knapkins,
five plain Towels, four large Huggaback Table Cloths,
three small Huggaback Table Cloths one dozen of plain
Table Cloths four Linnen Bags one Dozen of wooden
plates and two small Trunks

12 18 6

Also. In the Cupboard upon the Stairs case Head one
China Salver five Pickling pans, six Gally pots four
white Mugs seven earthen Plates two Delf earthen
dishes three earthen Basons, two cups, six drinking
glasses, three small Delf cups and six saucers

0 9 0

Also. In the Washhouse Chamber—One Feather bed two
Feather Bolsters two Feather Pillows three Blankets
two Coverlets with Curtaine Vallance, Bases, Headcloth
Curtain Rods Bedstead Sacking Bottom and all thereto
belonging, one Large Trunk, one Large oaken Chest,
one small oaken Chest, two small old oaken boxes a
small parcel of old nets, twenty two Pair of coarse Sheets
seven long Table Cloths, four dozen of Knapkins, seven
Bolster cloths, two pillow cases two Towels, two pair of
old Curtains and Vallance and about Twelve Yards of
new coarse Linnen cloth

13 5 0

£ s. d.

Also in the Washhouse and Drinkhouse one large Copper Boiler and Cover one Large Iron Pottage Pot one small Iron Pottage Pot one Large Copper Frying Pan, one small Copper Frying Pan, one Copper Sauce Pan one Brass Furnace with an Iron Door and Grate four Brass Skellets of different Sizes, one Brass cock, one Pewter wine Quart four old Pewter Dishes seven old Pewter Plates, one small Tin Pot, two Tin Kettles, two Tin Dripping Pans, one Tin saucepan, one Tin Skimmer one Tin Egg Slice, one Tin funnel, one iron Dish Kettle two old Chafing Dishes, two Iron Spits, one Pair of Grid-irons, one Iron flesh Fork, one Iron Strainer, one fire Fork, two Rush Candlesticks, one pair of Hog Pincers, one old Lanthorne one hand Dish, three old Pails, two Gallon Measures, a pair of Scales and nine Lead weights five wooden platters, one Tilter, two dozen of Earthen Pots and Pipkins and other Lumber	}	6	9	10
Also In the pantry Two Safes, one Brass Mortar and Pestle one Tin drinking Pot one Tin cake hoop, one hand saw, two Ironing Boards one pye board and some Lumber	}	0	16	8
Also. In the Cellar—one Safe on Tin Tub five Beer Vessels of different Sizes Ten stands and three Tilters	}	1	13	0
Also. In the Room under the Granary—Ten Beer vessels of different sizes one long kiver two round kivers, two wooden Bowl dishes, two wooden Tunnels, three wooden Bottles, one Copper Fish Kettle and Plate, one Bell Brass Pottage Pot, one small Brass Pottage Pot, one Large Brass Kettle, one small Brass Kettle, one Brass cock, one Tin Boiler, one Tin Watering Pot, one cast Iron Trevit, one marble Mortar and a wooden Pestle, one corn Shovel and two Sieves, three stone Bottles four Fliches of dried Bacon, and twelve Nails of Pickled Pork, one large Pitcher, sixteen Butter Pots and other Panes, two large oaken Chests, five old Casks, four old Sieves, one Hair Search, one Rat Trap, one Quilting Frame a parcel of Feathers, thirteen milk Trays, two Cheese Molds, two Hoops, and Valleres, six Sacks a Parcel of Hops and old Iron	}	12	12	6
Also in the Garden Two old Scithes, one Dutch Howe, one other old Howe, one Spade, one Iron Rake, one wooden Rake one Iron Pitch Pot, one Stone Roller, one Garden Line one Iron Stay to a chimney and an Iron bar	}	0	17	6
Also In John Hammonds Brewhouse one Copper and Iron Grate one Vat one Stand and one Bucking Tub	}	5	16	0
Also In his Cyder house, one large Cyder Press with all things thereto belonging nine Cloths and two Hair Bags	}	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Also In the wood house one wooden Horse one large Salting Kiver four other Kivers, two three-legs, five Tubs, one Bottle rack, fifty four dozen of Glass Bottles, one large Willow Basket, a Malt Mill, one Wheel Barrow, one Ax, one Sledge, two Socket wedges, a small parcel of oaken Board and sawed Timber, about half a Cord of wood and a quarter of a hundred Faggots and old Lumber	10	8	0
Also. In the stable, Two old Mares one Bridle, one Saddle one Pillion and Pillion Cloth and Footstool and some Lumber	3	14	0
Also In the Turfhouse about three Loads of Turf	0	5	0
Also. Without Doors—one large Stone Cistern, one Hog Hutch, two Hog Troughs, ten Sheep Wattles, about two Cords of old wood, two Cords of Beechen wood about six hundred and three Quarters of Faggots one old Cutting Knife, about a Load of Hay six Asses and two Shoots	14	6	8
Also in Plate Two diamond Rings three plain Gold Rings two mourning Gold Rings, one large Silver Tankard marked with the Letters R.E.E.S. one other Large Silver Tankard marked with the Letters E.S.E.C. two large Silver Cups, one small silver Cup two silver Tasters one silver Salver one Silver waiter, one silver Porrenger, two pair of Silver Salts one silver Pepper Box one and twenty large Silver spoons eleven Silver Tea Spoons, a Pair of Tea Tongs and silver Tea strainer an old Silver watch and all belonging to it	73	11	3
Also In sperate and desperate Debts due to the deceased			

Sum Total £224 10 9

ROOD-LOFT PISCINA IN EASTBOURNE PARISH CHURCH.

BY THE REV. W. BUDGEN.

THE small list of rood-loft piscinæ known to exist in the County of Sussex has received a notable addition in the recent re-discovery of an interesting example in the twelfth century Parish Church of St. Mary, Eastbourne.

A correspondent in "Notes and Queries" in 1863 mentioned such a piscina as being in the church. During the restoration of the church, which took place shortly after this date, the walls were heavily plastered and the piscina was entirely lost sight of. Attention having been called to the supposed position of the piscina by the note above referred to, discoloration was noticed in the plaster at that spot, which seemed to take a definite shape. The plaster was therefore cut away and the piscina was found, filled in with portions of brick and extremely strong cement. Its form will be seen from the accompanying illustration and it is evidently of the same date as the aisles of the church, *i.e.*, the first half of the fourteenth century. The upper portion, with the shelf and trefoil head, and the basin itself, are of Eastbourne greensand stone, of which all the fourteenth century additions to the church consist; while the two side pieces are of Caen stone, the material used in the original twelfth century work. The working of the stone is as clean and sharp as if just completed, but the projecting portion of the basin has, at some time, been broken off and the edge squared up with plaster. In the pier, almost immediately below the piscina, is a cavity reaching to the floor level of the church. Many conjectures have been made as to its use, but though its features have been somewhat altered,

it would appear to have afforded a convenient channel for the drainings from the piscina.

The position of the piscina naturally suggests an enquiry as to the arrangements of the rood-loft, with its altar and other accessories. A turret outside the north wall of the church, entered by a door from the aisle, gives access by means of a staircase 2-ft. 6-in. wide to an enclosed passage over a massive stone arch spanning the aisle. There is no evidence of an original outside door to the turret; traces of doorways exist, but they were, almost certainly, made to provide access to galleries erected about 1820. The passage way over the arch was re-opened at the north end by the Vicar (Canon Goodwyn) in 1906, and the stone jamb and lintel of the doorway leading out to the rood-loft have since been uncovered.

On the south side of the chancel a staircase in the heavy stone masonry behind the chancel pier led to a doorway opening out into the church on the east side of the chancel arch, at the level of the rood-loft. The lintel of the doorway would be just under the clerestory string-course. This staircase is on a smaller scale than that on the north side, the steps being only 18 inches wide.

It is possible to form some idea of the general scheme of the rood-loft from the information afforded by various scars and patches in the stonework of the chancel piers and the first arch of the nave arcades. The position of the principal beam above the rood-screen is clearly indicated on both piers at a height of 8-ft. 6-in. from the nave floor level—the chancel floor is six inches lower. On the outer mouldings of the eastern limb of the first nave arch in both arcades, 16 inches above the capital, there is a patch of plaster indicating the position of a beam. This would give the approximate level of the loft floor, agreeing with the level of the doorways. There would be a rise from the top of the screen to the loft floor of some 18 inches, affording space for ornamental coving. Similar traces of repair to the stonework suggest that there were beams spanning the first bay of both north and south arcades. These beams, resting on the capitals of the nave piers at a height of 8-ft. 10-in.,



ROOD-LOFT PISCINA IN EASTBOURNE PARISH CHURCH.

at right angles to the loft, would have provided a suitable support for the loft to any width westward that might be necessary.

The fact that the capitals of the chancel piers have been cut away in the centre (now repaired with plaster) furnishes evidence that the space in the chancel arch above the rood-loft was filled in with a wooden tympanum, as was frequently the case. It is, therefore, unlikely that there would be any considerable width in the rood-loft on the chancel side, but a small platform may have been bracketed out to connect the gallery with the doorway from the south pier staircase, an opening being made through the tympanum on the side nearest the south pier.

The evidence in regard to the rood-beam, which stretched from capital to capital and carried the rood with its attendant figures, is worth noting. The north capital still shows a portion of the abacus square, where the beam rested, the remainder of the abacus having its edge rounded off. The Burrell MS., British Museum, Add. MS., 5,697, has a sketch of the chancel arch as it appeared in 1776. This shows a portion of the moulding broken away at each extremity where it joined the pier capitals. Evidently these portions were cut away when the rood-beam was placed in position and were not made good when the beam was removed at the Reformation.

The rood-screen is believed to have remained in position until 1844, when, being in a dilapidated condition, it was taken down; portions of the doors were placed on either side of the Easter sepulchre, where they now remain. The tracery is similar to portions of the work in the beautiful *parclose* screens, with which the church is so well furnished. These screens are considered by Mr. P. M. Johnston to be co-eval with the aisles, viz., of date 1310—1340, and there can be little doubt but that the rood-screen, as well as the rood-loft and its accessories, belongs to this period.

A RETURN
OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE
COUNTY AND BOROUGHES OF SUSSEX.

BY ALAN H. STENNING.

(Continued from Vol. XXXV., "S.A.C.," p. 164.)

1 George III. (1761).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 19 May, 1761.
Dissolved 11 March, 1768.

	DATE OF RETURN.
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer John Butler, esq., of Warminghurst Park	6 April, 1761. Sussex County.
Thomas Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as Comp- troller of the House- hold	26 Dec., 1765. ditto.
George Henry Lennox, esq., of West Stoke, county Sussex, com- monly called Lord George Henry Len- nox, <i>vice</i> John Butler, esq., deceased	3 Feby., 1767. ditto.
George Colebrooke, esq., of Arnolds, near Southgate, county Middlesex John Bristow, esq., of Quidenham, county Norfolk	26 Mar., 1761. Arundel Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Andrew Archer, esq. William Fitzherbert, esq., of the county of Derby	} 25 Mar., 1761.	Bramber Borough.
Edward Lord Winter- ton, Baron of Gort, in the kingdom of Ireland, <i>vice</i> Andrew Archer, esq., who elected to serve for the city of Coventry	} 4 Dec. ,,	ditto.
George Venables Ver- non, <i>vice</i> William Fitzherbert, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Old Shore- ham, county Sussex	} 4 May, 1762.	ditto.
George Henry Lennox, commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox John Page, esq.	} 25 Mar., 1761.	Chichester City.
William Keppell, esq., <i>vice</i> George Henry Lennox, esq., com- monly called Lord George Henry Len- nox, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hun- dreds, county Bucks	} 26 Jany., 1767.	ditto.
Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex George Sackville, esq., commonly called Lord George Sack- ville	} 31 Mar., 1761.	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir Thomas Hales, bart., of Beaks- bourne, county Kent, <i>vice</i> George Sack- ville, esq., commonly called Lord George Sackville, who elected to serve for Hythe	} 8 Dec. ,,	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Irwin, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Thomas Hales, bart., deceased	30 Nov., 1762.	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir Charles Farnaby, bart., of Sevenoaks, county Kent, <i>vice</i> Charles Sackville, commonly called Earl of Middlesex, called to the Upper House as Duke of Dorset		
Charles, Ingram, esq. Sir Lionel Pilkington, bart.	1 April, 1761.	Horsham Borough.
Robert Pratt, esq., of Coscomb, county Gloucester, <i>vice</i> Charles Ingram, esq., called to the Upper House as Viscount Irwin		
Sir Francis Poole, bart., of Lewes Thomas Sergison, esq., of Cuckfield Place, county Sussex	27 Mar., 1761.	Lewes Borough.
William Plumer, the younger, esq., of Newplace, county Hertford, <i>vice</i> Sir Francis Poole, bart., deceased		
Edward Bentinck, esq., commonly called Lord Edward Ben- tinck, <i>vice</i> Thomas Sergison, esq., de- ceased	23 Dec., 1766.	ditto.
William Hamilton, esq. John Burgoyne, esq.		
Robert Gascoyne, esq., <i>vice</i> William Hamil- ton, esq., who accep- ted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, county Berks	16 Jany, 1765.	ditto.

DATE OF RETURN.

Sir William Peer Williams, bart.	}	25 Mar., 1761.	New Shoreham Borough.
George Broderick, Lord Viscount Middleton, in the kingdom of Ireland			
John Lord Pollington, Baron of Longford, in the kingdom of Ireland, <i>vice</i> Sir William Peer Williams, bart., deceased ¹	}	4 Dec. „	ditto.
Samuel Cornish, esq., of Sharnbrook, county Bedford, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, <i>vice</i> George, Lord Viscount Middleton, in the kingdom of Ireland, deceased			
Fraser Honeywood, esq., of Hampstead, county Middlesex	}	28 Mar., 1761.	Steyning Borough.
John Tomlinson, the younger, of London, merchant			
Richard Fuller, of Birchin Lane, London, banker, <i>vice</i> Fraser Honeywood, esq., deceased ²	}	9 Feb., 1764.	ditto.
Sir John Filmer, bart., of East Sutton Place, county Kent, <i>vice</i> John Tomlinson, esq., deceased			

CINQUE PORTS.

James Brudenell, esq.	}	27 Mar., 1761.	Hastings.
William Ashburnham, esq.			

¹ He was a Captain in Burgoyne's dragoons and was killed in the attack on Belleisle. £250 in bank notes were found in his pockets, which, together with the body, were returned by the French governor.

² Also of Birchin Lane, banker.

DATE OF RETURN.

Phillips Gybbon, esq. John Bentinck, esq.	} 30 Mar., 1761.	Rye.
John Norris, the younger, esq., of Hempstead, county Kent, <i>vice</i> Phillips Gybbon, esq., deceased	} 20 " 1762.	"
William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, in the kingdom of Ireland James Peachey, esq.	} 25 " 1761.	Seaford.
William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, in the kingdom of Ireland, re-elected after ap- pointment as Pay- master of Pensions	} 23 Dec., 1765.	ditto.
Percy (Wyndham O'Brien), Earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ireland Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.	} 27 Mar., 1761.	Winchelsea.
Thomas Sewell, esq., <i>vice</i> Percy, Earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ireland, appointed Cofferer of the Household	} 4 Dec. " 1765.	ditto.
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Com- missioners of the Treasury	} 23 April, 1763.	ditto.
Sir Thomas Sewell, knt., re-elected after appointment as Master of the Rolls	} 15 Jany., 1765.	ditto.

8 George III. (1768).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 10 May, 1768.
Dissolved 30 September, 1774.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
George Henry Lennox, esq., commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox, of West Stoke	} 29 Mar., 1768.	Sussex County.
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Hanmer		
Richard Harcourt, esq., of Wigsell, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham, called to the Upper House as Lord Pelham	} 9 Dec. "	ditto.
Sir George Colebrooke, bart., of Gatton, county Surrey	} 16 Mar. "	Arundel Borough.
Lauchlin Maclean, esq., of Queen Anne Street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, county Middlesex		
John Stewart, esq., of Mitcham, county Surrey, <i>vice</i> Lauchlin Maclean, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	} 13 May, 1771.	ditto.
Thomas Thoroton, esq. ³	} 16 Mar., 1768.	Bramber Borough.
Charles Ambler, esq. ³		
William Keppell, esq.	} 18 " "	Chichester City.
Thomas Conolly, esq.		
George Sackville, esq., commonly called Lord George Sackville	} 18 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Irwine, esq., Major - General of the Forces		

³ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 14 February, 1769, by erasing the names of Edward, Earl Winterton, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Charles Lowndes, esq., and substituting those of Thomas Thoroton, esq., and Charles Ambler, esq.

DATE OF RETURN.

James Grenville, esq., of Butleigh, county Somerset	}	18 Mar., 1768.	Horsham Borough.
Robert Pratt, esq., of Coscomb, county Gloucester			

James Wallace, esq., of Lincolns Inn, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> James Grenville, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the manor of East Hendred, county Berks	}	18 April, 1770.	ditto.
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Thomas Hampden, esq., of Hampden, county Bucks	}	16 Mar., 1768.	Lewes Borough.
Col. Thomas Hay, esq., of Glynbourne, county Sussex			

Henry Thomas Strang- ways, esq., commonly called Lord Stavor- dale, eldest son of the Earl of Ilchester	}	22	" "	Midhurst Borough.
Charles James Fox, esq., ⁴ second son of Henry Lord Holland				

Henry Thomas Strang- ways, commonly called Lord Stavor- dale, re-elected after accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	}	25 May, 1770.	ditto.
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Charles James Fox, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Com- missioners of the Admiralty	}	26 Feby. "	ditto.
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⁴ This was his first seat in Parliament.

DATE OF RETURN.

Charles James Fox, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Com- missioners of the Treasury	}	1 Jan., 1773.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Samuel Cornish, bart. Peregrine Cust, esq.		16 Mar., 1768.	New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Rumbold, esq., ⁵ <i>vice</i> Sir Samuel Cornish, bart., de- ceased	}	26 Nov., 1770.	ditto.
Sir John Filmer, bart., of East Sutton place, county Kent Thomas Edwards Free- man, esq., of Bats- ford, county Glou- cester		18 Mar., 1768.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

William Ashburnham, esq. Samuel Martin, esq.	}	16 Mar., 1768.	Hastings.
John Norris, esq., of Hempstead, county Kent Rose Fuller, esq., of Rose Hill, county Sussex		16 " "	Rye.
William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, in the kingdom of Ire- land George Medley, esq., of Buxted Place, county Sussex	}	18 " "	Seaford.
Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Earl of Tho- mond, in the king- dom of Ireland Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.		19 " "	Winchelsea.

⁵ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 17 December, 1770, by erasing the name of John Purling, esq., and substituting that of Thomas Rumbold, esq.

DATE OF RETURN.

Arnold Nesbitt, esq., of West Wickham, county Kent, <i>vice</i> Thomas Orby Hun- ter, esq., deceased	}	15 Jany., 1770.	Winchelsea.
William Nedham, esq., of Howbery, county Oxford, <i>vice</i> Percy, Earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ire- land, deceased			
		13 Aug., 1774.	ditto.

15 George III. (1774).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 29 November, 1774. Dissolved 1 September, 1780.

DATE OF RETURN.

George Henry Lennox, esq., commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox, of West Stoke, county Sussex	}	20 Oct., 1774.	Sussex County.
Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart., of Uck- field, county Sussex			
Thomas Brand, esq., of The Hoo, county Hertford	}	7	,, ,, Arundel Borough.
George Lewis Newn- ham, esq., of New- timber Place, county Sussex			
Sir Henry Gough, bart., of Edgbaston, county Warwick	}	8	,, ,, Bramber Borough.
Thomas Thoroton, esq., of Screveton, county Notts			
William Keppel, esq.	}	7	,, ,, Chichester City.
Thomas Conolly, esq.			
George Germain, com- monly called Lord George Germain	}	10	,, ,, East Grinstead Borough.
John Irwine, esq., Lieutenant - General of the Forces			

	DATE OF RETURN.	
George Germain, commonly called Lord George Germain, re-elected after appointment as one of the Principal Secretaries of State ⁶	15 Nov., 1775.	East Grinstead Borough.
James Wallace, esq., of Lincolns Inn, county Middlesex	8 Oct., 1774.	Horsham Borough.
Jeremiah Dyson, esq., of Stoke-next-Guildford, county Surrey		
Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda, of the kingdom of Ireland, <i>vice</i> Jeremiah Dyson, deceased	28 ,, 1776.	ditto.
James Wallace, esq., re-elected after appointment as Solicitor-General	10 June, 1778.	ditto.
James Wallace, esq., re-elected after appointment as Attorney-General	12 July, 1780.	ditto.
Sir Thomas Miller, bart., of Froyle, county Southampton	11 Oct., 1774.	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Hay, esq., of Glyndbourn, county Sussex		
Herbert Mackworth, esq.	10 ,, ,,	Midhurst Borough.
Clement Tudway, esq.		
Henry Seymour Conway, esq., <i>vice</i> Herbert Mackworth, esq., who elected to serve for Cardiff, county Glamorgan	27 Dec. ,,	ditto.
John Ord, esq., <i>vice</i> Clement Tudway, esq., who elected to serve for Wells, county Somerset		

⁶ Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DATE OF RETURN.

John Ord, esq., re- elected after appoint- ment as Attorney- General of the Duchy of Lancaster	}	1 Dec., 1777.	Midhurst Borough.
Charles Goring, esq. Sir John Shelley, bart.		15 Oct., 1774.	New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Edwards Free- man, esq. Filmer Honeywood, esq.		8 „ „	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Henry Temple, Lord Viscount Palmer- ston, ⁷ of the kingdom of Ireland, one of the Lords Commis- sioners of the Admiralty	}	10 Oct., 1774.	Hastings.
Charles Jenkinson, esq., one of the Joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland			
Charles Jenkinson, esq., re-elected after appointment as Writer of the Tallies and Counter Tallies, and of Clerk of the Pells in the receipt of the Exchequer, in the kingdom of Ire- land	}	3 Nov., 1775.	ditto.
Henry Temple, Lord Viscount Palmer- ston, in the kingdom of Ireland, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury		17 Dec., 1777.	ditto.
Charles Jenkinson, esq., re-elected after appointment as Secretary at War	}	22 „ 1778.	ditto.

⁷ Henry Temple (1739—1802), Second Viscount.

DATE OF RETURN.

Rose Fuller, esq., of Rose Hill, county Sussex Middleton Onslow, esq., of Drungewick, county Sussex	}	10 Oct., 1774.	Rye.
Thomas Onslow, esq., of Imber Court, county Surrey, <i>vice</i> Middleton Onslow, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, county Berks	}	20 April, 1775.	ditto.
William Dickinson, esq., of Kingweston, county Somerset, <i>vice</i> Rose Fuller, esq., deceased	}	20 May, 1777.	ditto.
William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, in the kingdom of Ire- land George Medley, esq., of Buxted Place, county Sussex	}	8 Oct., 1774.	Seaford.
Arnold Nesbitt, esq., of West Wickham, county Kent Charles Wolfran Corn- wall, esq., of Barton Priors, county Hunts	}	10 " "	Winchelsea.
William Nedham, esq., of Howbery, county Oxford, <i>vice</i> Arnold Nesbitt, esq., who elected to serve for Cricklade, county Wilts	}	3 Jan., 1775.	ditto.

21 George III. (1780).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 31 October, 1780.
Dissolved 25 March, 1784.

DATE OF RETURN.

George Henry Lennox, esq., commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox, of West Stoke, county Sussex	}	14 Sept., 1780.	Sussex County.
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, county Sussex			
Thomas Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as Sur- veyor-General of the Ordnance	}	25 April, 1782.	ditto.
Sir Patrick Craufurd, knt., of Piccadilly, county Middlesex			
Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., of Stubbington Lodge, Portsea, county Southampton	}	11 Sept., 1780.	Arundel Borough.
Peter William Baker, esq., of Portman Square, county Mid- dlesex, <i>vice</i> Sir Patrick Craufurd, knt., whose election was declared void			
Sir Henry Gough, bart. Thomas Thoroton, esq.	}	8 Sept., 1780.	Bramber Borough.
Henry Fitzroy Stan- hope, esq., of Stable- yard, county Middle- sex, <i>vice</i> Thomas Thoroton, esq., ap- pointed agent to the Regiment of Militia of the county of Leicester			
William Keppel, esq. Thomas Steele, esq.	}	12 Sept., 1780.	Chichester City.
Percy Charles Wynd- ham, esq., <i>vice</i> William Keppel, esq., deceased			

DATE OF RETURN.

George Germain, commonly called Lord George Germain	} 8 Sept., 1780.	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir John Irwine, knt. of the Bath and Lieutenant - General of the Forces		
Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., <i>vice</i> George Germain, commonly called Lord George Germain, called to the Upper House as Lord Viscount Sackville	} 19 Feb., 1782.	ditto.
George Medley, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir John Irwine, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	} 3 May, 1783.	ditto.
George Legge, esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Lewisham	} 9 Sept., 1780.	Horsham Borough.
James Wallace, esq., Attorney-General		
Sir George Osborne, bart., of Chicksand, county Bedford, <i>vice</i> George Legge, commonly called Lord Viscount Lewisham, who elected to serve for the county of Stafford	} 30 Nov., ,,	ditto.
James Wallace, esq., re - elected after appointment as Attorney-General	} 22 April, 1783.	ditto.
James Crauford, esq., of the city of Westminster, <i>vice</i> James Wallace, esq., deceased	} 28 Nov., ,,	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq. Thomas Kemp, esq.	} 12 Sept., 1780.	Lewes Borough.

DATE OF RETURN.

John Saint John, esq. Henry Drummond, esq. }	8 Sept., 1780.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Sampson Gideon, bart., <i>vice</i> John Saint John, esq., who elected to serve for Newport, county Southampton }	29 Nov., "	"
Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart. John Peachey, esq. }	14 Sept., "	New Shoreham Borough.
Sir Thomas George Skipwith, bart. Filmer Honeywood, esq. }	12 " "	Steyning Borough.
John Bullock, esq., of Faulkbourn Hall, county Essex, <i>vice</i> Filmer Honeywood, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Kent }	28 Nov., "	ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

Henry Temple, esq., Lord Viscount Pal- merston, of the king- dom of Ireland John Ord, esq. }	9 Sept., 1780.	Hastings.
Thomas Onslow, esq., of West Clandon, county Surrey William Dickinson, esq., of Kingweston, county Somerset }	8 " "	Rye.
John Durand, esq., of Carshalton, county Surrey John Robinson, esq., of Parliament Street, Westminster }	13 " "	Seaford.
Christopher D'Oyly, esq., of Paultons, county Southampton, <i>vice</i> John Robinson, esq., who elected to serve for Harwich, county Essex }	4 Dec., "	ditto.

DATE OF RETURN.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq., of Barton Priors, county Hants, Chief Justice in Eyre of the forest north of Trent	}	9 Sept., 1780.	Winchelsea.
John Nesbitt, esq.			

24 George III. (1784).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 18 May, 1784.
Dissolved 11 June, 1790.

DATE OF RETURN.

George Henry Lennox, commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox	}	22 April, 1784.	Sussex County.
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer			
Charles Howard, commonly called Earl of Surrey	}	3	" " Arundel Borough.
Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., of Pitt Place, county Surrey			
Richard Beckford, esq., of Sackville Street, in the parish of St. James', Westminster, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Charles Howard, commonly called Earl of Surrey, who elected to serve for Carlisle, county Cumberland	}	14 June, "	ditto.
Sir Henry Gough, bart., of Edgbaston, county Warwick			
Daniel Pulteney, esq., of the University of Cambridge	}	31 Mar., "	Bramber Borough.
Robert Hobart, esq., a Major in His Majesty's service, <i>vice</i> Daniel Pulteney, esq., appointed Collector of Customs at Roseau, in the Island of Dominica			
	}	15 Dec., 1788.	"

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Steele, esq. George White Thomas, esq.	}	1 April, 1784.	Chichester City.
Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. George Medley, esq.	}	30 Mar., „	East Grinstead Borough.
James Cuninghame, esq., Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, <i>vice</i> Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	}	3 „ 1786.	ditto.
Robert Cuninghame, esq., Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, <i>vice</i> Lieut.-Gen. James Cuninghame, de- ceased	}	8 Oct., 1788.	ditto.
Richard Ford, ^s esq., of the Inner Temple, London, <i>vice</i> Lieut.- Gen. Robert Cun- inghame, who ac- cepted the Steward- ship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	}	27 Feb., 1789.	ditto.
Jeremiah Crutchley, esq., of Clarges street, in the City of West- minster, county Mid- dlesex	}	1 April, 1784.	Horsham Borough.
Philip Metcalf, esq., of Savile row, in the City of Westminster	}		
Henry Pelham, esq. Thomas Kemp, esq.	}	2 „ „	Lewes Borough.
Henry Drummond, esq. Benjamin Lethieullier, esq.	}	2 „ „	Midhurst Borough.

^s He was the father of Richard Ford (1796—1858), author of the celebrated *Handbook for Travellers in Spain* (1845), and friend of George Borrow.

DATE OF RETURN.

Edward Cotsford, esq., <i>vice</i> Benjamin Lethieullier, esq., who elected to serve for Andover, county Southampton	}	21 June, 1784.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart., of Parham, county Sussex	}	12 April, "	New Shoreham Borough.
John Peachey, esq., of Westdean, county Sussex			
Sir John Honeywood, bart., of Evington, county Kent	}	1 " "	Steypning Borough.
Richard Howard, esq., of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, county Mid- dlesex			
Thomas Edwards Free- man, the younger, esq., of Clifford Street, Burlington Gardens, in the parish of St. James, West- minster, county Mid- dlesex, <i>vice</i> Sir John Honywood, who accepted the Steward- ship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	}	9 Aug., 1785.	ditto.
Sir John Honeywood, bart., <i>vice</i> Thomas Edwards Freeman, esq., deceased	}	17 April, 1788.	ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Dawes, esq., of Albemarle Street, county Middlesex	}	3 April, 1784.	Hastings.
John Stanley, esq., of Plunstead, county Kent			

DATE OF RETURN.

William Dickinson, esq., of Kingweston, county Somerset	}	1 April, 1784.	Rye.	
Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq., of Barton Priors, county Hants				
Charles Long, esq., of Friston Hall, county Suffolk, <i>vice</i> Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq., deceased ⁹	}	13 Jan., 1789.	ditto.	
Henry Neville, esq., of Kidbrook, county Sussex	}	30 Mar., 1784.	Seaford.	
Sir Peter Parker, bart., of Bassingbourne Hall, county Essex				
Sir Peter Parker, bart., of Bassingbourne, county Essex, and Sir John Henderson, bart., of Fordel, county Fife, <i>vice</i> Henry Neville and Sir Peter Parker, bart., whose election was declared void	}	29	,, 1785.	ditto.
Henry Flood, esq., and Sir Godfrey Webster, bart., <i>vice</i> Sir Peter Parker, bart., and Sir John Henderson, bart., whose election was declared void	}	21	,, 1786.	ditto.
John Nesbitt, esq.	}	1 April, 1784.	Winchelsea.	
William Nedham, esq., of Howbery, county Oxford				

⁹ Charles Wolfran Cornwall (1735-89), Speaker of the House 1780-89.

30 George III. (1790).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 10 August, 1790.
Dissolved 20 May, 1796.

DATE OF RETURN.

Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, county Sussex	} 25 June, 1790.	Sussex County.
Charles Lennox, esq., of Stoke, county Sussex, Lieut.-Col. of the 35th Regt. of Foot		
Sir George Thomas, bart., of Madehurst Lodge, county Sussex	} 18 " "	Arundel Borough.
Henry Howard, esq., of Thornbury Castle, county Gloucester		
Sir Thomas Gascoigne, bart., of Parlington, county York, <i>vice</i> Henry Howard, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	} 11 Feby., 1795.	ditto.
Sir Henry George Cal- thorpe, bart.	} 19 June, 1790.	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Coxhead, esq.		
Thomas Steele, esq.	} 16 " "	Chichester City.
George White Thomas, esq.		
Thomas Steele, esq., re- elected after appoint- ment as Paymaster- General of the Land Forces	} 28 Feby., 1791.	ditto.
Nathaniel Dance, esq., of Cranbury, county Hants	} 18 June, 1790.	East Grinstead Borough.
William Nisbet, esq., of Portman square, county Middlesex		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Gordon, commonly called Lord William Gordon ¹⁰ James Baillie, esq.	19 June, 1790.	Horsham Borough.
Col. William Fullarton, of Fullarton, county Ayr, N.B., <i>vice</i> James Baillie, esq., deceased		
Henry Pelham, esq. Thomas Kemp, esq.	16 June, 1790.	Lewes Borough.
Percy Charles Wyndham, esq. Charles William Wyndham, esq.		
Peter Isaac Thellusson, esq., of the city of London, <i>vice</i> Charles William Wyndham, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	17 Jan., 1795.	ditto.
Sir Harry Goring, bart., of Highden, in the parish of Washington, county Sussex John Aldridge, esq., of New Lodge, in the parish of Beeding, <i>alias</i> Seal, county Sussex		
Charles William Wyndham, esq., of Bignor Park, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> John Aldridge, esq., deceased	30 May, 1795.	ditto.
Sir John Honeywood, bart. ¹¹ John Curtis, esq.		

¹⁰ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 10 March, 1792, by erasing the names of Timothy Shelley, esq., of Field place, in the parish of Warnham, county Sussex, and Wilson Braddyll, esq., of Conishead Priory, county Lancaster, and substituting those of Lord William Gordon and James Baillie, esq.

¹¹ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 7 March, 1791, by erasing the name of James Martin Lloyd, esq., of Lancing, county Sussex, and Henry Howard, esq., of Thornbury Castle, county Gloucester, and substituting those of Sir John Honeywood, bart., and John Curtis, esq.

DATE OF RETURN.

Samuel Whitbread, esq., ¹² <i>vice</i> Sir John Honywood, bart., who elected to serve for the City of Canterbury	} 24 Mar., 1791. Steyning Borough.
John Henniker Major, esq., of Portman Square, in the parish of St. Marylebone, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> John Curtis, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hen- dred, county Berks	
	} 3 Feb, 1794. ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt., Master of the Rolls, Rolls House, London	} 19 June, 1790. Hastings.
John Stanley, esq., of Plumstead, county Kent	
Robert Dundas, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	} 9 May, 1794. ditto.
Charles Long, esq., of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, county Mid- dlesex	
Robert Banks Jenkin- son, esq., of Addis- combe Place, in the parish of Croydon, county Surrey	} 18 June, 1790. Rye.
Robert Banks Jenkin- son, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Commis- sioners for the Affairs of India	
	} 28 ,, 1793. ditto.

¹² Return amended by Order of the House, dated 7 May, 1792, by erasing the name of James Martin Lloyd, esq., of Lancing, county Sussex, and substituting that of Samuel Whitbread, esq.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Sargent, jun., esq., of Woollaving- ton, county Sussex John Tarleton, esq. ¹⁸	26 June, 1790.	Seaford.
Richard Paul Jodrell, esq., of Lewkner, county Oxford, <i>vice</i> John Sargent, esq., appointed Clerk of the Ordnance	29 Jan., 1794.	ditto.
William Henry Vane, commonly called Lord Viscount Barnard, of Raby Castle, county Durham Richard Barwell, esq., of Stansted, county Sussex	18 June, 1790.	Winchelsea.
Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, bart., of Hut- ton, county Cumber- land, <i>vice</i> William Harry Vane, com- monly called Lord Viscount Barnard, called to the Upper House	24 Oct., 1792.	ditto.
John Hiley Addington, esq., of Teddington, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, bart., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, county Berks	17 Feb., 1794.	ditto.

36 George III. (1796) & 41 George III. (1801).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 July, 1796.
Dissolved 29 June, 1802.

By Proclamation of 5 November, 1800, the Members then sitting on the part of England were declared

¹⁸ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 19 March, 1792, by erasing the name of Richard Paul Jodrell, esq., of Lewkner, county Oxford, and substituting that of John Tarleton, esq.

to be Members of the First Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22 January, 1801.

DATE OF RETURN.

Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer	}	3 June, 1796.	Sussex County.
Charles Lennox, esq., of West Stoke			
John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham, esq., called to the Upper House as Lord Pelham	}	16 July, 1801.	ditto.
Sir George Thomas, bart., of Madehurst, county Sussex	}	25 May, 1796.	Arundel Borough.
James Greene, esq., of Turton Tower, county Lancaster, and Lan Saintfraed, county Monmouth			
Nisbet Balfour, esq., of Denboign, in Fife- shire, <i>vice</i> Sir George Thomas, bart., who accepted the Steward- ship of the Manor of East Hendred, county Berks	}	29 July, 1797.	ditto.
Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart.	}	25 May, 1796.	Bramber Borough.
James Adams, esq.			
John Henry Newbolt, esq., of Lincolns Inn, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart., appointed Commis- sioner for auditing the Public Accounts	}	10 Feby., 1800.	ditto.
James Adams, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as one of the Lords Commis- sioners of the Ad- miralty	}	25 ,, 1801.	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Steele, esq. George White Thomas, esq.	} 25 May, 1796.	Chichester City.
Thomas Steele, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as Re- membrancer in the Court of Exchequer		
Nathaniel Dance, of Cranbury, county Southampton	} 10 Nov., 1797.	ditto.
James Strange, esq., of Hertford street, May Fair, county Middlesex		
Sir John Macpherson, bart., of Brompton, county Middlesex	} 25 May, 1796.	East Grinstead Borough.
James Fox, esq., of Bramham Park, county York		
Thomas Kemp, esq., of Barcombe, county Sussex	} 30 " "	Horsham Borough.
John Cressett Pelham, esq., of Crowhurst, county Sussex		
Thomas Kemp, esq., of Barcombe, county Sussex	} 26 " "	Lewes Borough.
John Cressett Pelham, esq., of Crowhurst, county Sussex		
Sylvester Douglas, esq., of Bruton street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover square, county Mid- dlesex	} 30 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Charles Long, esq., of Grosvenor place, in the parish of St. George, Hanover square, county Mid- dlesex		
Sylvester Douglas, esq., of Bruton street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover square, county Mid- dlesex, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	} 22 Feby., 1797.	ditto.

DATE OF RETURN.

George Smith, esq., of George street, in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the city of London, <i>vice</i> Syl- vester Douglas (Lord Glenbervie in the kingdom of Ireland), appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope	}	27 Dec., 1800.	Midhurst Borough.
Charles William Wyndham, esq., of Bignor Park, county Sussex			
Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart., of Parham, county Sussex	}	1 June, 1796.	New Shoreham Borough.
John Henniker Major, esq., of Portman square, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, county Middlesex			
James Martin Lloyd, esq., of Lancing, county Sussex	}	26 May, ,,	Steypning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir James Sanderson, knt. and bart.	}	25 May, 1796.	Hastings.
Nicholas Vansittart, esq.			
William Sturges, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir James San- derson, bart., de- ceased ¹⁴	}	3 July, 1798.	ditto.
Robert Banks Jenkin- son, esq., of Hawkes- bury, county Glou- cester			
Robert Dundas, esq., of Wimbledon, county Surrey	}	26 May, 1796.	Rye.

¹⁴ He was Lord Mayor of London in 1792.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robert Banks Jenkinson, esq., commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, re-elected after appointment as Master of the Mint	13 Mar., 1799.	Rye.
Robert Dundas, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the keepers of the Signet for Scotland	9 June, 1800.	ditto.
Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, re-elected after appointment as one of the Principal Secretaries of State ¹⁵	25 Feb., 1801.	ditto.
John Lord de Blaquiere, knt. of the bath, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, <i>vice</i> Robert Dundas Saunders, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks	4 Mar., ,,	ditto.
Charles Rose Ellis, esq., of Park Place, county Middlesex	25 May, 1796.	Seaford.
George Ellis, esq., of Park Place, county Middlesex		
Richard Barwell, esq., of Stansted, county Sussex	27 ,, ,,	Winchelsea.
William Currie, esq., of East Horsley, county Surrey		
William Devaynes, esq., of Dover street, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Richard Barwell, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, county Berks	13 Dec., ,,	ditto.

¹⁵ Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A COMMISSION TO ARM AND ARRAY THE CLERGY IN 1400.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HUDSON, F.S.A.

THE document here given is taken from the Episcopal Register of Robert Rede, Bishop of Chichester, which is now being edited for the Sussex Record Society by Prebendary Deedes. As this particular document relates to a matter not strictly falling within episcopal jurisdiction, he kindly furnished me, at my request, with a transcript for publication in the *Collections* of our Archæological Society. We may begin by briefly describing its purport.

The Bishop addresses himself to Sir¹ William Whyte, Master of the College of Arundel, and Sir William Acton, Rector of the Church of Storrington, and tells them he has received a writ from the King (Henry IV.) to this effect: The King being informed of the malicious intentions of the French and others who were preparing to invade and destroy his kingdom and (as he tells the Bishop) subvert the Church of England, and being desirous to provide for the safety of his people and of holy church, has sent out commissions to summon all his faithful subjects to arm themselves and array themselves in the manner then in use for military service. The King then appeals to the known loyalty of the Bishop and other prelates and the clergy, and specially enjoins the Bishop to cause without delay all abbots, priors, religious and other ecclesiastical persons whatsoever in his diocese to arm and equip themselves according to their condition and means. And when armed they were to array themselves in thousands, hundreds and twenties, and to hold themselves ready to

¹ "Dominus" was the ordinary title of respect given to the higher clergy.

go at the Bishop's command wherever danger threatened within the kingdom.

After reciting this order from the King, the Bishop repeats it in his own authority to the two persons he has addressed as representing the deaneries of Storrington and Arundel. He repeats all the details of the King's requirements as to the array in regimental divisions, and finishes with requiring them not to omit to comply with the order as regards themselves and those subordinate to them.

No doubt similar orders were sent out throughout the diocese to representatives of the other deaneries.

The question presents itself, what was expected to follow from these orders? The order was one of special stringency and had already been issued to the civil officials. It referred to the national force usually known as the militia; yet it was not an ordinary commission to local knights to hold a view of arms. On such occasions the local militia was arrayed as here enjoined. The terms "thousands, hundreds, twenties," described a regiment as in the field. It was formed roughly of 1,000 men, who were divided into hundreds, each under an officer called "centenarius" (or captain), and the "centena" was sub-divided into five sections of 20 men each, under a "vintenarius" (or lieutenant). The "millena, centena, vintena" of our document may therefore be called a regiment containing 10 companies, each comprising five sections. A review of the militia of the city of Norwich (about 1355) arrayed in this fashion may be seen in *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. XIV., p. 263. But such a force was never in these days called into action. It was summoned for training and inspection. When the King wanted men for active service he demanded a certain specified number, 120, 80, 60 and so on according to the capacity of the town or county, and sent out Commissioners of Array to secure them. These small local quotas were drafted to some centre where the regimental array was formed. No mention of such array was made in the order to supply the small local contingents when they were wanted for foreign service.

The stringency of the order here issued to the clergy, as it had been to others, consists in the fact that they were (apparently) not only summoned to form themselves into a fully developed (? diocesan) regiment, but to remain in harness, ready to march at the Bishop's command to any place "within the kingdom" where they might be wanted. Moreover, as an evidence that some service was really expected of the clergy as distinct from the laity, and perhaps as evidence that it was not usually expected of them, we note the reference to the alleged peril impending on the Church of England which the French² are accused of desiring to subvert. Why they should want to do so is not evident. That Henry had not been acknowledged by the French as King of England is not an explanation, because the same thing had been alleged before in similar writs.

At least four more instances of these strange orders are recorded. The earliest which has come to light is of 44 Edward III. (1370).³ It is a writ to the Archbishop of Canterbury (as well as to other Bishops). It is nearly identical with our present document. A similar demand was made in 46 Edward III.⁴ Again in 47 E. the Bishop of Winchester is ordered to arm and array the clergy of his diocese and summon them when so arrayed to Southampton and the sea coasts in those parts, there to remain to watch over their safe custody as long as was necessary.⁵ A writ, corresponding exactly with that in Rede's Register, was also issued by Richard II. in his first year.⁶

It appears then indubitable that in the latter half of the fourteenth century there existed some sort of idea of occasionally calling out to personal military service in the militia all the clergy, high and low, secular and regular. Was it ever in any way carried out? However strange it may seem, we cannot but note that the

² The King does not speak of the "King of France," because he had already in the preamble assumed that title himself.

³ Given in Grose, *Military Antiquities*, Vol. I., p. 67.

⁴ Rymer, *Foedera*, Vol. VI., p. 726.

⁵ *Ibm.*, Vol. VII., p. 27.

⁶ *Ibm.*, Vol. VII., p. 162.

Bishop of Chichester (and presumably other Bishops were doing the same) makes no protest, but on the contrary adds his own authority to that of the King and commits to his deputies his own "power of canonical coercion." This action of the Bishop is, indeed, the most puzzling part of the whole thing. We could understand the civil power making an excessive demand on the clergy which they meant to use for pressure in other directions. But we cannot interpret the Bishop's action in such a way.

Yet it is fairly certain that no such personal service, at least on this organised scale, was ever rendered by the clergy. Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*,⁷ after referring to these "very extraordinary" orders (of one of which he gives a translation "as a matter of great curiosity"), remarks: "Notwithstanding these writs were at least three or four times issued, history does not inform us that these reverend battalions were ever actually called forth under arms." He discusses at considerable length the incongruity of such action, if it had ever been carried into effect.

Perhaps an explanation may best be found by noting a statement made in the writ of 44 Edward III., the earliest of the series, and not repeated in the later writs. The King there says to the Bishops that in the last Parliament, with their assent and that of the other prelates, nobles and commons of the realm, it was ordered that all the men of the said kingdom of England between 16 and 60, *as well clergy as laity* . . . should be armed and arrayed, &c. No such order appears in the Statutes passed by the Parliament of 1369. But in the Rolls of Parliament⁸ we find the following at the close of the record: "And besides, the King prayed and commanded (commanda em priant) all the Prelates there assembled that, in regard to the great perils and damages that might perchance happen to the kingdom and the Church of England by reason of the said war, if perchance his

Vol. I., p. 69.

⁸ Rot. Parl., Vol. III., p. 302.

adversary wished to enter the kingdom to destroy and subvert it, they would in defence of the kingdom give their aid and array their subordinates (subgitz), as well themselves as all [men] of religion, as Parsons, Vicars and other men (gentz) of Holy Church of every kind (qeconqes) to rebut the malice of his enemies, if perchance they wished to enter the kingdom. Which Prelates granted that they would do this in aid and defence of the kingdom and of Holy Church." This Parliament had just approved the King's renewal of the war with France.

I should gather from this statement that this was the first occasion when such action had been suggested. The King's "supplicatory" command implies that he was asking of the clergy in general something which they had not been in the habit of giving, that a call to arms addressed to the clergy as well as the laity was an unusual thing, only to be justified by stress of emergency. How far the clergy, as religious persons, were bound by the requirements of the Assize of Arms and the Statute of Winchester in the fourteenth century is not quite easy to determine. The Assize of Arms speaks of "*quicumque liber laicus*," every lay freeman. It must be remembered that most of the higher clergy, as Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and many of the lower clergy, held estates not attached to their benefices, and described in the language of the time as held "*per baroniam seu laicum feodum*." In respect of these they were liable to the same obligations as a lay holder, as, for instance, paying their portion of a lay subsidy.⁹ For these they would be called upon either to serve in arms themselves or find a substitute. But if such an obligation lay upon every clergyman, as an able-bodied man of free condition, one does not see why in an emergency the King need have specially appealed to the Bishops to urge the clergy to fulfil their accustomed duty.

Moreover, the King's writ, issued in pursuance of the assent of the Prelates and forwarded with added sanction by the Bishops to their Rural Deans, certainly seems to

⁹ Rot. Parl., Vol. I., pp. 239, 270, 443.

contemplate (at least for the special occasion) the formation of what Grose calls "reverend battalions," separate bodies of the religious persons called to array as well as arm themselves. If it were merely intended that the clergy and other religious persons should undertake this new obligation by proxy, finding a man to fill their place, nothing could be more inconvenient than to organise such a body of men by themselves. The substitutes would surely have been told to join the "hundreds" and "twenties" in their own civil divisions, in Sussex their rapes. Yet the Bishop tells the Rural Deans to have the local force, when arrayed, mustered before them, at a place and on a day named by them, of which they are to give previous notice to the Bishop. This cannot mean the absorption of the units of the clerical contingent into the county array.

For the present, therefore, the difficulty of explaining these royal demands on the clergy must remain unsolved. On the one hand we have a Bishop, in obedience to the King's demand, calling upon all spiritual and ecclesiastical persons of his diocese, under penalty of canonical coercion, to form themselves into an armed body of militia. On the other hand we not only have no historical evidence of such an order ever having been carried out, but we fail to see the possibility of its execution. A fighting Bishop or Abbot here and there might not shock the spirit of the age, but for monks in a wholesale fashion to leave their monasteries or the canons their colleges, or, still more, for the parochial clergy and chaplains in a body to leave their parishes deprived of divine offices, even to defend the Church against the malicious designs of the French, would have been as abhorrent to the feelings of the fourteenth century as to those of our one.

We can only conclude that, while there was evidently an intention to carry out these orders at the various times when they were issued, it was always contingent on an emergency which never actually arrived. The apprehended danger did not come, and the Bishop and his deans were not called upon to lead their forces into the field.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF ROBERT REDE BISHOP OF
CHICHESTER, fol. vi., verso and fo. vii.

Commissio ad videndum Clerum armari et arraiari.

Robertus permissione divina Cicestrensis Episcopus dilectis filiis dño Willelmo Whyte magistro Collegii Arundell et dño Willelmo Acton Rectori Ecclesie de Storghton nostre Cicestrensis diocesis salutem graciam et benedictionem. Breve Regium recepimus in hec verba Henricus¹⁰ Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie venerabili in Christo patri R. eadem gracia Episcopo Cicestrensi salutem. Satis informati estis qualiter inimici nostri Francie et alii sibi adherentes facinora sua erga nos et ligeos nostros licet indirecte de die in diem circumquaque ostendentes cum magna classe navium cum maxima multitudine armatorum et bellatorum super mare congregati diversas villas super costeris regni nostri Anglie invadere ac nos et regnum nostrum predictum necnon populum nostrum per terram et mare destruere et ecclesiam Anglicanam subvertere omnibus viribus intendunt et proponunt, per quod volentes salvacioni dicti regni et populorum nostrorum ac ecclesie sancte contra maliciam ipsorum inimicorum operante altissimo providere per diversas commissiones assignavimus certos fideles nostros in singulis Comitatibus regni nostri predicti ad arraiandum et arraiari et armari faciendum omnes homines defensibiles videlicet quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suas et eos arraiatos armatos et munitos in arraiacione

Commission to see the Clergy armed and arrayed.

Robert by Divine permission Bishop of Chichester to his beloved sons, Sir William Whyte, master of the Colledge of Arundel, and Sir William Acton, Rector of the Church of Storrington, of our diocese of Chichester greeting, grace and benediction. We have received a royal Writ in these words: Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the venerable father in Christ R. by the same grace Bishop of Chichester greeting: You are sufficiently informed how our enemies of France and others adhering to them, showing in all directions day by day (albeit indirectly) their malice towards us and our lieges, assembling over the sea with a great fleet of ships [and] a very great multitude of armed men and warriors, are designing and proposing with all their force to invade divers towns upon the coasts of our kingdom of England and to destroy us and our said kingdom, and also our people by land and sea, and to subvert the Church of England. Wherefore we, wishing with the help of the most Highest, to provide for the safety of our said kingdom and people and of holy Church against the malice of our said enemies, have by divers commissions assigned certain of our faithful [subjects] in all the counties of our said kingdom to array, and to cause to be arrayed and armed, all men capable of making defence, to wit, every one of them according to his condition and means, and when arrayed,

¹⁰ The corresponding writ to the Archbishop of Canterbury is given in Rymer's *Foedera*, Vol. VIII., p. 123.

hujusmodi teneri faciendum sic quod semper prompti sint et parati ad proficiscendum in defensionem regni nostri predicti ubi ac quociens et quando ex hostium incursibus periculum immineat aut necesse fuerit aliquale. Advertentes vero quod vos et ceteri prelati ac totus clerus dicti Regni una cum aliis fidelibus nostris ad resistendum dictis inimicis pro salvatione dicte [sic]¹¹ Ecclesie et ejusdem regni manus tenemini apponere adjutrices Vobis in fide et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini firmiter injungimus et mandamus quatenus consideratis gravibus dampnis et periculis imminentibus per aggressus inimicorum nostrorum predictorum omnes Abbates, Priores, religiosos et alias personas ecclesiasticas quascunque vestre diocesis quacunque dilatione postposita armari et arraiari et armis competentibus videlicet quemlibet eorum juxta statum possessiones et facultates suas muniri et eos in millenis centenis et vintenens poni faciatis Ita quod prompti sint et parati ad proficiscendum ad mandatum vestrum una cum aliis fidelibus nostris contra inimicos nostros infra dictum regnum nostrum ad ipsos cum Dei adjutorio debellandum expugnandum et destruendum et ad eorum maliciam et proterviam propulsandum et conterendum et [hoc]¹² sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac vestrum et salvationem dicte ecclesie et regni nostri diligitis nullatenus omitatis. Teste me ipso apud Westmon' xxvij die Januarii Anno regni nostri primo.¹³ Vobis igitur conjunctim auctoritate hujus brevis committimus et firmiter

armed and equipped to cause them to be kept in such array, so that they should be always ready and prepared to go forth in defence of our aforesaid kingdom where and as often as, and when, by the incursions of our enemies, peril may threaten or any necessity should arise, considering also that you and other prelates and the whole Clergy of the said kingdom, together with our other faithful [lieges] are bound to lend helping hands to resist our said enemies for the salvation of the said Church and Kingdom, by the faith and love whereby you are bound to us we firmly enjoin and command you that, considering the grievous damages and perils threatening by the aggressions of our aforesaid enemies, you cause all Abbots, Priors, religious and other ecclesiastical persons whatsoever of your diocese, setting aside all delay, to be armed and arrayed and equipped with sufficient arms, to wit, each of them according to his condition, possessions and means, and to be placed in thousands, hundreds and twenties, so that they be ready and prepared to go forth at your command, together with our other faithful [lieges] against our enemies within our said kingdom with the help of God to defeat, conquer and destroy them, and to beat down and crush their malice and insolence, and this as you love us and our honour and your own, and the salvation of the said Church and our kingdom by no means neglect. Witness myself at Westminster the 27th day of January, in the first year of our reign. We therefore, by authority of this writ, Commission and by firm injunction command

¹¹ Sancte in other copies.

¹² This is inserted in the other writs.

¹³ 27 January, 1199.

injungendo mandamus quatinus omnes Abbates Priores religiosos et alias personas ecclesiasticas quascunque infra ambitus decanatum de Stoughton et Arundell dicte nostre Cicestrensis diocesis constitutos cum omni qua potestis celeritate armari et arraiari et armis competentibus videlicet quemlibet eorum juxta statum possessiones et facultates suas muniri et eos arraiatos armatos et munitos in arraiacione hujusmodi teneri faciatis neenon in ipsa arraiacione ipsos coram vobis ad certos diem et locum eis per vos limitandos de quibus die et loco per aliquem certum nuncium vestrum volumus et mandamus nos ante diem hujusmodi cum omni celeritate certiorari monstrare faciatis proponentes eos prout convenit in millenis centenis et vintenis juxta vim formam et effectum brevis antedicti sic quod prompti sint semper et parati ad proficiscendum ad mandatum nostrum una cum aliis fidelibus dicti domini Regis contra dictos inimicos infra regnum Anglie pro defensione ejusdem ac debellacione et expugnacione dictorum inimicorum juxta quod breve predictum exigit et requirit. Ad que omnia et singula facienda vobis de quorum fidelitate et industria plene confidimus vices nostras una cum regia [auctoritate] nobis in hac parte data et cohercionis canonicè potestate plenarie committimus per presentes et ea firmiter vobis injungimus adimplenda, sicut indignacionem domini nostri regis consideratis periculis premissis vitare velitis Et quid in premissis feceritis et faciendum duxeritis et qualiter unusquisque de personis supradictis arraiatus fuerit et armatus nos celerius quo poteritis certificetis literis vestris patentibus habentibus hunc tenorem sigillo autentico consignatis, nomina singulorum

you conjointly that with all the speed you can you cause all Abbots, Priors, Religious and other Ecclesiastical persons whatever appointed within the circuits of the deaneries of Storrington and Arundel of our said diocese of Chichester to be armed and arrayed and equipped with competent arms, to wit, each of them according to his condition, possessions and means, and when arrayed, armed and equipped to be held in such array, and moreover that you cause them to be mustered before you at a certain day and place to be defined to them by you, of which day and place we will that with all speed before such day we be informed by your sure messenger, arranging them as is suitable in thousands, hundreds and twenties, according to the force, form and effect of the aforesaid writ, so that they be always ready and prepared to go forth at our command, together with the other faithful lieges of the said Lord King against his said enemies within the kingdom of England for the defence of the same, and the defeat and expulsion of the said enemies according to what the aforesaid writ demands and requires. To doing all and every of which things we by these presents fully commit our office, together with the royal [authority] given to us in this behalf and the power of canonical coercion, to you in whose fidelity and industry we fully confide, and we firmly enjoin you to fulfil them, as you wish to avoid the anger of our Lord the King considering the aforementioned perils. And what you do and think proper to be done in the above matters and how each of the aforesaid persons is to be arrayed and armed, certify us as quickly as possible

armatorum et arraiatorum hujusmodi et modum arraiacionis et armacionis sue in quadam cedula literis vestris annectenda plenius continentibus Vosque quatinus ad vos et vestros attinet juxta exigentiam status possessionum et facultatum vestrorum armare arraiare et armis competentibus ad effectum supradictum consimiliter munire curetis. Dat' in manerio nostro de Amberle x^{mo} die mensis Februarii Anno dñi millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo nono¹⁴ et nostre translacionis Anno tercio.

by your letters patent having this tenor sealed with an authentic seal, containing more fully the names of all such persons armed and arrayed and the manner of their array and arming in a certain schedule attached to your letters. And take heed that so far as pertains to you and yours according to the requirement of your condition, possessions and means you likewise be armed, arrayed and be equipped with competent arms to the aforesaid effect. Given in our Manor of Amberley on the 10th day of the month of February in the year of the Lord 1399, and the third year of our translation.

¹⁴ 10 Feb., 1399, O.S., 1400, N.S.

EXTRACTS FROM A VESTRY BOOK OF THE
PARISH OF NEW SHOREHAM
FROM 1707 TO 1779.

BY ERNEST FREDK. SALMON.

THE book referred to is preserved in the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Shoreham, and covers a period of over seventy years of the eighteenth century of our era, and, although many of the Vestry meetings recorded much resemble one another, yet there are several which reflect other affairs of the little town than the continually recurring business of providing clothes or other relief for the poor and passing accounts for the same. The following transcriptions from the book have been made as being those of greater interest:—

January 4th 1707

At a Vestery held at New Shoreham it is agreed the day & yeare above written that proper methods be taken for the Removall of William Brapple and his family to his habitation at Brightelmstone this to be don by the proper officers of this pish & att the publicke Charge of the parish

Walter Osborne Constable
Andrew Milligan Churchward
Henry Light Overseer
W^m Rooke
Amb: Wade
Thos. Dunton
William Ledger
HIS
Thomas T Towner
MARK

December 19th 1708

At a Vestery held the day & yeare above written at New Shoreham it is agreed that the widdow Russell shall have two smocks one underwascoat widdow fford one p^r shoos & ninepence p week M^r Herring

$\frac{1}{2}$ cord of wood Widow Croucher fifteenpence p week Mary Sebbedy
1 paire shoes and pattens Also Elias ffry shall ring the eight a Clock
& five a Clocke bell & to looke after the Clock.

Amb : Wade Constable
Thomas Edwards } Church
Andrew Milligan } wardens
&c., &c.

In this same year we are able to obtain an idea of the prices current for clothing and other items:—

		s.	d.
April 20	Paid for p ^r shoes for Rob ^t Wells.....	03	00
1708	Paid for p stokins for Ditto	00	09
	for 2 shirts & a hatt for Ditto	10	00
	postage of th for ditto	00	04

Elsewhere we have

pair of breeches.....	02	00
„ „ shoes	02	10
1 shirt	03	10

These were for a boy named Derrick Carver. Other children's shoes cost from 2s. upwards. Soleing one pair of shoes was 1s. 2d. A quire of paper cost 6d.

Making a manta for Ruth Nye	01	00
Paid for Derick Carvers suite clothes & making	1	06 06

The apprenticing of a lad is also recorded as follows:—

June the 22th 1708 Then Thomas Carver a poor child of this pish & Burrough of New Shoreham, was put & bound Apprentice to & with William Tuppen of the same, Tailor; by

The Indentures allowed and signed by	{	Charles Goring	Thomas Edwards
		W ^m Scras	Andrew Milligan
		Her Ma ^{ties} Justices of the peace	Churchwardens
			Robert Woolvin
		Robert Witton	Overseers

In the year 1713, after the Rev. Rice Williams had become Vicar (the Rev. John Gray,¹ of Old Shoreham, had presided for the last time in New Shoreham at the Vestry held on Easter Monday, April 6th previous), two

¹ This remarkable man was appointed Sequestrator and Curate-in-Charge of both Old and New Shoreham parishes in 1695. He gave place, in New Shoreham, to the Rev. Rice Williams, the first Vicar appointed since the sequestration of about 1647, but remained Sequestrator of Old Shoreham for the long period of 57 years, dying at his Rectory of Southwick in 1751, having held that charge also for 51 years.

meetings concerning the Church and Churchyard were held:—

October ye 4th 1713.

At a Vestry held the day & year above written at New Shoreham have agreed that the Churchyard shall be kept clean from all filth & weeds in a decent maner upon ye charge of ye parish Witness our hands

Rice Williams
 vic: Ibidem
 Tho: Jefferys Constable
 John Pelham
 William Foster
 Benoni Ellgar
 Thomas Edwards
 James Glasspool
 William Hazelgrove
 Willi Ledger

March ye 11th 1713

At a Vestry held at the Church & Vestry of New Shoreham being y^e Minister Constable Church Wardens Overseers of y^e Poor of y^e said Parish And chief Inhabitants of y^e Parish aforesaid whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby order and allow the present Church Wardens & Overseers of y^e Poor shall proceed and solicit for an assistance to support y^e poor of our sd parish from such parish or parishes as have no charge of poor upon their parish and also to manage & solicit in all matters that shall be needfull for y^e obtaining of a Briefe for y^e repairing of our sd church and y^e said officers shall be allowed reimbursed & paid all reasonable & lawful expenses & charges Witness our hands y^e day & year above written

Rice Williams vic: Ibid
 John Innot Constable
 Gabriel Guilford } Churchwardens
 Jno Pelham }
 William foster } Overseers
 Benoni Ellgar }

and many other signatures.

Whether anything was done in the matter of outside assistance subsequent entries fail to show.

The custom of the inhabitants was to hold distinct meetings for the different affairs to be brought before the Vestry on one and the same day, or rather, perhaps, to enter them as though they were separate meetings. On Easter Monday, March 29th, 1714, there were three Vestries held, the last of which was concerned with a

somewhat troublesome customer, who went beyond "passive" resistance.

At a Vestry held y^e s^d day & year at y^e Church of New Shoreham have agreed that whereas Richard Charnock y^e overseer of y^e poor for y^e year 1712 was molested and abused in doing of his office by Georg Brickstock of y^e sd Parish & would not obey y^e order of y^e Justices of y^e peace to pay his poor Tax And y^e sd Georg Brickstock has sued y^e sd overseer & has put him to a considerable charges w^{ch} charges and all other charges that y^e sd overseer shall be at in vindicating of himself against y^e sd George Brickstock on y^e behalf of doing his office and duty as aforesaid we shall allow and pay

Rice Williams vic: Ibid
John Innot
and many others.

Jan: the 2^d Anno Dom: 1714

At a vestry held then at y^e vestry place of New Shoreham according to y^e Ancient and usuall manner Do nominate John Robinson John Kemp Jun Georg Virgo Frācis Patching (that any two of them) to be overseers for y^e high ways in y^e sd Parish for y^e ensuing year and to be chosen by two of His Majesty's Justices of y^e Peace for that Divission pursuant to a Warrant directed to y^e Constable of y^e sd pish to y^t end & purpose

Rice Williams Clr
David Punnott Const
William Foster Headborough
John Pelham Churchwarden
Tho Peircey } overseers of
Richard Carver } ye poor
&c., &c.

January y^e 27th 1716

At a vestry held at ye usual place the same day ordered concerning ye poor of y^e Parish of New Shoreham and settled as following,

Ordered that Forty Shillings shall be paid to Henry Guilford for keeping Jane Baker when she was sick of y^e Small Pox, y^e w^{ch} money to be paid by y^e present Overseers

It is further ordered by y^e vestry. That Anne Herring Widow shall be allowed a lodging at y^e Alms house where Elizabeth Herring Wid liveth to be together with ye Widow Kennard the which Widow Kennard shall be allowed One Shilling and sixpence by y^e week and to take y^e bed and all other things belonging to her to y^e Alms house with her,

Rice William vic Ibid
Tho. Peircey Cunstable
and other signatures

It is also ordered by y^e s^d Vestry y^e day & year above written, That John Dunton & Stephen Hart Overseers of y^e poor of y^e aforesaid

ish shall use such means as y^e Law directs for y^e conveying Elizabeth y^e wife of Ralph Pinkney and also to use such means for y^e punishment of Jone Wilkins (who lives idle & lewd life) as y^e Law therein directs

Rice Williams, vic ibid
 Tho. Piercey Cunstable
 Gabriel Guildford } Church
 Tho: Jeffrey } Wardings
 Thomas Edwards
 Sinon Coward
 Andrew Milligan
 Gabriel Gilford

The following shows more prudence than charity, especially as it was the only business of the meeting:—

May the 5th 1717

At a vestry then held. It ordered by the vestry that orders shall be taken for the removing of a stranger a woman which is now abiding at y^e Widow Coopers & is bigg with Child

Signed by the Vicar & others

May the 19th 1717 New Shoreham

At a vestry then held at the usual place Ordered that the names of all persons receiving pensions are to be here incerted, and the Sume which is received weekly. And also y^t y^e Overseers from hence forward shall pay the poor in the Church on Sundays after Evening prayer, and what Clothing y^e poor shall be allowed shall be first entred & from time to time shall be henceforth brought to ye Vestry and there delivered to them, and entred into the Vestry Book every particular both of money & clothing.

	s.	d.	
To Elizabeth Herring Widow	1	6	p. week
To Anne Slaughter Widow	1	6	p. week
To Anne Peirce Widow	1	6	p. week

Allowed to y^e Widow Herring afores^d—2 shifts to John Gunter a pair of shoes

Rice Williams Clr
 Tho Peircey Cutable
 Gabriel Guildford } Church
 Tho: Jeffreys } Wardings
 and others.

April the 14th 1718

At a vestry then held At the usual place It is ordered and agreed that no Churchwarden or Overseers shall not be allowed any charges without they bring a particular account in writing to the General vestry at Easter: and that they have first a particular account of such expences and on what occasions it has been spent upon, & except they conform to this order no expence shall be allowed by ye vestry at all

& the Ringers to be allowed on any sollemn accountt no more than five shillings An further its agreed that no officer shall order any Beer or other Liquor to be Drank att any place whatsoever without giving an Ord^r und^r their Own hand & then to take a receipt on it at y^e payment of the money and also that all officers shall Bring their particular acc^{ts} to a quarterly Vestry

Rice Williams vic Ibid
 Tho: Jeffery } Church
 Gabriel Gilford } Wardins
 Jno. Pelham Constable
 and other signatures.

Newshoreham May 3rd 1719

At a vestry then held at the usuall Place, and an account being given to the said vestry that on the Decease of Simon Dunton he having left three small children, and his mother having made an application to the overseers for Relief of the Children this Vestry do appoint the Overseers and Church Wardens to take an Inventory of the said Simon Dunton's goods.

Tho: Jefferys } Church
 Gabriel Gilford } Wardins
 Tho: Peircey Thomas Glasspool
 Richard Hayler Overseers

May the 9th 1719 An Inventory of Simon Dunton's goods taken

One oval table & one Square table
 Five Ashen Chairs & a great arm Chair
 One Jointstool & fire pan tongs & dogg
 One pair of Pothooks one Candlestick
 One pepper box flour box & brew tubb
 One keeler one iron pot, three small Casks
 Four earthen Plates & one small bason
 Four pewter dishes nine pewter plates and a warming pan
 One pair of Linsy Woolsey curtains & one quilt
 Eighteen glass bottles & one fether bed & one flock bed
 One flock bolster and two fether pillows
 Two pair of sheets & one pair of Pillow bers
 Three towels & two table clothes, one trunk
 One coverlid one blanket & Six chairs

May y^e 22th 1720

Account of w^t part of y^e above menciōd goods of late Simon Dunton w^h was sould by Francis Woolvin Overseer

	£	s.	d.
A Gridiron & 3 chairs.....	00	02	00
the Widow Dunton 2 chairs	00	01	00
6 chairs and dogs.....	00	04	00
tongs & fire pan and joint stool.....	00	02	00
the linen	00	05	06
the Widow Dunton 2 table cloths & 3 towels	00	01	00
one frying pan & one earthen plate	00	01	06

	£	s.	d.
A skillet	00	01	00
a Little heeler	00	00	08
an iron pott	00	02	00
Sold to Thomas Glaspool one bed.....	01	10	00
	<hr/>		
	02	10	08

N. Shoreham June the 7th 1719

At a vestry then held at the usual place, it is ordered that Twenty shillings is to be paid for the Widow Dents rent and that the Overseers take an Inventory of the said Widow Dents goods and take the goods into their Custody

It is ordered also that y^e goods which lies in Mr Tweedals hands which were the goods of the late Simon Denton be delivered to the s^d Overseers they paying forty shillings & they are to cry a sale of the goods and the rest of the goods inventoried upon this Book and the money to remain to the use of the Parish.

It is further ordered that a weekly pension of Five Shillings be paid to the three children of the s^d Simon Dunton being orphans untill further ordered At the same time a Book was granted to the Overseers.

Rice Williams vic: Ibid.
 Tho. Jefferys } Church
 } Wardens
 Richard Hayler } over
 francis Woolven } seers
 Gabriel Guilford
 John Burges

March the 16th 17¹⁸/₁₉

A bill of disbursment for the use of the poor of the parish of New Shoreham Expended by William Haselgrove & Samuel Burges overseers of y^e poor for y^e year 1718

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Patchings wife	00	02	0
July y ^e 16 th 1718 A journey to Steyning to signe Indentures horse hire & expence.....	00	03	0
y ^e 21. 22 to Steyning henfield & Lewis	00	12	6
y ^e 23 to Angmering.....	00	06	3
y ^e 29 to Angmering & henfield for a warrant.....	00	14	9
y ^e 30 Paid with Holders boy.....	02	10	0
Sep y ^e 15 Sent to John Mose by Mr Jeffrye	01	11	6
paid the Dragoons wife	00	18	0
paid Rogers for carrying her to London	00	05	0
M ^r Glasspools bill for drinking on the parish business	00	12	0
paid for 8 load of Strumbelo Cole for fire	00	16	0
paid to the late overseers.....	06	14	11
M ^r Osborn's bill for drinking on the parish business	00	06	7½
Ledyers bill for shoes	00	07	0

	£	s.	d.
M ^r Tweedles bill for drinking on Parish business	00	17	0
M ^{rs} Coopers bill for drinking on parish business	00	05	3
M ^r Bennets bill for drinking on parish business	00	02	1½
Widow Grovers bill for drinking on parish business	00	03	0
the clothes that the Widow Hering has had is one Gown one coat two Shifts two pair of Stockens & one Apron comes to	01	13	0
the widow Slater has had one Gown one Coat two Shifts two pair of Stockens and one Apron	01	13	0
the Widow Pearce has had one Gown two coats three Shifts, two pair of Stockens & one Apron	01	19	8½
John Gunter has had one Coat & two Shirts	01	03	04
J holder had a Jacket a p of breeches three pair of Stocken and a mill cap	00	18	11½
for scouring the alms house well	00	05	00
paid to M ^r Chapman with Fryes boy	01	10	00
paid the weekly pay 46 weeks at 4 ^s 6 ^d	10	07	00
paid to Goodw Dent	00	15	00
	<hr/>		
	37	11	00
Jan y ^e 3 ^d 17 ¹ / ₉ for a journey to Steyning to get the poor book signed for horse hire & expence	00	06	00
paid for signing y ^e book & y ^e warrant	00	04	00
for a Journey to Goreing to seek after the Book for horse hire & expence	00	04	00
March y ^e 2 ^d 17 ¹ / ₉ for a Journey to Hidown William Haselgrove & Samuel Burges for advice of S ^r Harry Goring horse hire & expence paid M ^r Firth for writing y ^e poor book	00	02	00
	<hr/>		
	01	06	00
	37	11	00
	<hr/>		
	38	17	00
y ^e 9 th March the 7 a Journey to Hidown	00	05	00
a Journey to Hidown	00	05	00
paid to William Ledger for the Clock & mending Shoes	01	01	04
paid M ^r Pike for advice	01	00	00
Adam Daniels bill for Elizabeth Pearce	02	10	00
March y ^e 28 A journey to Hidown both horse hire & expences	00	10	00
John Gardners bill for shoes	00	05	03
John Bennets bill for drink at Signing the poor book	00	03	09
for 4 weeks pay at 9 ^s 6 ^d p week	01	18	00
	<hr/>		
	47	05	04

the particulars of y^e poors clothes

	£	s.	d.
M ^r Pelhams bill is	02	08	00½
M ^{rs} Parsons bill is.....	02	09	07½
M ^r Carruthers bill is	01	14	08
Nicholas Harris bill	00	06	00
M ^r Smiths bill	00	02	08
M ^{rs} Barber's bill	00	01	04
paid for making of coats at 8 ^d and	00	05	08
6 shifts at 6 ^d	01	03	00
M ^r Williams's Bill.....	01	03	00
	<hr/>		
	08	11	00

A total of £2. 9s. 9d. for drinking on the parish business, out of an expenditure of £47, evidently appeared excessive, even in those days, as at a Vestry held at a subsequent date, December 25th, 1720, to pass the Overseers' accounts, the following occurs:—

Except four bills of expense for drinking.

Dec y^e 24 1721 is a "memorandum of a note read this day in y^e Church by William Forster one of y^e Churchwardens" to the effect that two of the Inhabitants and their families having lived several years in the said Parish & Borough "desire to be admitted to bear our part of paying our scot and lot of Church and poore Rate and other Taxes in y^e said Parish proportionable to y^e rest of y^e Inhabitants thearof."

We now come to a period when the relations between the Vicar and his parishioners were decidedly strained, the first indication of unpleasantness being the following:—

Decbr y^e 8th 172½ Att a Vestary Then and Thear held Att y^e usuall place and Itt Is ordared so That Robert Trusler shall be Sextarn of y^e Parrish of New Shoreham whose Bisiness Itt shall be To keep y^e keys of y^e Church and to clean itt & to Digg y^e Graves & to Ring y^e nell & to looke Aftar y^e clock and what evar ells His office Reaquiars & Itt is ordared That The Lock shall be Taken of from y^e church Doure & A New Lock To be putt one & the key to be delivared To y^e Saxtarn

I protest against
this order not
just save looking
after y^e clock
Rice Williams

We allow of this order
Harry Bridger Cons^{bl}
Thos Peircey } Church
W^m Foster } Wardns
and other signatures

The next meeting finds the Vicar and his parishioners still at variance.

New Shoreham

At a vestry held at the usual place on the Fourth Day of February in y^e year 1721. it was ordered by the General consent of y^e Parishioners there met together that Will Foster and Thos Peircey present Churchwardens for y^e said parish should in behalf of themselves and us the Parishioners prosecute M^r Rice Williams minister of the said Parish for y^e misdemeanours hereafter mentioned & whatsoever else can in the same nature be alledged against him

- 1 For keeping y^e Parishioners out of y^e School house being y^e place of their usual assembling about parish business.
- 2 for locking up & denying y^e key of y^e Roome where y^e books of parish matters lay.
- 3 For refusing y^e church door key & key of y^e Room for y^e book to enter Surveyors of y^e highways
- 4 For refusing the Church & Belfry keys that the Sexton may look after the Clock.
- 5 for refusing the Reg^r Book altho' the chest hath three Locks & Keys.

And at the same time a twelve Penny Book was granted to y^e Church Wardens

Feb 4th 1721^r I do protest against
this combination² by me
Rice Williams Clr.

Harry Bridger Cons^{ble}
and other signatures.

The Vicar no longer attended the meetings or protested against them, and there is no indication of the dispute until a meeting on February 17th the next year, when, in the record of the meeting then held, the following entry appears:—

As there is a suit of Law depending between M^r Rice Williams and Thos Glaspoole, on acc^t of distraining Goods for a Poor Book due to y^e s^d Tho^s Glaspoole, we do hereby order the two present Churchwardens to manage y^e said law suit in y^e behalf of Tho^s Glaspoole at the general expence of y^e Parish

On April 15th, 1723, a meeting was held to pass the Churchwardens' and Overseers' accounts. Whether the Vicar was present or not, one cannot definitely judge, but the following note occurs in his handwriting:—

Clandestinely done w^h they raised a quarel in y^e vestry and James Newman did it and caled some of accomplice to subscribe it.

Three weeks later, when the following meeting was called, all seems to have been amicably settled, and after

² "For being false" written in, but crossed through.

a lapse of 18 months the Vicar once more presides and appends his signature.

May y^e 5th 1723 the pertickilers of Anne houlders Close which came to y^e overseers hand: two shifts two Aperns foure Caps two handkerchifs one payer of shoose one payer of bodeys and stumecher a payer of stockens three petecoats one ould Gound and att y^e same time was disposed to Robinsn wife for her truble In Looking after her in her Sickness of the pertickelers above riten the Gound three Coats a payer of bodeys a shift

Rice Williams vic:
 John Kemp Churchwarden
 John Burges } Overseers
 Oliver Turpin }
 &c., &c.

At a vestry at y^e Church of New Shoram held the 9th day of 8^{br} 1726

It was agreed that wheras John Hillman of ye said Parish has gon a voyage as a Cook in the ship calld Baltimoor for Virginia and he has left a wife & six children in y^e said Parish of New Shoreham and wants a subsistance for her selfe & children it is therefore ordered that upon Consideration that Mr Thomas Edwards one of our present Church wardens shall disburse & pay to Joan y^e wife of y^e s^d John Hillman the sum of five shillings every week for y^e support of her & her children untill y^e s^d John Hillman returns from his s^d voyage And if y^e s^d John Hillman shall miscary or dye before he returns from y^e s^d voyage that y^e s^d Thomas Edwards is to be reimburst & paid by y^e Parishioners of y^e s^d pish w^t he will disburse at five shillings p weeke to y^e s^d use

Rice Williams vic:
 Gabriel Guilford } Church
 Thomas Edwards } Warden
 Will Chapman } ovar
 Adam Danell } sears
 W^m Stevens
 Robert W Widens mark

It is agreed also that Mr William Chapman and Adam Danell overseers of y^e poor have been allowed y^e s^ume of one pound two shillings & sixpence p^d or sent for Robert Trusler to Elizabeth Bristock

The following shows an increase in the outdoor relief from former years:—

Febry y^e 22 17²⁷/₈ Att a vestery held att the usal Place ytt is ordard and alowd the weekly Pay shall Be as folows

	£	s.	d.
Ann tuppen for herself and Ch	00	01	00
John Hutson Being Lunitick	00	04	06
to the late filip hilmans three Children Elias filip and Ruth	00	03	06
John moss widow and Children	00	02	06
to the widow Raven being ould and un abel to work ..	00	01	06
Sarah Colar	00	01	00

	£	s.	d.
John Davies wife being ould and un abel to work	00	01	06
Widow simpson being ould and un abel to work	00	01	06
Itt is agreed that the widow uphill shall be alowd twenty shilings for her son william uphill being a Cripil till he can be other ways Provided for	01	00	00

Thomas Edwards }
 Gabriel Guilford } Church wardens
 and others

At a Vestery Held att y^c yousall place Mr Smith and henry Innot Overseers of y^c Poore past these accounts March y^c 30th: 1730 and it appears there is Due to M^r Rich^d Smith the sum of fifteen pound twelve shilling and five pence Whereof it is agreed to alow him a sixpenny Book pr pound for to Reimburse him & whatever that halfe book shall com short shall be pd by the Insuing Overseers to y^c above said Rich^d Smith and we do further agree this 30th Day of March 1730 that whomesoever shall from this time forward throw out any Baless out of Either Ship barge or boat or cause to be throwd out of ship barge or boat or any other way be Low high water mark shall sufer according to Law and we whos names are heare under subscribed Do Impower and tolerise y^c officers of s^d parish from time to time and att all times when aney shuch ofince shall be to have y^c manedgment and to put all such cases In Exsequition to y^c best of there art and skill

Waltar Osborne, Constabell
 Tho Peircey }
 Daniel Stow } Churchwardens
 Rich^d Smith }
 Henry Innott } Overseers

and numerous other signatures.

There had also been a meeting, some six years previously, dealing with the disposal of ballast.

October y^c 4th 1724

Then Agreed by y^c vestry that y^c Ballast, that shall be taken out of vessells that shall come to Harbour of New Shoreham by y^c Barges to be carryed & laid upon y^c Roade upon y^c shore that leads from Old Shoreham to New Shoreham joining to y^c Mudd or Earthen wall of late Collins. To be carryed by y^c s^d Barges when y^c tide serves.

That the good people of Shoreham did not intend to run the risk of insubstantial families settling amongst them, or of maintaining any without sufficient reason, is well shown by the two following extracts:—

July 15th 1725

Itt is forder agreed that the Parish Officers shall stand trial Agenst An order of to of his ma^{ies} Justes of y^c Peace given to the Parish of Bishopston to Remove Thomas hubord and his wife to our Parish.

May the 19th 1728

Att a vestery held att the usuell plase it is agreed on to have y^e advise of som Counsell Learned in the Law for y^e Removell of Thomas Moonk which is now In Devering to gaine a settlement.

The next entry to notice is one, the object of which, from the number of signatures appended, seems to have excited more interest than any other in the whole course of the seventy years recorded in the volume.

April the 15th 1734.

As the old seal is lost or mislaid & cannot be found nor come at, it is agreed at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of New Shoreham in the County of Sussex, In pursuance of Publick Notice giveng in the Church for a Publick Vestry, at which Vestry being informed by Daniel Stow the present Constable of the said Borough, that James Lee the late Constable had refused or neglected to deliver over the Common Seal of the said Borough to him the said Daniel Stow altho' He had been frequently requested so to do not only by the said Daniel Stow but by many others of the Inhabitants of the said Borough it was therefore ordered that the said Daniel Stow do get a New Seal cut for the use of the said Borough and that such new Seal and no other for the future shall be deemed and taken as the seal of the said Borough As Witness hereunto

Daniel Stow Constable
Rich^d Buckell } Overseers
Robert Smith }

and 58 other signatures or marks.

As an old seal of mediæval workmanship is still in existence, which has been at times exhibited before the Sussex Archæological Society, it is to be presumed that James Lee, in face of the above strongly supported resolution, produced the missing seal and rendered it unnecessary for the borough to go to the expense of providing a new one.

1737 April 11th

We the Churchwardens and overseers of the Poor and other the Inhabitants of the Parish of New Shoreham whose hands are hereunto sett do constitute and appoint Thomas Moory to serve and be Sexton of the said Parish of New Shoreham for the year ensuing, and also to look after the Church Clock.

Henry Ather Churchwarden
Thomas Holden
W^m Hartshorne } Overseers
John Robinson }
&c., &c.

From the above the custom would seem to have been established that the Vestry should appoint the sexton, especially as at a previous meeting on the same day the Vicar had appended his signature, and then apparently left the Vestry free to make the appointment. It will be remembered that at a former meeting in 1722, held for the same purpose, differences first arose between the then Vicar and the parishioners.

A meeting held April 19th, 1742, was one of some importance, as will be seen in the transcription:—

Whereas these undernamed have withdrawn themselves from this parish and suffered themselves to be put of the book, out of lucre to save their Taxes which makes the taxes lie very hard on the present Inhabitants. It is therefore unanimously agreed by these Inhabitants whose names are here subscribed now at a vestry that no such person that shall put himself out of the Poor Book shall ever be admitted into our Poor Book unless He or they shall first pay all the Taxes that shall be deficient from the time of his or their going out to the time of their demanding to be set down: and never be admitted unless by the consent of the majority of the Parish or Vestry.

Edw ^d Martin vic:	
J. Pelham Constable	
Benj ⁿ Bartlett	} Churchwardens
Wm Wilson	
Hugh Roberts	} Overseers
W ^m W Turner	
<small>HIS MARK</small>	
&c., &c.	

Then follow the names of the persons who have absented and left the town, eleven in number.

A very interesting light is thrown upon customs now lapsed, in the following, which is peculiar in being twice dated; the first, April 5th, 1743, when it was signed by the Vicar and Constable only, and the second time, March 31st, 1766, when the first date was struck through and the new one inserted. The Churchwardens and numerous other inhabitants added their signatures.

Whereas it hath been Customary time out of Remembrance; for the Constable and Minister of the Borough of New Shoreham for the time being to ask Demand and receive of every Master or Masters of Vessell or Vessells that shall come into the said Port or Harbour of New Shoreham Laden with Coals Salt or any sort of Grain and Deliver the same in the said port) One Bushell of Coals, one Bushell of Salt and one Bushell of any Grain Imported to the said port out of each

vessell as a perquisite belonging to the said Constable and Minister of the said Borough. together with all Boomage of each Vessell that shall come in or go out of the said port or Harbour of New Shoreham as a perquisite belonging to the said Constable.

Notwithstanding the said Custom several Masters of Vessells have denied to pay to the Constable and Minister their said perquisites.

We therefore the Officers and Inhabitants of the said Borough whose hands are hereunder sett and subscribed are determined not to have the said privileges and Customs lost but are resolved to stand by the said Constable and Minister for taking their said dues as aforementioned in Case any Suit or Action shall be brought against them by any such Master or Masters of such Vessells. In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands the day and Year first above written.

Edw^d Martin Vic.
Robt. Johnson
&c., &c.

The following memorandum is appended to one of the usual meetings for passing Overseers' or Churchwardens' accounts; it is dated October 27th, 1745:—

Memorandum at the same time the Vestry agreed to fence the Garden of the Alms house and to build a Brewhouse and a necessary House to the same. And at the same time allowed the Cloaths to the poor as under

To Wickers Children a Jacket a pair of Breeches and one Shirt
Dame Pledger, one shift
Dame Moorey a pair of shoes
Betty Gardner a shift
Robert Langley a Jackett & breeches & shirt
Langley's girl a shift & a cap
Dame Uphil a shift and an apron
Dame Robinson a shift.

1752 March 30

We whosse names hereunto set Churchwardens Overseers and other Inhabitants of this parish of New Shoreham in the County of Sussex have unanimously agreed to have the Church whitewashed and other necessary repairs as leading and other things wanting.

Daniel Stow } Church
Ben. Bartlett } Wardens
&c., &c.

A meeting of importance was that summoned for August 27th, 1753, when a change was made in the manner of providing for the poor chargeable to the parish.

1753 Aug^t 27th

At a Vestry held at the Usual place in New Shoreham Daniel Stow and Benjamin Bartlett Churchwardens Adam Daniel and Rich^d Tilstone

Overseers and other Inhabitants of the said parish present. It was agreed and Concluded on by the said Churchwardens Overseers &c. with Thomas Frost That He the said Thomas Frost is to keep and maintain the several poor now under weekly pay or all such poor that may be hereafter committed to his care by the Officers or Overseers at the time being: at two shillings the week for each person so committed by them to his care, the said officers first at the parish expence to provide a proper house and bedding, with several Implements for their working employ, and the said Thomas Frost to provide for them one hot meal of wholesome meat every day. And at the expiration of this Agreement to leave them Appareld in the same manner as they are in when He takes them. This agreement to continue from the 9th day of September next ensuing to the full End and Term of One Year

Witness our hands

Here follow a number of signatures as usual.

The next extract shows the parish in debt from the adoption of the above agreement.

1755 April 6

At a Vestry held at the Usual place in New Shoreham Harry Bridger and Daniel Stow Churchwarden and James Newman and William Rusbridge Overseer and other of the Inhabitents of the said parish present.

Whereas the parish is greatly in debt by having much enlarg'd and thoroughly repair'd the Alms house and other heavy Expences which have lately happen'd to the said Parishioners We do hereby give full power and Authority to the said Officers and their successors to borrow Eighty pound at the rate of four pounds per cent per annum for the Use and account of the said parish and immediately therewith to pay off and discharge all the said Bills for which they now stand indebted or as many of them as the said sum of eighty pounds will amount unto

Edw^d Martin
 Harry Bridger } Churchwardens
 Daniel Stow }
 &c., &c.

1755 April 13th

Be it remembered that we Harry Bridger and Daniel Stow Church Wardens James Newman and William Rusbridge, Overseers of the parish of New Shoreham By virtue of an order agreed and granted the 6th of April 1755 Have borrowed of M^r Thomas pool the said sum of eighty pounds at the interest mentioned in the said order

And paid the same away immediately as followeth

	£	s.	d.
To Edward Boyce	31	07	6
To Messrs. Robinson & Bawcombe.	29	03	0
To Adam Daniel late Overseer	19	09	6
	<hr/>		
	£80	00	0

And at a Vestry this day we have agreed to let the poor of the said parish to John Parsons at the price of 1^s 9^d per week each person to maintain and to deliver them at his leaving them in the same Quantity and Quality of Clothing as He receives them with: This agreement to continue till next Easter

Harry Bridger	}	Churchwardens
Daniel Stow		
W ^m Rusbridge	}	Overseers
&c., &c.		

The remaining entries of the volume are of no special interest, being chiefly concerned with the passing of accounts; but the last page in the book shows that they had again run into debt, for it contains, under date February 4th, 1779, a notice given out in church for a vestry to be held the following day "for the purpose of borrowing the sum of £100, so much money as is due and owing to Mr. Henry Robinson, one of the Churchwardens on bond of the said parish."

Before finally closing this interesting old volume of "parish business" there remains to be noticed the code of rules drawn up in 1714 for the government of the Charity School maintained by the parish; which rules will not be found unworthy of perusal. No doubt they were placed in the centre of the volume to be more easily accessible and distinguished from ordinary parish meetings, but effluxion of time at last caused them to be overpassed and surrounded by the ordinary records of Vestries held.

June y^e 6th 1714

At a Vestry held then at y^e schole house of New Shoreham in y^e Church of y^e s^d parish we y^e parishioners do unanimously agree to y^e rules hereunder written concerning y^e Charity School and shall stand to every pt thereof Witness our hand the day & year above written subscribing our names to y^e rules under written.

Whereas that some well disposed pson or psons shall of his their Bounty and Charity pay or cause to be paid to a Schoollmaster for y^e teaching and instructing of twenty or thirty Children of y^e parish of New Shoreham in y^e County of Sussex upon condition the whole Parishoners of the said parish w^{ch} payeth taxes to Church & Poor shall subscribe to stand to & keep the rules and orders hereunder written.

First That y^e Schoolmaster shall be a pson of a sober life & conversation and well grōuded in y^e principles and Discipline of the establish'd Church of England and constantly attend the duties thereof, and that he shall teach his schollers the true spelling of words and distinction of syllables with the points and stops and to write a legible hand with the grounds of Arithmetick, and bring the children that shall be under his care to Church, twice every Lords day and as often in the week days as there shall be divine service performed, and shall teach them to behave themselves with all reverence and Devotion while they are in the house of God; and to join in the publick Service of the Church, and to have their Bibles and Common Prayer books bound together; for their better instructions in the Duty of divine Service And when capable the said schoolmaster is to teach his schollars the Church Catechism, and cause them to come to Church to be Catechiz'd by the Minister every Lords day. And for the better performance of which duty: the Master shall always every Thursday in the Afternoon and Saturday forenoon teach all his schollers the Church Catechism, and further learn them the meaning of the said Catechism according to the exposition of some approved author of the established Church upon the same.

3^{dly} The master shall use prayers in the school morning and evening with his schollers every day, and teach his schollers to pray att home when they go to bed and when they rise up, and to use graces before and after meat, which prayers and graces are to be approved of by the Minister of the place.

4^{thly} That whereas M^r Rice Williams our present Minister is so well pleased for the better care towards the improving and promoting of so good an intention and instruction of the Children of the said parish in good Learning, Religion and manners as aforesd to take the care and trouble upon himself to teach a school in our said parish in all due maner and form in all things as are thereunto necessary.

We therefore the inhabitants of the said p̄ish and Burrough do hereby fully approve of the same and do promise to stand by and to the best of our endeavours shall keep and observe all things specified, and shall not encourage promote or permit any other person or persons whatsoever to teach any School in our said parish but our said Minister as long as he will be pleased to teach and take care of our school as aforesaid. And we do further agree with one consent for the better ordering and regulating all things concerning the said Charity School: That the Minister, Constable, Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of our said Parish for the time being; and twelve others of the chief inhabitants, that payeth most Taxes to the Church and poor in our said parish, or the major part of them to be overseers to order and direct who are & shall be the fittest persons to have their Children to be taught, in the number of them that shall be taught in the Charity School, to place and displace as they think fit, and meet and to do all things else that are or may be needfull or necessary to be done for the good order and government of the said Charity School in

such maner and method as such like othe Schooles are ordered.
 Witness our hands y^e 6th day of June Anno Domini 1714

Rice Williams Clr'
 Gabriel Guilford } Churchwardens
 John Pelham }
 Thomas Edwards
 Thomas Denton senir
 William Ledger
 William Haselgrove
 Tho: Jeffereys
 William Foster
 James Browne
 Josep Gulford
 Stephen Hart

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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.

LEWES NONCONFORMITY IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The original of the subjoined document is in the possession of Mr. Edmund Austen, of Brede, who found it in a box of old papers which came into his possession some years ago and which had belonged to a Mr. Flint, of Battle. The papers belonged before that to Mr. Richard Ridge, of Lewes, whose name is mentioned towards the end of the document.

The document throws considerable light upon the position of Nonconformity in Lewes early in the eighteenth century and I do not know that it is anywhere referred to in the historical accounts of Lewes which have been written.

"Y^e Upper place" was the Bull Meeting House in Westgate, purchased of Mr. S. Swayne and Samuel Ollive in 1719 (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 13).

There is a reference to Mr. T. Barnard in Palmer's *Nonconformists' Memorial* (Vol. II., p. 460), who was joint pastor, till 1707, with Mr. Edward Newton (one of the ejected ministers); then, owing to a difference, they separated and had two congregations. The aim of the writer of these "Proposals" in 1722-3 appears to have been to weld those two congregations into one again.

From the Notes in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 122, apparently in 1739-40, some sort of fusion had taken place, for we find Mr. Beach, Mr. Olive and Mr. Force all taking part in a service in the "Uper" Meeting House.

Thomas Barrett was a clock maker, of Lewes, and Samuel Ollive was a grocer. This document makes an addition to the "Notes on the Ridge Family" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 122).

I have failed to discover the identity of the writer, but perhaps the publication of this may elicit something as to that.

J. E. RAY.

Proposals (by way of Query) for Uniting y^e Two Meetings into one Congregation.

Mr. Force's Meeting being upon y^e Decline by reason of y^e Deaths & Removes of Many: & Mr. Ollive's being in danger to be broken to pieces by y^e Divisions occasioned by Mr. Beach & his Party, whereby y^e Common Interest of Religion is like to be brought very low, if not utterly destroyed, therefore

- Query 1. Whether y^e Uniting y^e two Congregations may not be y^e most proper & effectual way to preserve & strengthen y^e common Interest of Religion in y^e Town? & if so,
- Query 2. Whether y^t be not y^e best way for Uniting y^e two Congregations into One, to bring them to worship together in One Place (they still remaining two separate Churches as now they are) & their two Ministers alternately preaching to them, y^e one in y^e Morning, & y^e Other in y^e Afternoon every Lordsday? & then,
- Query 3. Whether for y^e maintaining of mutual Love, & y^e preventing Disputes & Jealousies, it may not be most proper y^t y^e Maintenance of y^e Two Ministers be raised by a Joynt Subscription of both Churches, to be equally divided betwixt them? & then,
- Query 4. Whether for y^e preventing any trouble from Mr. Beach & his Party it may not be most proper and advisable, for Mr. Ollive & his Church at first (for a while at least) to leave their own place to assemble with Mr. Force in his Place? & then
- Query 5. Whether by that time y^t may be thought proper & convenient for Mr. Ollive to return to his own Place, y^e People of both Congregations may not be brought to a Temper to joyn together, stately to worship in Love & Concord in y^e Upper Place?

28 Feb.,
1722/3.

I proposed y^e above mentioned Affair to Mr. Force, who then seemed to decline complying therewith, apprehending, y^t as he had rejected y^e like offer (some time since) made to him by Mr. Beach or some of his Party, so if he should now comply, he should be looked upon as a Party man, & so be unavoidably engaged in their Quarrells—but

1 March,
1722/3.

He coming to me (at my own house) told me, he had considered of my Proposal, & y^t y^e best way he could think of was, y^t whereas J have for some time Supplied his Place (at home) while he has been at Framfield, so if J should continue so to do, y^t whenever it should come about for me (again) to supply there, Mr. Ollive might (as he had sometimes offered to do) share y^e Service with me (on y^e part of y^e day y^t it is Mr. Beach's turn at y^e Upper Place) & so thereby give his Friends an Opportunity to withdraw from Mr. Beach, by following him (Mr. Ollive) thither.

5 March,
1722/3.

I put y^e above mentioned Proposals into Mr. Ollive's hands, who (upon a perusal of them) declared y^t they contained his intire Sentiments of y^e Matter, & with which he was fully satisfied, as being what he could heartily comply with.

Eod. Die.

Upon communicating y^e above mentioned Proposals to Neighbour Langford, & discoursing with him concerning y^e most proper Steps to be taken in order to y^e bringing them to a desirable Issue it was suddenly suggested to my Mind, & which J immediately proposed to him, viz.,

Query 6.

Whether it may not be thought a good preparatory Step, for y^e preparing y^e Minds of y^e People (of both Societies) for a more ready Compliance with y^e said Proposals y^t y^e two Ministers (for y^e manifesting their hearty Accord) do alternately admitt each other into their Pulpits on their Lecture days?

7 March
W. Read

It was objected (by WR) Whether y^e falling in with y^e Scheme (above) might not cause grief to Mr. Barnard & give disgust to Mad^m Spence?

W. Attersoll
Jno. Davey
Tho. Barrett
W. Langford

As likewise (WA) Whether it were adviseable to leave their own Place to Mr. Beach & his Party, whilst y^e Burden of Taxes & Repaires lay upon y^e Proprietors?

11 March
Mr. S. Swane

Mr. Swane upon hearing y^e abovementioned Proposals read, objected ag^t y^e 4th Query (viz. y^e leaving y^e Upper Place to Mr. Beach & his Party) as being no ways expedient, for y^e reason alledged by WA as above) & y^e said WA then further objecting y^t if they should leave their own Place to Mr. Beach, he would then probably form another Separate Church with which several falling in, thereby his Party would be strengthened, & their Divisions widened. Mr. Norman likewise objecting, y^t notwithstanding y^e Church are Proprietors, yet if they should leave Mr. Beach & his Party in possession of y^e Place, they (it may be) might not be able to recover it, from them, without y^e trouble of a Law Suite; judging it best either to shut up (if practicable for a while) their own place, or else continuing to assemble therein (as they now do) to shut Mr. Beach out of y^e Pulpit by putting a Lock thereon.

W. Attersoll

Mr. Norman

Mr. S. Swane

Query

Whether it will not be necessary (at y^e same time) to set a guard at y^e Pulpit door? & then

Query

Whether such a Method will be agreeable to y^e Apostle's Rule in 1 Timothy 2. 8 & 1 Pet 2. 1, 2 & { James 3, 16—& then James 1-21

Query

Whether y^e Method prescribed in y^e 4th Query, be not likely to be attended with a greater Conformity to y^e said Rule of y^e Apostles that such violent Methods can possibly be? & if so, then

James 3, 16,
17, 18.

Query

Whether for y^e Sake of offering up a more pure Service, y^e preserving mutual Charity, not giving y^e Enemy occasion to blaspheme, it be not best, laying aside Carnal reasonings, to leave Events to God? or else in other words,

Query
Psa 145, 18.
Psa 50, 15.
Rom. 14, 19.

Whether after humbly spreading y^e Case before y^e Lord in prayer, & begging his Direction & Assistance, this be not (as matters now stand) y^e most direct & proper way in which to follow after y^e things that make for peace, & things whereby one may edify one another & which may afford a warrantable & comfortable ground (in y^e exercise of Faith) to leave those Events (which may be apprehended & feared, but at present are not attended with Light sufficient to direct to a Satisfactory way of guarding ag^t them) to y^e ordering & disposall of Him who walketh in y^e midst of y^e Golden Candlesticks?

Rev. 2, 1

12 March

Mr. P—ty
Mr B—tt
&c.

Mr. Ollive (upon discoursing upon y^e above mentioned Affair & y^e objections raised ag^t y^e Proposals) proposed y^t inquiry be made whether in case there should be a compliance with y^e Scheme in all its Articles, it be any ways probable y^t any Number of Mr. Force's People will withdraw & fall in with Mr. Beach if he should enter upon forming a Separate Church?

Query

Whether y^e Advice of Gamaliel (Acts 5. 38.) be not sufficient to engage Mr. Ollive's friends to act in y^e Affair towards Mr. Beach without any anxious or disquieting Cares or Fears with respect to any Measures he may take?

27 March
1723

Conferring with Mr. Richd. Ridge on y^e above mentioned Proposals, he declared his Approbation thereof, as being what he could very readily comply withall, but seemed to hint at y^e difficulty of engaging Servants to accompany him to Mr. Force's place, as also at y^e reasonableness of Mr. Force & his People's taking a turn at y^e Upper Place, as well as Mr. Ollive & his People complying to worship wth Mr. Force & his People in y^e Lower Place.

[Endorsement.]

Proposals for Peace, by uniting the Two Meetings (at Lewes) into One Congregation,

28 Feb., 1722/3.

No. 2.

NOTES ON THE BELLS OF WITTHAM CHURCH.

During the past year the peal, described by Mr. Tyssen in Vol. XVI., pp. 164, 182 and 229, has been replaced by a fine new peal of eight (tenor 15-cwt.) by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough. This is a fitting opportunity to add further particulars to Mr. Tyssen's information.

The earliest known record respecting the bells is to be found in the will of John Baker, of Duckins, Withyham, dated November 6th, 1555, in which there is the following bequest:—"I gyve and bequeath xii.l. vi.s. vii.d. to the p'yshe church of Wethyham, to be bestowed for the making of a bell for the said church." Previous to this it is most probable that there were bells in the tower of the church.

The destruction of the greater part of the church by fire is thus described in the oldest Parish Register:—"June ye 16, 1663, was Wytheham Church burnt down by a tempest of thunder and lightning."

There is no record as to how many bells there were at the time of the fire, but from the portion of the letter of Richard, the fifth Earl of Dorset, quoted by Mr. Tyssen, it seems to be almost certain that there was a peal of five. The "small quantity" of metal required for "the full and complete settinge up of the said rings of bells" seems to imply the provision for the wastage in recasting, &c., for no doubt the metal of the old bells damaged by the fire was used for the new bells cast by Darbie in 1674.

It is recorded that when the church was destroyed the "lightning came in at the steeple, melted the bells, and went up to the chancel, &c."

To complete the letter of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, partly quoted by Mr. Tyssen, the following should be added:—"upon this condition only, that the said bells may be completely made and sett up in the said belfry, and that before that bee done nothing herein mentioned shall be obligatory to mee. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hande this second day of January, 1673. Buckhurst, this 2nd day of January, 1673—DORSETT."

In the year 1674 there is this receipt of the churchwardens:—"Received of ye Right Honble Richard, Earl of Dorset, the full sume of fiftene pounds, which with five and twenty pounds received by Mr. Smyth, is in full of yr Lordsp's guift towards ye casting ye bells in ye Parish Church of Whiteham—wee say received by us £15. 00. 00.—WILLIAM MORLEY, his mark: WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Churchwardens."

On the fifth bell (the tenor), cast by Darbie in 1674, there were very faint imprints of coins (Charles II.).

Michael Darbie, of Southwark, was an itinerant founder, whose reputation was not of the best. He is supposed to have come originally from Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, and specimens of his work are to be found in Kent, Sussex, Cambridgeshire, Essex, &c., but his best work is in Oxfordshire. His business morals were not as good as they should have been, as is shown in the accounts in connection with the bells of Merton College (see Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire*, pp. 90 and 91).

John Waylett (he recast three and added a treble in 1715, making a peal of six bells) had the reputation of being an honest and hard-working man. His bells were very rough castings and are principally to be found in Kent, Sussex and Hertfordshire (in these counties about 120 bells). Examples of his work are also to be found in Surrey, Cambridgeshire, &c. In Sussex they date from 1714 to 1724; in Kent, 1717 to 1727; and in Hertfordshire, 1706 to 1730. As far as

is known a peal of six is his greatest achievement. Waylett (being an itinerant founder) often carried out work for other founders, notably for Knight, of Reading and afterwards of London.

The key of the old peal was F sharp and the weights of the bells as follows:—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Treble	3	3	15
2nd.....	4	3	11
3rd.....	6	0	26
4th.....	6	2	0
5th.....	7	2	0
Tenor	9	0	7
Total weight of peal	38	0	3

Waylett's four bells were very poor castings—particularly the treble and the fourth—and very short in tone. When the treble was broken up for recasting it was found to be not more than the thickness of a sixpence in several places in the waist. The inscription was never legible, although that given by Mr. Tyssen is the most probable solution, and the only part of it of which there could be no doubt was the ending of the word Rector and the date. The number of letters intended by the founder to be imprinted on the bell corresponded exactly with the inscription as given by Mr. Tyssen, and from other records of course we know that Nicholas Pennington was Rector of Withyham from September, 1704, to December, 1722. The metal of Waylett's bells varied considerably as to quality. It was not homogeneous and showed most clearly that the furnace was never hot enough to produce the best results as to the castings, or as to the proper admixture of the metals forming the alloy. They were also much out of tune. The interval between the second and third was a semitone, when it should have been a whole tone, and the interval between the third and fourth, which should have been a semitone, was more than a whole tone.

The bell frame put up in 1674 for Darbie's five bells, together with the beams supporting it, lasted until the present year. The necessary alterations were made to it to accommodate the treble added by Waylett in 1715, and there were further alterations in more recent times. The old frame was found to be incapable of bearing the weight and strain of the new peal of eight (which is nearly double the weight of the old peal of six), consequently a new oak bell frame was made by Mr. Akehurst, of Withyham, in the construction of which eight tons of timber were used.

The following extracts relating to the bells are from the Parish Accounts:—

	£	s.	d.
April 18. 1715. pd for a new sett of bell ropps	0	8	0
June ye 21. 1715. pd more for ye articles about the bells	0	6	0
pd more for beer when we mett about ye bells	0	3	6

		£	s.	d.
April 20. 1717.	pd more to him* for money that could not be collected of John Woodhams for the bells sease	0	3	6
April 10. 1720.	pd to ye Smith for a pin for ye bell.....	0	0	6
April 15. 1720.	pd to Edmd Hards for a new shovell & mending ye brass for ye bell	0	3	2
March ye 26. 1722.	pd for a new sett of bell Rops	0	14	0
April 13. 1723.	Paid to Willm Edward his bill for shifting ye Belfree	1	0	8

(This no doubt referred to the ringing floor which was erected just above the lowest windows in the tower, but which has been done away with for many years.)

April ye 15. 1731.	Nayles & forelocks & keys for ye bells	0	3	0
April 16. 1732.	pd to Fortain Woodgate for mending the bell wheels	0	12	6
	pd more for things about ye bells	0	2	4
Nov. 12. 1739.	pd the Widow Bennet six shillings toward Bell Ropes which she is to deliver at Easter next	0	6	0
Ap. 7. 1740.	To John Rummens for mending a bell claper & matthook.....	0	11	0
Dec. 14. 1740.	To Bar: Thorpe for mending the Clapper of the bell & the lock of the Bellfre Door..	0	12	6

My best thanks are due to the Rev. C. N. Sutton, Rector of Withyham (author of *Historical Notes of Withyham, Hartfield and Ashdown Forest*), for searching the accounts from which the above extracts are taken.

W. W. STARMER, F.R.A.M.

* Robert Mills.

No. 3.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY SUSSEX GLASSMAKER.

In *Glass in the Old World*, by Mrs. Wallace Dunlop, published 1902, occurs this passage:—

“Glass manufacturies were rare in England in the 16th century.” In the *Breviary of Philosophy*, by Thomas Charnock, 1557, occurs a verse:—

“As for glassmakers, they be scant in the land,
Yet one there is, as I do understand.
And in Sussex is now his habitation,
At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation.”

W. D. SCULL.

No. 4.

SHOREHAM SEAL.

In the last volume of the *Collections* a correspondent asks, "Can anyone interpret the legend of the seal of Shoreham?" This is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII., p. 156, as "Hoc hulei singno vocor os sic nomine dingno."

The interpretation is quite simple when it is realised that the port of Shoreham was formerly known as "Hulkesmouth." Two instances in which this name occurs may be given.

31 Edw. I. (1302); Assize Roll 1329.

An assize was summoned to enquire whether John de Gatesden, father of Margaret wife of William Paynell, was seised of a ferry across the water of Hulkesmouth with appurtenances in New Shorham, which Henry de Guldeford & Hawise late the wife of Robert le Veel, Richard Serle & Maud his wife, Walter Burgeys & Isabel his wife hold.

36 Henry VI. (1457); Foreign Roll, m. C.

John Wody & Robert Oxenbrige, executors of the will of Richard Wakehurst, and the prior & convent of Lewes, answer for the profits of 60 acres of land "in the porte of Hulkesmouth *alias* Shorham."

The meaning of the legend is therefore clear, though a neat translation is not so easy. Possibly we might put it freely—"By this sign I am called Hulk's mouth, and a good name, too!" or possibly, "This sign of a hulk is worthy of my name, for I am called Hulkesmouth."

L. F. SALZMANN.

No. 5.

DEDICATION TITLE OF NEW SHOREHAM CHURCH
AND OTHER NOTES.

In Vol. XXXIV., *S.A.C.*, is a note by the late Mr. F. E. Sawyer on the title of this church, which he gives as "Our Lady of Sorrow (or the Seven Sorrows)," drawing his conclusion from the expression "de Haura" in an early deed, and supporting it by Dr. Brewer's account of this Feast in his *Dictionary of Miracles*.

Mr. Sawyer's note was written many years ago and has remained uncontradicted in *S.A.C.*, which is to be regretted, as although antiquaries in general have known the term to be synonymous with "de portu," which was the expression used in later documents, yet it has led to a revival of Mr. Sawyer's rendering in Mr. Burton Green's note in our last volume.

The meaning of "de Haura" was pointed out by the late Rev. H. C. Adams in 1893, and the following quotation from his excellent little

Guide to the Shorehams, now almost out of print, will be found to the point:—"St. Mary de Portu,' or 'St. Mary de Haura.' This latter designation has been a source of much perplexity and dispute among the historians of Shoreham. Mr. Burton Green (A.D. 1877) asks, Why is St. Mary called 'de Haura'? as though it were a matter of hopeless difficulty. Yet the matter is simple enough. Though there is no such word in classical Latin as 'Haura,' it is not uncommon in the debased Latin of mediæval times, being the Latinised form of the French 'havre,' a harbour. 'St. Mary de Portu' and 'St. Mary de Havrà,' or 'Haurâ,' are in fact identical." To this Mr. Adams adds a foot note as follows:—"Du Cange gives 'Haura' as 'navium statio, hodie Gallis *Havre*.' In the *Charta Ludovici* (A.D. 1232) we find the words 'in villis, *havrís* et portubus sui ducatus.' Again, in Rymer's *Foedera*, Vol. IX., 1769, we read 'in partibus, portubus, ripariis, *hauris*,' &c. For this I am indebted to Bishop Durnford." Remembering also the interchangeability of "u" and "v" in ancient MSS., and even printing, the foregoing remarks of Mr. Adams are sufficient to establish the true meaning of "de Haura."

Next, to regard Mr. Sawyer's interpretation from a chronological standpoint. The deed in which the expression "S. Maria de Haura Soraham" occurs is undated, but was executed by Philip de Braose about the year 1100. Assuming Dr. Brewer's statement (*Dictionary of Miracles*, p. 517) to be correct, and that this festival was formally instituted in the year 1200 and observed on July 15th, we have a difference of no less than 100 years, which in itself is practically sufficient to disprove any connection between the term "de Haura" and the Feast of the Seven Dolours B.V.M.

For more reliable information on this devotion, the opinion of a distinguished ecclesiastic of the Roman obedience, the Very Rev. Monsignor Carter, of Midhurst, was asked, and he writes as follows:—"I would not think there was much in the way of keeping the feast in England of our Lady of Sorrows (or Dolours) in the times you write of. Had there been I think we might have heard more in Catholic times of the 'Servites.'" In another part of the letter he states he knows of no "ancient churches in England under that title."

Now the Servite order was first started in Italy in 1233 and was only a local community; but in 1423 their particular office of the Seven Dolours was recommended to the faithful as a devotion against the excesses of the Hussites. This was at a Provincial Council held at Cologne, but for about two centuries after this the devotion was by no means universally used through the Roman communion. The days of the year appointed for this festival are the Friday after Passion Sunday and the third Sunday in September. July 15th does not appear at all in connection with it, nor did any Servite communities exist in England prior to the Reformation. From this it will be gathered that the office of the Seven Dolours was entirely unknown at the time the words "de Haura" or "Havra" were penned, and therefore the dedication of New Shoreham Church was not under that title.

The river is still spoken of by the Shoreham people as "Shoreham river," although visitors know it as the Adur, which name is also given

it by those who dwell by its higher reaches. Oliphant, in the eighteenth century, speaking of Drayton calling it "Adur," says he may have unconsciously revived its ancient name. A Roman road is now known to exist, leading up from Portslade and past the Hove Sanatorium. Its existence was first made known by Mr. H. C. Sturt, in a communication to the *Brighton Herald* of December 27th, 1902.

There is an earlier mention of a fair than that of the "Placita quo Warranto" of 2 Ed. I., in a Lit. Pat., Jn. anno 3^o, where Wm. de Braose pays 30 marks and one palfrey for a fair of eight days.

ERNEST F. SALMON.

No. 6.

"AMBERSHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHTON,"

p. 118.

In reference to the two inventories which are described as "Two Sussex Inventories," whereas the locality is said to be in the County of Southampton, it may be as well to add a few words of explanation.

Ambersham, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Midhurst and treated as part of Easebourne parish, is, and always has been, well within the bounds of the Sussex border. But civilly it was, and to some extent it still is, reckoned as a detached part of Hampshire.

James Stilwell of the first inventory lived at Ambersham, and Elizabeth Capron of the second inventory was his daughter.

PERCY S. GODMAN.

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 Archæology.

Church Disasters is the title of a booklet compiled by the Rev. D. Y. Blakiston, Vicar of East Grinstead, and Wallace H. Hills. It contains the entries of "Briefs" in the Registers of East Grinstead Church, chiefly from 1660 to 1687, a full list of the disasters and necessities for which public sympathy and aid was authoritatively asked for during that period. For the Plague in London, one day a month for eight months was devoted to collections for "the relief of the infected," the total contribution amounting to £9. 2s. 0½d. The Extracts are prefaced by some general remarks on "Briefs" and by a transcript of the Brief obtained in 1785 for the re-building of East Grinstead Church, after its destruction by the fall of the tower.

The Parliamentary History of the Borough of Lewes is another booklet compiled by Wallace H. Hills. After some short introductory observations, the compiler gives the names of the Members of Parliament for Lewes from 1295 to 1885. Many personal notices of the Members are given and incidents are recorded in connection with contested elections.

Sussex Place-Names: Their History and Meaning, by Rev. T. Bunston, Vicar of Arlington.—The author here gives the substance of a "Popular Lecture," delivered at Hailsham, on a subject of great interest and also of no little difficulty. The subject is treated historically, the local names being traced to the influence of the races who have successively occupied the soil—Celts, Romans, Saxons. The largest space is devoted to the relics left by the first of these races. Though the whole is put in a popular form, as adapted to the occasion, it is the work of a careful scholar and is evidently based on much laborious study.

MS. Collections for the History of Lewes and its Neighbourhood.—This is the title of three large MS. Volumes, kindly presented to the Society by Mr. Henry Wagner. The Collections were made by T. Woollgar in the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. They are gathered from all kinds of sources, partly from the Collections of Mr. Rowe, of Lewes, and relate to municipal, manorial and parochial matters. Without a detailed examination of the contents it is impossible to say how much of the municipal materials are incorporated in such a work as Lee's (or Dunvan's) *History of Lewes*. Probably the other two departments, which cover a good deal of this part of Sussex, might furnish new information to local enquirers.

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