

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

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DECEMBER, 1910

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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

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THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.
THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.
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VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
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LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.
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HERBERT CURTEIS, ESQ.
C. DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

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Hon. Treasurer :

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Hon. Editor of Collections :

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Hon. Curator and Librarian :

R. BLAKER, *6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.*

Hon. Photographer :

J. C. STENNING, *Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.*

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

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Till 1912.

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

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

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 REV. H. WYNNE *Yapton, Arundel.*

Brighton.

A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq. *59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.*

Chichester.

E. E. STREET, Esq., F.S.A. *St. Martin's House, Chichester.*

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Rye.

J. ADAMS, Esq. *7, High Street, Rye.*

Tunbridge Wells.

C. W. POWELL, Esq. *Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.*

Worthing.

HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq. *Park Road, Worthing.*

R U L E S .

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. An Ordinary Member whose husband or wife is also an Ordinary Member and pays an annual Subscription of 10s. may pay an annual Subscription of 5s. only, but in that case shall not be entitled to receive a copy of any of the Society's publications.
- (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.

Conditions for Affiliation of Local Associations.

7. Any local association may be affiliated to this Society, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The expression "Local Association" shall be deemed to include any Association, Society, or club, or other organisation whatsoever having a membership of not less than 20 and having its headquarters in, and carrying on its work in some part only of the County of Sussex, the main objects of which are the same as or similar to the objects of this Society.

- (b) If the Council of this Society and the managing authority of any local Association shall pass resolutions to that effect, such local Association shall thereby be affiliated to this Society.
- (c) The Council of this Society may pass such a resolution— (1) on the acceptance by any local Association of an invitation to affiliate addressed to it by this Society or the Council thereof; or (2) on the application of any local Association for affiliation. Such application shall be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary of this Society, and shall specify the object or objects of the local Association, the methods adopted by it in furtherance thereof, the district in which it carries on its work, full particulars as to its terms of membership, and such other details as the Hon. Secretary of this Society may require.
- (d) Every affiliated local Association shall in every year pay a fee of £1. 1s., and furnish one copy of each of its publications (if any) to this Society, and shall be entitled to receive one copy of each publication of this Society for the current year.
- (e) The Members of every affiliated local Association shall be eligible for membership of this society without being proposed and seconded in accordance with Rule 3 (a).
- (f) The Hon. Editor may at his discretion include in the annual volume of this Society a brief summary of such of the proceedings of any affiliated local Association as appear to be of general interest; and also papers written by Members of, or dealing with archæological research or discoveries made by any such local Association, which shall in that event be entitled to purchase at cost price such number of copies of any such paper for its Members as may be specified to the Hon. Editor before publication.
- (g) It shall be competent for the Council to allow the Members of any affiliated local Association to attend the meetings (other than general meetings) of this Society, and to participate in such other privileges of membership hereof on such terms as it may think fit, regard being had to the mutual privileges offered by the local Association to the Members of this Society.

- (h) This Society and any affiliated local Association shall co-operate so far as may appear desirable to the Council of this Society, in promoting the object or objects which they have in common in the district in which the local Association carries on its work.
- (i) A local Association may withdraw from affiliation in the same manner as a member under Rule 6, and this Society may determine the affiliation of any local Association by giving to the Secretary thereof a notice to the effect expiring on the 31st December of any year.

General Meetings.

8. 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, one month's Notice of same to be given to the Members.

Special General Meeting.

9. 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.

10. 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 11; the Chairman to have a casting vote.

Alterations in Rules.

11. 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. Any such

proposed alteration shall be set out in the Agenda paper referred to in Rule 7.

Special Meetings.

12. 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.

No Gift or Bonus in Money to Members.

13. The Society shall not and may not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of its Members.

Council.

14. 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 shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage and control the Museum and Library, such committee not to exceed 12 in number, and to include the Hon. Curator and Librarian, and not more than six Members who are not Members of the Council. Such committee shall report to the Council at each quarterly meeting.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.

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

Trustees.

16. 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 1909.

The Council is able to report the past year as one of continued growth and progress on the part of the Society. The membership still continues to increase. There are at present 837 Members, and 86 new Members were elected during the year. The numbers for the last two years are as follows :

	Ordinary.		Life.		Hon.		Total.
1st January, 1909	705	..	79	..	5	..	789
„ „ 1910	752	..	80	..	5	..	837

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 24th March, 1909, and, after the termination of the business proceedings, an interesting account of "Pekes," Chiddingly, the residence of the Hon. Terence Bourke, and of the interesting early wall paintings there found, was given by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

The Autumn Meeting was held on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1909, when some 130 members and friends were present. The party assembled at Three Bridges Station, and thence drove to Worth, where the unique pre-Conquest Church was visited, and an interesting paper on it was read by the Rector (the Rev. A. Bridge), who also kindly threw the beautiful Rectory garden open to the party. Driving past Rowfant House, the party visited the Evelyn Monument in Felbridge Park, which was described by Mr. W. H. Hills. After lunch, which was served in the Grosvenor Restaurant, East Grinstead, the party visited the Town and Church, where an interesting paper on "The Church, its Plate and the Old Inhabitants" was read by Mr. Hills. After this, Sackville College, by the courtesy of the Warden (Mr. F. Hill), was visited and was fully and ably described by Mr. W. V. K. Stenning. Lady Musgrave entertained the party at tea most hospitably at Hurst-an-Clays, and after this such as cared to brave the elements drove on to Brambletye House, where Mr. J. C. Stenning read a paper on "The Ruins." The Society was much indebted to Mr. J. C. Stenning, Mr. W. V. K. Stenning and Mr. W. H. Hills for carrying out the local arrangements. Unfortunately persistent rain rather interfered with the enjoyment of the afternoon at East Grinstead.

Under the auspices of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose successful local meetings have been held during the year at Arundel, West Hoathly, Chiddingly, Tortington, Brighton and Littlehampton, which, besides their own interest and the accession of new members which has resulted from them, have produced the sum of £23. 12s. 4d. towards the Barbican House Fund. It should be borne in mind that these meetings are of a purely local character, and are mainly held with the object of evoking local interest. Although notice of such meetings is sent to every member within a considerable radius of the locality visited it is quite impossible to send notice to every member. Should, however, any members desire to have notices sent to them of all local meetings they can receive them on sending a request to that effect to the Clerk. Mr. F. B. Stevens, 103, High Street, Lewes, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Secretary for such meetings.

It will be seen from the accounts that the financial position of the Society continues to be in a satisfactory condition. £170 has been paid from income during the year towards the Barbican House Fund, the overdraft in respect of which has been reduced to £379. 3s. 2d. The Council still invites contributions towards the reduction of this from members who have not already subscribed, as there is much urgent work which has to be postponed until this debt has been discharged.

The Council has to record with regret the loss of its Chairman, the late Canon J. H. Cooper, who had served in that capacity since 1903, and who had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Society. Mr. W. C. Renshaw, LL.M., K.C., has been elected Chairman in his place, with Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford, F.S.A., as Vice-Chairman.

Owing to the resignation by Mr. J. H. A. Jenner of his office as Curator there was a vacancy which has been filled by the appointment for twelve months of Mr. R. Blaker to the post.

In addition to Canon Cooper mentioned above, the Council regrets to have to announce the deaths of, amongst others, Mr. S. Beard, elected in 1871; the Rev. J. Cavis Brown, elected in 1905; Mr. W. Dawes, elected in 1886; Major Maberly, elected in 1886; Miss E. C. Margesson, elected in 1876; Mrs. Rush, elected in 1858; and Mr. J. Sawyer, elected in 1882.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,								
31st Dec., 1908		50	19	8				
" " " Clerk			3	17	9			
" " " Mrs. Morgan			5	0	0			
					59	17	5	
„ Subscriptions :								
Annual		326	16	0				
Entrance		43	0	0				
Arrears		21	10	6				
Advance		9	0	6				
Life Compositions		30	0	0				
					430	7	0	
„ Sale of Volumes						17	11	3
„ Visitors on admission to Castle alone....		70	11	0				
„ " " Museum alone.		5	1	6				
„ " " Museum and								
Castle		71	8	9				
					147	1	3	
„ Rent paid by Sussex Record Society			2	2	0			
„ " of Garden			2	0	0			
„ Telephone Acknowledgment			0	1	0			
„ Excursion Account :								
Receipts		41	6	0				
Payments		36	15	6				
						4	10	6
„ Return of Income Tax			1	10	1			
					£665	0	6	

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses :							
Rent of Castle		30	8	0			
Mrs. Morgan—Wages	£26	0	0				
" Commission ..	6	8	8				
					32	8	8
Castle Attendant's Wages		26	0	0			
Sundry Payments by Mrs. Morgan ..		4	7	9			
Income Tax, House Duty, Lighting							
and Water, &c.		21	14	1			
Coals and Wood		5	0	0			
Repairs		7	0	4			
Insurance		5	2	6			
Registrar of Friendly Societies		1	1	0			
Interest on Overdraft at Bank—							
"Barbican House Account"		19	4	9			
					152	7	1
„ Clerk's Salary			33	6	8		
„ Purchases, &c., for Museum and Library			16	10	8		
„ Balance of Cost of Vol. LI	123	2	11				
On Account of Vol. LII	82	0	9				
					205	3	8
„ General Printing			27	12	9		
„ Transfer to "Barbican House Fund"		170	0	0			
„ Contribution for Tortington Priory Excavations ..		5	0	0			
„ Postages and Petty Disbursements		8	1	5			
„ Cash in hands of Treasurer	37	1	11				
" " Clerk	4	16	4				
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0				
					46	18	3
					£665	0	6

Examined and found correct.

11th February, 1910.

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

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.		ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	9	0	6		By Barbican House, purchased for	2,300	0	0
„ Sundry small Accounts (say)	10	0	0		„ Arrears of Subscriptions (say)	15	0	0
„ Balance due on Printing Vol. LII.	137	1	6		„ Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	£37	1	11
„ Overdraft at Bank, “Barbican House Fund” ..	379	3	2		„ „ „ Clerk	4	16	4
Balance	1,826	13	1		„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan ..	5	0	0
						46	18	3
	£2,361	18	3			£2,361	18	3

N.B.—In addition to the above the Society possesses a very Valuable Collection of Tapestries, Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at Lewes Castle and Barbican House, to which additions are constantly being made, and also the Volumes of the Society's *Collections* in Stock, all which assets are insured for £3,100.

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

1st March, 1910.

H. P. MOLINEUX,

Treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTAL ACCOUNT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF
 "BARBICAN HOUSE."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1909.						
By Subscriptions during the year				14	6	0
„ Nett Proceeds of Meeting held at						
Arundel	11	1	3			
„ Ditto at Brighton	4	4	0			
„ Ditto at West Hoathly	3	2	0			
„ Ditto at Chiddingly	2	15	7			
„ Ditto at Tortington	2	9	6			
				23	12	4
„ Amount transferred from the Income						
Account of the Society	170	0	0			
Debit Balance	379	3	2			
				£587	1	6
1909.						
Jan. 1.—Balance brought from last Account				587	1	6
				£587	1	6

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
DURING THE YEAR.

W. C. Alexander, Esq., Heathfield Park :

Large Iron Pot; Gun Metal Skillet; Iron Mortar and Pestle;
Pipe Cage; Large Wooden Platter; Leathern Bottle; Churn
(Sussex Earthenware); Heathfield Memorials by Percival
Lucas.

Reginald Blaker, Esq., Lewes :

Oak Gate Table; Print Lewes Bonfire; Small Oak Chest, with
drawer under; Tall (one-handed) Clock, by Hammond,
Battle; Small Brass Mortar; Brown Earthenware Jug; Old
Earthenware Jug (Hunting Scene); Large Oak Chest.

W. T. Pike, Esq., Brighton :

Book ("Belfast and Province of Ulster").

Smithsonian Institute :

Book ("Bureau of American Ethnology").

Messrs. Geo. Allen & Sons, Rathbone Place, W. :

Book ("Memorials of Old Sussex").

Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A., Piccadilly :

Book ("Appendix Spicilegia and Index to Vols. 1, 2 and 3
Spicilegia").

Charles H. Davey, Esq., Mitcham :

Book ("List of Words, Names and Places mostly early Fifteenth
Century Spelling").

J. Godwin King, Esq., West Hoathly :

Small Oak Chest; Pair of Brass Candlesticks.

Charles Goring, Esq., Wiston :

Pottery Glass and other objects from Chanctonbury.

C. Thomas-Stanford, Esq., Preston Manor :

Jacobean Chest of Drawers; Oak Case (for Peckhams Oculi
Morali); Index Cabinet for Library; Oil Portrait of James
Lambert (artist).

Miss Catherine Rose Bacon, Lewes :

Small Sampler; Small China Box; Old Bible; Old Silver Watch
(tortoiseshell back); Two Enamelled Boxes; Box containing
small Set of Dominoes.

- J. C. Stenning, Esq., Eastbourne :
 Books relating to places in Sussex ; Photograph of ground plan
 of Old Buckhurst.
- L. F. Salzmann, Esq., Bromley :
 Book containing papers relating to Manors in Burwash and
 neighbourhood.
- Executors of the late W. Dawes, Rye :
 Manuscripts and Papers collected by the late Wm. Durrant
 Cooper.
- Revd. Wm. Hudson, Westminster :
 Vol. II. of the "Records of the City of Norwich."
- Lady Ramsey, Lewes :
 Two Samplers (framed) ; Print (view of Lewes from School Hill).
- F. G. Courthope, Esq., Lewes :
 Pieces of Roman Pottery (London) ; Carved Stones from Lewes
 Priory.
- C. W. :
 Three Stoneware Jugs.
- D. Montgomerie, Esq., Lewes :
 Books.
- Mrs. Broad, Lewes :
 Sampler ; Brass Brooch and Brass Pendant.
- C. Davies Gilbert, Esq., Eastbourne :
 Beltout Finds.
- The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. :
 Carved Stones from Tortington Priory.
- Miss C. Hammond, Lewes :
 Pamphlets.
- W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Burlington House :
 Plans of Lewes Priory.
- Mr. J. Lloyd, Lewes :
 Print of Iron Railings.
- Mrs. Charlotte Briscoe, Firle :
 Book (on Caligraphy, 1745) ; Churchwardens' Account (Withern,
 1791) and other old documents.
- Major Molineux, Eastbourne :
 Pipe Cage (loan).
- R. Garraway, Rice, Esq., Carpenter's Hill :
 Oak Chest (loan).

REGINALD BLAKER,
Honorary Librarian and Curator.

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.

AFFILIATED SOCIETY.

Brighton and Hove Archæological Club.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, M.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, w.
1858. Paris, G. de, 14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
1896. Read, Charles Hercules, F.S.A., Secretary S.A. Lond., 22, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.
1896. Round, J. Horace, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to December, 1910.)

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, 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, Gazle Slope, Piltown, Uckfield.
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.
1909. Allen, Edwd. Heron, F.L.S., F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., F.R.MET.SOC., Large Acres,
Selsey Bill, and 3, Northwick Terrace, n.w.
1910. Allen, W. H., Brookside, Bramber.
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.
1909. André, Wilfrid, Eastergate, Chichester.
1899. Andrews, J., 102, Marine Parade, Worthing.
1907. Anson, Rev. H. S., Southover Rectory, Lewes.
1877. *Arbuthnot, W. R., Plaw Hatch, West Hoathly, Sussex.
1907. Arnold, Miss Emily, Saints Hill House, Peshurst.
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.
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.
1903. Aylmer, Captain A. L., 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.
1909. Banbury, Capt. Cecil E., Pippingford Park, Nutley, Uckfield.
1899. *Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
1905. Barchard, F., Horsted Place, Little Horsted.
1900. Barham, Sir G., Snape, Wadhurst.
1908. Barlow, Frank Pratt, Lynchmere House, Haslemere.
1910. Barr, Miss Lizzie M., Carving Studio, East Grinstead.
1879. *Barron, E. J., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1909. Bartlett, Chas., Tulchan, Arundel.
1906. Bartlett, Rev. C. B., 2, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1900. Barttelot, Sir Walter B., Bart., Stopham House, Pulborough, Sussex.

1867. Barwell, Rev. Prebendary A. H. S., F.S.A., Blechingley House, Blechingley, Surrey.
1904. Batterham, J. W., M.B., F.R.C.S., 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, F.S.A., Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.
1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
1898. Beale, W. E., Folkington, Polegate, Sussex.
1908. Bebbington, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Littlehampton.
1908. Beck, J. L., Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.
1908. Beck, Miss Ellen, Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.
1908. Beck, Miss Edith, Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.
1899. Beckett, A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
1908. Beddington, Miss B., The White Cottage, Winchelsea.
1908. Beddington, Miss M., The White Cottage, Winchelsea.
1899. Bedford, E., Newhaven, Sussex.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., Anderida, Gorringer Road, Eastbourne.
1910. Beldam, W., Littlehampton.
1908. Belloc, Hilaire, M.P., Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.
1907. Bennett, Rev. Hy., Berwick Rectory, Berwick.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
1909. Bentall, C. J., West Town Lodge, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
1900. Berlin Royal Library, per Asher & Co., 13, Bedford Street, London, W.C.
1899. Bevan, Rev. R. A. C., Rectory, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.
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.
1908. Bigg, Mrs., The Hyde, Slaugham, Crawley.
1910. Birch, F. J. P., J.P., Forest Row.
1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per A. Capel Shaw).
1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Norton Priory, Chichester.
1882. Bishop, M. H., 179, Preston Drive, Brighton.
1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1905. Blaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.
1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, The Lodge, Portslade.
1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.
1887. Blaker, Frederick, Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
1907. Blaker, N. P., M.D., Cherington, Hurstpierpoint.
1900. Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
1908. Blaker, Rev. C. R., Turners Hill.
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., 10, Heene Terrace, Worthing.
1908. Boldero, John, Frankland, Mark Cross.
1908. Bond, W. H., Municipal School of Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
1908. Booth, E. H., M.D., 1, Cambridge Road, Hove.
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.
1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Buddington, Midhurst, Sussex.
1909. Bourke, The Hon. Terence, Pekes, Hellingly.
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.
1909. Brand, The Hon. Chas., Littledene, Lewes.

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, 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.
 1910. Brown, George, 9, Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.
 1903. Brown, H. J., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.c.
 1902. Brown, Mrs. Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1908. Bryan, Miss, 73, The Drive, Brighton.
 1909. Buckley, T. H. W., The Grange, Crawley Down.
 1905. Buckman, T., North Street, Lewes.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Offices, Canning Place, Liverpool.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.
 1907. Budgen, Rev. W., The Rectory, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.
 1910. Bull, Sir Wm. J., m.p., The Meadows, 474, Uxbridge Road, w.
 1897. Bull, William, 75, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1909. Bunston, Rev. T., Arlington, Sussex.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., St. Peter's Vicarage, Chichester.
 1910. Burnell, Mrs. Coke, 18, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1910. Burnell, T. Coke, 18, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1909. Burrows, Leonard Robert, Lawnswood, Burgess Hill.
 1893. Burt, Henry, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1908. Burt, H. J., Penlands, Steyning.
 1877. Burton, Alfred H., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1908. Butt, C. A., Wilbury, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1902. Butt, G. W., Wilbury, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1908. Butt, H. A., 64, Norfolk Road, Littlehampton.
 1899. Butts, H. H., Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1909. Buxton, Mrs. Sydney, Newtimber Place, Hassocks, and 7, Grosvenor
 Crescent, s.w.
 1907. Buxton, Travers, View Field, Crowborough.
1907. Campbell, Geo., Fir Croft, Barnham.
 1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 1870. Campion, W. H., c.B., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1910. Campion, W. R., m.p., Danny, Hurstpierpoint.
 1909. Canton, Capt. L. H., The Homestead, Jevington.
 1863. Card, Henry, 10, North Street, Lewes.
 1909. Carey, Arthur, Downside, Rottingdean.
 1909. Carey, Mrs., Downside, Rottingdean.
 1910. Carpenter, J. W., Castlegate School, 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.
 1897. Cawthorn, F. T., 57, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., F.R.A.S., Lethen Grange, Sydenham, Kent.
 1903. Champneys, F. H., m.D., Littlemead, Nutley, and 42, Upper Brook Street,
 London, w.
 1902. Chapman, E. J., 34, Upper North Street, Brighton.
 1908. Chapman, Harold J., High Street, Lewes.
 1901. Charrington, Harry Wm., St. Helens, 23, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1900. Cheal, H., Jun., Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.

1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1909. *Chichester, The Earl of, 7, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1908. Chichester, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Slinfold, Horsham.
 1901. Chilver, Miss A., Gate House, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, 25, Lorna Road, Hove.
 1897. Christie, A. L., Tapeley 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, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Trobridge House, Crediton.
 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.
 1910. Cohen, Mrs. N. L., Courtlands, East Grinstead.
 1868. Colchester, Lord, F.S.A., 49, Eaton Place, London, s.w.; and Carlton Club.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1908. Colson, Miss Edith Margaret, Parkfield, 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, Suddlescombe, 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.
 1909. Cooper, Miss M. H., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
 1890. Cooper, Rev. T. S., F.S.A., Chiddingfold, Godalming.
 1910. Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Roeh Heath, 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.
 1908. *Courthope, William Francis, 1, Whitehall Gardens, s.w.
 1908. Courthope, W. J., c.b., The Lodge, Wadhurst.
 1909. Courtis, Miss R., Wannock Dene, Jevington.
 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. Crane, Miss A. M., 20, Hyde Park Place, w.
 1908. Crane, Rev. E. E., The Rectory, Jevington.
 1892. Crane, 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, Walsted Place, Lindfield.
 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, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
 1909. Curwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.

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.
 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.
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, 34, Highcroft Terrace, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1906. Davis, Rev. R. C., Battle.
 1906. Davy, C. Hardy, 104, Caithness Road, Mitcham.
 1892. Dawson, Charles, F.G.S., F.S.A., Uckfield, Sussex.
 1904. Dawson, Mrs., Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothsay, London Road, Reading.
 1909. Day, Alfred J., The Hermitage, Walberton, Arundel.
 1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.Sc., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.
 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.
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1903. Dibley, Colonel, Gaveston Place, Nuthurst, Horsham.
 1862. Dixon, Miss M. M., North Highlands, Hayward's Heath.
 1909. D'Olier, Dr. B., Arundel.
 1909. Dowell, Capt. H. A., Union Club, Brighton.
 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.
 1908. Duplock, E. G., St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1908. Duval, Miss M. S., Pelham House, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., Harlaxton, Begwood Avenue, Hove.
 1906. Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe.
 1898. Eade, A. F. W., York Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1904. Eadon, Rev. J. E., Westbourne, Emsworth.
 1909. Earp, E. J., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library (Librarian).
 1910. Edwards, Aubrey, Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
 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.
 1910. Eustace, Mrs. B., Carleton House, Arundel, Sussex.
 1906. Evans, Rev. A. A., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 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, Beacholme, Brighton Road, Worthing.
 1900. Felton, W. V., Sandgate, Pulborough.
 1909. Fennell, C. H., M.D., County Asylum, Hellingly.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Thistle Down, Findon, Worthing.
 1901. Field, Rev. S. B., 8, St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove.
 1909. Field, W. A., 20, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, Westbroke, Lydd.
 1904. Firmin, Boys, Wyncote, Crowborough.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Robert, The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, care of Rev. Chas. Fisher, Hollin, Tenterden.
 1909. Fletcher, C. J., Dale Park, Arundel, and 10, Grosvenor Place, s.w.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1908. Fletcher, Sydney J. B., Berea Court, Yapton.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 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.
 1910. Freeman, Miss Flora L., 10, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1910. Frewen, Colonel E., Brickwall, Northiam.
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 144, Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, s.w.
 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, Firle Park, Lewes.
 1909. Gale, Arthur J., Walstead, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.M.F. Soc., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1909. Garnham, Miss, Densworth House, Chichester.
 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., 94, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, s.w.
 1901. Glennie, Rev. A. H., Lavant Rectory, Chichester.
 1909. Goddard, Alfred, Leap Cross, Hailsham.
 1909. Godden, A. G. E., 7, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 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. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1875. Gordon, Mrs. A., Ash House, Martock, Somerset.
 1909. Gordon, Miss J. W., 46, Norton Road, Hove.
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 20, Cadogan Gardens, s.w., and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.

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. Ponsoby, Arthur A. W. H., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere.
 1909. Poole, Rev. F. J., R.D., St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes.
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Park House, Ringmer.
 1904. Porter, W. P., Steyne Mansion, Worthing.
 1904. Postlethwaite, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1885. Potter, Walter, Northcliffe, Stanford Road, Brighton.
 1899. Powell, E. C., Fairlawn, Caversham, Oxon.
 1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick, Sussex.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, St. Anne'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., 189, Wells Road, Bristol.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Cissbury Lodge, Broadwater, Worthing.
1903. Quinnell, R., care of H. S. Ram, Esq., 13, John Street, Bedford Row, w.c.
1894. Raffety, J. H., The Acre, West Worthing.
 1910. Ramsden, Colonel H. F. S., Stone Cross House, Wadhurst.
 1909. Randall, Miss, St. Michael's School, Bognor.
 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, and Hollingside, 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1905. Read, T., Buckingham Road, Brighton.
 1906. Reckitt, A. Benington, Kenmore Highlands, St. Leonards.
 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.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, Malling Lane, Lewes.
 1876. Ridge, L. W., 5, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, w.c.
 1909. Ridsdale, E. A., 7, Queen's Gate Gardens, s.w.
 1889. Rigg, Herbert A., M.A., F.S.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex; and 12, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, London, w.
 1909. Roberts, A. S., Manningham Lodge, Worthing.
 1908. Roberts, Frank, C.E., Wykeham Road, Worthing.
 1908. Roberts, J. Slingsby, 3, Powis Villas, Brighton.
 1902. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.

1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
 1907. Morrish, H. G., Langhurst, Horsham; and Leonard House, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.
1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., The Vicarage, Firlie.
 1909. Newgass, Mrs., Shernfold Park, Frant.
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1905. Newington, C. R. K., The Hut, Hangleton Road, Brighton.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 1910. Newlands, Rt. Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton.
 1863. *Nicholls, H., M.A., Mill Road, Deal, Kent; and Brownings, Billingshurst, Sussex.
1904. Nicholson, W. E., High Street, Lewes.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Selmeston, Sussex.
 1881. *Noakes, Frederic, St. Mary's Villas, Battle, Sussex.
 1870. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
 1892. Norman, Simeon, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1910. Norman-Thompson, Mrs., Ancton Lodge, Felpham.
 1908. North, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
 1909. Notcutt, E. A., 24, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1903. Ockenden, M., A.M.I.M.E., The Wigwam, Edgar Road, Sanderstead.
 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.
 1898. Owen, R. K. W., M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., Highfield, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., 11, Caledonian Road, Brighton.
 1909. Paddon, A. M., Watersfield, Pulborough.
 1897. Padwick, Henry, M.A., Manor House, Horsham.
 1908. Padwick, P. H., Thatch Cottage, Fittleworth.
 1908. Padwick, Mrs., Manor House, Horsham.
 1908. Padwick, H. C., Horsham.
 1899. Pagden, Miss F. A., Alfriston, Sussex.
 1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 96, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., 16, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1907. Papillon, Pelham R., 26, Albany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1909. Parker, Rev. R. J. C., Eartham Vicarage, Chichester.
 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.
 1909. Patterson, Major H. A. L., Ersham Road, Hailsham.
 1905. Peach, C. Stanley, Abingworth, Thakeham.
 1909. Pearce, Mrs., St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes.
 1909. Pearce, Rev. Duncan, St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes.
 1909. *Peckham, A. N., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1908. Peel, Robert, St. John's, Lansdowne Road, West Worthing.
 1898. Pemberton, Lady Leigh, Abbots Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, Larkbarrow, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
 1910. Philipson-Stow, Lady, Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1901. Phillips, Maberly, F.S.A., Steyning, Enfield, Middlesex.

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.
 1910. Gray, Rev. R. D. H., Selham Rectory, Petworth.
 1905. Green, W. D., Stone Hall, Balcombe.
 1908. Greene, W. B., Swan Hotel, Petworth.
 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., Eureka, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1904. Guermoprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 1909. Gunter, R., Old House, West Hoathly.
 1909. Guyer, T. S., F.R.C.O., 15, Stockleigh Road, St. Leonards.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, M.P., Wootton, Polegate, Sussex.
1900. Haines, C. R., Pulborough, Sussex.
 1880. Haines, John, 46, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1904. Hall, B. K. King, Emsworth House, Emsworth.
 1907. Hall, Hugh F., M.A., Cissbury Court, Worthing.
 1864. *Hall, J. Eardley, Barrow Hill, Henfield, Sussex.
 1884. Hall, William Hamilton, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., 5, Walpole Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1907. Halls, Rowland H., Seveirg Buildings, Lewes.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1908. Hamilton, Archibald, 13, Devonshire Place, w.
 1907. Hamilton, W. B., M.A., 12, First Avenue, Hove.
 1909. Hankey, C. T. Alers, Templecrone, East Grinstead.
 1909. Hankey, Mrs., Templecrone, East Grinstead.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., Fernroyd, Forest Row.
 1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, M.A., The Deanery, Chichester.
 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, G. S., Highlands, Hailsham.
 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, Professor Frank J., M.A., F.S.A., Winshields, Headington Hill, 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.
 1909. Hawkesford, Rev. J. B., Rodmell Rectory, Lewes.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, s.w.
 1909. Hawkshaw, Miss, Hollycombe, Liphook.
 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.
 1909. Henty, Mrs. Douglas, Westgate, Chichester.
 1894. Henwood, Roger, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
 1910. Hermon, Mrs. Fanny, White House, Balcombe.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., 3, Königsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 1906. Hilbers, Hermann G., M.D., 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1909. Hill, Miss R. Marion, Huntsland, Crawley Down.
 1903. Hill, Rev. W. S., M.A., Espérance, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1910. Hillman, A. Chester, 87, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1909. Hillman, H. J., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 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, 13, Highdown Road, Dyke Road, 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, G. P., The Chalêt, Felpham, Sussex.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1895. *Hounsom, W. A., 41, New Church Road, Brighton.
 1897. Hove 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.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 65, Ashley Gardens, Westminster, s.w.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, near Uckfield.
 1908. Huish, M. B., Coombe Wood, Ditchling.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., C.B., 25, Cadogan Square, London, s.w.; and Barrington Grove, Burford.
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.
 1909. Hutchinson, G. Thompson, Alfriston, Highgate, n.w.
 1904. *Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1904. Huth, Mrs. E. A., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1909. Hutton, Mrs., Caprons, Lewes.
1871. Infield, H. J., Sylvan Lodge, Brighton.
 1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Coombsfield, Malden, Surrey.
 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.
1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1900. Jackson, Rev. A. A., Ashurst Rectory, Steyning.
 1909. Jamblin, Rev. Robert, St. Margaret's, Pulborough.
 1909. James, H. A., Hurstmonceaux Place, Hurstmonceaux.
 1897. James, William, West Dean Park, Chichester.
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye, Sussex.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., F.E.S., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
 1909. Jennings, A. O., 11, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

1896. Joad, Mrs. L. C., Patching, Worthing.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 3, Knaresborough Place, Cromwell Road, s.w.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
 1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 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.
1908. Keasbey, H. G., Llanfair, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
 1910. Kelway-Bamber, Herbert, m.v.o., 6k, Hyde Park Mansions, w.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading.
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley, Ashcroft, Ringmer.
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Ashcroft, Ringmer.
 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.
 1909. Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1908. Kirkley, Jas., The Hall, Fairlight, Sussex, and Cleodan Park, co. Durham.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1907. Lacy, Dyson, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 1901. Lane, Mrs., Dangstein, Petersfield.
 1908. Langdale, A. C., Heathfield House, Heathfield.
 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.
 1909. Leggatt, T. G., 10, Southdown Avenue, Brighton.
 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.
 1909. Lewes, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, The Vicarage, Hove.
 1907. Lewis, E. J., The Downs, Bishopstone, Lewes.
 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, Wateringbury, Kent.
 1889. Lloyd, Alfred, F.C.S., F.E.S., The Dome, Bognor.
 1909. Lloyd, J. C., High Street, Lewes.
 1910. Lloyd, Miss Eleanor, Woodburn, Crowborough.
 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.
 1909. Lovell-Keays, Lionel, Endsleigh, East Hoathly.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., Kingston Manor, Kingston.
 1898. Lucas, J., Foxhunt Manor, Waldron, Sussex.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1909. Lucas, Perceval, 13, Warrington Crescent, w.
 1909. Lund, T. E., The Cove, Christ Church Road, Worthing.
 1905. Luttman-Johnson, Colonel F., D.S.O., Redhill House, Petworth; and Army and Navy Club.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
 1909. MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. (SCOT.), M.R.A.S., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
 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.
 1909. Mais, Rev. H. A., Burpham Vicarage, Arundel.
 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.
 1910. Margesson, Major E. W., Kingsclere, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1909. Marona, Rev. C. A., The Rectory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1901. Marshall, Miss D. E. G. Don, Chithurst, Petersfield.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle, Sussex.
 1903. Martin, R., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1903. Martin, William, M.A., LL.D., LL.B., F.S.A., 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
 1908. Marx, E. M., 62, Old Steine, 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, 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.
 1864. Merrifield, F., 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
 1902. Messel, L., Balcombe House, Balcombe.
 1910. Michell, Herbert, Gloucester Lodge, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, n.
 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., Maltravers House, Arundel.
 1905. Mitchell, Mrs., Maltravers House, Arundel.
 1907. Mitten, Miss Flora, Treepes, Hurstpierpoint.
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Old Bank, Lewes; and Mornington, Eastbourne.
 1906. *MonkBretton, 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.
 1908. Moore, Resta W., Stirling, Amherst Road, Bexhill.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Norton Mandeville Court, Blackmore, Ingatestone, Essex.
 1908. Morrice, Capt. J. G. S., 19, First Avenue, Brighton.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Seveirg Buildings, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., The Steyne, Bognor.

1896. Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1910. Robinson, Miss Lucy, The Downs School, Seaford.
 1910. Robinson, Mrs. Carew, Bepton, Midhurst.
 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., 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Haremere Hall, Etchingham.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, m.d., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
 1910. Rylands, John, Library, Manchester.
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, 10, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1900. Sands, H., F.S.A., Bernersmede, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1910. Sands, Miss M. H., Bernersmede, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1910. Sands, Mrs. L. J., Bernersmede, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1895. Sankey, Percy E., 44, Russell Square, London.
 1904. Saunders, J. E., Herschel Lodge, The Avenue, West Worthing.
 1905. Sayer, C. Lane, 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Fairlight Place, Ore, East Sussex.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, LL.B., Prestone, Firl, Lewes.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1906. Scull, W. D., B.A. Oxon, The Pines, Crowborough Beacon.
 1900. Seligman, Mrs., Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, Sussex.
 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.
 1909. Simeon, Rev. J. P., The Vicarage, Patcham.
 1898. Simmons, Edward, High Street, Lewes.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1908. Skinner, Col. T. H. Gorehill, Petworth.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.
 1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash, Sussex.
 1909. Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, Lewes.
 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., Hawthorndene, Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1907. Snewin, Miss, Omega, Worthing.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1909. Spalding, Mrs. N., Huntsland, Crawley Down.
 1907. Spelman, Rev. A. P., M.A., Burwash Weald.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.
 1898. Sprott, H., Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, 34, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

1909. Stebbing, W. P. D., F.G.S., 78A, Lexham Gardens, w.
 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.
 1909. Stenning, Lady, Hoathly Hill, West Hoathly.
 1893. Stephenson, Mill, F.S.A., 38, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, s.w.
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, B.A., LL.B. CAMB., 103, High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, 103, High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1907. Stevens, Fredk., I.S.O., The Poplars, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 1908. Stevens, George Eric, Garnalds, Cuckfield.
 1909. Stevens, Miss Alice, Eskdale, Burgess Hill.
 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.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, 55, South Street, Eastbourne.
1906. Talbot, Hugo, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1909. Tate, Francis, North Street, Worthing.
 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.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1905. Toms, H. S., The Museum, Brighton.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1909. Travers, J. Amory, Tortington House, near Arundel.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. Treherne, George G. T., 7, Bloomsbury Square, w.c.
 1909. Trier, Frank, Uplands, Champion Hill, s.e.
 1909. Trier, Erwin, Robertsbridge.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Elmcroft, Farncombe, Godalming.
 1909. Unsworth, R., Jun., 6, Station Road, Petersfield.
 1907. Uridge, A. J. R., Claverham, The Wallands, Lewes.
1908. Vallance, Herbert, School Hill, Lewes.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Manor House, Southover, Lewes.
 1897. Verrall, W., Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1902. Vine, H. T., Redcliffe, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipan, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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.
 1896. Warren, Captain A. R., Windermere, Craneswater Park, Southsea.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.
 1907. Watson, Thos. Hy., M.B., C.M., Gordon Terrace, Westham.
 1899. Wedgwood, R. H., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1910. Westall, Rev. D. H., Chalton Rectory, Horndean, Hants.
 1893. White, Edmund, Landport House, Lewes.
 1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.
 1909. Whitmore, Cecil J., F.A.A., Hunsdon, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1891. Whitfeld, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Dale View, Lewes.
 1909. Whitworth, Miss G., 3, Courtenay Terrace, Hove.
 1908. Wickham, G., Stonewall, Limpsfield.
 1903. Wickins, H. W., F.R.G.S., Brockfield, Wadhurst.
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1896. Wightman, George John, The Wallands, Lewes.
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1909. Willett, Edgar, M.D., Farmleigh, Worth Park, Crawley.
 1901. Willett, H., Bishopstone Manor, near Lewes.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., St. Andrew's Lodge, Seaford.
 1905. Williams, H. M., Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1909. Williams, Mrs. E. Lloyd, Harringay, East Grinstead.
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., The Wolds, College Road, Eastbourne; and
 Selwyn College, Cambridge.
 1909. Wills, Mrs., Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. C. W. G., The Rectory, Selsey.
 1896. Wink, F. Wallace, Pluscardine, Belsize Road, Worthing.
 1890. Winton, E. W., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
 1901. Wisden, Captain T. F. M., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Reading.
 1909. Wood, J. W., 46, High Street, Seaford.
 1910. Wood, Pinhorn, Pevensey.
 1881. Woodman, Thomas C., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.E.I.S., The Old House,
 Pulborough.
 1909. Woodland, Herbert A., The Nest, Selsey.
 1869. Woods, J. W., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1902. Woollan, J. H., 42, South Park Road, Wimbledon, s.w.
 1892. Worms, Baron de, F.S.A., 27, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1898. Worsley, R., Broxmead, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per Miss M. Frost).
 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.
 1910. Wylie, Miss Florence, 6, Montpelier Villas, Brighton.
 1909. Wynne, Mrs., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.
 1909. Wynne, Rev. A. E., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.
 1901. Wynne, Rev. H., M.A., Yapton, near Arundel, Sussex.
 1910. Yale University, U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Sons, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury
 Avenue, w.c.).
 1909. Yonge, Rev. George, M.A., The Rectory, Newtimber.
 1892. Young, Edwin, Redholme, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1904. Young, E. F., Seveirg Chambers, High Street, Lewes.
 1887. Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pycombe Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1909. Yule, Mrs., Church Farm Bungalow, Rustington.
 1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.

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The Editor requests that any Papers for publication in the Society's "Collections" may be sent to him not later than the 31st December in each year.

Sussex Archæological Society.

EAST SUSSEX CHURCHES IN 1586.

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

THE ENSUING extracts from a *Liber Detectorum*, until lately preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Lewes, illustrate to some extent the state of certain East Sussex churches in 1586 and the early part of 1587, within which period they all occur. The unusual number of these presentments suggests that some special and authoritative direction had been given for their being returned. It will be noticed that a great many relate to chancels, whence it may be inferred that the churchwardens either had in mind the 13th of Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions of 1559, or were careful to present what would involve the rectors clerical or lay in expense, and not the parishioners.

It will also be observed that the whitewashing of the interiors of churches was not, as is popularly supposed, originated by the Puritans or by eighteenth century churchwardens. The practice probably grew up as an effect of the visitation of the Diocese of Canterbury, 2 E. 6, at which an inquiry was directed as to whether pictures, paintings and other monuments of feigned miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry and superstition had been utterly extincted and destroyed, so that there remained no memory of the same in walls, glass windows or elsewhere. But it must not be overlooked that so early as 1534 John Mott by his will bequeathed "To the church of Hoo [in Kent] to white it w^t lyme and sande xl^s."¹

¹ *Testamenta Cantiana*, p. 41.

For duly appreciating some of the presentments it must be borne in mind that under the 6th of the Injunctions of 1559 there was to be provided in each church one book of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and the paraphrases of Erasmus also in English, and that under the 24th a pulpit and under the 25th a chest for alms for the poor was to be provided.

- ALBOURNE. O^r church is in [need of] healinge and otherwise to be repaired and amended.
- ALDRINGTON. The church is not paved nor whited nor beautified. O^r churchyarde is not sufficiently fensed. The chancell is not paved.
- ALFRISTON. The chancell is in decaye the falte is in our rector Mr. Rootes.²
- ARLINGTON [*Erlington*]. The chancell in defalte of helinge and pavinge.
- ASHBURNHAM. There is a gutter between Mr. Ashburnham's chappell and o^r chancell w^{ch} dothe decaie o^r church wall.
- BLATCHINGTON [EAST]. O^r chancell is at [need of] reparation. The church is not whitelimed. This was on 2 Nov. 1586 and on 16 Jan^y 158⁶/₇ it was ordered by the Archdeaconry Court that the question as to the reparations to the chancell should be reserved to Pentecost, and it was stated that the church is now whitelimed.
- BREDE. The chancell is not well.
- BRIGHTHELMSTON. Some of the tylinge of the church and wall of the churchyarde is lately decaied.
- CHAYLEY. The windowes of the chancell be somewhat out of reparation. The windowes of the church be somewhat in [need of] reparation.
- CHITINGLYE. O^r chancell lacketh helinge in y^e defaualte of Mr. John Sackueld parson.
- CROWHURST. The church hath in one place need of reparations and to be lymed. Item, Some markes be not well fensed. Item, the walles be not beautified wth sentences of scripture. We want two psalters.
- DENTON. There is a hayricke sett in o^r Churchyarde and wee know not whether it bee tolerable or not. There are noo sentences of scripture painted on y^e walles of y^e church. Item, Wee have noo boxe for the poore.
- ECHINGHAM. The walles of o^r church are not beatyefyed w^t sentences of scriptur.
- FALMER. O^r chancell is fallen down. O^r church is in defaulte for lack of heling with stone.

² John Rootes, of Maresfield, gent.

- FOLKYNNGTON. O^r chancell in decaye.
- IFORD. O^r chancell lackethe payntinge and also pavinge.
- HARTFIELD. The chancell is unpaved in defaulte of Henry Duke who is both rector and vicar.³
- HOVE. O^r churche is in such decaye that wee are not able to amende it. O^r churchyarde is unfenced. We have the psalter Bible and register book and the rest are wanting.
- HURSTPIERPOINT. O^r churche is not well repaired. O^r churchyarde is somewhat decayed in fensing. We lacke a linen tuckway (?) clothe. We lacke a coffer to kepe the Register Book and a chest for the poor man's box. O^r chancell is not well repaired. The 35 and 41 hath not been keptt.⁴
- ICKELSHAM. O^r chancel is in decaye.
- LEWES. St. John's-sub-Castro. We want the bible in the largest volume, the psalter in meter and the Homilies, and y^e walles of the churche beautified wth sentences of scripture.
- LITLINGTON. [28 Oct^r 1586]. Upon Sunday laste a greate parte of our churche wall fell down.
- MOUNTFIELD. O^r chancell doth want in glasse.
- NEWICK. The body of the churche is not paved and we have but one Psalter.
- NEWTIMBER. There are noe sentences of scriptur upon o^r churche walles. We have not two psalters or an English Bible authorized, the paraphrase of Erasmus, nor yet the commandments in a table.
- OVINGDEAN. Wee have not the bible of the largest volume. Wee have no pulpitt. Wee have no Communion Cupp of silver. Wee have no surplis.
- PENHURST. O^r churche markes are not sufficiently repaired. Item, Wee wante a service booke and wee have not any communion table clothe but of linen.
- PETT. There are noe sentences of holie scripture written upon the walles of o^r churche. Item, There lacketh the table of the ten commandments.
- PEVENSEY. O^r churche is verye mutche in decaye for lacke of stone timber lead shingle and glasse. O^r churchyarde is verie mutche unclosed in defaulte of the parishe.
- PIDDINGHOE. O^r churche is not beautified with any sentences of holie scriptures.
- PLUMPTON. The glasse of the chauncell is in sute of reparation. The chauncell is not paved.

³ His name is not either in Hennessy's Clergy List or in Sutton's Notes on Withyham, &c.

⁴ Probably the 35th and 41st of the Injunctions of 1559, which respectively provided for the non-keeping of images, &c., in houses, and as to the duty of schoolmasters.

- PORTSLADE. Presentment by Mr. English the parson.⁵ O^r chancell is not sufficiently repaired nor paved. O^r churchyarde is not sufficiently fenced. The falte is in Mr. Snellinge.⁶ Item, our church is not whited within and beautified accordingly.
- POYNINGS. The church markes are in decaye.
- RIPE. The church is somewhat in decaye. The chancell is somewhat in decaye.
- RYE [15th Nov. 1586]. O^r chancell is in decaie for that it doth raine into the same and hath done a long tyme by reason it is open in the rouffe thereof. The default is in Thomas Hiblewhite farmer of the parsonage.
- SALEHURST. Our church and churchyarde are in need of reparations. O^r church is not yet whited. O^r bible is not of the same translation. O^r register hath but one boke. O^r chancell wanteth pavinge.
- SEDLSCOMBE. O^r church hath been wrytten but the moystnes of the weather will not suffer it to laste.
- SHERMANBURY. There lacketh a Bible of the new translation also a communion clothe. Wee have no communion cupp of silver.
- SOUTHOVER. O^r chancell is not sufficiently repaired in y^e glasse for that they are verie much broken and in decaye through the default of Henry Polley sequestrator.
- UDIMORE. O^r chancel is not whitelymed and the fault thereof is in Mr. Burdyt.
- WEST HOATHLY. The walls of our church and pavement are not all well.
- WESTMESTON. The glasse windows of our chappell are at reparations.⁷
- WILLINGDON. The helinge of our church is blowen open.
- WIVELSFIELD. Our chauncell is not sufficiently glazed by the default of Dennis Bartlett farmer of the parsonage.

⁵ Henry English, ordained priest by the Bishop of Gloucester, 6th December, 1583, was presented to the vicarage of Portslade by Queen Elizabeth, 4th July, 1584. He was also instituted Rector of Aldrington 9th November, 1584.

⁶ Richard Snelling, farmer of the Rectory, who with his son, Sir George Snelling, Kt., on 30th November, 1609, conveyed the manors of Portslade and Atlingworth and the advowson of Aldrington to Abraham Edwards, of Portslade, and his cousin, Abraham Edwards, of Brightling (Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 355, No. 60).

⁷ This probably refers to the chapel of East Chiltington.

THE SUSSEX COAST LINE.

—◆—

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

—◆—

WHEN we were boys at school and had to draw maps of England we used to be glad when we had passed the coast of Essex and the estuary of the Thames and came to the gentle curves of the coasts of Kent and Sussex, broken only by the inlet that we knew as Pagham Harbour. Now that our boys, in their turn, are at school and drawing maps of England, we see that they are drawing the same gentle curves till they reach Chichester Harbour, and that Pagham Harbour is unknown to them. On inquiring the reason, we learn that in 1876 a wall was made to block up the mouth of the harbour, so that the grass now grows where the sea flowed only a generation ago. We are therefore led to inquire whether similar reclamations have not taken place in earlier times, and a careful examination leads us to believe that certainly within the last nine hundred years the coast of Sussex was almost as deeply indented as is the Essex coast to-day.

At the first glance the Ordnance maps seem to show that all dry land is above sea level, but a reference to the footnotes show that "the altitudes are given in feet above the assumed mean level of the sea at Liverpool, which is 0.650 of a foot" (say $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches) "above the general mean level of the sea;" and it is therefore necessary to learn to what height the high tide rises above mean water mark. The *English Channel Pilot* gives a table showing the difference between low and high water marks on the Sussex coast as follows:

	Spring tides.	Neap tides.
Dungeness.....	21-ft. 9-ins.	19-ft.
Rye Bay.....	22-ft.	17-ft. 3-ins.
Hastings ..	24-ft.	17-ft. 6-ins.
Beachy Head	20-ft.	15-ft.
Newhaven	20-ft.	15-ft.
Shoreham	18-ft.	13-ft. 3-ins.
Littlehampton	16-ft.	11-ft. 6-ins.
Selsey Bill.....	16-ft. 6-ins.	12-ft. 6-ins.
Chichester Harbour..	14-ft.	11-ft.

To find the height of high water mark above the mean level of the sea we must divide these figures by two: Any land, therefore, in the neighbourhood of Selsey that is 8-ft. or less above mean tide level is below the high water mark of the spring tides, and on the shores of Chichester Harbour any land that is 7-ft. or less above mean tide level is below high water mark. The 6-in. Ordnance map shows examples of this rule as regards Chichester Harbour; off Birdham Mill a height of 6-ft. is given to a spot on the seaward side of the line indicating the level of ordinary tides; but a spot to the north of Salter's Copse, of a height of 7·1-ft., is on the landward side of this line.

Let us apply this rule to what is now dry land.

Between Birdham Mill and Salter's Copse, a brook runs into the sea through a sluice in a sea wall protecting some low-lying marshes from the tide, and the map shows that where this brook crosses the road from Chichester to Earnley, the height is only 6-ft. above mean tide level; consequently, if this wall were removed, the high tide would flow as far as the road, and until the wall was built it actually did flow as far as the road; and further, although in the absence of any levels on the maps, it is extremely hazardous to make any statement, yet the "lie of the land" leads one to think that through the valley of this brook the tide once flowed as far as Donnington. Follow the coast line of Chichester Harbour past Dell Quay to the mouth of the Lavant, where there is another sea wall protecting some marshes; behind this wall the map shows a level of 6-ft. near the cottages at the south-east corner of Appledram Common, and therefore the high tide once flowed to this point. These two examples will show us how to deal with other depressions along the coast.

It is only within the last hundred years that Selsey has ceased to be an island in reality; the late Rector of Selsey published a copy of a map drawn in 1672, showing that at that time the sea covered the whole of the marshes and completely surrounded Selsey at high

water, except for the narrow shingle bank which joined the Islands of Selsey and Thorney to the mainland at Earnley, in the same way as the Chesil Beach joins the Isle of Portland to the mainland of Dorset. It was not till 1810 that the Ferry Wall was built and all the lands to the west of it were reclaimed, and in 1876 Pagham Harbour to the east of this wall was enclosed from the sea. But what Lord Selsey did on a large scale in 1810 had been done on smaller scales by various riparian owners in earlier times, and little by little the land on each side of the Selsey Strait had been gaining on the sea. One of these smaller enclosures, however, demands more than a passing notice; into the north-west extremity of the Ferry Marshes flows a brook after running due south for a mile or so from Highleigh; and on the shores of the narrow valley through which it runs, which at the spot where it is crossed by the road to Ham is only 5-ft. above mean tide level, is Keynor, a name which is an obvious contraction of the "Cymenshora" of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 477) and of the "Cumneshore" of the Selsey Charter of 683 (Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, No. 64), and marks the traditional landing place of Ælla and his three sons when they led the invasion of West Sussex.

With this small inlet at the north-west of the Selsey Strait corresponds a much larger inlet from the north-east, where the map shows two brooks running into Pagham Harbour, the one rising at Hunston and known as the Bramber Rife, and the other, the Pagham Rife, having two heads, the one at Vinitrow Farm, on the road from Chichester to Runcton, and the other at Merston; the former runs through Runcton, where it turns a mill, and joins the other at Saltham Farm between South Mundham and Langness. The higher land to the west of the Bramber Rife is occupied by Kipson's Bank, Hoe, Brimfast and Chalder Farms, and terminates in a point at Halsey's Farm, where the height is stated to be 11-ft. above mean tide level, and at Sidlesham Mill where the height is only 10·8 feet, and till Pagham Harbour was enclosed the tide flowed into the millpond

to the north-west of Sidlesham Mill. East of the Bramber Rife, the high land is V-shaped, the base extending from Hunston through Mundham to Runcton, and the apex being about 300 yards to the south-west of Honer Farm, on the footpath to Halsey's Farm. Saltham Farm occupies the peninsula between the Runcton and the Merston Brooks, and the high ground to the east of the latter brook is occupied by Forbridge, Crimsham, Lagness and Sefter Farms, and the hamlets of Nyetimber and Pagham. The map shows an occupation road from Halsey's Farm to Pagham crossing, the lower valleys of these brooks; starting from a height of 11-ft. at Halsey's Farm, the levels are given as 8, 8, 4·2, 11, 2, 6 B.M.¹, and 4-ft. till the gravel at Pagham is reached. On our assumption that all land of 8-ft. or less above mean tide level was flooded at spring tide, the valleys between Pagham and Sidlesham must have been inlets before Pagham wall was built. North of Halsey's Farm, levels of 5, 4 and 5·4-ft. are shown on the road from Sidlesham Church to Honer, the last level being that of a Bench Mark on the bridge crossing the rife, and still further up the valley, on the footpath between Bramber Farm and Chalder, a little to the west of the bridge over the rife, is a level of 6-ft. The head of this valley is shown by a level of 10-ft. on the road near Hunston Station, but the field through which the railway and the rife run is obviously lower than the road. The maps show no levels in the valley of the other rife, but the valley through which it flows is most noticeable from the road from Mundham to Honer, and at two or three points this road falls to 8-ft., or high water mark; where the Runcton brook crosses the road, the height is stated to be only 9-ft., and the same height is given where the valley of the Merston Brook touches the Bognor road near Forbridge Farm. Hence we may argue that the spring tide once flowed as far as this road and up to Runcton.

Let us now pass on to the next valley. Between Blackrock, Bognor and Felpham is a sea wall of some 600

¹ B.M. signifies a Bench Mark on some building or stone above the level of the ground; the other levels are ground levels.

yards in length, through a sluice in which runs a brook—a rife—draining a large area; its main stream rises at Aldingbourne, but it is joined by another stream, rising in Walberton and flowing past Barnham Station, which in its turn is joined by the Ryebank Rife, dividing Felpham from Yapton. The western boundary of this basin is formed by a cliff, which in some places is 6 or 8-ft. high, running north-east from Upper Bognor, through South and North Bersted to Babsham Barn, north of which appears to be a short inlet running to Elbridge; from these places the slope is sharp to the Aldingbourne Rife, a level of 5-ft. being shown on the road from South Bersted to the rife, and one of 4-ft. being shown east of North Bersted. Felpham village stands on a point of ground 14-ft. above mean tide level, and, together with what is left of the parish of Middleton, forms the south-eastern boundary of this basin. Flansham, the most northerly point of Felpham, is only 7-ft. above mean tide level, and from Flansham there is a slope to 5-ft., where the footpath crosses the Ryebank Rife; and where the road crosses the rife at Bilsham, a little further to the east, a level of 6-ft. is shown. North of the Ryebank Rife the ground rises to Yapton and Barnham, and it would seem as though the disused canal was the northern boundary of this basin, although there are four depressions north of the canal. The first is that between Yapton and Barnham, running up almost to the high road, where a height of 11-ft. is shown; the second is the valley of the Walberton brook, which runs past and under Barnham Station; where the road crosses the brook by the station a height of 10-ft. is shown, and as the road is there carried on an embankment, it seems certain that the high tide once flowed past Barnham Church to this point; the third and fourth depressions are that between Eastergate and Aldingbourne, and the valley of the Aldingbourne Rife respectively, but in the absence of any figures on the Ordnance maps it is impossible to say how much of them is below high water mark; the valley of the Aldingbourne Rife is, however, most noticeable from the railway.

But scattered throughout this basin are two or three elevations which must always have been above high water mark. Old Lands, between South Bersted and Shripney, is 10-ft. above mean tide level, or 2-ft. above high water mark; Shripney is not quite so high, but both places are surrounded by levels of 5-ft. and 6-ft. Although the termination “—ey” would lead one to think that Lidsey was once an island, yet the road from Lidsey to Aldingbourne is well above high water mark, but levels of 5-ft. are shown between Lidsey and Shripney, and again between Lidsey Lodge and the railway line.

The levels given by the maps show that the Arun Valley was once a great arm of the sea, extending to Pulborough on the north, and from Tortington on the west to Leominster on the east; the tide is said to flow as far as Pallingham Quay on the Arun and Hardham Mill on the Rother, and levels of 6-ft. (or 2-ft. below high water mark at Littlehampton) are shown on the road between Arundel Bridge and the Railway Station, between Warningcamp chalkpit and the river, and in parts of the Amberley Wild Brooks. The existence of this main inlet is obvious to everyone who travels the Mid-Sussex line, especially if the floods are out; and observant travellers along the line from Portsmouth to Brighton will notice two subsidiary inlets running west and east of the Arun valley respectively. Between Ford and Tortington the Binsted Brook runs for about three-quarters of a mile through a valley which is parallel to the railway, and is some feet below high water mark; the map shows a level of 7-ft. at the south-east corner of the garden of Marsh Farm, Binstead, and the same height on the footbridge on the path from Yapton to Binstead, with an intermediate height of 6-ft. On the east of the Arun Valley the Poling Brook runs through a similar valley dividing Leominster and Poling on the north from Toddington and Rustington on the south, and it is said that the high tide once flowed as far as Angmering Church; the map shows a level of 7-ft. on the road between Leominster and Toddington, and 6-ft. on the path from Poling to Ham. And it should be

remembered that the Ford, which has impressed its name on the village, is not a ford across the Arun, but across the Binsted Brook to Tortington, as is shown by Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778, the best map of Sussex previous to the Ordnance Survey.

Passing along the coast eastward, there would appear to have been a short and narrow inlet between Kingston and Ferring, which cannot be seen from the railway line; but the valley of the Broadwater Brook is most marked, and the 25-in. map shows a level of 7-ft. only, where a tributary of this brook is crossed by the road from the Decoy Farm to the Railway Bridge, known as Hams Bridge; unfortunately, no other levels are given in this valley, but it seems probable that the high tide once flowed as far as Broadwater village.

The fields of Sompting and Lancing form the watershed between the Broadwater Brook and the Adur Valley, but a large proportion of the latter parish consists of marshes which are below high water mark, which, at Shoreham, is 9-ft. above mean tide level. For the lowest four or five miles of its course the Adur flows through a mere gorge of an average width of about half a mile; but above Beeding and Bramber its valley spreads out into a large basin to the east and north-east of Steyning. The tide flows as far as Bines Lock and Betley Lock, some few yards above the junction of the two streams of the river, but as the maps give no levels, it is impossible, without a personal examination of the place, to say how much of this valley is below high water mark. The only level that is given is one of 9-ft. on the road from Horsebridge Common to Bineham Bridge, and, since it may be taken as a general rule that a road in marshy ground is slightly raised above the land through which it passes, it may be presumed that the tide once flowed to this point.

The Ouse Valley is very like those of the Arun and the Adur, a wide mouth, a narrow gorge, and a large basin. Bearing in mind that the high tides at Newhaven rise 10-ft. above the Ordnance datum, we shall at once notice that so much of the town of Lewes as lies between

the river and Cliffe Hill is below high water mark, or would be so if the soil had not been artificially raised; a height of 9-ft. only appears in the meadow to the north of the Southdown Brewery. The tide flows to a sluice in the river at a short distance to the north of Hamsey Place Farm, but north of this sluice a height of 9-ft. is given, and even as far north as Barcombe the road crossing the valley is only 8-ft. above high water mark. Running into the Ouse through a narrow gorge on the east is the Glynde brook, which drains a very flat valley, in which, again, there are very few levels; but the tide flows to a point a mile and a half past Glynde Bridge, and it is beyond this point that a height of 10-ft. (or high water mark) is shown near Laughton Place.

At high tide the Cuckmere Valley would have been flooded as far north as Litlington, if not as far as Alfriston, but it is when we cross Beachy Head that we find the largest Sussex inlet, an inland sea, seven miles in length and three in width, stretching from Hailsham on the west to Hooe and Barnhorne on the east, and from Hurstmonceaux and Wartling on the north to Pevensey on the south. Except for the two Islands of Horsey and Chilley, all this area is well below the 10-ft. level, but south-west of Barnhorne, between Pevensey and Cooding, is an unnamed elevation rising to 27-ft. In Roman days Anderida would guard this harbour in the same way as Othona guarded the estuary of the Black-water in Essex. There are two brooks running into the east of this harbour up whose valleys the high tide must have once flowed for some distance; between Hooe and Barnhorne is a brook draining a valley which at the point where the brook is crossed by the road from the Lamb Inn to Constable's Farm is only 8-ft. above mean tide level; while between Hooe and Wartling flows Wallers Haven, which does not reach the 10-ft. level (or high water mark) till half-way between Hogtrough Bridge and Boreham Bridge.

But between Beachy Head and Pevensey was the Willingdon inlet, one mouth of which is now covered by part of the town of Eastbourne, a second mouth lay

between Horsey and St. Anthony's Hill, and yet a third between this hill and Langney, and heights of 7, 8 and 9-ft. are shown all over this level, which apparently reached almost as far as Polegate Station. One elevation in this level requires further mention—the Island of Hydney, which was once a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings.

East of Pevensey there was a small inlet at the Bo-peep marshes, where the Asten Valley runs back to Crowhurst, and a height of 9-ft. only is shown on the road between Acton's Farm and Coombe Farm, near Little Worsham, but this inlet merely requires mention. Another inlet which is now in great part covered with houses must not be forgotten; Yeakell and Gardner's Map of 1783 shows a brook running down the valley to the west of the Castle Hill at Hastings, flowing into the sea close to the site of the Queen's Hotel, off which was a pond on the site of the present Cricket Field, and two lagoons behind the beach, east and west of the brook. The Ordnance survey of 1823 still shows the pond at the Cricket Field, but the two lagoons had disappeared and the eastern lagoon was covered with houses. When I was at school at Hastings, between 1876 and 1882, I remember to have seen the Cricket Field several times flooded by very high tides.

It is unnecessary for us to examine closely the eastern extremity of the county, as that was done once and for all by Mr. Lewin some 40 or 50 years ago, who has shown conclusively that, till the seventeenth century, the marshes below Rye and Winchelsea were covered by the sea, and that the tide flowed up the Brede, Tillingham and Rother Valleys.

So far, then, we may claim to have proved that at some period or other, before the sea and river walls were built, the coast line of Sussex was much indented. Can we fix a date when these sea and river walls did not exist? Certainly; a study of the place names on the shores of these inlets will show that the sea flowed up some of them when the Saxons were settling in Sussex. To the west of Sidlesham, on the Selsey Strait, is Keynor, but “—or”

means shore, as at Bognor and Itchenor, and the sea must have washed that shore when Cymen settled there and gave his name to the place. On the east of the Mundham Inlet is Lagness, but “—ness” means a cape, as at Dungeness and Sheerness, and the name must therefore have been given to the place when the sea flowed up the Mundham Brook and washed the shores of this cape. We have already noticed Lidsey and Shripney, two farms in the Felpham Basin, the names of which show that when they were settled by Lidda and Scrippa they were islands; and Hydney in the Willingdon level, Pevensey, Langney, Horsey, Rickney, Manksey and Chilley, in the Pevensey Levels, all tell the same tale.

But we can trace the existence of many of these inlets to far later times. Domesday Book speaks of two salt-pans at Hunston.² These salt-pans were shallow pits where the sea water, left by the ebbing tide, was evaporated, and the salt was left at the bottom of the pits. Evidently, in the eleventh century, the sea flowed up the Bramber Rife as far as Hunston, and it is said that the banks of these salt-pans can be seen in the field where the Railway Station now stands. And Domesday speaks of salt-pans belonging to other manors which are situate in the river valleys, but are now far from the sea:

Arun.—Lolinminstre (2) and Nonneminstre (2). (Lyminster now represents both these manors.)

Broadwater Brook.—Sompting (8), Cokeham (1).

Adur.—How Court, in Lancing (6), Washington (5), Steyning (3), Combes (an unspecified number worth 50/5), Applesham (2).

Ouse.—Rodmell (11), Beddingham (4), Ripe (8), Laughton (8).

Cuckmere.—West Dean (4).

Willingdon Inlet.—Willingdon (11), Ratton (two fourth parts).

Pevensey Levels.—Hailsham (2), Bowley, in Hailsham (4), Ashburnham (3), Wartling (3), Hooe (30).

That Washington, standing miles away from the river, should have five salt-pans in the Adur Valley is rather startling till we notice that “on one of its hides is situated the Castle of Bramber,” and we can therefore conclude that these salt-pans were situate at Bramber.

² D.B., I., 24a, 2.

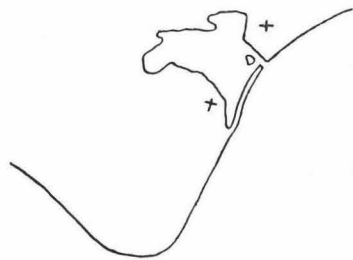
Then, there is in existence a custumal of the estates of Syon Abbey at Angmering, stating that the tenants of the Abbey were entitled to wrecks of the sea; but Preston lies between the coast and Angmering, and therefore at the time this custumal was written the sea must have flowed up the Poling Brook, even, it is said, as far as Angmering Church.³ And among the letters of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England under Henry III., is one from his bailiff, stating that it would be impossible to work the Manors of Eastbourne and Bexhill under one administration "because of the water of Pevensy."⁴ Evidently there was then no coast road between the two places, and it was necessary to make the journey through Hailsham and Hurstmonceaux to get from one to the other.

It must not be thought that all these reclamations are the result of man's handiwork; the law of the eastward drift is well known. As the tide flows up the channel it invariably washes the shingle from west to east; and it is to this work of nature that the Chesil Bank, joining the mainland of Dorset to the Isle of Portland, owes its existence. By the time of Bede, say, A.D. 675, a shingle bank had been formed from the mainland at Earnley to the Island of Selsey, for he tells us that Selsey was "encompassed on all sides by the sea, except on the west, where there is an entrance about the east of a sling in width."⁵ A similar shingle bank has within comparatively recent times been thrown up at the north-eastern extremity of Selsey across the mouth of Pagham Harbour. It cannot have been so very long since the mouth of that harbour was close to the mound on which stands the old church, and that a projection running south from Pagham protected the harbour from the east winds. But the

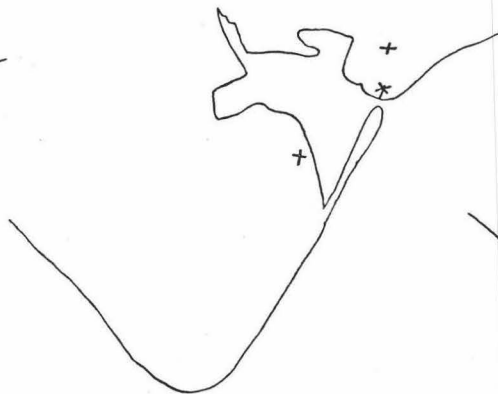
³ *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLIII., p. 175.

⁴ There is a petition (Anct. Pet., 9,803) from the Barons of Pevensy setting forth that their town suffers much injury because none can enter or leave it on the east, and begging that they may build a bridge at their own costs for the benefit of the town. This is undated, but probably belongs to about 1300. The Ministers' Accounts for Pevensy at the end of the thirteenth century contain frequent references to "the ferry boat."—ED.

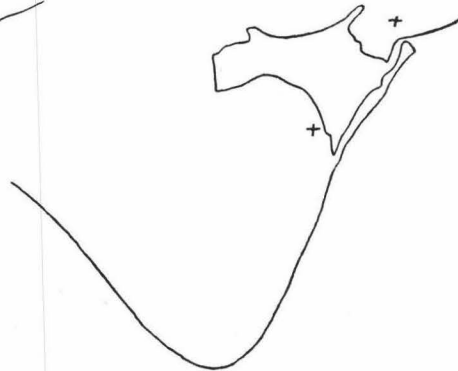
⁵ *Ecc. Hist.*, Bk. IV., c. 13.



From Dallaway's
"Rape of Chichester,"
1815.



From
Ordnance Survey.
Undated, but before 1824.



1875.

PLANS OF SELSEY HARBOUR.

eastward drift gradually accumulated a bank of shingle running north from Selsey, and, as the shingle advanced, the flow of the tide cut away the Pagham promontory. The map of 1672 shows that this bank was then 1,445 yards in length. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 shows that it had then grown to 1,575 yards in length, and that from Pagham Church to the extremity of Pagham Point, on which stood a farm house and a windmill, was 970 yards. The Ordnance Survey of 1823 makes the bank to be 1,980 yards in length, and the distance from Pagham Church to the point, on which the farm and mill were still standing, to be 880 yards; but when the new survey was taken in 1875, the farm house and the mill had been washed away, the distance from Pagham Church to the end of the point had diminished to 700 yards, and the bank had grown to 2,550 yards! and for some hundreds of yards was running parallel to the point on its eastern side, so that the waters of the harbour flowed out northwards in a channel between the point and the shingle bank. And since the harbour has been enclosed the shingle has blocked up the old channel, and has accumulated in Pagham Bay to such an extent that the high water mark is now some 200 yards further seaward than it was 20 years ago.

The mouths of the Sussex rivers show the action of the eastward drift; everyone has noticed that the Adur has forced its way through the hills from north to south, and that just as it reaches the sea it suddenly turns eastward, and forms a lagoon separated from the sea by a shingle bank. There can be little doubt but that the original mouth of the Adur was at the spot where its valley first reaches the sea, and that the action of the tide in accumulating shingle has gradually forced the river mouth to the eastward. Similarly, the accumulation of shingle from the cliffs of Rottingdean once forced the mouth of the Ouse as far east as Bishopstone, and it is most probable that it was the existence of a similar bank at Littlehampton which obliged the Duke of Norfolk to take steps for straightening the course of the Arun in the seventeenth century.

Where, however, the sea washes the foot of Beachy Head, its influence in accumulating shingle is greater than in the west of the county, and it would seem as though both the Pevensey Inlets had been blocked by the action of the tide without human assistance. If this be so, the Willingdon Inlet would be the first to be stopped, and Hydney Island in this inlet would be shut out from the sea long before Pevensey Harbour was closed. Again, the maps may be referred to that we may learn the power of the tide in accumulating shingle. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1783 gives the distance from Pevensey Church to high water mark as 1,375 yards, but the Ordnance Survey of 1875 gives it as 1,496 yards—an increase of 121 yards in less than a century.

Most of the marshes on the east of the Rother were inclosed by man's labour. The Rhee Bank between Appledore and Romney is attributed to the Romans, and Professor Burrows⁶ has reprinted Mr. Lewin's map, showing the persons by whom the marshes on the west of this bank were reclaimed and the dates of their reclamation. On the west of the Rother, too, the marshes were mostly reclaimed by man's labour, chiefly by commissions appointed by the Crown during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But all these works were naturally helped by the eastward drift of the *débris* from the cliffs of Fairlight and Pett.

Hitherto we have been dealing with the gains of the land from the sea, but, in Sussex, people talk most of the gains of the sea from the land; and on this subject a lot of unwarrantable nonsense has been talked even by persons who ought to have known better. For instance, we find a reputable paper like the *Tribune* publishing, on 2nd August, 1906, a photograph of "The Church Rock, Bognor, the site of Old Bognor Church," and solemnly assuring its readers that if you "go back a few lives, and you will come upon a time when Bognor itself stood full half a mile to the seaward. At low tide, it is said, the foundations of the old church can be plainly

⁶ *Cinque Ports*, 16.

seen, together with other fragments of masonry, which the tide has so far been unable to destroy, and which are to-day known as Bognor Rocks." And on the same date it published a map showing that the park at Selsey extended as far east as Middleton, and that both Pagham and Selsey were once miles away from the sea. I know that the statements about Bognor Rocks are the common gossip of the seaside, but luckily they can be tested. Reference has already been made to Yeakell and Gardner's map, engraved in four sheets from a survey made in 1778-83; this is on a scale of two miles to the inch, and shows every house and fence in the southern part of the county. By the rough aid of an ordinary foot rule, divided into tenths and sixteenths of an inch, I have taken measurements of the distance on this map of high water mark from various well-known landmarks, and from the same landmarks on the 6-in. Ordnance Survey of 1875; and the results are shown in the table printed at the end of this paper. A line due south of South Bersted Church intersects the pier at Bognor, and the distance along this line in 1778 was 1,595 yards, but in 1875 it had diminished to 1,437 yards, showing a loss of 158 yards in the intervening 97 years. Similar lines due south of Nyetimber Cross Roads, Aldwick Green, Felpham Church, Middleton Farm and Elmer Farm show losses of 37, 92, 229, 128 and 110 yards respectively, or an average loss along the coast from Pagham Harbour to the Arun of 126 yards. If the loss between 1778 and 1875 can be taken as typical of the loss during previous centuries, it would take us back to 1325 to place the coast line of Bognor half a mile seaward as suggested by the *Tribune*. It may be said that the loss would have been greater during previous centuries as there were then no parade or sea defence works at Bognor. That may be admitted, but it must be pointed out that, except at Felpham, the loss at Bognor during the century in question was greater than at any point along the coast from Pagham to the Arun. Moreover, all the maps of Sussex, as far back as that of Speed in 1610, show a horn-like reef of rocks at Bognor, which even then were

styled Bognor Rocks. And the *Victoria County History of Sussex* speaks of these rocks as being blocks of sandstone and not fragments of masonry.

It was in consequence of talk of this kind that the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion was appointed, but before that Commission Col. Hellard, of the Ordnance Survey, stated that a comparison of the Survey of 1871-6 with that of 1896-8 showed that in the intervening period the loss to the sea in West Sussex had been 374 acres, while the gain from the sea in the same time had been 1,018 acres, the latter, of course, being due in great measure to the enclosure of Pagham Harbour.

As far back as the fourteenth century complaints were being made of the encroachments of the sea in Sussex, and the Nonae Rolls of 1340 allege that since the taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1292, the following losses had occurred:—

Thorney.—20 acres of pasture and 20 of arable.

Bosham and Chidham.—20 acres.

West Wittering.—Many arable lands, by which the taxation of the Church was diminished 7 marks.

Selsey.—A loss to the Church of 8 marks.

Sidlesham.—A loss to the Church of 100s.

Pagham.—2,700 acres.

Felpham.—60 acres of arable and 40 of pasture.

Middleton.—60 acres.

Tarring.—Sown lands to the value of 6s. 8d.

Goring.—150 acres.

Lancing.—70 houses of saltworkers, a mill and arable and pasture, producing tithes of 46s. 6d.

Portslade.—60 acres.

Aldrington.—40 acres.

Hove.—150 acres.

Brighton.—50 acres.

Rottingdean.—50 acres.

Hooe.—400 acres.

Wartling.—200 acres.

Fairlight.—A marsh, of which the tithe was worth 1 mark.

Pett.—A marsh, of which the tithe was worth 2 marks.

Icklesham.—A marsh, of which the tithe was worth 49s. 8d.

Brede.—A marsh, of which the tithe was worth 14s.

Saleherst cum Udimore.—A marsh, of which the tithe was worth 40s.

Of these losses, that of 2,700 acres at Pagham is the most important, and will repay careful examination.

Locally, two explanations are given; some say that this loss was due to an incursion of the sea which formed Pagham Harbour; others say that the lost acres were engulfed by a submarine earthquake.

But let us remember that among the deeds which have come down to us from pre-Conquest times are three charters professing to be grants of Selsey, Pagham and Felpham in the years 680, 683 and 953 respectively, and giving their boundaries.⁷ Very possibly the two former are forgeries, but even so, Professor Maitland has proved that the Selsey charter is far older than Domesday Book.⁸ And the arguments that he uses for the Selsey charter are equally applicable to that relating to Pagham. The first of these charters, the Selsey charter, gives the boundaries of the territories belonging to Selsey, and Dallaway⁹ has shown that they are identical with the boundaries of the Liberty of the Manhood in 1525; for our purpose, all that need be noticed in the recital of these boundaries is that they begin in the "Wydering" mouth, and then after a few intermediate places, including Keynor, pass to the Horemouth. The boundaries of Pagham also begin in the "Wedring" mouth, and pass to "Holan horan," which I think must be Honer, and then after a number of intermediate places, of which Langanersh (Lagness), Babsham and Thelbridge (Elbridge Farm, on the road from Colworth to Bognor) are the only places I can recognise, passes to "Brynes fleot, and so to the sea." Fleot, of course, is fleet—a brook or watercourse; but Brynes fleot is also one of the boundaries of Felpham, and therefore Pagham and Felpham must have been co-terminous. We are not therefore surprised to learn that in the grant of Pagham were included Shripney, Charlton, Bognor, Bersted, North Bersted, Crimsham and Mundham. Look up these places on the map, and we find that the boundaries of Old Pagham were on the east the Barnham Rife, and on the west the Bramber Rife, which is also the eastern boundary of the Manhood, and that this

⁷ Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Nos. 50, 64, 898.

⁸ *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 513.

⁹ *Rape of Chichester*, 1.

area was co-terminous with the modern hundred of Aldwick, which in Domesday Book is styled the hundred of Pagham. But from this study of boundaries we learn something more, that the Horemouth and the Wydering Mouth were two separate inlets, and the description of the boundaries of the Manhood in 1525, already referred to, states that the Wydering Mouth was then called Selsey Haven, and the Horemouth was called West Wittering. Speed's Map of Sussex of 1610 gives the name of Horemouth to the modern Chichester Harbour. Hence Pagham Harbour existed in the seventh century, or at all events when these charters were written out. Where, then, were the 2,700 acres that had been lost between 1292 and 1340? We have mentioned the theory attributing that loss to a submarine earthquake; and Professor Burrows tells how "the great convulsion of the elements in 1287 destroyed Old Winchelsey and changed the course of the Rother."¹⁰ But our previous investigations suggest another solution of the difficulty, namely, that an old sea wall between Pagham and Sidlesham had been destroyed by the tide, and therefore the marshes along the Bramber and Mundham Rifes had again been submerged. This explanation would account for the submergence of the lands of Sidlesham, It will be said that we have no evidence of the existence of any such sea wall; but on the other hand Mr. Lewin's map of Romney Marsh shows that the Archbishops of Canterbury, who were then the owners of Pagham, were continually reclaiming lands to the west of the Rhee Bank, and that certain lands reclaimed by Archbishop Thomas Becket are to this day known as St. Thomas' innings. And it may be suggested that similar destructions of sea walls will account for the losses at Wartling and Hooe, and at the extreme east of the county.

Coming to more recent times, we find a note on Budgen's map of 1724 that the south wall of Middleton Church was then about 60-ft. from the full, *i.e.*, from high water mark, and Yeakell and Gardner's map shows

¹⁰ *Cinque Ports*, 16.

this church as still in existence in 1778, but it had been washed away before the Ordnance Survey of 1823. Norden's map of 1666 shows an island of a mile and a half in length off the modern St. Leonards, but it had disappeared by 1724, and two forts at Blatchington and Seaford were washed away between 1778 and 1823. All but 80 acres of the parish of Cudlow, and large portions of the parishes of Middleton, Preston and Climping, are now covered by the sea; but it is the Selsey peninsula and the Manhood that have suffered most from coast erosion. My table shows that from Chichester Harbour to Selsey Bill there was an average loss of 209 yards between 1778 and 1875, and the fishermen say that at low water they can distinguish the site of the Old Cathedral on the sands a mile and a half south of the Bill, and that they now moor their boats over the place where once the Bishops of Chichester chased the deer.

But this paper must be regarded as merely a preliminary exploration in a field which as yet has scarcely been trodden. It is to be hoped that members of this society living in Sussex and possessing some knowledge of land surveying will, each in his own district, trace with accuracy the shores of the inlets which formerly indented our coast.

In conclusion, I should like to express my indebtedness to the Editor of these *Collections* for his preparation of the map now published from my rough sketches.

Distance from High Water Mark (nearest point, except where otherwise stated) to	Yeakell and	Ordnance	Loss.
	Gardner's Map, 1778-83.	Survey, 1875.	
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Bury Barn	351 ..	94 ..	257
Cackham Tower	660 ..	403 ..	257
East Wittering Windmill	770 ..	660 ..	110
Bracklesham Farm (cross roads)	467 ..	220 ..	247
Earnley Church	1,595 ..	1,292 ..	303
Medmeny Mill	550 ..	357 ..	193
Crown Inn, Selsey (along lane to S.S.W.)	1,210 ..	1,027 ..	183
Crown Inn, Selsey (due S.)	1,347 ..	1,232 ..	115
Crown Inn, Selsey (along Fish Shops Lane)	1,485 ..	1,364 ..	121

Distance from High Water Mark (nearest point, except where otherwise stated) to	Yeakell and	Ordnance	Loss.
	Gardner's Map, 1778-83.	Survey, 1875.	
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Crown Inn, Selsey (due E.)	1,650	1,555	95
Manor Farm, Selsey	1,430	1,291	139
Park Farm, Selsey	825	715	110
St. Peter's Church, Selsey	770	587	183
Church Farm, Pagham (along lane)	715	513	202
Nyetimber Cross Roads	1,155	1,118	37
Aldwick Green	770	678	92
South Bersted Church	1,595	1,437	158
Felpham Church	797	568	229
Middleton Farm	770	642	128
Elmer Farm	220	110	110
Littlehampton Church	825	807	18
Goring Church	1,100	1,045	55
Heene Windmill	935	880	55
Broadwater Church (due S.)	2,365	2,229	139
Marquis of Granby, Sompting	2,640	2,464	176
Lancing Church	2,200	2,161	59
Ovingdean Church	990	852	138
Newhaven Church	1,320	1,232	88
Bishopstone Church	1,705	1,584	121
Seaford Church	440	340	100
Exceat Bridge (due S.)	1,870	1,848	22
Eastbourne Old Church	2,090	1,912	178

SELSEY OR PAGHAM HARBOUR.¹

BY THE LATE REV. J. CAVIS - BROWN.

A GLANCE at Sheet 332 of the Geological Survey Map of England and Wales shows clearly that this inlet of the sea must have existed from the earliest times, and that there were similar inlets between Bognor and Felpham, Clymping and Littlehampton, &c. A comparison of the altitudes of these low-lying lands above Ordnance Datum also shows that, but for the existence of sea-banks, these inlets would again at the present time be invaded by the sea. The Venerable Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History* (lib. iv., c. 13), describes Selsey as being an island in A.D. 681:—"That place is encompassed by the sea on all sides, except the west, where is an entrance about the cast of a sling in width: which sort of place is by the Latins called a peninsula, and by the Greeks a chersonesus." He is here referring to Medmeney (or Medmerry), where Selsey became linked with the mainland by a narrow bed of shingle formed by the eastward drift in the English Channel, but often, even now, broken through by the sea. The existence of the two harbours of Wyderyng and Underyng (now called Chichester and Pagham respectively) is also referred to in the very early charters or land books, describing the real estate appurtenant to the early See of Selsey and belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Pagham.

But Dallaway, in his *Western Sussex*, published in 1815, Vol. I., Part II., page 40, has misled all succeeding writers by stating that "the Nonae Roll, in 1345, bears indubitable testimony that the whole of Pagham Harbour was occasioned by a sudden irruption of the sea, not

¹ Copy of a Paper written at the request of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, October, 1907. [For undertaking the revision of this paper, and for the use of the two photographs of maps here reproduced, we are indebted to Mr. E. Heron Allen—Ed.]

many years prior to that date." He is here referring to the fact that the Jurors of the Nones Inquest at Pagham, in 1340, said that 2,700 acres had been overflowed by the sea since Pope Nicholas's Valuation in 1292. The Selsey Jury also stated that much arable land there had been destroyed during the same period. But I am convinced that the above do not refer to Pagham Harbour, but much more probably mean that sea-walls between Pagham and Sidlesham had been destroyed, so that the sea had regained possession of much previously reclaimed land. In order to be consistent with his theory Dallaway was further compelled to place "Cymenes-ora," the place of landing of the Anglo-Saxons in A.D. 477, at East Wittering, in Chichester Harbour,² whereas the still existing "Kynor Farm," reaching to the shore of Pagham Harbour, is much more likely to have been the spot.

In 1606 a witness in *Geo. Greene v. Ryley & Gitten* deposed that "the Harbour of Undering doth extend from the entrance of the harbour mouth against Selsie unto Sidlesham Mill."³ Not until the latter part of the eighteenth century did the term "Pagham Harbour" come into general use. Before that time it was commonly called "Selsey Haven," and sometimes "Sidlesham Harbour."

By the end of the eighteenth century the entrance to the harbour had, by a process of "silting," worked itself close to Pagham, and the wharf was at Sidlesham Mill, but the greater part of the harbour was always within the boundaries of the parish of Selsey.

It was obviously a simple operation for the occupiers of land all around the harbour shores to reclaim small portions by cultivating and fortifying the mud banks, and we find this was continually being done. An inspection of the district now shows bank behind bank still existing. From time to time the Crown held inquests about these erstwhile "derelict lands" and

² Sometimes Chichester Harbour was called "Hormouthe."

³ P.R.O. Depositions by Commission, 4 James I., Hilary No. 17.

claimed ownership and rent. Thus in 1640⁴ the "Mill Slupe," six acres, worth 3s. 4d. an acre rent, adjoining the Water Corn Mill at Selsey, was found to have been reclaimed in 1635 by Clement Kirby, Richard Awde and other tenants of adjacent lands.

On 24th January, 1664, the Crown Surveyor-General, Sir John Denham, with the Lord of Selsey Manor, Sir William Morley, K.B., son-in-law of the former, petitioned the Crown for leave to reclaim the whole of Pagham Harbour. The whole of the proceedings are to be found in the British Museum MSS.⁵ A Mr. Jonas Moore made the survey on behalf of the Crown, from which it appears that the Harbour contained about 1,300 acres, and that 900 acres could be reclaimed by a great sea wall to be constructed at the eastern end, and estimated to cost at least £5,000. The above 900 acres were calculated to become dry and fit for grass or tillage within three years, and so worth about £400 a year. The High Treasurer (C. Harbord) recommended that the petition be granted with a lease for 60 years at 4d. an acre for such land as might be reclaimed, the work to be done within six years. The suggested lease was signed on 24th June, 1665, but no reclamation was ever carried out.

Sir John Denham, through domestic troubles connected with his re-marriage in 1665 to Margaret Brooke, went out of his mind in 1666; Sir William Morley was frequently in financial difficulties, and on 9th December, 1664, had already mortgaged Selsey Manor.

In the year 1672 a very accurate and interesting Survey Map of Selsey was made, but this only roughly indicates the Harbour as it extended into Pagham and Sidlesham. But it shows clearly the position of the Ferry from Selsey Island to the mainland. This was fordable at low water, and was therefore called "The Wadeway." On its western side was "The Horseway," also fordable at low water, but only by horses and carts. The Parish Registers contain numerous entries of burials of persons who were "drowned at the Ferry."

⁴ P.R.O. Special Commissions, No. 5,686, 16 Charles I.

⁵ Topographical Surveys, No. 5,705.



SELSEY HARBOUR IN 1778.

From Yeakell & Gardner's Survey.

In the year 1696 another Exchequer Inquisition was held concerning derelict lands at Selsey, &c., belonging to the Crown, and its report was handed in to the Court on 4th December, 8 William III. It was found that the following pieces of land around Pagham Harbour had been enclosed during the preceding 50 years by various persons named therein :

Pagham Tarrs	containing	150	acres
Le Tarrs.....	„	20 or 30	„
Kynor Marsh (or Horse Heads).....	„	6	„
The Tan (or Slipes)	„	200	„
Bayley's Slipe	„	20	„
Selsey Slipes (or Sir W. Morley's Slipes)	„	50	„
Wilson's New Marsh	„	40 or 50	„
Salt Slipes	„	80	„
Compton's Slipes	„	9	„
Total		575 or 595 acres	

These were declared to be the property of the Crown and worth over £100 (nett) a year. A lease of them was granted 18th February, 9 William III., to Matthew Weston for the Earl of Cornbury, who owned part of Sidlesham Parish adjoining.

The last named appears to have built a protective wall in 1697, but unsuccessfully.

In 1774 Sir James Peachey, Bart., then Lord of the Manor of Selsey, had a careful Survey Map of the Harbour made.

This shows the then extent as under :

	By Statute Measure.			By 120-rod per acre.			
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
The whole of the mudland below the Wadeway	662	2	19	..	883	1	29
The Channel at Low Water	59	0	17	..	73	3	7
The Dobbin Bank	16	3	7	..	22	1	7
The Mill Pond	30	2	13	..	40	3	3
The Loose Beach	37	1	17	..	49	3	7
A Piece inclosed by Thos. Woods..	10	3	26	..	14	2	6
„ „ Mr. Powell ..	12	3	18	..	17	0	18
<hr/>							
Total below the Wadeway	830	0	37	..	1106	3	27
The Mudland above the Wadeway.	234	0	25	..	312	0	25
<hr/>							
Total	1064	1	22	..	1419	0	22

In the years 1805-9 a strong bank, about 1,506-ft. long, was made on the site of the old Wadeway or Ferry, by Sir Jas. Peachey, who had been created Baron Selsey in 1794, and thus 312 acres were reclaimed. Parts of this reclamation had as usual been reserved by the Crown, but were soon afterwards first leased and then sold to Lord Selsey. In 1810 this Ferry Bank is said to have narrowly escaped destruction by the sea. After this the Shingle Bank at the eastern end of the Harbour rapidly increased in length. A comparison of maps shows that in the year 1672 its length from Selsey was 1,445-yds.; in 1774 it was 1540-yds.; and in 1823 as much as 1,766-yds. By the year 1875 Pagham Point with the Windmill thereon and a strip about 500-yds. in width south of Pagham Church had gone to sea. In 1852 a Survey was made by direction of the Harbour Department of the Admiralty by Mr. William Bald, C.E., who in his report stated that the area was nearly 800 acres and the shingle bar was 2,260-yds. in length. He advocated a new entrance being made near the Selsey side at a point where the sea had several times broken through, but he thought it would be better still to reclaim the whole by a sea-wall.

In November, 1865, a Reclamation Company deposited plans and specifications at the County Office, Lewes, but nothing was done until 1873, when the Pagham Harbour Reclamation Act (36 and 37 Vict. c. 182) was passed. Under this a sea bank, 407-yds. long, was constructed so as to completely shut out the sea. A sluice was made near the Pagham side to carry off the drainage water of surrounding lands. The capital authorised by this Act was £46,000, and the whole sum was required for cost of works, &c. Certain reclaimed parts were reserved to the Crown, but eventually sold to the late Mr. F. W. Grafton, then Lord of the Manor of Selsey, and owner of the rest of the reclaimed land.

Any future accretions are reserved to the Crown by the Act. The whole of the reclaimed land is still in *one* ownership, viz., Mr. W. F. Ferro, the successor or assignee of a recently formed development company

called Selsey-on-Sea, Ltd., and so the Commission contemplated by the Act for the maintenance of the bank and for surface drainage has never come into existence. (Every owner of 10 acres was to be a Commissioner.) But the Levels' Commissioners of the district have seen to this, and, it is said, hold a Bond for £5,000 from the Pagham Harbour Company or its successors in title, to enforce maintenance. The sluice has every year been a continual source of trouble and expense, as the shingle beach gets wider and its movement blocks up the entrance doors. The pipes through this shingle bank have had to be lengthened again and again, until now the possible limit has been probably reached. This sluice should undoubtedly have been placed, as advocated by Mr. Bald in 1852, near the Selsey side, and where formerly the Harbour entrance was. Here the bank is now very thin; the sea water oozes through at every tide, and probably at no distant period the sea will break through unless strengthening measures be taken. In 1883 the reclaimed land was called into assessment to the Poor Rate. The following estimated quantities were agreed upon:—

	A.	R.	P.
Reclaimed Harbour Land in Pagham Parish	68	3	0
" " Sidlesham Parish	185	2	0
" " Selsey Parish	428	2	9
	682	3	9
Sidlesham Mill Pond	31	1	0
Allstone Beach (in Selsey).....	66	2	7
The Dobbin Bank " 	2	0	29

So altogether 714-a. 0-r. 9-p. of useful land has been reclaimed under the Act of 1873. The 428-a. 2-r. 9-p. in Selsey were assessed at a gross estimated rental of £119. 9s. 1d., and a nett valuation of £108, at which valuation they remain still unchanged. As the cost of maintenance sometimes amounts to hundreds of pounds a year, the reclamation can hardly be said to have been profitable. But if it had not been made, doubtless a large part of Pagham parish would by this time have been swept away by the outward scour of the tide through the harbour entrance channel.

THE INNING OF PEVENSEY LEVELS.

BY L. F. SALZMANN.¹

IN his paper on "The Sussex Coast Line," Mr. Ballard has pointed out the former existence of a great inlet to the east of Beachy Head. All the rich grazing lands of Pevensey Level must have been for centuries one great lagoon. What the appearance of this district must have been when the Romans looked out from the walls of their fortified station of Anderida could be realised by anyone who saw the Levels during the exceptional floods in the early winter of 1909, when the whole country resembled a great lake. From the figures given by Mr. Ballard we learn that high tide in Pevensey Bay is from 9 to 10-ft. above the mean water, which is taken as the Ordnance datum; it follows therefore that if the protecting sea banks were removed all land of which the height is given on the Ordnance maps as less than 10-ft. would be overflowed by the sea at high tide. Taking into consideration the rise of the ground during the course of centuries, a rise particularly rapid in the case of land lying at the foot of hills and constantly liable to inundation, we shall probably be well within the mark if we consider that all land below 12-ft. was submerged at high tide during the Roman period.

The boundaries of this great lagoon are formed by the bases of the high hills of Eastbourne and Willingdon on the west, Hailsham on the north-west, Herstmonceux and Wartling on the north-east, Hooe and Bexhill on the east, with an arm of low land pushing up between Wartling and Hooe as far as Ashburnham. From Polegate, on the borders of Hailsham and Willingdon,

¹ For much assistance in the preparation of this paper, especially in the identification of local names, I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Ray, of Bexhill.

a ridge of high ground pushes out into the Level, dividing at Stone Cross, one branch turning south and ending at Langney, a second stretching east to Pevensey, and a third turning north to Hankham and Rickney. Just to the west of this Hankham ridge, but separated from it by a narrow valley, is the island of Glenleigh, with Priesthawes at its southern end, and north of this island a tongue of high land runs down from Hailsham to Down Ash. Horsey and Chilley, at each of which a height of about 30-ft. is recorded, must have stood out as islands, as indeed their names imply, and a number of little hillocks extend westwards from Bexhill as far as Northeye.² Two main streams, one from Bodle Street and Ashburnham, sometimes called the Ashburn, but more often Wallers Haven and the Old Haven, and the other Hurst Haven, from Herstmonceux and Magham Down, formerly united at Pevensey, after receiving various tributaries, such as Chilley Stream, to form Pevensey Haven, the mouth of which formed the port of Pevensey; the Ashburn, however, was afterwards diverted and runs out at the sluice by Northeye. The high ridge running from Stone Cross to Langney cuts off a portion of the Level at the back of the present town of Eastbourne, and through this Bourne Level a stream runs down from Willingdon and formerly entered the sea at the Crumbles.

The general height of the marsh land appears to be about 8-ft. At New Bridge and for some distance east and west 8-ft. is recorded, falling on the north to 7-ft. and on the east at the point where the footpath from Herstmonceux Church meets the trade, or marsh road, from New Bridge to 6½-ft. White Dyke, in Hailsham, shows a height of 9-ft., but a little further east, along Horseye Sewer, 5-ft. and 6-ft. are shown, and the general elevation of Horseye Level is not above 7-ft., while at Widear Marsh, half-way between Horseye and Rickney, the ground sinks to 4-ft., the lowest recorded on the map. The road from Marshfoot in Hailsham to Eastbourne and the Church-acre Drove average 8-ft.; along Wallers Haven

² Rockhouse Bank is of different formation to the other low hills, being of blown sand. Mr. Ray considers that it may be of comparatively recent date.

banks 9-ft. is shown, but this falls to $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. at the foot of the Hooe hills, and a similar level occurs between Otham and Priesthawes. Round Chapel Bridge, part of Northeye in Bexhill, 9, 8 and 6-ft. are shown. In Bourne Level Hideney Bridge is 9-ft. and Lott Bridge 8-ft., while 7-ft. is shown along Lott Bridge Sewer and close to the Eastbourne Gas Works. As a whole the lowest ground is found round the edge of the levels at the foot of the hills, where the scouring of the tides would have had the greatest effect, and everything points to these portions being some of the latest to be drained.

When we come to the question of how and when the Pevensey Levels were drained we are driven to the piecing together of circumstantial evidence. It seems fairly certain that the work was very largely assisted by the natural action of "the eastward drift." The Channel currents, with their persistent eastward tendency, find in Pevensey Bay a suitable place to deposit their spoils of shingle quarried from the western shores and from the cliffs of Beachy Head, and so a bank of shingle was gradually accumulated all along this coast. The outward scour of the immense body of water from Pevensey Level was enough to keep the channel of the Haven open, but at quite an early date the mouth of the Bourn Level Stream must have been blocked at Langney, and the stream was gradually forced eastwards until at last it found an exit by the common Haven. How soon men began to imitate the action of nature and build embankments to shut the waters out seems impossible to say. Although the Romans had a strong coastguard station at Pevensey (Anderida) and something of a settlement at Eastbourne there is no evidence of their having done anything for the drainage of these marshes, and they certainly attempted nothing on the scale of their operations in Romney Marsh. That the work of recovery began in a small way at an early date seems probable, for in the charter³ by which Offa gave land at Bexhill to the See of Selsey in 772 the boundaries recited include "tha ealdan

³ Lambeth MS., 1212, f. 387.

merc dic," "andlang stremes west abutan tham sealtan merse" and "up on the ealdan dic and lang dice." The charter is usually admitted to be a forgery, but it is no doubt based on a genuine grant, and the boundaries may be accepted as at least pre-Conquest. If therefore these dykes were already "old," it is clear that in the neighbourhood of Cooding and Barnhorne some land had early been reclaimed.

The term PEVENSEY LEVELS is used to denote all the marsh land between Bexhill and Eastbourne. These Levels are divided and sub-divided into several smaller portions for the purpose of drainage and assessment of scots or rates for the works carried out by the Commissioners of Levels for the protection of the marsh lands. The three principal divisions are:—^{3a}

1. Willingdon Level, comprising the marsh between Eastbourne, Polegate and Pevensy.
2. Pevensy Level, being the main portion of the marshes between Pevensy and the borders of Bexhill.
3. Hooe Level, comprising the remaining portion in the parishes of Hooe and Bexhill.

These are, or were, separately drained into the sea, the first at Langney, the second at Pevensy and the third at Northeye, though the first and second now both flow into one outlet.

One of the principal sub-divisions of Willingdon Level is MOUNTNEY LEVEL, drained by Mountney Sewer, which flows into the Langney Sewer.

PEVENSEY LEVEL properly is made up of the following levels, commencing at the north-west:—

WHELPLEY LEVEL. This is bounded on the south by Marshfoot and Horseye Level and on the north by Hurst Haven; it runs to a point on the east where the Whelpley Sewer, which drains it, enters the Hurst Haven at New Bridge.

MAGHAM LEVEL adjoins Whelpley on the north, and has for its southern boundary Hurst Haven, and for its

^{3a} I have to thank Mr. Ray for this list of the Levels and their boundaries.

north-eastern Puckeridge Sewer; it is drained through the centre by Magham Sewer, which enters Puckeridge Sewer just above New Bridge.

BOWLEY LEVEL lies to the north-east of Magham Level. It has the Puckeridge Stream for its eastern boundary and Bowley Sewer for its western. At its southern end it runs to a point, like all these northern levels.

SACKVILLE LEVEL, on the east of Bowley, also comes to a point on the south where its sewer enters Hurst Haven at a place anciently called "Sakevylestrow."

BAWLEY LEVEL is a small level between Sackville Level and the upper part of Manxey Level. It is drained by the Mill Stream on its south-eastern border.

HORSEYE LEVEL lies to the south of these, and is, unlike them, within the Liberty of Pevensey. It is bounded on the south by the road from White Dyke to Rickney and on the east by Hurst Haven, and is drained by Horseye Sewer, which falls into Hurst Haven at Yortham.

DOWN LEVEL is immediately south of Horseye. It has Downash to the west of it and Hurst Haven to the east. The southern boundary is Glenleigh Sewer, which falls into Hurst Haven at Rickney. It is drained by Down Sewer, which enters Hurst Haven at the same place.

SALTMARSH LEVEL is a small level to the south-west of the last, with the portion of Glenleigh Level drained by Holm Sewer to the south of it.

GLENLEIGH LEVEL is divided into three portions, drained respectively by Holm Sewer, Marland Sewer and Drockmill Hill Gut.

HANKHAM LEVEL is to the north of Pevensey Castle, and its western boundary is Hurst Haven. It is sub-divided into portions drained by Martens Gut, Hankham Gut, &c.

PEVENSEY BRIDGE LEVEL, anciently called "Besten-over," lies south-east of Pevensey Castle, and is bounded

on the north-west by Langney Sewer and the Old Haven, while it adjoins the sea on the south. It was formerly drained by the Bill Gut, but now the Salt Haven runs through the middle of this level.

MANXEY LEVEL is the largest division of Pevensey Level, and in the fifteenth century was sometimes called a parish. It is bounded on the west by Hurst Haven and on the east by the Hooe Levels. Its sub-divisions are drained into Chilley Stream, which in its turn enters Hurst Haven. Its sub-divisions are as follows:—

The northern portion, as far south as the Church-acre Drove, is drained by the Kentland Fleet. East of this is a portion drained by Burg Fleet. South of this is a portion comprising Lampham, through which runs the Dowle Stream, bounded on the west by the Wartling Trade Road. To the west of this is the main portion, drained by the Chilley Stream itself, having Hurst Haven for its southern boundary.

There remain two portions, one between the Hooe Trade Road and the Old Haven, and the other immediately to the south, bounded by Wrenham Stream.

Anticipating the results of an examination of the documentary evidence, we may say that the main changes in the methods of draining the levels were as follows: (1) From the first inning down to the end of the fourteenth century all the levels drained out at a point on the borders of Pevensey and Westham, due south of the Castle. (2) In 1396 a large cut was made from Fence Bridge to Wallsend, to replace the former outlet. (3) In 1402 the greater part of the Ashburn, draining Hooe Level, was diverted to the Sluice. (4) The diversion of the Hooe drainage was completed in 1455 by a new ditch in Northeye. (5) As a result of the diminished volume and decreased scour of the water the outlet at Pevensey silted up and the mouth of the Haven was forced eastward until it eventually reached the sluice, though on a number of occasions during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries its mouth was

re-opened at different points between Wallsend and the Sluice.

The Domesday survey of 1086 shows that the salt water still flowed freely over much of the marsh. In Hailsham there were thirteen salt pans,⁴ in Bowley four, and in Hooe four. That all these places lay on the edge of the marsh,⁵ while the more central estates, such as Horseye, Horns in Glenleigh, and Peeling, had no salt pans, bears out what has already been said about the borderlands having been the last to be drained. At the time that Otham Abbey was founded by Ralph de Dene, about 1180, the founder granted, amongst other lands in the neighbourhood, his "new marsh,"⁶ which indicates that enclosure and drainage was at that time in progress. About the same time Gilbert of L'Aigle granted to the same house the right to take sixty cart loads of peat yearly in his moor of Pevensy, "so long as the moor shall last," agreeing to pay them 2s. 6d. yearly when the moor came to an end.⁷ Another hint that conditions were changing is to be found in a deed of the second half of the twelfth century, by which Richard, the Porter of Pevensy, granted to the monks of Lewes "that the sea water may have free entrance and passage to their mill of Langney through my marsh, which is close to that mill, and this entrance they shall hold of me and my heirs so long as the mill stands, for 12^d."⁸ This suggests that difficulties had arisen about the supply of water for the mill, apparently worked by the tides, and that even with this new arrangement there were doubts as to the permanence of the mill.

More light is thrown upon the question by a conveyance of land executed in 1223, by which Gilbert of

⁴ Places for making salt from sea water.

⁵ There were five salt pans attached to "Lodintone," but the identity of this manor is uncertain. In *V.C.H. Sussex* I have suggested Duddington; this was part of the manor of Otham, and it is worth noting that there was a salt pan at Otham about 1200 (Salzmann, *Hist. of Hailsham*, p. 177).

⁶ *Hist. of Hailsham*, p. 174.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 283.

⁸ *Dy. of Lanc. Misc. Bks.*, 112, f. 52.

L'Aigle granted to Hervey Gazel 100 acres in Pevensy,⁹ namely:—

All the old wall which leads from the house of Wudman to the house of Stephen le Stunt and all the land which lies between the same wall and the ditch which is the boundary between the lands of Edmund de Hastings and Petronilla his wife and of Ralph Baret and of Eilward Willard and of Stephen Stunt and the ditch which divides the demesnes of Edmund and Petronilla de Hastings and the land which Adam de Bavent holds of them, except two acres of land which lie near Widhers where were the houses of Walter Luke, which shall remain to Edmund and Petronilla and her heirs; also all the land lying between the ditch which goes in a straight line from the land of Ralph Baret to Fischfiet and between the path which leads from the house of Stephen le Stunt to Sleigat and from Sleigat by the little ditch to Fischfiet; also half the fishery of Fischfiet so far as those 100 acres extend; and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land the whole fishery between the first wall of Widhers as far as the head of Godwin Stunt's land which is towards the west, so that so long as the water of the fishery is there the whole fishery shall remain to Hervey and his heirs and if perchance it becomes firm land then the half of that land nearest to Hervey's land shall remain to him and his heirs and the other half to Gilbert and his heirs.

The land, or rather water, here in question, "Widhers," is that Widear Marsh which we have already mentioned as showing the lowest level marked on the Ordnance Map. It is rather a suggestive circumstance that the boundary between Hailsham and Pevensy parishes, after following Down Sewer to the south-west corner of the Widear Marshes, suddenly strikes across a field to the Rickney road. This road then forms the southern boundary of Hailsham, while the Glenleigh Sewer, which at first runs parallel and almost in contact with it, forms the northern boundary of Westham. The space between the road and sewer forms an intruding tongue of Pevensy parish, only a few feet wide for the first quarter of a mile or so, but then spreading out to enclose the Lewens, to the west of which it is some 500 yards broad. At this western edge of the Lewens the Hailsham boundary turns south, and again cutting across a field from one ditch to another, reaches Glenleigh Sewer, from which point the sewer becomes the common boundary between Westham and Hailsham. These eccentricities of the boundaries would

⁹ *Feet of Fines* (Sussex Record Soc.), No. 186.

become explicable if, at the time that the parish boundaries were laid down, Widear and the Lewens were both "fisheries" or tracts of permanent water. Their western limits, forming the bounds of Hailsham, might well not coincide with the ditches dug after they were drained, while in the case of the Lewens, the Westham boundary might have been formed by the southern border, the Glenleigh Sewer (? Fish Fleet), and that of Hailsham by the northern, the line of Rickney Road, the fishery being unassigned, but after it was drained considered as in the parish of Pevensy.

Coming down to 1263, we have a record of the enclosure of another portion of the Level.¹⁰ Agnes, widow of William Montacute, had as part of her dower a third part of her husband's lands, including part of a lagoon or swamp (*mareckum maris*), two-thirds of which were held by Ingeram de Mankesey, who subsequently gave them to his brother Ralph. Agnes, with William de Northeye and others, who had holdings in the lagoon, took steps to enclose it with a sea dyke, and as Ralph refused to contribute towards the cost, Agnes defrayed the expense of enclosing his two-thirds with her own third, and retained them in her own hands until she should have recovered her outlay, "for such is the custom of the sea coast." In the end Ralph, for a payment of 20 marks, granted his share to Agnes and her second husband, Nicholas Malmeynes, to hold for their lives, with reversion to the Prior of Michelham, the chief lord of the fee. The Montacute lands we know from various references to have been principally in "Bestenover," which is that part of the Level lying south of Hooe Trade between Pevensy and the Liberty of Northeye. For instance, in 1220 John Montacute granted to Martin de Bestenover for life 100 acres in Bestenover, Martin undertaking to keep up the walls belonging thereto, "both the head wall (*capitalem*) and the other."¹¹ As the only lands in Bestenover belonging to the Priory of Michelham appear to have been Wrenham, on the borders of the Liberty of Northeye, it

¹⁰ Assize R., 912, m. 16b.

¹¹ *Fleet of Fines* (Sussex Record Soc.), No. 170.

would seem that this must be the holding referred to. In this same level of Bestenover was Wildmarsh, and the Assize Roll for 1263 records¹² that Stephen, father of Geoffrey de Wyldemers, held 50 acres in Pevensey, which he could not protect from the sea, so he made agreement with "a certain Prior of Winchelsea,¹³ the predecessor of the present prior," and leased the land to him for 40d. apparently on condition that the prior should defray the cost of protecting it. The failure of any landowner to act with his neighbours in constructing, maintaining or repairing banks and dykes would, of course, render their actions of no effect, and we therefore find that if any tenant refused to recover his land when it had been inundated the neighbouring landowners would do the work, and he would incur "the penalty according to the law of the sea coast, which is called *bisket et trisket*,"¹⁴ but what exactly that penalty was is not stated. It would seem, however, that it is referred to in the agreement between the Abbot of Battle and William de Codyng that if either failed to repair their joint dykes the other should do all the repairs, and if the defaulter did not pay his share "before the morning of the next day" he should pay double, and if he failed to pay the double costs within two weeks he should pay treble.¹⁵

In no other class of landed property was it so necessary to cultivate good relations with neighbouring landowners, for arrangements had constantly to be made for the drainage of one property by means of ditches running through other properties. Several such agreements were made by the Abbey of Battle with regard to their estates at Barnhorne during the thirteenth century. In 1248 the Abbot granted to William de Northeye¹⁶

¹² Assize R., 912, m. 13.

¹³ This must have been the prior of the Grey Friars, unless there is some mistake. The prior of Michelham is much more probable.

¹⁴ Assize R., 929, m. 25D. The reference is to marshes in Icklesham, but would also apply to those of Pevensey.

¹⁵ Add. MSS., 6,344, f. 172. Mr. Ray makes the very probable suggestion that "*bisket et trisket*" is intended for *bi-scot* and *tri-scot*.

¹⁶ *Feet of Fines* (Sussex Record Soc.), No. 499. Cf. the agreement made with William de Hastings, lord of Northeye, in 1304: Thorpe, *Battle Charters*, 20, 56.

All the land which is outside the marsh called Stuttesmersse (Totts Marsh near Barnhorne) on the west side of the green wall and the wall itself with all the land between Stuttesmersse and William's demesnes in la Tunge¹⁷ towards the Brok of Hooe so far as the said demesne of la Tunge extends; also all the pasture called la Trade, saving to the Abbot right of way with his cattle, so that they do not graze there, and the right of making and repairing his gutts; and it shall be lawful for the Abbot to drain (*assewiate*) his marsh of Stuttesmersse through the middle of William's demesnes of Northeye¹⁸ as far as the middle of the gutt of Babbingflet¹⁹ at his own costs, and if they cannot drain the said land by the said gutt they may drain it at their own costs by the gutt of Swanflet; moreover the Abbot may drain his marshes between Bercham²⁰ (Barkhams near Cooding) and la Trade by the said gutt of Swanflet and at his pleasure may put a gutt between Bradeteghe and Northeye, provided William's road is not interfered with, and the Abbot may likewise make another gutt where it seems most useful to him; and whenever it shall be necessary to make or repair the said gutts the Abbot and his successors shall provide two thirds of the cost and William and his heirs the other third.

It would seem that the greater part of Mountney Level, lying between Langney Cliff and Pevensey, must have been reclaimed by the middle of the thirteenth century. But the sea had not yet relinquished its claims, and continual care was necessary to preserve the reclaimed lands. In particular, we find the patch of land containing 36 acres between Langney Sewer and the sea, known as Oldland or the Island, requiring special attention. In 1282 two furlongs of wall at Ylond were mended at a cost of 7s. 4d., some small repairs were done to three rods of wall towards the sea and a gutt was repaired.²¹ Next year 13 men were employed one night watching the wall at Ylond on account of the exceptionally high tide (*pro nimio fluctu aque salse*), and 1 furlong 2 rods of the wall were repaired, as well as a gutt. Two years later, in 1285, 16 rods of this wall were mended and 33 rods of ditch were dug at

¹⁷ La Tunge was near Tonlegh Bridge, now Stone Bridge.

¹⁸ That is, by the East Stream.

¹⁹ ? Crooked Ditch.

²⁰ About 1230 Abbot Richard of Battle made an arrangement with William de Codinge for the upkeep of the gutts between Bergham and Codinge: Thorpe, *Battle Charters*, 12; Add. MSS., 6,344, f. 172.

²¹ Mins. Accts., 1,027, No. 17.

Eldelond, and in 1290 90 perches of the wall at Ylond were heightened, possibly as a result of an accident in the previous year, when the sea made a breach in the wall by the beach (*juxta perarium*).²² It must have been about 10 or 15 years later that Gervase Alard of Winchelsea, the famous Admiral of the Cinque Ports, petitioned the King²³ for a grant of "a small piece of land of the fee of the Barony of Egle at Pevensey called le Iland, lying right on the sea," which had been held by Berenger Tyrel, whose heir he apparently was. It would seem that before his request was granted both King and Admiral had died, but Edward II. in 1307 gave the land to Henry Alard. The inquisition²⁴ held before the grant was made showed that the place called Ilonde contained within the walls 36 acres, worth 10d. an acre or 30s. in all. With this was given 400 acres of salt marsh adjoining the sea, of which 200 acres were covered with beach and shingle, the whole being valued at only 20s. These 400 acres were to the east of Oldland, in Bestenover, as in 1326 Robert, son of John Alard, founded a chantry in the church of St. Thomas of Winchelsea for the souls of his wife and his brother Henry, and endowed it with 100 acres in Bestenover.²⁵

These 36 acres of "la Hylonde" were entered in a rental of 1292 as sheep pasture, and with them are given 100 acres in Godlesesond and Forhavene.²⁶ As the latter are only valued at 20s., while all the other pasture is put down at 12d. the acre, it is probable that they were only partly reclaimed, and in 1318 the King licensed Robert de Sapy and Alina his wife to reclaim the marsh called Godleasesond, which was then overflowed by the sea; they were to pay a pair of gilt spurs yearly for rent, and it was calculated that it could be enclosed for £200, and that it would then be worth 12d. an acre, but how many acres there were could not be said, owing to its being under water.²⁷ Four years later,

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Anct. Pet., 1,471.

²⁴ Inq. ad qd. damnum, 69, No. 9.

²⁵ Harl. MS.

²⁶ Rentals and Surveys, 663.

²⁷ Inq. ad qd. damnum, 129, No. 11.

however, the King's charter was returned for cancellation,²⁸ the grantees not having enclosed any of the marsh, probably regarding it as too expensive and speculative a venture. But it would seem that in course of time circumstances permitted of the marsh being reclaimed, as in 1353 Alyna de Sapy held, by a charter recently acquired, 300 acres of land called Newelond, paying therefor 50s. 2d. yearly,²⁹ and Godlesesond is elsewhere stated to be 300 acres in extent.

About this time the reclamation of the marsh was evidently proceeding rapidly. In 1336 John de Shelvestrode, who held Bestenover, inned four parcels of salt marsh, containing 36 acres, without the King's licence, and Philip de Hydenye inned 20 acres in Wyldemerssh,³⁰ and before 1342 John Lot had inned $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres near the port of Pevensy, John Westcote four acres by the Castle, and Robert de Lampham two acres near Lampham. "By the inning of the said lands and by the walls by which the course of the water is restricted the port of Pevensy is much injured."³¹ Here, as in the Rye and Romney marshes, the extension of the dry land diminished the volume, and therefore the scouring effect of the tidal water, with the result that the haven soon began to silt up.

Although most of the entries we have given so far refer to the marshes on the coast and round the mouth of the Haven, work was going on all the time further inland. Between 1283 and 1286 we find dykes dug at Moorbrook (22 rods long), Castelwisse (31 rods), on the north side of the Castle, and at Cheesehouse, apparently the same as "the Dairy," where part of the ditch was made into a watering place for the cattle.³² The manorial court of the Lowey was also busily engaged keeping the

²⁸ Close R., 15 Edw. II., m. 32.

²⁹ Rentals and Surveys, 666.

³⁰ Another 30 acres called Wiltemerssh by the Haven of Pevensy had been inned by John de Batelesford and were granted to him on payment of a fine in 1356: Mins. Accts., 1,028, No. 3.

³¹ Assize R., 941, m. 11d.

³² Mins. Accts., 1,027, No. 17.

various landowners up to the mark. In 1357 the Abbot of Bayham was fined for failing to repair a bridge at Brokebrigge (12d.) and a wall at Rockland (12d.), also 3s. 4d. for a blocked ditch at Moorbrook, and 40s. for allowing "a ditch between Boreham and the sluice of Pevensey" (*i.e.* Wallers Haven) to become choked, and other offenders were fined for broken walls and bridges and paths.³³ But it was early felt that some additional control was desirable, and this was emphasised by the disastrous floods of 1287, when Old Winchelsea was swept away. That Pevensey Levels suffered at that time is clear from a significant entry of the cost of collecting 172 sheep and tugs which had been drowned by the sea in the marsh, carrying them to the boat and so to the Castle, and there skinning and salting them.³⁴ Accordingly in 1289 Roger Lewkenor and Luke de la Gare were appointed Commissioners of Sewers for the coast of Sussex,³⁵ which office they held for the next six years; and from that time the appointment of such commissioners for the county, or, more usually, for the particular Levels, became almost an annual occurrence. The beginning of the experiment was not very happy, as in 1290 the Abbots of Battle and Bayham and others complained that Roger and Luke, with the Prior of Michelham and others, had begun to make a bank across the Haven of Pevensey with a sluice, whereby the fresh water would be checked in its course and the land flooded; John de Lacy and William de Etchingham were therefore ordered to inquire into the matter, and if necessary undo the commissioners' work.³⁶

Unfortunately few reports of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers have survived. The earliest of these records the report made by a sworn jury to the Abbot of Bayham, the Prior of Michelham, Sir William Fiennes, William Makenade and John Broke at

³³ Court Rolls, 206, No. 19.

³⁴ Mins. Accts., 1,027, No. 17.

³⁵ Pat., 17 Edw. I., m. 21b.

³⁶ Pat., 18 Edw. I., m. 16b.

Westham on St. Matthew's Day, 20 Richard II. (21st September, 1396):—³⁷

. . . The bank beginning at Borhambrigge and going to the land of Sir William de Hoo is in decay, through the fault of the Abbot of Bayham and his coparceners. From thence the bank leading to the land of Stephen Playsted, through the fault of Sir William de Hoo; and from thence the banks reaching to the boundary of Marcopson, through the fault of Stephen Waller and Walter Sompter; and the banks reaching from that place to the land of John Sweteblood, through the fault of Sir Philip Sentcler; and thence the banks leading to the land of Sir Philip Mested, through the fault of John Sweteblood; and thence the bank stretching to the land of Sir William Fienles, through the fault of Sir Philip Mested; and thence the bank leading to the land of Simon Lot, through the fault of Sir William Fienles; and thence the bank leading to the old sluice of Pevensy, through the fault of Simon Lot. All which persons, by reason of their land holdings within the said marsh, were obliged to repair and maintain those banks by parcels, their ancestors and those whose estates they had having so done time out of mind. Through such their neglect many losses had befallen those parts.

The jury also presented that—

The sewer beginning at the bounds of Squabber and extending to Gorebreggs, and so to Sakevylestrow and so to Yoztham, and thence to Rikenebrigg and so to the old sluice of Pevensy, and thence to Wyllndonestrow and so to the gutt made through the midst of a hillock (?) by which the fresh waters descending to the sea from 6358 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods of land, meadow and pasture were wont to pass,—from the said bounds of Squabber to the said old sluice of Pevensy is filled up and obstructed with grass, reeds and other filth suffered to accumulate there, and also from the said sluice to the said gutt so that by the shallowness thereof the course of the water is much obstructed,—through the fault and negligence of all the tenants of the said 6358 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods, who according to their proportions ought to do these repairs, namely:—the tenants of 209 acres in the marsh of Megham, 2 furlongs 17 perches of the sewer, from Squabber to Gorebriggs; the tenants from Gorebriggs to Sakevylestrow one moiety of the said sewer towards the north, and all the other tenants holding 190 acres in the marshes of Megham and Whelpelle the other moiety towards the south, containing in length 16 furlongs; the tenants of 316 acres in the marshes of Boghele, Balle and Herstmonseux, from Sakevylestrow to Ladytrowe, 7 furlongs of the said sewer; and from Ladytrowe the tenants of the said lands in the marshes of Megham, Whelpelle, Boghele, Balle and Herstmonseux, 7 furlongs unto the place of Yoztham; from thence the tenants of 8-4 acres in the marshes of Horsesy and Doune, 3 furlongs 9 perches unto Rikenebrigg; and from thence to the old sluice of Pevensy and thence to Wyllindonstrow the

³⁷ Chanc. Misc., bdle. 86, file 1, No. 24; printed in Dugdale's *Hist. of Embanking*. The original record is a good deal damaged and in places illegible.

sewer ought to be repaired by all that hold the said lands in Wertling Otham Herstmonceux Horsye Mankesye Haylesham Westham and Pevensy, in common, because that in the evacuation of the fresh water by the said sewer if it should be enlarged they should have benefit and full security,—and there should be no contribution made from lands and tenements in Bourne Langenye and Willyndon, which ought not in future to contribute to their repair, as those lands could not in anywise be preserved by the said sewer.

Another sewer beginning at the Hokes and extending to the Clyve of Langene and so to Wyllindonstrow, by which fresh water in the marshes of Bourne, Langeneye and Willyndon descending to the sea were voided, which sewer the tenants of the said lands ought to repair. The said sewer in Willindonstrow unto the said gutt ought to be repaired by all the landowners within the above specified limits in common, because the fresh water being conjoined by both the said sewers passes to the said gutt, which gutt ought to be repaired at the common charge. From the sluice of Pevensy to the said place called Wyllindonstrow it ought to be repaired at the charge of all the tenants in Wertling Otham Herstmonceux Horsye Mankeseye Haylesham Westham and Pevensy, and thence to the said gutt at the expense of the tenants of the whole marsh. It is necessary for the safety of the marsh to enlarge the said sewer in breadth 2 perches and in depth 3 feet at the charge of all the tenants of the marsh.

From Wyllindonstrow by the side of the said old sewer on the east it would be well to have a new sewer made in the common marsh, in breadth 3 perches and in depth 15 feet extending to the said hillock; also a new gutt through the said hillock, in length 20 perches, in breadth 8 feet and depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and to enlarge the old gutt to 60 feet in length—the estimated cost being £200. . . The tenants being summoned before the Constable of Dover denied that they were bound to repair the sewer from Squabber to Gorebrigg, to Sakvylstrow, to Yorthan, to Rikenebrigg and so to the old sewer, or that it was of use to them. But they said that there was a sewer called Mankeyesstrem beginning at Herstbolt and extending below Wallers Haven to the old port of Coding, which they used, so far as their lands in that district were concerned.

The sewer beginning at Squabber is Hurst Haven, and Squabber is probably the same as "Scoperedes," to the east of "Ambeleghisbrigg," *i.e.*, Amberstone Bridge.³⁸ Measurement shows that Gorebrigg is Spindle Bridge; Sakevylestrow was evidently a quarter of a mile east of New Bridge at the point where the Sackville Sewer enters Hurst Haven; Ladytrowe was half-way between that point and Yotham, which is the point at which Horseye Sewer enters Hurst Haven, $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs above Rickney Bridge. The old sluice must have been at the angle of

³⁸ *Hist. of Hailsham*, 93.

Pevensay Haven, where it is joined by Old Haven, or Wallers Haven; and Wyllindonstrow was south of Pevensay village, where Willingdon, or Langney, sewer joined the Haven, probably close to Old Lands. The hillock (*hokum*) through which the gutt passed, apparently to the sea, is not so evident, but may have been an artificial embankment. The second sewer started at the Hokes, clearly Deadmans Oak, the western limit of Westham parish; a name of some interest, as the "Oak" is thus shown to be a corruption of Hook, or Knoll, referring to the little hill at this point, while the "Deadmans" suggests the Wahztrew,³⁹ the place on the borders of the Liberty, at which criminals were hanged, according to the Pevensay Custumal.⁴⁰ Langney Clyve, or cliff, is the southern end of the high ridge running down from Stone Cross. As to the Mankesye Stream, I am inclined to think that Herstbolt was the south-western limit of Herstmonceux parish, on Hurst Haven; the port of Cooding was in Bexhill parish, east of Northeye, and it may be added that Wallers Haven at this date did not turn eastwards, but continued down what is now known as Old Haven, to Pevensay Haven. The new sewer, made as recommended, must have been the cut from Fence Bridge to Wallsend.

In 1402 the Prior of Michelham, Thomas Earpyngham, William Brenchesle and other commissioners for Hooe Level took evidence and reported, that:—⁴¹

The common watercourse between Ashburnham Mylle and Batesford and Godyngeshaven was so obstructed with sand, mud, grass, &c., that 3783 acres of land were drowned. The common channel from Morespicheswalle to the Mark Dyke, 6 furlongs in length, ought to be scoured, which channel all landowners above Boreham Bridge, at Rokland, Morhale, Hoo, Ladyland, Cralle and in the land formerly held by Cristiana atte Mershe ought to scour. Also the channel from Markdyke to Pevensay, 13 furlongs in length, was filled with mud and

³⁹ Wahztrew = vargtre = gallows.

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 51. But "Wartrow" occurs as a field name in the Horseye Quarter, Vol. XLV., p. 176.

⁴¹ *Chanc. Misc.*, vii., 5. Printed in Dugdale's *Hist. of Embanking*. It was at this time that the commissioners drew up the Statutes of Pevensay Marsh, printed in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII. Statutes on the same lines had been drawn up by the commissioners under Richard II., but they were to be considered, amended if necessary, and returned into Chancery: *Pat.*, 3 Hy. IV., p. 1, m. 26.

sand by the ebb and flow of the tides. A new sluice was therefore needed at Pevensey Bridge, which should be 20 feet long, 14 feet broad and 4 feet high, and would cost £10.

To the cost of scouring the sewer and making the sluice the tenants of the lands above mentioned, with the exception of 20 acres belonging to John Ashburnham above Borehambrigge in Brodewyshe and Cornbroke, ought to pay a full contribution. Tenants from above Tonleghebrigge to Coudennesbrigge should pay half a share, and those on the south of Morespichewalle half. Tenants in the marshes of Mankesye, Bestenoure, Marchalls, Bakers and Wykham⁴² should this time pay a quarter share, but it should not be demanded of them in future.

It was also considered necessary for the safety of Pevensey haven that all banks on the other side upon the salts, from Morespichewalle to the sea, should be broken and removed. If the old haven of Pevensey should again be stopped up with mud and sand by the ebb and flow of the tides, so that the fresh water from the sluice cannot have its course, then it would be needful to pull up the said new sluice and set it down anew at Wyldemershe between the sluice of Hoo and the sluice of Mankesye, and to make a new sewer from the sluice so placed through the midst of the land of John Aske to the Kokyr of Mankesye, paying for the land of the said John Aske according to the law of Romney Marsh.

It would also be beneficial for the lands of the Abbot of Bayham at Rokland to have a little sewer with a bolt fastened below the common watercourse at the Brooks⁴³ of Hoo for evacuation of the dead water from rain and springs in the said lands of Rokland, this to be made at their own cost, the abbot to maintain the said watercourse from that bolt called Morespicheswalle and if the water of the said channel should go out of its course the tenants of Hoo might shut up the said bolt until the abbot recompense them.

Here Wallers Haven is under consideration and we see that it still ran from the Mark Dyke to Pevensey by the Old Haven. Morespicheswalle, which occurs frequently as a landmark, still survives in the shortened form of Mispies, but Cralle is lost, though it clearly lay just south of Ladyland marsh. Tonlegh Bridge⁴⁴ was Stone Bridge at the foot of Barnhorne, and Coudenne, or Cooding Bridge, was somewhere near the present Sluice. Wildmarsh, as we have seen, was in Pevensey Bridge Level, but where the sluices of Hooe and Mankey were is not quite clear, but the suggested new sewer may

⁴² Wykham Marsh, just north of Wrenhams.

⁴³ *Brocum* = brookland. The water meadows at Lewes are called "The Brooks."

⁴⁴ "Tonlegh" and "Tunylegh" occur in the fourteenth century Court Rolls of Wartling Manor.

have been the straight piece of Wallers Haven from Dowle Corner to Reynolds Gut. Half a century later, in 1455, a session was held at Morespicheswalle⁴⁵ by the Abbot of Battle, Bartholomew Bolney, John Cobey, bailiff of Hastings, and John Broke, steward of Eton College, for their demesnes of Hooe.⁴⁶ The viewers then reported as follows :—

The common watercourse between Batesford and Assheburnehamesmylle and Godyngeshaven and from the bridge of Pevensy to the Newescluse of Wallereshaven and thence by the sea to the point of Godyngeshaven and thence to Romestrete,⁴⁷ to Bellamsgutte, to Densexgutte,⁴⁸ to Pykelidbrigge⁴⁹ and thence to Swyneshambrigge⁵⁰ is choked with sand and mud by the ebb and flow of the sea and with grass, reeds and other filth and by the accumulation and "swaryng" (scouring?) of fresh water, and 1,072 acres of land are drowned by the fresh water, of which each acre used to yield yearly 2^s, and now they yield nothing. It is needful for the saving of these lands that a new sewer and trench for the common course of the water from Esthaven to the sea shall be constructed, 30 feet broad and 6 feet deep and 8 furlongs in length, within the bounds of Northie, which trench can be made for £40. And 6 acres of land or less will be sufficient for making the trench. And the lord of Northie cannot take any harm therefrom but rather advantage, for 300 acres of his lands which are now drowned will be saved during the winter by that trench. Also it is reasonable that the lord of Northie shall be recompensed for each acre so cut away for the sewer and trench according to the custom of Romney Marsh and not at a higher rate.

Beginning at Esthaven beyond Northie at the sea the sewer would go through the piece of land called Gretewrenham in Northie and so beyond the Flete there and thence into another piece of land called Littlewrenham and again to the said Flete and so beyond Speltysmershe to Hastyngwalle and a sluice shall be newly made and put there 24 feet long and 20 broad and 4 feet high, which sluice could be made for 20 marks. And if the fresh water coming down from the upper ground cannot have sufficient passage to the sea by the said sluice, then the said sluice must be pulled up and set down anew in Hastyngwall where it may seem most useful. Also it is necessary that the water in Wallereshaven shall in future be received between Markedyke and Blakewalle⁵¹ where it may seem most convenient, and if it be received at Markedyke, then to run thence direct to the new

⁴⁵ Chanc. Misc., bdle. 81, file 1, No. 29. Not printed by Dugdale.

⁴⁶ Granted to Eton on the seizure of the property of foreign monastic houses, the Abbey of Bec having a grange in Hooe.

⁴⁷ Probably near Cooding Moat.

⁴⁸ Dennetts Marsh.

⁴⁹ Pickmill.

⁵⁰ Probably Whydown Bridge.

⁵¹ Blakewalle, now Blackhole.

trench in Northie aforesaid, 5 furlongs in length; and if it is received in some other place higher up towards Blakewall or at Blakewall then to run direct to Landeye and so into the Esthaven.⁵² And Wallereshaven shall be cleansed from the place where it is so received as far as Horewythy both by scouring and by digging always to the bottom in all places where it requires cleansing. Also all tenants on the south side of Morespechiswalle shall thoroughly repair Morespechiswalle and a new gutt with two bolts shall be put there and so they shall keep the same wall and gutt at their own costs, so that the water shall run down from the said gutt, as set out by the advice of the said tenants or of the greater part of them, as far as the Esthaven. Also it is needful that the gutt of Morehale⁵³ and the gutt of Rokeland⁵⁴ be well repaired and kept in the same way as in former times, and also all the walls from Borehambrigge to Markedike.

So it is agreed that the trench and sluice be made as aforesaid and that all the owners and tenants of lands in the marsh of Hoo both above Borehambrigge and below whose lands are drained by the said sewer shall maintain and repair the sewer and sluice on behalf of the lord of Northie at their own charges, and if the lands of the lord of Northie are in future drained by the said sewer then he shall pay his contribution in proportion to the quantity of his lands so drained. And the tenants of land above Borehambrigge, Rokeland, Morehale, Hoo, Ladyland, Cralle and the lands once of Christiana atte Mershe and lands from above Tonleghbrigge⁵⁵ as far as Cowdennesbrigge shall pay a full share towards the making of the sewer and trench; and in future all tenants south of Morespechiswalle and all from above Tonleghbrigge to Cowdennesbrigge shall pay a half share in proportion, as in former times. And all tenants outside the limits aforesaid, whether within liberties⁵⁶ or without, who in the future are drained by the said sewer shall pay their share by the assessment of the bailiff and twelve shawers (*scawatores*). And it is needful that there be elected a bailiff, a collector, a treasurer (*expenditor*) and other shawers from the leading tenants of the lands so drained who shall have power to act in this matter according to the law of the marsh of Romene, and it would be also for the advantage of the same marsh of Hoo that the Commissioners, by advice of the lords and commonalty of the marsh should frame new rules and regulations on the lines of the customs of Romene Marsh and that they should be returned into Chancery and ratified under the Great Seal.

[William Cheyne, esquire, was then chosen as bailiff, John Kneller as collector, Robert atte Mille, clerk, as treasurer and twelve others as shawers.] The said shawers so chosen and sworn then and there assessed the scot for making the said sewers and trenches at 2^s on every acre.

⁵² The Blakewall scheme would have diverted the water into Waterlot Stream.

⁵³ In Ninfield parish.

⁵⁴ In Wartling parish.

⁵⁵ Stone Bridge.

⁵⁶ *I.e.*, privileged districts, such as the Cinque Port Liberty of Northeye.

The tenants assessed to the scot were: Thomas Assheburnham, *John a Broke* of Ashburnham, Richard Ladde, Richard Bratte, Stephen Lonceford, Sir Richard Fenys, the Lady of Wartling, Lord de Say, Ralph Motte, Alice atte Mille, Thomas Colbrond of Boreham, Thomas Colbrond carpenter, Thomas Playstede, James Tysehurste, John Smyth, John Bray senior, John Webbe, *William Wright*, Robert Standard, John Neston, Richard Holier, Robert atte Mille, the Lord of Morehale, Geoffrey Hayward, Thomas Newyn, John Kneller, Richard Borell, *Thomas Germain*, *John a Wellis*, Robert a Crouche, John Iden, *John Parker*, *William Scot*, Henry Faukes clerk, *Thomas Broker, junior*, *William Ingram* of Hooe, *John Jakelyng*, William Shirlot, Richard Elfrith, John Palmer carpenter, Thomas Burdon, John Fynche, William Cheyne esquire, Henry Elfrith, John Whityng, Peter Palmer junior, *William Nutbron* of Hooe, *Richard Ingram*, John a Broke of Ninfield, the Lord of Hooe, Robert Farnham, Elizabeth Shosewell, John Jane (?), William Greneworde, Robert Baker, John a Clyve, Richard Nutbron, John a Crouche smith, John Lonceford, the Abbot of Battle, *Simon Welhill*, William Nutbron of Bernhorn, John Umfray, William a Crouche, the Abbot of Bayham, John Coggar and John Bokeland. The twelve names in italics are those of the shawers.

Then follows a summary of the laws and regulations to be observed in future, practically identical with those drawn up in 1402 for Pevensy Marsh, which had not previously applied to Hooe Level. They provide for the holding of a chief Last, or water court, yearly at Michaelmas at which the shawers and overseers shall be elected; the shawers to take an oath to deal fairly and without favour; in the event of tenants refusing to pay their scots their goods to be distrained upon and kept three days at most and then, as the tides wait for no man, to be sold and the money applied as required.

The eventual decision of the shawers was evidently in favour of taking the water from Mark Dyke, as suggested, through Northeye, and we can thus date the disuse of the Old Haven channel of Wallers Haven and the

diversion of the latter eastwards to the neighbourhood of the present sluice to 1402, and the new channel at the sluice to 1455.

No further reports of the Commissioners are known, and we are dependent for our knowledge of the struggle between the land and the sea upon isolated notices. In 1428 the sea had overflowed the much tried "Eylond alias Oldelond," and also Homstall, Hailsoppis and Stonrugge.⁵⁷ Ten years later, in 1438, the portreeve in claiming that certain items should be written off mentions: "Two Dokkes near the port of Pevensey made for boats to land at and lie in, formerly in the tenure of Simon Cokeman at a rent of 4^d, now lying empty and unoccupied because a sluice has been made between the said Dokkes and the sea so that no boat can land at the said Dokkes. Also two places called Botehouses lying upon Stonyrugge by the sea shore formerly held by Simon Cokeman and John Martin at a rent of 16^d, and 8 acres of land lying below Stonyrigge, formerly in the tenure of Simon Goodwyn at a rent of 3^s 5^d, now in the lord's hands because the said places and land are totally destroyed by the inundation of the sea."⁵⁸ Docks of the kind here mentioned, little bays cut in the side of the dykes, are to be seen in many places in the marsh, especially near the sea, to the present day, though for the most part they have long been disused. The portreeve in 1463 claimed allowance of a rent of 4d. "for a parcel of land called the Dokke by the Haven of Pevensey, late in the tenure of Simon Hendy, because the tenants of the manor are not willing to allow Simon to occupy it on account of the excessive injury which would result to the lord King and the said tenants."⁵⁹ Two years later this same piece of land was overflowed by the sea; the Ilonde was in its usual condition of submersion, and the sea had even broken in and flooded 35 acres at Hobney.⁶⁰ Four years later, in 1469, there was a serious

⁵⁷ Mins. Accts., 442, No. 7,114.

⁵⁸ Mins. Accts., 442, No. 7,120.

⁵⁹ Mins. Accts., 443, No. 7,130.

⁶⁰ Mins. Accts., 1,028, No. 6. Hobney is in Westham, south-west of the Castle.

incurSION of the sea which drowned 300 acres of Thomas Sackville's land at Highland and another 66 acres called le Wynsland.⁶¹ In 1481 also considerable injury was done by the sea, which overflowed 60 acres belonging to John Alman, as much belonging to Thomas Reder, another 60 acres called Wyllyesland, 134 acres of William Onsty's and another 100 acres belonging to other tenants, including John Aske and William Alard. These lands had not been recovered in 1485, when an inquiry was ordered.⁶²

The 300 acres mentioned above as drowned in 1469 must have been held by Sackville of the prior of Lewes, or else, which is more likely, the priory were given leave to reclaim as much as they liked of it. At any rate, in 1508 it was reported that John, prior of Lewes, and his predecessors had recently reclaimed 92 acres thereof at great cost to themselves.⁶³ This reclaimed land, which appears to have been that on the east of Pevensy Haven afterwards known as "the Hundred Acres," was again overflowed somewhere about 1542, as appears from certain

Instructions concerning Pevensy Marshe to be minystrred unto the Kinges Generall Surveyours of his Graces Landes.⁶⁴

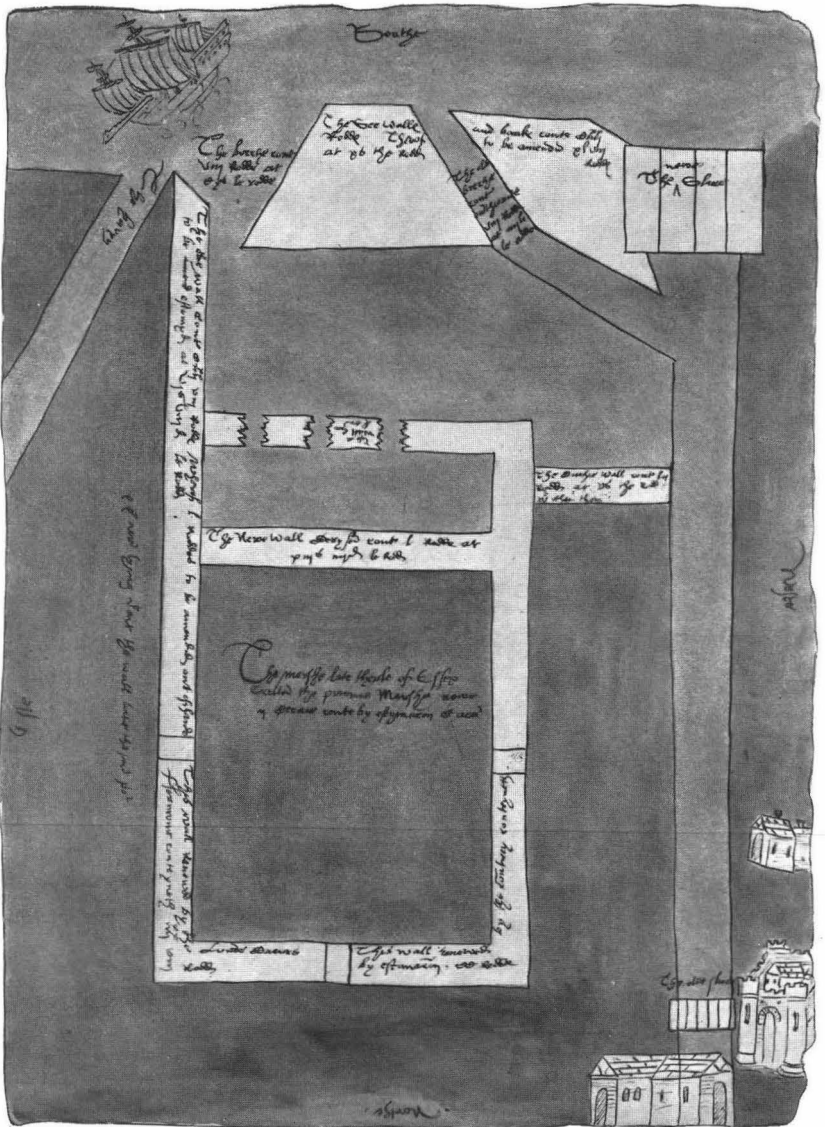
M^d There is in all Pevensy Marshe lying and being within the Duchie of Lancastre in the Countie of Sussex vj^m D iiiij^{xx} xviiij (6,598) acres whereof DCCC acres be in one Levell called Bestenover Levell. And the Landholders therof ys charged and be contrybutaryes to the making and repaying of the see walles being and lying within the said Levell. That is to saie Sir Anthony Browne, knight, for iiiij^{xx} xiiiij acres: John Parker for l acres: William Wybarne for l acres: Thomas Devenyshe for lx acres: the late Lorde Dacres for xxx acres nowe being in the kinges graces handes by the forfeiture and attaindre of the same lorde. And cccc acres late John Aske nowe also in the kinges graces handes by exchange of other Landes. And also one hundred acres belonging to the late monastery of Lewys called the Priours Marshe and after that in thandes of the late erle of Essex and nowe in the kinges handes by thattaindre of the said late erle of Essex. Whiche said DCCC acres were surrounded and drowned by the salt water in default of one wall nere adjoyning unto the see there standing upon the said marshe. And whiche was wont to be fenced maintayned and kept at the proper costes and charges of the

⁶¹ Mins. Accts., 443, No. 7,136.

⁶³ Mins. Accts., 444, No. 7,144.

⁶² Dy. of Lanc., Decree Bks., II., 8.

⁶⁴ Dy. of Lanc., Spec. Com., 224.



SIXTEENTH CENTURY PLAN OF MARSHES AT PEVENSEY.

The dark tint represents land, the lighter tint water ; the banks are shown untinted.

said priours of the said Monastery. And about xl yeres paste was Inned and Recovered by the same late Monastery.

An estymate of the costes and charges in making of the sea wallys in Pevensey Marshe aforesaid nowe in Ruayne and Decaie.

That is to saie

Tholde Walle

Furste from the landes late the lorde Dacres. The said olde walle being now in decaye conteynethe unto the late breche ciiij^{xx} viij Roddes whiche the said Priour in his tyme repayed mayntayned and kepte. And is Rated by the Countrey for mending of the same every Rodde at vj^s viij^d and amounteth to the Some of lxiijⁱⁱ xiiij^s iiij^d

Item the late breche conteyning viij Roddes, for the making of every Rodde cx^s whiche amounteth to the some of xliiiijⁱⁱ

Item the xlvij Roddes to be made and repaired joyning to the sandes and gravell in the see bankes towarde the olde breche y^s Rated at xv^s the Rodde and amountethe to the some of xxiiiijⁱⁱ

Item the Olde Breche conteyning viij Roddes ys Rated by estymacon at iiiijⁱⁱ the Rodde and amounteth to the some of xxxijⁱⁱ

In { Roddes celiij
Money clxijⁱⁱ xiiij^s iiij^d

The Newe Wall

Furste from the foresaide late Lorde Dacres landes of the olde wall unto the newe wall appoynted conteynethe clxviij Roddes over and besyde xxx Roddes abbated of the foresaid some of ciiij^{xx} viij Roddes for the decaie of the said Marshe every Rodde Rated at vj^s viij^d the Rodde and amounteth to the some of liijⁱⁱ xii^s iiij^d

Item the l Roddes of the Newe Wall ys rated at xiiij^s iiij^d and amountethe to the some of xxxiiijⁱⁱ vj^s viij^d

Item liij Roddes belonging to certain landes of the Duchie of Lancastre xijⁱⁱ x^s

Item the said viij Roddes of the olde breche before rated at iiiijⁱⁱ ys parcel of the charge of this wall And yet there be more Walles belonging to this said wall xxxijⁱⁱ

In { Roddes cclxxviij
Money cxxxⁱⁱ x^s

The makyng of the wall by the see ys more charge by xxxijⁱⁱ iij^s iiij^d then the newe wall ys. But yet l acres of grounde ys saved therby.

M^d also here ys xxvj Roddes more than the see wall ys in circuyte.

To illustrate this scheme, or rather these two alternate schemes, a rough diagrammatic plan⁶⁵ was prepared, of which, by the courtesy of the authorities at the Public Record Office, we are able to reproduce a tracing. This shows all the points referred to; the broken wall, the suggested new wall within it and the old sea wall outside

⁶⁵ Dy. of Lanc., Maps, No. 11.

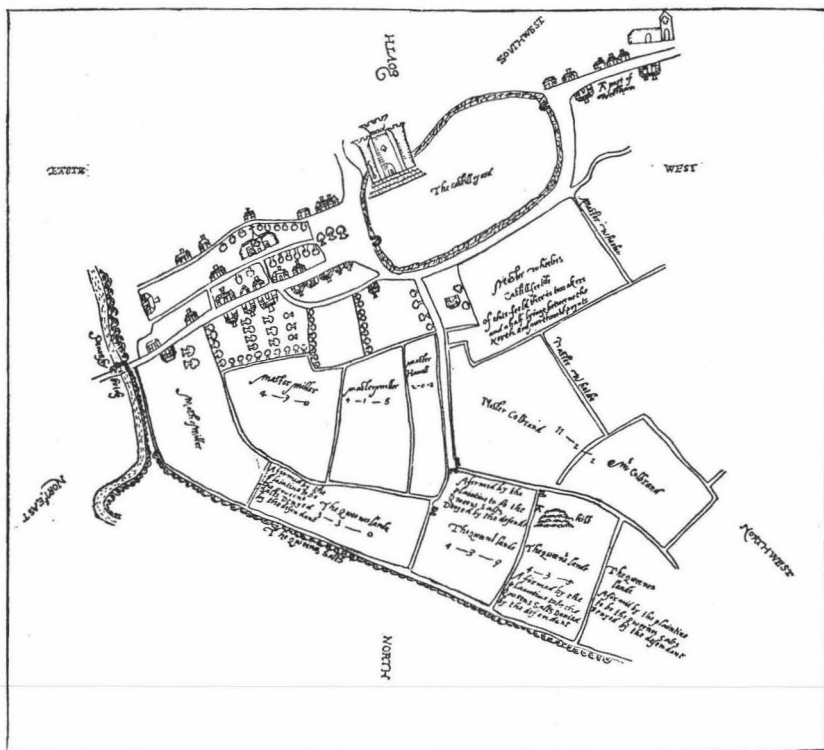
it, more costly to repair but enclosing half as much land again as the other. The marshes, walls and streams are here treated with as little regard for meticulous accuracy as the Castle itself, but the stream running from the old sluice to the new sluice must be Langney Haven, while from the appearance of the Haven on the other side it would seem that the mouth of the Salt Haven at that time ran pretty much on the course of the present Bill Gutt.

During the next reign we find that other suggestions were made for improving the drainage of the marsh by allowing the salt water to flow higher up. William Threele, of Bexhill, who had a lease of the Queen Salts from Henry VIII., complained that "by the procurement of certen gentylnen . . . for theire singular lucre and advauntage" a suggestion had been made to the Commissioners of Sewers by the twelve shawers "that yef the olde guttys and slewsis at Pevynsyne Bryge were taken upp and newe made at a place called Rickneybrygge and the olde banke or wall at every syde of the haven unto Rykeneybrigge were suffycyentlye made, that then the countrey uppwarde shulde be well sewed and dried." The suggestors not realising the danger and some of the commissioners being "lytle usyd to the opperacon and warkyng of the see in cryckes and merches," this was ordered to be done. But if the old sluice were removed the salt water would overflow the Queen Salts; he therefore desired, and no doubt obtained, "a supersedeas to the baylyff spendours juratours and officers of the said level of Pevensey" to refrain until a duly appointed commission had reported upon the matter.⁶⁶

The Queen's Salts here referred to lay just north of Pevensey village, between the south bank of Pevensey Haven and another bank further south. They were demesne lands of the manor and a dispute as to their extent in 1595 resulted in the drawing up of a plan,⁶⁷ of which the Public Record Office authorities have kindly permitted me to make a tracing. The plan is interesting, as the draughtsman included not only the lands in

⁶⁶ Dy. of Lanc., Pleadings, Vol. 32, T. 2, *temp.* Edw. VI.

⁶⁷ Dy. of Lanc., Dep., 38 Eliz., No. 43.



PLAN OF THE "QUEEN'S SALTS" AND OTHER LANDS
AT PEVENSEY, 1595.

dispute and the fields immediately adjacent, but also the town of Pevensey and part of Westham. The large house shown to the east of the Castle can be identified with the old timbered manor house which stood on the site of the present market until about sixty years ago, but a comparison of the drawing with an earlier Elizabethan survey of the burgages suggests that the placing of the remaining houses is not reliable, and the artist has certainly omitted the house which stood in 1563,⁶⁸ and still stands, beneath the north-west angle of the Roman wall. The point which concerns us here, however, is the existence of this bank to the south of the present containing bank of the haven, and of a similar bank on the north side. All along the south bank of Pevensey Haven and its inland continuation, Glenleigh Sewer, occur similar strips of demesne lands known as Queen's Salts or King's Salts, and it would seem that the outer banks⁶⁹ mark the former limit of the haven and sewer, and that as the volume of the water decreased these strips were recovered, and the streams confined within the narrower limits which they now possess. The occurrence of the name, King Harry's Salts at Glenleigh, suggests the reign of Henry VIII. for the date of this reclamation.

From the careful survey of the Sussex coast made at the time that the Spanish Armada was expected (1587-8) it would seem that the mouth of the Pevensey Haven had been forced considerably eastwards, and that much of the water which formerly passed into the sea at this place now found its way as far east as the sluice near Northeye. The eastward drive continued apace, and in 1609 the blocking up of the haven had become so common an occurrence that it was stated⁷⁰ that "as often as the sea by reason of raging and violent winds shall or doth swerve or fill up the small haven at the mouth" of the stream from Pevensey Bridge to the sea, "in whose

⁶⁸ Dy. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., Vol. 112.

⁶⁹ These were evidently "the olde banke or wall at every syde of the Haven" referred to above.

⁷⁰ Dy. of Lanc., Deps., 8 Jas. I., No. 60.

liberty soever the same falleth the same is to be opened again and usually hath been opened again for the preservation of all the Levels, at the charge of the country by the Commission of Sewers." At this time Richard Carpenter, gentleman, a man of only forty-six, deposed that within his own memory the haven mouth had moved a mile east, and John Saxpes, of "Cowden" (*i.e.*, Cooding), deposed that "ten years since there was a haven at Pevensey which is now gone up into the Rape of Hastings eastwards about half a mile; it was two miles distant from Pevensey Castle and is now two miles and a half." The Sluice, indeed, had supplanted the old haven as a port of lading until, about 1580, Herbert Pelham and Mr. Stolion had started bringing iron, the principal export of the district, down the ditches in barges in the winter when the "tuggs" or waggons were unable to use the marsh roads. This water-borne iron was stored close to Pevensey Bridge and exported from the haven, so that the old port of Pevensey enjoyed a brief renewal of its ancient activity.

The sea, which had so long attempted to reconquer Pevensey Level, now began to relax its efforts and to yield up the debatable ground along its borders. A survey of "derelict" lands in 1633⁷¹ mentions 50 acres of salt marsh until recently overflowed by the spring tides, extending from the stream leading from Pevensey Sluice on the east, to Pevensey Haven on the west, abutting on the Uplands of Pevensey and Bexhill on the north and on the sea south, then held by Philip Drinker, of Udimore, and Abraham Kentesley, of Westham; and another 20 acres in Pevensey held by the same Abraham Kentesley, adjoining Pevensey Haven on the east; and yet a third parcel of 40 acres in Bexhill parish, adjoining Pevensey Haven on the west, enclosed by the Earl of Dorset 30 years before. In 1663 a similar survey⁷² showed a piece of marsh called the Salts, abutting on Coleharbour house on the west and the port of Pevensey on the east, and containing 80 acres which had long been "left bare and dry by the sea." And, finally, in 1696

⁷¹ Exch. Spec. Com., 6,013.

⁷² Exch. Spec. Com., 6,504.

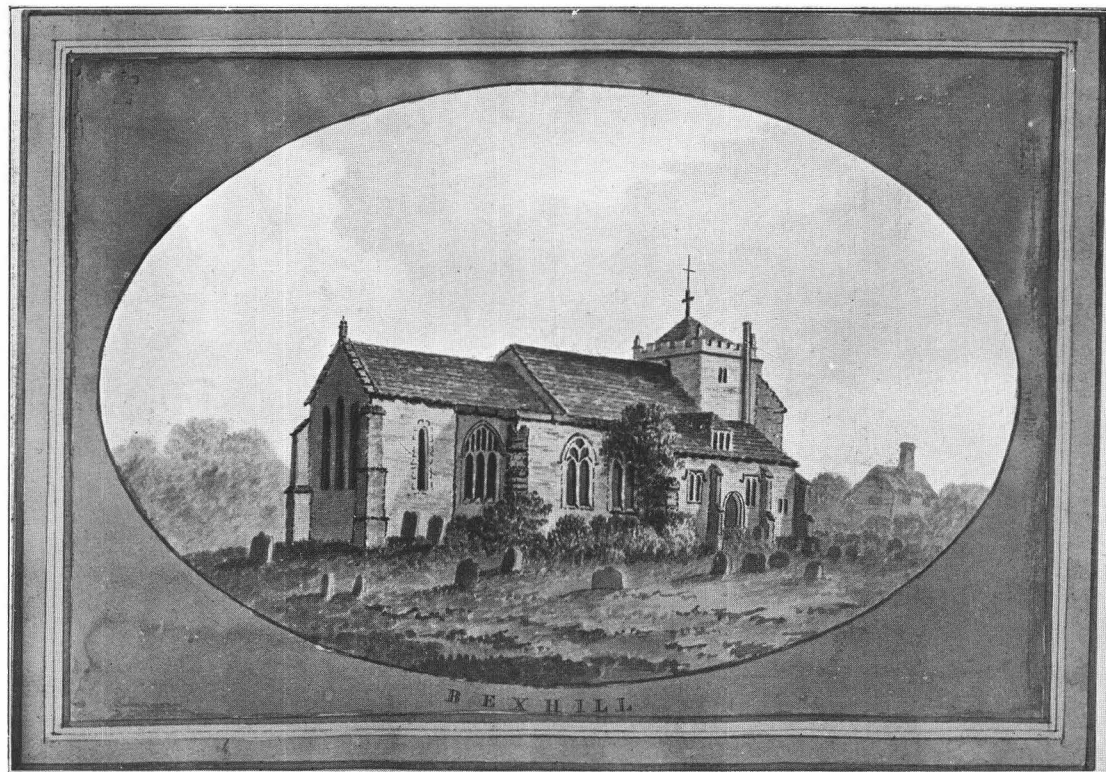
an inquiry was held about two other pieces of land reclaimed upon the edge of coast.⁷³ One of these, containing 50 or 60 acres, was known as Sampson's Salts, alias Crumble, or Grumble, Creek; these salts adjoin Pevensy Haven on the east, Old Lands on the west, and the sea beach south; the sea overflowed all this to such an extent that small boats could row up the creek, until "about six years since," when the Earl of Sussex caused William Stone and John Tilly to enclose it; if the banks were thrown down the sea would again cover the land. The other parcel was Rocklease Salts, containing 15 acres, adjoining Bexhill parish and abutting eastward on Pevensy Haven, south on the sea beach, north-west on Rockhouse land; this had been inned about 10 years before.

By this time the Levels had practically reached their present condition,⁷⁴ and Pevensy, which had once played an honourable part in the confederation of the Cinque Ports, had ceased to be a port. When commissioners were appointed in 1698 to survey the southern coast and discover the best place for a great naval base they conscientiously visited Pevensy, made a careful map, which shows that the recognised harbour occupied the present position of the mouth of the Salt Haven, a mile and a quarter south-east of the Castle, while the "Old Outlet" is indicated close to the present hotel at Wallsend, and reported that, "About four or five years since vessels of 50 and 60 tons took in their loading at the bridge of the town, but of late a shut hath been made upon the river very near the haven's mouth, beyond which no vessels can now pass. A vessel of 14 tons now meets with great difficulty to get within the mouth of it."⁷⁵ They therefore decided, and, I think, rightly, that Portsmouth would be more suitable for a naval base than the ancient and extinct port of Pevensy.

⁷³ Chanc. Petty Bag, Spec. Com., bde. 6, No. 4.

⁷⁴ The alteration of the coast line by the rapid accumulation of shingle, and the consequent blocking of the channels, still continued. Between 1739 and 1748 the mouth of Hooe Haven had become blocked and a fresh cut had to be made at a cost of £1,100. *Ex inf.*, Mr. J. F. Ray, from a survey in the Hastings Corporation Records.

⁷⁵ Sloane MS., 3,233.



BEXHILL CHURCH FROM NORTH-EAST.

THE CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL, BEXHILL.

BY J. E. RAY.

PROBABLY few of the churches of Sussex have suffered so much by alteration and enlargement as the Parish Church of Bexhill.¹ It is therefore desirable that a permanent record should be made of its history, both architectural and documentary, and it is proposed to do this as far as the limits of the present paper will allow. Throughout our consideration of this church it is necessary to bear in mind its relationship to the See of Chichester and its predecessor Selsey. The Bishops claimed the Manor of Bexle, with the Hundred and Churches, as part of the possessions of this episcopal See from pre-Conquest times, and their claims were allowed and confirmed by various royal charters.²

If we may place any reliance on a charter of Offa,³ it appears that as early as 772—within a century of the arrival of Wilfred in Sussex—a certain Bishop Oswald, of Selsey, obtained a grant of “a certain part of the land of Sussex . . . to construct in that place a church (*monasterium*) to augment the Cathedral (*basilicam*) . . . that is 8 cassatos in the place which is called Bixlea as described below.” The interpretation of the reason for the grant is not quite certain. It may have been for the construction of a collegiate establishment to augment the (parochial) church. The boundaries of this land as set out indicate, so far as they can be identified, that it was situated in the western part of Bexhill Parish, later known as the Cinque Port Liberty of Northeye, but the land on which the present church is built does not appear to have formed part of the grant. We only possess a thirteenth

¹ The word Bexhill is a most unfortunate corruption of Bexle, the ancient name of the place. It first occurs in its modern form towards the end of the fifteenth century.

² Chichester Liber. V., fo. 9, *verso*. Also printed by Dugdale, *Monasticon*, Vol. VIII., No. 32. For the various confirmatory charters see Cal. Patent Rolls, 6 Hen. VI., Pt. I, in 21 to 19.

³ Lambeth MS., 1212, fo. 387.

century transcript of this charter in a Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, and it must be regarded with considerable suspicion, though no doubt an actual grant was made about that time, of which it represents the substance. In this connection it is also noticeable that the name of Bishop Oswald does not occur in Bishop Rede's *Cathalogus*, and is not included in the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's list of the Bishops of Selsey,⁴ though there is a Bishop Bosa or Osa, 765-770, who may be the same as our Oswald.

The "monasterium" founded in accordance with this grant was probably the second church which existed in the Manor of Bexle, and may be identical with the chapel of St. James at Northeye, to which William of Northeye granted an endowment in 1262.⁵ It is most unlikely that it was our parish church, as the term "monasterium" indicates a church served by missionary priests having a common life, while "ecclesia" was used to denote the principal church on a manor.

Although no part of the present church of Bexhill can be definitely assigned to so early a period as that of Offa's charter, yet it is reasonably certain that a church existed on this site at or soon after that date; for during the partial rebuilding in 1878 a coped stone, with interlaced work in the Hiberno-Saxon style, was found, which Mr. J. Romilly Allen described as "by far the most interesting monument of its kind in the South of England." It has been figured and described in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*,⁶ and a photograph and description have appeared in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*.⁷ It is therefore unnecessary to refer to it at greater length, except to observe that it was assigned by Mr. Franks to a date not later than the eighth century, and this has apparently not been

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 13.

⁵ *Chic. Epis. Reg.*, Rede, fo. 177a. For a very imperfect translation see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 24. Our Editor suggests, in his article on Hastings College in the *Victoria County History*, that the "monasterium" at Bulverhythe may be the "monasterium" provided for by Offa's charter, but this could hardly be so if the "monasterium" was to be erected on the land given by that charter, for it seems clear that that land was to the west and not to the east of Bexhill.

⁶ Vol. XLI., p. 274.

⁷ Vol. XLVIII., Notes and Queries.

questioned. The assertion of the late Rev. Leopold Stanley Clarke,⁸ who was rector at the time of its discovery, that it formed a child's coffin lid, has nothing to support it. The fact that no stone coffin was found is against this view, and it is very improbable that such an elaborately ornamented memorial should have been intended for burial out of sight. It was found, however, within the limits of the walls of the Saxon church.

The present dedication of the church is in honour of St. Peter, but for at least a century before and right down to the time of the Reformation the dedication was to SS. Peter and Paul. This is met with in records of the presentations to the Chantry, referred to later on, but in 1542 Richard Shoemith, in his will, directs his body "to be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter, of Bexhill."⁹ It is unlikely that the church was re-dedicated at the time of the Reformation, and the second name was probably dropped when the Church Calendar was re-arranged in the time of Edward VI. The 29th June in the Sarum Missal was a minor double feast in honour of SS. Peter and Paul, but in both the first and second Prayer Books of Edward VI. this day is appointed to be kept in honour of St. Peter alone. There is a parallel instance at Wisborough Green, in West Sussex, where, in pre-Reformation times, the dedication was to SS. Peter and Paul, but later to St. Peter alone, and now St. Peter ad Vincula.¹⁰ The only other Sussex churches dedicated in honour of SS. Peter and Paul are Ashington, Thakeham, West Wittering and Rustington, in West Sussex, and Peasmarsh, Wadhurst and Hellingly, in East Sussex. Doubtless other instances may be found where churches formerly dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul are now known as St. Peter's only. One or two writers have fallen into the error of calling the church St. Mary, but this is an obvious blunder for which there is no authority.¹¹

⁸ *Parish Magazine*, September, 1878.

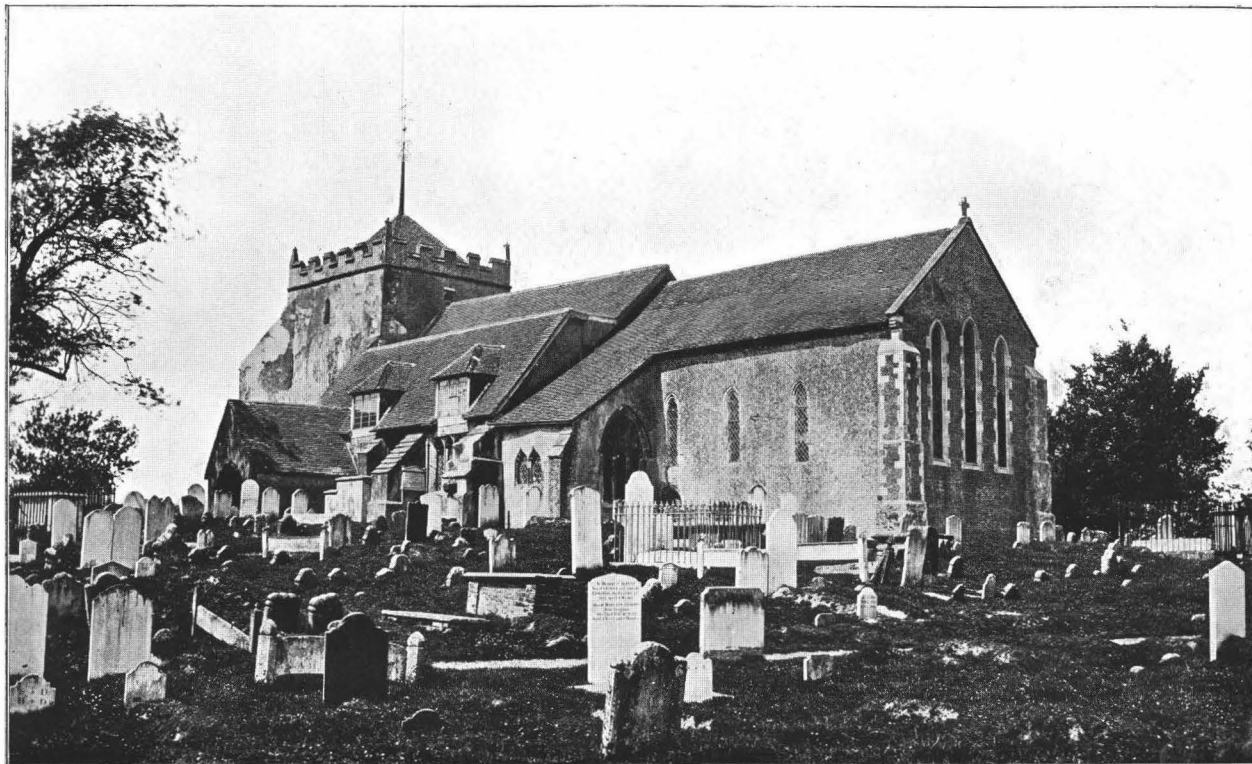
⁹ Lewes Probate Registry Book, A1, No. 39.

¹⁰ "Dedication of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex," *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII., p. 61.

¹¹ Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, in *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, Vol. IV., p. 115. *Hastings Past and Present*, 1855, p. 127. A. J. C. Hare's *Sussex*, p. 27.

Owing to the many changes that have been made to the fabric of the church, it may be helpful if the principal of these are tabulated before proceeding to a detailed description.

Period.	Period of Erection.	EXISTING WORK.	WORK NOW DESTROYED.	Period of Destruction.
I.	Pre-Conquest	? Walls of Nave, over two Western Bays.	Chancel of Saxon Church Lower part of Walls of Nave (cut away for Arcade)	c. 1070-1085 1150-1160
II.	1070-1085	Tower (lower part). ? Walls over third Bay of Nave.	Upper part of Tower ? East Wall of Chancel.....	1878 1230-1240
III.	1150-1160	Two Western Bays of Nave Arcade.	North and South Aisles.....	16th Century ?
IV.	1230-1240	Third Bay of Nave Arcade. Chancel Arch (re-erected 1878). Tower Arch.	Chancel Extension of Aisles opposite third Bay of Nave	1878 16th Century ?
V.	Late 14th Century	—	Extension East end South Aisle South Porch	1878 1878
VI.	1425-1450	Lady Chapel on North side (Batisford Chantry). West Window and Buttresses to Tower.	East Window South Aisle	1878
VII.	16th Century 17th Century	Roof of Chantry.	Buttress on South side Upper part North Aisle Wall Buttress to South Aisle	1878 1907 1878
VIII.	1878	Chancel, South Aisle and Porch. Tower (upper part). Vestry.	Part of North Wall of Chancel West Wall South Aisle	1907 1907
IX.	1907	North Aisle. Western extension of South Aisle. Organ Chamber.		



BEXHILL CHURCH.

FROM SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING E.E. CHANCEL AND SOUTH AISLE,
PULLED DOWN IN 1878.



I. PRE-CONQUEST PERIOD.

If any vestiges remain of the church of the period of the Hiberno-Saxon coped stone above mentioned they are to be found in the nave walls over the first two Norman bays. The evidence for the pre-Conquest date of these walls rests mainly on the report of their appearance when stripped during the 1878 works.¹²

“The removal of the plaster laid bare some good herringbone work over the Norman arches on the south side, and two lines of irregular ashlar work mark very clearly the east end of the old Norman church as it was before it was enlarged and lengthened in the thirteenth century.” Further examination showed that “the ashlar work which was thought to have formed the east end of the old Norman church seems to have been the end of an earlier and possibly a Saxon church.”¹³

“My idea is that the Saxon church was a simple parallelogram.”¹⁴ During the demolition of the north aisle in 1907 I had an opportunity of examining the outside face of the north wall of the nave and found that it had been raised about 16-in., probably when the wall of the north aisle was raised. Below this the wall was plastered as far east as the third (Early English) bay, over which the wall was evidently of different date, and was separated from that part to the west of it by a vertical line of loose stonework, referred to above. The height of these nave walls is over 20-ft., and their thickness only 23-in. These two facts are very suggestive of a pre-Conquest date. If these are the walls of the Saxon nave, then it did not extend further east than the second Norman bay, and would thus have been 26-ft. in length by 15-ft. in width. Comparing this with other Sussex pre-Conquest plans it is small, most if not all of them exceeding 30-ft. in length and 20-ft. in width.¹⁵ What kind of chancel was attached to

¹² Rev. L. S. Clarke, *Parish Magazine*, February, 1879.

¹³ *Parish Magazine*, March, 1879.

¹⁴ Rev. L. S. Clarke, in *Journal British Archaeological Association*, Vol. XLI.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vols. XLIII. and XLIV., &c.

this pre-Conquest nave must at present and will probably always remain a matter of pure conjecture.

There is a short piece of plain wall to the east of the second bay of the nave, which may mark the position of the first chancel arch (if such existed), but the earliest chancel was perhaps pulled down when the tower was built, or it may possibly have survived till the building of the Early English chancel in the thirteenth century.

It is hardly likely that this first church had a tower; these small Saxon churches are usually found with a bell cote over the west end of the nave. If a tower existed in Saxon times it is most probable that it would have survived the Conquest, but the masonry of that part of the present tower which has not been rebuilt has all the appearances of eleventh century work.

We must now pass to the next period of building activity.

II. EARLY NORMAN CHURCH.

The manor, with the Hundred and Churches, was held in the time of the Confessor by Bishop Alric, of Selsey,¹⁶ but on the grant of the Rape of Hastings to Robert, Count of Eu, very soon after the Conquest, the Count, as his grandson John admitted,¹⁷ unjustly took away from the church at Chichester and "against justice and the writings of the church at the peril of their souls detained the same vill with the churches and all their members and appurtenances." After this enforced transfer Robert promptly bestowed "the church of Beksela, its tithes and the chapel of Bulewar" and other ill-gotten gains on the Canons of the free chapel of St. Mary at Hastings, and they became part of the Prebend of William Fitz Allec.¹⁸

This took place before the Domesday Survey, which refers to Geoffery and Roger, Clerks, as holding *in prebenda*

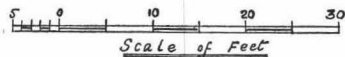
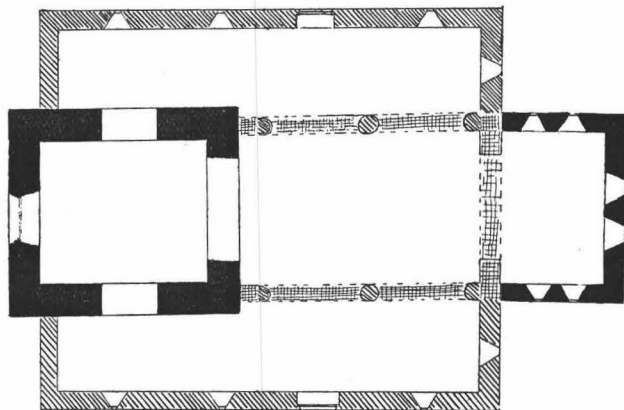
¹⁶ *Sussex Domesday*.

¹⁷ Chichester Charters, Liber. X and Y. See also Dugdale, *Monasticon*, Vol. VIII.

¹⁸ *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, Vol. III., D 1073. Printed in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 135.

Church of S.S. Peter and Paul Bexhill

PLAN (conjectural) prior to c.1230

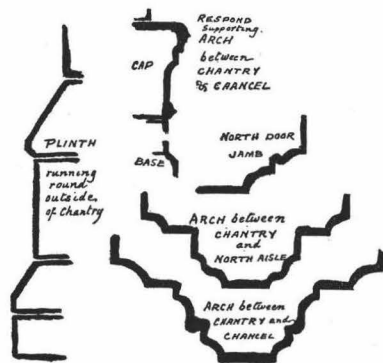
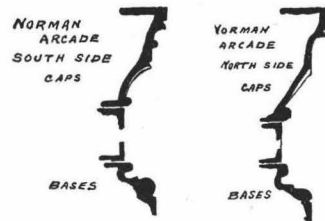


I Pre-conquest . . . [hatched pattern]

II Early Norman . . . [solid black pattern]

III Late Norman [diagonal line pattern]

J. E. Roy mens et del. 1910.



one hide belonging to the Manor of Bexelei, and returns two churches as belonging to this manor. One was no doubt our church of SS. Peter and Paul, but there has been much speculation as to where the other was situated. Some have treated it as being at Bulverhythe,¹⁹ while others have placed it at Northeye,²⁰ where a chapel existed in the middle of the thirteenth century. If we identify this second Bexhill church with the chapel of Bulverhythe, then we have to assume an error in Domesday in returning it as belonging to the Manor of Bexhill, for Bulverhythe was not part of Bexhill Manor, but appertained to Bolinton Manor, and we are also faced with the fact that after the restitution of "the churches" to the Bishops of Chichester in 1148, the chapel of Bulverhythe continued to form part of the prebendal possessions of the collegiate church at Hastings. On the other hand, if we assume that it was the chapel at Northeye, we shall be doing no violence to any documentary evidence, but if this is so it is strange that it is not mentioned among the possessions of the prebend of Wm. Fitz Allec in the confirmation charter,²¹ and stranger still that there is no other evidence of the existence of this chapel (unless possibly the charter of Offa relates to its foundation) until the endowment deed of Wm. de Northeye in 1262. There is, however, in the Chichester Register Y a deed to which Bishop Seffrid II. was a party, by which the Church of Bixle was to receive all the tithes of Nordia for ever, in return for an annual payment of two shillings to the Abbey of S. Amand, Rouen.^{21a}

The lower part of the present tower belongs to the period immediately following the transfer of the church to the Hastings College, though it has lost its ancient look by the addition of fifteenth century western window and angle buttresses, and by being embattled

¹⁹ Rev. Arthur Hussey, in *Churches of Kent, Sussex and Surrey*, p. 197.

²⁰ Rev. Edward Turner, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 6.

²¹ *Ancient Deeds*, *ibid.*

^{21a} Shortly after the Conquest Robert, son of Ralf, gave to the Abbey of St. Amand, with his daughter, the tithes of Godetone (?), Werre and Nordie: Round, *Cal. Docts. France*, 26.

and pinnacled, now looking like a squat Perpendicular tower. Its orientation is more northerly than that of the nave.

Internally it is 15-ft. by 18-ft. 6-in., and externally it is actually wider than the nave. The walls are 3-ft. 6-in. thick, and at a height of 18-ft. above the ground a slight external set off ran round, making the second stage. This has been obliterated on all sides but the north, where it can still be seen. There are many of these large Norman western towers in this part of Sussex, though perhaps not so early in date as this. Catsfield, Mountfield and Beckley may be cited as examples of this style. These are all divided into two stages by an external plinth, and are roofed by the typical shingled spire, which no doubt surmounted the Bexhill tower before its transformation in the fifteenth century.

On the ground level the north and south walls of the tower are pierced by two semi-circular arches on a plain chamfered impost 5-ft. 9-in. from the ground, running through the thickness of the walls, having no base visible or any return moulding on the imposts, but terminating flush with the outside and inside faces of the tower walls. These arches form two openings, each 6-ft. in width, giving access to the tower from ground now covered by the north and south aisles, but which, when the tower was built, one would imagine must have been open ground. There is no rebate or other provision for doors, nor any indication of any building to the north or south of the tower. Various have been the conjectures as to the use of these arches. It has been suggested that the tower was a central one, and that they opened into transepts, but no foundation of any kind was found where the ground was trenched for the extension of the north and south aisles in 1907, and it is hardly likely that a nave at one time existed to the westward of this tower, and that this was destroyed, and what was originally the chancel subsequently became the nave. The supposition of aisles must also be dismissed, as it was not till the twelfth century that the nave walls were pierced for an arcade.

There is a theory that there were open timber porches on each side of the tower, but this has no support.

There remains the possibility of these arches having been inserted at the same period as the nave arcade. A close examination, however, tends to the conclusion that these are two quite distinct works. The stone used in the tower arches is different from that in the nave. There is no chamfer on the tower arches, as on the first member of the nave arcade, and the imposts are presumably of late eleventh century date, but whatever is advanced is unsatisfactory, and these arches remain a feature for which it is difficult to find a parallel in a western tower of this period in the county. Their presence here, however, makes it clear that this tower is not one of those built primarily for defence, of which examples are found at Singleton, Bosham and Sompting in the west, and Bishopstone, Jevington and East Dean in the east part of the county, nearly all situated near the coast.

This part of the tower has been much altered and improved lately by the opening out and restoration of these arches in connection with the aisle extensions above referred to. Prior to 1907 the southern arch had been blocked up, and could only be seen as a slight recess on the inside of the tower, the outside having been refaced in 1878. Writing in 1874, the then Rector says:²² "We have lately seen a sketch of Bexhill Church, of the date 1667, in which there appears to be an entrance into the tower on the south side corresponding to one of these arches." This sketch would be interesting if it could now be found, but all efforts to this end have failed. On the north side the arch had been blocked up and a small pointed doorway inserted, probably at the time the north aisle was built. This was removed in 1907, so that there is now a view right across the church through these openings. In 1907 some of the original rough cast exterior facing of the tower, which had existed behind the aisle wall on the north side, was exposed, but has since been partly covered up by the new work.

²² *Parish Magazine*, November, 1875.

The Saxon nave seems to have remained intact without aisles till the middle of the twelfth century, and the chancel of this early Norman church was probably, like its successor, of the same width as the nave, and may be partly represented by the walls over the Early English arches forming the third bay of the nave. Churches having their chancel walls continuous with the nave are frequently met with amongst the South Downs, but the only example in this part of the county appears to be the Transitional church of Udimore.

III. LATE NORMAN.

Nothing further appears to have been done during the time the church was held by the Canons of St. Mary's, Hastings. They managed to retain it until 1148, when a long series of episcopal representations to the Crown culminated in its restitution by John, Count of Eu, to the Bishopric,²³ though the Canons retained the chapel of Bulewar, which, if it were the other church of Bexhill Manor, ought to have been restored also. It is noticeable, however, that the Bishops long after claimed all the tithes arising out of a place called the Wassh, in Bulverhythe, as belonging to the Church of Byxyl.²⁴ As soon as Bishop Hilary had obtained the Manor, Hundred and Churches he granted three knights' fees on the manor to Godfrey de Baiolol, one-fourth of a fee in the tenure of Hamon de Ecclesham being excepted. The Bishop also retained for himself and his successors and the Church of Chichester "the church which was in the same Manor of Byxla with all appurtenances, and the Hundred."²⁵

It is to this period that the nave arcade belongs, and this work must have been put in hand very shortly after the Bishop had recovered possession of the church. Both north and south nave walls were pierced, and two late Norman arches inserted on each side. That these arches

²³ *Restitution Charters*, printed by Dugdale.

²⁴ Bishop Rede's Register, Sussex Record Society, Vol. VIII., p. 86.

²⁵ Chic. Epis. Reg., Liber. E, fo. 220 verso; also Liber. Y, fo. 39.

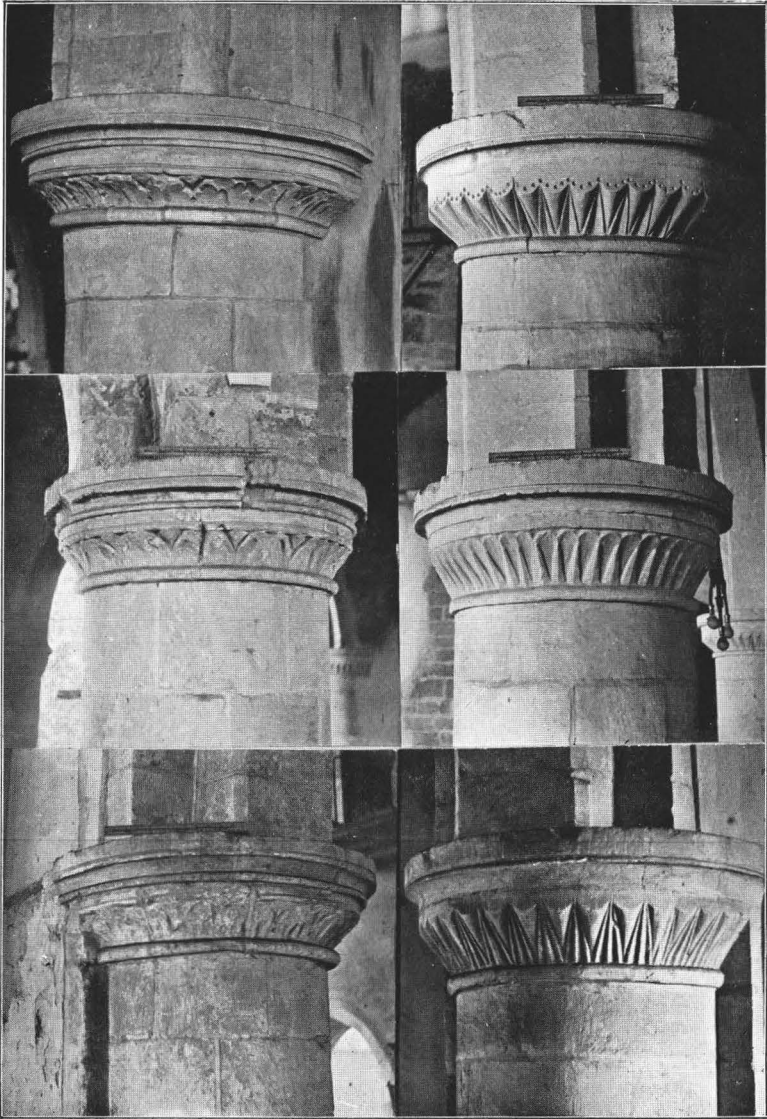
are insertions in an older wall is abundantly clear. In 1878 a continuous foundation was found throughout the whole length under the arches, and the walling for a small interval round the Norman arches was of a looser character than that above, which was left undisturbed, and is hard and compact.²⁶

Further evidence of this and that the nave wall (especially on the south side) had commenced to lean outward before the insertion of this arcade is afforded by the construction of the two members of the arches. The first member built round the centering is upright, but the second member, being laid upon it, follows the slant of the wall; the result in the second arch on the south side is that, while the second member projects $5\frac{3}{4}$ -in. on each side of the first when it leaves the cap, when it reaches the top of the arch the projection is only 4-in. on the north side, while it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. on the south, the difference between these two measurements, viz., $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in., representing the divergence of the wall from the perpendicular at the time the arcade was inserted. This arcade constitutes some of the best ancient work now remaining in the church. The arches form, with their single pier between two responds, the two westernmost bays of the nave, and bear a remarkable similarity to the three bays of the nave arcade in Icklesham Church,²⁷ though not so massive. The bases of the four responds and the two free pillars all have a flattened annular roll for the upper member. They are slightly undercut, or water-holding, and the lower roll is flattened or elliptical. On comparison with the nave bases at Icklesham they seem to be a little more advanced, while in the caps of the responds the similarity is more striking still. The members of the northern responds correspond with Icklesham in everything except the detail of the scallops, but the southern responds are flatter, and exhibit a slight advancement in style of the foliage on that to be found at Icklesham.

Except that the Bexhill work is on a smaller scale, it might very well form part of the Icklesham design if it

²⁶ *Parish Magazine*, March, 1879.

²⁷ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII., p. 48.



BEXHILL CHURCH.

NORMAN ARCADE, S. SIDE. E. RESPOND.

NORMAN ARCADE, S. SIDE. FREE PIER.

NORMAN ARCADE, S. SIDE. W. RESPOND.

NORMAN ARCADE, N. SIDE. E. RESPOND.

NORMAN ARCADE, N. SIDE. FREE PIER.

NORMAN ARCADE, N. SIDE. W. RESPOND.

were transferred to that church. If there is any difference in date between the two, probably Icklesham is the earlier. That they were the work of one band of masons can admit of very little doubt, and this assumption is strengthened by the documentary evidence of the connection of the Icklesham family with Bexhill. The church of Icklesham has always been held by the Bishopric, and it is significant that Icklesham is mentioned in the Offa Charter before referred to as being one of the "ut landes" or tributary lands to Bexlea, on which there were three hides; and its boundaries are there set forth at the end of the deed. There is also a grant²⁸ from Robert de Turneham to Hillary, Bishop of Chichester, of six knights' fees at Icklesham and in his ville of Byxla, and in the thirteenth century we meet with Sybilla de Icklesham (daughter of Ralph de Icklesham, and probably a granddaughter of the Hamon above mentioned), with her husband, Nicholas Haringaud, holding land at Coding, in Bexhill Parish.^{28a}

The first aisles which the church possessed must also be assigned to this date, and they formed part of the nave arcade above described. There is a dripstone still existing at the east end of the north aisle which forms part of the mid-fifteenth century west wall of the chantry. This shows that at the date the chantry was built the aisle was 9-ft. 6-in. in width, and that a continuous roof covered both nave and aisle. On the south side the aisle that existed till 1878 was also of this width, and this probably represents the width of the late Norman aisles. In length, however, they could only have extended to the east end of the second bay of the nave, and must have been extended eastward when the next enlargement took place.

IV. EARLY ENGLISH WORK, 1230-1240.

A large amount of Sussex church building must have been in progress during the episcopate of Bishop Ralph Neville (1224-1244).

²⁸ Chic. Epis. Reg., Liber. B, fo. xxxiiij.

^{28a} Add. MSS. 6,344, col. 170.

The chancels of Westfield, Peasmarsh, Udimore, Salehurst and Mountfield must be assigned to this period, while that of Amberley (also belonging to an episcopal manor) is known to have been built directly under his influence,²⁹ and we can also safely attribute the Early English chancel at Bexhill to Bishop Neville.

It existed in a capital state of preservation until within the last 32 years, when it was wantonly destroyed to admit of the enlargement of the church then considered necessary, although at that time the population of the parish had not shown the increase which took place more recently. Could the subsequent development of the place have been anticipated, and a second church built on a fresh site, we should not now have to deplore the loss of a chancel which was a very good specimen of early thirteenth century work, to say nothing of the series of paintings which no doubt covered its walls. Bexhill is not alone in this respect; when a town begins to expand the cheaper policy of enlargement is usually resorted to, which has resulted in the destruction of a great quantity of ancient work and has proved the dearer policy in the long run, for new churches have had to be built to meet the continued growth, at an expense which enlargement was intended to avoid. St. Nicholas, Brighton, is a conspicuous instance of this policy.

Fortunately there is extant a series of photographs of the church taken prior to 1878, when it was handed over to the tender mercy of the late Mr. Butterfield. Two of the interior are reproduced in Plates 8 and 12.

The chancel was internally 40-ft. in length by 17-ft. in width, and after the extension of the south aisle and the erection of the Lady Chapel on the north side, had three lancet windows on the south side and one on the north, with the usual triple lancets at the east end. There was a priest's door under the westernmost window on the south side and a row of three sedilia under the other two windows, both features of a later date.

²⁹ Rede's *Catalogus*. S.A.C., Vol. XXVIII., p. 27.



Cranston
Tablet.

INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST,
BEFORE 1878.



BEXHILL CHURCH.

LOOKING EAST, BEFORE RE-BUILDING CHANCEL.

The stones forming the chancel arch were preserved in 1878 and re-erected 23-ft. to the eastward of their original site; they now form the arch leading to the new chancel. The abaci are of green sandstone, the moulding being rather plain, while the arch itself has a simple hollow chamfer.

On comparing this chancel with Amberley one can at once see a resemblance. The proportions at Amberley (40-ft. by 17-ft.) are almost identical with Bexhill, while externally both have flat corner buttresses, with the difference that at Bexhill there were two slight set-offs, while at Amberley there are none. Here the windows on the south side appear shorter than the Amberley windows, but this is more apparent than real, as in 1878 it was found that they had originally been 26-in. longer, but had been walled up to that height, probably when the sedilia were inserted.⁸⁰

The third bay on each side of the nave also belongs to this period, and is separated from the late Norman arcade by a short piece of plain wall. This, no doubt, marks the position of the commencement of the chancel until the building of Ralph Neville's chancel, which commenced 16-ft. further eastward than its predecessor. This allowed part of the older chancel to be thrown into the nave, and the next thing that appears to have been done was to lengthen the Norman aisles as far east as the new chancel arch and put an Early English arch in each of the side walls of the old chancel, thus lengthening the nave by one bay.

Since the destruction of Ralph Neville's chancel these two bays are practically all there is left of the extensive Early English works, with the exception of the re-erected chancel arch and the pointed arch at the western end of the nave communicating with the tower; this appears to have taken the place of a round-headed arch of the same date as those on each side of the tower, for the plainly chamfered Caen stone imposts are all of the same character. The arches of the Early English bay to the nave, as well

⁸⁰ *Parish Magazine*, May, 1878.

as the tower arch, are all turned in local brown sandstone, and they bear, like the chancel arch, merely a hollow chamfer. Like the late Norman arcade, they are insertions in an earlier wall, as the second member of the arch bears witness, for it leans outward with the wall, while the under member is perpendicular.

The abaci have a typical Early English moulding, which is undercut, and on the east side of the southern arch a carved female head had been inserted as a corbel. The corresponding abacus on the north side is not supported by any corbel or shaft, and the reason is possibly that the rood screen was fixed here, and if there were any such shaft it would then be removed.

Both these interesting indications were obliterated in 1878, when the piers were rebuilt, and that on the north now has a shaft, while the corbel head on the south side was placed lower down and connected with a new abacus (without any embattlement as before) by a short wall shaft. Thus did the restorers (?) faithfully reproduce the old work.

V. EXTENSION OF SOUTH AISLE AND SOUTH PORCH.

No further alterations appear to have been made for a considerable period, the next work being probably the further eastward extension of the south aisle and the erection of a south porch. As all this was swept away in 1878 we can only approximately fix the date of it from descriptions and photographs taken before its demolition. The accounts of it differ; a description written before 1855 says, "The chancel is Early English, as also the south chapel. The north chapel is Perpendicular, the north door, which is blocked up, is Decorated."⁸¹

In 1875 the then Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Simpson, wrote:⁸² "It was about this time (1450) that new and wider aisles were built to our church and also the chapel on the south side of the church opening into the south

⁸¹ Diplock's *New Hastings Guide*.

⁸² *Parish Magazine*, January, 1875.

aisle." We turn from these conflicting statements to the photograph of the exterior, which was taken before the demolition in 1878, and find a pair of small windows on the south side, of Decorated character, the lower part of which had at some time or other been filled up to half their height, and at the east end a three-light Perpendicular window almost identical with that still existing in the east end of the north chantry, and this may have been inserted when that chantry was built. The arch opening out of the chancel on the south side appears to have had a different moulding from that on the north side, and the external buttress was not stepped like that on the north. It is therefore probable that the extension of the south aisle was made before the erection of the Lady Chapel on the north. It was connected with the south aisle by a low arch, and was only 11-ft. in length by 9-ft. 9-in. in width. It was perhaps from this part of the church that the painted glass was removed in the eighteenth century, which found its way into Horace Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill.³³ As this glass has been confused with that still existing in the east window of the neighbouring parish church of Hooe, and various opinions have been expressed about both, photographs of each of these windows are now given for comparison.

The first we hear of the Bexhill window is in a letter from Horace Walpole to George Montagu, dated November 24th, 1760, in which he says: "I have found in a MS. that in the church at Beckley or Becksley in Sussex there are portraits on glass in a window of Henry III. and his Queen."³⁴ He looked on the map and found Beckley between Bodiham and Rye, and begs his friend "to write to Sir Whistler Webster and enquire about it," with a view to having it drawn for the frontispiece of his work. Here Walpole confuses Bexhill with Beckley, but sets this right in his *Anecdotes of Painting*,³⁵ where the frontispiece to Vol. I. is an engraving of the two central

³³ Horsfield, *Hist. Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 429.

³⁴ *Private Correspondence of Horace Walpole*, Vol. II., p. 211.

³⁵ Issued from the Strawberry Hill Press, 1765.

figures from this window, described as "Queen Eleanor and Henry III. Taken from an ancient window in the church of Bexhill in Sussex." We learn from Hayley,³⁶ who became interested in the matter, that the engraving was made from a black lead drawing by a Mr. Chambers, which was shown to him by Lady Webster in 1770, and he notes some differences between the drawing and the plate. Not content with an engraving of this window, Walpole desired the glass itself, and, as he himself admits,³⁷ in writing to the Rev. Wm. Cole on October 23rd, 1771, "the window from Bexhill with the portraits of Henry III. and his Queen was procured for me by Lord Ashburnham." Lord Ashburnham probably obtained it easily through his kinsman, Sir Wm. Ashburnham, who was titular Vicar of Bexhill from 1739-1757, and Bishop of Chichester from 1754-1798.

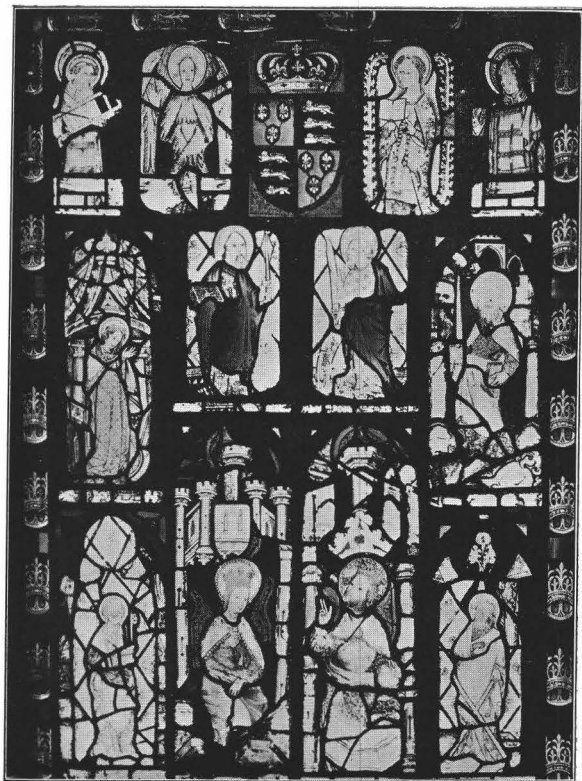
The window remained in Walpole's chapel at Strawberry Hill till the sale of his effects in 1842,³⁸ when it was purchased by Mr. Whitaker, an agent for the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, of Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds, and removed thither, where it still remains in the possession of his grandson, Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum, Esq., F.S.A., to whom we are indebted for the excellent photograph now for the first time reproduced. Hayley doubted whether this glass represented Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence, and suggested that the figures in this and the Hooe window were both intended for Edward III. and Queen Philippa.

The question as to the identity of the figures in this window has been fully discussed, and there seems a consensus of opinion that the central figures in both these windows do not depict any English Sovereigns, but represent Christ and the Virgin Mary. Walpole set such store on the central figures that he does not state whether the other Saints making up his window came from Bexhill, though we can infer from the description

³⁶ *Sussex Collections*, Addl. MS., 6,344.

³⁷ *Private Correspondence*, Vol. II., pp. 383-4.

³⁸ Sale Catalogue, Contents Strawberry Hill, 1842, p. 247.



PAINTED GLASS, FORMERLY IN BEXHILL CHURCH,
NOW AT HARDWICK HOUSE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.



PAINTED GLASS IN HOVE CHURCH.

of the window that they did.³⁹ The present grouping may have no relation to their original arrangement. The figures represent, top row, left to right: (1) S. Lawrence; (2) an angel; (3) the Virgin with a Rosary and a Book of Hours; (4) a Bishop. Second row: (1) unidentified; (2) S. Thomas; (3) S. Matthias; (4) S. Paul. Third row: (1) S. Peter; (2) the Virgin Mary; (3) our Lord; (4) S. Andrew. The border (a design of small crowns) and the coat of arms of France and England quarterly, with the inscription at the bottom, are all modern additions by Walpole.

There is now no window in Bexhill church which this glass will fit, the nearest approach being the east window of the north chantry. There is a prospect that some day this glass may again find a resting place (final let us hope) in the church from which it was most nefariously taken a century and a half ago.

VI. BATISFORD CHANTRY, 1425-1450.

The record made by Thomas Pie in the year 1597⁴⁰ that he "repayred the Chantry Chappel on the north side of the Chauncel and turned it into a Schole house" helps us to fix the site of the Batisford Chantry, which was attached to this church for about 100 years prior to the Reformation. It is the only chantry connected with the church of which there is any record, and it took its name from the Batisford family, who were connected by marriage with the Pepleshams in the fourteenth century. The family of Peplesham took their name from the manor so called, situate in the eastern part of the parish of Bexhill, which John of Peplesham obtained from the Abbey of Tréport in 1258, subject to an annual payment of £4 to the Abbey of Robertsbridge.⁴¹ One of the best known of his descendants is Simon of Peplesham, whose name frequently occurs in the middle of the fourteenth

³⁹ Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, Works, 1798, Vol. II., p. 508.

⁴⁰ Parish Register.

⁴¹ Cal. of Documents and Charters relating to Robertsbridge Abbey, No. 210.

century in connection with transactions in this part. He left two daughters, Joan and Margery or Margaret;⁴² the former carried the Manor of Peplesham to her son Richard de Hurst, and from him it passed through Margery, his stepdaughter, to her husband, John Denyssh, of Hellingly, who in 1476-7 left by his will^{42a} "to the Vicar of Bixle for tithes forgotten and for an obit vj^s viij^d." No doubt the tithes forgotten were in respect of his lands at Peplesham. Simon Peplesham's other daughter, Margaret, married (1) Robert Cralle of Warbleton, and (2) Wm. Batisford, who was Constable of Pevensey in 1380. She died on 21st June, 1406-7, leaving a daughter, Joan, who married Sir William Brenchley, a Justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1446, and his widow founded a chantry at his tomb in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral.⁴³ It is to her we owe the foundation of the chantry at Bexhill.

The will of Joan Brenchley,^{43a} made 6th August, 1453, is as follows:—


In the name of the Father son and holygost Amen. I dame Johane Brenchesle sumtyme wyf of Sir William Brenchesle knyght beyng in good mynd the vj^{te} day of August the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the sixte after the conquest, the xxxjth make my last will and ordynances in the manner and fourme that folowith: First I will that myne Executoures found and make a chauntre perpetuell of oon prest in the chapell of oure lady beyng in the parissh cherche at Bixle for my soule and for my father and mother is soules, Dame Elizabeth lewkenore, Thomas hoo Squyer, John of codyng the elder, and John of codyng the yonger, and for the soules of all oure good Frenedes, and for all cristen soules—Itm I will that the Archebisshop of Cauntrebury be patrone of the seid chauntre to hym and to his successoures forever. Itm I will my feoffees of my manoir of Tatlyngbury Derynges, and of all my other londes & tenementes in the shire of Kent of the which thei ben seised to myne use, except ij tenementes called lynderygge and Cowesherst lond, with their appurtenances in lamberhurst that thei sell hem, and the money thereof to delyuer to myne executoures thei to dispose it for the soules aforesaid in almes dedes, as in chirches, foule weyes, poor men and women, and in other good dedes of charite after their discrecion. And I will as to my lond in Brenchesle that Sir Thomas Kayell be proferred to the sale therof yevyn as moche therefore as eny other man woll, and as to

⁴² *Miscellanea Geneologica et Heraldica*, Vol. II., p. 327.

^{42a} P.C.C., Wattys, 28.

⁴³ Arch. Cant., XXVIII., p. 192.

^{43a} Ch. Ch., Canterbury, W. 214.


 In the name of the father son and holy ghost Amen I Joane Brechesle widow of William Brechesle knight being in good mynd the 13th of August the yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the sixte after the conquest the xxxith made my last will and advyces in the name of myne selfe that myne exequytories should be made and made I commaunde mynselfe of w^{ch} I was in the shyre of one lady being in the wyppth of the shyre at Avylye for my soule And for my frendes and moche so I sende Dame Elizabeth Bedons Thomas two Sones John of Avylye the elder and John of Avylye the younger And for the conser of all once good frendes And for all upon sende you I will that the Archdeacon of Avylye by persons of the said shyre to hym and to his successores sende you I will my frendes of my maner of Pashington Berynge and of all my other landes tenementes in the shyre of Berke if they shal thei ben soyled to myne selfe except y^e tenementes called Lyndesghe and Sodeghe lande both they apperaynes in Lambheth that thei sell hom and the money theof to be payd to myne exequytories thei to be payd it for the soules of all mynnes dedes as in thys mynne shal be payd poor men and women And moche good dedes of charite after thys disposicion And I will as to my land in Brechesle that I Thomas shal be payd to the sale theof y^e soule as moche the soule as any other man shal And as to the y^e tenementes a few except I will my frendes make thate theof to William Thomas and to his heirs for ever paying for the soules aforesaid And as to the tenement called Sodeghe lande apperaynes I will that I shal sell and he and John be payd to the sale paying theof for as moche as any other man shal And I will that my frendes of my maner of the hospitall of saint Sepulchre and of saint Thomas in London be sold by myn exequytories by thys disposicion And I will that my frendes Thomas two Sones shall the maner of Sodeghe paying myn to myn exequytories as aforesaid And I will that myn of some thing once of the land in the parisshe of Sodeghe so to the said exequytories in London as I have said to this myn selfe I have done to my selfe when the daye was aforesaid

ORIGINAL WILL OF JOAN BRECHESLE.

the ij tenementes afore except, I will my feoffees make astate therof to William Thomas, and to his heirs forever, praiying for the soules aforeseid. And as to the tenement called Sokenassh with appurtenances I will that Isabell Clyfton and her son John be proffered to the sale paiyng therfor as moche as any other man woll—Itm̄, I will that my feoffees of my patronage of the hospitall of seynt Stephen and of seynt Thomas in Romney be sold by myn executours by their discrecon—Itm̄, I will that my Neffew Thomas hoo Squyer haue the manor of Southye paiyng iijⁱⁱ to my chaunterie at Bixle—Itm̄ I will that iijⁱⁱ of rent goyng oute of the hylond in the paryssh of Westham goo to the seid chaunterie. In wisse wherof to this my present will endented I haue put my seill, yeven the day & yere aboveseid.

[*Seal gone.*]

In pursuance of these directions Lady Joan's executors took the necessary steps for the foundation of the chantry. The deed embodying their complicated procedure is preserved at Canterbury.^{43b} The rarity of such foundation deeds justifies its insertion here at full length.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST to whom these presents shall come, THOMAS LEUKENOR, Knight, THOMAS HOO, Esquire, RICHARD WAKEHURST, Junior, and ALEXANDER ALTHAM, Clerk, GREETING . . . We wish to give notice to all men by these presents in accordance with legal sanction, because nothing in human affairs is more fitting than that the last will of a deceased person after they have departed this life, if they have expressed no other wishes, should be strictly carried out, WE, THEREFORE, the said Thomas, Thomas, Richard and Alexander in fulfilment of the last Will of Lady Joan Brynechele, lately Wife of William Brynechele, Knight, by License of our most dread Prince and Lord in Christ, Lord Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, which most dread Prince in Christ lately granted to us of his own special favour and gave special License to establish, to the Glory of God and the furtherance of Divine Worship, a certain perpetual Chantry of one chaplain to celebrate daily service at the Altar of Saint Mary the Virgin, in the Parish Church of Saint Peter and Paul, of Bexle, in the County of Sussex, according to the Letters Patent of the same Lord the King concerning the above premises . . . WE, Thomas, Thomas, Richard and Alexander, to the praise of God and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and for the furtherance of Divine Worship, by authority of the said Royal License and also by the authority, permission and consent of the Reverend Father in Christ Lord John, by the grace of God Bishop of Chichester, Diocesan of the place, and of the Dean and Chapter of the same place, have in this behalf caused to be established there a certain perpetual Chantry of one perpetual Chaplain to celebrate

^{43b} Ch. Ch., Canterbury, B. 357. I am much indebted to the Rev. G. W. A. Lawrence, of West Dean, for great assistance in translation.

perpetually daily service at the Altar of Saint Mary the Virgin in the Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Bexle aforesaid for the welfare of our said Lord the King and the Most Noble Lady Margaret his most dear Consort, Queen of England, and for Lady Joan Brynchele, Lady Elizabeth Leukenore and Thomas Hoo during their lives, and for the souls of the said King and Queen, Joan, Elizabeth and Thomas when they shall have departed this life, and also for the souls of William Batysford and Margery his wife, William Brenchele, William Fenys, Knight, John a Codyng, Senior, and John a Codyng, Junior, Richard Brenchele and Ann his wife, and of all the faithful departed, for the sustenance and support of such other works of piety and mercy as we or any two of us may ordain; AND accordingly we now create, set up, found and establish the same Chantry, And we ordain that the said Chantry shall be called "Batesford Chauntery" in perpetuity, And at the same time we ordain, institute, appoint and create John Bowyer, clerk, first Chaplain of the said Chantry, and as far as we are able we induct him into the corporal possession of that Chantry, and him so inducted we accept and nominate Chaplain of Batesford Chauntery, and by that name we invest him, ordaining by the authority and License aforesaid that the same Chaplain and his successor whoever he may be, shall be persons able and capable legally to acquire lands, tenements, rents and other possessions of whatsoever kind in fee and perpetuity, to hold the same to themselves and their successors for ever; AND further we declare and ordain that he and his successor whoever he may be, the Chaplain of the Chantry, be called by the name of "Chantry Chaplain of Batesford Chaunterie": AND they shall be able to plead and implead, also to prosecute and defend in all the courts, before all the judges spiritual and temporal, in all kinds of actions, both real and personal, and in all actions, claims and demands of all kinds made or to be made by or against them in the courts aforesaid. ALSO we ordain that no monk (*religiosus*), Welshman, Irishman or Scotchman, or any one born in Wales, Ireland or Scotland, or elsewhere than in England, may hereafter be made Chaplain of the said Chantry, but that when that Chantry is vacant there shall forthwith be presented to the same a fit person of good report and honest conversation, who, having been admitted and instituted to the same, shall from time to time reside there in person, and on Sundays and Festivals at the Altar of Saint Mary the Virgin as before directed, or^{48c} in the Church of Bexle aforesaid he shall say Mass, and all the other Canonical Hours and *Placebo* and *Dirige* according to the use of Sarum he shall say in the said Church of Bexle, or elsewhere, if he is not lawfully hindered; ^{48d} AND we further declare that on Sundays and Festivals, when they they shall sing Mass and other Divine Offices in the said Church, he shall take part by giving his assistance according to the skill given him by God.

ALSO we declare and ordain that it shall be competent for the Chaplain of the said Chantry canonically to hold any benefice at the

^{48c} "Sive;" this would almost seem to be a clerical error for "scilicet."

^{48d} The wording of this passage is rather loose and ambiguous, but this seems to be the sense.

same time with the said Chantry; and that the same Chaplain shall say daily in his masses this Collect—"O God, whose property it is."

Also we declare and ordain that the Most Reverend Father in Christ the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being shall in future have the patronage and right of patronage of the said Chantry, and that he shall present to that Chantry within a month from the time of the notification of the same being vacant, if he be in the province, otherwise his Vicar General in spiritual things shall present another fit and honest Chaplain of the said Chantry to the Bishop of Chichester for the time being, the Ordinary of the place, without any fine whatever, which ordinary of the place shall institute the said Chaplain to the same, and induct him into the real and corporal possession of the said Chantry or cause him to be inducted, from time to time, in perpetuity. AND if the said Archbishop for the time being or in his absence his Vicar General in spiritual things shall be negligent and remiss or if this Chantry shall fall vacant when the Archiepiscopal see is vacant any Chaplain, if he be fit, being presented to the said Chantry by the Prior and Convent or by the Archdeacon to the Bishop of Chichester for the time being or (the See of Chichester being vacant) to the custodian of the spiritualities of the same, the Bishop or Custodian shall without making difficulties admit him to the same, and shall induct him into the corporal possession of the same or shall cause him to be inducted without delay for the fees accustomed to be received in matters of this kind.

Also we declare and ordain that if the Chaplain for the time being of the aforesaid Chantry shall be convicted by, or upon trial, of incontinence, adultery or other serious crime by the ordinary of the place, and by the authority of the most Reverend Father in Christ the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, he shall, as a convicted and guilty person, be declared to be removed from this same Chantry, and he shall be deprived by that right, AND the Chaplain of the said Chantry shall be bound by the authority of our present ordinance to faithfully observe our ordinances and the statutes of the said Chantry, to be observed and kept from the time of his admission, and that further he shall not contravene a sentence of this kind of the Archbishop, but shall obey in everything; and from the same decisions he shall not make any appeal or make complaint or petition or take any action in any way whatever, and from that time another fit and honest Chaplain shall be substituted and preferred in the manner and form aforesaid, the benefit of appeal, complaint or petition being taken away and altogether forbidden.

Also we declare and ordain that every Chaplain of the Chantry aforesaid, who for the time being shall be admitted to the Chantry aforesaid, shall at his admission swear that he will be faithful and obedient to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the patron of the place for the time being, in things lawful and canonical, and that he will well and faithfully observe our present ordinance, nor shall he appeal against the same even if any Chaplain of this Chantry shall be removed from the Chantry aforesaid, but shall withdraw from the Chantry itself, and shall relinquish it without any difficulty in deed or word, AND also

at his admission aforesaid he shall swear that he will preserve, as far as he is able, the lands, tenements and rents, charters, muniments, books, chalices, vestments, goods, ornaments and utensils whatsoever lawfully belonging to the Chantry aforesaid, or added to the same, either within the said Church of Bixle, or in some secure place within the town of Bixle aforesaid, and not elsewhere, and that he will not alienate, pledge, seize or lend them to any one without leave of the Prior there, and then not beyond what is permitted from time to time, as often as there shall be need. He shall also provide other things anew if it shall be necessary, and shall find bread and wine and wax, and shall order them at his own cost and expense. AND that he shall not withdraw himself from the Chantry aforesaid except by the License of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, if he shall be in the neighbourhood, or of the Abbot of Battle for the time being, or, in his absence, without leave of the Prior there, and then not beyond fifteen days in the whole year, except for very necessary reason explained to and approved by the same Lord Archbishop, or, in his absence, to the Abbot, or, he being absent, to the Prior. ALSO such Chaplain shall swear that he will observe our present ordinance in all things, and as far as he shall be able will cause and procure them to be observed by others.

ALSO we declare and ordain that all the profit, issue and income whatsoever of the Chantry aforesaid at the time of the vacancy of the same shall be entirely devoted to the best advantage by the Lord Archbishop, either for the repair of the said Chantry or for other most necessary purposes.

ALSO we declare and ordain that the Chantry aforesaid shall be compatible with all benefices without cure of souls. ALSO that the Chaplain of the same Chantry for the time being shall be able to accept, have and hold, together with the aforesaid Chantry, any Prebend, provided that our present ordinance by which he is bound to personal residence in the said Chantry in the manner aforesaid shall not in any way be modified or prejudiced.

ALSO we declare and, by the License of the said King by his said letters granted to us, we ordain that the said Chaplain for the time being shall have and hold for himself and his successors, by gift and grant from us, one messuage and one acre of land, with the appurtenances in the said Parish, and a certain annual rent of eight pounds from certain of our manors, lands or tenements in the County of Sussex, called SOUTHYE and HELOND, within the Liberty of Pevensey, and from and in lands and tenements in HORSYE, called NEWLAND, WYLARDSLAND and CROWCHESLAND at REPPYNGES, and in all lands and tenements in HORSYE aforesaid after the death of the said Joan, who was the wife of William Brynchele, to be received annually, which manor and messuage are not held from our Lord the King in chief, but the same are to be held by the said Chaplain, both for his support and for sustaining the burdens aforesaid, the Statute against giving lands and tenements to Mortmain notwithstanding.

ALSO we declare and ordain that the Chaplain of the said Chantry for the time being, annually on the nineteenth day of May aforesaid,

for ever at the Altar of the Blessed Mary aforesaid, shall hold and celebrate, or cause to be held and celebrated, in case he shall be lawfully hindered, the anniversary of the before-named William and Joan, by praying for the souls of the same and of the others as aforesaid.

The true tenor of the said letters patent (dated 12th July, 30 Henry VI.), of which mention is made above, follows.^{48e}

AND WE have procured the confirmation and approval of these things from the Reverend Father in Christ, Lord Richard, by the Grace of God Bishop of Chichester, and the Chapter there and they have affixed their Common Seal.

GIVEN, 14th February, 36 Henry VI., in the year of our Lord 1450.^{48f}

AND WE JOHN, by Divine permission Bishop of Chichester, acknowledge and recognise the authority and grant aforesaid . . . and all and singular these things we ratify and confirm, and this Charter by our pontifical and ordinary authority in the manner and form before set forth.

In WITNESS whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed to these.

GIVEN at our Manor of Ambyrlay, 5th May, 1463, and in the fourth year of our translation.

To ALL WHO shall see or hear these presents, JOHN, by the Grace of God Bishop of Chichester, and the Chapter of the same place, Greeting in the Lord. WHEREAS the King recently by his letters patent . . . for himself and his heirs . . . gave power to Thomas Leukenor, Knight, Thomas Hoo, Esquire, Richard Wakehurst, Junior, and Alexander Altham, Clerk, to make, found, erect, establish . . . a certain Chantry of one Chaplain . . . KNOW YE that we . . . have granted license to be given to the before named . . . that they in the said Church, which is appropriated to our episcopal table as aforesaid shall have power to set up at the Altar of the Blessed Mary there this Chantry and shall have power to give that Altar to Sir John Bowyer, Chaplain of the Chantry aforesaid, and to his successors for divine celebration in form aforesaid to grant and to assign it together with free ingress and egress through the Church to that Altar at fit and proper times without let or hindrance from us or our successors . . .

IN TESTIMONY whereof . . . we the before-named Bishop have set our Seal, as we the Dean and Chapter there have set our Common Seal to these presents. GIVEN at our Chapter House, 4th July, 1463.

To ALL the Faithful in Christ . . . JOHN FRAY, lately Chief Baron of the Exchequer of our Lord the King, Alexander Altham, Clerk, and Thomas Hoo, Esquire, GREETING . . . Be it known that we, in fulfilment of the last will of Lady Joan Brynchele, late wife of William Brynchele, Knight, have granted, and by this our present Indenture, have confirmed to John Bowyer, Chaplain of the perpetual Chantry in the Parish Church of Bexle, in the County of Sussex, founded for the souls of the said William and Joan Brynchele, one

^{48e} As they contain nothing that has not already been recited they are not printed here.

^{48f} So in original; should be 1457.

annual rent of four pounds, to be received annually by the before-named John Bowyer and his successors, the Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid for the time being, to be a free, pure and perpetual gift for ever, of and in all lands . . . called SOUTHYE, within the Liberty of Pevensey, in the County aforesaid, which recently we held, together with RICHARD NEWTON, Knight, lately Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of our Lord the King, THOMAS LEUKENOR, Knight, JOHN CRAKALL, Clerk, and RICHARD WAKEHURST, JUNIOR, now deceased, by the grant of Richard Wakehurst, Senior, to be paid at the Feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and Easter in equal portions. And if it shall happen that the said annual rent of four pounds shall be in arrear at any time, they may enter in and upon all the aforesaid lands . . . and distrain . . . Given, 18th July, 35 Henry VI.

KNOW ALL MEN present and future that we THOMAS HOO, Esquire, BARTHOLOMEW BOLNE and ALEXANDER ALTHAM, Clerk, have given up, handed over and by this present indented Charter confirmed to John Bowyer, Chaplain of the perpetual Chantry in the Parish Church of Bexle, in the County of Sussex, founded for the souls of William Brynchele, Knight, and Joan, lately his wife, founded in pursuance of the last will of the said Joan three crofts of our land lying adjacent in the parish of Bexle aforesaid, of which two crofts lie next to the land of the Bishop of Chichester called Laundewes and the garden of Richard Gates on the west, to the land of John Rakle on the north, to the land of Nicholas atte Wode on the east and to the Kings Highway which leads from Bexle to Hastyng on the south, and the third croft lies next to the land of the said John Rakle called Mountershough on the east, to land of the same John called Laundewes on the north, to the vicarage of Bexle (a road being between) on the south, and to the Kings Highway which leads from Bexle to Sidlegh on the west; Which three crofts of land with the appurtenances we lately held, together with John Wakehurst, now deceased, by the grant and feoffment of William Hony, son and heir of Robert Hony, formerly of the Parish of Bexle, to have and to hold . . . to the before-named John Bowyer and his successors, Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid for the time being, as a free, pure and perpetual gift from the chief Lords of that fee by service then due and of right accustomed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof . . . we have affixed our seals, these being the Witnesses, Thomas Frenssh, Robert Eston, Richard Gates, Simon Wellell, Richard Notebroun and others. Given at Bykle aforesaid, 1st July, 35 Henry VI.

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL in Christ . . . Thomas Hoo, Esquire, Bartholomew Bolne and Alexander Altham, Clerk, send Greeting.

BE IT KNOWN that we, in fulfilment of the last Will of Lady Joan Brynchele, lately wife of William Brynchele, Knight, have granted, and by this our present Deed have confirmed, to John Bowyer, Chaplain of the perpetual Chantry in the parish Church of Bexle, in the County of Sussex, founded for the souls of the said William Brynchele and Joan, a certain annual rent of four pounds to be received annually of and in the manor of HYLOND, within the Liberty of

Pevensey, and of and in the lands and tenements in HORSYE, called NEWLAND, WYLLARDESLAND and CROWCHELAND, at KEPPYNGES, and of all other lands and tenements in HORSYE aforesaid, to be annually received by the before-named John Bowyer and his successors, Chaplains of the said Chantry for the time being, as a free, pure and perpetual gift of and in the manors, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances, at the Feasts of the Nativity of our Lord and of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist in equal portions, which annual rent of four pounds we have lately held together with Richard Wakehurst, Junior, now deceased, by the gift and grant of NICHOLAS WYLARD, of Westhame; AND if it shall happen that the aforesaid annual rent of four pounds shall be in arrear and unpaid at any Feast aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the said John Bowyer and his successors aforesaid to distrain in all the lands and tenements in Horsye, and they shall have power to detain the goods so distrained until satisfaction is made to them of the said annual rent and the arrears of the same, AND we, the said Thomas Hoo, Bartholomew Bolne and Alexander Altham, have delivered to the same John Bowyer on the day of the completion of these presents one penny as a token of seisin and possession of the said annual rent of four pounds.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we, the said Thomas Hoo, Bartholomew Bolne and Alexander Altham, have affixed our seals to this indented Charter. GIVEN, 14th February, 36 Henry VI.

Seals of John Arundel, Bishop of Chichester.

The Dean and Chapter of Chichester (ad causas)
and a private Seal (classical head) attached.

The advowson vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury by the following deed:—

To all to whom these presents shall come, Thomas Hoo, Esquire, and Alexander Altham, Priest, send greeting. Know that we grant, give and by this present deed confirm to the Revd. Father in Christ Lord Thomas, by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Legate of the Apostolic see, the Advowson of our Chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Parish Church of SS. Peter and Paul of Bexle, in the County of Sussex, founded by License of our Lord the King, for the welfare of our said Lord the King, of his dear Consort Margaret Queen of England, as well as for the soul of Johanna Brenchesle and other founders of the said Chantry, to have and to hold the said Advowson to the Archbishop and his successors in perpetuity. In witness whereof we have affixed our seal to these presents.

Dated 23rd day of February, 36 Henry VI.⁴⁴

There are numerous records of presentations to this chantry, of which the following is a list:—

1458. John Bowyere, chaplain of the Chauntry of Battisfords, in the Parish Church of Bexhill.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Lambeth Reg., Thos. Bouchier, fo. 92 b. ⁴⁵ Pardon Roll, 36 Hy. VI., m. 6.

1465. Resigned Thomas Koe (or Roe), who exchanged the living of Westham with Thomas Sutton.⁴⁶
- 1465-6. 20th February, Thomas Sutton, Vicar of Westham, was instituted.⁴⁷ Still "chaplain of Bexle," 14 Ed. IV.^{47a}
1477. Richard . . . Chantry chaplain of Bexhill.^{47b}
1478. John Grafton resigned, who had been presented with the Vicarage of the Church of Bexle.⁴⁸
1478. 4th December, John Selby was instituted;⁴⁹ he had been Vicar of Bexhill since 1458. He died before 1490, as appears from a presentment on the Court Roll of Peplesham Manor.⁵⁰ 5 Henry VII. John Selby, clerk, late [chauntr]ie, priest of Bexle, who holds of the Lord [] tenement and 3 acres of land called [] chaunterihowse by rent of 3/6 yearly and [suit of] court, is dead. No one has yet been instituted or inducted.
1499. John Grave resigned.^{50a}
1500. 28th September, Thomas Wilcokkis, chaplain, was presented by the prior and church of Christ Church, Canterbury, during the vacancy of the Archbishopric. In this presentation the chantry is described as the perpetual chantry of the Blessed Mary, of Batisford, in the Parish Church of Bexhill.⁵¹ He was still here in 1507, when he is mentioned in connection with the institution of Robert Ardern to the Vicarage.⁵²
1523. Richard Wynne, A.M., died.⁵³
1523. 23rd June, Richard Makyt, L.B.⁵⁴
1531. Henry Holwod, "Cleric," resigned.⁵⁵
1531. 28th March, John Roberts, "Chaplain," was instituted.⁵⁶ He was still "Capellanus ibidem" in 1535.⁵⁷
1540. William Praty here, and witness to Will of John Merydyth, as "Willyam Praty, Preste."⁵⁸
1544. William Praty, Chaplain, resigned, on being presented with the Vicarage of Bexhill, which he held till his death in 1549.⁵⁹
1545. 19th December, William Dycheborne was instituted.⁶⁰ He was Rector of Catsfield from 1531-2 to 1545.⁶¹ At first it seems

⁴⁶ Reg. Abp. Thos. Bouchier, fo. 92a-b.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

^{47a} Peplesham Court Rolls.

^{47b} *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Reg. Abp. Thos. Bouchier, fo. 119b.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Addl. MS., 33,173.

^{50a} Peplesham Court Rolls.

⁵¹ Reg. R. Chapter Library, Canterbury.

⁵² Reg. Abp. Wm. Warham, fo. 250 b.

⁵³ Reg. Abp. Wm. Warham, fo. 379 d.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, and Comp. Books, P.R.O.

⁵⁵ Reg. Abp. Wm. Warham, fo. 404 b.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ Valor Ecc.

⁵⁸ Chichester Books, C. 4, fo. 60.

⁵⁹ Reg. Abp. Thos. Cranmer, fo. 397b-398a.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Hennessey.

strange that William Dycheborne should leave the status of Rector of Catsfield for that of Chaplain of this Chantry, the income from which was probably far less, but the reason is not far to seek. Pensions for Chantry Priests were, no doubt, then in contemplation, and on the suppression of the Chantry two or three years afterwards he began to draw his pension of £6 per annum; at that time he appears to have been 50 years of age.

At the valuation⁶² of 1535 this chantry was returned as being worth £7. 16s. 6d. per annum, after deducting an annual fixed rent of 3s. 6d. paid to Thomas Devenyshe, Esq., no doubt in respect of the Manor of Peplesham, the tithes being valued at 15s. 8d. Unfortunately the certificate giving particulars of the endowment at this time was contained in Book 49 (No. 28), which was destroyed at the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

At the suppression of the chantry in the first year of Edward VI. the income was derived as follows:—

Com Sussex.⁶³

Chantry of Buutesford (als Batsford) founded in the church of Bexhill in the said County.	Rent of one house with one orchard and one acre and a half of land in Bexhill aforesaid, now and lately in the occupation of Willm Ticheborne, incumbent of the said chantry.	in free socage x ^s
	Rent issuing from land of John Cumber, of Pevensey, called Southie. per annum	in free socage iiij ^{li}
	A similar rent issuing from certain land in the parish of Westham, called Highe Landes, now and lately in the tenure or occupation of William Alfrey, of the parish of Hartefelde. per annum	in free socage iiij ^{li}
		viiij ^{li} x ^s
Deductions.	Fixed rent to Anthony Pelham, of the Manor of Peplesham. per annum	iiij ^s iv ^d
	and there remains clear per annum	viiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d

Memorandum: To excepte the ornaments rentes and other things belonging to the said chantry. What woode is growinge upon the premises I know not.

per Anthony Stringer Supervisor.

⁶² Valor Ecc.

⁶³ Vol. 67, Aug. Office, P. 624.

These lands were sold at the suppression by tender to Sir Anthony Auger and Henry Polsted, who also tendered for the possessions of many other chantries in Sussex and elsewhere. They seem to have occupied a similar position to the latter day contractors for the purchase of Government stores.

The following are the terms of the sale:—

XIX day of July	The Clere yerelie value of the	
11 King Ed. VI.	premises	viiij ^{li} vj ^s viiiij ^d
John Buckerught	which rated at xx yeres purchase	
	amounteth to	clxvj ^{li} xiiij ^s iv ^d

To be paid all in hande.

The Kings maiestie to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrances except Leases and the remnante of the farm and except the rents before allowed. The tenure as is above severally expressed. The purchasers to have possn from East last. The leade belles and (? advowsons) to be excepted.

W. A. Auger,
Robt. Polsted.⁶⁴

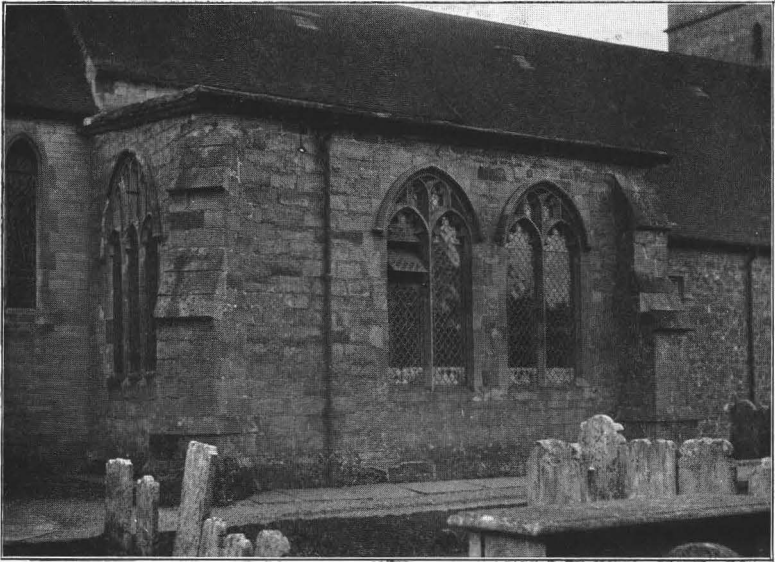
The King's Exchequer having received the purchase money "all in hand" and the surviving chantry priest his old age pension, and Messrs. Auger and Polsted their lands, which they possibly resold at a good profit, all parties were no doubt satisfied, and thus came to an end an institution which, with hundreds of others, had been founded but a century or less by pious testators who fondly imagined that their deeds would live after them in perpetuity.

William Dicheborne appears to have continued in the parish, probably as curate and schoolmaster, long after the suppression of the Chantry, for we find him witnessing the wills of William Praty in 1548, and John Hursell in 1551 and Margaret Yngram in 1553;⁶⁵ but probably he left or died before 1558, as the Parish Register, which commences in that year, contains no record of his burial.

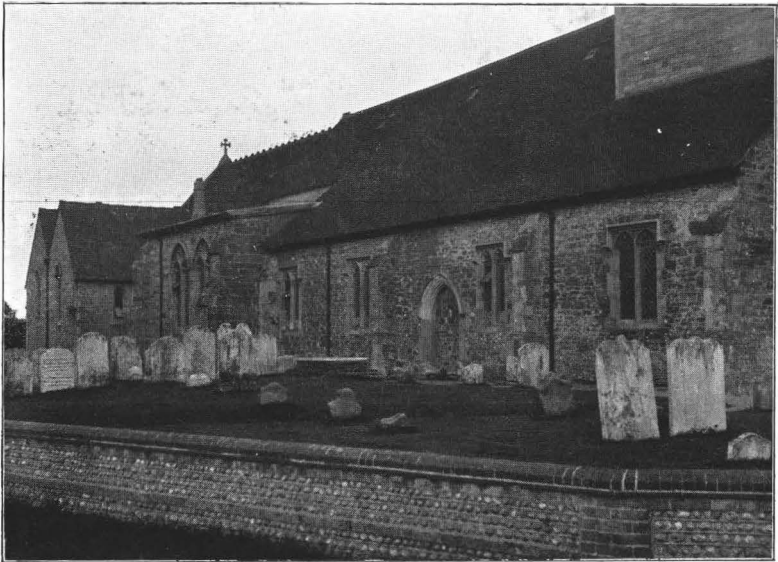
Having considered the documentary evidence relating to this Chantry let us look at the structure itself. It stands at the east end of the north aisle, and is 21-ft. in length and 13-ft. 6-in. in width; the communication

⁶⁴ Particulars for Sale, 1379.

⁶⁵ Lewes District Registry.



BATISFORD CHANTRY.
BEFORE ADDITIONS MADE IN 1907.



BEXHILL CHURCH.
NORTH AISLE, LOOKING EAST.
PULLED DOWN 1907.

with the church is formed by a wide arch on the south, opening into what was formerly the chancel, but is now, since 1878, the easternmost bay of the nave, and by a lower and narrower arch at the east end of the north aisle. When the wall of this aisle was pulled down in 1907 it appeared that the upper part was not bonded into the wall of the chantry, but merely built against it; indeed, the dripstone showing the roof line of the old aisle wall ran right down behind the rebuilt aisle wall. The chantry is lighted by two Perpendicular two-light windows in the north wall, but placed so that there is a blank wall space eastward of them, and one three-light window at the east end. It is built of local sandstone, and has a flat leaded roof over a nicely moulded wall plate; in raised letters on the lead is found a record of its repair:—

<p>THOMAS GROVER AND JOHN GNASH CHURCH WARDENS ANNO 1687.</p>

Externally there is a buttress at the north-west corner and an angle buttress at the north-east corner; both have two steps and a plinth, which runs along the west side. There is also a ground set off running round the building externally.

The style of this erection bears a great resemblance to that of All Saints' Church, Hastings, a building which till recently has been considered to belong to the first quarter of the fifteenth century. A recent authority, however, places that church between 1485 and 1500.⁶⁶ The erection of this Lady Chapel must be placed before the year 1453, when Dame Joan Brenchley mentions it in her will in providing for the foundation of the

⁶⁶ *Victoria County History*, Vol. II., p. 378.

chantry, and one may reasonably infer from the architectural evidence the building was erected during the second quarter of the fifteenth century.

At the time of the erection of this chantry the tower appears to have had the two corner buttresses added and also the west window (and perhaps west doorway) inserted, as the curtain arch of this window is almost precisely similar to that of the east window in the chantry. The west window was no doubt at one time filled with Perpendicular tracery to match that in the chantry. In 1878, however, after having been filled with wooden framework, it was supplied by Mr. Butterfield with the present nondescript tracery. The advent of the tower buttresses probably marks the installation of a peal of bells, of which there were four prior to 1769. Formerly these buttresses had only two stages, but when the tower was raised in 1878 another slant was added.

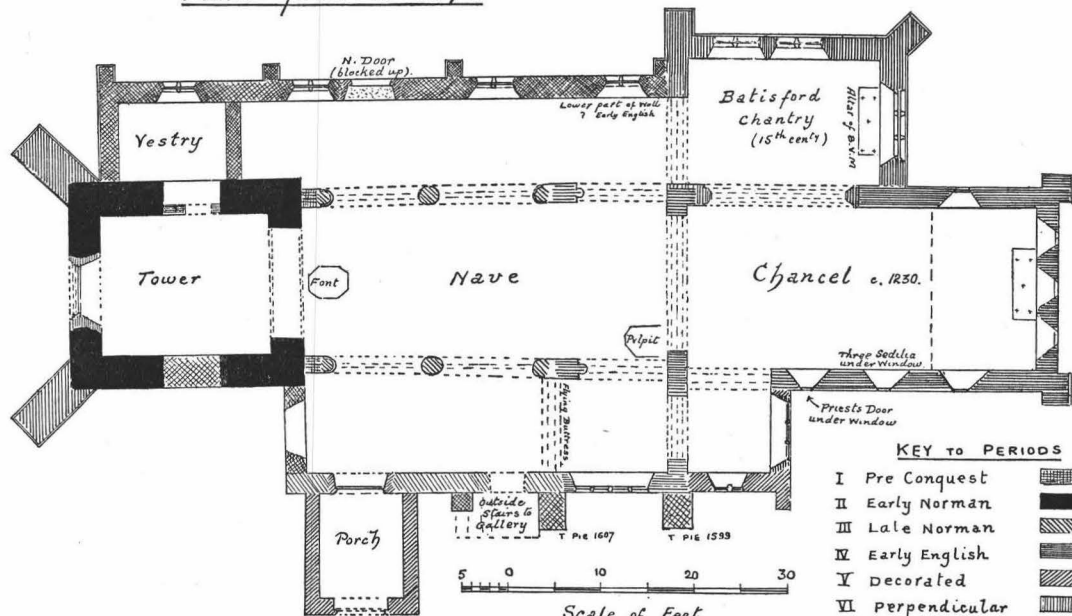
The only work of importance after the erection of the chantry and before the close of the mediæval period was the raising of the north aisle wall about 3-ft., the addition of four buttresses and the insertion of four simple two-light square-headed windows, with trefoliated heads, and a north door with the common ogee and quarter circle moulding. All the jambs, heads and lintels of these windows and door were worked in green sandstone, the nearest quarry for which was at Eastbourne. This work may be safely dated prior to the Reformation, but it was so featureless that it would be difficult to assign an approximate date to it. At this time the nave walls were perhaps raised to suit the altered slope of the roof, which still continued over the north aisle.

VII., VIII., IX. POST REFORMATION WORKS.

After the Reformation came the period of disfigurement and decay through which all churches passed. As early as the sixteenth century the south aisle of the nave, together with the chancel arch, showed signs of giving way, perhaps through the removal of the cross wall at

Church of S.S. Peter and Paul, Baxhill

PLAN prior to 1878



KEY TO PERIODS

- | | |
|---|--|
| I Pre Conquest | |
| II Early Norman | |
| III Late Norman | |
| IV Early English | |
| V Decorated | |
| VI Perpendicular | |
| VII 16 th & 17 th Centuries | |

J. E. Ray mens et del 1910.

the east end of the south aisle, when that aisle was extended, but the south wall of the nave had begun to lean outwards very much earlier, as we have already seen.

To strengthen the south aisle and chancel arch Dr. Thomas Pie, who was Vicar from 1589 to 1609-10, erected a huge external buttress against the walls of the south aisle, in a line with the chancel arch, in the year 1599. This buttress had attached to it a corbel stone, which in the last century carried a brass sundial, on the stone being cut the letters

T PIE D
A F S M.
1599.

This stone has now (since the demolition of this side of the church) been erected on a stone pedestal in the churchyard.

Eight years later another buttress was erected a little further to the west, opposite the old east end of the Norman nave, with a relieving arch or flying buttress across the south aisle to the nave wall. On the external face of this buttress was also inserted a stone with the names and date:—

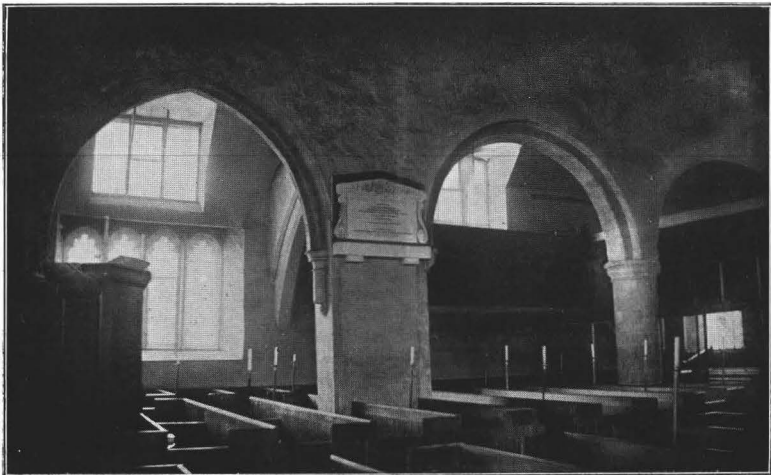
T PIE D
1607
I C T M.

This has now been built into one of the new buttresses on the south side. Thomas Pie also paved and repaired the chantry. Then came the huge galleries in each aisle as far east as the third bay and across the west end, filling up the tower. The southern gallery was approached by a curious external staircase, which may be seen in the photograph of that side; it was used until its removal in 1878, by the farmer who occupied the manor house. For these galleries more light became necessary, hence the unsightly Dormer windows, two on the south and one on the north side. The tracery in the west window was replaced by a square head and wooden sash bars. In 1703 the exterior, including the tower, received a coat of plaster rough cast, the date being



TOWER, LOOKING EAST.

From a Water-colour Sketch made in 1866.



BEXHILL CHURCH.

SOUTH AISLE, PULLED DOWN IN 1878.

Shows Manorial Gallery Pew, entered from outside Staircase.

recorded over the priest's door on the south side, and four little plaster pinnacles were added at the corners of the tower,⁶⁷ while the interior was adorned (?) after the manner of the period with square pews and innumerable coats of whitewash, as may be well seen in the photograph (Plate 12). However much one may forgive the age which perpetrated all this, it is difficult to harbour the same charitable spirit towards those who, in 1878, not only swept these monstrosities away, but perpetrated a greater offence against all archæological feeling by pulling down the whole of the chancel and south aisle, and leaving not one stone upon another. The late Revd. Leopold Stanley Clarke, whose chief aim in coming to the parish was to "restore" the church, sought the advice of Mr. Butterfield, who reported⁶⁸ that "the tower is in a seriously dilapidated state, and portions of the north-east and south sides need to be rebuilt"; he also recommended that "it should be carried up 2-ft. above its then height. Considerable repairs were also required in the north aisle. The scheme further included the entire rebuilding and widening and lengthening of the south aisle, and, together with this, the lengthening of the nave by two bays and extending the chancel some 23-ft. eastward."

It is almost needless to say that the "scheme" soon became (despite local opposition) an accomplished fact, and in less than 12 months one of the most interesting parish churches in East Sussex, which had taken nearly as many centuries to attain its architectural interest, was ruthlessly pulled to pieces and lost its south aisle and porch, and—greatest loss of all—its thirteenth century chancel, which, as one who knew it told me, was "as sound as a bell."

Of the new chancel, aisle and porch, erected in place of these, it is unnecessary and, indeed, out of place to write, for they have not yet been mellowed by time. Still less has the new north aisle, erected in 1907, with the westward extension of the south aisle, which again

⁶⁷ *Parish Magazine*, March, 1875.

⁶⁸ *Parish Magazine*, March, 1877.

alter the proportions of the church, the plan of which now but faintly resembles the symmetrical form of the building prior to the Reformation. It is greatly to be regretted that these works, with the building of a utilitarian organ chamber against the north chantry and consequent disturbance of the churchyard, were considered necessary.

It now only remains to record the traces of internal decoration and furniture, which have all disappeared. There is no doubt that the walls of the Ralph Neville's chancel had been covered with paintings, as in so many other Sussex churches, for at its destruction in 1878, on the splay of one of the old chancel windows on the north side a painted figure of good design was discovered beneath the whitewash; at the time it was considered to represent one of the Evangelists, from the fact of the figure holding a book in one hand and a roll in the other;⁶⁹ there was also a figure of St. Christopher, which was a large painting on the flat of the chancel wall (north side),⁷⁰ of which a sketch was made by Mr. Arthur John Brook. There were formerly a good many others undoubtedly extending all round the chancel, but they perished on the destruction of the chancel, without being thoroughly uncovered or examined. None were noticed in the nave.

Of the rood screen no part remained in 1878, nor for some time previous, and I have been unable to discover anyone who ever saw or heard of any such thing. It is therefore possible that there is some mistake in the statement in 1855⁷¹ that "parts of the chancel screen remain and the doors by which it communicated with the church." Probably this is intended to refer to Westham, in describing which in this publication no mention of a screen is made, although it still exists there.

Of the present bells, six have already been described in our *Collections*⁷²; the remaining two, making a full peal of eight, were added in 1892. Prior to 1769 there was a

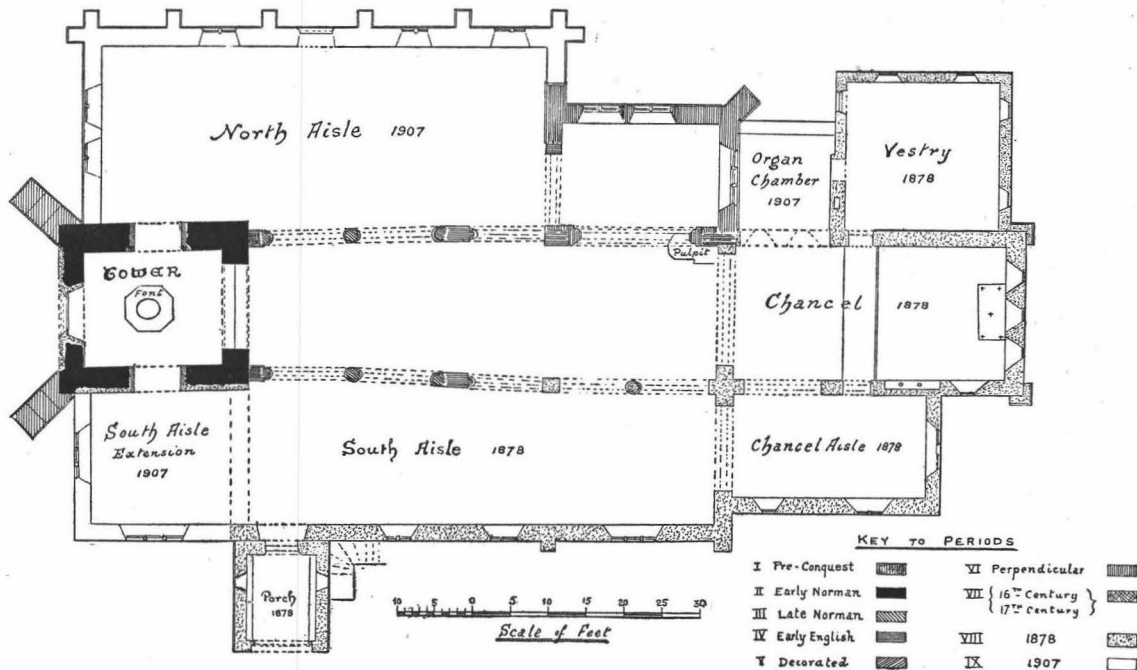
⁶⁹ *Parish Magazine*, June, 1878.

⁷⁰ Information ex. Mrs. Stanley Clarke and Mrs. E. Mortlock.

⁷¹ *Handbook to Hastings*, p. 128.

⁷² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI., p. 200.

CHURCH OF S. S. PETER AND PAUL, BEXHILL



J. E. Ray *meas. et del.* 1910.

peal of four bells, the inscriptions on which are entered in the parish register by John Atkinson, the curate at that date, as follows:—

1. Edmund Giles Bell founder Thomas Persue John Smith Churchwardens Bexhil 1595.
2. Maria.
3. Habeo nomen Michaelis missi de Coelis.
4. Post Te Clarior aetherae trahe devotos Tibi.

Of the church plate, the chalice left to the church by Bishop William Rede's will in 1385⁷³ has, of course, disappeared long since, and the only notable pieces now are a silver flagon and paten which were purchased in pursuance of the following bequest by a former Vicar, his will being dated 5th September, 1721:—⁷⁴

Item, I give and bequeath the sum of £30 to be laid out by my Executors in buying a silver Flaggon that will contain two quarts of wine and a silver paten for the bread (if I have not bought and given the same before my death) and I humbly desire that they may be dedicated to the service of Almighty God and used in the Parish Church of Bexhill at the celebration of the Holy Sacrament of the Supper of our Lord and my mind and will is that upon the said Silver Flaggon and Silver Paten that which here followeth be engraven with my coat of arms. "This was given to the Parish Church of Bexhill by Mr. Thomas Milner Vicar."

This direction was duly carried out, and the vessels are still in daily use.

The registers are fairly complete from 1558 to the present time, but beyond a few interesting memoranda they contain nothing more than the bare record of baptisms, marriages and burials. A consideration of these, however, is outside the scope of this paper.

Bexhill possesses little glebe land, and apparently never had very much owing, perhaps, to the Vicarage being on a manor of the Bishops.

In 1321 the Vicarage was augmented by a grant of three acres of land and 12d. of rent.⁷⁵

We gather later, but more certain, information from⁷⁶

A Terryor of the Glebe lands belonging to the Vicaridge of Bexhill in Sussex, made on the thirteenth day of September 1635.

There is by estimaçon one Acre of land consisting of a garden close and backside wheron stands a house buylt for the use of the Vicar by

⁷³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 51.

⁷⁴ *P.C.C.* Richmond, 32.

⁷⁵ Patent, 15 Ed. III., m. 10, Cal.

⁷⁶ Archdeaconry Records, Lewes.

the Right Honorable Richard late Earle of Dorsett, in exchange of the old house adjoining to the Mannor of Bexhill wch as is credibly supposed once belonged to the Church.

The aforesaid Acre of land the house aforesaid and one Barne is thus bounded, towards the east it adioynes to a Lane lying betwixt it and the Church yard, to the house lately in the possession of Richard Fillecocks, and the house of Robt. Webbery towards the East and South, to the highway leading from the Mill to Sidley Green towards the West, and to the Chantry house and lane towards the North.

Robert Webbery Curat.

John Isted } Church-
William Smith } wardens.

In the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of Pope Nicholas the return says: "Ecclesia de Boxle est in usus Episcopi et taxata cum tempor. Vicarii ejusdem £10:13:4." While amongst "Bona Episcopi Cycestrensis" we find "Boxele quod taxatur £12:17:1."

In 1535 the value of the living is returned as follows:—⁷⁷

BEXHYLL, Edwardus More, Clericus, vicarius ibidem valet clare, per annum cum omnibus proficuis et como ditatibus unacum rectoria eidem annexata, ultra xj^{li} vi^s viij^d annuatim solutas episcopo Cicestrensi pro pensione annuali, xx^d annuatim solutos eidem episcopo pro procuracione et xvij^d annuatim solutos prefato episcopo pro sinodalibus xxiiiij^{li} x^s ij^d
x^a inde xlix^s -q

VICARS OF BEXHILL.

1086. ? GEOFFREY. "In Bexelei Goisfridus et Rogerius Clericii I hidam in prebenda. Ibi ij ecclesiae."⁷⁸ The Prebend referred to may be the Prebend of Wm. FitzAllec belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Hastings. As there were two churches on Bexhill Manor, one being the church of Bexle and the other probably the Chapel of Northeye, it may be that Geoffrey was Vicar of one and Roger of the other. The Roger who gave to this Prebend a garden at "Besham" may possibly be the Roger Clericus of *Domesday*.

[1180-1190. FAB. "Capellano de Bixle." Witness to charter of Samson de Gestelinges.⁷⁹]

1245-6. February 3rd, LAURENCE DE LONDON, Chaplain, was presented by the Crown to the Vicarage of Byxtle, the See of Chichester being void at the time. The presentation was therefore directed to Robert Passelewe, Archdeacon of Lewes.⁸⁰ Two

⁷⁷ Valor Ecc.

⁷⁸ *Domesday Survey, Sussex*, p. 18^a.

⁷⁹ Chic. Reg. Lib., Y., fo. 72.

⁸⁰ Patent Roll, 30 Henry III., m. 7 (Cal.).

- years later he was presented to the Prebend of Wertling and Ho in the free chapel of Hastings, also in the gift of the Crown.⁸¹
1261. WILLIAM.⁸² Perhaps he is the William de Berye, Chaplain, mentioned in 1249 as taking part in the burial of one Robert Hackwode in the churchyard of Beause at the dawn of day.⁸³
1277. JOHN DE BIGENEURE. John de Peplesham released and quit claimed to John de Bigeneure, perpetual Vicar of Bexle, all his right in the body of John de Wertlesham, his children and his chattels.⁸⁴ He was still here in 1279, and is mentioned in a deed of that year amongst the Rye Corporation Documents as "John, perpetual Vicar of Bexele, proctor of Master Richard de Pagelham, Chancellor of Chichester."⁸⁵
1288. ROBERT, mentioned as Vicar of Bexle.⁸⁶ He was still Vicar in 1296, when John de Poplesham brought an assize of novel disseisin against Robert, Vicar of Bexle.⁸⁷ In the same year he appears in the Subsidy Roll, his assessment being 2s. 6d.^{87a}
1313. WILLIAM DE LOPPEDELL was Vicar of Byxle in this year, when with Thomas de Loppedell he acknowledged that he owed Nicholas de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, £20, to be levied, in default of payment, on their lands and chattels in Sussex.⁸⁸ He could not then have been at Bexhill long, for in 1308 he was Vicar of Preston.⁸⁹ He was still here in 1319-20, when the King granted a license for the alienation in mortmain to John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, of a toft, 112 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, 23/11½ of rent and a rent of 4 hens, in Buxle, which had been acquired of John de Sumery.⁹⁰ In 1321 we find him parson of the church of Selsey, and so till 1327.⁹¹
1321. THOMAS WHETSTON. There is a license on November 12th in this year for his predecessor to alienate to Thomas Whetston, Vicar of the Church of Bixle by Hastynges, 3 acres of land and 12d. of rent in Bixle in augmentation of his vicarage.⁹² He was still Vicar here in 1324-5, when Robert de Peplesham and Joan his wife paid 2 marks for licence to come to an

⁸¹ Patent Roll, 32 Henry III., m. 13 (Cal.).

⁸² Assize Roll, Sussex, 911, m. 9.

⁸³ Assize Roll, Sussex, 909, m.

⁸⁴ *Battle Abbey Charters*, Thorpe, p. 49.

⁸⁵ Appendix to 5th Report Hist. MSS. Com., Part I., p. 498.

⁸⁶ Assize Roll, Sussex, 924, m. 6.

⁸⁷ Assize Roll I, 310, m. 21.

^{87a} Sussex Record Society, Vol. X., p. 19.

⁸⁸ Close Roll, 7 Edward II., m. 22^d (Cal.).

⁸⁹ Hennessy's *Sussex Clergy List*.

⁹⁰ Patent Rolls, 13 Edward II., m. 15 (Cal.); Chic. Reg. Lib., B., fo. 20.

⁹¹ Hennessy.

⁹² Patent Rolls, 15 Edward II., m. 10 (Cal.), and Inq. ad quod Damnum, 15 Edward II., No. 24.

agreement with John, parson of the Church of Watlyngton, and Thomas, Vicar of the Church of Bexle, touching the Manor of Peplesham.^{92a}

1337. August 12th, SIMON DE SHORHAM was presented by the Crown to the Vicarage of the Church of Bixle in the gift of the King by voidence of the See of Chichester.⁹³
- 13 . . to 1350. May 8th, THOMAS ISMUNGRE OF PETTEWORTH. The date of his institution must be placed before 1341, when he was Vicar of the Church of Buxle until he went to Gates (Eastergate) in 1350, where he remained till 1354, when he removed to Lurgershall.⁹⁴
1350. May 8th, HUGH JULIAN OF GULDEMORDEN came to Buxle from Gates on an exchange of benefices with Thomas Isemungre.⁹⁵ His previous living was Yapton, which he exchanged for Gates in 1348-9.⁹⁶
1360. JOHN BLOUNDEL was Vicar in this year, as appears by a fine levied 34 Edward III. between Richard de Herst and Joan, his wife, and Thomas, their son, against John Bloundel, Vicar of the Church of Bexle, and John Warnecamp, Vicar of the Church of Hellyngelegh, in respect of property in Hellyngelegh.⁹⁷
136. . to 1367. WILLIAM OF RETFORD was here till June 28th, 1367, when he exchanged Buxle with Henry Torkard, of Newark, and apparently went to West Grimsted, Wilts,⁹⁸ but in 1368 became Vicar of Sidlesham, which he appears to have held till 1385-6.⁹⁹
1367. June 28th, HENRY TORKARD, of Newark, Parson of West Grimsted, Wilts. This presentation, by way of exchange, was made by the King, the See of Chichester being void.¹⁰⁰
137. . to 1381. WILLIAM FITZ ROBERT FITZ HENRY, of Parva Dalby, was at Bexhill in 1381, when he became Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey. He exchanged Dunsfold for Westuderle (Winchester Diocese) on January 24th, 1382-3.¹⁰¹ A William de Dalby (probably the same) was Vicar of All Saints, Hastings, till 1370-1, when he went to Amberley, but soon returned to All Saints, which he exchanged for the Vicarage of Wartling in 1373. His institution to Bexhill is therefore probably after this date.

^{92a} De Banco Roll, No. 255, Hilary, 18 Edward II., m. 165.

⁹³ Patent Rolls, 11 Edward III., m. 10 (Cal.).

⁹⁴ Hennessy.

⁹⁵ Patent Rolls, 24 Edward III., m. 11 (Cal.).

⁹⁶ Hennessy.

⁹⁷ Feet of Fines, Sussex, File 67, Nos. 10 and 11.

⁹⁸ Patent Rolls, 41 Edward III., Part. I., m. 11 (Cal.).

⁹⁹ Hennessy.

¹⁰⁰ Patent Roll, *ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Hennessy.

1381. July 5th, WILLIAM BAKER came here from Dunsfold, in Surrey, which he exchanged with William de Dalby,¹⁰² and held the Vicarage here till his death in 1401.
1401. December 29th, WALTER BATAYLLE was Rector of Ford from 1397 till 1400-1, when he resigned, and was instituted to Byxle on the death of William Baker.¹⁰³ He was apparently an absentee Vicar, as on 6 Kal. October, 1401, Walter Batayell, perpetual Vicar of Bixle, in the Diocese of Chichester, received a papal indult for ten years to let to farm the Vicarage while engaged in the study of letters at a university.¹⁰⁴ He resigned in 1413.
1413. July 12th, WILLIAM DADE, priest, received the vicarage on the resignation of Walter Batayll,¹⁰⁵ but how long he held it is at present uncertain.
- ? 1430. JOHN SETSHIRE appears to have been the next Vicar. He was Vicar of Peasmarsh from 1416-7 to 1430.¹⁰⁶ He must have come to Bexhill between that date and 1441, when he is referred to as John Setshire, of Bixle, Sussex, Clerk, and was pardoned for not appearing before the Justices to answer William Hall, Clerk, touching a plea of debt of 20 marks.¹⁰⁷
1455. Nov. 12th, MICHAEL COURTHOPE succeeded John Setshire,¹⁰⁸ but his tenure of the Vicarage could only have been a short one.
- 1458-9. Feby. 12th, JOHN SELBY, Monk of the Cistercian Order, of the Diocese of Chichester, was confirmed by the King in full possession of the vicarage.¹⁰⁹ Presumably he belonged to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, but it seems very strange that one of the monks should have obtained a vicarage which was not apparently connected with any Abbey of his Order. The fact that the Manor of Peplesham was held from the Abbey by Thomas Hoo may, however, have something to do with it. He continued Vicar here till 21st September, 16 Edward IV., when he leased his church and vicarage of Bexle to Sir John Fenys, Knight, James Barnes, John Wood, Junior, John Grafton, clerk, and John Kokley, yeoman, for 5 years, at the rent of £16 per annum.¹¹⁰ He then became Incumbent of the Chantry, which had been founded about the time he became Vicar.
1478. JOHN GRAFTON, one of the Lessees of the Vicarage from John Selby. He was chaplain of the Chantry before being presented to the vicarage.¹¹¹

¹⁰² Hennessy.

¹⁰³ Chic. Reg. Rede., fo. 92^d.

¹⁰⁴ Lateran Registra, Vol. XCII., fo. 233^d (*Cal. Papal Letters*, Vol. V., p. 424).

¹⁰⁵ Chic. Reg., Rede., fo. 154^d.

¹⁰⁶ Hennessy.

¹⁰⁷ Patent Rolls, 19 Henry VI., Part I., m. 34. (Cal.).

¹⁰⁸ De Banco Roll, 36 Henry VI.

¹⁰⁹ Patent, 37 Henry VI., Part I., m. 37.

¹¹⁰ Addl. Charters, 23,733 (wrongly indexed to Bexley, co. Kent).

¹¹¹ Reg. Abp. Bouchier, fo. 119^b.

- 14 . . . JOHN ADAMS, S.T.P. He preceded Robert Ardern, probably resigning about 1505, when he became Vicar of Walberton.¹¹²
1507. Nov. 10th, ROBERT ARDERN, A.M. Presented by Archbishop of Canterbury, during a vacancy of the See of Chichester, between the Episcopates of Bishops FitzJames and Sherburn, on the resignation of John Adams.¹¹³
- ? 1511. JOHN WYNMAN. Before coming to Bexhill he was Vicar of Cold Waltham, which he resigned in 1511.¹¹⁴ This is probably the date of his appointment to Bexhill, which he resigned in 1516, as appears in the next presentation.
1516. Aug. 10th, RICHARD BORDE was collated to the Rectory on the resignation of John Wynman.¹¹⁵ He was Vicar of Pevensey 1519-20 to 1541, of Westham 1529 to 1541, also Chaplain of Northeye Chapel in 1535.¹¹⁶ He was probably the brother of the more celebrated Andrew Borde,¹¹⁷ who, by the death of his brother, inherited certain tenements lying in Pemsey, which he willed to his executor, Richard Mathew.¹¹⁸ On the Reformation Richard "departed his country," and remained abroad probably till his death.¹¹⁹
- 1519-20. March 8th, WILLIAM FLESHMONGER, D.D.,¹²⁰ Fellow of New College, Oxford, seems to have enjoyed a good share of church patronage. He was—

Rector of Stedham	1514	—	1517-8
Vicar of Pevensey	1517-8	—	1519-20
Vicar of Bexhill	1519-20	—	1524
Rector of Hartfield	1520	—	? 15 . .
Rector of Selsey	1524	—	1541-2
Rector of Tangmere	1530	—	1530-1
Rector of Storrington	1530-1	—	1542
Prebendary of Hova Ecclesia	1513	—	1515
Prebendary of Ipthorne	1515	—	1516
Prebendary of Woodhorn	1516	—	1518
Dean of Chichester	1526	—	1541

Also Prebendary of Torleton, in Sarum Diocese, and Vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.¹²¹

1524. May 25th, THOMAS WHITE became Vicar on the resignation of William Fleshmonger.¹²² He was Vicar of Heston and of

¹¹² Hennessy.

¹¹³ Reg. Abp. Warham, fo. 250^b.

¹¹⁴ Hennessy.

¹¹⁵ Chic. Reg. C., Shirburne, Part II., fo. 27^d.

¹¹⁶ Valor Ecc.

¹¹⁷ S.A.C., Vol. V., p. 213.

¹¹⁸ S.A.C., Vol. XIII., p. 269.

¹¹⁹ *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.*, Vol. IX., No. 1,066.

¹²⁰ Chic. Reg. C., Shirburne, Part II., fo. 30.

¹²¹ Hennessy.

¹²² Chic. Reg. A. pt., Shirburne, fo. 66^d.

- Hampton,¹²³ and may be the same as Thomas White, who was Vicar of Lancing, and died in 1549.
1529. July 26th, EDWARD MORE, A.M.¹²⁴ Previous to coming to Bexhill he held the Wiccamical Prebend of Bursalis, 1521-1528, and Prebend of Colworth 1525-1541-2; was Archdeacon of Lewes 1528-1531. He was the Vicar at the time of the Valor in 1535,¹²⁵ Vicar of Heston by exchange, Vicar of Isleworth, and Rector of Cranford.
- 1541-2. February 21st, JOHN WHITE¹²⁶ was Vicar till 1544, when he ceded the Vicarage.
1544. December 5th, ROBERT BYRGYS. He died in 1544, so could have held the living but a very short time.
1544. December 5th, WILLIAM PRATYE.¹²⁷ Before becoming Vicar he was Incumbent of the Chantry.¹²⁸ He made his composition as Vicar on 22nd Nov., 36 Henry VIII.^{128a} On 13th May, 1548, he witnessed the will of John Gybyns, and he made his own will on 5th November, 1548, whereby he bequeathed his body to the earth, to be buried in the chancel of the church of Bexhill. One of the witnesses to this document was William Dichborne, who had been his successor in the chantry, which he lived to see suppressed. Pratyne died in 1549, but his will was not proved till 20th July, 1551.¹²⁹
1549. August 15th, JOHN WYMAN, A.M.¹³⁰ Was Vicar of Poling 1549-1553, and Rector of Berwick 1553-1566, where he may be buried, but there is no record of his burial either there or at Bexhill. He witnessed the wills of John Harsell on 18th June, 1551, and Thomas Wyllams.¹³¹
1567. May 11th, THOMAS MAUDESLEY¹³² was born about 1504, and became Dean of Winchester; Rector of Maresfield, 1560-1565-6; Rector of Meeching, 1563-1584-5; Vicar of Wartling, 1575-1581. He died in 1589, and was buried on 9th May in that year at Bexhill, having been Vicar here 23 years.¹³³
1589. September 24th,^{133a} THOMAS PIE, S.T.D. (collated 20th May, 1589). Born at Darleston, Staffs, about 1561. The register has under date 1589, "Huic successit Thomas Pius, Sacrae, Theologiae Doctor, Collegii Mertonensis Oxon anno ætatis suae 28."

¹²³ Hennessy, Nov. Rep. Lond., p. 156.

¹²⁴ Chic. Reg. A. pt., Shirburne, fo. 71.

¹²⁵ Valor Ecc.

¹²⁶ Comp. Books, P.R.O., Series I., Sussex.

¹²⁷ Chic. Reg. B. part, Day, fo. 5^d.

¹²⁸ Reg. Abp. Cranmer, fo. 349^d.

^{128a} Comp. Books, P.R.O.

¹²⁹ Lewes District Reg., Bk. A2, No. 29.

¹³⁰ Comp. Books, P.R.O., Sussex.

¹³¹ Lewes District Reg. Bk., C. 11.

¹³² Comp. Books. See also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 160.

¹³³ Parish Register.

^{133a} Comp. Books.

He had the reputation of being an eminent linguist, excellent in sacred chronology, in ecclesiastical histories and polemical divinity.¹³⁴ The repairs to the church carried out in his time have already been mentioned. By his will dated 20th December, 1609, he desired "to be buried in the School House, lately repayed and newe paved by me."¹³⁵ The register has the following entry of his burial:—"1609. Jan^y 31, Thomas Pye, D^r of Dvni, buried, Vicar." He held also the following benefices:—Rector of Earnley with Almodington, 1586-1590-1; Prebendary and Rector of Brightling, 1590-1-1609-10; Prebendary of Selsey, 1587-1609-10. In the certificate of armour and furniture of the clergy in January, 1595, Brightling is charged with Bexhill in the Deanery of Hastings, where is entered "Mr. Doctor Pye—a muskett furnished."¹³⁶

1610. March 25th, JOHN BRIDGMAN, A.M. (collated 9th June, 1610). The register has before 25th March, 1610, "Successit Thomae Pye Johannes Bridgeman in Artibus Mr., Collegii Magdalanensis Cantabr." In the roll of armour, 11th March, 1612, he is mentioned in the Hastings Deanery: "Bexhill Mr. Doctor Bridgman Vicar a Corslet furn."¹³⁷
1616. November 30th, JOHN NUTT, B.D.,¹³⁸ an absentee Vicar. He was Rector of Berwick, in Sussex, where he lived from 1617 till his death in 1653. He is buried in Berwick Church, and there is a monument to his memcry there, but it gives the date of his death wrongly as 1656.¹³⁹ The record of his burial runs: ¹⁴⁰ "Upon the nineteenth day of December was buried Mr. John Nutt of Meyes, Parson and Patron of Berwick, within ye Chancell door between ye seates on ye north and south side 1653." A small black stone, inscribed, "Ihon Nvrr 1653," still marks the spot. His will makes no reference to Bexhill.¹⁴¹ The living of Bexhill was sequestered from John Nutt in 1644-5, it being alleged that John Nutt, "having another liveing, hee liveth wholly non-resident to the church and, in his absence, substituted to officiate for him scandalous and unworthy curates."¹⁴²
- [1644-5. February 20th, JOHN HARRISON, M.A., "Minister of the Word, a godly and orthodox divine," was given the sequestration of the living, "and shall presently officiate the cure of the said church and preach diligently to the parishioners . . . and shall have for his paines therein

¹³⁴ Wood's *Athene Oxonensis*, Vol. II., p. 59.

¹³⁵ Proved 20th March, 1609-10. P.C.C. Wingfield, 23.

¹³⁶ Burrell MS., 5,702, p. 207.

¹³⁷ Harl. MS., 703, fo. 150.

¹³⁸ Bishop's Certificate, file 5, m. 4.

¹³⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 236, *et seq.*

¹⁴⁰ Berwick Parish Register.

¹⁴¹ Proved 20th March, 1653-4. P.C.C. Alchin, 35.

¹⁴² Addl. MS. 15,669, fo. 33.

the parsonage house and gleab landes and all the tithes rentes duties and profittes whatsoever of the said (?) rectory till further order be taken on the premises."¹⁴³]

1654. June 28th, JOHN HARRISON was admitted to the Benefice on the presentation of Oliver Lord Protector.¹⁴⁴
1660. July 11th, WILLIAM CARR. This gentleman, who had been Rector of St. Clements, Hastings, from 1638 to 1643, presented a petition¹⁴⁵ to Charles II. stating that "the Vicaridge of Bexhill is become voyd by the death of John Nutt Clerke, and att the present in your Ma^{ties} guift by the vacancy of the See of Canterbury And your pet^r for his Allegiance to your Ma^{tie} and his duty to the Church of England hath benee a great sufferer in his person & estate, by sequestration & imprisonments as appeares by the annexed Certificate of persons of honour and unquestionable Loyalty May it therfore please your Ma^{tie} graciously to conferr vpon your pet^r the said vicaridge." At the Court held at Whitehall the 11th July, 1660, the King referred the Petition to Doctors Sheldon, Earles and Morley to inform themselves of the petitioner's capacity and merit and report thereon. The report presented next day states "We are informed by persons very credible yt this petitioner well deserves the favour he desires." He therefore got it, as appears by the presentation attached under the Royal Sign Manual. He does not appear to have officiated at Bexhill, but may have obtained the "favour" to enable him to pass it on to the next Vicar, who was a relation of his. He is found at Robertsbridge in 1667. His brother, Thomas Carr, was Vicar of Hollington.¹⁴⁶
1661. July 5th, THOMAS DELVES, M.A. He was presented by the Crown, "Thomas Delves Vicar of Bexhill vice John Nutt deceased,"¹⁴⁷ though he had previously officiated in the Parish, and following 29th January, 1659-60, is the entry in the Register: "Tho: Delves, in Artibus Magister, Coll. Magd Oxon. Vicarius."¹⁴⁸ He died and was buried at Bexhill and his monument in the Church says: "To | the Memory | of | the Reverend Mr. Thomas Delves | Mr of Arts late Vicar of this Chvrch | for the space of Twentie Yeares | and vpwards, Who was a Man of | sound Learning, much Piety | Prvdence, Charity, and Hospitalitie | and of vnwearied Diligence in | the Worke of the Ministry. | He finished his Course | the 22th^{148a} day of March | in the yeare of the | Lord 1677 and | of his Age 46 | This Monvment was erected | at the

¹⁴³ Addl. MS. 15,669, fo. 33.

¹⁴⁴ Lambeth MS., 997, Lib. ii., fo. 26.

¹⁴⁵ State Papers, Domestic, Car., II., Vol. VII., Nos. 84 and 85.

¹⁴⁶ S.A.C., Vol. XXI., p. 143.

¹⁴⁷ Patent 12 Car. II., Part III., No. 80.; Bishop's Certificates, Chic., file 11, m. 2^d.

¹⁴⁸ Parish Register.

^{148a} This is an error for 20th.

Charge of his Vnkle | Nicholas Delves Esq. late | Alderman of London | And a member of the | Worshipfvll Company | of Marchantaylors."

1677. JOHN BRADFORD, A.M. On July 15th, 1678, he petitioned to hold Bexhill with the Rectory of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, London.¹⁴⁹ He was instituted to St. Edmund February 17th, 1669-70, and died 12th December, 1685. He was Prebendary of Canterbury, where he was buried.¹⁵⁰ Another absentee.
- 1685-6. January 29th, THOMAS MILNER, A.M.¹⁵¹ The Register has "Tertio die Februarii 1685 successit Johanni Bradford D.D. Vicario Thomas Milner Eboracensis in Artibus Magister Colegii Magdalensis Cantab quondam socius anno aetatis suae 34." He held the living till his death, and is commemorated thus on his monument now at the west end of the church, though the place of his burial was in the old chancel. "Near this place Lyeth ye Body | of Thomas Milner Master of | Arts who was Vicar of this | Parish and Resided almost Thirty | Seven Years he was Buried ye | 3d day of December 1722 Aged | Seventy years & two months | Near this place also | Lieth the Body of Mrs Rachel | Milner his Wife who was Buried | on the 18th day of September 1712 | Aged 65 years." By his will he left £30 to provide a flagon and Paten of silver for the church, which have already been mentioned. They are still in use.
1722. December 12th, JOHN HENRY OTT,¹⁵² born at Zurich in 1693; he came to England in 1716, and became Librarian and private secretary to Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury. He became Rector of Blackmanstone (Dymchurch), Kent, 1721, Rector of East Horsley, Surrey, 1722, Prebendary of Lichfield, 1723, and of Peterborough, 1730. He exchanged Bexhill for Cromwell and Gamstone, Notts, and died at Gamstone 1743.¹⁵³ He was an absentee Vicar.
1739. May 1st, WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, A.M.,¹⁵⁴ exchanged with the last Vicar; was Dean of Chichester 1741-1754 and Bishop from 1754-1798, also held Bexhill living in *commendam* till 1757.
1757. March 30th, HENRY LUSHINGTON, M.A.,¹⁵⁵ Rector of Blatchington 1734-1742 and Vicar of Eastbourne from 1734-1779, where he lived and died and is buried. Another absentee. It was during his vicariate that the ancient glass already referred to was removed from the church.

¹⁴⁹ Canterbury Act Book, Vol. II., fo. 47.

¹⁵⁰ Hennessy's *Novi Rep.*, Lond., fo. 80, k. 98.

¹⁵¹ Bishop's Certificates, Chic., file 16, m. 1.

¹⁵² Bishop's Certificates, file 23, m. 3.

¹⁵³ Penes Major E. Renourd James, a great grandson of Mr. Ott.

¹⁵⁴ Bishop's Certificates, file 26, m. 9.

¹⁵⁵ Bishop's Certificates, file 30, m. 3.

1779. June 21st, MEREDITH JONES, M.A.¹⁵⁶ Rector of Slinfold from 1767 to 1779, when he obtained the Bexhill living, also Prebendary of Hurst 1772-1792. He was also Chaplain to Bishop Ashburnham.
1792. January 17th, GEORGE PELHAM, A.M.¹⁵⁷ Vicar of Laughton, 1790-1801; Vicar of Hellingly, 1800-1827; Prebendary of Middleton, 1790-1827, also Bishop of Lincoln.
1827. March 1st, THOMAS BAKER, M.A.¹⁵⁸ Vicar of Falmer, 1802-1832; Rector of Eastergate, 1827-1832; Rector of Rodmell, 1825-1836; Vicar of Westfield, 1836; and for half a century Rector of Hartlebury; died 1877.
1836. March 4th, THOMAS BIRCH, LL.D.¹⁵⁹ Son of the Rev. Thomas Birch, Rector of Thoresby, Lincs. Vicar of Westfield, 1828-1836; Dean of Battle, 1801-1836; Archdeacon of Lewes, 1823-1840. He died February 25th, 1840, and is buried in Bexhill Churchyard. There are tablets to his memory in Bexhill and Battle Churches.

RECTORS.

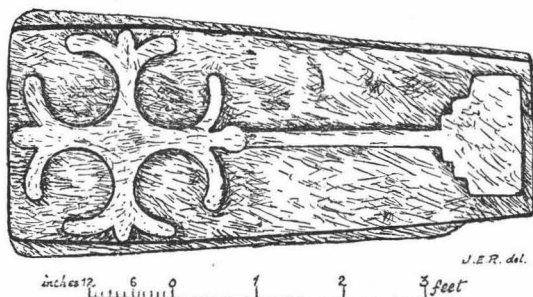
1840. March 24th, HENRY WINCKWORTH SIMPSON, born 1792, ordained Priest, 1816. Vicar of Brentford, 1823-1830; Vicar of Horsham, 1830-1840; Rector of Bexhill, 1840-1876; died 4th June, 1876, and was buried at Bexhill.
1876. CHARLES LEOPOLD STANLEY CLARKE, B.C.L.
1889. WILLIAM LEIGHTON GRANE, M.A.
1900. THEODORE TOWNSON CHURTON, M.A.

¹⁵⁵ Bishop's Certificates, file 34, m. 9.

¹⁵⁷ Bishop's Certificates, file 37, m. 3.

¹⁵⁸ Bishop's Certificates, file 44, m. 4.

¹⁵⁹ Bishop's Certificates, file 46, m. 2.



EARLY THIRTEENTH CENTURY CROSS SLAB FOUND IN NORTH AISLE, 1878.

CUCKFIELD FAMILIES: THE MICHELLS.

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

OUR late much-esteemed Chairman, the Rev. Canon Cooper, who very kindly gave me every facility in his power, on more than one occasion asked me to compile a short paper on this family, and I therefore dedicate this account of them as a slight tribute to his memory.

The family of Michell was connected with Cuckfield from very early times, as is evidenced by two deeds from the Cartulary of Lewes Priory, Cottonian MSS., Vesp. F. XV., fo. 125, in one of which, dated Tuesday before 20th July, 7 Edward I. (1279), "Richard Mychell acknowledges that he holds of the Prior and Convent of Lewes the land of la Monhill in Cuckfield by the yearly sum of 1½ marks of silver with suit of Court." And in the second, dated the same year, Feast of St. Margaret, 7 Edward I. (20th July, 1279), "Richard Mychell granted to the Prior and Monks of St. Pancras lands in Cuckfield called la Monhelle."

On the 25th June, 1279, Richard Michel, of Bolyng (Bolney),¹ had sought to recover one virgate of land in Cuckfield from John, Prior of Lewes, of which William de Foville, a former Prior, had unjustly disseized Margaret, widow of Richard Michel, his mother. The Prior states that he ought not to reply to this, as Alice de Bradeford holds one messuage and one acre of the land. Richard replies that if the Prior does not hold the whole of it he will relinquish his claim. The grant above seems to show that he did relinquish it.

From the fact of a small copyhold property, called Lower Moonhill, held of the Manor of Pangdean, the descent of which was to the youngest son,

¹ Assize R., 914, m. 6; he also occurs in a similar suit on m. 2, as Richard Mich^l of Bolne.

remaining for some centuries after in a junior branch of the family of Michell, of Stammerham, in Horsham, and from the Horsham and Cuckfield families, both bearing the same arms—*sable*, a chevron between three escallop shells, *argent*—the Horsham family with a mark of cadency, it seems likely that the Cuckfield Michells were the oldest branch, and that the Stammerham Michells obtained their subsequent importance in the county by the marriage of the heiress of Stammerham.

With respect to the presumed origin of the family in that of the distinguished house of Aquila, from whom the Honor of the Eagle was named, and for some remarks upon the coat of arms, the reader is referred to *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 88. I do not, however, propose in this paper to enter upon controversial theories, and will therefore proceed to adduce the evidence on which the accompanying pedigree is founded, regretting that, owing to the late commencement of the Cuckfield Registers, and to the absence of earlier Inquisitions, and to not having been able to ascertain to what parish or county the family subsequently moved, I have not been able to carry the pedigree farther backwards or onwards. The earliest documentary evidence is taken from Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series II., Vol. 85, No. 30.

At the Inquisition taken at Steyning on the 14th November, 1547, after the death of John Michel, of Cuckfield, gent., the jurors say:—That a certain John Michel, father of the said John Michel, was seized of and in the Manors of Tyes and Othale in Cuckfield, and of a tenement in the town of Cuckfield called Okendenes, &c., &c., and by deed, dated 20th January, 1520, enfeoffed thereof Ninian Burrell, Clerk, and others, to hold in trust by the name of the Manor of Tyes, and afterwards by his last will, dated 22nd December, 1524, left it to his son, the said John Michell and his heirs. John Michel, senior, died 1st February, 1525.

John Michel, the son, was also seized of and in the Manor of Othale, in Cuckfield, Balcombe and Lindfield, and, so seized by his deed, dated 15th February, 1533, in consideration of a marriage between Edmund Michel,

his son and heir apparent, and Joan Hensley, settled the Manors of Tyes and Othale after his decease on Edmund and Joan, and the heirs of Edmund. And afterwards, on the 9th December, 1533, the said Edmund married the said Joan Hensley.

John Michel in the writ named (viz., the son) died on the 15th October, 1546. Edmund Michel is his son and heir, and was aged 38 at his father's death.

The Inquisition gives extracts from the will of John Michel, who died in 1546, but as a summary of the will itself is given below they are not introduced here.

With reference to the information given in the above Inquisition, it is unfortunate that the will of the elder John Michel, who died in 1525, is no longer discoverable. He appears, however, to be the same John Michell who, in 1502, was one of the arbitrators who divided the old Manor of Otehall, in Wivelsfield, into two parts (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 35), awarding that part of it in Cuckfield, Lindfield, Keymer, Balcombe and Hurstpierpoint to William Bust and Richard Bust; this part John Michell subsequently acquired.² His wife is commemorated by a loose brass in Cuckfield Church, which has been copied wrongly both in Horsfield's *Sussex* and in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIII., p. 152, and, as it was shown to me by Canon Cooper not so many years ago, it has been again recovered, after being lost since 1828. The inscription reads:—

Of go^r charite pray for the soule of Mylicent wyfe to
John Mychell here buryed which decessid the x^h day of
November an^o dni m^o b^o xxiiijth on who^s soule jhu habe mci

Besides his son and heir John, John Michell, gent., had another son, Thomas, who was ranger of Worth Forest, but died without issue, an extract from whose will follows that of his brother.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF JOHN MICHELL (Lewes A I, 125).

"I John Michell of Cokefeld thelder" "the 5 day of September in the 38 yere of the reign of o^r most dredd sourⁿ lorde Henry the 8" "do make" "my last will." "Whereaⁿ one Ri. Sherley Knyght by the name of Ri. Sherley Esq & an oth^r in the cort of our saide

² Feet of Fines, Sussex, Easter, 33 Henry VII.

souerein Lord the Kyng at Westminster in Hillary terme" "the 12 yere in the 756 roull by write of entre in the post have recouered to the use of me the said John Michell & myne heires against me the said John Michell all my lands & ten^{ts} w^t appt^{nces} called Anstye Hoolars Bradford Inholmes & Breches" "in" "Cokefeld" "and also one watermylne" "in Cokefeld" "I bequeathe all the foresaide landes" "to Margaret my wiffe" "duryng such tyme only as she shall lyve sole and unmarried" "and if the said Margaret" "fortune to mary then" "the said interest of the said Margaret" "shall sease" "and then I" "bequethe to the said Margaret an yerely rent of £8" "during her naturall lyff" out of the premisses "which landes and ten^{ts}" "I do assertaine to be of Socage Tenure & none otherwise" (clause for re-entry in default of payment within 14 days). After the death or remarriage of the said Margaret "I will and devyse" the above lands & tenements "to my brother Thomas Michell my son John Apsley John Michell and Richard Michell my sonnes" "untill" "they" "have leuyed or receyved" 100 marks "for the performance of" my "last will" "& after" "I devyse all the said landes" "to Edmond Michell my son & heyre apparent & to the heires of his body" "Item I will" £40 "pcell of the said" 100 marks "to 4 of my youngest sons Ninian William Thomas & Henrie to eche of them" £10 and "40 marks residue of the said 100 marks I gyve" "to Margaret Michell, Cicely Michell, Elizabeth Michell & Blanche Michell dowghters to my son Edmond Michell to be equally" "devyded betweene them." "I will" "to Thomas Michell my son the rent & pfts of a pcell of landes" "in Cokefeld called Spyrkes" "for" "20 yeres," but if he be a priest and "be prefered to a spyrytual promotion or dignity to the value of 20 marks sterling by the yere" "then" my son Edmond Michell shall have the said "land" "to him and his heires for euer." "I will" "to Margaret my wiff a pcell of land called Enbrithe and a croft of land called Redyngs conteyning by estimacion 4 acres" "in Cokefeld" "for" "liff" "and after her decese" "to Henry Michell my son & to his heires," remainder "to Ninyan Michell my son" remainder "to William Michell and to his heires for euer." "I will" "that the rent & profitts" "of my ten^t called Walters" "shall be gevyn" "during the space of 20 yeres" "immediately after my decese" "amongst the poore people wⁱⁿ the pishe of Cokefeld." "If it fortune my son Edmond Michell or his heires after the deathe of Margaret my wiff fynd sufficient suretye to my brother Thomas Michell my son John Apsley John Michell Henrie Michell & Ri. Michell my sonnes" "to" "pay the said som of" 100 marks "to the above named Ninian Michell William Michell Thomas Michell & Henry Michell & to the daughters of my son Edmond above writen" that then it shall be lawful for the said Edmond or his heirs to "entre." "To be buried wⁱⁿ the pishe church of Cokefelde," bequests to godchildren, for Masses and for the poor. "To Margaret my wiffe 10 kyne & a bull 8 oxen 10 two yering bollokes 20 hoges a young spade mare colt & a gelding," "all the corne wⁱⁿ the barne of Anstye" "3 quarters whete & 4 quarters malte" "to be had fr^me the farm of pingdene" "the occupying of my gilt salt & the chalice during her liff & after her decese" "I will"

“them” “to Ed. Michell.” “I will” “to Edmond Michell my son 8 siluer spones the rest of all my household stuffe I gyve to Margaret my wiff. It(em) I bequethe to Ninyan Michell and to Will Michell & to eche of them £30 & to Henrie Michell £20 to be levyed of my stocke of Pingdene.” “I will that my wiff & Ri. Michell my son shall haue the farme of ballysdene duryng my terme of yeres” “joyntly together” “residue of the said yeres and the stocke to remayn to the exor of the said Ri. Michell.” “I gyve to my son Edmond Michell” 100 “wethers in their mole” “to my son John Michell one hundred and an halfe of lambes fyve kyne and a mare and a colt” “to my saide wiff all my terme of yeres which I have to come of and in my farme of pingdene with” “shepe corne & cattell” upon cond^{tn} she shall se the sòm of £80 paid to Ninian Michell Will Michell & to Henry Michell my sonnes. “& other my legacies & detts” “my wiff shall yerely in Lent give the bread of 2 quarters of whete to the poore of Cokefeld.” “I will that my saide wiff shall immediately after my decese be bound by obligation to my brother Thomas Michell John Apsley my son John Michell & Ri. Michell my sonnes in such a some of monie as they” “shall thinke most convenient” “that she shall” “pform & fulfill all things in the same declared” “if my wiff do refuse” “Thomas Michell & John Apsley shall immediately” “haue the saide farme of Pingdene w^t all my stocke of shepe” &c. “that they shall pay the saide some of £80 as is before declared & all other my detts & legacies” “and the overplus of the said stockes” “I will & gyue to Margaret my wiff whom I ordeyne to be my sole executrix” “These bering witnesse John Michell Edmond Michell, John Michell jun^r Thos. Michell, Edmond Hensley & Richard Michell.”

In Additional MSS., 5,691, in the British Museum, it is stated that John Apsley, Esq., who died 14th May, 1587, married, as his first wife, “Jane da. of John Michell of Tyes Cuckfield *and of Cicely Shelley his wife,*” and this statement seems likely to be correct, for although he mentions no daughters in his will, the above John Michell had, besides the above, Jane and a daughter Alice, who married Thomas Colbrand, a daughter Cicely, who married John Gainsford, of Blockfield, in Lingfield, Surrey (died 1580), by whom she was mother of Thomas Gainsford (died 1588), and Sir William Gainsford (died 1608), one of whose daughters, named Cicely, was baptised at Lingfield, 5th April, 1592. The family of Gainsford was of great distinction and antiquity in the County of Surrey, and the old house at Blockfield, described in the Ordnance Survey map as on the site of the Old County Hall, is still to be seen, not many miles from East Grinstead.

Before proceeding to give the extracts from the will of Thomas Michell, brother of the above John Michell, I would venture to offer here a few remarks as to the descendants of these marriages with Apsley and Colbrand. John Apsley, who married first the above Jane, and secondly, curiously enough, Mary, the daughter of Edward Lewkenor, of Kingston Bucey, and widow of John Michell, of Stammerham, in Horsham, was succeeded in possession of Apsley, in Thakeham, by his grandson, afterwards Sir Edward Apsley, whose son, Edward, having died unmarried, Apsley went to the descendants of Anthony Apsley, a brother of Sir Edward's. This Anthony, son of William Apsley and Elizabeth his wife, was baptised at Poynings 26th September, 1572; married, about 1600, Judith, daughter of John Randolph, by whom he was father of John, Henry, Randolph and William. Henry Apsley by his will, as "of Ticehurst, Esquire," dated 17th December, 1666, and proved at Lewes (A 30, 307), left the Manor of Hammerden and the farm of Apsley to his nephew, Henry Apsley, son of his brother, the Rev. Randolph Apsley, of Pulborough, clerk (by his wife Anne Swale, whom he married at Hurstpierpoint on the 15th October, 1640); Henry Apsley, the nephew, whose marriage licence, dated 9th June, 1676, to Cordelia, daughter of Samuel Boys, of Hawkhurst, is in the Vicar General's Office, died in 1692, aged 42, leaving three children—Henry, who died unmarried; John Apsley, of Lewes, Esq., who died 24th January, 1770, aged 82; and Ann, who married William Brett, of Lewes, apothecary. These notes seem necessary, as this descent is not given in the *Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex*, and Berry, in his *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 151, makes the ridiculous mistake of making the last-named John the grandson of a man whose will was proved in 1594.

Thomas Colbrand, husband of Alice Michell, died on the 2nd August 1552 (Chancery Inq. P.M., Series II., Vol. 101, No. 104), when James Colbrand was found to be his son and heir, aged eight years and more. This James (died 1600, whose sister, Walsingham, married at

Poynings on the 22nd July, 1565, Thomas Michell, of Rudgwick), by his wife, Martha, daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John, of Bletsho, and widow of Richard Cheyney, had a son, John, who was created a baronet in 1621, and died in 1628, leaving a son, Sir James. The marriage licence of Sir John to his first wife, Anne Wilson, is dated 21st December, 1609, and she was buried at Ditchling 31st December, 1612. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir Robert Colbrand on the 2nd June, 1709.

We now come to the

WILL OF THOMAS MICHELL (P.C.C., 31 Bucke).

The 6 June 1551 I Thomas Mychell of Worthe Gent—"to be buried in the Chancell of Worthe by my wief" "to Alyce Mychell my newewe Edmund Mychell's daughter" 100 marks to be paid one year after her marriage if married with the advice and good will of her father & mother otherwise 100 marks to other children of Edmund—to Alyce Benke 3 keen—to John Elyott my servant 2 bullocks—to Anne Gaynsford my goddaughter £20—to John Gaynsford my newewe my damaske gowne and a jacket of black satten garded with velvet—to Thomas Pratt my wyeff's newewe £6 13 4—to Johane Pratt his sister now in London £6 13 4 & if she die before marriage then equally to Thomas Pratt & Thomas Coulstocke the younger my late servant, also to said Thomas Coulstocke £10—to Thomas Colbrond & Alice his wife £20 for the marriage of their children—to Johane a yonge child now being in my house £20 at marriage—to poor Browne that worketh at the ffurness (furnace) £6 13 4 to every one of my godchildren and of my late wief Alice Mychell 12^d—to Mother Johane a gowne of my wyefs furred with grey coney—to Richard Mychell my newewe my lease which I have of the Avnage of Hampshire which ys to me £10 per annum—whereas I have a lease of the park of Hale granted to Thomas Palmer for 20 years which I bought and of the farms of Cacchis & Rosyers in Fletching for certain monies paid by him I leave to Thomas Coulstocke my late servant—my lease of my other half of hayle to my nephew John Mychell—whereas I have half a farm in Falmer called Bevingdene of the grant of John Colpeper Esq and the other half at the will of Mr^r Covert, I leave said farm to Thomas Coulstocke & 600 sheep paying my executors £10 yearly for 2 years—Cecilye Gaynsford my niece—cousin Roger Chaloner—nephews Edmund & his brothers John, Nynian, William, Henry and Thomas residuary legatees and executors. Proved 5 Nov 1551.

From the will of Edmund Michell he apparently inherited a good deal more of real property than mentioned above from his uncle, Thomas Michell, who was Ranger of Worth Forest (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 130)

in 1549, and one of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Lewes Levels in 1534 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. X., p. 97).

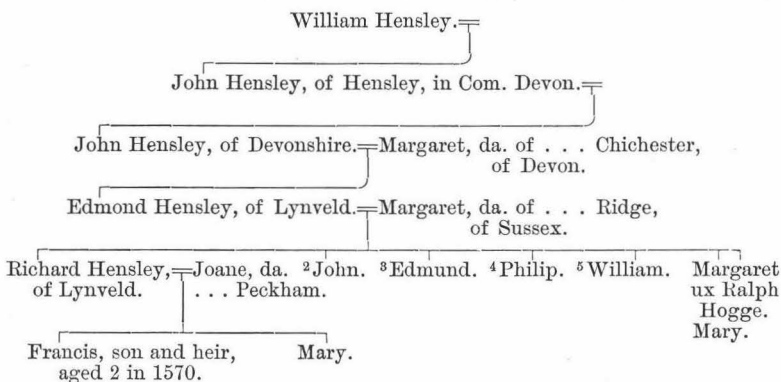
It will be seen from the above that John Michell, who died in 1546, had seven sons and three daughters—

1. Edmund, son and heir.
 2. John.
 3. Richard.
 4. Ninian.
 5. William, of whom no further mention.
 6. Thomas, of whom no further mention.
 7. Henry.
1. Jane, who married John Apsley.
 2. Alice, who married Thomas Colbrand.
 3. Cicely, who married John Gainsford.

Some account of the daughters and their issue has already been given, and I will now take the sons in their due order.

1. EDMUND.

Edmund Michell, who was aged 38 at his father's death in 1546, must have been born about 1508, married on the 9th December, 1533, at the age of about 25, with Joan Hensley. This family is thus recorded in the Visitation of Sussex in 1570 (Harl. MS., 1562, fo. 115a):—



Although not mentioned in the above pedigree, Joan, from dates, must have been sister of Edmund Hensley, of Lindfield, who is a witness to John Michell's will, as

Richard, the eldest son, died 29th December, 1574. The wills of John and Edmund, the second and third sons, as of Buxted, and dated respectively 13th July, 1591, and 16th December, 1591, were administered 15th April, 1592, by Philip Hensley, their brother. This Philip Hensley, or Henslowe, who was Gentleman Sewer of His Majesty's Chamber—and bore as arms *gules*, a lion statant guardant *or*, a chief *azure*, semée-de-lis of the second—was the author of the Diary, and died an old man in 1615, having married about 1577 Agnes Woodward, widow, whose daughter, Joan Woodward, married in 1592 Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College. There is some account of Philip Henslowe in the *Genealogist*, Vol. IV., new series, p. 149, from which it appears that Margaret re-married . . . Cuxon, and that Mary, his other sister, is described in 1615 as Walters, *alias* Addington. See also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., pp. 47, 51, 82 and 159, as to this family.

The will of Edmund Michell is as follows:—

14th August 1557 I Edmunde Michell of Cukfelde in the Countie of Sussex Esquyer." "to be buryed w^tout any pompe in any wise" "Executours Joane my wif my brother M^r John Apeslye Esquyer and Thomas my sonne" "Oūsears" "Nynyan Warde Willm Apeslye John Michell and Richarde Michell gentlemen" "my children shalbe honestlie and vertuously founde and brought vpp." Inventory of "goods catalls and vtensils as well of householde as of husbandrye" to be made & "vtensils to remayne in the custodye of Joane my wif" "untill such tyme as Thomas my sonne or such other of my children as shall inherite my lande shall accomplishe thage of 24 yers" except son Thomas or such other child "chaunce to marye and kepe house by hymselfe" before 24 when overseers are to divide household stuff & utensils equally between wife—(to have occupation thereof "duriinge her lif if she lyue sole and unmarried") and son Thomas. wife to have "her jewels and apparell" "8 oxen and 8 kyne towardes the stockinge of her grounde" "all the corne and grayne" "upon my landes of Tyes or elleswhere w^tin the parishe of Cukfelde" "where I have sold unto John Heaver and Nynyan Warde gentlemen seuerally certayne landes whiche were my wifes ioynture I requyre my said wife that she shall not vexe nor disturbe them" otherwise legacies to her to be void. "Where my vnclie Michell by his last will" "gave unto my daughter Alice Michell, to her marriage" 100 marks. "I will" "to the said Alice" 50 marks more at marriage. "to eūye of the rest of my daughters" £100 if they claim no legacy given by my father by his last will out of my lands of Anstye Holars Bradforth Inholmes the Mylne or any other my lands. "to the child my wif

goth wthall" if "a man childe" 200 marks if "a woman childe" £100. "to e^{dy} of my sonnes except myne heyre" 200 marks at 24, my "wif shalhaue the north portion of Cuckfelde psonage called the Staplefeld portion" for life if unmarried with remainder of term of years to "Thomas Michell my sonne" or such other of my children as shall inherit my lands—wife to have 5 quarters of wheat & 5 quarters of barley yearly "out of my ferme of Clayton" "towards the mayntenance of her house and the bringinge vpp of my children"—Son who inherits land not to have the 200 marks—bequests to servants Alice Jeffery, John Reede, Clement Mutton "My executours shall aunswere yelde and paie vnto my nephewe James Colbronde the inste value of all the proffetts whiche I have receuved of his landes and heredytaments since the death of Thomas Colbronde his father" at 21. "saue and excepte to be reasonably allowed thereout the greate chardges of his fyndinge bringing vpp and schooling" "of which allowances I will my nephews and neces thother children of the said Thomas Colbronde to have suche convenyent portion thereof as myne ouersears shall thinke best" "as touching" "my landes" "ffurst I declare that at this p^{sent} I am not seased of any manours lands or heredytaments holden of the Kinge in capite whereof I am right well assured neyther of any other by Knyghts seruice." "Unto Joane my wif my manours of Tyes and (sic) in Cuckfelde and Balcombe" for life, lands in Cuckfelde called the Northlandes Okyndens with all other my lands late in the tenure of John Mytten deceased on condition she claim no jointure. "Where myne uncle Thomas Michell by his last will willed unto me the mano^r of Worthe w^t all other his landes and tenements called Crabbed haselwicke mylle and mylle landes" paying to his executors yearly £10 "and where also I had of the graunte of John Apeslye Esquyer the survivor of the executours" "one lease" of a parcell of ground called Allen of Warwicks all of which I sold unto John More Esquyer my executor John Apeslye shall take yearly £9 out of my lands at East Grinstead & 3^s/4^d rent for Allen of Warwicks and £6 3 4 for the manor of Redstone towards the performance of my uncles will until it be performed—"to Elizabeth Apeslye my neces and goddaughter £6 13 4" at marriage or before by discretion of my said brother Apeslye her father—servant Thomas Stanbridge—"Where I have couen^{anted} w^t John Cooke my fermo^r of Anstye to repair my house barnes buyldings of Anstye" exors to see the same done My exors "shall finysse and ende my house of Tyes throughlie in allthings as I have begonne and that the chympney be made in the galarye and other plac as I have purposed and as my wif knoweth." Exors to pay £32 15 0 to "the children of my suster Colbronde" "which I had at the death of my said suster." Proved in P.C.C., 18 Jan, 155⁸, by the Proctor of the Executors (31 Welles).

The widow, Joane Michell, did not re-marry, and the following is a short extract from her will:—

I Johane Michell of Cookfield widow late the wiffe of Edmund Michell Esquyer deceased 1st Oct 1569—to be buried in the Church of

Cookfeld near my late husband—son Thomas M & his wife—son John M—son Edmund M—son Richard M—daughter Morley wife of Anthony Morley gent—daughter A Tree the wife of John A Tree—daughter Monke the wife of John Monke—John Michell the son of my son Thomas Michell—son John Michell sole executor—my brother in law M^r John Apsley Esquire & M^r Richard Shelley Esquier & M^r Richard Bellingham Esquier overseers. On the 1st Sept 1580 John Michell the executor having renounced administration was granted to Thomas Michell her son. Inventory £128 6 1 (Lewes A 7, 192, B 1, 89).

Although Edmund Michell mentions only one daughter, Alice by name, and his widow mentions none by their Christian names, it is clear from other sources that they had at least six, viz. :—

Margaret, who, I think, married John Monke, of Rusper, gent., who with Margaret, his wife, were deforciantes of the Manor of Corte in Rusper in 1588 (Feet of Fines, Trinity, 30 Eliz.).

Cicely, who married Ninian Chaloner, of Cuckfield, gent. (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV., p. 130), and was possibly dead at the date of her mother's will, 1569, October 1st.

Elizabeth Michell, who married John Attree, of Theobalds, in Wivelsfield, gent., about 1558 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 59) and died in November, 1603.

Blanche, who was living in 1546, but of whom I find no further mention.

Alice, living in 1551 and 1557, but apparently not in 1569.

Bridget, who was the second wife (Joan, daughter of John Fenner, and widow of Edward Shurley, Esquire, being his first wife), and widow of Anthony Morley, second son of Thomas Morley, of Glynde, Esq., who died 9th Jan., 1559. Anthony died about 1586, leaving four children, all minors, Herbert, William, Margaret and Anne. Bridget, his widow, re-married before 1589 John Watkins. These particulars are taken from Chancery Bills and Answers, Elizabeth M. m. 6, No. 53, in which Edmund Michell, of Weston, co. Hereford, is called

the brother of Bridget, widow of Anthony Morley, the ironmaster of Llanwyno and Merthyr Tydvil. The case is peculiar in that the ironworks were sold to Thomas Menyffe or Mynefee for more than the amount of the debts, and the purchaser agreed to pay £40 a year for eight years, but, after the death of Anthony Morley a little more than a year after the purchase, discontinued the payment. On complaint being made the commissioners in bankruptcy ordered payment to be made "at or upon the great stone of Cardiff" in the High Street there between 12 and 4 p.m. This was not complied with, and Elizabeth, now (20th October, 1589) widow of Thomas Menyffe or Mynefee, says that she and her late husband only wished to know how "mytch" to pay to the widow and how much to the children.

Anthony Morley was married to Bridget Michell before 1569: in 1579 they bought lands in Lindfield of John Attree and Elizabeth, his wife, sister to Bridgett (Feet of Fines, Sussex, Hilary, 21 Eliz.). There is some account of Anthony Morley and his ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII., pp. 13 and 14, but it there appears as if it were Joane Fenner, the widow of Edward Shurley, who brought the action as widow of Anthony Morley, whereas she must have died before 1st October, 1569, the date of Joan Michell's will.

Having thus disposed of the daughters of Edmund Michell, we may proceed to consider the sons, who at the time of Joan Michell's will in 1569 were four in number, viz. :—

- (A.) Thomas, son and heir.
 - (B.) John.
 - (C.) Edmund.
 - (D.) Richard, living in 1569 and perhaps 1580, but of whom there is no further record.
- (A.) Thomas Michell, the eldest son and heir, who was probably born about 1546 and married about

1566 to a lady whose Christian name was Jane, appears to have parted gradually with the large property to which he succeeded, as he is a frequent deforciant of lands in Cuckfield in Fines of Elizabeth's reign. He was living at Bolney in 1617, as appears by one of the Cuckfield School Deeds dated 2nd December in that year, in which he as Thomas Michell, of Bolney, gent., the surviving trustee, enfeoffs, among others, John Michell, Esq., and Henry Michell, his sons, and John Michell (son of the said John Michell), his grandson, and appoints Edmund Michell, his brother, and Thomas Michell, his son, attorneys. He is probably the Thomas Michell, of Bolney, who was buried at Wivelsfield 27th April, 1625, where he may have been staying with his nephew, Edmund Attree, of Theobalds, but as he is not described in the Registers as "Mr.," "gent." or "Esq.," and I have not been able to find any will or administration for him at Lewes or in London, this cannot be stated with absolute certainty. They had issue:—I., John; II., Henry; III., Thomas.

- I. John, born about 1567, a student of Gray's Inn in 1583, knighted 9th November, 1619, a Master in Chancery, died about 1644, but left no will or administration; he was married and had a son living in 1617, named John, who signs one of the School Deeds 20th June, 1641, in which he is described as "John Michell, Esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Sir John Michell," but, as I have been unable to discover any will or administration for him, the pedigree of himself and his descendants cannot be further continued.

On the 31st July Sir John Michell sent the following letter "To my worthy and much esteemed kinsmen and friends Thomas Chaloner and Walter Burrell Esqrs." :—

S^{rs}

This last of July I rec^d y^r tre dated y^e 26th of this moneth on w^{ch} daye I rec tres from M^r Viccars & M^r Booth by w^{ch} it is ptended y^t

there was a newe schoolmaster chosen 13^o of this moneth being y^e daye before my tres came to M^r Vicars hands ; I sent my tres to them on ffridaye last thereby signifying y^t I feared there pceeding hearin would breed a fraccōn for I did not conceive y^t y^e free elecōn of ye M^r was in them but y^e appbaçōn of his sufficiency nor do I thinke y^e trustees were named for shadowes y^o & I are trustees assure y^rselfe I will ioyne wth y^o hand & harte for y^e good of y^e schoole & if y^o please to come to London I will goe wth y^o to both y^e lords & will use my best endeavours as y^rselves shall witness for y^o knowe I am now no pishione^r of Couckfeild yet will I ioyne most willingly wth y^o and vis vrita fortior. It is good obstare principijs for mora trahit periculum. I therefore desier y^r speedy resolucōn y^t wee maye prevent his admission & installm^t y^e hast of this messenger pventeth me of much w^{ch} must rest till wee meete till when & eū I will rest.

31 Julij
1637

Y^r loving kinsman most
ready to furthe^r y^e good designs
J. Mychell

The seal used by these Michells, of Cuckfield, was a chevron between three escallop shells. Whereas Edward Michell, of Stammerham, on a deed dated 1st August, 1620, in Cuckfield Church, uses the same coat, with a crescent for cadency, thus showing that he belonged to a junior branch, the arms on the seal of Sir John Michell to a deed of 20th June, 1641, are:—Quarterly, 1 and 4 a chevron between three escallop shells, 2 and 3 Paly of 6, impaling a griffin segreant, holding a shield charged with a griffin segreant. He is probably the individual referred to in the Duke of Rutland's MSS., Historical MSS. Commn. XII., Pt. iv., p. 54.

II. Henry. This may be the "Henry Michell, gent.," buried at Bolney 26th May, 1637, but in this case also there is, unfortunately, no will or administration to prove it, and possibly the baptism there on the 25th February, 1617, of Jane, daughter of Henry Michell, gent., is that of his daughter.

III. Thomas Michell, of whom, after 1617, I find no further record.

(B.) John Michell, the second son of Edmund, resided for some time at Plumpton, where the following

entries from the Registers probably apply to him:—

1578. Mr. John Michell and Mary Jefferay were maryed
iiijth of february.
1583. Jane Michell, daughter of M^r John Michell (baptised)
vjth of January.
1600. William Huntly and Jane Mychell were maryed
xijth of Maye.

He was buried at Lingfield, where he seems to have resided for some time with his cousins, the Gainsfords, at Blockfield, on the 9th July, 1612, as "Johannes Michell generosus," and administration of his effects was granted in P.C.C. on the 16th June, 1613, to Thomas Michell, his brother, from which fact apparently he left no issue.

- (C.) Edmund, the third son of Edmund Michell, is described in the Chancery Proceedings relating to his sister, Bridget Watkins, formerly Morley, in 1589, as of Weston, co. Hereford. He was buried at Cuckfield on 14th April, 1618, as "Mr. Edmund Mychell, an olde man." I cannot find any will or administration for him.

2. JOHN.

John, the second son of John, who died in 1546, left a will proved in P.C.C. 30th July, 1573 (24 Peter), of which the following is an abstract:—

"The 25th daie of June 1573." "I John Michell of Cokfeld within the Countie of Sussex thelder" "to be buried in the churche" "to Margaret my daught^r" £20 "within twoe yeres" "to Marie and to Elizabeth my daughters and to eürie of them" £40 at marriage if they "shalbe ruled in their mariage by my sone in lawe M^r John Hussey and my daughter his wief" "to my sone John Michell all my plate hereunder written that is to saie twoe greate gilte saultes one with a cover twoe little saltes parcell gilte wth covers twoe bolles parcell gilte one gilte cuppe with a couer fouer siluer potts pcell gilte wth covers whereof one cover is lose a flatt pece pcell gilte a little gilt pott wth a couer twoe stone potts wth gilt couers and foote twoe goblets parcell gilte and two dozen of siluer spoones lackinge one spoone and all my household stuffe and ymplements of householde" said son and daughter M^r Hussey and his wife to have custody thereof "with my house and buildings where I dwell" "and the messuage and gardeine late boughte of John Standynge" "until" "my sone John Michell

shall accomplishe the age of xx^{ti} yeres yff he marrye not before” “excepted allwaies one Cipres chest in the new chamber the largest diap clothe and a little pott of bullen brasse w^{ch} I giue to the saied Johan Hussey my daughter.” If son John die before 20 or unmarried my daughter Hussey shall have my plate before bequeathed paying the just value “to my other daughters Jane Morton, Margaret German, Marie and Elizabeth indifferetly and by equall porcons” and half the household stuff and also the other half if she pay said other daughters the value of that half. “Item I give to my sonne John Michell all my ferme goods cattell and corne.” Overseers to expend profits also on daughters until of age or married and “to transpose an olde house which I late bought of John Stenyng and his wief to their pleasure” and in paying “the right heires of henry Mose late of Cuckfeld deceased” £6 13 4, also a legacy of 40/- “latelie giuen to Izabell Lyverie my serūnt by my wief” also 40/- “giuen by my mother in lawe to the prisoners in London” “my cozen M^r Warde shall not be putt oute of those lands w^{ch} he farmeth of me” “to Anne Colbrande” £6 13 4 “to be paid to her when it shalbe thought meete and convenient by my executour and ouerseers.” Executor son John Michell. Overseers sons in law M^r John Hussey and John German. Witnesses Nynian Warde John Hussey John German John Carver Edmund Pye. “Item to Isabell Lyuerie my servant” 20/- “Edmond Chaloner shall haue” 6^s/8^d “which my wief gaue him being hir godson” to “Julian somtyme my serūnt” 6^s/8^d “my sonne hussey shall haue all my woods w^{ch} I bought of my cozen Mychell in the parke to bestowe” “as I have declared unto him.” Last will as to lands:—To son John house and lands I dwell in called Stophames Cuckfelds and Cookes and a tenement and garden late bought of John Stenyng and his wife at 20 or marriage, remainder to daughter Johane Hussey—also to son John a tenement and garden in little London in Cuckfield and Langeridges the little Swansfeld and the loke in Brokestrete in Cuckfied and Williamsfelds and my part of messuage barns and lands in Brighthelmston and Aburthen (Edburton) called “Earles Land w^{ch} I hadd and purchased of Thomas Mychell Esquier deceased my uncle” remainder to my heirs male remainder to my daughter Johan Hussey. Also to son John and his heirs the manor of Redstone in Reigate co. Surrey with like remainder. If daughter Johane Hussey succeeds to the lands she is to pay to daughters Margaret Marie and Elizabeth £40 each and to daughter Jane Morton £30.

Administration granted 30th July, 1573, to John Hussey and John German during the minority of John Michell, the son and executor.

The words “my cozen Mychell in the parke” refer to his nephew Thomas Michell (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., p. 91).

The only son, John Michell, did not die a minor, but married at Twineham, on the 7th November, 1582, with Elizabeth, daughter of William Stapley, of Hixted, and

the following extracts from the Registers of that parish seem to show that at all events for some time he resided there:—

BAPTISMS.

John son of John Michell of Hixted	1 Nov. 1583
Edmund ,, ,, ,, ,,	2 Aug. 1586
Elizabeth daughter ,, ,,	4 Feb. 1587

MARRIAGE.

M ^r John Michell of Cuckfield & Elizabeth Stapley of Twineham	7 Nov. 1582
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BURIAL.

Elizabeth daughter of John Michell of Hixted. .	11 Feb. 1587
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The sons, John and Edmund, probably also died soon after, and the father re-named three subsequent children after the first three, as his sons John and Edmund were minors at the date of their father's will, 4th August, 1609. They were most likely baptised at Cuckfield, the Registers of which are now deficient before 1598. The Visitation of Sussex in 1634 informs us that his house was called Sidney, but beyond this and the following extract from his will I have no further particulars of him:—

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF JOHN MICHELL.

4 Aug. 7 James "I John Michell of Cookefeild gentleman" "to be buried in the Church or Chauncell of the parish Church of Cookefeild" to poor of Cuckfield £5—to "Elizabeth my wief my freehold land with the house standing thereupon with all my household stuff "in my now dwelling house" "dunge only the naturall lief of the sayd Elizabeth Provided allwayes that" "she bring and trayne vp Edmund Michell my yongest sonne in good learning and manners as my Overseers shall thinke fitt" "giving vnto him for that purpose some reasonable yearelie allowance when he shall be placed forth abroad by their direction." "Item" "vnto Elizabeth my wief" £50 "out of the stocke now being upon the lands." "Item" "unto Elizabeth my daughter" £500 viz. £300 within 12 months of my decease & £200 within 6 months after her marriage if she "match herself to such a man as my wief her mother and my two overseers shall thinke well and fitly of" "Elizabeth my daughter shall have allowance towards her mainten^ance for that year she hath not her stocke" £20 out of the use of the money. "Item" "vnto John Michell my eldest sonne" £1000 to be put forth to his best advantage and "payd vnto the said John my sonne" "when he shall accomplish the full age of" 21 "Provided alwayes that John my sonne being of the age of" 21 "shall passe over vnto Edmund Michell his brother by deede" all right in my now dwelling house "with the freehold land belonging thervnto"—if he refuse,—to have

only £500—"Item" "vnto Edmund Michell my yongest sonne my freehold land in Cookefeild with the house standing on it" and £200 to be used to his best advantage by my overseers "Item" "vnto Elizabeth Pye my neece" £30 within 3 years of my decease "Item" "vnto Anne Franke my neece and to her twee daughters Anne and Mary" £10 "vnto Joane Sivier my sisters daughter" £5 "I make Edmund Michell my sonne my Executor" "I make Drue Stapley citizen dwelling in Southwark Henry Colthurst citizen and Abraham Franke Mynister of God's word my overseers to whom I commit the care and oversight of the trayning vp my children" giving them authority to put out and employ my childrens stockes and account to them when of age. Witnesses Abraham Franke, Drue Stapley Henry Colthurst, William Sater, John King, Elizabeth Pye 1 Nov. 1609 Commission to Drew Stapley Henry Colthurst and Abraham Franke overseers during the minority of Edmund Michell the son & executor 3 Jan. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ Commission to John Michell son of the said John Michell deceased to administer according to the tenor and effect of the will because Edmund Michell the Executor departed this life before taking vpon himself the burden of Execution.

As Abraham Franke, the Vicar of Ashburnham, married Anne, daughter of Edmund Pye, of Newton Tony, Wilts, and an Edmund Pye is a witness to the will of testator's father, and Elizabeth Pye is a witness to the above will, it may be surmised that Edmund Pye married the testator's sister, Elizabeth Michell.

The son Edmund having died without issue, and the daughter Elizabeth having married, according to the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, Henry Albery, one of the Cursitors, we have now only to deal with the remaining child John.

This John Michell married at Southover on the 24th August, 1620 (the Marriage Licence, to which Henry Albery, of Southover, gent., is a surety, being dated 18th August, at Lewes), with Dorothy, daughter of Henry Shelley, of Patcham, Esq., and recorded his pedigree in the Visitation of Sussex in 1634. They had the following children:—

1. Thomas, baptised Southover 8th April, 1624, not mentioned in the Visitation, 1634.
2. Henry, baptised Southover 14th April, 1625, also not mentioned 1634.
3. Edward, apparently the eldest son, and aged eight in 1634, also living in 1663.

4. Anthony Michell, also recorded in the Visitation, baptised Cuckfield 9th August, 1627.
5. John, buried Southover 21st November, 1629, not recorded in Visitation.
6. Elizabeth, baptised Southover 31st January, 163 $\frac{3}{8}$, and recorded in the Visitation.
7. James, baptised Southover 28th February, 163 $\frac{9}{1}$, recorded in the Visitation 1634, and living 1663.
8. Dorothy, baptised Southover 21st October, 1632, and recorded 1634, married before 1663 to . . . Wood.
9. A second Elizabeth, baptised Southover 6th January, 163 $\frac{3}{4}$, and living in 1663.
10. Judith, baptised at Southover 14th February, 163 $\frac{5}{6}$, and buried there 29th February following.
11. Judith, baptised Southover 11th August, 1639, living in 1663.

He left a will as John Michell, of Wighdeane (Withdean), in Patcham, gent., dated 12th September, 1663, and proved at Lewes 3rd December, 1663 (A 30, 72), by which he desires to be buried in the chancel, and mentions his sons, Edward and James, and his daughters, Wood, Elizabeth and Judith, making the latter his residuary legatee and executrix. He also mentions his kinsmen, Anthony Shirley, Esq., and Henry Shirley, gent., of Preston, who were probably connected with him by the marriage of Thomas Shirley to Elizabeth, daughter of Drew Stapley.

I have not been able to trace the sons Edward and James any further, so here the account of this branch of the Michells, of Cuckfield, must end.

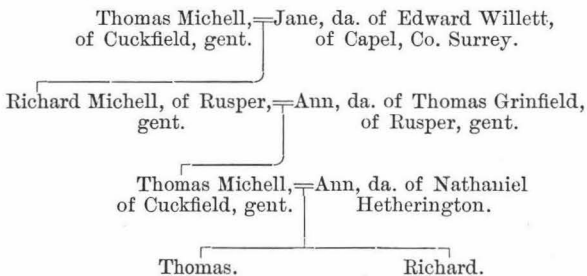
3. RICHARD.

Richard, the third son of John Michell, who died in 1546, and to whom his father left the farm of Balsdean, in Rottingdean, left a will as Richard Michell, of Cuckfield, gent., dated 15th March, 1566, and proved at Lewes 27th May, 1567 (A 5, 434), in which he speaks of his farm of Ballisden, his brother, Harry Michell, and his

nephew, Thomas Michell, and leaves to his daughters Anne, Mary and Margaret £20 each on marriage, and the rest of his property to his sons Thomas (eldest), Richard and George.

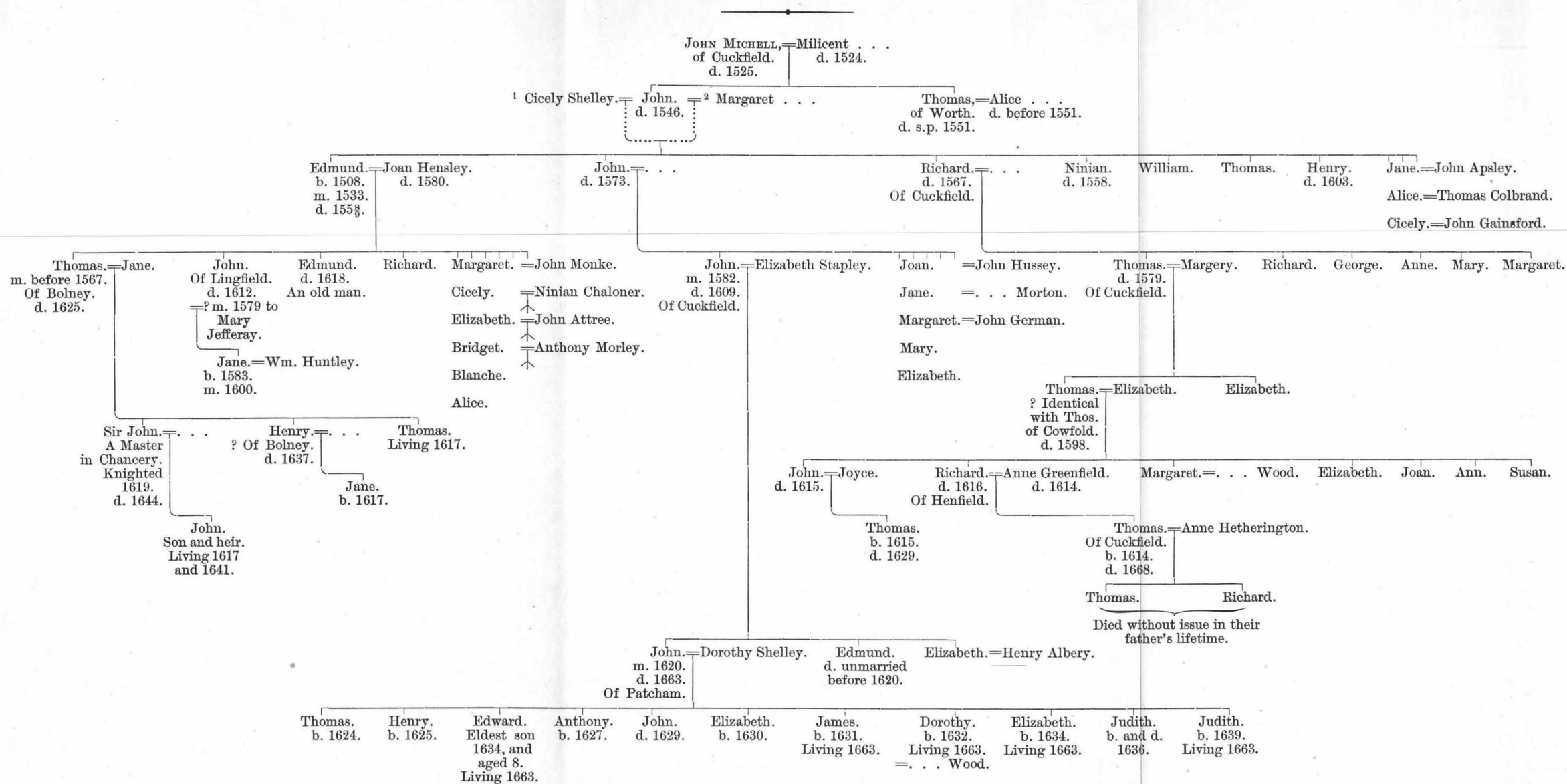
Thomas, the eldest son, also of Cuckfield, gent., left a will dated 6th November, 1578, and proved at Lewes 19th March, 1578 (A 7, 94). He makes his wife Margery, his uncle Henry Michell and his cousin John Michell, of Plumpton, executors, to sell his land at Newick and to pay his brother Richard £20, brother George £6. 13s. 4d., sister Anne M. £10, sisters Mary M. and Margaret M. £6. 13s. 4d. each. He leaves to Elizabeth M., his daughter under 18, his lands in Billingshurst, and the remainder of his lands to his son Thomas, a minor, with remainder to his daughter Elizabeth, remainder to his brother Richard, remainder to his brother George. The will was proved by Margery, the widow, Henry Michell renouncing, and power being reserved for John Michell, the other executor (Lewes B 1, 71).

The following extract from the Visitation of Sussex in 1662 may refer to this Thomas:—



This pedigree may be analysed by wills and Inquisitions. Thomas Michell, at the head of the pedigree, made his will as of Cowfold, yeoman, 17th April, 1598, which was proved at Lewes by Elizabeth, his relict and executrix, on the 6th June, 1598 (A 10, 126). In it he mentions his brother, John Michell, and his brother-in-law, Stephen Agate, and his children, John, Richard, Margaret, Elizabeth, Joane, Anne and Susan, all minors.

PEDIGREE OF MICHELL OF CUCKFIELD.



John Michell, the son, was of Cowfold, mercer, and in his will, 17th March, 1614-5, proved 17th August, 1615 (Lewes, A 15, 39), mentions his brother Richard Michell, of Henfield, his sister Joane Michell, and his wife Joyce (who subsequently married Thomas Gratwick, of Cowfold), then "great with childe"; he died on the 6th July, 1615, when Thomas was found by Inquisition to be his son and heir, aged 2 months 20 days; the son Thomas, however, died on the 2nd May, 1629, when his cousin Thomas, son of his uncle Richard, was found to be his heir, and aged 14 years 6 months and 4 days.

Richard Michell, the other son, left a will dated 27th April, 1616, and proved in P.C.C. 10th July, 1616, as of Henfield, yeoman. In it he mentions his sisters, Margaret Wood and Joane, Thomas, son of his brother John Michell, his brothers-in-law Thomas Grinfield, of Capel, co. Surrey, and John Constable, of Ockley, in the said county, his uncle Stephen Agate, of Herst, and leaves all for the benefit of his son Thomas, whom he describes as very young.

Thomas Michell, the son, who was baptised at Henfield 20th October, 1614, in his will dated 3rd July, 1662, and proved in P.C.C. (38 Hene) 3rd March, 1667-8, in which he is described as of Cuckfield, gent., mentions his brother-in-law John Hetherington, his deceased sons Thomas and Richard, and Elizabeth, his daughter-in-law, who had re-married William Richards, and leaves his wife Anne residuary legatee and executrix.

4. NINIAN.

Ninian Michell, the fourth son of John Michell, who died in 1546, left a will dated 26th July, 1558, and proved in P.C.C., 21st October, 1558 (60 Noodes), as Nyneon Michell, of Lingfield, Surrey, gentleman. In it he desires to be buried in the church, and with a bequest of 20s. to his kinswoman, Alice Michell, leaves all the rest to his sister Cicely Gaynsford, whom he makes his executrix.

From the place where he made his will and the name of his executrix, it may be presumed that he was living

at the time of his death at Blockfield with his brother-in-law, John Gainsford.

7. HENRY MICHELL.

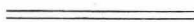
Of Henry Michell, the youngest son of John Michell, there is little I find to record, as if, which is probably the case, he was the "Henry Michell sen^r Gent" buried at Cuckfield, 11th January, 160 $\frac{2}{3}$ (Henry Michell, junior, being the son of his nephew Thomas), he has left no will or administration at Lewes or in P.C.C. He is doubtless the person mentioned in Feet of Fines, Easter, 1 Eliz.

Henry Michell querent and John Attree deforciant of one message, two barns, one orchard, 100 acres land, 24 acres meadow, 60 acres pasture, 50 acres wood, 20 acres furze and heath and 4^d rent, with appurtenances in Lindfield and Wivelsfield. John admits it to be the right of Henry, who for the admission grants it to John and his heirs for ever.

From the fact that no consideration in money is mentioned in the Fine, and that the marriage of John Attree and Elizabeth Michell took place in this year, it may be assumed that this was a settlement on his niece.

It was probably part of this property that John Attree and Elizabeth, his wife, parted with in 1579 to her sister Bridget and her husband Anthony Morley, the unfortunate ironmaster (Feet of Fines, Hilary, 21 Eliz.).

Here this very imperfect account of the Michells, of Cuckfield, may conclude, perhaps fortunately, in an unsatisfactory manner, as had it been easy to trace the descendants afterwards, at a time when the name became so common and widespread that it is very difficult to identify the various families, this paper might have extended to a tedious length.



The following notes have been added, and Plates A and B presented, by a Member of the Society.

F. W. T. ATTREE.

PLATE A.

FIG. 1.—Brass in Cuckfield Church, noted by Burrell (B.M., Add. MS. 5,698) as being then “On a Grave Stone”; recently placed on the wall of the north aisle, after lying loose in the vestry probably since the restoration of the church in 18—. Actual size, 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Burrell gives with the inscription a sketch of the coat of arms which evidently accompanied it in his time, but which has now disappeared:—Per pale. 1. *Gules* (properly *sable*), a chevron between 3 escallops *argent* (Michell). 2. Paly of six, *or* and *azure*, on a chief of the first a griffin passant, *sable* (White). The sinister coat (White) appears to have misled Burrell into reading “Mylicent wyfe of” on the brass, as “Mylicent Wyte &”.

FIG. 2.—Letter of Sir John Mychell, formerly of Cuckfield, dated 31st July, 1637, about the appointment of a schoolmaster; among Cuckfield School Deeds in Cuckfield Church. Endorsed “To my Worthy and much esteemed kinsmen and frends Thomas Chaloner & Walter Burrell esqf.” Sealed in red wax with a griffin segreant (? his wife’s arms). Cf. signature and seal on Plate B, No. 3.

PLATE B.

No. 1.—Signature of Thomas Michell “of Ansty in Cokefeld gentleman” on Cuckfield School Deed of 1st October, 31 Eliz. (1589). Seal lost.

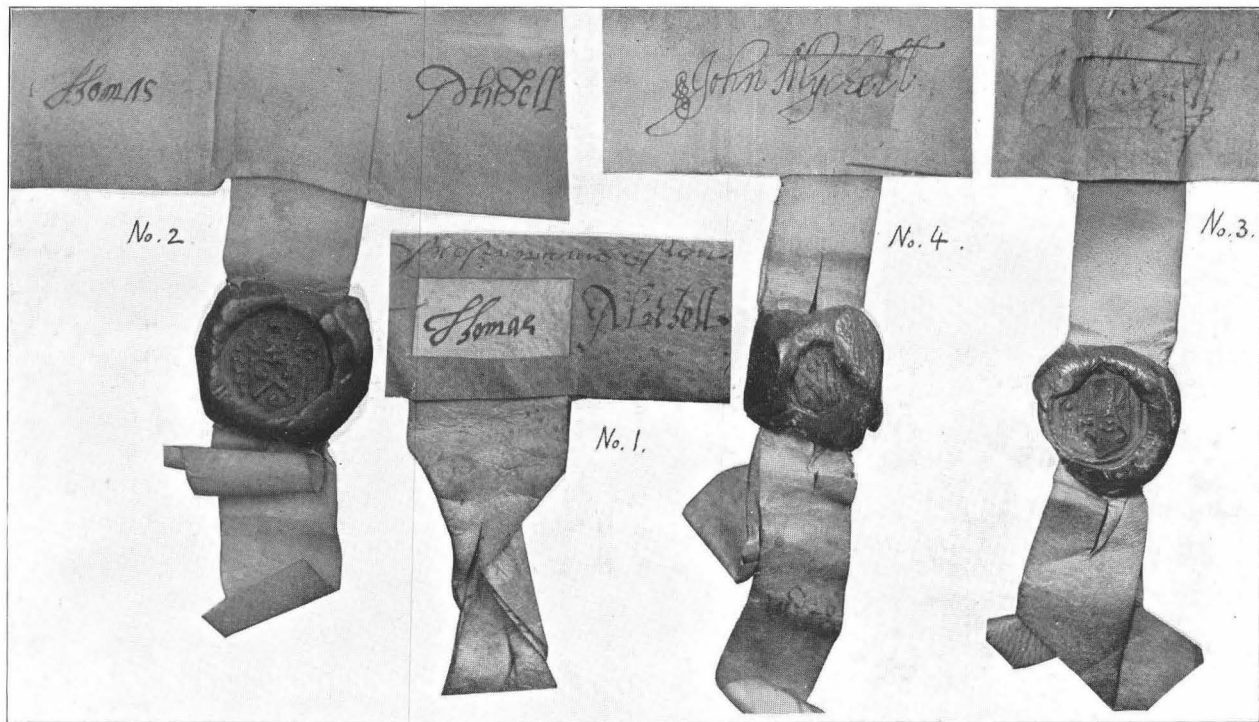
No. 2.—Signature of the same, as “of Bolney Sussex gent:” on Cuckfield School Deed of 2nd December, 15 Jac. I. (1617), with seal of yellow wax:—A shield charged with a chevron between 3 escallops, with foliated mantling and helmet bearing crest, a goat’s (?) head erased.

No. 3.—Signature of Sir John Mychell “late of the parish of Cuckfeild,” on Cuckfield School Deed of 20th June, 17 Car. I. (1641), with seal of red wax:—A shield charged, Per pale. (1.) *Qrly*. 1 and 4. A chevron between 3 escallops. 2 and 3. Paly of six. (2.) A griffin segreant holding a shield (charged with a griffin segreant?). Cf. the signature and seal referred to above, Plate A, Fig. 2.

No. 4.—Signature of John Mychell, Esquire, “son and heir apparent” of Sir John Mychell, on the same deed of 20th June, 1641, with seal of red wax:—A shield charged, Per pale. 1. A chevron between 3 escallops. 2. Paly of six.

PLATE C.

Monument in Thakeham Church, Sussex. Arms of Apsley (Barry of six, a canton *ermine*), impaling 1. Michell (A chevron between 3 escallops), and 2. Lewknor (Three chevrons); with helmet bearing the crest of Apsley (A fleur-de-lys between 2 wings erect). The monument surmounts an altar-tomb, apparently erected at another time, bearing the arms of Apsley impaling Lewknor alone.





HERE LIETH ENTERRED JOHN APSLEY ESQUIRE BY
AND HIS WIFE IANE MICHELL DAUGHTER OF JOHN MICHE
LL OF TIES ESQUIRE WHO HAD ISSUE MALE THOMAS WILLIAM
JOHN HENRY EDWARD AND DAUGHTERS MARY DORATIE
ALICE MARY ELIZABETH IANE CATHERINE WHOSE LAST
WIFE WAS MARY LEWCKNER DAUGHTER OF ED
WARD LYKENER OF KINGSON BOVSIE ESQUIRE WHO
HOM HE HAD SONS HENRY ANTONY ANN AND
DORATIE DAUGHTERS WHO DIED ANNO 1587
THE 14 OF MAY

MONUMENT IN THAKEHAM CHURCH.

EXCAVATIONS AT CHANCTONBURY RING, 1909.

BY G. S. MITCHELL.

PROBABLY no point upon the Southdowns is more widely known than is Chanctonbury, not only because it forms one of the most commanding heights in the County of Sussex (784 feet above the sea), but because its bold clump of trees renders it so easily distinguishable at great distances from the north, east and west. It has been well described as "perhaps the most conspicuous object in our lovely Wealden and Southdown scenery."¹

The history of these trees is not without interest, and may be briefly told here. Wiston was held for the 60 years between 1769 and 1829 by the grandfather² and namesake of the present owner, and to him is chiefly due the planting of the hangers which now clothe the northern slopes of the Downs from Washington Bostal to Steyning Round Hill, and which without doubt favourably influence the climate of the district, as well as enhance its beauty.

Of these plantations, the trees upon the summit of "the Ring" appear to have been the first,³ and tradition states that when only a school boy this Charles Goring, having planted some beech seedlings there, afterwards carried up bottles of water and nourished them until they became established. In later life he still continued to plant, and his knowledge and love of trees was wisely kept in remembrance by the portrait, now in the library at Wiston, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1809-10, which shows its subject as holding a twig in the left hand. He was the author, in the year 1828, of the poem commencing:—

"How oft around thy Ring, sweet Hill,
A Boy I used to play,
And form my plans to plant thy top
On some auspicious day."

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 189.

² Charles Goring, b. 1744, d. 1829.

³ This planting was begun in 1760.

That the planting on Chanctonbury thrived and grew apace may, I think, be fairly assumed, because a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1819⁴ speaks of the trees in June of that year as having afforded shelter to a picnic party during a thunderstorm.

During the last few years the original beech, spruce and Scot's fir trees, which have now attained a considerable size, have begun to die out, and a certain amount of replacement has become necessary, the evergreen oak, sycamore and Scot's fir being chiefly used for that purpose.

The central portion of the area enclosed by "the Ring" has not hitherto been planted, and with the intention of filling this also with trees, trenching operations were carried out during the summer of 1909; this work brought to light considerable quantities of loose flints, which had evidently been used in masonry (now destined to be used again by a mason of another race for the walls of a Twentieth Century pumping station), and many broken pieces of Roman roof and paving tiles were found. When finally a long length of wall was discovered *in situ* Mr. Goring determined to explore the open portion more systematically, and to ascertain if possible what kind of building had occupied the hill, with results which he is now so kind as to allow me to chronicle.

It is, I believe, generally supposed that the earthworks which form "the Ring" at Chanctonbury are of Celtic origin (a few worked flints and arrow heads were found during this year's operations), and probably bear some relation to the neighbouring and larger works at Cissbury; for years past it has been known that fragments of Roman pottery and occasional tesseræ could be picked up there, but hitherto no excavations have been made and no building of permanent character discovered.

A writer in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*⁵ in 1848, when treating of the "Stane Street" of the

⁴ "Remarks made on a personal visit to Chankbury, the Wrekin of the South-downs," Vol. LXXXIX, p. 510.

⁵ Rev. E. Turner, *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 74.

Romans, says: "Diverging from this Stone Street, near Buncton Chapel, is a road running to the north, called 'Whole Street,' which was probably a Roman Diverticulum from it, and as a continuation of this road to the south ascends the Downs near Chanctonbury and proceeds onwards towards Cissbury, it probably connected those stations with this Via."

Another writer (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XI., p. 139) speaks of the probability of a Roman way having existed from Hardham to Chanctonbury and Cisbury, and the presence of Roman bricks in the Norman structure of "Buncton Chapel," as well as the discovery of Roman tiles on "Fair Oak" Farm, and of a hypocaust⁶ a little to the north-east of the "Old Rectory," at Wiston, show, I think, conclusively that the Roman occupation of this district was highly organised; and it is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that for military reasons it was necessary that the range of hills rising so clearly out of the Forest should be occupied.

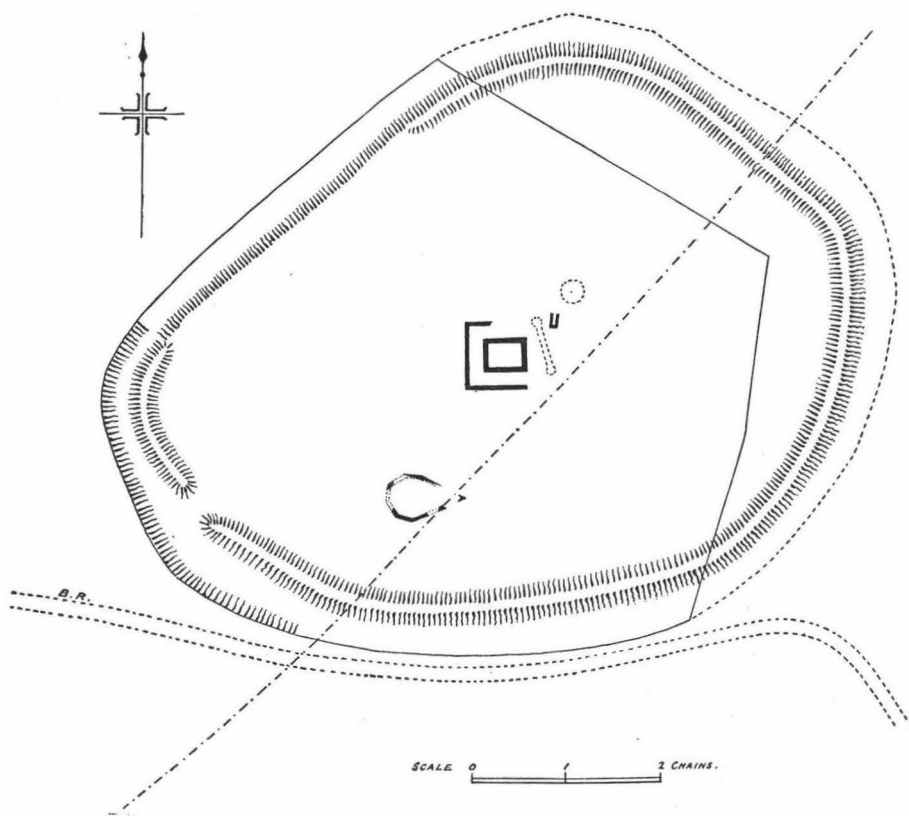
The Ring consists to-day of an irregularly oval enclosure containing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and having an opening in the vallum on the south-west. There are two isolated earthen banks across the necks of the ridges to the west and to the south-east of the main works, and it forms a good example of what is usually termed a "hill spur" fort. The whole lies partly in the parish of Washington and partly in Wiston.

All the buildings at Chanctonbury which have been uncovered are merely a few inches below the surface, and consist of the foundation portion of the walls only.

That first discovered is of oblong shape, 23-ft. from north to south and 30-ft. over all from east to west; its rough flint walls are about 3-ft. thick, laid in typical Roman mortar, and the ground enclosed by them is merely the natural chalk, though the western portion appears to have been moved upon some previous occasion.

A hard rammed chalk floor, about 10-in. in thickness, surrounds this first building on the north, west and south

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 313.



PLAN OF CHANCTONBURY RING,
SHOWING THE POSITION OF BUILDINGS.

sides, and there is little doubt that this floor was formerly smoothly faced in lime, and possibly carried tesserae of red terra cotta—a few being discovered near the inner wall.

Outside this flooring a second wall of about 2-ft. in thickness was found, measuring externally 46-ft. from north to south, with a rectangularly returned wall along the northern edge of the floor, but of this only a length of 19-ft. is remaining—its eastern extremity being broken off irregularly—and probably this wall was originally of the same length as that which forms the southern boundary. A similar wall exists along the south side to a length of 42-ft. 6-in., and this appears to have been terminated by the mason squarely, but as it is constructed of rough flints one cannot be quite sure.

These outer walls are both internally and externally faced with plaster, presumably as a protection from the driving rain, to which the elevated position rendered the building particularly exposed. Many remains of roofing tiles were lying round the outer edges of this latter wall.

One would have naturally supposed that the space between the walls had been roofed in and used for habitation (possibly a military post), but I am told that excavations of Roman sites elsewhere prove that the inner portion only was covered, and that the probability is that the edifice was a temple with a surrounding court.

A little to the east of "the Temple" (?) a curious depression in the hard natural chalk was found, consisting of an apparent pathway of about 4-ft. in width and 12-in. in depth, having sloping edges and terminating at either end in a circular depression of similar character. I can hazard no suggestion as to the uses of this hollow way, which leads nowhither, though I am constrained to admit that had a watchman or sentry paced up and down long enough, the result would have been a hard track of exactly this kind.

A small but very interesting building, composed of 18-in. flint walls in mortar, lies a little further to the north-east, its extreme internal length being 8-ft. and width at the bottom 2-ft. 4-in., widening to 4-ft. above a set-off which occurs at a height of about 1-ft. 6-in. from

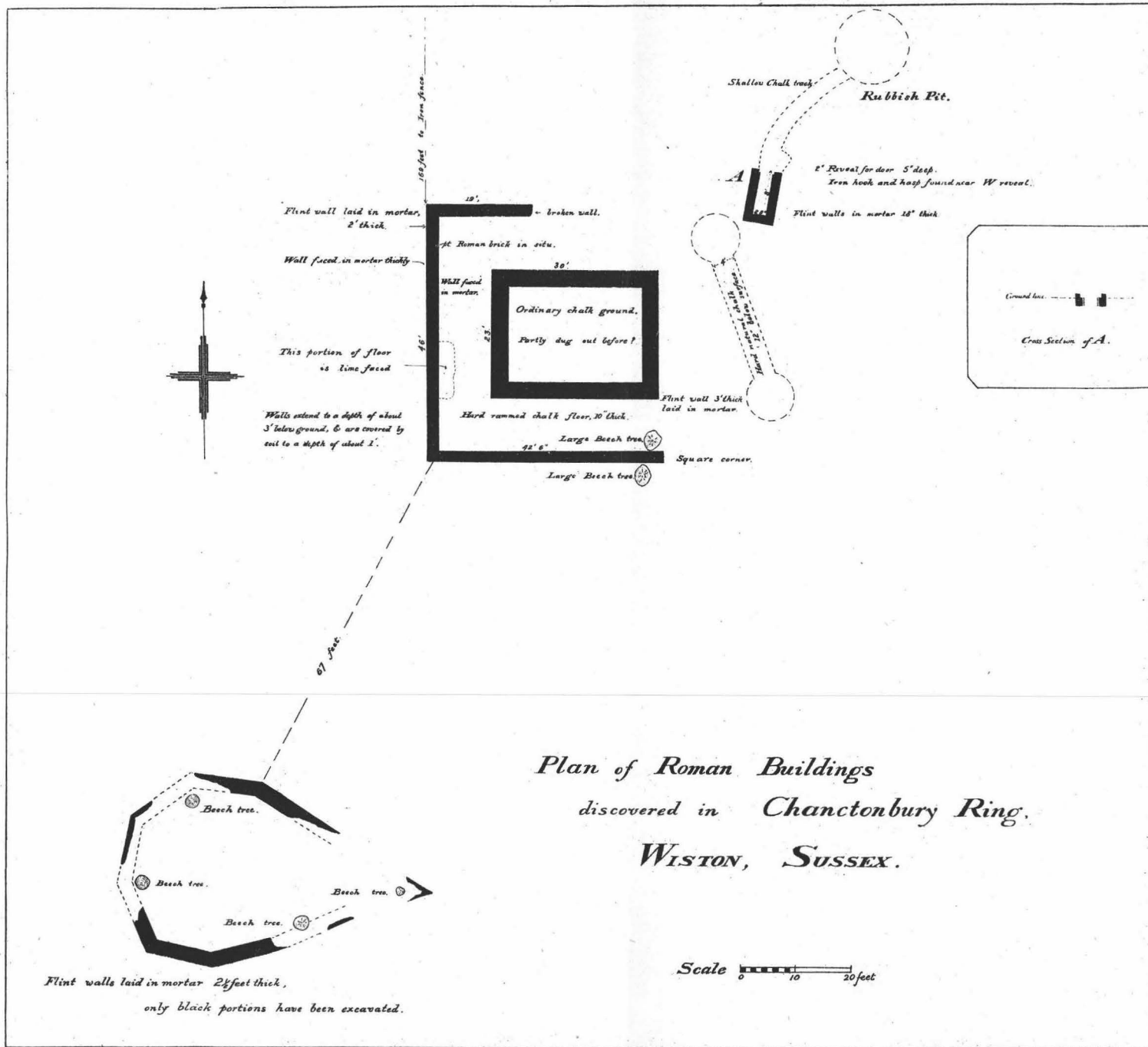
its hard bottom. Clay is used to fill in round the outside of this structure, and the interior is at a lower level than the outside. There is an opening at the northern end, having 2-in. reveals 5-in. deep, and that a door formerly closed the opening is proved by the fact that an iron hook and a hasp to fit it were found lying a little outside the western reveal. A great deal of wood ash was found inside, and the whole construction much reminds one of the military field oven of to-day.

A hardly trodden track, rising a little and curving towards the north-east, leads from this little detached building to a circular rubbish pit which, when opened and its contents screened, yielded a few Roman coins (bronze), fragments of Romano-Gallic and Romano-British pottery, attributed to the first and second centuries of the present era, as well as sundry bones and teeth of the domestic animals—sheep or goat—upper and lower jaw of the ox—incisors and tushes of the pig—and some deer horns.

Fragments of Roman pottery, roofing tiles, two whole bricks ($15\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in.), several broken bricks and pieces of drain pipe were discovered scattered over the whole area, and a few more Roman and British bronze coins (besides the ubiquitous Georgian half-penny) were picked up, as well as a small bronze fibula and the remains of iron implements and nails. These objects are now in the Museum at "Barbican House," having been lent to the Society by Mr. Goring.

The bronze coins are as follows:—

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 3 | Georgian halfpennies (too worn for identification). | |
| 1 | George III. farthing. | |
| 1 | late Celtic (early British or pre-Roman) bronze token. | |
| 1 | Nero | A.D. 54-68 |
| 1 | Vespasian | A.D. 69-79 |
| 3 | Tetricus the Younger (a Cæsar in Gaul) | A.D. 267-273 |
| 2 | Constans | A.D. 337-350 |
| 1 | Valentinian I. | A.D. 364-375 |
| 1 | Gratian | A.D. 375-383 |
| 4 | "minimæ" of Tetricus the Elder (one of the Cæsars in Gaul, A.D. 267-273); these four coins are of British manufacture of the fourth century, being made after the Roman evacuation of Britain. | |



Towards the end of the summer another building of peculiar shape was found to be lying further to the south-west, but as the season was far advanced it was not explored. It also is built of flint laid in mortar, the walls being about 2-ft. 6-in. thick.

I have shown its configuration on the plan so far as I have been able to ascertain it, and I can only hope that future operations may elucidate the mystery of its remarkable shape.

Everything has been covered in again for the present.

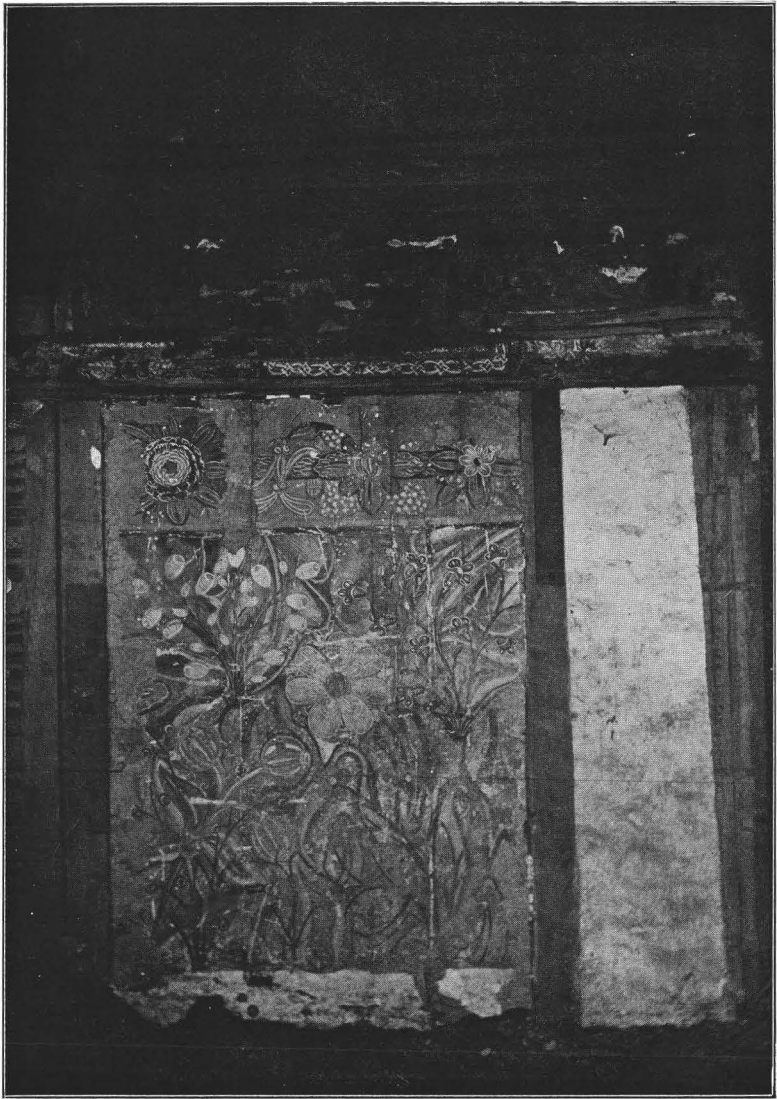


ANCIENT PAINTINGS AT "PEKES," CHIDDINGLY.

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

"PEKES" is a farmhouse lately acquired by the Hon. Terence Bourke, in the parish of Chiddingly, and is associated with a junior branch of the important and ancient family of the Jefferays, who were seated in Sussex as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, and who even then ranked as persons of wealth and consequence. They are, of course, prominently associated with Chiddingly Place, the principal house in the parish, which appears to have been rebuilt in a great measure, on a much extended plan, by the celebrated Sir John Jefferay, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1577.

Prior to this date, presumably in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, William Jefferay, who is usually called the founder of a junior branch of the family, came into possession of "Pekes," but I think it more than likely that the house he then found and occupied was even then of some antiquity; that he did not build it anew, but only altered and enlarged; and that the nucleus of the older house which he found upon the estate still remains. This nucleus is the skeleton framework of a timber hall, open from floor to roof, divided at intervals by story-post and great curved tie-beams, and still showing upon its rafters the furring of wood-smoke from the original central hearth. Although there are no distinctive marks of date, this ancient construction may be assigned with every probability to the middle of the fifteenth century. It then no doubt consisted, like so many others of its class, of a central open hall, flanked at either end by two-storied wings, in which were contained the buttery, parlour and sleeping apartments.



PAINTED PANEL AT "PEKES."

Early in the sixteenth century, when a greater degree of comfort and extra accommodation were called for, extensions and alterations were made, including perhaps what is now the kitchen, with its characteristic open fireplace, still spanned by a massive arched oak beam. William Jefferay, whose will is dated 20th August, 1543, may well have been the author of these improvements.

His elder son, another William Jefferay, through the death of the younger, Thomas, to whom "Pekes" had been bequeathed, came into possession of the house and lands, as is supposed, in about the last quarter of the sixteenth century (1572), and to him we no doubt owe the sub-dividing of the hall into two storeys containing a series of apartments and passages. The handsome stone fireplaces on both floors, with their Tudor arched heads (one left unfinished by the masons), are also due to William Jefferay. To the same hand we owe the lately discovered mural paintings, in a room in the upper storey fronting west, which in all probability served as his own bedroom. There is a window in the west wall, a stone fireplace in the south wall, and a door on the eastern side, which opens into the passage. The singular thing is that the elaborate paintings which this William caused to be made can only have had about 60 years of visible existence, as, supposing them to have been executed in about 1572, they must have been covered up by the panelling, which until the other day lined the walls from *circa* 1630. The method in which the paintings were executed is peculiarly interesting. To disguise as much as possible the inequalities of surface arising from the irregular construction of the room, a coarse-meshed linen was, in places, tightly stretched from floor to ceiling, covering the beams and post and panel walls, and over this was spread the thin coating of plaster on which the painting was executed. This method accounts for the total disappearance of the painting from the north wall, and its partial absence from the other walls, as the linen must have been largely ripped off when the later panelling was put up.

The paintings, although some 30 years later in date, have a good deal in common with the recently discovered wall-painting in a house at Rye, in the frieze with text-panels, the floral ground of the large strip on the east wall, and in the predominant sage-green and grey-blue notes of the colouring. At the same time, the drawing of the flowers is freer, and less conventional in this case than in the Rye painting. The intention of the artist has evidently been to represent in the large strip on the east wall a flower garden of the period, and with this object in view he has brought together some five or six varieties of flowering plants, which are growing in picturesque disarray, without any attempt at a formal arrangement for decorative purposes. The result is certainly very charming and original, and although it would be rash to attempt an identification of all the flowers, it seems probable that full-blown roses, anemones (or wind flowers), large daisies, pinks and Canterbury bells are among those represented.

In the space above full-blown roses and bunches of grapes are conventionally disposed, and these, together with apples, pears, &c., appear again in a frieze, parts of which remain all round the room. Originally there may have been a verse in "black letter" in the frieze on each wall. Two only now remain—on the north and south walls. They are painted in white characters on a slate-grey ground, with an elegant border of interlaced ovals and diamonds. As the frieze was painted on a third coat of plaster over the original tie-beams of the roof on these sides, and the plaster has become detached, these quaint verses are sadly injured and in danger of further destruction unless the loose parts of the plaster are secured to the wall by shellac or other means.

The verse on the north reads:—

In lyfe there ys no fure staye
 for fleashe as flower dothe vade awaye
 this carcas made of slyme and claye
 muste taste of deathe thear ys no way
 while we have tyme then let vs praye
 to god for grace bothe nighte and daye.



PAINTED FRIEZE AT "PEKES."

That on the south is:—

Beholde the ende ere thou begynne
 Have minde of deathe and fear to sinne
 For deathe shall ceare that lyfe hath sowne
 And lyfe shall springe wheare death hath mowne
 Give grace thearfore O god moste hye
 That we in Christe maye lyve and dye.

The plaster beneath the last verse and over the stone fireplace has been painted with an interlaced rectangular pattern enclosing flowers; below this it is lined out in white on red to imitate brickwork, and over the centre of the fireplace is a small painted panel, which may have had a date or initials thereon. Much of this is concealed from view by the fluted frieze of the oak panelling.

Probably there was originally painting upon the west or outer wall, but nothing of this now remains.

Curiously enough, some slight traces are to be seen upon the beam in the southern wall of a still earlier painting, apparently of late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century date. A small head of a man with straight-cropped hair appears on a coat of buff-coloured distemper on the face of the tie-beam. This must have been high up from the floor when the open hall was undivided into storeys, unless the sub-division had taken place earlier, which is quite possible.

I should imagine that the later scheme of colour was executed by a travelling artist, who doubtless found plenty to do in journeying from one house to another of the gentry and yeomanry, who during the sixteenth century had grown into such a numerous class in Surrey and Sussex. At Scarlett's Mill, a late-sixteenth century house of this class in Cowden parish, Kent, close to the Sussex border (about 18 miles due north of Chiddingly), are to be seen painted verses and decoration of very similar character, with the date 1597.

The following particulars of painted verses, very similar in character and style of execution to those at Chiddingly, have been most kindly furnished by Miss Marion N. Cooper, daughter of our lamented late Chairman.

They were found over the fireplaces and elsewhere in the White House, Balcombe; and Miss Cooper adds that "The verses are in black letter, and were found behind bricks and plaster over two fireplaces, one downstairs and one in a bedroom. They" [the owner, Mr. Herman, and his family] "have had the words re-blacked, with the exception of one, which they have not been able to decipher." The word in the last line of the verse in the Hall appears to be "sigh," from the sense of the context.

From Miss Cooper's very clear description it is clear that these verses are about co-temporary with those at "Peaks," Chiddingly (*i.e.*, of about 1580), and they furnish another example of the rather gloomy piety of our Puritan ancestors.

Miss Cooper's description is as follows:—

IN THE HALL,

Surrounded by a brown frame, with ornamental work at the top, where a little pale blue colour is introduced. The spaces at the end of the lines are filled up by little patterns of scroll work.

"Behold the whole state of man
Who is borne to dye but dyes he knowes not when
How flower like doth flourish and decay
How soone deaths sithe doth cut him downe like hay
Who is borne with greete, brough up with paine
And with a s . . h, doth leave the world a gaine."

Traces of blue and brown paint, similar to the top of the frame, were found on the other walls of this room, but not sufficient for restoration.

IN THE BEDROOM,

Surrounded by a kind of scroll work painted in yellow ochre, with a red Tudor rose in the centre at the bottom.

"O man remember watch and pray
And thinke upon thy dying daie."*

"MEMORARE NOUISSIMA."

(The two "ss" in the last word are almost interlaced, as if one had been inserted afterwards.)

The left side of the wall over this fireplace projects about four inches (to bring it to the same level as the wall of the room), and on this projection, which is about 18 inches wide, is

"Pray continually
In all things
Give thanks."

This has a vine scroll above in green, and underneath two yellow arches with leaves growing from them and a red rose in the centre of each. These roses are more like dahlias, and not the same as the one under the long inscription.

ON A SERIES OF ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF WISTON.

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

SOME months ago Mr. Charles Goring, of Wiston, placed in the hands of Mr. Percy S. Godman and myself a series of Rolls relating to the Manor of Wiston, with a request that we would examine them and ascertain their value. They proved to be a series of more than average extent, and though for the most part revealing the ordinary incidents of manorial life in the middle ages, yet containing also many points of special interest worthy of permanent record.

The documents are 54 in number, and range from the close of the thirteenth century to the year 1555, thus covering the whole of the fourteenth, fifteenth and half of the sixteenth centuries.

They are of the usual three kinds:—

(a) *Extents* or *Rentals*.—Of these there are three. The earliest, a Rental and Custumal of the whole Manor, being the first and most important of all the series, is without date. It cannot be later than the very beginning of the fourteenth century. In the Roll for 1357-8 it is referred to as the "Old Custumal" (*vetus Custumale*). Several of the tenants entered in it occur in the Subsidy Roll for 1296. In the case of one of these his "widow" takes his place in the next surviving Subsidy Roll for 1327. In that Roll also are found the names of several tenants in Chilington, which are entered in a later hand in the Old Rental as having replaced the original tenants. We may therefore safely refer the *customs* of the Manor as here specified to the close of the thirteenth century.

The second is a Revised Rental of part of the Manor (for Wiston and Heene) of *c.* 1427.

The third is a short and imperfect Rental of 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 1555.

(b) *Account Rolls*.—A large number of these have been preserved, containing the annual statement of the Reeve or Bailiff of the Manor, his receipts and expenditure, and (during the fourteenth century) a full account of all the stock which has passed through his hands during his year of office. They relate almost exclusively to the Wiston portion of the Manor. Their total number is 36. The first (for half a year only) is of the years 1345-6 and therefore before the Black Death of 1349. Its preservation and that of the earlier Rental enable us, as will be seen, to obtain a very vivid picture of the effects of that terrible catastrophe. The next is of 1356-7, followed by two for 1357-8 and 1358-9. After a short gap there begins a remarkable series of 24 Rolls (containing 25 years) between 1369-70 and 1402-3. One of about 1428 stands by itself, followed by a long gap of 56 years. When the series begins again in 1484 the old Manorial "Reeve" has given place to a more modern "Collector of Rents," of whose returns there are seven Rolls, accounting for every year from 1484 to 1500.

(c) *Court Rolls*, containing the Proceedings in the Manorial Court. Of these there are 14 Rolls. The earliest is of 1357-8. Seven others fall between 1369 and 1399. One is from 1408-10, one from 1428-30. Then there is one from 1461-7 and 1473, and three more for 1517, 1519 and 1525. Finally, there is a Court Book of Sir Richard Sherley, extending from October, 1527, to January, 1538.

Arrangement of Material.—This brief enumeration of the nature and extent of our documents is sufficient to show that we have in them materials throwing much light on the progress of English agricultural life from ancient conditions to modern, from the days of "villain" tenancies with personal services to those of farm-rents and hired labour. It is by no means an untrodden path,¹

¹ Much information relating to Sussex in this connection is given in *Victoria County Hist. of Sussex*, Vol. II., pp. 172-183, by Miss Phyllis Wragge.

yet every additional set of facts drawn from authentic sources serves to confirm or correct our previous stock of knowledge.

As the amount of material to be dealt with is very extensive, it has been decided to take some of it in this volume and reserve some for next year. In this paper, after a short account of the lordship of the Manor, the Old Rental or Custumal will be given in full, followed by an explanatory description of the practical working of the Manor, so far as regards the Tenants and their services, as illustrated by the Reeves' Accounts for Wiston. The effect of the Black Death on the relation of the lord to his tenants will also be shown from the same source.

In next year's volume Mr. Percy Godman will explain the agricultural details of the Manorial economy in the fourteenth century, and miscellaneous extracts from the Rolls will illustrate matters of varied interest.

The *Lordship* of the Manor. — The "Descent of Wiston" is the subject of a paper by Mr. Lower in *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., pp. 1-28, and it will only be necessary to slightly correct and extend his information. This has to a great extent been done in *Elwes and Robinson, Castles, &c., of Western Sussex*, p. 263.

From a family of De Wistoneston, who held the Manor after the Conquest under the De Braoses, lords of the Rape of Bramber, it passed in the latter part of the thirteenth century, by the marriage of an heiress, to Adam de Bavent, whose grandson, Roger, was lord in our first Account Roll of 1345. From the De Bavents it came to a branch of the De Braose family, by grant of King Edward III. in 1357, to Sir Peter de Braose. On the death of his son, Sir John, in 1426, the lordship remained in the hands of his widow, Margaret, for her life, and on her death in 1449² reverted to the then heir of Sir John's sister, Beatrix, who had been wife of Sir Hugh Shirley. It is said to have been their great grandson, the third of three successive Ralphs, who thus

² So Elwes. Lower says in 1466.

came into possession of Wiston. The Wiston branch adopted the spelling Sherley. In the fourth generation from this Ralph, the Manor was in the hands of Sir Thomas Sherley, the eldest of three brothers, whose adventurous travels added lustre to an already distinguished name. He ended, however, by falling into such misfortune that about 1624 he sold Wiston to Sir John Fagge, in whose family it remained till 1743, when it passed by marriage to Sir Charles Matthews Goring, in which family it still continues.

Some observations arising out of our documents may be added.

The transition of the lordship from the de Bavents to the De Braoses was supposed to have been through the marriage of the heiress of the former to a William de Braose. It was rather the result of an arrangement by which it is suggested that a Peter de Braose regained "an interest in his own county of Sussex."³ On 1st July, 1344, Roger de Bavent alienated Wiston together with other properties to the King, although he had a son, John, alive. On the following day Peter de Braose similarly granted to the King his Manor of Whiteford, in Devonshire. Our records add some useful details, showing that Roger de Bavent retained Wiston till his death in 1355, after which the proposed change in the lordship took place. The Account Roll of 1345-6 shows Roger de Bavent's servants with his horses and oxen passing from Fyfhide (Fifield Bavent, in Wiltshire) to Wiston in a way that proves that Wiston was still in his possession. They also (which is strange) bring cattle from Whiteford. In Roger's Inquisition Post Mortem he is said to have died "seised of Wiston." The Manor then passed into the King's hands. Our second Roll, in the early part of 1357, a year after Roger's death, speaks of thrashing the "lord king's" corn, and a Court Roll from Michaelmas, 1357, to November, 1358, describes the Manorial Court throughout as the "Court of the lord king." In spite of this, however, the King had on 1st

³ See Elwes, &c., pp. 263 and 278-81.

November, 1357, granted to Peter de Braose the whole Manor (as in our Rental) "which he had received of Roger de Bavent." Consequently in the Account Roll from Michaelmas, 1357, to Michaelmas, 1358, we find Peter de Braose in possession. Men are paid for going to his Manor of "Boys" (Weedon Bois in Amersham, Bucks),⁴ and horses and cattle are sent from there to Wiston.

Joan, the wife of Peter de Braose, of Wiston, died in 1369-70, as proved by the contemporary Roll, which mentions the "sepultura dominæ," apparently at Le Boys. In two succeeding years her "obit" is provided for.

Peter de Braose, the date of whose death is unrecorded, seems to have died in 1377-8. In the Account Roll for that year John de Brewes,⁵ his son, is said to have come to Wiston in the month of April, 1378, and stayed there — weeks. It is true that in the Patent Roll, on 24th October, 1378, Sir Peter is accused of having wasted lands at Fyndon and Washington during the minority of the heir. He may have died after the case was put into Court. In the following year a payment of 5d. is entered in the Roll to the lord "to be made on the anniversary of his father." As this mention of Sir John de Brewes is 48 years before his death, and he was seemingly an adult at the time, Mr. Lower's description⁶ of his decease as "premature" is hardly justified.⁷

In 1379-80 mention begins to be made of "Richard and Thomas, the lord's brothers." They are constantly at Wiston, and in some authority, for they give orders. In 1385-6 is a notice of "Johanna, the lord's sister." These must have been brothers and sister of John de Brewes, but they do not appear in the printed pedigrees

⁴ The Author of *Stemmata Shirleiana* (2nd edition, p. 234) calls it "Wedon-hill, alias Woodrow, Woodside or Woodhill in Amersham, Bucks." See also Lipscombe, *History of Bucks*, Vol. III., p. 147; *Records of Bucks*, p. 238. This Manor was included in the King's grant of 1357.

⁵ This is the local spelling of the name, which occurs here for the first time.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., p. 7.

⁷ Perhaps he misread a note he had taken from the *Stemmata Shirleiana*, where the same expression is used, not of the knight, but of his supposed son buried in Wiston Church.

of the family. "George de Brewes" also occurs. Extracts relating to the family will be given next year.

Mr. Lower has also fallen into an error in the interesting notice of the "hampers and baskets of charters and deeds" (of which, surely, the earlier documents here dealt with must have formed a part) shown, as he says, "when Beatrix Shirley came into possession of the estate." She never occupied it. She died in 1440, and Margaret de Brewes, the occupier, did not die till 1449. The indenture concerning these documents is given in *Stemmata Shirleiana*. Sir John de Brewes had died on 3rd December, 1426. One of our Court Rolls shows that Lady Margaret held her first court on 26th February, 1427. The indenture is dated 26th May, 1427. The documents were in the hands of Beatrix, possibly as her brother's executrix, and her attornies produced them. They were delivered to Margaret, the new tenant for life.

The devolution of the Manor to the Sherley family is rather obscure on one point. When Lady Margaret Brewes died in 1449, and the reversion passed to the heirs of Beatrix Shirley, her grandson, the second Ralph Shirley, was alive, and he lived till 1466. He married three times, his second wife being Elizabeth Blount, by whom he had a son, Ralph. The author of *Stemmata Shirleiana* (p. 234) begins the Wiston Sherleys with this third Ralph, and says: "He succeeded to the family property in Sussex and Bucks on the death of his father in 1466." Lower (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IX.) says that, "though the Shirleys had been lords of Wiston for several generations, they had not resided there till, in the partition of the property of Ralph the second in 1466, Wiston, &c., fell to Ralph the third, who then settled there." Elwes and Robinson (*Castles, &c.*, p. 264) also begin the Wiston Shirleys with Ralph the third, but assign his entry to 1449 at the death of Margaret Brewes. This fills up the gap between 1449 and 1466. But his father was then alive, and why did he not inherit? There is among our documents a Court Roll covering the years from 1461 to 1467, but the entries do not help us. No names of possessors are given. Mostly the

words "domini" or "domino" are used. But on April 6th, 1462, "per dominam" is used, and on October 6th, 1463, a tenant takes a holding "de domina." There is a court on September 12th, 1466, and on the same membrane follows immediately another court on April 4th, 1467. No hint is given of any change of lordship, yet Ralph Shirley the second had died in the interval on December 6th, 1466. In *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 400, is an account of the Manor of Weedon Hill, in Bucks (with some Sussex entries), belonging to a "Rauff Shirley arm.," rendered by two accountants, one having the Wiston name of Calowe. It is addressed at the end to "Dame Essabet Shirley," who must be Elizabeth Blount, mother of Ralph the third. Possibly these Manors came to her son in infancy, and she sometimes acted for him.

THE OLD CUSTUMAL.

SUSSEX.

RENTAL AND CUSTOMARY (*Custumar'*) OF THE MANOR OF
WYSTNESTON.

[Translation. The numbers are attached for convenience of reference.]

1. Robert Lucas⁸ holds half a knight's fee at Launcyng and owes suit of court and to Sheriff's Aid 10d.

2. Ralph Vesk⁹ holds half a knight's fee at little Bradewatere and owes suit of court and to Sheriff's Aid 10d.

3. Henry Saleman holds 2 acres with a croft and a messuage and renders yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle (21st Dec.) 18d., and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist (24th June) 18d., and to Sheriff's Aid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and owes suit of court.

4. William Ismongere¹⁰ holds one messuage and 8 fields of land in the villate of Aschurst and renders yearly at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 2s. and at the feast of St. Michael 2s. and owes suit of court.

The same William formerly held [*sic*] and rendered at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 1 rose and owes suit of court and scutage when it occurs.

⁸ Occurs in Subsidy Roll of 1296 (Sussex Record Society, Vol. X., pp. 56, 64, 74); in 1327 (*ibm.*, p. 162), "Lucia widow of Robert Lucas."

⁹ In 1296, 1327, 1332 (*ibm.*, pp. 62, 162, 276; in 1318, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 106).

¹⁰ In 1296, 1327, 1332 (*S.R.S.*, Vol. X., pp. 66, 161, 276; *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 106).

5. The Fee of Hudegrove renders yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s. and at the Nativity of St. John Baptist 2s. and owes suit of court and to Sheriff's Aid 2d.

6. Robert de Wystneston renders yearly at Easter 6d. viz. Fulford [now a farm in Itchingfield].

7. Thomas atte Purye¹¹ holds $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land and renders yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 5d.

8. Ralph Grym holds 1 croft and 3 roods of land and renders yearly at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist one chaplet of roses.

9. John de la Compe¹² owes to the lord at the feast of St. Michael 1d.

10. Henry Calwe holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle¹³ 8d. and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 8d., and to the Sheriff's Aid 2d., and to Parksilver 1d. and he shall have thereon 1 work. And he shall carry of Gavelwod¹⁴ from Le Knapp or from the forest of St. Leonard or from anywhere else as far as Wistneston 2 wainloads of wood (*plaustr' busci*) and he shall give 5d. and have thereon 1 work. And he shall give at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 1 cock and 1 hen and at Easter 5 eggs. And he shall plough half an acre of land.

And he ought^{14a} to work from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (1 Aug.) in every week 1 work, except the 3 weeks at the Nativity of the Lord and at Easter and at Pentecost. And he ought to do from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula to the feast of St. Michael 16 works. And he ought to reap, bind and carry to the lord's grange half an acre of wheat for 1 work and half an acre of rye (*silibiginis*) for 1 work and half an acre of oats for 1 work and 3 palls (*pallas*)¹⁵ of barley for 1 work and 3 palls of beans for 1 work and 3 palls of peas or vetches for 1 work. And he ought to find half a scythe for mowing and he ought to mow gather and carry with half a wain in le Laghmedes. Also he shall find at the great boonwork in Autumn 2 men and at the lesser boonwork 1 man. Also he shall find half a wain to carry the lord's corn when reaped (*messial'*) with the 2 boonworks aforesaid to the lord's grange. And he shall find 1 man and half a wain to cart out (*extrahend'*) the lord's manure while it lasts, if it is necessary to cart it out, and when they

¹¹ In 1327 (S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 163).

¹² In 1296 (*ibm.*, p. 64); 1322 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 107).

¹³ By far the larger number of the manorial rents were paid on the feast of St. Thomas (21st December) and on the Nativity of St. John Baptist (24th June). To avoid constant repetition, these will be called "the 2 terms." If the feasts of the Annunciation (25th March) and St. Michael (29th September) are added they will be called "the 4 terms." The total rent payable will be given, the payments being always in equal portions.

¹⁴ For an explanation of this and other terms used in the Rental, see account of the Tenants and their services at the end, pp. 170-4.

^{14a} "Debet," he owes; "non debet," he does not owe.

¹⁵ Eridge, *Hist. of Brighton*, edition 1862, p. 46. A measure of land of one-eighth of an acre.

lay the manure upon the land [called] le Sevyacre he shall help the lord with 1 cart (*carro*).

Also he shall do carryings (*averagia*)¹⁶ as often as the lord shall wish provided that he can return to his own home at evening and if not, the lord shall find for him and his horse sustenance beyond the aforesaid day that he left home. Also he ought to make 4 bushels of malt of wheat or 4 bushels of malt of barley or 8 bushels of malt of oats as often as the lord wills and he shall have thereon 1 work. And he ought to gather apples and make cider while it is necessary and he shall have daily 10 apples at home (*domi*) while collecting the said apples. Also he ought to wash and shear the lord's sheep for half a day according to his share (*pro parte sua*) with others. Also he ought to weed the lord's corn for half a day for 1 work and to roll (*blestrare*)¹⁷ the lord's land for half a day for 1 work while it shall be necessary. Also he shall thrash on the first workable day (*die operabile*) after the harvest 4 bushels of wheat for 1 work and after that work he ought to thrash 2 bushels of wheat for 1 work, 2 bushels of rye for 1 work, 4 bushels of barley for 1 work, 8 bushels of oats for 1 work, 4 lips¹⁸ of beans for 1 work, 4 lips of vetches for 1 work. Also he ought to collect 5 hules (*hulas*)¹⁹ of straw (*straguli*) before the feast of St. Michael for 1 work and after the feast of St. Michael to the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1) 3 hules for 1 work. Also he ought on every side to dig 8 feet of a new ditch for 1 work or of an old ditch to the depth of 1 foot and [length of] 2 perches for 1 work (*et de fossato veteri de profunditate unius pedis et ij pertic'*). Also he ought to throw down and cut half a wain load of thorns for 1 work. Also to cut the third part of 1 wain load of broom or heather or bracken (*caldon*) for 1 work. Also he ought to harrow for half a day for 1 work. Also he ought to dig and roll the flax land and to carry the flax to the water with the lord's cart (*curru*) and to lay it in the water, draw out, dry and bind it and make all ready (*totum promptum facere*) and keep the flax seed according to his share for delivery to the reeve. Also he ought to collect 1 horse load of sticks (*virg'*) for 1 work. Also he ought to fill up the gaps in (*claudere*) the lord's hedges for half a day for 1 work. Also he ought to gather half a lip of nuts for the lord's use when there are nuts.

And all the customers shall have for the mowing of Normanmesmed 4 bushels of barley and 16d. and one cheese of the price of 4d. and for the mowing of "la Brodemed" bread sufficient for 1 repast and one "medwether" of the price of 12d.

¹⁶ "Averagia" (connected with *averia*, cattle or goods) seems to be used of pack-horse carrying to a distance rather than carrying in carts about the manor.

¹⁷ Du Cange gives "Blesta," a clod of earth. "Blestrare" should mean "to break into clods." In the later rolls the service is divided into "3 small works" — (1) to dig the land, (2) "blestrare bladum," (3) to weed the corn. Some process like rolling may be meant. See *post*, p. 174.

¹⁸ A large basket, said to contain two-thirds of a bushel (Martin, *Record Interpreter*).

¹⁹ A bundle or heap of uncertain size. In 1376-7 the Reeve accounts for 2½ bushels of seed, by estimation, of oats in 2 hules, *i.e.*, 2 bundles unthrashed in the grange.

The lord can have 2 herdwives²⁰ in Wystnoston of his tenants if he wishes. And one herdwives [*sic*] shall have 200 ewes and the other herdwik 200 ewes. And they shall have at the said 2 herdwives 10 acres of stubble (*grotene*).²¹ And if the lord has not his own ewes for the keeper of the aforesaid herdwives they shall obtain and find the aforesaid ewes at their own costs and they shall have them on their own land during the collection of the same from the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary to Hookday,²² and before the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary they shall be quit of their works for 15 days in the collection of the same. And the lord can deliver for the term to any of his customers the aforesaid herdwiks at his will and they shall have allowance of services and customs while they keep the aforesaid herdwiks. And the lord shall find at the said herdwiks 4 bushels of salt and motes (*motos*)²³ and churns (*chernes*). And the aforesaid herdwiks shall render to the lord for the said pasture 3 peys²⁴ of cheese and from Easter to the feast of St. Michael one and the other herdwyk shall give 2 dishes (*discos*) of butter of the price of 2d. every Saturday while the herdwik lasts and the bearer of that butter shall have his breakfast (*jantaine*), and thereof the tenth dish is tithed, and the lord shall have for whey (*mega*)²⁵ 2s. 6d. And they shall reap 2 acres of wheat which are called "Wehyacres," and they shall have 2 cheeses from the first pey weighed (*pis' ponderat*) to buy linen cloth for the dairy. And if the lord shall deliver to them his own ewes he shall have on the first day for 20 ewes of each [herdwik] one pey. And afterwards always for 40 ewes, up to the aforesaid number of ewes 400 whole and complete, one pey of cheese.^{25a} And the lord can deliver to each of them 20 ewes of his own and nevertheless they shall obtain others up to the said number and they shall give 3 peys for pasture as before of the ewes obtained.

And all the customers who shall yoke their plough ought with the plough so yoked to plough once a year by custom and they shall have with each plough 2d. And they shall plough one acre. And if they cannot plough during one day the aforesaid one acre they ought daily to plough until they have finished the ploughing of that acre.²⁶

[The following tenants] "hold 1 ferling of land, pay 16d. at the 2 terms and do in all things as Henry Calwe":

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. Roger le Rede. | 13. William Esteton. |
| 12. William Tilie. | 14. Matilda, relict of Seriant. |

²⁰ These were gatherings of ewes for supplying the lord with cheese. They will be noticed as part of the agricultural working of the Manor.

²¹ Gratten, for stubble, is still in use.

²² Hockday, the second Tuesday after Easter.

²³ Perhaps moulds.

²⁴ A measure of 256-lbs.

²⁵ Fr. maige, Whey, *Battle Abbey Customal* (Glossary).

^{25a} The exact meaning of these two sentences is doubtful. The amount of cheese seems very large.

²⁶ There seems to be no record in the Account Rolls of this ploughing or payment.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15. Emma, relict of Stephen. | 19. Asselota, relict of Worghte. |
| 16. Agnes le Weautrer. | 20. John Purie. |
| 17. Ralph Bolewyne. | 21. Ralph Gudlak. |
| 18. Walter Edwyne. | 22. Dionysius de la Donne. |

23. William Mot, besides that he gives 4d. for pasturage of his own sheep next his land in the common (*communa*) yearly.

24. Thomas, son of Omekyn.

25. Thomas atte Purie.

26. John le Rust.

27. Roger Wranch.

28. William Frye holds 1 ferling of land and renders yearly at the 2 terms 24d., and does in all other things as the aforesaid Henry Calwe.

29. William le Felder holds half a ferling of land and gives for carriage of gavelwod 2½d. at the feast of St. Michael and shall have thereon half a work. And he shall give for Parksilver 1d. and shall have thereon 1 work and he shall give to the Sheriff's Aid 1d., and at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 1 cock and 1 hen, and at Easter 5 eggs. And he ought to do 2 works in every week through the whole year, except the 3 weeks of the Nativity of the Lord, Easter and Pentecost. And he ought to do in all things as the aforesaid Henry Calewe, except all the carrying (*averacione*) and the making of malt, and he only renders this which is specified.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 30. Stephen de la Pirie, | { hold half a ferling of land and
do in all things as the said
William le Felder. |
| 31. Agnes daughter of Bertram, | |

32. Albreda relict of the Smith holds half a ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 17d. And she shall make yearly 2 coulteres (*cultros*) for 2 ploughs. And she shall find 1 man at the great boonwork and 1 at the lesser.

33. Richard de la Forde holds half a ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 4 terms 4s., and to the Sheriff's Aid 1d. And he shall find at the great boonwork in the autumn 2 men and at the lesser boonwork 1 man.

34. John Baker holds one croft containing 1 acre of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 6d. And he shall find at the great boonwork in the autumn 1 man. And he shall find for rolling the lord's land 1 man for half a day. And he shall weed for half a day. And he shall find 1 man for spreading and gathering and lifting and carrying the lord's hay in the 2 Laghmedes. And he shall find 1 man for digging the flax-land and drawing with others and to do so much as belongs to flax as the aforesaid Henry le Calewe. And if he does not dig the flax-land [he shall dig] other land for half a day where the lord wills. And he shall gather half a lip of nuts.

35. Matilda de la Hegge holds one messuage with a croft and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 8d. and does in all things as Richard de la Forde.

36. Dionysius de la Blindeput holds one house with a croft and does in all things as Matilda atte Hegge but does not gather nuts.

37. Geoffrey Havedman holds one messuage with half an acre of land and likewise one croft and gives of rent yearly at the two terms

2s. And does in all things as the aforesaid Matilda de la Hegge, except that he ought only to spread hay in one Laghmede. And he ought not to gather nuts.

38. Johanna le Longe holds 1 messuage with a small croft and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 6d. And she does in all things as the aforesaid Matilda atte Hegge, except that she only gathers apples on alternate days. And [if] she does not gather apples she shall stand at the lord's manure with one rake. And she ought to keep the sheep at the washing and shear with others, but she does not gather nuts.

39. Roger of the Mill (de Molendino) holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 4 terms 6s. And he ought to reap 1 acre of wheat. And he owes to the Sheriff's Aid 2d. And he shall find half a scythe to mow in Laghmede and half a wain to carry hay with the other tenants of 1 ferling of land. And he shall find at the great boonwork in autumn 2 men and at the lesser boonwork 1 man. And he shall do in all other things as the aforesaid Richard de la Forde.

40. William the Smith holds one pasture which is called le Russhes, and renders yearly 15d. at the 2 terms.

41. Ralph Mot holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 6s. And he shall find half a wain for drawing out the lord's manure and shall do in all things as the aforesaid Roger of the Mill except that he ought not to reap 1 acre of wheat.

42. Roger Wodeman holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 6s. and he does in all other things as the aforesaid Ralph Mot for his ferling of land except that he ought not to draw out the lord's manure and he ought to make oatmeal for potage and to blanch (*dealbare*) beans and it is worth 4d.

43. John Capays holds 1 messuage with a croft and 1½ acre of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 1s. and to the Sheriff's Aid ½d. And he shall do in all things as the aforesaid Matilda atte Hegge.

44. John de la Holebrok holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the 4 terms 5s. and to the Sheriff's Aid 2d. And he shall carry 2 wains of hay from Laghmedes to WYSTNESTON. And he shall find 2 men at the great boonwork and 1 man at the lesser boonwork. And he shall do in all things as the aforesaid Matilda de la Hegge.

45. Henry Veautrer holds 4 acres of land of Rudlond and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Nicholas (6 Dec.) 20d.

Henry Veautrer holds 4 acres of land of Rudlond and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Nicholas 20d.²⁷

46. William Pulch holds 4 acres of land of Rudlond and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Nicholas 20d.

The same William holds 1 messuage and 12 acres of land of Rudlond and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 3s. And he shall find 1 man at the great boonwork and 1 man at the lesser boon work.

²⁷ These two entries are coupled together, and the total rent payable on St. Nicholas' Day requires the two payments.

47. Roger Wodeman holds 1 mill and gives of rent yearly at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 3s. and at the feast of St. Michael 3s.

48. Walter Hally holds 1 messuage and 3 acres of land for the term of his life by deed. And he gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 2s.

[32.] Gilbert Solewyk holds the tenement which Albreda held above and does the half in all things as Henry le Calewe renders and does on the whole.

49. Elewysa relict of Rust holds 1 messuage with half an acre of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 2s. And she shall find 1 man at the great boonwork in autumn.

50. Richard Vitele holds 1 messuage with a croft and 1 acre of land and renders yearly at the 2 terms 14d. And he shall find 1 man at the great boonwork in autumn.

51. Agnes atte Stighle holds 1 messuage and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 6d. And she shall find 1 man at the great boon work.

52. Dionisius de la Done holds 1 croft which is called Bromecroft and renders yearly at the 2 terms 2s.

53. John Capays holds $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 18d. and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 18d.

Sum of Rent of Term of	St. Nicholas	5	0
"	"	1	18
"	"		$2\frac{1}{2}$
"	St. Thomas the Apostle		
"	the Annunciation of the		
"	Blessed Mary	10	3
"	Easter		6
"	the Nativity of St. John		
"	Baptist	1	19
"	St. Michael		$3\frac{1}{2}$
"	St. Michael	8	10
"	Carriage of Gavelwood	8	9
"	Pasturage, viz. of William Moot		4
"	Sheriff's Aid from Manor of Wystnoston		
"	yearly	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Farm of Windmill yearly	2	0
"	all except of Sheriff's Aid and Parksilver	7	10
"			$11\frac{1}{2}$
Sum of Rent of Cocks and Hens of Wiston [sic]		44	
"	Eggs	110	
"	Nuts	10	bushels

RENTAL OF ASHHURST.

Thomas de la Wodegate holds 1 messuage and 1 acre of land for the term of his life by deed and renders yearly at Easter 6d.

Isabella de la Wodegate holds 1 messuage with a croft and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 8d.

Thomas Heved holds 1 croft and renders yearly at Easter $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Asselot' de la Wodegate holds 1 messuage with a croft and renders yearly at the 2 terms 6d.

Sum of Rent of Term of St. Thomas the Apostle	7d
" " " Easter	6½
" " " Nativity of St. John Baptist	7
Sum total of rent there	20½

There are owing to the Castle of Brembre to Sheriff's Aid²⁸ [from] the Manor of Wystnoston yearly 9s., viz. at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary 4s. 6d. and at the Gule of August 4s. 6d. as is patent by memoranda existing in the said castle.

There are owing to the enclosure of the park of Kneppe from the Manor of Wystnoston yearly 2s.

[CHYLTYNGTON.]

Extent of Chyltyngton made by the oath of John Underlith,²⁹ Robert de Michelborne,²⁹ William Lallingfelde,²⁹ Thomas Herblat, Eding Wodward, Adam Alwy²⁹ and William de Gardin, and other tenants of the manor who say on their oath that a messuage with 2 gardens containing 6½ acres and 2 parts of 1 rood and fruits with herbage and easement of buildings (? *ays' dom'*)³⁰ is worth 20s. yearly. Also in the same gardens are 2 groves (? *grau'*)³¹ and they contain 5 acres and the pasture is worth yearly 6d. because poor (*debilis*). Also of arable land in Stonlond 9½ acres, in Westbrech 10 acres, in the marled croft (*crofto marlato*) 7½ acres, in Estbreche 12 acres, in Esthalcroft 12 acres, in Westhalcroft 11 acres, in Pyriecroft 11½ acres, in the crofts which were of Helewys' 15 acres, and an acre is worth yearly, if it is cultivated, 4d. and if fresh (*frisca*) 2d. Also in le Chilte are 18 acres, in Firsefeld 12 acres, in Estlovecot 7 acres and an acre is worth yearly 2d. Also in Westlovecot 3 acres and an acre is worth 4d. Also in Estrod are 20 acres, in Vrodfeld 23½ acres, in Poukehol 22 acres and an acre is worth yearly 4d. if cultivated and if fresh 2d. Also in Westonfeld are 40 acres and [an acre] is worth yearly 4d. Also in the croft next to the gate 2½ acres, in Estlond 17 acres, in the croft Robet 5½ acres, in the long croft next the road (*viam*) 5 acres, in Maltelond³² next the pool (*stagnum*) 11½ acres, in Maldelond next the small pool 3½ acres and 1 rood, in the croft next the garden towards the North 4½ acres and 1 rood. Also over (*super*) le Rud are 15½ acres and 1 rood. Also in le Rud Binorthklepere 11½ acres and 1 rood and [an acre] is worth yearly, if fresh 2d. if cultivated 4d.

Sum of acres of arable land 313½ acres and they are worth 52s. 3d.

Also in the meadow of Douremed are 7 acres and an acre is worth yearly 20d. In Stonlondmed half an acre and it is worth 8d. In

²⁸ A customary payment to the Sheriff from the Hundred, made in this case to the lord of the Rape under whom the Manor was held. The De Braoses, lords of the Rape, were owners of Knepp Castle and Park. The payment of the 2s. was divided amongst the tenants under the name of Parksilver.

²⁹ All these four occur in the Subsidy of 1296 (S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 54).

³⁰ Perhaps *aisiamento domorum*.

³¹ Probably *grau'* for *grava*, a grove.

³² The "t" in this word is doubtful; it is not "d," as in the next.

Laybrokmed 3 acres, in Hurston 1 acre, in the meadow Underlith $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 1 rood, and each is worth yearly 2s. Also in la Mersshe are 20 acres of pasture, in la More $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and an acre is worth yearly 5d. Also in Erthberwe are 15 acres of poor pasture and an acre is worth yearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also the pasture in stubble (*stipul'*) and before fallowing (*warect*)³³ is worth yearly 13s. 4d. Also the pasture in the wood (*bosco*) of Louremed is worth yearly 4d. And the pasture in Haselwode is worth yearly 2s. Also in Louremed are 5 acres of wood, in Poukehole 2 acres of wood whereof the pannage with "hays"³⁴ when full is worth yearly 15s. Also in Haselwod are 26 acres of wood and 2 acres can be faggoted (*fagotari*) yearly and a faggoted acre is worth 2s.

Sum of acres of meadow, 13 acres 1 rood and it is worth 23s. 10d.

Sum of acres of pasture $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres and other parcels of pasture are worth 27s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Sum of acres of wood, 38, and of underwood are worth yearly 4s. and the pannage when full is worth yearly 15s.

The Windmill is worth yearly 6s. 8d.

Of Perquisites of Court 6s. 8d.

Also of Rents of Assize 4li. $21\frac{1}{2}$ d. as appears by the Rental following.

Sum of rent of cocks and hens 28. Sum of chickens 4 and they are worth 3s. 6d.

Sum of rent of eggs—worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Sum of dishes (? butter) 10 and they are worth $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Sum of Sheriff's Aid 13d. Sum of Park enclosure 7d.

Sum of customary works for the whole year exceeds 50s.

Sum of the extent of Chiltyngton 14li. 14s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.

RENTAL OF CHILTYNGTON.

1. John le Wolf³⁵ (*later, now Peter Farnefold*) holds of the lord freely 18 acres next to Adam Alwy. And he renders yearly at the 4 terms 4s. And he owes suit of court and relief.

2. William Thailour (*now Richard Chapman*) holds 1 ferling of land freely and renders yearly at the 2 terms 4s., Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and to Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and he owes suit of court and scutage when it happens.

3. William le Claver holds 1 ferling freely and renders yearly at the 2 terms 18d. by deed.

4. William Cosyn (*now Richard Serle*) holds half a virgate of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 14d., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 10 eggs, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 14d. And he gives to Sheriff's Aid 1d. and to the enclosure of the park of la Kneppe yearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And he ought to find 1 wain for drawing out the lord's manure while it lasts for 1 work and

³³ *Warectare* is to plough land before letting it lie fallow.

³⁴ Meaning uncertain.

³⁵ S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 55 (1296); S.A.C., Vol. XL., p. 102 (1310). The names in italics have been entered in a later hand. Several are in the Subsidy of 1327.

it is worth 8½d. and he shall have pasture for his oxen in the meantime (*interim*) while he is at drawing out, and he shall have a quarter of 1 loaf as is customary while he is drawing the manure. Also he ought to collect straw (*stipulam*) for roofing the house as often as it is needful, viz., between the feast of St. Michael and the feast of All Saints 5 "hules" of straw for 1 work and the work is worth ½d., and after the feast of All Saints 3 hules for 1 work and the work is worth ½d. And he ought to plough 1½ acre at the winter sowing (*ad Ynverag'*)³⁶ and it is worth 6d. and he ought to harrow it and it is worth 1½d. for the work. Also he ought to plough 1½ acre for oats and it is worth 6d. for 1 work. Also he ought to make malt when necessary, viz., 1 quarter of oats for 1 work, 4 bushels of wheat for 1 work, 4 bushels of barley for 1 work and it is worth 1d. Also he ought with the community (*cōia*) to cut down 1 tree and to have the bark by custom and to make it ready for carrying for 1 work and it is worth ½d. Also he ought with his own wain to carry 1 four-horse^{36a} waggon load (*qudrigatam*) of wood for 1 work and it is worth 2d. And he ought to mow one rood of meadow for 1 work and it is worth 1d. Also he ought to find 1 scythe for mowing the meadow which is called Douremed, by custom, and he shall have with the other customers 1 wether worth 12d. and 1 cheese worth 4d., and he ought to have bread for 2 sufficient repasts, viz., at breakfast (*jantaculum*) bread and cheese. And (?at) the said meadow he ought to lift and carry hay for 1 work. And he ought to weed for 1 day from sunrise to the 9th hour (*horam nonam* ? noon) for 1 work and it is worth ½d. Also he ought to wash and shear the lord's sheep without a work and it is worth ¾d. Also he ought to dig the flaxland and draw the flax and carry it to the water with the lord's cart (*carru*) without a work, and he shall have his breakfast once for the whole viz. bread and cheese. Also he ought to reap 8 acres of corn in the autumn for 8 works and each work is worth 3d. And he ought to find 2 men at the first boonwork in the autumn and at the other boonwork 1 man without a work and he shall have food and drink twice a day, and the boonwork is worth 3d. Also he ought to harrow for three days with 1 horse (*affro*) at the Lent sowing, for three works, and if the lord has need of more harrowing he shall harrow for 1 whole day always for 2 works. And he ought to thrash always in another (*alio*) year in the lord's grange at Chiltyngton while it shall be necessary 3 bushels of wheat and half a lip for 1 work, and it is worth 1d. and then the lord shall allow him from his rent yearly. And he ought to do a carrying (*averagium*) when ever the lord wishes, provided he can return home in the evening and if not he and his horse (*affrus*) shall have their expenses. Also he shall work yearly every week 1 work except 3 weeks viz. of the feast of the Nativity of the Lord, Easter and Pentecost. And the sum of his works is 49.

The same William Cosyn holds 1 assart which lies on the west part of Wyemed and he gives of rent at the two terms 31d.

The same William Cosyn holds 1 assart which is called Robyns Rud and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 30d.

³⁶ For *hibernagio*, see Martin, Rec. Int., *yvernagium*.

^{36a} Or oxen.

5. Robert⁸⁷ (*later Ralph*⁸⁸) Muchelborn holds 1 virgate of land, and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s. and 2 cocks and 1 hen, and at the feast of St. John Baptist 2s. and at Easter 20 eggs. And he does in all things as the aforesaid William Cosyn.

The same Robert de Muchelborn holds 1 small assart containing 1 acre, and he gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 4d.

6. John Underlyth holds half a virgate of land and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 23½d., 1 cock and 1 hen and they are worth 2½d., at Easter 10 eggs and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 23½d. And he shall do in all other things as the aforesaid William Cosyn.

The same John Underlith holds 2 assarts and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s. 4½d.

7. Roger Alfy holds half a virgate of land and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 18d. and when he does not thrash 4d. less, 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 10 eggs, at the feast of St. John Baptist 18d. And he does in all things as the aforesaid William Cosyn except that he ought to plough only 2 acres of land.

The same Roger Alfy holds 3 assarts and gives therefor of rent yearly at the 2 terms 27d.

8. John Brende (*Walter Wodeward*) holds half a virgate of land and gives therefor of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 18d., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 10 eggs and at the feast of St. John Baptist 18d. And he does in all things as the aforesaid William Cosyn except that he ought to plough only 1 acre of land.

9. William Melksop (*Walter Hounte*)⁸⁹ holds 1 ferling of land and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 8d., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 5 eggs and at the feast of St. John Baptist 8d., to Sheriff's Aid ¾d. And he does in all things as the aforesaid William Cosyn except that he ought to plough only 1 acre of land.

10. Richard Donekyn holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 6d., 1 cock and 1 hen, and at Easter 5 eggs and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 6d. And he does in all other things as William Melksop, but he ought only to plough 1 acre. And he gives to Sheriff's Aid ¾d.

The same Richard Donkyn holds 2 small assarts and renders therefor yearly at the 2 terms 6d.

11. John Melksop holds 1 ferling and gives therefor of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 8d., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 5 eggs and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 8d. And he does in all other things as the aforesaid Richard Donkyn.

The same John Melksop holds 2 small assarts and gives therefor of rent yearly at 2 terms 11d.

12. Simon de Cruce holds half a ferling of land and gives therefor of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 4d., 1 cock in one

⁸⁷ S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 54 (1296).

⁸⁸ *Ibm.*, 153 (1327).

⁸⁹ *Ibm.*, 158, (1327).

year and 1 hen in another year, and at Easter $2\frac{1}{2}$ eggs and at the feast of St. John Baptist 4d. And he ought to do yearly 49 works as the aforesaid William Cosyn. And in another (? alternate) year he ought to thrash as the said William Cosyn and in that year he shall give no rent. Also at drawing out manure he shall find 1 man for carrying for 1 work and it is worth 1½d. And he ought to scatter lift and stack (*tassare*) hay and he ought to cut down wood as William Cosyn and not to carry. Also he ought to reap 1 acre of rye and 1 acre of oats for 2 works. Also he ought to reap 3 acres of corn for 6 works. And he does in all other things as the aforesaid William Cosyn. Also [he gives] of Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and of Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The same Simon de Cruce holds 1 assart and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 40d.

13. John Wodward (*Eding*) holds half a ferling of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 4d., 1 hen, at Easter $2\frac{1}{2}$ eggs, at the feast of St. John Baptist 4d. And he does in all other things as the aforesaid Simon de Cruce.

The same John Wodeward (*Eding*) holds 1 croft lying on the north part of his house and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 7d.

The same Wodeward (*Edward*) holds 1 assart lying next Dormed and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 14d.

14. Walter Wodeward (*Eding*) holds a cottage called Cannereslonde and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 16d. and 4 chickens. And he ought to do at the flax as the others aforesaid. And he ought to wash and shear sheep. And he owes 1 day with 1 man at the great boonwork in autumn.

15. William Lallyngfeld holds 1 ferling of land and gives of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s. 1½d., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 5 eggs, and at the feast of St. John Baptist 2s. 1½d. And he ought to help to carry manure with 1 man while it lasts. And to do the flax like the others aforesaid, and to wash and shear sheep as the others and it is worth ¾d. Also he ought to reap 2 acres of rye and oats and it is worth 6d. And he ought to find 2 men at the great boonwork in autumn and 1 man at the other, and he shall have as the aforesaid William Cosyn. And he shall find 1 man at the meadow to spread lift and stack hay when necessary, and 1 man for cutting down wood like William Cosyn and it is worth ½d. And he owes to Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and to Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

16. William (*Walter*) de Gardino holds 1 ferling and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s., 1 cock and 1 hen, at Easter 5 eggs, at the feast of St. John Baptist 2s. And he shall find 1 cart (*carrum*) for drawing the lord's manure while it lasts, and it is worth 9d. And he does flax as the [others] aforesaid and [he ought] to wash and shear sheep as William Cosyn and to mow the meadow in Doremmed and to lift and carry as William Cosyn. And he ought to reap 2 acres of rye and oats in the autumn, price 6d. And he shall find 2 men at the first boonwork and 1 man at the second boonwork. And he ought to cut down wood as William Cosyn. And he owes for Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and for enclosure of the park $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

17. Johanna relict of Waryn holds 1 ferling of land and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s., 1 cock and 1 hen, and at the feast of St. John Baptist 2s. And she does in all things as the aforesaid William de Gardino, but does not find a wain for manure and only 1 man for carrying the lord's manure while it is needed. Also she has to do as the other mowers with 1 scythe, to spread, lift and stack hay. And she shall find 2 men at the first boonwork and 1 man at the second. And she owes for Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d., to Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And she shall do flax as the aforesaid (*supradicti*).

18. Stephen (*Robert*) le French holds 9 acres of land and gives therefor of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1 cock, at Easter 5 eggs, at the feast of St. John Baptist $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. And does in all other things as Widow (*relicta*) Johanna Waryn except that he does not mow the meadow, but ought to gather lift and stack and to do the flax as the aforesaid.

The same Stephen holds 1 assart of burnt wood received at the beginning of the 17th year of King Edward and owes therefor yearly 6d. at the Nativity of the Lord and the Nativity of St. John Baptist.

19. William (*Ralph*)⁴⁰ Wygar holds 1 field of land at le Brokhurst and gives therefor of rent yearly at the 2 terms 2s. Also he ought to reap 4 acres of oats and it is worth 12d. And he owes suit of court.

20. John Alvy (*William Crouchere*)⁴⁰ holds 1 assart which Richard Wolf once held and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 5s. And he owes 1 bedryp if the lord wills.

21. Sefrid (*William Lallyngfeld*) son of Richard holds 1 messuage and 8 acres of land and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 9d. And he ought to collect and carry manure while it lasts. Also he ought to spread, lift and stack hay and to dig and do at flax as the aforesaid. And he ought to wash and shear sheep as the others. Also he ought to reap in autumn 1 acre of rye and to [work] 2 days at the boonwork in the autumn with 1 man.

22. John de Crobhurst holds 1 assart and gives therefor of rent yearly at the 2 terms 12d.

23. Stephen le Turner holds 1 messuage and 7 acres of land and gives therefor of rent yearly at the 2 terms 26d. And he shall find 1 man at the great boonwork in autumn.

24. Adam Alvy holds 1 assart which before Emma relict of le Park held and renders at the 2 terms 6d.

25. Robert le Frensch holds of the lord at Haselwode 1 piece of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 30d. And he shall find 1 man at the great boonwork in autumn and have food, or he shall give 1d.

26. John Waryn holds of the lord 1 piece of land at Haselwode and gives of rent at the 2 terms 32d and 10 dishes. And he shall find 1 man at the 2 boonworks in autumn.

The same John Waryn owes for a certain cottage at the aforesaid days 2d. of increment in the 17th year of King Edward.

⁴⁰ S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 158 (1327).

27. Thomas Herblot holds 1 assart and gives therefor of rent at the 2 terms 3s. And he shall find 1 man at the boonwork in autumn.

28. William le White gives to the lord for the easement of the lane at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 3d. And he shall find 1 man for the 2 boonworks in autumn.

29. Thomas le Cony holds 1 little piece (*pessiculam*) of land and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 1d. only (*tantum*).

PULBOROUGH.

John Chaper holds there next the ferry (*passag'*) 2 cottages, 1 garden and half an acre of meadow which William Penesy formerly held, rendering therefor yearly at the 4 terms 4d.

RENTAL OF HYEN.

1. John Noel⁴¹ holds 3 acres for the term of his life by deed and gives of rent yearly at the 4 terms 9s.

2. William Tesselin⁴¹ holds 2 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow and renders therefor at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s.

3. John Mareschal, of Sompting, holds 1 acre of land and renders yearly at the 2 terms 4d. and owes suit of court.

4. Ralph de Wistneston holds 1 acre of land and renders at the 2 terms 3s.

5. Simon atte Chete⁴¹ holds 1 acre of land which Voxeslef held with a messuage and gives of rent at the 4 terms 5s.

6. Geoffrey Foghel⁴¹ holds 1 acre of land with a messuage and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 3s. And he ought to reap half an acre of wheat in autumn and it is worth 2d. And he ought to gather the lord's hay with the others and it is worth 1d. And he ought to dig and roll the flax land and to draw the flax and make all ready up to the delivery to the reeve and it is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And he ought to find 1 man at the 2 boonworks in autumn, whereof 1 shall be at Wystneston if the lord wishes. But he says he only owes 1 day of boonwork.

7. Walter le Feldare holds 1 acre of land with a messuage and does in all things as the aforesaid Geoffrey Foghel.

8. Cristina atte Medeu holds 1 acre with a messuage and gives of rent at the 4 terms 18d. And she does in all things as the aforesaid Geoffrey Foghel.

9. John le Child⁴² holds half a virgate of land, to wit, 7 acres, and gives of rent at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 cock and 1 hen and at Easter 10 eggs. And to Sheriff's Aid 3d. and to the park half a lip of barley. And he ought to reap 2 acres of wheat which are called Cavelacres [*sic*] and he shall have therefor 2 works. And he shall find at the great boonwork 2 men. And he ought to stack (*tassare*) the lord's corn if he wishes it and reap $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn and he shall

⁴¹ *Ibm.*, 63 (1296).

⁴² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 100 (1290).

find 1 man for mowing and gathering the lord's meadow so long as it is being mown, and the lord ought to carry in his own carts (*curr'*) the said hay. And the said (*ipse*) John shall find one man for stacking hay. And he ought with others to draw out one third part of the lord's manure by estimation according to the proportion of his land. And he ought to do carryings (*averag'*) as often as he is ordered so that he can return home by the evening of the day he went out, and he shall have a summons the evening before. And he shall make malt as often as the lord wills, to wit, each time 4 bushels of wheat and barley-malt and 8 bushels of oats. And he shall do works yearly, in one week 3 works and in another week 2 works. And he shall not have any week free from his works. And he ought to reap half an acre of every kind of corn for 1 work and to thrash 2 bushels of wheat for 1 work, 2 bushels of rye, 4 bushels of barley, 4 bushels of beans, 4 bushels of peas, 4 bushels of vetches and 8 bushels of oats for 1 work. And he ought to spread 20 heaps (*moncell'*⁴³) of marl for 1 work. And he ought to spread 1 row (*reng'*) of manure of the length of 1 furlong (*quarenterie*) for 1 work and to roll for the whole day for 1 work and shall roll 1 acre for 1 work if the lord wills, and weed for the whole day for 1 work. And he ought to dig and roll the flax land and put the flax in the water, draw it out and dry and bind it and make it all ready and to clean the flax seed according to his share and keep it until it is delivered to the reeve. And all the customers shall have for mowing the meadow 4 bushels of wheat and 1 cheese of the price of 4d. And he ought to harrow 1 acre of wheat, or 1 acre of beans or 1 acre of peas or 1 acre of vetch or $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of barley for 1 work. And he ought to collect 1 rood of straw for 1 work. And he shall find a winnowing-sheet (*lintheamentum ad ventiland'*) over (*super*) the lord's corn and a sieve for winnowing the corn.

10. Robert Foghel holds 1 ferling of land and does the half in all things as John Child.

11. Thomas atte Hamme

13. Thomas of the Church

12. Adam in le Hale

14. Adam Theny

(hold and do the like).

15. Roger in le Hurne holds a messuage with a croft and 1 acre of land and he ought to stack the corn and reap $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn. And he ought to work every week 1 work, to wit, to reap half an acre of every sort of corn for 1 work. And he does in all things his share according to the quantity of his land as the aforesaid John Child.

16. Adam le lipar [basket maker] holds 1 messuage with a croft and 1 acre of land and does in all things as Roger in le Hurne.

17. Johanna Tony holds 1 messuage with a croft and 1 acre of land and does in all things as Roger in le Hurne.

18. Roger in le Hale holds half a virgate of land which William Haket held rendering therefor yearly half a mark, viz. at the feast of the Nativity of the Lord 40d. and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 40d. and to Sheriff's Aid 3d. And he ought to reap 1

⁴³ ? Monticellos.

acre of wheat. And he shall find 1 man for the boonwork. And he ought to gather the lord's hay. And he ought to do at the lord's flax as the said John, except that he ought not to clean the flax seed.

19. Agnes daughter of Thomas atte Cherche⁴⁴ holds 1 acre of land called Tabord and renders at the 4 terms of the year 15d.

RENTAL OF LAUNCYNG.

1. Godfrey Alayn⁴⁵ holds half a virgate of land freely and renders therefor yearly at the 2 terms 30d. And to Sheriff's Aid $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and to Parksilver $\frac{1}{4}$ d. And he renders each year at the feast of St. Martin (11 Nov.) 20 loads (*summas*) of salt. And he owes suit of court.

2. Richard Sligh holds half a virgate of land in villainage and gives of rent at the feast of St. Martin 12 loads of salt, and at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 12d., to Sheriff's Aid 4d. and to Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And he ought to reap 1 acre of wheat at Hyen and to find 1 man at the lord's boonwork in autumn at Hyen.

3. John Buddyng holds half a virgate of land and gives of rent at the feast of St. Martin 3 loads of salt. And at the 2 terms 8s. And to Sheriff's Aid 4d. and to Parksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And he ought to reap at Hyen 1 acre of wheat in autumn. And he shall find 1 man at the lord's boonwork in autumn.

4. Oliva daughter of Roger Hod holds half a virgate of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 3s. And she does in all things as the aforesaid John Buddyng, except that she does not render salt.

5. John Buddyng holds a messuage and 7 acres of land and renders at the 2 terms 5s. 3d.

6. William Sprot holds as much and does as the same John.

RENTAL OF IRYNGHAM.

1. Nicholas Frode⁴⁶ and Geoffrey Donyng⁴⁶ hold that virgate of land in villainage which Robert Post once held freely, doing and rendering in all things as James Frode below.

2. James Frode holds a virgate of land in villainage and gives of rent yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 2s. 6d. and 1 hen and at the feast of St. John Baptist 5d. And he ought to plough 4 acres of land and owes for the ploughing of each acre 6d. at the will of the lord. And he has to do from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (1st August) 96 works. And he ought to thrash 1 bushel of wheat for 1 work or 1 bushel of rye or 1 bushel of beans or 1 bushel of peas or 1 bushel of vetch or 2 bushels of barley or 2 bushels of oats for 1 work. And he ought to roll half an acre for 1 work and weed half an acre of corn for 1 work. And he owes from St. Peter ad Vincula to the feast of St. Michael 35 works. And he ought to reap 1 rood of corn for 1 work and give 1d. at the will of the lord. And he shall find at the great boonwork 2 men and

⁴⁴ S.A.C., Vol. XL., p. 109 (1324).

⁴⁵ S.R.S., Vol. X., p. 62 (1296).

⁴⁶ *Ibm.*, 58 (1296).

at the lesser 1 man and he shall have his expense (*dispendium*) by the day. And he ought to make malt and gather straw when necessary. And he shall help to do the lord's manure with half a wain and 2 oxen while it lasts for drawing out, and the lord shall find 1 wain to do the same for the said time. Also he ought to wash and shear the lord's sheep for 1 work. And he ought to carry and store the lord's corn when necessary. And he ought to carry (*portare*) and remove (*removere*) the lord's corn wherever the lord wills on his demesne.

3. Godfrey Donyng⁴⁶ holds 1 virgate of land called Eyneslond, and does in all things as the said Nicholas.

4. Ralph Donyng holds 1 virgate of land and does in all things as James Frode.

The same Ralph holds 1 small piece of land on the north side of his house and renders therefor yearly 3d., to wit, at the said 2 terms.

The same Ralph holds 1 good rood of land and renders yearly at the 2 terms 8d.

5. Simon Frode holds half a virgate of land and gives of rent yearly and does in all other services the half of 1 virgate of land, according to the quantity of his land, as James Frode.

The same Simon⁴⁶ Frode holds 1 acre of land with 1 messuage and gives of rent at the 2 terms 12d.

6. John Norman holds 1 croft and gives of rent at the 2 terms 9d.

The same John Norman holds 1 croft and half an acre of land and gives of rent at the 2 terms 6½d.

7. Ralph Shipee holds 1 cottage and half an acre of land and gives of rent yearly at the 2 terms 9d.

8. Richard Herblot holds 2 half acres of land and gives of rent at the feast of St. John Baptist 12d. for all his services.

THE MANOR AND ITS MEMBERS.

The Manor, as we find it "extended" or surveyed in the above Rental, contained from the days of the De Bavents downwards the parish of Wiston, always spelt Wystnoston, with 53 tenants. With this, under the same management, went a portion of the adjoining parish of Ashurst, in which only four small holdings are mentioned under that head. The fourth tenant, however, in Wiston, William Ismongere (iron merchant), held "eight fields in Ashurst," a large holding of uncertain size. He only paid 4s. rent, but when, probably at his death, it reverted to the lord, "the land of Ashurst" (no doubt the same land) was leased, as recorded in Reeves' Accounts, for

40s. yearly. In West Chiltington was an estate with nine tenants under a separate reeve. There was one small holding at Pulborough. In Hyen (Heene by Worthing) were 20 tenants with their own reeve. In Lancyng were six tenants. Finally, at Iryngham (Eringham Braose, in Old Shoreham), were eight tenants. This member of the Manor sometimes had the same reeve as Wiston.

THE TENANTS: THEIR STATUS AND SERVICES.

Beginning with *Wiston* itself, the Rental does not distinguish the tenants by any titles, but more than half the list is plainly entered on a classified plan.

Freeholders.—The first nine tenants evidently hold freely, and their successors in the Revised Rental of 1427 are called freeholders. They belong to the whole Manor, not to Wiston only. Five of them owe attendance at the lord's court, a special duty of freehold tenants. The first two held half a knight's fee each. According to the *Battle Abbey Custumal* (pp. xiii., 100), a knight's fee was a measure, if not of land, at least of services attaching to land. It was equivalent to four hides, and a hide was equal to four virgates, or in Sussex terminology, "wistas." As the Manor of Wiston was held under the lords of Bramber on the service of four knight's fees,⁴⁷ probably these two tenants were bound to relieve the lord, between them, of one-fourth of scutage, or any other obligation laid upon the holders of knight's fees by the King. By the above computation four knight's fees should have been equal to 16 hides. The Manor was rated in *Domesday Book* at 12 hides. The Fee of Hudegrove (No. 5) has not at present been identified. In the Reeve's Account for 43-44 Edward III. and elsewhere its rent is said to be not obtainable because it was "in the hands of the Earl of Arundel, in exchange for other land on the north side of the park of Wystnoston, lately imparked."

Customary Tenants.—The tenants numbered from 10 to 32 were those who were bound to the "week-works,"

⁴⁷ *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., p. 3.

which marked the full status of villainage. Nineteen of them, from 10 to 28, hold a ferling of land each, pay a rent of 16d. yearly, and are subject, with very small differences, to all the personal services described at length under Henry Calwe, the first on the list. All alike are burdened with the service of one work a week from Michaelmas to 1st August, reckoned as 44 weeks, and from that day to Michaelmas with two works a week for eight weeks, making 60 works in all. From these three are deducted for the weeks of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, leaving 57 works for each yearly. Then follow three holders of half a ferling each (29-31). They pay no rent, and are quit from pack-horse service and making malt, but they have to do two works a week all the year round, except the three holiday weeks. No. 32 in the Rental is also a half-ferling holder, and evidently had held the village smithy, being "Albreda, the smith's widow." She paid a rent of 17d., and had to make two plough coulter and find a man at harvest time. We must suppose that while the Rental was being compiled she died, or for some other reason the holding ceased to be the smithy, for further down in the list we find, still in the same handwriting, after No. 48, "Gilbert Solewyk holds the tenement which Albreda held above." He does not, however, do as the other three half-ferling holders, but "does the half in all things as Henry Calwe (the typical ferling holder) renders and does on the whole." When we come to the annual Reeve's Accounts we find these 23 thus described. The 19 from whom the 57 works were demanded are called the "19 Customers." From the "tenement of Gilbert Solewyk" 28½ works are accounted for, making the number "19½ Customers" of the ferling-tenement class. The three half-ferling holders are always spoken of as the "3 Thrashers," possibly owing to some re-arrangement of duties in the interval between the Custumal and the earliest Account Rolls. No. 33 is also the holder of half a ferling, but pays rent instead of service. From 34 to 44 the tenants so numbered (except 40), with various holdings (four having a ferling), though not burdened with week-works,

are liable to numerous occasional services. No. 40, perhaps the new smith, only pays rent. The remaining tenants only pay rent and find a man at boonworks. Two of them, 45 and 46, hold 24 acres of land called Rudland, the meaning of which is uncertain. It was held in parcels of four acres each.

It seems possible that the list originally ended with No. 46. Roger Wodeman (47) may have succeeded No. 39 at the mill. No. 48, who held a tenement "for the term of his life by deed," must have been a new freeholder, and he is followed by Gilbert Solewyk, the successor of the smith.

Chiltington.—After Wiston and Ashurst (of which no more need be said), the old Rental comes to Chiltington, of which not only a Rental is given, but also an Extent, or complete survey of the Manorial Demesne, with a summary of the items which made up its annual value of £14. 14s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

There are 29 tenants, of whom the first three are *Freeholders*. One holds a large tenement of 18 acres, but the other two only one ferling each. Then follows (4), a typical *Customer*, whose obligations are stated at length. He has to do 49 week-works, not being burdened with two works a week during August and September. He holds half a virgate of land. Thirteen others follow who have to render the same services with some modifications. These 14 were no doubt the Customary Tenants, but having no Account Rolls of Chiltington we cannot so clearly identify them as at Wiston. One of the 13 holds one virgate, three half a virgate each, one has nine acres, six hold a ferling and two half a ferling. No 14, though not said to follow a typical tenant, does much service, as also No. 21. No. 19, holding one field of land and having to reap four acres of oats or pay 12d., has to pay suit of court as if a freeholder. The remaining tenants do little more than pay rent.

A feature of Chiltington under this Manor is that no less than eight of the 14 thought to be Customary Tenants, in addition to their common land, hold pieces

of "assart,"⁴⁸ for which they pay rent. The reference under Nos. 18 and 26 to the 17th year of King Edward (1288-9) is interesting, as dating the Rental after that time, but apparently while the tenants then holding were still in occupation.

The *Pulborough* tenant needs no further mention.

The Rental next takes us to *Hyen* (Heene), where the first five tenants were clearly freeholders. No. 6 is a typical tenant, liable to occasional services. He only holds one acre and is followed by two others, each holding an acre and doing as he does. No. 9 begins the Customary Tenants, who are of special interest in estimating the size of the holdings in the whole Manor. John Child, the typical tenant, holds "half a virgate of land, to wit, 7 acres." He not only has similar burdens with the Wiston customers, but has to do three works in one week and two the next throughout the year, not excepting the three holiday weeks. The amount reaches 130 works in the year. He is followed by five others, who hold one ferling each and do "the half in all things as John Child." Then come three more holding a messuage with a croft and one acre of land, and doing as John Child "according to the quantity of their land." No. 18, holding half a virgate of land, does as John Child in some things, but apparently has relieved himself of the week-works by paying a rent of 6s. 8d., instead of 7½d., which John Child and his group paid. No. 19 only pays rent.

From the above statement we see that at Heene one virgate was equal to 14 acres, half a virgate to seven acres, and that a ferling was half that again or one quarter of a virgate, containing 3½ acres.

The tenants at *Launcyng* were only six in number. They all hold practically the same amount of land, four of them half a virgate, the other two seven acres. The first holds freely and does "suit of court." He has to render 20 loads of salt at the feast of St. Martin (11th November). The next two also render salt and do slight

⁴⁸ A piece of land cleared from the waste and held separately under the lord.

services. Number 4 does the services, but renders no salt. The two last tenants only pay rent.

The valuable "salinæ" or salt pits at Lancing are mentioned in *Domesday Book*. The render of salt in November was for salting meat for the winter.

The Rental closes with a list of eight tenants at *Iryngam*. The first holding, having previously been held freely, was now held by two tenants conjointly in villainage on services stated under the next tenant. These were as heavy as those at Heene, including 96 works from Michaelmas to August and 35 from August to Michaelmas, 131 in all. Four tenants holding one virgate each, were charged with this burden, and one more with half a virgate did half the services. The three remaining tenants, with small holdings, paid small rents.

Services and Holdings.—The foregoing review of the tenants and their status bears distinct evidence that there had been a time when almost every tenant was charged with certain services corresponding with the size of his holding in respect of arable land. The unit, as was usual, had been the virgate, the other holdings being fractions of a virgate. In many parts of the country a virgate was held to contain 30 acres, but in parts of Sussex a much smaller virgate was in use, probably because as a rule in Domesday times and later, the manors were comparatively small, the arable land limited in extent and fertile for culture. Still, we are somewhat surprised to find how very small the average holding of a customary tenant was throughout the Manor of Wiston, and especially at Wiston itself. A virgate, or even a half-virgate, holding is infrequent, whereas that of a ferling is very common (19 occurring at Wiston), and that of half a ferling not uncommon. This common occurrence of a *ferling* is of much interest, for it is not usually met with. In *Domesday Book* it is found in the form "ferdinc" (*Sussex Domesday*, Rotherfield, xiv. b. 44). It is the same word as "farthing," and means the fourth part of a virgate. Such holdings are spoken of as "farthing lands." Now if we follow

the Heene statement, a virgate in this part of Sussex was only 14 acres. A "ferling" therefore would be $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and half that land $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. While, however, it is hardly possible to dispute the definite statement at Heene, there is evidence that the whole system as to the co-relation of holdings and services had become greatly modified, and though names continued they connoted different values in local and individual cases. There are, as we see, in this Rental many instances of tenants with equal holdings and yet altogether differing in rent and services. So it must have been also in the local size of similarly called holdings, and there is good reason to think that the Wiston "ferlings" were at least seven acres in extent. In the later Rolls there is no little confusion of nomenclature. In the Court Roll of 1380 Nicholas Bush surrenders "half a *ferling* of land" to the use of William Schorye. William receives a grant of "the said half *virgate*" for the term of his own, his wife's and his son's lives. In the Revised Rental of c. 1427 the tenants commonly hold "1 virgate," or sometimes "7 acres." Ferlings are not mentioned. In a Court held in 1378 a large number of tenants are admitted, and nearly all their holdings are of "7 acres" each. Though they cannot be all identified, most of them were the old customary holdings. On the whole therefore we seem justified in setting down the Wiston holdings as seven acres, though still called by the old name of "ferling."

The Customary Services.—If in course of time the old technical descriptions of holdings had ceased in many cases to be a correct representation of actual local facts, still more had the relation between holdings and services been modified. Even at Wiston, where 19 holders of a ferling are still practically all subject to similar burdens, four other ferling-holders have escaped the obligation of the week-works. At Chiltington two ferling-holders are freeholders. In this Manor this class of holders owe 49 week-works, at Wiston they owe 57, at Heene 65. At Eringham an old customary holding of a virgate had been granted to a tenant as a free holding, but on the

next vacancy was reduced once more to its former burdens. Favourable conditions of tenancy were often granted, even permanently, in return for special services rendered to the lord. But a still more potent element of differentiation in the customers and their services is disclosed in the Custumal, and illustrated by the Reeves' Accounts. It is often taken for granted that the obligation to do one work a week, or sometimes two or three, meant literally so many days' work regularly in consecutive weeks. Whatever the original practice had been, it is plain that by the thirteenth century the "week-works" were, at least in many places, not regular, but largely occasional. They were, so to speak, kept in stock by the reeve, and demanded when and in what form was most needful, a strict account of them being rendered at the end of the year. The statements appended in the Custumal to a typical tenant contain all the various methods by which he and his fellows might be called upon to work out their quota of labours. Sometimes a sum was specified at which they might commute a particular service.

We will take the typical works of the Wiston customers, as stated under Henry Calwe.

One work was allowed him for *reaping*, binding and carrying half an acre of corn, rye or oats, or three palls (pallas) of barley, beans, peas or vetch. Also for making four bushels of *malt* of wheat or barley, or eight bushels of oats. For *weeding* half a day; for *rolling* half a day. In *thrashing* he must do for one work four bushels of wheat on the first workable day after the harvest. After that day two bushels of wheat, or eight of oats, or eight "lips" of beans, or four "lips" of peas or vetch. If he was set to *gather straw* he had to do for one work before Michaelmas five hules (hulas), or three from then till All Saints' day (1st November). In *digging ditches* he must do for one work eight feet of a new ditch or two perches of an old one. In *clearing*, he might be set to do half a wain load of thorns, or one-third of a load of broom, heather or bracken. Half a day's *harrowing* counted for one work, or collecting one horse-load of *sticks* (virgas,

? for firewood),^{48a} or filling up gaps in the lord's *hedges*, or gathering half a lip of nuts. Two other obligations counted for one work; the payment of 1d. for Parksilver, and the carriage of two wain-loads of wood from la Knappe, or St. Leonard's Forest or elsewhere. This last was called carriage of "Gavelwod," *i.e.*, wood carried for rent or payment. A payment of 5d. was made by custom in lieu of this service.

There remains one service which, as it seems, was not connected with the regular works, but yet, like the Gavelwod, counted amongst them. Each of the 19 customary tenants had to "plough $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land." Manifestly this would not go far towards ploughing the lord's land.⁴⁹ It was more in the nature of a rent, and must be what the Reeves call the service of "Gavelerth,"⁵⁰ *i.e.*, rent-ploughing. A commutation charge of 4d. (8d. per acre) was taken in its stead, and the tenant was then allowed to reckon it as one work.

The labour services were divided into two main classes: 1, winter (sometimes called winter and summer) works, lasting from Michaelmas to the following 1st August; 2, autumn works, from 1st August to Michaelmas. The latter were chiefly associated with harvest operations, and gathered in most of the labour that could be demanded.

Their practical working may be best understood by reference to a Reeve's Account.

The earlier accounts are either not complete or defective in preservation. We will take that from Michaelmas, 47 Edward III. (1373) to Michaelmas 48 Edward III. (1374). At the close of the dorse of the roll is this statement:—

Works of Ploughing. And (he accounts) for $19\frac{1}{2}$ works of ploughing coming from $19\frac{1}{2}$ customers of whom each shall plough $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Of which in allowance of the works for tenements in the lord's hands, 12. And in works sold, as within, $7\frac{1}{2}$. And he is quit.

^{48a} Or perhaps withies for thatching or hurdles.

⁴⁹ The size of the demesne at Wiston is not given. About 140 acres were ploughed yearly.

⁵⁰ From the Old English word "ear," to plough.

In the account for 19 Edward III. (1346) all these services had been rendered or paid for under the name of Gavelerth. Now, for reasons which will be explained, 12 of the holdings had lost their "villain" tenants and were let to farm, the services being lost to the lord. The remaining tenants, one of whom owed a half-service, had paid to be released from them according to a fixed scale, returned inside the roll as "Sale of works."

A similar statement is made of

Carrying of wood, $19\frac{1}{2}$ works; 12 in lord's hands, $7\frac{1}{2}$ sold.
 Carrying of manure, $19\frac{1}{2}$; the same.
 Carrying of hay, 19 works; 12 as above, 7 sold.
 Carrying of corn, $19\frac{1}{2}$ works; 12 as above, $7\frac{1}{2}$ sold.

WINTER AND SUMMER WORKS.

	Works.
From 19 Customers from Mich: to 1st August for 44 weeks at 1 work per week	836
From 3 Thrashers for time of account at 2 works per week..	264
From tenement of Gilbert Solewyk at 1 work per fortnight..	22
From 7 "Gabulmanni," each doing 3 works ⁵¹	21
Total	1143

ALLOWANCES.

For works of 12 tenements of Customers in lord's hands ..	528
For do. of 3 Thrashers in lord's hands	264
For works of 7 Customers in 3 holyday weeks	31 ⁵²
The same for Gavelerthe	7
The same for Carriage of Wood	7
The same for money paid for enclosure of Knapp	7
For tenements of 4 "Gabulmanni" in lord's hand and at farm	12
In Digging land in the garden for sowing flax	9
In Weeding lord's corn	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
In $6\frac{1}{2}$ customers thrashing 3 qrs. 2 bushels of corn on first workable day after Michaelmas, at 4 bush: for 1 work .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Thrashing 8 qrs. of wheat, at 2 bush: for 1 work	32
In Works sold, as within	41
In Thrashing 7 qrs. 6 lbs. of wheat, as above	31
Total	1143

⁵¹ These workers are not so described in the Custumal. The three works were: To dig the land, one work; to roll (*blestrare*) the lord's corn, one work; to weed the corn, one work.

⁵² This must be an error for 21.

AUTUMN WORKS.

	Works.
From 19 Customers from 1 Aug: to Mich: for 8 weeks at 2 works per week	304
From 3 Thrashers the same	48
From tenement of Gilbert Solwyk	8
	360

ALLOWANCES.

For works of 12 Customers, as above	192
For works of 3 Thrashers, as above.....	48
In Reaping and binding 1 acre of wheat and oats	2
In Reaping and binding 31 acres of barley, beans, vetch and oats, at 3 acres for 8 works	83
In Reaping by boonwork 38 acres of wheat, peas and vetch and 5 of oats and mowing 12 acres of vetch, and 22 acres by the task	—
Works sold as within, viz., of Will: Prat	16
In Reaping and binding 9 acres of wheat and oats, at 2 works an acre	19
	360

It may be said that the above statement is rather of works not forthcoming than of works rendered. This is so, but it illustrates the method by which the Reeve had, in former times, demanded and obtained the various obligations to which the Customary Tenants were bound by the Custumal. In the earliest account, for 19 Edward III. (1346), the Reeve charges himself with 637½ works between Michaelmas and Lady Day, 25 weeks. Only one tenement was in the lord's hands. He accounts for 385 works duly rendered or excused, leaving 252½ in hand, besides those accruing during the summer. This seems to prove that the works were not always demanded weekly.

Household Servants (Regular Servants on the Demesne).

—The daily economic routine of the Wiston portion of the Manor was evidently carried on by the staff called “Famuli.” Of course this statement, as well as that concerning the “occasional” character of much of the “customary” service, must be joined with a needful modification. The whole Manor of Wiston consisted, as we have seen in the Old Rental, of several portions or

members. The "famuli" were chiefly at Wiston. Hence, perhaps, the more numerous works required from the customary tenants in other portions where there were no "famuli." Some, however, are mentioned at Iryngham.

These regular servants are not specified as tenants in the Rental, and held no land. They must have found accommodation in the buildings attached to the hall and the demesne enclosure. The head of all was the Steward (*seneschallus*), who was over all the various parts of the Manor, and possibly the possessions of the De Bavents and De Braoses elsewhere. The Wiston "famuli" occur twice in each Reeve's account, for they were paid partly in money and partly in kind.

In 1345, under the money payments, we find the following:—

STIPENDS OF FAMULI.

In stipends of 4 famuli and 1 shepherd of wethers (*multones*) at Wystnoston and 1 famulus at Ashurst for the said time [Mich: to Lady Day] 8s., of whom each has taken 8d. for a term.⁵³ In stipend of 1 harrowman for the said time 12d. In stipend of 1 shepherd of ewes for the said time 16d. In stipend of 1 swine-herd (*porcarius*) for the said time 12d. In stipend of the Day (dairy-woman) for the said time 8d.

In margin 12s.

On the dorse of the Roll, in the account of grains, is:—

PAYMENTS (*liberaciones*) OF FAMULI.

And he [accounts for] 25 qrs. 1 peck of barley received above for payment of famuli.

Thereof in payment of 4 famuli and 1 shepherd at Wystnoston and 1 famulus at Ashurst from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary for 25 weeks, of whom each has taken 1 qr. for 10 weeks—15 qrs. In payment of 1 harrowman for the said time, who has taken $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per week—1 qr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ bs. In payment to the shepherd of ewes for the said time, who has taken 1 qr. for 10 weeks—2 qrs. 4 bs. In payment of 1 Daye keeping the court (? the farmyard) and small stock (*minut' Staur'*) and making the potage of the famuli for the said time, taking 1 bushel for 3 weeks—1 qr. 1 peck. In payment of 1 swineherd for the said time, who has taken $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per week—1 qr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ bs. In payment of another boy (*garcionis*) helping to keep the pigs in the time of pannage for 5

⁵³ One of the four quarters of the year.

weeks—2 bs. In payment of 1 parker for the said time—3 qrs. 1bs.
—taking 1 bushel per week. Total, as before (25 qrs. 1 p.).

In 30-31 Edward III. (1356-7) the "4 famuli" seem to be described as "2 plough-servants" and "2 driver-servants" (*famuli fugatores*). And in the following year "1 oxherd" (*bovarius*) occurs with the drivers, while 1 "master-servant" seems to be the other ploughman. These four no doubt had charge of the ploughing—two ploughmen and two drivers of oxen or teamsmen. The harrowman would work in with them as required. The parker would be attached to the deer park, and perhaps the garden. A "gardener" occurs in 1358. The sheep and the pigs were provided for under their respective attendants, and the "small stock" which the *daye* (*dairy-woman*) had in charge must have included all the poultry. Various men and boys are mentioned as paid for limited periods, which indicates that there must have been unattached men capable of taking occasional labour. Almost all the tenants were bound to find one or sometimes two men at harvest and other times. They would be the sons of tenants and cottagers whose services were light.

Avermanni. — We observed in speaking of three half-ferling holders in the Rental that in the Reeves' accounts they are described as "thrashers," as though in the interval that work had been specially assigned to them. Similarly, although in the Custumal the duty of "averacio," or pack-horse carrying, was laid on all the Customers when demanded, yet in the Account Rolls after the middle of the fourteenth century we find some special men of the Customers evidently set apart for this work and called *avermanni*, or pack-horse men. It may be taken for granted that this feature of the manorial arrangements assumed an unusual importance from the fact of both the De Bavents and the De Braoses having other household establishments at a great distance—the former at Fifield beyond Salisbury, the latter at Le Bois in Amersham beyond London. Both also may have had households in London itself.

The earliest Account Roll, for 1345-6, has the following entries under *Foreign Expenses, i.e.*, outside the manor:—

Paid to 2 men customers of the homage with their 2 horses leading to London 2 carcasses of salted venison, 1 qr. of ox-meat and 4 hams at the feast of St. Leonard (Nov. 6) by precept of Willm. Keynes (steward)—8d. In wages of 2 men driving there 6 pigs at the Nativity of the Lord, by precept &c.—6d. In expenses of the said pigs in going there—1d. Also paid to a man, a customer of the homage, leading there 1 slain boar at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary by precept &c.—4d. Also paid to a man of the homage with 1 horse of his leading there salted venison, capons and hens after the feast of the Epiphany—4d. Also paid to a man . . . leading there 2 hams and 3 hens on the feast of St. Mathias—4d. In expenses of 1 man with 1 horse (*equo*) of the lord Roger de Bavent staying at Arundel for 2 days by precept &c.—7½d. Also paid to a certain man carrying a letter to the said William to Shipbourn,⁵⁴ which [letter] came from Wyltes—3d. Also paid to a man leading a horse of the lord Roger de Bavent to Shipbourn—3d. Also to a boy of the said Will. for his expenses carrying a letter there—2d. Also to Thomas servant (*famulo*) of the said Will: for his expenses towards Wiltes by view of Roger atte Forde, parker, by precept &c.—4d. Also for 1 pair of shoes (*sotular'*) for the same—4d.—by precept &c. Also in expenses of 2 oxen going from Wiltes towards Wytneston and for expenses of 2 men for driving them—17d.—by precept &c. To a man afterwards going to Wiltes—3d.—by precept &c.

In account of stock—

Afri (working horses). Also received 3 horses, of which 1 male, 2 female coming from Fyfhide in the month of April, by 1 tally. *Colts* (pullani). Received 1 colt, male of age of 2 years coming from Fyfhide with the horses &c. *Oxen*. Received 9 oxen coming from Fyfhide in the beginning of Lent. *Bull*. Received 1 bull coming from Fyfhide with the oxen &c.

Similar statements occur throughout the Rolls in the time of the De Braoses. The following entries are from a schedule attached to the Account Roll for 45 Edward III. (1371-2):—

Paid to Walter atte Purie "averman" going to London as well for himself as for his father for fetching (*querend*) and carrying victuals there 8 times this year 4s. To the same going to le Boys during the same time once 10d. To William Skypard averman going to London 6 times 3s. To the same going to le Boys once 10d. To John Skypard averman going to London 6 times 3s. To the same going to le Boys with victuals once 10d. To Ralph Skypard averman going to

⁵⁴ A Manor of the De Bavents, in Kent, near Sevenoaks (Harris *Hist. Kent*, p. 282).

London 4 times 2s. To the same going with victuals to le Boys once 10d. To John Lyndefelde averman to London once 6d. To the same going to le Boys with victuals once 10d.

These journeys to and fro are of regular occurrence. From some later accounts, as in 1383-4, we learn that on these occasions the old requirement of the Custumal as to one day's service was adhered to:—

In wages of 4 avermen going "in averagio domini" to le Boys, London and elsewhere for 3 days and 3 nights and 1 averman for 4 days —5s. 6d.—each at 6d. a day by the Custumal, deducting the first day on which they go at their own costs.

It is remarkable that except on one occasion, when a mare died on the road, there is no report of any damage or loss of any of the goods or animals thus conveyed for these long distances, mostly it would seem in the winter season.

The *Black Death* and its effects.—Though no actual reference to the Black Death and the other pestilences of the fourteenth century is made in our Rolls, it is impossible not to ascribe to them the marked changes which are disclosed in the tenure of the Manorial holdings during that period. To appreciate the significance of our information, we will set down the list of the 23 Customary Tenants at Wiston, as given in the early Rental:—

19 Customers each holding 1 ferling and paying 1s. 4d. rent.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hen: Calwe | 11. John Purie |
| 2. Roger le Rede | 12. Ralph Gudlak |
| 3. Will: Tilie | 13. Dion: de la Doune |
| 4. Will: Esteton | 14. Will: Mot |
| 5. Matilda relict of Seriant | 15. Thos: son of Omekyn |
| 6. Emma relict of Stephen | 16. Thos: atte Purie |
| 7. Agnes le Veautrer | 17. John le Rust |
| 8. Ralph Bolewyn | 18. Roger Wrench |
| 9. Walter Edwyne | 19. Will: Frye |
| 10. Asselota relict of Worghte | |

4 Holders of $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling, called afterwards the 3 Thrashers and 1 Half-Customer.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 20. Will: le Felder | 22. Agnes daughter of Bertram |
| 21. Steph: de la Pirie | 23. Gilbert Solewyk |

In the earliest surviving Account Roll, for 1345-6, the Reeve, Edward Alwy, accounts for the rents and services of 18 of the 19 Customers, including his own, which were excused during his office. The nineteenth tenement, that of John Emme (perhaps No. 15 in the list above), was at the time untenanted and in the lord's hands. He also accounts for all the services of the three Thrashers and the "Tenement Solewyk."

In the year 1349 occurred the pestilence known in history as the Black Death, which devastated Europe to such an extent that it is thought that in many places nearly one half of the working population was swept away. Not many years afterwards we come to our next Account Roll, of 30-31 Edward III. (1356-7). Here, in accounting for the Autumn works (the other works are not entered), the Reeve claims allowance for those of eight Customers and one Thrasher, whose tenements are in the lord's hands and their works not forthcoming.

In the following year (1357-8) is an interesting Schedule attached to the Reeve's Account and headed "Wystnoston—Defaults of Rents there in the 32nd year." Among them come the following references to the holdings as given in the old Rental:—

In default of rent of 1 Ferling of land formerly of (1) Henry Calwe because it is in the lord's hands and at farm yearly—16d.

In default &c. . . . 1 Ferling formerly of (2) Roger Red because &c.—16d.

The same of the Ferlings and Rents formerly of (9) Walter Edwyne, (10) Asselota Worghte, (11) John Puryere, (12) Goudlak, (17) Rust, (18) Wrench. Also of the half-ferling of (20) Will: Feldere, which paid no rent.

The numbers refer to the list just given from the Rental. From these nine out of the 23 customary holdings the lord's works could not be obtained. They were let to farm. Besides these nine holdings, which were formerly of most advantage to the lord, the above list of defaults records six others on the Manor (all on the old list) as similarly situated. Two others had been granted to the gardener. Two the lord had taken

into his own demesne. A mill, formerly of Roger Wodeman, was too dilapidated to be used.

On the back of this schedule are "Defaults at Iryngham." Here matters were still worse. Out of eight holdings in the Old Rental six are "in the lord's hands."

Thus, out of about 52 holdings in these two places (excluding the Wiston Freeholders), 26 had ceased to be occupied by the class of tenants whose services had been rendered just before the Black Death. The tenants were either all dead, or the survivors had fled elsewhere to avoid obligations which they were not able to perform. In the case of some of the other holdings there were doubtless many deaths, but the survivors were able to keep their homes together.

In 1361 and 1369 there were two severe recurrences of the plagues. Possibly, for this reason, we find the further development of defaulting tenants which we saw disclosed in the Reeve's Account for 1373-4 (see pp. 173-4). In that year 12 of the 19 holdings of Customers and those of the three Thrashers are in the lord's hands, leaving only seven holders of a ferling and one of a half-ferling to render the services.

The expression "in the lord's hands" did not mean that the holdings were empty. It was a technical assertion of lordship with its right to services which might some day be recovered. The number of customary holdings "in the lord's hands" varied. Apparently a tenant might sometimes be found to take a holding on the old terms. Sometimes the "farm" is said to be excused for the year because the tenant is doing his *antiqua servicia*, perhaps for lack of ability to pay the rent. As a rule, however, a voluntary tenant was put in at a farm or rent for a term of years, and the customary services could not be enforced. All the Reeve could do was to go on year by year enumerating the various "works" due according to the Custumal, and explain why they were not forthcoming. This practice continued into the fifteenth century, when there were

still four of the customary tenants seemingly rendering services. The Revised Rental of *c.* 1427 scarcely mentions any service at all. A large number of the tenants are then holding a virgate of land, and seem to be the successors of the ferling-holders of the early Rental. They pay various rents, from 5s. to 7s., or even 10s.

A SUSSEX KNIGHT'S FEE.

BY J. H. ROUND, LL.D., *Hon. Mem.*

IN the well-known returns of knights (*cartæ baronum*) in 1166 the few lay fiefs are those of the several Rapes and their lords, with the solitary exception of a return for a single knight's fee. This is thus transcribed in the *Red Book of the Exchequer* (p. 203):—

Carta Roberti Peverel

Ego Robertus Peverel and Normannus de Normanville tenemus feodum j militis de Rege in capite in Suthsexa, unde ego Robertus facio Regi duas partes j militis et Normannus iij^{am}

Before proceeding to identify this fee, I should like to describe briefly the returns of knight's fees for the benefit of those who may be working on topographical history, but who may not have made a study of that *catena* of returns which enables us at times to trace the descent of even a small property from very early days.

We have now available:—

(a) The returns of 1166 (published by Hearne in his edition of the *Black Book of the Exchequer*, and, for the Master of the Rolls' series, in the *Red Book of the Exchequer*). These give us the names of the holders of knight's fees, but not those of their holdings.

(b) The returns to the great Inquest of 1212. These have been little used, because they are little known. They give the names of the holdings as well as of those who hold them; and, as they cover a far wider field than that of knight's fees, they would be of supreme importance if they were complete. But, unfortunately, we have only fragments, which are scattered about in the *Testa de Nevill* and *Red Book of the Exchequer*. I was, apparently, the first to make out a list of these, which I published in my paper on "The Great Inquest of Service" (1212).¹

¹ In *The Commune of London and other Studies* (1899).

(c) The returns *temp.* Henry III. in the *Testa de Nevill*, with which the regular sequence of returns begin. For Sussex, unfortunately, we have only the return for the twenty-sixth year (*i.e.*, the scutage of Gascony in 1242), but this is in duplicate.² Its date, though important, seems to be little known, in spite of the *Testa* naming it as the twenty-sixth year (p. 222), for, in his paper on "The Manor of Eastbourne," Mr. Hudson limits "its date to between 1241 and 1269,"³ without attempting to fix it, while in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber* (p. 40) it was even styled "a record of the end of the thirteenth century."

(d) The returns printed (by the Record Office Authorities) in *Feudal Aids*, which are now available for Sussex. These begin with Kirby's Quest in 1303, and like the preceding returns in the *Testa*, name the holdings as well as the holders. Each successive return refers to its predecessor, and Kirby's Quest, as I shall show, refers at times to the earlier returns.

I now propose to trace through these returns the knight's fee I am dealing with, and show that, although entered as one, it consisted of two separate parts, East Blatchington, which was held by the Peverels as two-thirds of a knight's fee, and the manor of Beverington Radmell (in Eastbourne), which was held as a third of a fee.

The first mention of our knight's fee is on the Pipe Roll of 1161, when Robert Peverel and Norman de Normanville are found paying two marcs of scutage for it. They then appear as its holders in the return of 1166 (printed above), and continue to be entered on subsequent Pipe Rolls as paying scutage in respect of it. The Rolls of 1169 and 1170 take us a step further by identifying Robert Peverel with one of the Blatchingtons.⁴ Thenceforth the names of Robert Peverel and Norman de Normanville appear as holders of the fee with almost

² *Testa*, pp. 219-224.

³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 193.

⁴ "Terra de Blechintona, que fuit Roberti Peverelli."

suspicious regularity⁵ till we come to the great Inquest of 1212, when the fee is held by Robert Peverel and Robert Burnard, the latter now holding the Normanvilles' "third of a fee."⁶ Some years later (1226) Andrew Peverel has succeeded Robert,⁷ and it is Andrew who appears in the returns of 1242 as holding the two-thirds of a fee in Blatchington.⁸

He also appears in these returns as holding four knights' fees, not in chief, but of the barony of Bramber, at Sompting and Ewhurst.⁹ These lands in West Sussex appear to have come to him by marriage, for in 1226 we have a fine relating to six hides at Cokeham (in Sompting) for which Andrew Peverel *and Lucy his wife* claimed the service of one knight from William Bernehus. William gave up to them by this fine one virgate which he had held of Andrew Peverel at (East) Blatchington.¹⁰

In Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber* (p. 97) the pedigree of Peverel of Sompting Peverel begins only with this Andrew (d. 1274), but the descent from him to his heirs, the lords Delawarr, is there duly shown.

It is worth noting that these Peverels held also a knight's fee at Bradford Peverel, Dorset, an escheated estate which Richard I. bestowed on Robert Peverel, who was holding it in 1212, and was succeeded, there as in Sussex, by Andrew and by Thomas (1285).¹¹

We now return to the other third of the knight's fee we are tracing, that which was held by Ralf de Normanville. A slender thread just enables us to trace its descent for two generations, and to locate it in Eastbourne. For a suit of Easter term, 1234, recorded

⁵ The scribes are suspected of repeating names even when the generations had changed. Mr. Salzmann, however, sends me an important note from the Pipe Roll of 1190 (2 Richard I.) of an entry proving that a younger Robert then succeeded to this holding of his father's.

⁶ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, pp. 147, 554. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 226; but the latter wrongly gives the total as three-quarters fee.

⁷ *Sussex Fines* (10 Hen. III.), No. 197.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 223, 224.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 222, 223.

¹⁰ *Sussex Fines*, Vol. I., pp. 53-4.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 164, 167, 168, 170, 171, 222, 223; *Feudal Aids*, Vol. I., p. 17.

in *Bracton's Note Book*,¹² though entered as relating to Suffolk, really relates to Sussex, and its *Burn'* is Eastbourne. It gives us this pedigree:—

Ralf de Normanville

↓
Roesia

↓
Katherine=John le "Cham."

Katherine and John claim half a hide in *Burn'* against Juliana, daughter of Norman, and eight acres against John Gulafre. Turning from this to our Sussex fines we discover John le "Chanu" and Katherine his wife impleading in this same Easter term, 1234, Remi "de Bosco," for 18 acres in Willingdon, and compounding with the above John Gulafre for the eight acres in "Burne" rather later.¹³

The above lawsuit also resulted in the suit of John and Katherine against Juliane for the half hide being postponed until the suit of John Gulafre against her for the same land should be decided. It was settled by another of our fines in 20 Henry III.,¹⁴ the parties being John Gulafre and Juliane "de Beverington." Other fines show that Juliane was wife, first of Richard Gulafre, and then, in 1206, of William de Bodiham.

We have then to find in Eastbourne some holding represented by a third of a knight's fee, as held by Ralf de Normanville. Unluckily, there are two entered in the *Testa* returns of 1242. One of these was held jointly by Richard Cardy (or Sard) in Beverington (pp. 223, 224), and the other by "the heirs of Gilbert Frank" in Burne (p. 224). In the present state of our knowledge we can hardly say definitely which is the one we want. Of the former holding we catch a glimpse in the Inquisition of 1257 on Alice, late the wife of Philip

¹² Ed. Maitland, Vol. II., pp. 654-5.

¹³ *Sussex Fines*, Vol. I., p. 83. Mr. Salzmann has kindly communicated to me an entry from the Pipe Roll of 1195 (7 Richard I.), which shows us Emma de Normanville and *Rohesia*, Margaret and Juliane, her sisters, paying 10 marcs for leave to marry. This appears to give us the four daughters (and co-heirs) of Ralf de Normanville, of whom Rohesia and Juliane are named in the above suit. Richard Gulafre occurs as a crusader in 1191.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 82.

“de Beverinton,” whose holding is duly recorded as half of one-third of a fee, and whose heir is her son, Walter de Beverinton.¹⁵ In the return assigned to 1302-3 we pick up the history of this third of a fee as follows:—

Johannes de Rademelde tenet in Beverington de tenemento quod fuit Ricardi et Philippi de Beverington terciam partem unius feodi.¹⁶

In the return attributed to 1324-5 we read of this holding:—

De tercia parte j feodi militis in Beverington (tenta) de rege in capite que fuit Ricardi Card et Philippi de Beverington nihil sciunt.¹⁷

The other holding can be similarly traced in the returns of knights' fees. In that of 1302-3 we find several men holding “de tenemento quod fuit Gilberti le Frank in Beverington terciam partem unius feodi,”¹⁸ and in that of 1324-5 Simon Evening is returned as having held of it in “Bourne” a sixth of a fee, and William le Batt the other half, also a sixth of a fee, in “Bourne.”¹⁹

It is obvious that the former of the two holdings of which we have traced the history became Rodmill-Beverington, and is now Rodmill, the interesting old name of Beverington having thus disappeared, as has its fellow, Yeverington.

In *Domesday* we have three hides assigned to Beverington, seven and a half to Yeverington (*Iovringetone*)²⁰ and four and a half ($2 + 2\frac{1}{2}$) to Beverington and “Iovringetone” jointly. It is significant that this gives us a total assessment of 15 hides for Beverington and Yeverington, which constitutes a normal multiple of the five hide unit.

¹⁵ *Calendar of Inq., Henry III.*, Vol. I., p. 104. For Walter see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 194. He did homage for the land (*Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, Vol. I., p. 256).

¹⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 196; *Feudal Aids*, Vol. V., p. 132.

¹⁷ *Feudal Aids*, Vol. V., p. 145.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 196; *Feudal Aids*, Vol. V., p. 131.

¹⁹ *Feudal Aids*, Vol. V., p. 145.

²⁰ The name was read wrongly as “Lovringetone” in the Society's *Domesday* volume, where the place is identified as Lullington. But this error has been corrected in the *Victoria County History*.

THE HONOUR OF PETWORTH.

BY JOHN DAWTREY.

SEARCHING the Chartulary of Lewes Priory, Cott. MS., Vespasian, F. XV., for information on another subject, I came across a charter which may be interesting to West Sussex Archæologists, as it considerably reduces the gap in the early history of the above Honour.

It is not surprising that Mr. Round missed this charter when compiling his highly instructive paper on "Early grants to Lewes Priory (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 63), as he specially says that he had not made an exhaustive search through F. XV., and the copy, together with that of one of Queen Adeliza's, is considerably out of its place chronologically, coming after some of nearly a century later date.

Perhaps it will be as well, for the benefit of those readers who do not happen to have Vol XL. handy, to repeat the part of Mr. Round's remarks bearing on the subject. He is commenting, clause by clause, on Stephen's great Inspeximus charter (*circa* 1142).

Coming to the clause, "Ecclesiam de Peteswerda, cum appendiciis suis, scilicet ecclesiam de Tolintona cum terris et decimis ad eam pertinentibus, et capellam de Treva, cum decimis suis, et capellam de Donecketuna cum decimis ville" (all which are certified by Stephen, but without giving the donor's names). On this Mr. Round says: "This is a passage no less puzzling than interesting. Petworth had always two chapelries adjacent, namely, Duncton and Northchapel.¹ Yet Treva is probably Treyford² (the 'Treverde' of Domesday), which was held by Robert Fitz Tetbald, lord of Petworth. Tollington was closely connected with Petworth, even

¹ Misprinted "Worth Chapel."

² This is an error. "Treva" can be conclusively proved to be "River," in Tollington. See *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X., p. 21.

before the Conquest, but while its benefice is duly found in the possession of Lewes Priory, Petworth with its chapels is not. I am led to conjecture that all these churches were given to Lewes by Robert Fitz Tetbald, and that when Joceline obtained his fief he refused to confirm the grant of Petworth Church and its chapels. It is just possible that his own grant of Burton Church was intended for a compensation."

The following is a translation of the charter referred to, and it will be seen that, *mutato nomine*, Mr. Round's judgment is quite correct as to the circumstances of the gift:—

I, Reginald de Winl', considering the regift of the alms which Alan my predecessor granted to the monks of St. Pancras of Lewes, and gave in free alms as is testified by his charter. I have by the assertion and confirmation of Avelina my wife, and of all my barons and other honest men, understood the same as just, true, and reasonable, therefore I truthfully wish to increase multiply and maintain the aforesaid alms as I shall be able, and because I earnestly desire, if the opportunity shall come to me, further to assist those servants of God, the monks of St. Pancras of Lewes, now I am willing to grant these in my present good mind, holding the Honour of Pettewortha. And therefore I give, grant and confirm to God and St. Pancras of Lewes, and the monks of the same place, the church of Pettewortha, and all things which to it belong, as well in churches as in chapels, lands, and tithes, pastures and other their appurtenances, the church that is to say of Tolinton, which belongs to it with its appurtenances, the church of Lotegareshall with its appurtenances, the chapel of Dunethetona with its appurtenances and the chapel of Treva with its appurtenances; also the church of Stedeham, and the chapel of Hescheta which belongs to it, with its appurtenances . . . of my mother and myself, and of my wife, to the monks of St. Pancras of Lewes, by the assent and . . . of Avelina I give grant and confirm, freed and quit as free alms and these are the witnesses to this gift . . . and confirmation, Radulphus de Stopeham, Robert de Alta ripa, Hugh de Querceto, Robert son of Turstan, Radulphus Dapifer, Geoffrey son of Alan, Durand de Silua, Andrew de Cotes, Alan Belet.

This charter therefore accounts for all the churches and chapels in the paragraph quoted above, namely, Petworth, "Treva," Tolinton and Duncton, as also two that are mentioned in the next clause Mr. Round comments on, namely, Lotergareshall and Stedeham, which are also confirmed without giving the donor's name.

The date I cannot guess at closely. If it was an original gift it must be between 1121, at which date Lewes Priory did *not* claim the churches named, and the date of Stephens' Charter, *circa* 1142. But if, as I read it, it is simply a confirmation of Alan's gift, it may be any date up to Joceline's acquisition of the Honour—say, 1150, or a little later.

As regards the identity of the grantor of this charter, it may be pointed out that "Winl'" is a recognised abbreviation for "Windlesores" or Windsor. In the Add. MSS. of the British Museum are two charters of Queen Adeliza's, No. 19,573, giving 100s. rent out of the Manor of Stanton in Oxfordshire, and Stanton Church to Reading Abbey for the soul of her late husband, King Henry, and No. 19,574, giving notice to the Abbey that they are not to alienate her gifts. The first is witnessed by Chaplains Hermagno, Alluredo and Francone, Master Serlone, Eudone son of Alan, Aalardo Flandr', Gaufrido de Tresgoy, *Reginaldo de Wind'r*, Roberto de Chalz, Roberto de Altaripa, Rotardo and Warino camerariis, Godeschalco conestablio and Waltero Crabbe.

The second, which is given at Arundel (where the first probably was), is only witnessed by *Reinaldo de Wind'r*. The dates of both these are given by the Museum as "*circa* 1136-38."

In the case of the confirmation by William de Albin, Earl of Lincoln (and Arundel), of his wife Queen Adeliza's gift of Stanton,³ the witnesses are the same as to Adeliza's first charter, omitting Robert de Altaripa and (I think) two others, but Reginald is given as "de Windlesores," while in Vespasian, F. XV. Fo. 157^a, he witnesses a short charter of Adeliza's as "de Windesores."

I think that Reginald must have been Alan's son-in-law (or nephew-in-law, as the case may be). Not only does he make the gift with the assent of Avelina, but she, as well as his barons, has given him information as to the rights of the matter. He professes to know nothing

³ Add. Ch., 19,586.

of Alan's gift himself. So far, I think, is clear from the charter, but what follows must be taken as sheer theorising.

I should imagine that Alan's other name was Dunstanville, and that he might have given some information as to the eight fees belonging to the Honour of Petworth, which were afterwards reduced to five. As to Reginald de Windsor, surely he must have been the Earl of Cornwall. Nowadays we should hardly expect to find a natural son in the household of his father's widow, but the idea would not have shocked a twelfth century man. Adeliza would be very likely to look out for a heiress for her young stepson (we know she is credited with making the match between her brother and Agnes Percy). And if we could suppose Reginald's first wife to have been a Dunstanville heiress we could account for the mystery, hitherto unsolved, of his being called Reginald de Dunstanville.

Then, when Reginald received his Devonshire grants from the King, what more likely than an arrangement by which he should give up Petworth to Adeliza's younger brother, Joceline, who was commander of her castle of Arundel, so that his lands might lie near his office, Reginald doubtless receiving good value for them in meal or malt.

The weakest point here seems to me to be Joceline's refusal to confirm all Reginald's gifts. Supposing it to be a friendly transfer of the Honour, and not a forfeiture and re-grant, I should have expected a confirmation of charters to be one of the first points in the agreement.

But we must remember that he apparently did confirm most of them; also, as Mr. Round points out, Burton Church may have been his peace-offering for the remainder. And there is other evidence that he was much interested in Petworth Church. Altogether I do not think the difficulty unsurmountable.

A SURVEY OF THE SUSSEX ESTATES OF THE DEAN
AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY,

TAKEN IN 1671.

BY REV. C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

(HON. LIBRARIAN TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY).

THE following transcript of a survey, taken in the year 1671, by Dr. John Bargrave, prebendary, and receiver general, of Christ Church, Canterbury, of the estates of that church within the County of Sussex, may perhaps be deemed of sufficient interest for publication in the Transactions of the Sussex Archæological Society.

These surveys were made periodically by the Receiver, who accomplished the whole journey on horseback, accompanied by one of his brethren, called in the Chapter Act-books the "outrider." On this occasion the outrider was Dr. Peter Hardres, and two servants attended on the prebendaries. The journey into Sussex must have been a trying one for two elderly gentlemen—Bargrave was over 60 years of age in 1671—and we read of some unpleasant experiences in the "wilde," and in the neighbourhood of Horsham, where heavy rains had not only made the roads almost impassable, but had caused the flood water to break down several bridges above Arundel. But Dr. Bargrave was not the sort of man to make much of such hardships, for he was a well-seasoned traveller. Ejected from his fellowship in St. Peter's College, Cambridge, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he had travelled on the Continent for 17 years, principally in Italy, where he acted as tutor to Philip, Lord Stanhope, afterwards second Earl of Chesterfield. At the Restoration Bargrave returned to England, and was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Juxon, by whom (in 1662)

he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral. But what is really worth recording is the fact that in the very year of his preferment to this honourable, but generally somewhat otiose position, Bargrave took his life in his hand and went off to Algiers for the purpose of redeeming the British subjects who had been enslaved by the Corsairs. He had previously raised a large sum of money by public subscription for this purpose, and his mission was so successful that he brought back to England one hundred and sixty-two of the captives, "buying them"—as he tells us—"slave by slave as one buyeth horses in Smithfield." But the danger was great. "It was a thousand to one," he adds, "that I and my fellow Commissioner had been made slaves." Indeed, this fate did overtake the British Consul after the departure of the Commissioners, and the unfortunate man was, moreover, done to death by his cruel masters. But Bargrave returned in safety to his house in the Cathedral precincts, where he died in 1680, and was buried in the Cathedral. A link of one of the fetters which he brought home from Algiers was placed upon his tomb, but this has long since disappeared.

I regret that my knowledge of the places mentioned in the Survey is not sufficient to warrant my attempting any annotations, but these may readily be supplied by those members of the Society who are familiar with the locality, and even without them the transcript may be sufficiently intelligible.

The visitation of our Lands in Sussex in the yeare 1671 when I was receiver; John Bargrave. As likewise some parts of Kent.

Icklesham had lately been visited wherefore wee steered an other course.

TICEHURST RECTORY.—The 5th Sep^r D^r Hardresse and I came to Ticehurst about one of the clock. The Chancell hath binn lately repayred. The East Window being all new clinched and mended, being very like to fall and is not now very strong. The Rectory howse standeth a quarter of a mile from the Church southward downe a hill being a very pretty small howse, in very good repayre, the fore part of the walls thereof being all tyled. There is but one small tyled barne and a stable well repayred. M^r Hartridge our tenant

liveth in it himselfe and he told us the Reparations had cost him about 200^{li}. Wee looked over the Gleabe w^{ch} is most of it good pasture land being in all about 18 acres, besides an acre and an halfe of coppis woods. The Vicar he told us had likewise 18 acres of Gleabe and Tyth hay. One M^r Calworth is vicar put in there in the Troublesome times, of about 70 yeares of age and of very ill Reporte. M^r Hartridge used us very courteously and gave us a plentiful dinner, and afterwards conducted us a parte of a difficult way to find towards Ashburnham and procured us a guide for the rest of the way being 10 miles cross the wilde of Sussex.

ASHBURNHAM RECTORY.—It is about 10 miles from Ticehirst south, cross the wilde, an Ill way w^{ch} made us come very late thither by moone light. And when we came we found no lodging. There being a very fine new church of 3 heads to the East lately built by M^r Ashburneham and all neetely paved with Purbeck stone, as likewise a very fayre stately pallace not quite finished, and so not furnished. One M^r Plummer who manegeth the affayres there was very civill to us making many excuses that he had no lodging for us, it being so late, but said that within a month there would be beds anew up, and then he could make us welcome. It is within 2 miles and an halfe of Battle, but that being backwards of our way, by M^r Plummer's good guiding us by moonlight wee went 2 miles to a small village called Boreham. I demanded severall arreares from M^r Plummer for rent and entertainments as they are charged on mee, but M^r Plummer said he had payde all to M^r Wilkinson in Sowthwarke, so that there must be care that for the future He that receiveth any money for the Church should presently give notice of it to our Receiver, else we take that for an arrear which is payde, and wee know nothing of it (as I likewise found in Patching supposed arreares). At Ashburnham there is neither house nor barne belonging to the Rectory (as M^r Plummer tould us) but all the Parsonage is given at present to one M^r Nethersole the vicar, whose smale howse is new, and more then repayred. M^r Plummer sayde there was 8 acres of Gleabe sometimes arable sometimes pasture, and cops of an acre and an halfe. The Vicarage hath likewise 8 acres of Gleabe. M^r Ashburnham being not long since dead hath left a grandchild his heire whoe hath binn at Peterhowse in Cambridge, and is shortly going to travell.

WOTTON MANN^a—Our next stage was to Lewes where wee lay, and in the morning I sent for one M^r Isted an Atturney, to discourse with him about over 3 yeares arreaire for the Rent and other dues to the Church for Wotton Mann^r and to know w^t course I should take about it. He sayde I could not meddle with the corne or the barnes so well as with the cattle on the ground, upon w^{ch} he sent for one Typton a bayliff giving him his instructions, I gave the Atturney his retayning fee, and desired him to have a care of the business, he answered that he would and that any of our Atturnies should heare of him at Clifford's Inn in London. The Bayley was our guyde to Wotton laying 4 miles in ye wilde of Sussex north east from Lewes and a durty hard way to finde. At Wotton wee met wth one M^r Turner the under Tenant to S^r Tho: Woodcock, of him I demanded three yeares of arreaire Rent,

wth all other dues and penalties. His answer being he knew of no such thing neither had any order to pay mee. The Bayly used him cively (as he deserved it being a very civill man himselfe). And going on the ground detrayned 6 fatt oxen 7 Runts, 6 cowes and 1 Bull. But he drove them not off the grownde, but Edmund Typton jun^r (of Lewes) Bayly tooke M^r Turner the under Tenants word that he would put in a Replevie. The howse at the Manner of Wotton is a good fayre strong timber howse in very good repayre, covered with large stony slates of a greate waight. The chiefe walls to the weather, covered with tyles (as Tysehirst Rectory is). Within there is a fayre wenscoted large parler well borded. An indifferent hall, and kitchin floored, and a Hop kiln in good order. The barnes stables, Hoproome &c all in very good repayre. There is one of the biggest Ashes at the entrance of the gate that ever was seene. The compass was above 5 times my staves length. And in all the hedgerows round about the house, it is very well wooded with lusty oakes (and the timber I think is the churches). M^r Turner said that my Lady Woodcock told him there were an hundred and 70 acres to it, but that he findeth little more than 140. Our books say 142. Besides of coppie hold 257 acres, and 20 nobles for quit rent. As M^r Turner towld us it went formerly for 114^{li} per annum, and sayth he proferred my Lady 20^{li} to be released having now but two years more in it. As for the 3 lives nominated in the lease some at Lewes told us they were all dead, & some sayd they were all living. Wee were told at Lewes that S^r John Pelam had this manner in morgage for 5 or 600^{li} lent. And M^r Turner sayde that S^r John had taken possession of the Lands, but not of the howse, and upon the distress he sayde that he must goe to acquaint S^r John Pelam with it. Wotton standeth neere a chappel of ease called Chiltington, but belonging to Westminston, whereas D^r Hardress had a noate of D^r Casaubons of another farm at Westminston caled Womendam hard by Wotton, we went thither to D^r Bartons, the ancient minister, but upon all inquierie wee could find nothing.

PATCHING.—D^r Barton Sep^t 7 conducted us 2 or 3 miles over the Downes and put us into our way to a pretty village or rather Market Towne caled Stening where we found convenient lodging that night. Next day being 8th 7^{br} wee went in the fore noone to Michellgrove the noble howse of S^r Charles Shelley Bar^{nt} situated in a valley amongst the downes, with a faire Park belonging to it. This seat standeth in the Parish of Patching. Wee met wth S^r Charles at home with whom I had some years since traveled in Company to Rome and Naples in Italy. He is a very civil and obliging person using us wth all the courteze of the howse, and most excellent fruit in his gardens. I told him my business was first to wayt on him, and then to demand an arrear rent of 20^{li} per añ for some years behinde meaning that yeare before D^r du Moulin's yeare and the last yeare of 1670. His answer was that he was newly come frō beyond sea and as yet did not know how things stood, but sent to call downe one Mr. Snoden an Ancient gentleman, I think of his relations. And S^r Charles asked him about this business, who affirmed that 20^{li} to be constantly payd at S^t Lukes, and that at London he could shew all acquitances filed. And as for

the last year Hee went up & fetched down M^r Wilkinson's hand in an acquittance of november laste. So that there must be care taken for the future that the Auditor or Receiver may have notice frō London as fast as any money is received, For I was thus served at Ashburnham as well as here, and I demanded rent where it seemeth there was none due. But S^r Charles promised to take care to pay it for the future punctually at the place and time.

BERSTED.—M^r Oxenbridge, the same day being 8th 7^{ber} 4 miles frō Michelgrove westwarde we passed Arundell and so came that night to Chichester, where greate rayne made us stay 6 nights. Sep^r 13th we went frō Chichester to Bersted. There are 2 Bersteds one neere the other, North and South Bersted. The latter belongeth to us being 5 miles southeaste of Chichester. M^r Ginnings that liveth at Chichester is the undertenant, and went thither with us. There is no howse nor out-houses, nor the least signs or remaines of any. There being only neere the Church yarde a large barne all new built of stoane of 11 bayes 12 foot between every bay and 36 foot wide with 2 large floors. M^r Ginnings said that the Chancell and that barne cost eleven score pounds. The Chancell had two graves in it repaired, but he sayd they were two of his daughters and that he would sodainely take care to pave it. The rooffe of the chancell is all seiled wth ancient boards. But all the arches of the Church are underpropt with timber frō one end to the other on both sides. The Vicar is one M^r Speede his tattered thatched howse hard by the Church. By his more than beggarly habit and his sottish look, and as I heard his wicked life are all great scandalls to the Church. The Gleabe is only abowt halfe an acre, at the fore side of the barne, the backside belonging not to it. He and others told us that he payd 150^{li} p añ to M^r Oxenbridge. Ther is an entertainment on it but there being no howse wee had none.

THEADACRE.—The streete w^{ch} maketh ye suburbs of the Easte gate of Chichester by w^{ch} you enter when you come frō Arundell is called Headacre, so that our terme of Thedacre is but the The put to it as being the Headacre. In w^{ch} are a great many pretty howses of w^{ch} they say there are nine of them that are our copyholds let likewise to M^r Oxenbridge and frō him to M^r Ginnings. It is a manner so that M^r Ginnings told us that he yearly kept a Court there to chuse officers as Constable, Borsholder, etc., which Court he sayde cost him as much as it was worth, w^{ch} may be as to the yearly revenew, but the Fines and perquisites may be considerable. The greate booke sayth that the rents of Thedacre are to be gathered by the Tenant of Birsted for us and be payd to us.

PAGEHAM RECTORY S^t Jo Coll Cā.—Sept^r 13th frō South Bersted we went 3 miles eastward to South Pageham a greate while upon the Beach by the sea side, but the Tyde being coming in we were fayn to leave it. There the sea gayneth much upon the land w^{ch} maketh the rents fall. At Pagham one M^r Turner is the under Tenant. There is no howse nor sign of a howse but neere the Churchyarde are 2 barnes neither small nor greate. The one is boarded on the sides and thatched above, The other of stoan walls and tyled on the cover, neere them standeth a good rounde stoan pigeon howse well stored, and in good

repayre, except a graynery that wanteth mending. The Church and chancell all covered with great slate stones the latter being all new tymbered. The reparations they say cost 230^{li}. The Gleabe they say is upward of 30 acres laying round about the Church, w^{ch} we went upon and viewed it and found in all (as I could guess) very good pasture, adjoining on the south-west to a pasture of about 10 acres valued at 10^{li} p an called Chantre lands (as they say belonging not to us) but yet given likewise to S^t Johns Coll in Camb. And this land is let by the Colledge to M^r Turner the under Tenant together with ours, so that care must be taken, that there be as true understanding in that division and union, that in the future there may be no mistake between the Coll: and the Church. Wee were told that M^r Turner payd aboute 120^{li} p an for both. There being no howse on the place M^r Turner carried us to his owne howse but 2 miles frō the Church where wee had an entertainment of an excellent dinner, fish and flesh, wth hearty wellcome he being an obliging courteous old man, He sayde there were 6 or 7 copy howlds or Tenements wth each of them a little lands, that belong unto the Rectory. The Vicar of Pageham is one M^r Payne who liveth at Chichester (it being 4 miles frō thence) a civill understanding obliging person whoe this days journey was our guide.

MUNDHAM RECTORY Mr. Jer. Monte.—The same day we went to Mundham in our way allmost to returne to Chichester. There is no howse nor marks of any howse, but there is only a small ruinous burne. One M^r [*blank*] is undertenant whoe liveth at Chichester, and letteth his tythes to every man his owne so that where it is thus the barnes run to ruine and the compost is carried off the lande. This Rectory they say though it lyeth nearest unto Mundam yet is in Pageham parish, separated frō the other Rectory by a small river that we came cross. It is worth (it is sayde) about 40^{li} p an. Having in 14 miles in good hard way visited these 4 last places we returned that night to Chichester.

WARNEHAM RECTORY.—We having layne at Chichester 6 nights by reason of constant great raynes. Sep^r 14th to avoyde the floods of waters that tore down severall bridges wee were fayn to go back so far as Arundell (6 miles out of our way) to get to Horsham. Quite cross the west wilde of Kent [*sic*] and (especially after the raynes) very very bad wayes, frō whence it is sayd that towne had its name the steps to it being up to the horses hams. Warneham Rectory lyeth 2 miles northeast of Horsham. There is no howse on it but onely a barne of one floore, and at each end a bay, that and the chancell in tolerable repaire. The under tenant's name is Richard Pitfolde. One M^r Sheaphard, nephew to M^r Ravenscroft our Tenant an Attorney in Horsham, taketh care in his uncle's business whoe came to us in our Inn and amongst other discourse was lought [*sic*] to tell us the value but confessed that it was above 60^{li} per an.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

By J. E. COUCHMAN.

CHURCH PLATE, like Church architecture, is a handmaiden of history. Its form and material enshrine the ideals and beliefs of the passing centuries; its varying shape presents a valuable record of Church customs; its material helps to make known the wealth or the poverty of Churchmen at particular periods of time. The inscriptions engraved upon the sacred vessels also contribute their meed of evidence as to the devotion, the reverence, and the self-sacrifice of those who provided them. Happily it is usually possible to fix the date of most of the Church plate, and thus it furnishes a valuable record of the religious feeling of past times. The architectural form of a Church generally reveals much of the spirit of the age which built it; the shape and workmanship of the plate also tell an unerring tale of the religious aspiration of the century which called it into being.

The alienation of such property, whether in ancient or modern times, is one of the most regrettable of incidents.

It was not only the Commissioners of Henry VIII., Edward VI., or Elizabeth who have been to blame in this matter. Modern times must bear their share of reproach. Church officials, tempted by apparently advantageous offers, have sometimes sold their plate, and have replaced it by other of new workmanship. Sometimes the new has promised to be of greater convenience than that which was discarded, or more pleasing in design. But frequently it has been lacking in artistic merit and historical continuity, and in almost every case the loss in historic interest has been extreme. To pull down an old Church and replace it by a modern building

is usually a cause of sorrow. To sell the old vessels of our forefathers and to substitute modern ones likewise implies disappointment, and it breaks a really valuable link in our Church history. In recent years some pieces of plate, of interest and beauty, belonging to this Diocese, have been sold for quite inadequate sums, greatly to our loss. It is earnestly hoped that this survey may reveal how much historic plate still remains in the County, and how tenaciously our Church officials should guard and preserve it.

In quite early times alienation of Church property was permitted for the redemption of slaves and captives, and in cases of famine, but it was carefully provided that the consent of the officials should first be obtained. The fourth and fifth Councils of Carthage were clear in their instructions, and provided that the utmost caution should be taken "lest under the pretence of necessity or charity any spoil or devastation should be made of the goods of the Church."¹ The law of Justinian is equally plain. In the middle of the fourth century St. Ambrose sold the Communion plate of Milan to redeem captives, but found it necessary to write an elegant apology in vindication of his action.² Stowe states in his *Annals* that "the clergy brought in their golden and silver chalices, and fleeced their shrines, all which was coyned into money," for the ransom of King Richard I.³

Of the vessels necessary for the celebration of the Holy Communion the chalice is, writes Chambers in his *Divine Worship*, "the only one of the essence of the Sacrament, and without which it cannot be celebrated, for the bread may be brought in a burse or cloth, and may, and should be as a rule, consecrated on the corporal." The direction to priests in the first prayer book of Edward VI. implies this, when an order is made, thus: "Laiying the breade upon the corporas, or els in the paten."

¹ Bingham's *Christian Antiquities*, Vol. II., p. 96.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 93.

³ Thus, Gervase of Canterbury: "Calices ecclesiarum et ampullae cruces et candelabra textus et turibula aurea vel argentea capsae etiam sanctorum excoriatae sunt et conflatae regiis assignatae ministris."

During the first two or three centuries wood, glass, horn, onyx, crystal and sapphire stone were, from poverty and insecurity, used for the making of the chalice, and there was but little uniformity in its shape.⁴ After 300 A.D. chalices were if possible made of gold or silver, and were as numerous and splendid as the wealth of the Church permitted.⁵

By the end of the fourth century the Christian temples were decorated with a magnificence capable of causing the converted gentiles to forget those which were formerly the abode of their idols; the churches were entirely covered with paintings or mosaic work. Large draperies floated above the doors, around the sanctuary, above the altars. St. Chrysostom remarked that all admiration was in his day reserved for the goldsmiths and weavers.⁶

When Rome was sacked by the Visigoths it was not all brutality and vandalism which took place. Those who have been called barbarians behaved in a manner which was by no means barbarous. They carried the sacramental vessels of the Christian Churches to the Basilica of St. Peter, and as they went they sang hymns upon the way. It is clear that at this period it had been usual that the Christian Sacramental vessels should be of the costliest and most splendid material. This practice was not universal, but it was by no means rare. History tells us that so late as the sixth century two cups were kept in a cave at Golgotha. One was said to be that which had been used by our Lord. Both these cups were of silver, and each had two handles. Their capacity was supposed to have been equal to one sextarius, probably slightly exceeding half a pint. The authority for this statement was Arculf, a French bishop, who visited Palestine during the latter part of the seventh century. It is the more credible because Arculf took careful notes of what he saw, and plans and measurements of buildings; he spent a whole winter with

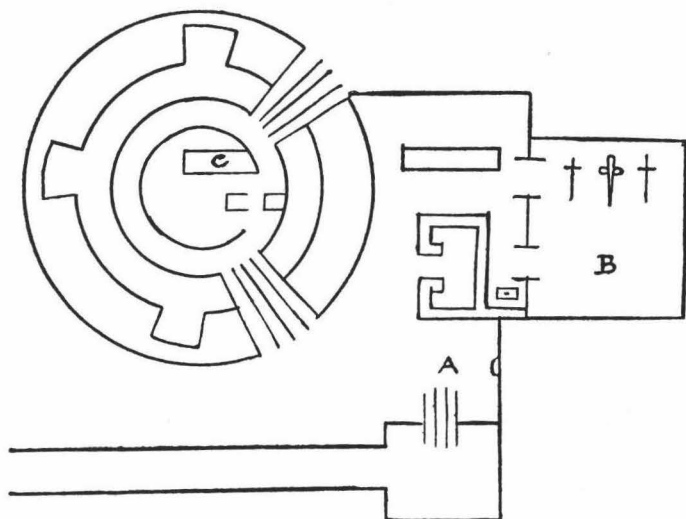
⁴ Durandus, p. 80. says "in the Primitive Church the Sacrifice was offered in vessels of wood." He also quotes Boniface, *Episcopus Moguntini*, "Quondam sacerdotes aurei ligneis calcibus utebantur, nunc e contra lignei sacerdotes aureis utuntur calcibus."

⁵ M. Cabrol mentions Constantine, who died A.D. 337, as giving two chalices of gold and six of silver; one of these chalices weighed 10-lbs.

⁶ Hendrie, *Theophilus de diversis artibus*, preface.

Adamnan, at Iona, who afterwards wrote an account of Arculf's travels. From this the Venerable Bede made a translation a few years later.

In the work from which this extract is taken there is a plan of the plateau of Golgotha and the Martyrdom, and a position is assigned to the "exedra cum calice Domini" (the cave with the chalice of the Lord). The following sketch will show what is meant:—



- A Exedra cum Calice Domini.
 B In quo loco Crux Domini cum binis latronum.
 C Sepulcrum Domini.

In platea, quae Martyrium et Golgotha continuat, exedra est, in qua calix Domini, scriniolo reconditus, per operculi foramen tangi solet et osculari. Qui argenteus calix duas hinc et inde habens ansulas, sextarii gallici mensuram capit; in quo est et illa spongia Domini potus ministra: Lancea militis inserta habetur in cruce lignea, in porticu Martyrii, cuius hastile in duas intereisum partes, a totā veneratur civitate.⁷

There are two mosaics at Ravenna (sixth century), on each of which is depicted a golden tulip-shaped chalice, with two handles. A sixth century chalice, usually known

⁷ Adamnan: *De Situ Terrae Sanctae*, Joannis Hertsroy, 1619.

as the Vase de Gourdon, is also of a similar tulip-shaped form, having two handles.⁸

In addition to these examples M. Cabrol, in his *Dictionnaire d'archéologie Chrétienne*, gives illustrations of other two-handled cups of similar shape, and of several engravings on stone, belonging to these early centuries, of vessels of the same type.

These illustrations point to a growing conformity in design, and although there certainly would have been many varieties of vessels in use at this period, the general and favoured pattern seems to have been that of the Chalice of Gourdon. The mosaics and engravings in nearly every instance represent chalices with very large bodies, small necks and spreading lips. M. Cabrol draws attention to the impossibility of using them as drinking vessels. The type, however, is much the same as the Gourdon chalice, which is not an inconvenient cup for use, and is the only existing example of this early time. Artistic exaggeration might be sufficient to account for these curious illustrations, especially as in the pictures it is not only the chalices which are treated in a conventional manner.

Assuming the statement of Bishop Arculf to be correct, the fashion for two-handled cups may have originated from the historic and sacred chalice of Golgotha.

With the Vase de Gourdon a paten was found, and from about the sixth or seventh centuries the paten occasionally accompanies the chalice, although as late as the thirteenth century the number of patens is disproportionate to that of the chalices. The inventory of Salisbury, in 1222, mentions ten chalices, but no patens; at Exeter, in 1340, chalices, but no patens; and at Canterbury (about the same period) more than fifty chalices, but only three patens. In earlier times a gold chalice might have a silver paten, or if of the same metal the paten would be less adorned.

⁸ Gourdon is in the department of Lot. The Chalice of Gourdon was found in company with some coins bearing the impression of the Emperor Justin, who reigned 518—527. The cup is old and may claim to be of sixth century. It is exhibited in the Bibliothèque Nationale à Paris, and is illustrated and described in Jules Labarte's *Arts Industriels au moyen age*.

In early times, when offerings were made in kind, each communicant was expected to present bread and wine for the Sacrament, and, further, no one was expected to communicate from the offerings alone of other worshippers. These offerings were distinguished from those of another kind, such as grapes and corn, oil for the lamps, and incense for the act of oblation; sometimes may be added milk and honey. Only those who were in *full communion* were allowed to bring gifts to the altar, and a list of offences shows how severe was the discipline enforced.⁹ The paten then more closely corresponded to the modern alms dish, and was much larger than is now used. In later times, as the paten acquired its present size, it was made to fit the chalice as a cover, and the diameter of the paten was limited to the height of the cup.

As regards the shape and size of chalices, there is scanty evidence in the British Islands before the eleventh century; they are spoken of simply as being of large capacity. The only existing piece is the Ardagh Chalice of the ninth or tenth century, which is in the Royal Irish Academy. This would hold about three pints; it is made of mixed metals, and the wine was probably administered from it to the people by a reed, as is the custom in the Greek Church to-day. These large two-handled chalices were usually accompanied by a smaller chalice for the use of the priest and his assistants, or for small communions. From the eleventh century, however, a change in shape appears. The bowl is smaller, the knob is increased in size, and the stem is lengthened.

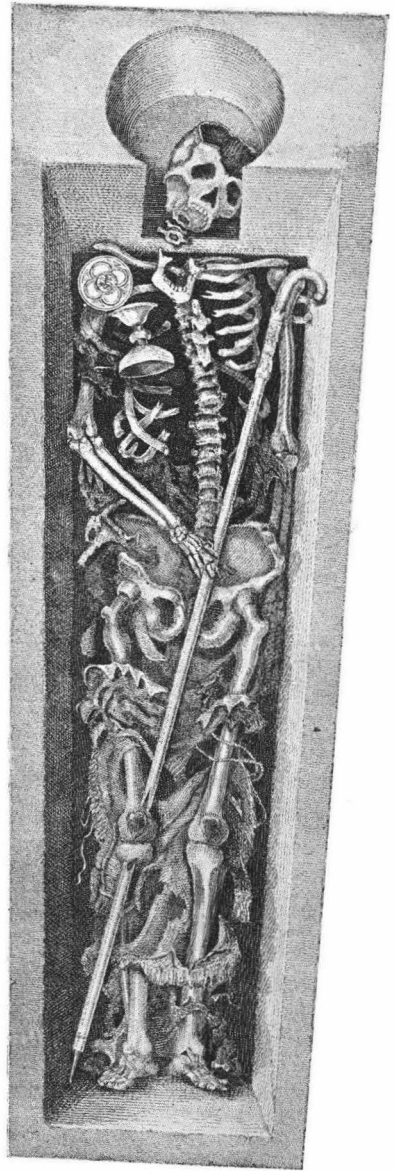
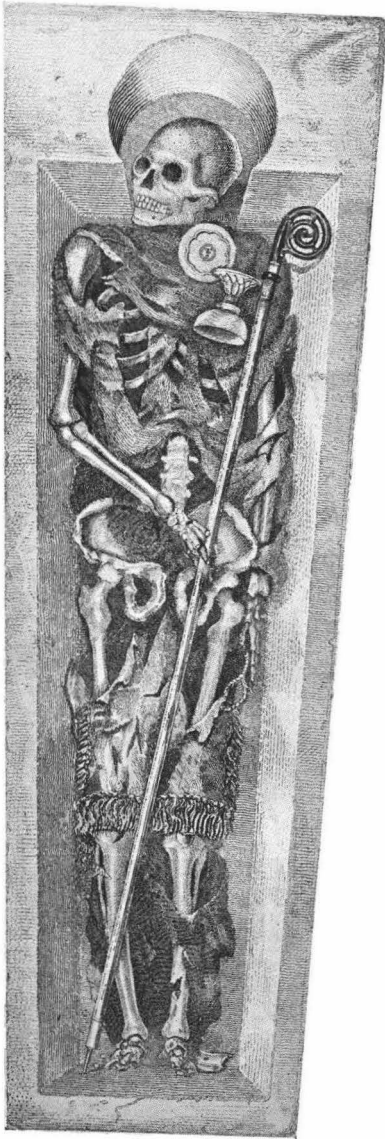
These changes were brought about not merely from a change in fashion, but by reason of a notable doctrinal development. The doctrine of transubstantiation had come in with tremendous power, and although there were opponents to its acceptance, in the main it triumphed. The doctrine of concomitance alleged that the faithful communicant who received the consecrated bread received also in effect the consecrated wine. Great fear was expressed by the Church authorities of that period

⁹ Bingham, Vol. V., chapters 6 and 7.

of the dire consequences which might accrue to the laity should they, by accident or carelessness, chance to spill the wine from the chalice. This fear, or the desire which may have lain behind the expression of the fear (*i.e.*, to withdraw the cup from the laity), found its result in the decreased size of the bowl of the chalices. Since it came to be the custom for the priest only to receive the consecrated wine there was no longer the need for chalices such as had previously been required to provide for the use of both laity and priests. Thus the capacity of the chalice grew less and less, until 1547, when the cup was, in England, restored to the laity.

Of pre-Reformation chalices there are but few remaining in this Diocese; those still in use did not originally belong to the parishes in which they are now to be found. Of those not in use one was discovered in 1840 on the site of Rusper Priory; it is of copper gilt and elaborately enamelled, it measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ -in. in height and is assigned to the later half of the twelfth century;^{9a} three are in the library in Chichester Cathedral, these were taken from the coffins of Bishops buried there. One chalice is of pewter, and two are of silver. The accompanying plate illustrates these coffins and their contents, and the position in which the chalices and patens were found. The sketch is taken from a copper plate, engraved by T. King, of Chichester, in the year 1830, soon after the discovery was made. Bingham says that a corrupt and superstitious practice began to creep pretty early into the African Churches, and some others, of giving the Eucharist to the dead; a canon of the third council of Carthage condemns it. Bona refers to a practice of St. Benedict, who ordered the Sacrament to be laid on the breast of one of his monks and buried with him. He also says it was done by St. Basil in the Greek Church. These references seem to be an introduction to the practice of later years. In the rites of the Church of Durham are found directions which accord closely with the examples from the tombs in Chichester Cathedral.

^{9a} S.A.C., Vol. IX., p. 303.



COFFINS, FOUND IN 1829 IN THE CHOIR
OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE CHALICES
AND PATENS. (*See also next Plate.*)

The accustomed burying of the bishopes was to be buried as he was accustomed to say masse, with his albe and stole and phannell and his vestment with a myter on his head and his crutch with him, and so laid in his coffine with a little chalice of sylver, other mettell, or wax . . . which chalice was sett or laide upon his breast in the coffine with hime.¹⁰

Every inventory of pre-Reformation times illustrates how numerous, and in many places how costly, must have been the sacred vessels of the Church. Gold and silver were generally used for this purpose, and frequently they were enriched by jewels of great rarity. The Statutes of Bishop Richard de la Wych required "the sacred vessels to be of gold or silver."

By the sixteenth century, however, the time came when the Church was to be despoiled of her treasures and possessions, and when nothing was too sacred to escape the insatiable and frequently monstrous demands of the Commissioners of Henry VIII. It was in 1536 that the great pillage began. By the Act 27 Henry VIII. all the Religious Houses of monks, canons and nuns, which had not above the clear yearly value of £200, were given to the King's Highness, and all the ornaments and jewels of their churches were included. In 1539 all monasteries, of whatever value, were given to the King, and by that time the accounts of the King's jewelkeeper show that he had received nine tons of gold and silver plate from the suppressed houses. The pain of seeing their plate carried off for the King's use naturally caused some effort to escape such cruel penalty. It is not surprising that some of the monasteries took to selling and concealing what they could, and the commissioners complain, in June, 1557, of the sale of the plate at "half the value for redy money."

The confiscation of Chantries and their possessions, including plate, was decreed by 1 Edward VI., c. 14.

This is an account of some of these goods with "*the names of the Colledges, Chauntries, fraternyties, Fre Chappells, and other parysshes there.*"

Nevelles Chauntry (Chichester). A challesse weyinge xiiiij oz di'.
Sainte Georges brothered within the Cytye of Chichester with the
Chapell Staff. A challesse, A sylver bell, A paxe.

¹⁰ Maskell's *Monumenta Rità.*, p. 134, note.

- The Chauntrie stocke of Pagham. A challesse parcell gylte weying
ix oz.
- The Colledge of Bossam. A chales Doble gilte, poiz xvj oz. di'.
A pix of silver, poiz iij oz. di'.
Certen plate of a gospell boke, poiz vi. oz. di'.
- The Chauntrie in the paryshe of Arundell. Enquire for a challesse
worth xxvj^s viij^d which they saye is stolen.
- The Fraternytye of Staynyng. A chales poz 21^s, 5 spones 12^s 10^d,
2 maser bandes 20^s.
- The Parische of Horsham with the fraternytye. A chales with a patent
parcell gilte, poiz viij oz. di'.
- Brambletighe. A chales with other ornaments priced at xxiiij^s. Itm
2 small belles wayeing C weight (1 cwt.). The chales and
ornamentes taken away by the Lorde Windsor; the belles
remayninge with the farmer there.
- The Brotheredde of Estbourne. (Plate to value of) lvi^s iiij^d with two
ringes xvi^d.
- Hastinge Chauntrye. A challesse worthe xxvj^s viij^d, poz j oz. di'.
- Batsforde Chauntrye in Bexlye. A challesse worthe xxvj^s viij^d
weying j oz.
- Shermauns Chauntrye in Lewes. A challesse waing x oz. at
iij^s viij^d the oz.—xxxvj^s viij^d poz xij oz. di'.¹¹

At this the parishes were alarmed and followed suit. On 15th February, 1548, an order of Council was issued to send commissioners throughout England to make inventories of the Church goods, and then in five years' time another commission to make a careful comparison of what they found then existing, with the earlier inventories. One copy of the inventory was deposited with the Lord Lieutenant of the County and one with the churchwardens of the parish. In many cases the churchwardens, with the consent of the parishioners, sold the plate to defray certain parochial expenses. For instance, the Privy Council on 7th November, 1550, gave a "licence to the churchwardens of Cheddar to sell xl^{li} worthe of their jewels and ornaments, to be employed in the scouring of their river to the seawarde." In August, 1550, "The inhabitants of Sandwich were given their church plate on condition that they employed the same on the amending of their haven."¹² In an account

¹¹ Record Office Rentals and Surveys, portfolio 29; No. 33. These goods appear to have been collected by Mr. Stringer and received and signed for by Henry Fowk.

¹² Acts Privy Council, Vol. XXXIX., p. 104.

rendered by Bird, Bishop of Chester, 12th January, 1548, of "Sale of Church ornaments, jewels, etc.," within his diocese,¹³ mention is made, under each deanery, of such parishes in which some of the plate had been sold (*e.g.*, "S. Peter's, Chester, William Brasse and Humphrey Owen sold silver for the sum of xl^{li}"), and then follows, "All other churches have not alienated or put away any plate." On October 26th, 1550, a letter was sent by the Privy Council to the inhabitants of East Dereham to examine whether they have sold their plate, bells and jewels of their church, and if they have done so to compel them to restore it.¹⁴

Some light is thrown upon what was going on at this time by the interesting "Inventory and sale of the Church goods of St. Peter's, Cornhill."¹⁵ The churchwardens say that they have found the inventory of 1546, in which were set down seven chalices weighing from 11 to 19-oz., and then, "We certifie all such sales and receipts as have been made of our late goodes and ornaments belonging to our church syns the first year of our Sovereign lord the King's majesty that now is." Between March, 1548, and March, 1549, "Sold ij chalices, w^h ij pattens al guilt, poir., xvij ounces at v^s viij^d the ounce, to Thomas Mostrom, goldsmith." Another to Robert Danbe, and another to Nicholas Dyeson, goldsmith, at the same price. "As touching the money made of the sales and receipts," we find that by the "churche booke thereof was laid out in 1549. Paide for ij communion cuppes w^h ij pattens waying LXVII ounces, at vii^s the ounce." One of these is still preserved at St. Peter's.

In 1550, April 28th: "Given to Robert Danbe for waying and praysing (weighing and appraising) the plate xx^d," and in January, "Paid for a communion cuppe waying xv ounces pcall (parcel) guilt at vii^s the ounce."

The Council found it expedient to go cautiously to work in some country places, for at the meeting on 17th

¹³ State Papers, Dom. Edward VI., Vol. III., No. 4.

¹⁴ Acts Privy Council, Vol. XXXIX., p. 148.

¹⁵ Q. R., 1st, Church Goods.

December, 1547, a report was made of a tumult at Penwith "because the people thought their church plate was confiscated, whereas the Council meant only to see the same preserved entirely to the church, without embeseling or private sale."

On August 22nd, 1550, an order was sent to the Lord Treasurer "To cause to be molten down into wedges all such church or chapel plate of gold as remaine in the Tower, to be further employed as shall be thought good."

Then on the 3rd March, 1551,¹⁶ "This day it was decreed that for asmuch as the Kinges Majestie has need presently of a masse of money, therefore commissions should be addressed into all shires of Englande to take into the Kinges hands such church plate as remayneth to be employed unto his Highnes' use."

In Appendix II. of the seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, p. 307, will be found the terms of this commission to the county of Bedford, and it is added that the commissions to the other counties were in the same terms.¹⁷

Whereas we have at sundry times as heretofore and by our special commission commanded there should be taken and made a just vue, survey, and inventory of all manner of goodes, plate, jewells, vestyments, bells within every parishe and belonging to my churches, chapells, gylds, &c. and upon the same inventory so taken our commandment hath been that all the same goodes &c. should be safely kept and appoynted to the charge of such persons as should keep the same safely, we are advertised that the inventories are made and part copy of the same remained with our Custos Rotulorum of the county, and the other part with the churchwardens or such men as had charge of the same goodes, . . . yet nevertheless we be informed that some part of the same goodes . . . be in some places sold . . . or removed contrary to our express commandment and to the contempt of our honour . . . authorize you to take a due full and just view of all goodes of every church and cause a full inventory to be made and compare the same with the former inventories."

But the new inventory was not all, for another commission has :

We give you full power to collect all redye money, plate, and jewells, certified by our commissioners to remain in any church,

¹⁶ Acts Privy Council, Vol. XXXIX., p. 228.

¹⁷ Rot. Pat., 6 Edwd. VI., p. 7, m. 12^d.

causing the said money to be delivered to Sir Edmund Peckham, Knight,¹⁸ and the said plate and jewells to be delivered to the hands of the Maister of our Jewel House for the time being.¹⁹

In harmony with the terms of the commission letters were directed 29th January, 1551, to be sent "to the Custos Rotulorum of every shire to delyver unto the commissioners named in the same letters such inventories as were before delyvered to their custody by other to the Kinges commissioners of the plate, jewells, bells, and other things belonging to the parish churches within the same shires."²⁰

The boy King records in his journal on 21st April, 1552: "It was agreed that commissioners should go out for to take certificate of the superfluous church plate to mine use, and to see how it hath been embessled."²¹

The instructions to the commissioners that while leaving "one cuppe or chalis" with the churchwardens "for the maintenance of dyvyne servise" they were to send the rest or superfluous plate, &c., to the Tower for the King's use, must have guarded very effectually against charges of superfluity in the future.²²

The commissioners for Sussex were "The Lord de Warre, Syr Antony Browne, Syr William Goring, Sir Henry Hussey, Edward Gage, John Palmer."²³ At a council held in the county itself at Petworth, July 22nd, 1552, a letter was ordered to be sent to "the Chancellor to make a new commission for the survey of Church goodes, to the Lord La Warre and such as be named in a scedule

¹⁸ Of Derham, Bucks.

¹⁹ Rot. Pat., 6 Edwd. VI., p. 7, m. 11.

²⁰ Acts Privy Council, Vol. 39, p. 467.

²¹ Strypes' *Eccl. Memorials*. The King wrote himself that he thought that way, because it should make things to be looked for that else peradventure would be lost as church plate, which men said was daily carried away.

²² 7th Records Report, App. II.

²³ Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., afterwards Lord Montague of Battle Abbey and Cowdray.

Sir William Goring, of Burton, married Elizabeth, d. of John Covert, of Slaughtam, d. March, 1553.

Sir Henry Gage, son of Sir John Gage, of Firle, married Elizabeth Parker, of Willingdon, ancestor of Viscount Gage, brother of Alice, wife of Sir Anthony Brown, d. 1568.

inclosed, for that there were too few in the old commission the greatness of the shire considered."

The urgent need of money caused directions to be sent to the commissioners to make more haste over their work. On 2nd May, 1553, a letter was sent "to the commissioners for the sale of church goodes in Chichester that yf they cannot make sale of the ornaments of theyr church before the day that is prescribed to them, that they may doo it as shortly after as they can, having respect to his Majestie's most advantage."²⁴ And in a like strain on May 12th, 1553, to the Lord Lawarre, "signifying the receipt of his letters of the IXth of this month, with thanks for the diligence used by him, and the rest of the commissioners for church goodes in Sussex, in the well executing of the same, that seeing he cannot certify the returns of the last commission by the day prescribed, he shall nevertheless fynishe the same with as much speed as he may, having regard to the King's Majestie's commoditie."²⁵

The way in which the Sussex Commissioners set to work we learn from a letter of Lord La Warre,²⁶ preserved in the Stowe MSS. It is addressed to Sir Richard Cotton:—

Right Worshipfull: After my best manner I recommend me unto your bounty desirous to hear of your good prosperity which I beseech God long to continue. Please it you to be advertised that whereas the Kings Majesty's commission dated the third of March last was directed unto me and others for the order of church goods within the county of Sussex which came first to my hand the 6th of the present May, upon the receipt whereof I and the rest of the commissioners divided ourselves into severall Rapes in which divisions I and John Caryll, Edward Shelley and John Apsley²⁷ were allotted to the Rape of Bramber wherein according to our bounden duty we

²⁴ Acts P.C., Vol. XL., p. 265.

²⁵ Acts P.C., Vol. XL., p. 270.

²⁶ Thomas West, 9th Baron le Warre, K.G., married Elizabeth Bonville, heiress of Halnaker. He had purchased Boxgrave Priory for £126 in 1535, and now pleaded in vain with Cromwell to be allowed to retain his "poor house callyd Boxgrave very near to my power house callyd Halnaker."

²⁷ Sir John Caryll, eldest son of Sir Thos. Caryll, of Warnham, married a daughter of Sir Richard Cotton, of Warblington. He was buried at Warnham, 1565.

Edward Shelley, son of Edward Shelley, who bought Warminghurst at the dissolution of Sion Priory, 1540. He was one of the Masters of the Household to Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary. Buried at Warnham, 1554.

John Apsley, of New Place, Pulborough, married Elizabeth, d. of Edward Shelley.

proceeded to the execution of the same commission within the said Rape and of the whole doings therein we have made our certificates which we have sent to you herewith with several Indentures also made between us and the said John Apsley this bearer, whereby you shall perceive what money is to be delivered to Sir Edmund Peckham Knight, what plate and jewels to the M^r of the King's Jewelhouse and what ornaments of cloth of gold silver or tissue to M^r Churton with the Indentures also between us and the parsons, vicars, curates and churchwardens of every parish of the said Rape, of such necessary and comely furniture as is left for the communion tables and ministers, and although the said money, plate, and ornaments received for the Kings commodie useth not to such a vallue as I wold wyshe it did, yet I assure you I and the rest of the commissioners have done the best we cold do for the Kings Majestie's advantage. Surely there be many poore parishes and their ornaments are very old broken or very little worthy for of long time there was none given to the church, and as for chalices they are very slender, and thereof or any other plate, there is small store within this Rape. Moreover I will desire you to dyscharge the said M^r Apsley so soon as you may for he cannot well be spared out of this Rape. Moreover I will desire you if the Commissioners in any shires be allowed for the cost and charges²⁸ in bringing up the money and church goods, then likewise the said Mr. Apsley may be allowed for his charge.

Assuring you that the commissioners have done the Kings Majestie herein very good and acceptable service unto the best of their powers and thus I beseech God long to prosper you all. From my poore house of Offington²⁹ the XXX of May.

Thomas La Warre. To the right worshipful and my very special and good friend Sir Richard Cotton³⁰ Knight Controller of the Kings Majesty's Household and to the rest of the Kings Majesty's commissioners especially named of the church goods.³¹

A document relating to the Sussex Commission refers to the charges of King's plate and money coming of Church goods out of the Arundel Rape brought to London. It is simply a bill for men and horses:—

For vi. men comying with the said plate and money and bringing the same.

for their meat and drinke	iii. days at xii ^d a day	xxviii ^s
for three horses hyred to bring same plate and money	xx ^d the day	xvi ^s ³²

²⁸ On 2nd June, 1553, "The council sent a letter to Mr. Comptroller and the rest of the commissioners appointed for the receyving of the church goodes to appoint unto all the several commissioners such an allowance for the costes they shall be at on bringing hither of the said Church goodes as they shall think reasonable, to be deducted out of the plate and other goods they shall bring up."

²⁹ Offington, near Broadwater, came in 1387 to Sir Thomas West by marriage. By the inventory (Burrell MS., 5,702, f. 122) this poor house contained 29 parlours and chambers, and 30 other rooms for the offices, &c.

³⁰ Sir Richard Cotton was buried in 1556 at Warblington, Hants.

³¹ British Museum; Stowe MS., 141, folio 52.

³² Record Office, Q.R., Church Goods, 1^o.

None of the inventories of Sussex Churches appear to have been preserved except that of Rusper; this is signed by John Caryll, Edward Shelley and John Apsley. It is a small square of parchment recently found amongst some old deeds, and has a small membrane sewn on to the bottom right hand corner. It shows according to the letter to Sir Richard Cotton what the commissioners regarded as necessary and comely furniture.

The Inventorye indented made the xvth day of Maye in the vij yere of the Reigne of O^r Sovereigne Lord Edward the sixte by the grace of god King of England, Fraunce and Ireland defendo^r of the faith and in earthe of the Church of England and also of Ireland sup^me hedd Betwene S^r Thomas West of the noble ordre of the garter Knight Lorde La Warre John Caryll Edward Shelley and John Apsley Esquires Commissioners w^t other of o^r said sovereign Lord the King for thorder the Church goodes w^t in the Countye of Sussex of the w^{ch} countey the Rape of Bramber is pcell (which Rape by allotemēt was assigned to the said Lord Lawarre John Caryll Edward Shelley and John Apsley) to thone pte and Edward . . . Person of Rusper John Gardener John Pylfold churchwardens and Robt Horley and John Tutchiner enhāitante of thother parte wherein are conteyned as well the belles w^{ch} remayn in the steple there as all ornaments meete for the mynistracion of tholy Comunion the w^{ch} the said Comissioners have appointed to be left for the mynistracion thereof in the said pishe Church by vertue of the said Comission.⁸⁸

In *primis* a frount of an alter to cover the Comyns . . .

Iīm one Chalice of Sylver

Iīm iiij greate belles in the Steple

[On. m. 2.] the new cop w^t vij oz (and $\frac{1}{8}$ oz) at v^s viij^d oz xl^s
 the old calles w^t ix oz (and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz) at iiij^s x^d oz xlv^s xj^d
 at the beloues in chepside
 John Keytle

That the commission was active in searching for missing goods appears from a minute of the Council meeting on 2nd February, 1552.

A letter to the Lord Lawarre of thanks for his paynes taken in sending up James Norton and bowlting out (*i.e.*, sifting) of the hole circumstances of his doinges touching the sale of belles and other things, requiring his Lordship to call before him and summe other justices, the parishioners of Steyning, causing such of them, as by their examination appear faultie in the matter, to be committed to warde, there to remayne until they shall put in sufficient bonde for the restitution of all these things they have solde, or the just value thereof.

⁸⁸ Record Office, Church Goods, Q.R., 188.

If we may judge from the honest confession of the Dorset Commissioners the parish churches fared badly, for they expressly state that they left the worst or the least chalice for the church. There seems to have been a feeling in the county that before long the pillage would cease, as a complaint was made to the council on April 10th, 1553, that "the Parson of Redinge comforts his neighbours to keep a good porcion of their church plate saying that a time would come when they should have nede of it."³⁴

Queen Mary's sympathies, however, lay in a direction totally opposed to all this spoliation. Soon after her accession (in 1553) the commissioners were directed to give a further account of their doings, and also to explain what had become of the vast mass of goods which they had seized. The Wiltshire Commissioners were warned that "The King and queen's (Philip and Mary) desire is to understand what hath been done by you, . . . and therefore we require you to repair unto us the XVth after Easter, to answer your full doing in the premysses bringing with you such books writings or munymments as do concern the true declaration of the same."³⁵

In consequence of the above direction, orders were given in some cases to restore the plate to the churches from which it had been taken, but when it had been already sold, the captors retained their booty, and made no effort to compensate the unfortunate parishes thus despoiled. Thus on 6th October, 1554, the council ordered Sir Will Firman "to redelyver such church goodes as by them were taken from the parishes in the Countie of Norfolk, to such parish from whence it was taken," and thus to disgorge the plunder which they had seized.³⁶

³⁴ Record Office Q.R., Church Goods, 17. Nightingale's *Dorset Church Plate*.

³⁵ Record Office. Land Revenue Records, Bundle 1,192. Feb. 24th, No. 1. Nightingale's *Wiltshire Plate*.

³⁶ On 15th Sept., 1554, "to Gerarde Alderman of Norwich to delyver the church goodes, by them taken by vertue of a commission in the time of the late king, to such parishes as they toke it from." Acts P.C. 40, p. 348. Acts P.C. 40, p. 355.

The Commissioners' plan was to lay their hands upon every scrap of plate they could find; then to select the very minimum which decency could allow, and leave it behind them as a *solatium*. Whatever they carried off—which was usually the greater quantity of the finest and heaviest pieces—they were apt to call *superfluous* plate. Most of this superfluous plate seems to have been defaced, *i.e.*, broken up with a view to its being packed for transmission to London; this appears to have been the general treatment. The following letter shows that more than two-thirds was broken:—

To Mr. Wilbram Master of the Jewel House, to receive of Sir John Sydenham suche defaced plate as they have brought with them, of which is in Somerset 3367 ounces, suffering them to retain in their hands such patentes as be undefaced, and 19 chalises also unbroken waying in all 1078 ounces; the patentes to be restored to the churches and chapells from which they came, and the 19 chalises to be distributed to 19 of the biggest parish churches in the said countye.⁸⁷

Similar orders were made in regard to other counties. Very little plate was saved from the great spoliation. A mere modicum was given back to a few parishes, and for an obvious reason. Most of it had been either sold, or defaced beyond the possibility of use. And even that which remained was for the most part reserved only for the general onslaught which took place in the following reign.

The last reference to Sussex Church plate of this period occurs in a report of the disorders in the Diocese of Chichester, dated December, 1569:—

In many places they keep yet their chalices looking to have Mass again, whereas they were commanded to turn them into communion cups after our fashion, keeping yet weight for weight. Some parishes feign that their chalices were stolen away and therefore they ministered in glasses and profane goblets.⁸⁸

Many instances remain of the reshaping of these vessels, to which reference will presently be made. In some cases the hexagonal foot of the pre-Reformation chalice has been beaten round, and still shows the parcel gilt crucifix which previously adorned one of the panels

⁸⁷ Acts P.C., Vol. XL., p. 361.

⁸⁸ Froude, *History of England*, Vol. IX., p. 506. State Papers Dom.

of the foot. The crucifix is mentioned in notes to *Theophilus*, Book III., deriving its origin as an ornament from the Greek Christian artists. These artists were directed by the Quinisext Council, held at Constantinople (A.D. 692), to prefer reality to allegory. They were ordered to represent Christ upon the Cross, in actual carving and figure, rather than by vague and mystical imagery. The bowl of the old chalice was usually beaten into the shape of a cylinder, a flat bottom was added and an entirely new stem. The capacity of the bowl was made larger than in the original chalice, to accommodate the greater number of communicants who were now permitted to communicate in both kinds.

The pre-Reformation paten in some cases was also transformed, the depressions being beaten out so as to form a flat plate; a small foot was added, and perhaps a rim to fit the bowl of the cup, to which it now formed a cover. In other places an entirely new cup and paten cover were made, and these were generally stamped with the hall mark of the Goldsmiths' Company. The bowls of these cups are deep, and slightly bell-shaped at the lip; most of them are decorated round the outside of the bowl with a floral strap, called an arabesque. This was a favourite decoration in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was derived, in the first instance, from the Arabs in Spain, who frequently used it, even as early as the eighth century, in decorating their houses.³⁹ This strap decoration was frequently engraved on the foot of the Communion cup, and on its extreme edge a moulding known as the egg and dart. The paten cover of these new vessels generally bears the same strap decoration as the cup, and has a small button foot, on the bottom of which is engraved the year of its adoption. The cup and cover are frequently referred to in inventories as a "pair of chalices." The reason for the destruction of the pre-Reformation chalices and patens seems to have lain in the iconoclastic feeling of the times. The use of the crucifix, always engraved or appliqué on the foot of the

³⁹ Draper, *Intellectual Development*, Vol. II., 31, 32.

chalice, the Vernicle,⁴⁰ the Agnus Dei and the manus Dei graven on the patens would appear to have been the chief causes of offence. Such ornaments, in 1566, were termed "monuments of superstition."^{41 42}

The earliest of the Sussex post-Reformation cups is one belonging to the ancient parish of Battle. It is a large vessel, and has on the knop three small lumps of silver, each shaped into a representation of the Vernicle. It is highly probable that to a devout Churchman at the middle of the sixteenth century such ornamentation as is shown in the adornment of this Communion cup must have seemed to be but a meagre substitute for the use of the Crucifix—as was engraved upon the earlier chalices. Its date is 1552. Possibly its ornamentation may indicate the limit of sacred adornment that men then dared to use.

The date of nearly all the Elizabethan cups in this county is 1568. Each English diocese apparently has its own particular date, when the old order as to the shape and ornamentation of the sacred vessels passed out of use. Archbishop Parker's order in reference to Church plate denuded the chalice and paten of its ancient ornamentation (which was alleged to be superstitious), and directed that a simpler pattern should be devised and brought into use. Some difficulty was found in enforcing obedience to these directions of the Primate; the people not unnaturally thought that the old was better.⁴³ They were asked "whether they do minister in any prophane cuppes, bowles, dishes or chalices heretofore used at Masse; or els in a decent communion cuppe provided and kept for the same purpose only;"⁴⁴ but this inquiry did not bring about great results. Queen Elizabeth complains in

⁴⁰ The Vernicle engraved upon the paten represented the Face of Christ.

⁴¹ Cardwell, *Documentary Annals*. An address to Queen Elizabeth by some Bishops and Divines against the use of images (1559), after quoting sundry authorities, concludes by saying Valens and Theodosius made a law against the painting or graving the image of Christ.

⁴² Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, Vol. I., p. 216, note. "Dean Whittingham dyd cause to be pulled downe and did breake all such stones (tombstones) as had any imagerie, work, or challices wrought upon them."

⁴³ Frere, *History of Church of England*, p. 154. In Battle, a great centre of Romanism, when a sermon is preached against the Pope, the people left the church.

⁴⁴ Cardwell, *Documentary Annals*.

January, 1565, to the Archbishop, of the "lack of regard to unity on the parts of the Bishops." There was "great variety as to the position of the table, and variety is shown as to the use of the chalice, the communion cup, or common cup; of leavened and unleavened bread; and of kneeling, standing, or sitting at communion." In addition to this were the advertisements; these were Archbishop Parker's orders. These articles rested solely on the mandate of the Archbishop and the other Bishops, and not on a regular convocation or the Crown. Between 1559 and 1571 these articles were read on Sunday next following Easter Day and St. Michael the Archangel, or some other Sunday within one month after these feasts, immediately after the Gospel; also the clergy on admission to their benefices were required to signify their acquiescence in the regulations therein contained.⁴⁵ A report of the Diocese of Chichester at this time says:⁴⁶ "It was much in disorder; some of the Marian clergy clung to their benefices, but refused to preach, and in the dearth of preaching clergy (there were only 16 in the Diocese) this was grievous. Others had ceased to minister, but ran between Sussex and Hants and hindered true religion; a number of the laity stayed away from church and had private services in their chapels, or disappeared at Easter so as to avoid communion . . . The altars are standing, images and ornaments are hidden, but all is ready to set up the Mass again in 24 hours. There, as in the north, the people kept to their beads and to their Latin primers, and their superstitious bellringing; indeed, except for Lewes and a little part of Chichester, the whole Diocese was reported very blind and superstitious and the clergy for the most part very simple." Despite all these difficulties the change from the chalice to the Communion cup was very complete. There is not in use to-day, in this Diocese, any one of the pre-Reformation chalices, though they were used as late as 1567. Of Elizabethan cups, dating from 1568, and now in use, there is a long list.

⁴⁵ Hardwick, *History of the Articles*, p. 223.

⁴⁶ Frere, *History of Church of England*, p. 154.

Reservation of the Sacrament, even after 1549, was permitted for-administration to the sick, provided "that going to the sick with the Sacrament the minister have not with him either light or bells." In the rubric of 1552 all reference to reservation was omitted, but it was not until the last revision in 1661 that provision was made for shortening the service and for consecrating in private houses. This custom of reservation caused the paten cover to become a very necessary adjunct to the Communion cup. Some covers are found with cups made in the middle of the seventeenth century, and may indicate to how late a date the custom of reservation lingered in the parishes to which these vessels belonged. The use of wafer bread, which obtained at that period, seems to have had some influence upon the form of the cover of the cup. This cover, though small, served sufficiently as a paten for the wafers, which were only changed by being made a little broader and thicker than formerly. In March, 1565, Archbishop Parker ordered that unless the priests "consent to wear in their chapels a surplice and hood, and to communicate, kneeling, in wafer bread, they must be deposed." In 1571 he tolerated "fine usual bread where superstition is feared." Until 1643 wafer bread was generally used, "and usual bread sufficed only."

Crewets were formerly companions of the chalice. They were always spoken of in pairs; one was used for wine and the other for water. They are of very ancient origin, being mentioned by the Council of Carthage, A.D. 398. Whilst communion in both kinds lasted these crewets were of considerable size, that for the water being the larger, as it provided also for ablutions. These were ancestors of the flagon, which came into use in the days of Elizabeth, at which period they were graceful pear-shaped vessels, sometimes elaborately engraved. In the middle of the seventeenth century they assumed the tankard shape, which is now familiar to us. There is no specimen of the silver Elizabethan flagon in the diocese. An occasional pewter flagon might come within this period, but generally the pewter flagons in Sussex belong to a later date, and may

be attributed to the 20th canon of 1603, which directs that the churchwardens of every parish

Shall at the charge of the parish with the advice and direction of the minister provide . . . a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter if not of purer metal.

Where pewter was resorted to, as it frequently was in the seventeenth century, its use probably arose from one of two reasons, *i.e.*, either poverty or indifference. The times were distressful, and there was frequently a lack of money. Moreover, the Commonwealth period intervened, and people had to receive the Sacrament in strange fashion, in novel and unworthy vessels, and sometimes in secret and unaccustomed places. Of the plate in Sussex surviving from the Stuart period the vessels are plain and few in number. A marked feature of the chalice is the baluster stem. Some have a paten cover and flat button foot. One piece (originally made for secular and not sacred uses), belonging to the Church of Stanmer, was very handsome. Unfortunately, it was sold many years ago. It was a silver-gilt cup nearly 20-in. in height, surmounted by a pierced steeple top, from which a figure was missing. It weighed 30-ozs. 15-dwts., and belonged to the year 1623. The maker's mark was G. S. E.

The troubles of the seventeenth century prevented the giving of much plate to the churches, and even the more settled times of William (1688-1702) produced a larger crop of ethical Acts of Parliament than benefactions to the Church of England. William was not a churchman. His aim was a comprehension of the sects, and he did not desire to favour any creed. Nevertheless, during his reign the country was recovering, to some extent, from the laxity which had previously prevailed. Some phases of this recovery found their expression in the size and number of the vessels needful for the administration of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. Three famous Acts of Parliament contributed to bring this about. The Test Act, the Act of Toleration, and the Act of Uniformity enforced what was known as Conformity, *i.e.*, the reception of the Holy Communion

at the least three times during each year, by all persons desiring to qualify themselves for holding the office of Magistrate, Councillor or other recognised position. Consequently at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide an enormous number of communicants were wont to present themselves before the altar to receive the Sacrament lest they should be ousted from office. The test was the reception of the Communion. This was not, as a rule, then administered frequently.⁴⁷ But on the test days the churches were filled by huge crowds of people eager to save their positions. Hence provision had to be made for administering to great numbers at a time, and thus the very large flagon and cup came into use.

When Queen Anne ascended the throne, her love for the Church of England and her real devoutness of life brought about many changes in the direction of better ideals of national churchmanship. Her practice had always been "to receive the Sacrament once every month according to the Church's rites." This was a great improvement upon the *laissez faire* policy of William III. Many splendid Sacramental vessels of fine silver date from her reign; in fact, the quantity of silver plate then given to the Church exceeds that of any other time, saving during the period of the last 50 years.

The Queen Anne flagons were still exceptionally large, some of them weighing 60 ounces, or more. The Communion cups and patens are also of similar large proportions. The vessels are plain and solid, with but little claim to artistic beauty of design. They differ greatly from those of the earlier Elizabethan period of great plate production, when the cups were simple in style, not heavy, but certainly graceful.

The standard quality of silver was raised, and was made better than heretofore. So much domestic silver plate had been melted down during the seventeenth century, by reason of the demands of war and other exactions

⁴⁷ In 1741 Bishop Secker, in his charge to the diocese of Oxford, says: "One thing might be done in all your parishes. An Administration of the Sacrament might easily be interposed in the long interval between Whitsuntide and Christmas."

upon the public purse, that when peace was restored the demand for silver for making household vessels was great. "All classes seem to have resorted to the supply of metal that was nearest to hand, *i.e.*, to the silver coin of the realm,"⁴⁸ which they were wont to melt down and utilise.

In consequence, legislation for the protection of silver money became necessary, and it was enacted that the standard of quality for silver plate should be raised above that for coinage.⁴⁹ The larger size of flagons and chalices in the Queen Anne period is further accounted for by the custom which then prevailed—of consecrating a far larger quantity of wine than would now be consecrated for an equal number of communicants. It was the habit of communicants to consume more than the mere modicum in quantity that is now customary.⁵⁰

With the advent of the Georgian rule a different condition of Church life was ushered in. Gifts of Church plate still continued to be made, though this was more the continuance of a devout practice which had its roots in Queen Anne's days, than the outcome of religious zeal in the succeeding decades. Some of the Georgian plate is well worthy of attention. But the gifts were comparatively few in number. "George and his ministers, and his and their successors, insisted that the Church should not be too active. They frowned down all enthusiasm; they insisted upon a moderation which was colourless, and upon a barren uniformity which was lifeless."⁵¹

The Deistic Controversy, which rose to its greatest height between 1720 and 1740, threatened the destruction of Church life. Only six communicants presented

⁴⁸ Cripps' *Old English Plate*.

⁴⁹ To indicate this betterment in quality between 1696 and 1720 the hall marks on silver show the figure of Britannia and the Lion's Head erased.

⁵⁰ Clunbury, Salop. (Extract from Parish Register) J. C. Cox, LL.D. F.S.A., *Parish Registers of England*. "Mr. Parry has agreed with the parishioners of Clunbury to take, instead of the spare wine at the Sacrament, ten quart Pottles of good Port wine annually to be delivered to him in every year at Easter. The Parish Clerk to have the Pottles. Easter Day, 1808." Pottle is an alternative name for bottle. The "spare wine" from the Flagon was wont to become the perquisite of the officiating minister.

⁵¹ Dr. Powell, *Sources of Eighteenth Century Deism*.

themselves at St. Paul's Cathedral on Easter Day, 1800. But the later zeal of the Oxford Movement, and the general advance in activity, in religious fervour, and in social advance which characterised the nineteenth century, more than redeemed the weakness of its earlier years. During the last half-century much Church plate has been given to many and many an English Church. The characteristic of this plate does not call for notice. Yet bearing in mind that the shape and material of the sacred vessels reveal, in the main, the religious characteristics of their day, it will be found, we trust, that modern Church plate does not lack an inherent beauty of its own.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

It was in the year 1888 that the matter of an examination into the possessions of the diocese, as regards Church plate, was first taken in hand. The late Canon Borrer, who was an enthusiast on the subject, asked the Rural Deans to supply him with adequate information as to the plate which they had in their care, and in response to this request some exceedingly valuable information was sent in. These details were placed in my hands by the Canon (who was one of my best and dearest friends), and in due course two volumes of manuscript, containing copies of the returns, were lodged in the library of Chichester Cathedral.

After some time had elapsed the Dean and Chapter suggested that these plate returns should be published, and they were diligently examined and scrutinised with a view to carrying the suggestion into effect. But the scrutiny revealed many omissions, and in some cases it brought to light some errors of description. It became evident that a more careful survey would have to be made; and the work, practically, had to be done all over again. The task was entrusted to me, and although it has been a labour possessing the keenest interest, it has also proved to be one of greater magnitude than I was able at first to foresee. The following pages will give the result of the long inspection, and I hope that they contain information which will be interesting, in some degree, to all Churchmen.

It is difficult to express my thanks to those friends who have helped me, for they are so numerous. To the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacons of Chichester and Lewes, and to the late Canon Cooper I owe sincere thanks for constant encouragement and guidance. The Rural Deans have helped me most kindly, and I thank them heartily. Considerable labour has fallen, of course, upon the various Incumbents of Parishes and their Churchwardens. To these gentlemen I am greatly indebted for their exceeding courtesy, and for their kindly aid.

The Sussex Archæological Society will complete the publication of this survey of Church plate within three of their annual volumes, for this and the next two following years. This plan will obviate the filling up of any one volume with a Church plate survey only, and will thus leave space for other matter of general archæological interest.

J. EDWIN COUCHMAN.

LIST OF PLATE.

CHICHESTER.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The plate of the Cathedral Church appears to have suffered more vicissitudes than that of the Parish Churches. The general change in 1568 no doubt left the Cathedral in possession of some good Elizabethan silver. When the Parliamentarians under Sir W. Waller entered Chichester in 1642, part of this post-Reformation plate was seized; the remainder was carefully hidden for about three years, when a servant betrayed the hiding place. Sir Arthur Hazelrigge thereupon broke into the Chapter House, pulled down the wainscot and discovered the remaining plate (1645).

The next reference is: "A memorial of the names of such Honourable, Worthy and Pious Persons who have Freely and Bountifully contributed to y^e Repairing and Beautifying of y^e Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Chichester with y^e severall summes of money by them given 1664." Amongst other names are the following: "M^r William Westbrook: a pair of Silver Candlesticks and a Paten value at £50. M^r Oldfield: A Silver Flagon, a Chalice and Patten valued at about £50."

But these vessels were not to remain long in the possession of the Cathedral, for we learn that after the restoration (1677-80) the Dean and Chapter sold their plate for £128, which sum of money was devoted to the general repair of the fabric. At some later date a fresh supply must have been obtained, as in 1855 the *old plate* was melted down to be made into new vessels. These are now in use.

- TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of each 23-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1855; maker John Keith. These chalices are alike, they have octagonal stems divided equally by a large knob, they are somewhat plain but well made, and bear the inscription, "+ Eccle^a. Cathed^a. Sti. Trini^s Cisestrensis 1855."
- TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; weight respectively 9-oz. and 8-oz. 13-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1855; maker John Keith. They are flat plates with small sexfoil depressions, and alike except in weight.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for the year 1855; maker John Keith. This is a flat plain plate with a circular depression, and inscribed on the back of the rim, "Eccle^a. Cathed^a. Sti. Trini^s Cisestrensis."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks of Dublin for the year 1731; maker's mark S under a crescent (not identified, Jackson, p. 571). This paten is on a foot; it has a slightly depressed centre with an ogee moulding on the rim; it is inscribed on the face, "In Dei Gloriam atque usum Eccles. Cathedral Cicest. Edwardus Episcopus A.C., 1833." In the centre are the sacred initials in rays.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 35-oz.; hall marks for the year 1855. A pear-shaped flagon with a sexfoil foot, a scroll handle and a small hinged cover.
- AN ALMS BASIN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1681; maker's mark F.A. (Jackson, p. 133). It is a dish-shaped plate, inscribed under the rim as the chalices, and on the front, "While we have time," &c.
- AN ALMS BASIN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 10-ozs.; hall marks for the year 1727. It is a dish-shaped plate, engraved under the rim, "Johannes Costelow et Aldermannus Cicestrensis Deo reddidit et Ecclesiae Cicestrensi dedit 1727," and on the front, "He that hath pity," &c.
- TWO ALMS BASINS OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight of each 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1843. These are dish shaped, and bear underneath the same inscription as the chalices, with the addition of the date 1844; on the front respectively, "To do good and to distribute," &c., "Blessed is the man," &c.

There are in the Library of the Cathedral three chalices with their patens, which call for our attention.

- A CHALICE AND PATEN OF PEWTER. These are mortuary vessels, and were found in a coffin in the Cathedral (1830). They probably belong to the eleventh or twelfth century, and are said to have been taken from the tomb of Bishop Godefride (d. A.D. 1088). A coffin, however, attributed to this Bishop was discovered in

1836 in the burial ground within the cloisters, known as Paradise, at a spot where had been found a leaden cross, inscribed with an absolution to Bishop Godefride.⁵²

- A CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The chalice has a large and capacious bowl, which is now much broken; the knob is of gold, large, round and equally dividing the short stem; the foot is round and plain, the only decoration being a gilt edge. The date of this chalice may be between 1200 and 1250.

The paten is five inches in diameter, and has a quatrefoil depression; the edge and centre are parcel gilt. The central device is the Holy Lamb and flag, encircled with the legend, + AGNUS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECATA MUNDI MISERERE NOBIS. This paten is dated by Messrs. Hope & Fallow *circa* 1180.⁵³ It is interesting, from having either survived the sale of plate for the ransom of Richard I. (1194-5), or, perhaps, having been made immediately afterwards. These were probably altar vessels.


- A CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This chalice has a large bowl, gilt inside, and a round knob, gilt, which nearly equally divides the stem; the foot joins the stem by an inverted calyx, formed of a double row of foliations; its date is between 1275 and 1300.

The paten cover is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has the octafoil decoration and the centre, parcel gilt. This is dated between 1290 and 1300, and was probably used with its chalice for service at the altar.

THE PALACE CHAPEL.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1726; maker John Wisdome. This is a plain straight-sided cup with a slightly out-turned rim, an equally divided stem, with a knob formed by an annulet and two fillets; it has a small circular foot. On the front of the bowl are engraved the arms of Bishop Waddington (1724-1731).

- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 5 inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for the year 1726; maker John Wisdome. A small paten on a foot with a narrow edge and circular depression; the centre is engraved with the arms of Bishop Waddington, and the foot with the Bishop's mitre and ribbon.

- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 8 inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks are the lion passant stamped twice, and the maker's mark . It is a slightly dish-shaped paten, with an ogee moulding on its edge, and is engraved with the arms of Waddington.

⁵² *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., p. 300.

⁵³ Messrs. Hope & Fallow, *English Medieval Chalices and Patens*.



CHALICE, circa 1275 to circa 1300.

CHALICE, circa 1200 to circa 1250.

PATEN, circa 1290 to circa 1300.

PATEN, circa 1180.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The case containing these vessels is of peculiar design; it follows the outline of the cup and paten cover when stood upon the larger paten, the upper part of the case diminishing to the size of the cover foot.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER.

CHICHESTER. ALL SAINTS'.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall mark for the year 1731. A tall and large cup, with an extremely large stem equally divided by a knop formed by a single annulet. It is engraved round the bowl, "Hunc qualem cunque Calicem Huic Ecclesiae Parochiali Omnium Sanctorum Cicest. Dono Dedit Hutchins Williams Armr, MDCXXXI."
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Weight 10-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1881. A chalice-shaped vessel with circular stem and knop set with four carbuncles. It is inscribed under the foot, "To the glory of God and the memory of Henry Comper of Chichester who fell asleep Nov^r 12, 1879."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall marks for the year 1731. A plain paten on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge. It has a single deep circular depression with a coat of arms in the centre, and is inscribed, "Hanc Patellam Ecclesiae Huic Parochiali Omnium Sanctorum Cicestr., Maria Cholmeley Generosa, D.D., MDCXXXI."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1733; maker's mark I.M., probably James Manners (Jackson, p. 176).⁵⁴ A plain plate, with ogee moulding on the edge, raised centre with coat of arms, and inscribed, "Dedicated to ye Church of All Saints in Chichester for ye service of ye Altar 1734."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; hall mark 1881. A plain, flat plate, with a slight depression. It is inscribed the same as the Comper Chalice above.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; weight 26-oz.; hall mark for the year 1747. A straight-sided vessel with hinged cover and thumb piece; the maker's mark is almost obliterated. It bears round the foot, above the bottom mouldings, "Dedicated to ye Church of All Saints in Chichester for ye service of ye Altar 1747." It has a coat of arms on the front.

CHICHESTER. ST. ANDREW'S.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; gross weight 9-oz. 15-dwts.;

⁵⁴ Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*.

hall marks for the year 1749. This cup has a tulip-shaped bowl with a baluster stem, a round foot loaded with a mahogany block; the foot is probably weighted. It is engraved round the bowl, "For the use of S^t Andrew's Church, Chichester, 1752."

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 4-dwts; hall marks for the year 1842. A plain paten on a foot, with a single round moulding on the edge; the foot terminates in a large ogee moulding. It is inscribed, "Ad honorem Dei et in usum Ecclesiae Sancti Andrae Cicestrensis MDCCCXLII."

A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the bottom $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 35-oz. It is a parallel-sided flagon with a moulded foot of rather small dimensions. It has a scroll handle, hinged cover and a thumb piece. There is a monogram engraved on the top of cover and on front of flagon, and an inscription similar to the paten.

A **SILVER-GILT SPOON.**

CHICHESTER. ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Weight 7-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks of Sheffield for the year 1900. It has a sexfoil foot, hexagonal stem divided by a knop. The upper part of the bowl is decorated with a floral band.

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1897. This is a plain paten with a circular depression, and engraved on the edge is a floral scroll.

A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 33-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1897. A plain, straight-sided flagon with a scroll handle, a hinged lid, and a round moulded base.

A **GLASS CRUET WITH SILVER MOUNTS.**

A **CHALICE, PATEN AND ALMS DISH OF SHEFFIELD PLATE** inscribed, "Parish of S. Bartholomew 21 July 1832."⁵⁵

CHICHESTER. ST. MARTIN.

A **CUP OF SILVER.** Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of base $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; it bears the London hall marks, the maker's mark is that of Rich^d Green who was entered in 1703, the date letter is for the year 1703. This is a two-handled porringer with gadroon fluting, rising $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the cup; a corded ornament runs round the centre of the bowl above the fluting. It is engraved with conventional foliage above and below the cord.

The scroll handles are decorated with bead ornaments. The front of the cup has an escutcheon with an oval panel on which is engraved ¹⁷⁰³ *; and round the bowl is inscribed, "* Parochiae Sci. Martini In Civit. Cicestr. *"

⁵⁵ The church was destroyed during the siege of Chichester in 1642, but was rebuilt in 1832.







SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

PORRINGER, 1703. ST. MARTIN, CHICHESTER.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1802. A plain paten on a foot with an ogee moulding on the edge, and inscribed underneath, "The gift of Mrs. Martha Dear to St. Martin's Church, Chichester, 1802."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 21-oz.; hall marks for the year 1767, maker's mark W.P. (perhaps William Plummer). This is a nicely made ewer-shaped vessel, evidently of domestic origin. The handle is covered in wicker, and the edge of the foot and cover are decorated with gadroon ornaments. It is engraved with the sacred monogram in rays of glory.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz.; hall marks for the year 1802. A plain dish-shaped plate with an ogee moulding on the edge, and engraved on the bottom, "The gift of Mrs. Martha Dear to St. Martin's Church, Chichester, 1802."

CHICHESTER. ST. OLAVE.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1662, maker's mark  This is a plain cylindrical cup with no moulding. The base of the bowl is flat and joined to the foot by a somewhat thick plain stem; it has no knop, the circular foot terminates in a wide fillet, and it is inscribed, "Deo et Ecclesiae Sti. Olavi in Civitate Cicester 1663."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks similar to the chalice. A plain paten cover with a single line engraved round a very narrow edge $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width; it has one circular depression, and the foot, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is formed by a large plain disc of silver, and has engraved across it, "Ecclesiae Sti. Olavi."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1700, maker's mark  A plain silver paten, on a foot, with threaded ornamentation on a narrow rim. It is engraved round the centre, "The gift of Mrs. Katherine Penford to S^t Ollive's Church 1703."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter of top 4 inches, and of bottom $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 30-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1765; maker's mark  A tankard-shaped vessel, to which a hinged lid has at some time been added; the maker's mark on the lid is  It is inscribed, "This piece of plate with the BRANCH was given in 1766 by MR. THOS. LUDGATER, grandson of MRS. CATH^a PENFORD, who gave the SALVER." There is no Branch or candlestick existing now.

CHICHESTER. ST. PANCRAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1750; maker's mark W.G. (William Grundy). The bowl of

this cup is tulip shaped, the stem is tall and equally divided by a small knop formed of annulets; the foot is round. It is inscribed, "St. Pancras, Chichester, the gift of Elizabeth Powlett of Halnaker, relict of W^m Powlett late of St Leonard's forest Esq. 1751."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks similar to the Communion Cup. A plain paten on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge and a slight circular depression. It is engraved round the centre with the same inscription as the cup, and on the foot in Roman capitals, "St Pancras, Chichester."⁵⁶

AN ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON AND CUP.

CHICHESTER. ST. PAUL.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks for the year 1880. This is a chalice-shaped vessel, and the knop is ornamented with six oval bosses, bearing I.H.S. and M.C. alternately, in old English letters.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1881. A plain paten with a circular depression, and a cross engraved on the edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 46-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1822. A large ewer-shaped flagon with a small round foot; it has a scroll handle and large lip, and is engraved with the sacred monogram in rays.

A SHEFFIELD-PLATED CRUET. Height 4 inches. The shoulder is ornamented with a gadroon moulding; the body is vase-shaped, with a hinged cover. This is a pretty piece of plate and evidently of domestic origin.⁵⁷

CHICHESTER. SUB-DEANERY, OR ST. PETER THE GREAT.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1849. It has a large knop and sexfoil base.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. To match the previous chalice; weight 15-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for the year 1870. On the foot is inscribed, "Charlotte Gruggen D.D. 1871."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall mark for the year 1849. This paten has a sexfoil depression, and is quite plain. It is inscribed, "Per mysterium sancte incarnationis tue libera nos Domine."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 15-oz.; hall marks for the year 1671; maker's mark **WS**
A plain plate on a foot with a circular depression. It is


⁵⁶ This church was destroyed in 1642, and rebuilt in 1750.

⁵⁷ Sheffield plate was invented in 1742.

ornamented with a threaded edge, and is engraved on opposite sides of the rim with a coat of arms and crest. The arms are for Seymour, Duke of Somerset, quarterly, 1 and 4 (*or*) on a pile (*gules*) between three fleur-de-lis (*azure*), three leopards (*or*); impaling, Alston, (*azure*) 10 stars (*or*).⁵⁸

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Weight 26-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1851. This is a ewer-shaped flagon with a small hinged lid, with two decorated bands round the swell.
- A SMALL PERFORATED SILVER SPOON.

CHICHESTER. ST. PETER THE LESS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 16-dwts.; maker's mark  (probably John Sutton. Jackson, p. 132). A quite plain bell-shaped vessel, from which the hall marks have entirely disappeared, except part of the maker's mark, which leads one to date the cup about 1675. The cup has, at some time, been enlarged by the addition of about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch added to the lip. It is nicely engraved on front of bowl in script, "St. Peter the Less, Chichester, 1690."
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. To match the above; weight 6-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for 1878. It is inscribed, "St. Peter the Less, Chichester, 1879," and underneath, "To the Glory of God and for the use of this church, the gift of Harriet F. Frampton."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 3-oz. 12-dwts.; maker's mark is similar to that on the Communion Cup of c. 1675; it is quite plain, with a single circular depression and threaded edge; it is inscribed, "St. Peter the Less, Chichester, 1690."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 22-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for 1898. An ewer-shaped vessel, with hinged lid surmounted by a cross. It has a sexfoil foot, and is inscribed underneath, "St. Peter the Less, Chichester, to the Glory of God and in memory of Elizabeth Snooke of this Parish, 7th August, 1877."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; this is a shallow circular dish embossed with a floral ornamentation; it has a small flat piece of silver added for a handle; the hall mark is nearly obliterated.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. Diameter 8 inches. This has a silver bastard gadroon edge, and is engraved in the centre, "St. Peter the Less, 1814."

CHICHESTER. ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

- A PAIR OF COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER, GILT. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight respectively 9-oz. 2-dwts.

⁵⁸ The writer is indebted to Mr. L. F. Salzmänn for his kind help with the heraldic descriptions.

and 8-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for 1813. These have semi-oval bowls, engraved with oval geometrical designs round the lip and foot. At the base of the bowl is engraved a calyx of foliations. It is inscribed, "The gift of Sam^l Scudamore Heming Esq. to S^t John's Chapel, Chichester, 1813."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of top 4 inches; weight 32-oz.; hall mark for the year 1815. A plain flagon with an almost parallel body. It has a handle, and an open thumb piece to a somewhat flat-hinged cover; the foot is formed by an ogee moulding.

A PATEN ON A FOOT OF OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE.

TWO ALMS DISHES OF SHEFFIELD PLATE.

CHICHESTER. POORHOUSE CHAPEL.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. This has two handles and is inscribed, "The gift of Thomas Chaldecott 1796."⁵⁹

A PLATED PATEN AND GLASS FLAGON.

RURAL DEANERY OF ARUNDEL I.

ARUNDEL. ST. NICHOLAS.

A PAIR OF COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weights respectively 11-oz. 12-dwts. and 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1780, maker's mark G.S. They have plain tulip-shaped bowls on tall stems, and plain feet with slight moulding, and are inscribed, "Charles Bushby, Henry Diggance, Churchwardens of Arundel 1780."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER, GILT. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1882. It is a small chalice-shaped vessel, with a jewelled boss on the base (five opals and four diamonds), also engraved I.H.S.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz.; hall marks for the year 1780. A plain dish-shaped paten, with slightly moulded edge, and arms of Arundel in centre.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1735; maker's mark J.E. (John Eckford). A plain dish-shaped plate with arms in centre, and inscription, "Legavit Ecclesiae parochiali de Arundel Maria Barwick Anno Domini 1735." The arms are (*argent*) three bears' heads erased (*sable*):—the arms of Barwick: Crest, apparently a bear's paw holding a sword, issuing from a ducal coronet.

⁵⁹ Mr. Thomas Chaldecott was one of the Common Council in 1803.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER, GILT.** Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1882. A small plain disc with slight circular depression, engraved I.H.S. It is a companion piece to the chalice of the same date.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of base $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight nearly 47-oz.; hall marks for the year 1735; maker's mark same as paten of this date. This is a tall, straight-sided flagon with hinged cover, large handle and spreading moulded base.

BINSTED. ST. MARY.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1831. A vase-shaped cup with somewhat spreading lip and quite plain; it is inscribed round the foot, "The gift of the Rev. M. Smelt to the Parish of Binsted. May 1832."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 13-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1806. A plain paten with threaded edge and raised centre; it is inscribed underneath rim, "Ex dono Thomae Fowler Sen^r 1807."

BURPHAM. ST. MARY.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts.; maker's mark obliterated; date letter for the year 1568-9. This is an Elizabethan Cup, slightly bell-shaped at lip, and decorated near top and bottom of the bowl with the customary Elizabethan strap divided four times. The bottom of the bowl is spherical, somewhat roughly beaten into shape; the stem has no knob, and is joined to the bottom of the bowl by a reed pattern moulding; the foot is quite plain.
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot 5 inches; weight 10-oz. 16-dwts.; date letter and marks for the year 1848. It has a sexfoil foot and large knob; this and the paten below were presented by the Rev. W. W. Holland, the then Vicar.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 6-dwts.; date letter for 1848. A plain paten with single depression, and engraved I.H.S. in centre.
- A **FLAGON, COPPER-PLATED.**
- A **PATEN, COPPER-PLATED,** with three feet and threaded edge.
- AN **ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON, PATEN AND ALMS DISH.** These plated vessels were also the gift of the Rev. W. W. Holland.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight

14-oz.; hall marks for the year 1700; maker's mark nearly obliterated, possibly D.E., Samuel Dell. This cup has a plain open bowl with a thick stem and a plain foot with an ogee moulding.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1857. This is intended to match the older cup, and is inscribed, "Presented to the Church of Littlehampton by a visitor, 1857."

A FLAGON, COPPER-PLATED.

A FLAGON AND THREE PLATES, ELECTRO-PLATED.

THREE PLATES OF PEWTER.

LITTLEHAMPTON. ST. MARY.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1876. It has a hexagonal foot, stem and knob, the latter set with six pieces of coral.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1876. This has a hexagonal foot and stem, a large circular knob, a rose repoussé on each of five compartments, and a cross on the sixth. It is inscribed, "Presented to the Church of Littlehampton, a thank offering for past mercies."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 6 inches; weight 3-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1877. A flat plate with a circular depression.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1870. A flat plate with circular depression.

LYMINSTER. ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1844. This chalice has a circular foot with a hexagonal stem and knob.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1886; inscribed I.H.S.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for the year 1844. A flat plate with a circular depression.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1886.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter at top $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1886. It is

inscribed, "Glory to God on high, and To the Glory of God and in memory of Edward Durnford."

A CHALICE, A PATEN ON A FOOT, AND A PLAIN PATEN, PLATED.

A FLAGON OF PEWTER, very large with a hinged lid, and a pewter plate on a foot.

MADEHURST. ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; date letter for the year 1568-9; maker's mark a Roman capital A. (See Jackson, p. 103. Communion Cup at St. Alban, Wood Street, London.) This Elizabethan Cup has a very deep bowl and spreading lip; it is decorated half an inch below the edge with a floral band of arabesque divided four times. Another band formed of lines and hyphens is engraved about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the bottom of the bowl; this band has no divisions. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed by an annulet and two fillets; the former joins the bowl and the foot by a perpendicular moulding $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide. The foot descends by a round swell and terminates in a thin fillet decorated with the egg and pellet moulding. The paten cover is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and weighs 2-oz.; it bears the same hall marks as the cup; it has a button top, on which is pricked the date 1568 inside a band of lines and hyphens.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{2}{16}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight $9\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.; hall marks for the year 1843. It has a tulip-shaped bowl, a circular stem and plain round foot; it is engraved beneath the foot, "Madehurst Church from John Abel Smith, 1843."⁶⁰

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of the foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight $14\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.; hall marks for the year 1904. It has a sixfoil foot, hexagonal stem and large round knop decorated with trefoil leaves and six square projections; it is engraved under the foot, "St. Mary Magdalene, Madehurst, presented by Helen Fletcher, 1904."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz.; hall marks for the year 1782; maker's mark R.R., Richard Rugg (Jackson, p. 200). This is nearly a flat plate, with an ogee moulding on the edge. It is engraved the same as the cup of 1843.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1885. A plate with a circular depression inscribed underneath, "Madehurst Church, from Elizabeth Fletcher, Easter, 1886."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Weight $5\frac{3}{4}$ -oz.; hall marks for the year 1904. It is a small plain disc, very slightly hollow, and with

⁶⁰ The owner of Dale Park at this time and patron of the living.

no moulding of any kind; it bears no inscription, but is a companion piece to the silver-gilt chalice.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; diameter of top 3 inches, and of foot $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 21-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1842. This is a straight-sided vessel with a scroll handle and hinged cover; it bears the inscription underneath the same as the cup of 1843.

POLING. ST. NICHOLAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 12-dwts.; the maker's mark is obliterated; the date mark, however, is quite clear; it is the letter K with a pellet below, which dates the cup between Christmas 1567 and March of 1568. The bowl swells slightly at the lip, below which it is nearly straight-sided; the bottom is flat and at right angles with the sides. It is decorated at the upper end of the bowl with an arabesque divided eight times. The stem is divided nearly equally by a small knop, and joins the foot with a perpendicular moulding of lines; a round swell, which terminates in a fillet, forms the foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 5 inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1901. This is quite plain; it has a circular depression and stands on a foot. It bears the inscription, "St. Nicholas Church, Poling, in loving memory of Mary and Julia Sheen."
- A FLAGON OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. Height 9 inches. It has a moulded band and hinged cover.
- TWO PATENS OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. Diameter 7 inches. Decorated with a silver edge of bastard gadroon ornament.
- A FLAGON, PLATED. With the same inscription as the silver paten.

RUSTINGTON. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1859. A chalice-shaped vessel with hexagonal foot, bearing underneath the lamentable story, "Chalice from ancient church plate, Mathon, Worcestershire. D.D. in memory of Elizabeth Martingdale Rush. A.D. MDCCCLIX."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1859. A flat plate with single circular depression and monogram. It is inscribed underneath, "Patén from ancient church plate, Rustington, Sussex, A.D. MDCCCLIX."

It would be too great a tax on our credulity to expect us to believe that one ounce of the old plate is contained in these vessels; even if it were so, our regret would be no less.

- A TALL FLAGON OF PEWTER, WITH HINGED LID.
AN ELECTRO-PLATED TANKARD, WITH HINGED COVER.

SOUTH STOKE. ST. LEONARDS.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for the year 1843. It has a hexagonal foot, around which is inscribed, "Calicem salutaris accipiam."
A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 4-dwts. It has a sexfoil depression and the inscription, "Libera nos Domine per mysterium sanctae incarnationis tue."
A FLAGON, CUP, PATEN AND ALMS BASIN, PLATED.
A FLAGON $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and a PLATE marked "Withers in London," both of pewter.

TORTINGTON. ST. THOMAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 5-dwts.; maker's mark obliterated, date mark for the year 1635. This is a quite plain cup, with baluster stem, and inscribed $\text{B}_{\text{I.V}}$ in dotted Roman capitals.
A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. The date is uncertain; the marks are a stag's head erased, M.E. in Roman capitals twice, and the letter S. It is a small paten on a foot, with an ogee rim; underneath is engraved, "Tortington D.D. C.B. Ottley Vic. 1822."
A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for the year 1892.
A GLASS CRUET, SILVER-MOUNTED.


WALBERTON. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1719; the maker's mark is L.E. (Timothy Ley, entered 1697). The bowl of this cup has parallel sides, with slightly bell-shaped mouth; it is deep and large; the stem is wide, and the foot decorated with plain mouldings. It is engraved, "The gift of Gawen Nash to ye Parish of Warbleton," and the arms of Nash.⁶¹ An entry in the Parish Book records that the plate was presented on 28th September, 1799, by Richard Gawen Nash, died 1825. The name of Nash is recorded as early as 1663 on a stone in the church.

⁶¹ The arms of Nash are (*azure*) on a chevron (*argent*) between three ravens' heads (*argent*), a pellet between four crosses crosslet (*sable*).

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for the year 1718. A plain paten with raised centre, engraved round the edge as Communion Cup and with the arms in the centre.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1719; maker's mark same as cup; the inscription and arms are also the same. It is a plain paten on foot with a single depression.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of top $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of base $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 33-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1719, and the maker's mark and inscription the same as the cup. This is a large and handsome flagon, with hinged cover.

YAPTON. ST. MARY.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1716; maker's mark  This is quite a plain cup with very thick stem and small knob formed by a single annulet. It is inscribed, "The gift of Lawrence Eliot Esq^r churchwarden 1716." In *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 95, Lawrence Eliot, Esq., is mentioned as of Yapton Place.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 16-dwts.; maker's mark obliterated; date letter for 1700. A handsome paten on a foot with gadroon edge round the rim and foot; it is inscribed, "Donum Edvardi Burnand Hujus Ecclesie Vicarii 1696." This inscription pre-dates the date letter.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 8-dwts.; date letter for the year 1710; maker's mark P.Y., surmounted by a crown (Benjamin Pyne). A plain paten on a foot with a plain ogee edge, inscribed, "The gift of Stephen Roe," also a crest, a stag's head emerging from a crown.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height 11 inches; diameter of top $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and of base $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight nearly 51-oz.; hall marks for the year 1657; maker's mark F.S. These marks occur on the side of flagon and top of lid. This is a very large plain flagon with hinged cover and thumb piece, a large scroll handle; it is straight-sided and has a wide spreading foot; it is engraved on the front in large Roman letters, "Donum Johannis Bennet, 1688."

RURAL DEANERY OF ARUNDEL II.

BARNHAM. ST. MARY.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; the hall mark is for the year 1779. The cup has two

handles with foliated ornaments on their upper parts; the cup is engraved with the initials I.H.S. in rays.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; date letter for the year 1865. It is inscribed, "De Dono Augustin Robinson, Esq., Barnham Church, 1865."
- A **FLAGON OF PEWTER,** with a hinged lid and a lip, height 8 inches.
- A **PLATED ALMS DISH.**

SOUTH BERSTED. ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl 4 inches, and of the foot 4 inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; date letter for the year 1828. This chalice has a plain open bowl, nearly straight-sided, with a threaded lip, a circular baluster-shaped stem and a plain round foot with an ogee moulding; it is engraved, "Presented to Bersted Church by John Hasler Esq^r of Shripney A.D. 1828."
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** This is a fellow piece to the above, and was presented by the brother of that donor. It is inscribed, "Presented by Richard Hasler of Bognor;" it is of the same date and similar measurement; the weight is 13-oz. 10-dwts.
- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height to the top of cover 12 inches; weight 13-oz. 10-dwts.; of Irish make. This is a large two handled cup with a cover surmounted by a cross, and engraved, "In memory of Sidney James Upton. Died April 13th, 1898."
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl 5 inches, and of the foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the hall marks are for the year 1898; the weight is $26\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. This is a tall chalice, with hexagonal foot and large knob.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks as chalice above. A plain disc, dished and engraved with a cross in the centre.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 14 inches; hall marks for the year 1829; maker's mark J.A., possibly John Angel. This paten has an outer rim $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, divided into six divisions. It is inscribed, "Presented to Bersted Church by Lieutenant Raven, R.N. Anno Domini 1834."
- AN **ALMS BASIN OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Dublin hall marks for the year 1727. It is a deep basin-shaped plate inscribed, "Presented to Bersted Church by the Rev. Edw^d Eedle, vicar of Bersted, Anno Domini 1828."
- A **SPOON OF SILVER.** Hall mark for the year 1829; it has a twisted shank and a ladle-shaped bowl.


BOGNOR. ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the foot 6 inches; weight $19\frac{3}{4}$ -oz.; hall

marks for the year 1882. This is a quite plain, chalice-shaped vessel, with hexagonal foot and a large knob.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the weight $16\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.; the hall marks for the year 1890. It is a similar chalice to the above, but has onyx set round the knob, and is engraved, "Memorial of the mission, 1890."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. It is a plain paten on a foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1882; weight 5-oz. 8-dwts. This is a flat plate, engraved with plain foliage and a Maltese Cross in the centre.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 24-oz. 5-dwts. The date letter for the year 1874. This is a jug-shaped vessel. The maker's mark on all the plate of this church is H.E.W.

CLYMPING. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the depth of the bowl is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 6-dwts. There is no hall mark, only a maker's mark  This is a plain cup with straight sides, a flat plain foot and a baluster stem, which latter suggests its companionship with the paten of 1661.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of the foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is a globe-shaped chalice with hexagonal foot, and hexagonal stem equally divided by the knob.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1661, but the maker's mark is obliterated; the weight is 4-oz. 2-dwts. It is a plain plate with a single depression.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1869. A plain plate with sexfoil depression and engraved spandrils, and I.H.S. in the centre.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks for the year 1869. It is a pear-shaped flagon with a lip, handle and hexagonal foot.
- A SPOON OF SILVER. This is a small spoon with a perforated bowl and a cross on the head.

EASTERGATE. ST. GEORGE.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, as also the foot; the depth of the bowl is 3 inches; the weight 9-oz. 5-dwts. There are no hall marks. It is an Elizabethan Cup, and probably of the year 1568; the bowl is conical in shape, and is decorated with the usual band of arabesque divided six times; the stem has three bands of reed

mouldings, one at the base of the bowl, one forming the knob, which is much smaller than usual, and the last joining the stem to the foot; the foot is plain, and has one band of zigzag ornament.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 3-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1891-2. It is a plain paten with a single depression and a cross on the margin; it is engraved, "Rev^d James Fraser, M.A., instituted as Rector Dec., 1894. 'Eastergate.'" "
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1797-8. This is a plain plate with a beaded rim and raised centre; engraved, I.H.S. It is also inscribed, "Eastergate 1798."

FELPHAM. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1856. This is quite a plain cup with a baluster stem.
- A **TAZZA-SHAPED CUP AND LID OF SILVER-GILT.** Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the depth of bowl is 2 inches; weight of the cup 9-oz. There is no hall mark. The bowl of this very curious cup is decorated below the lip by a band of hyphens; the bowl underneath is divided into 10 sections, very like the sections of an orange cut transversely; the stem joins the bowl by a reed moulding, and the stem is divided by a very thin knob, of about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, also formed of reed ornament; the foot is flat until it descends near the outer edge, where there is a drop of about half an inch to the fillet which terminates the foot. The flat upper part of the foot is ornamented as the bowl by 10 sections, and a short line engraving about half an inch wide encircles this plateau. The **PATEN COVER** is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; its height is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and weight 2-oz. 8-dwts. It is decorated round the top by a circle of arabesque more than 1 inch wide, formed of narrow bands enclosing seven or eight irregular rows of hyphens; this band is divided four times. On the lid, in a scroll, is the date 15·80.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 12-dwts.; date letter for the year 1724. The maker's mark is nearly obliterated. This is a plain plate on a foot, and in engraved I.H.S. in rays of glory.
- A **FLAGON OF PEWTER.** Height 20 inches to the top of the lid; diameter of base $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There are no marks.

FORD. ST. ANDREW.

- A **COMMUNION CUP AND PATEN COVER OF SILVER.** Height of the cup $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The foot has

been loaded; the maker's mark is obliterated, but the date letter K, with the annulet beneath, indicates that it was stamped between December and March, 1567-8. Reference has been made to this in Vol. XLIII. of the *S.A.C.* The bowl of this Elizabethan Cup is bell shaped and deep. It is ornamented round the upper part by the usual arabesque, divided eight times. The stem is nearly equally divided by an annulet which forms the knob; the foot descends by three different mouldings.

The PATEN COVER is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height; it weighs 2-oz. It is decorated on the upper surface with a strap work similar to that on the cup, and also divided eight times.


- A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height 3 inches; weight 16-oz.; hall marks for the year 1694-5; maker's mark



It is inscribed, "Belonging to y^e church of the Parri/h of fford in y^e Rape of Arundel."

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter at top 4 inches, and at base $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight nearly 47-oz.; hall marks for the year 1694-5, and maker's mark as paten above. It is a tall, plain vessel with straight sides, rather a deep lid on a hinge, and an ornamental threading encircles the base where it joins the spreading foot. It is engraved, "Belonging to y^e church of the Parri/h of fford in y^e Rape of Arundel."

MERSTON. ST. GILES.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight $7\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.; hall marks for the year 1798; the maker's mark  The cup is quite plain.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 12-dwts.; the maker's mark is D.S. in an ornamental shield, with a star above the letters and a pellet below; there are no hall marks. It is a plain paten on a foot.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter at top $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and at base $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight $28\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.; the hall marks are for the year 1810. This vessel is quite plain, with hinged lid and a lip; it has almost parallel sides, and is inscribed, "Ad Dei Gloriam, This Flagon, the gift of Richard Merrick Esq^r of Runkton House, was presented to the Parish of Merston in consideration of his being permitted to erect a pew in the chancel of that church Dec. 25, 1810."

MIDDLETON. ST. NICHOLAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the weight 6-oz. 14-dwts.; the hall mark for the year 1576; the maker's mark a stag's head with branching antlers. This Elizabethan Cup has a double rim about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an

inch wide from the top edge, the upper member is ornamented with a reed moulding, and the lower with the egg and line; this double ornament is repeated at the junction of the stem and bowl, the egg and line moulding being on the bottom of the bowl and at right angles with the reed moulding, which forms the first ornament on the stem; the knop is in the centre of the stem and decorated with fine horizontal lines; the bottom of the stem joins the foot with a reed moulding to match the upper end. The foot is round and ornamented with a band of fine short lines; the outside member of the foot is decorated with the egg and dart moulding.

A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 3-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1576, maker's mark a stag's head in a shield. This paten cover is a companion piece to the Elizabethan Cup. It is decorated profusely with the fine short line band, matching the ornament on the cup; it has one band of reed moulding at the junction with the foot; 1576 is engraved on the top.

A curious record, relating to this very interesting cup, is found in the Parish Register:—"Memorand that on Febyry 9th 1682 the sacrament vessel, otherwise called the Bolde, was found in one of old Tho. Bridgers trunks, being deteyned from the church this severall years past, but now remaining in the custody of the minister. (T. B. was buried 16th Febyry, 1682.) John Turner."

The flagon is a glass bottle with silver mountings. The alms dish is of white metal.

NORTH MUNDHAM. ST. STEPHEN.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the depth of the bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 8-dwts.; the hall mark is for the year 1567-8. This cup, like that of Ford, was made between December and March of these years. The maker's mark is I.P. (Jackson, p. 105). The bowl of this cup is slightly bell shaped and ornamented with the usual Elizabethan band $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch below the rim, and again $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches below the rim; these bands follow the same device, and each band is divided four times. The stem is equally divided by an annulet, which forms the knop, which is ornamented with short, thin lines; the stem joins both the bowl and the foot with reed mouldings. The foot is round and ornamented with zigzag bands enclosing fine lines; the edge terminates with an egg and line moulding inside a double thread.

The paten cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and weighs 2-oz. 12-dwts.; it has no hall mark. It is decorated with a band matching those on the cup, but without divisions; the foot bears the date 1568.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 5 inches, and of the foot $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; the weight is 29-oz.; the hall

marks for the year 1897. This chalice is very large and handsome and is set with diamonds and rubies; the bowl fits into a calyx of pierced work; the stem is hexagonal and ornamented with six appliqué foliations. This vessel is one of the finest specimens of modern silver work in the Diocese.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and hall marks for the year 1873. It has a hexagonal foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. This is a plain paten on a foot; it has no hall mark; the maker's mark is F.S. (Fras. Spilsbury), probably of eighteenth century.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1897. It is a quite plain disc, slightly dished.

TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches and 6 inches respectively; the weights are 3-oz. 16-dwts. and 3-oz. 6-dwts.; and the hall marks for the year 1881 and 1882 respectively. They are quite plain with circular depressions, and the larger plate bears the inscription, "Presented to the Parish Church of North Mundham by W. H. B. Fletcher, Advent, 1882."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at the top $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and at the base $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It weighs $25\frac{3}{4}$ -oz., and has hall marks for the year 1806. The maker's mark is partly obliterated, but appears to be W.F., and may refer to Wm. Fountain. This is a quite plain vessel with a hinged lid.

AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; weight 11-oz.; the hall marks are for the year 1750, and the maker's mark H.M. in script—(Hugh Mills). This plate was probably intended for domestic use; it has a scroll border divided by six shells. On the back is engraved, in an oval supported by floral sprays, "Elizth Streetin 1751."

TWO CRUETS SILVER-MOUNTED.

HUNSTON. ST. LEODEGAR.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 12-dwts. There are no hall marks. The cup is of beaten silver and very plain; the knob is formed by a simple disc of sheet silver fitted about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch below the bottom of the bowl, and is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The PATEN COVER is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; 1 inch in height; weight 2-oz.; it is quite plain, with a foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The cup and cover are probably Elizabethan.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height 7 inches; weight 8-oz. 4-dwts.; date letter for the year 1880. It has an hexagonal foot ornamented with a rope border; the knob is set with six garnets.



SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

NORTH MUNDHAM CHALICE, 1897.

TWO PATENS OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter of each 6 inches; weight $3\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. each; and both have hall marks for the year 1882. These patens are quite plain, with a circular depression of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. On one is inscribed, "Presented to the Parish Church of Hunston by Rev. J. C. B. Fletcher, Advent, 1882."

TWO GLASS CRUETS WITH SILVER GILT MOUNTS.

PAGHAM. ST. THOMAS A BECKET.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the depth of the bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; the hall mark is for the year 1568; the maker's mark a beast's head erased.

The bowl of this cup has a band of arabesque engraved about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches below the lip; the bowl is very deep, and the stem is equally divided with a plain annulet, and the foot is badly mended with lead. It is quite free from any ornamentation.

The PATEN COVER is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.; it is ornamented with two zigzag lines round the rim. The paten has but a shallow depression, and the same zigzag ornament is repeated inside; there is no foot.

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowls $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of the feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the weights respectively are 10-oz. and 10-oz. 16-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1863. These cups are quite plain; they have shallow spreading bowls, and the stems are evenly divided.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl and foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1810. It is a plain vessel with large open bowl; the knop is closer to the bowl than to the foot. It is engraved on the foot, "Ecclesiae de Pagham D.D. Ex P.P. Edwardus Vicarius MDCCCXXX."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 16-dwts.; date letters for the year 1810. A plain plate with an ogee moulding round the edge; it is on a foot, and bears the same inscription as the cup of the same date.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; height 2 inches; weight 9-oz.; hall marks for the year 1851. A plain plate on a foot; it has a slight depression and a rim about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, with an ogee moulding on the edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the top $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of the base $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight $25\frac{3}{4}$ -oz.; the date letter is indistinct, and may be for the years 1838-40-42. It is a tall, narrow vessel with a hinged cover. It bears no inscription.

A FLAGON OF PEWTER, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, with a hinged lid. It has no maker's mark.

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 21-oz.; hall marks for the year 1802. This is a flat plate on a foot.

There are two PEWTER PLATES impressed with a cross and crown, and "Made in London" "Townsend, London."

The pair of Communion Cups, 1863, the paten of 1851, the silver flagon, and the alms dish were bequeathed to the District Church of Aldwick by the late Rev. E. H. Johnson, Prebendary of Hova Ecclesia.

RURAL DEANERY OF BOXGROVE I.

ALDINGBOURNE. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for December, 1567, to March, 1568, date letter ^K; maker's mark I.P. in a shaped shield (Jackson, p. 102). This cup has a large bowl, which is decorated immediately below the lip with a floral strap divided four times; this ornament is repeated near the base of the bowl. The knob is formed of an annulet engraved with hyphens and two fillets; it equally divides the stem which joins both the bowl and the foot with the usual reed mouldings; the foot descends by a round swell, decorated with a band of hyphens, to a fillet which terminates the foot.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and bears the same hall marks as the cup; apparently a rim has been added to this cover. The top is decorated with a band of arabesque, and 1568 engraved on the top of the foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1679-80; maker's mark F.S. in a shield. A plain plate on a foot with a circular depression. It is ornamented on its edge by simple turned lines.

A PLATED FLAGON AND A SMALL PATEN.

BOXGROVE. SS. MARY AND BLAISE.

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight of each 11-oz.; hall marks for the year 1865. These cups are a pair; they have tulip-shaped bowls with spreading lips and round moulded feet, and are engraved underneath, "Boxgrove Parish, Sussex, 1865."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1763. It is a dish-shaped plate with an ogee moulding on the edge, and inscribed underneath, "Boxgrove Parish, Sussex, 1763."

A PATEN OF SILVER. This is intended as a fellow to that of 1763, and is similar in weight and diameter. The hall mark is for the year 1865, and it is inscribed underneath, "Boxgrove Parish, Sussex, 1865."

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 8 inches; height $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1865. This paten is on a foot, and has a single circular depression; it bears the same inscription as the preceding paten.

A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 37-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1851. A tall, parallel-sided flagon with a hinged lid, scroll handle and a circular foot. It has the same inscription as the other vessels of 1865.

The Church of Boxgrove was restored in 1865, at which time new plate was provided. The old consisted of a pewter flagon, an Elizabethan Cup and a paten. The flagon has disappeared, the old cup was *melted down* and the paten alone remains.

EAST DEAN. SS. SIMON AND JUDE.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1809. A plain cup on a plain foot; it is inscribed, "Parish of East Dean, Sussex, 1810."

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 7 inches; weight 9-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1810. This is a flat plate on a foot, and bears the same inscription as the cup.

EARTHAM. ST. MARGARET.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Weight 6-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for 1568; date letter K ; maker's mark I.P. (Jackson, p. 102). This cup has a large open bowl. It is decorated about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch below the lip by a floral strap divided four times; this strap is repeated about an inch from the bottom of the bowl. The knob which equally divides the stem is formed by an annulet, decorated with hyphens and two fillets; the stem joins the bowl and foot by the usual reed moulding. The foot is decorated by a band of hyphens inside two lines of zigzag, and terminates in a fillet.

THE **PATEN COVER** is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 1-oz. 10-dwts.; It bears the same hall marks as the cup. It is engraved with a floral strap divided four times to match its companion, and has "1568" inscribed on the button foot.

This cup and cover were apparently made by the same maker, and at the same time as the cup and cover at Aldingbourne; they are alike in design and decoration, except that the zigzag lines on the foot of the cup at Eartham do not appear on the cup at Aldingbourne.

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1723; the maker's mark is obliterated. This is a flat plate on a foot with an ogee moulding on its edge, and the sacred letters and rays in a scroll in the centre.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 26-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1868. A straight and nearly parallel-sided vessel with a hinged cover, lip and scroll handle. It bears the inscription, "In usum Eucharistae, D.D. E.H.E.G. Vicarius MDCCCLXX."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Weight 9-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1852. This plate has a circular depression and an ogee moulding on its edge. It has engraved on the back, "Eartham Church, the gift of the Rev^d Edward H. E. Goddard, M.A., 1870."

LAVANT. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1618, maker's mark ^{R.P.} (Jackson, p. 115). This is a very tall cup, in close imitation of Elizabethan fashion. It has a band of arabesque, divided three times, encircling the middle of the bowl; the stem is equally divided by a knop, formed of an annulet and two fillets; it joins the bowl and foot by vertical mouldings about a quarter of an inch in width, and the foot descends by a swell, ornamented with a band of foliation, and terminates in a fillet. This cup differs in character from those of Elizabethan times in its height, the contraction of the middle of the bowl, and the disproportionate size of the foot. It is inscribed round the lip, "Hic est Calix inebrians animam Anno Domini 1618."
- THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It has the same hall marks as the cup, and is decorated with a band of leaves similar to that on the foot of the cup; the button foot is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; the cover weighs 4-oz. 2-dwts.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for the year 1875. A plain paten on a foot, with a single depression and an ogee moulding on the edge. It is inscribed beneath in Roman letters, "In memoriam Fratris Johannis Fisher prope hanc Ædem Sepulti Mar. Robinson soror D.D."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Weight 25-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1875. This is a straight-sided vessel with a button top, a hinged lid and scroll handle; nicely engraved round the body, in Gothic characters, is the same inscription as on the paten. This flagon is carefully and well made.
- AN APOSTLE SPOON. There is no hall mark.
- A PEWTER FLAGON, with hinged lid, thumb piece and scroll handle.
- A PEWTER PLATE, with very wide, flat rim, and small depression in the centre of about 4 inches diameter.

LAVANT. ST. NICHOLAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz.; hall marks for

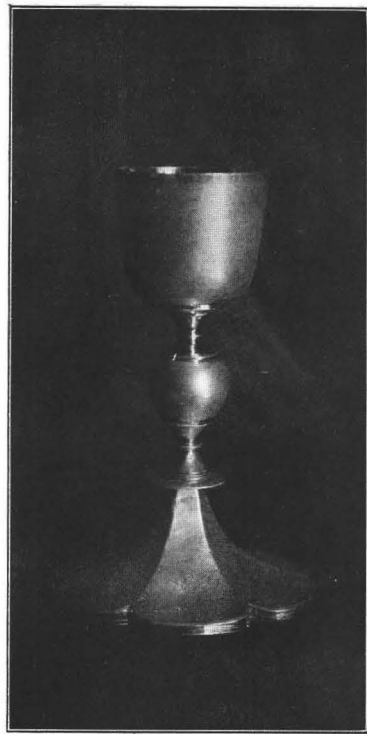


EARTHAM, 1568.




LAVANT, 1618.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.



WESTHAMPNETT.
Chalice, early 17th Century,
belonging to the Rev. J. B. DALBY.

the year 1655; maker's mark  This cup has a nearly straight-sided bowl, and quite plain. It has a baluster stem and flat foot, terminating in a small narrow fillet.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height 2 inches; weight 15-oz.; hall marks for the year 1684; the maker's mark is illegible. This paten is on a foot, and has a fine moulding on the edge. It is inscribed, "The gift of Thomas May, of Rawmeere, Esq^r, 1686."⁶²
- A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter 8 inches; hall marks for the year 1810. A dish-shaped plate, with three knuckle-bone mouldings on the edge. It is inscribed, "The gift of Colonel Dorrien to the Parish of Mid Lavant, A.D. 1842."⁶³
- A **FLAGON OF SHEFFIELD PLATE**, inscribed above, "Miserere mei Deus," and below, "Ecclesia Parochialis Mid Lavant, 1842." Also a small ornamental plate.

OVING. ST. ANDREW.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER**. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1839; maker's mark denotes a family of Barnard (Jackson, p. 212). This cup, like all its companion pieces, is well made. The decoration takes the form of embossed cusped windows, and follows a conventional style of architecture on the stem and foot. It is more remarkable than admirable. It bears the inscription, "Ex Dono, H. E. Pilkington, 1840, Oving, Sussex."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks for the year 1839. The edge is composed of 18 scallops, each decorated as a window head. The same inscription appears on this as on the cup.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT**. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for 1839. This is precisely like the paten above, excepting that it has a foot. It bears the same inscription.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER**. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 32-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for 1839. This has a hinged lid and scroll handle. In decoration it matches the other vessels, and bears the same inscription.

A memorandum in the Register says: In the year 1840 a new service of silver Communion plate, consisting of flagon, chalice, paten and alms plate, was presented to the Parish Church of Oving by Mrs. Pilkington, of Shipwyke, relict of the late Rev^d Charles Pilkington, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester; on which occasion the old chalice and paten, having become useless, were sold

⁶² Rawmere, now known as Mid Lavant, was a small manor attached to Shulbrede Priory; it became the property of the family of May in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in their possession for nearly 200 years. They were active supporters of the King during the Civil War.

⁶³ Colonel Dorrien, of Lavant House.

for the sum of £4. 17s. 7d., which money was expended in engraving appropriate devices and inscriptions on the said service, and in the purchase of an oak chest for the preservation of the same.

PORTFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT.

These were given to the church in 1870.

Also an ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON.

RUMBOLDSWYKE. ST. RUMBOLD.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for the year 1895. It has a sexfoil foot and hexagonal stem and knob.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for the year 1758; maker's mark S.W. in script. This is a plain bell-shaped cup, with a small knob close under the bowl; it has a plain round foot, and is inscribed, "D.D. Joannes Smith hujus ecclesiae Rector."⁶⁴

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1893. A small plain plate with a single depression.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; weight 20-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1784. It has a beaded edge, and is inscribed, "D.D. Catherina Page Joannis Page Arm: filia natu maxima 1784. *"

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 36-oz.; hall marks for the year 1784. This vessel is a large two-handled cup, ornamented on the cup and cover with beaded mouldings; the cover is not hinged. It bears the same inscription as the paten next before.

SLINDON. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1828. The shape bears some resemblance to an egg cup. It has an ogee moulding on the extreme edge of the cup; the foot is plain and the stem has no knob. It bears the inscription, "The gift of the Rev^d. M. Smelt to the parish of Slindon, August, 1828."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 16-dwts. There is no hall mark, but the maker's mark, which is obliterated, is repeated three times. This cup has a conical bowl, spreading a little at the lip; the stem where it joins the bowl is nearly as large as the bottom

⁶⁴ John Smith was Rector from 1727 to 1774.

of the bowl, and contracts very little before it reaches the foot; there is no knop. The foot descends by a swell to a fillet in which it terminates. Underneath the foot is inscribed, "Ex Dono I.D., 1728."

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 11-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1866. A paten with a circular depression, an ogee moulding on the edge, and inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. James Shand to Slindon Parish Church, June, 1867."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 18-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1866. This is a quite parallel-sided flagon with a hinged lid and scroll handle; it is inscribed as the paten.
- A FLAGON OF PEWTER, with the letters R.N.I., each separately in a shield, on the handle, also a pewter plate.

TANGMERE. ST. ANDREW.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 8-dwts.; there are no hall marks. This is an Elizabethan Cup with a distinctly conical bowl encircled by a floral arabesque an inch below the lip. The knop is large and almost clumsy, and is decorated by a band of hyphens between two triple lines; the stem joins the bowl and the foot by a vertical moulding decorated with zigzag tooling. The foot descends by a swell to a fillet termination, which is ornamented with hyphens.

The lip has at some time been strengthened by a hoop of silver $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide from the edge downwards.

- THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 2-oz. 2-dwts.; there is no hall mark. It is a plain plate, with a slightly dished single depression, and decorated on the top and edge with the zigzag band to match the cup.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1692; maker's mark I.W. It is a small paten on a foot with a single vertical depression and a threaded edge. It is inscribed round the foot, "This is humbly dedicated in the year of our Lord * 1693 *," and round the bottom of the plate, "* To the honour of God and The use of the Parish of Tangmere in Sussex *."


- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Hall mark for the year 1842—not inspected.

UP WALTHAM. *Dedication unknown.*

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1675; maker's mark **FS** This is a tall cup with a very large and deep bowl; the stem has a plain knop formed by an annulet. The

plain round foot descends by a swell to a plain fillet with two lines. Near the lip is engraved,

=Whitbie
Waltham=
=Barnard

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1675; maker's mark  It is a plain plate, with a single vertical depression, and ornamented on the edge by sundry lines. Under the foot is engraved, "Waltham." This maker's mark appears in several different forms of punches. In this case we have two vessels probably bought the same year, and of the same person, with the punch varying.

WESTHAMPNETT. ST. PETER.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of the foot 3 inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1569. This is a tall, graceful cup, with a deep bowl and slightly-spreading lip. It is decorated round the bowl, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch below the lip, with a band of arabesque divided four times. The knop is formed by a large annulet and two fillets. The stem joins the bowl and foot by a perpendicular moulding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; the foot descends by a circular moulding to a wide fillet, which is decorated with the egg and line moulding. The stem of the cup is loaded with lead immediately under the bowl.
- THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. It has a small foot. This cover bears the same hall mark as the cup, and is decorated with a strap to match.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1864. This has a hemispherical bowl, a small hexagonal stem, a small knop and a flat foot. It is parcel gilt, and has the sacred initials engraved on one of the panels.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz.; hall marks for 1721 or 1723. It is a flat plate on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge of the plate.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Weight 8-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1865. A small paten, with a sexfoil depression, and parcel gilt to match the chalice.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 21-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1864. It is a pear-shaped flagon, parcel gilt, with a small hexagonal foot, a small hinged lid and scroll handle.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. The private property of the Rev. J. B. Dalby, who kindly allows this notice. This interesting chalice weighs 10-oz.; it has no hall marks, but belongs to the early part of the seventeenth century. The height is 8 inches; the bowl is



CUP AND PATEN, *circa* 1568. TANGMERE.




CUP AND PATEN, 1569. WESTHAMPNETT.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.


quite plain and only $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, but deep in proportion to the diameter; the stem is the circular baluster type common to this period, and the centre member is large, almost forming a knob. The foot is sexfoil, it measures 5 inches in diameter, and at the junction with the stem is a large thin flat fillet. On one of the panels a crucifix is engraved.

RURAL DEANERY OF BOXGROVE II.

CHIDHAM. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 13-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1704; maker's mark  (probably Sam. Hood. Jackson, p. 147). This is a plain porringer with two scroll handles; it is somewhat large and in very good condition.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 2-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1704. It is a companion piece to the porringer, to which it forms a cover.
- A FLAGON OF PEWTER, 10 inches in height, with a scroll handle and hinged lid.
- A PLATE OF PEWTER, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; it is quite plain.

COMPTON. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; weight 24-oz. 10-dwts.; the date letter is obliterated, but the maker's mark, being the same as the flagon, would suggest the year 1729. It is a two-handled cup with a round foot and without any stem; it is engraved with a coat of arms and inscribed beneath, "Ex Dono Annae Peckham in usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Compton." The arms are: In a lozenge, [*ermine*] a chief quarterly [*or*] and [*gules*].
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height 2 inches; weight 8-oz.; the hall marks are for the year 1716; the maker's mark  This is a plain plate with a sharp circular depression half an inch from the edge, which is ornamented with an ogee moulding; it is inscribed underneath, "Ecclesiae Parochiali de Compton, 1716."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 7-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1768; maker's mark I.C. (John Carter. Jackson, p. 198). It is a small salver with three feet; the moulded edge is decorated at its extremity with a gadroon ornament. It is engraved underneath, "Mrs. Morewood's gift to Compton Church in Sussex Dec. 25, 1769."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 13 inches; diameter of the bowl 5 inches, of the foot $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of the stem $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the

depth of the bowl is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight nearly 41-oz.; hall marks for the year 1720; the maker's mark is A^R_P (Arnett and Poccocke); it is engraved with the arms, and inscribed as on the Communion Cup. This vessel is a gigantic Communion Cup in shape; it has a very large bowl, and the stem, which is divided equally by a small knob composed of an annulet and fillets, is proportionately large; the foot is round, and terminates in an ogee moulding. This cup has a hinged lid with a button handle on the top.

UPPER MARDEN. ST. MICHAEL.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 12-dwts.; the hall marks are under the bottom of the bowl and not very clear; they may be for 1697, the date of the flagon, which was a companion offering. It is a plain cup, with thick stem equally divided by a small knob formed by an annulet and fillets; the foot is round and plain, formed of an ogee moulding. It is engraved with coat of arms, with motto underneath, "De Bon Vouloir Servir Le Roy," and inscribed, "Ex Dono Perhonorabilis Camillae Comitissae de Tankerville Ecclesiae Parochiali De Up-Marden, Anno Salutis, 1724." The arms are [*gules*] a bezant between three demi-lions [*argent*]; for *Bennett, Earl of Tankerville*; impaling, quarterly: 1. A cross moline (? *Colville*); 2. [*gules*] a lion and a border engrailed [*or*], *Grey*; 3. [*sable*] a chevron between three leopards' heads [*or*], *Wentworth*; 4. [*azure*] three lions [*argent*] crowned [*or*], *Ford*.
- A SMALL PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; weight 3-oz. 4-dwts.; the hall marks are similar to those on the cup, to which this is a companion piece, and forms its cover; it has the same inscription round the outside, and the coat of arms on the button top.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Weight 5-oz. 16-dwts.; diameter 6 inches; it has the maker's mark, R.C., stamped three times on the face. It is a plain paten on a foot, with a round moulded edge. It is inscribed underneath, "The gift of Mary Lodger, Up-Marden, 1724."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 46-oz.; hall marks for the year 1698; maker's mark W.I. in a shield, with two stars above and a fleur-de-lis below. (David Williams in the Pell Mell.) This is a tall plain-sided flagon with a spreading foot; it has a hinged lid and thumb piece and a scroll handle; it bears the same inscription as the Communion Cup, and also the same coat of arms.

WEST DEAN. ST. ANDREW.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1706; the maker's mark W.A. and an anchor (Joseph Ward). This is a tall cup with a large bowl; a thick stem equally divided by a plain knop formed of a single annulet; the foot is round. This cup has been embossed with flowers and scrolls, and is engraved, "I.H.S.," in rays; opposite in a scroll, "G.H.W. Westdean, Sussex, 1839." This ornamentation was probably added in 1839 and an earlier inscription erased.

A CUP OF SILVER. A small silver tulip-shaped cup with no stem; it has a circular foot ornamented with a scroll border, and is of foreign origin.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1814. This is basin shaped, and is embossed to match the larger cup; it is inscribed on the bottom, "G.H.W. Westdean, Sussex, 1839."

A SERVER OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 20-oz. 10-dwts.; there are no hall marks. It is a plate on a foot, with an ornamented embossed edge, which has been added to a plain plate, possibly at the same time as the Communion Cup and paten were altered; but the weight, 17-oz. 9-dwts., is scratched on the bottom. The difference between this and the present weight may represent the weight of the added rim. This is also engraved underneath, "G.H.W. Westdean, Sussex, 1839."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 13 inches; diameter at top $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and at the base $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, which is engraved on the bottom, 59-oz. 12-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1729; the maker's mark T.F., Thomas Farrar (Jackson, p. 176). This is a large handsome vessel with a lid and thumb piece, a large scroll handle and spreading foot. It is inscribed, "The Gift of Bulstrode Knight, Esq^r, 1730, to the Church of West Dean."

TWO PLATES OF PEWTER. $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter. One is engraved "I.H.S." in rays on the centre of the plate, and round the edge, "The Parish of West Dean. G.B."

FUNTINGTON. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl 4 inches, and of the foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 9-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1637. It is a plain straight-sided cup, with the stem equally divided by a knop formed by a plain annulet; the foot is round, and terminates in a fillet.


A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 15-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1637. It is a paten cover to the cup; it has a single circular depression and a foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1856. A plain plate, with a circular depression $\frac{3}{16}$ inch deep; it has an ogee moulding on the edge, and stands on a foot.

AN ALMS BASIN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for the year 1785; maker's mark R.P. It is a plain dish-shaped plate, with an ogee moulding on its edge.

EAST MARDEN. ST. PETER.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; there are no hall marks. This is an Elizabethan Cup, with a conical bowl ornamented immediately under the lip with a floral strap enclosed in two narrow bands of zigzag tooling; the strap has no divisions. The bowl joins the stem by a reed moulding, under which is a somewhat large fillet; the knop, formed by a wide fillet and small plain mouldings, equally divides the stem; the stem joins the foot by a reed moulding. The foot is decorated by a similar strap to that on the bowl, but it is divided five times. The foot has been strengthened by the addition of a fillet.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1685; maker's mark  (Jackson, p. 139). It is a plain plate with a threaded edge.

NORTH MARDEN. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.


A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; weight 4-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1731. This has a plain round bowl incurved at the top, a plain stem, and the foot terminating in a small gadroon edge. It is inscribed, "The gift of the Rev. John Morewood, M.A., curate to the Parish of North Marden 1772;" also arms on a shield.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1848.

RACTON.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of the foot 3 inches; weight 4-oz. 13-dwts.; there are no hall marks. This is a small plain cup, with a band of foliation round the centre of the bowl. The stem is rather stout, and is encircled by a plain annulet, which forms the knop. The foot is quite plain and round.

A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Weight 1-oz. 14-dwts. This is a small cover to the cup previously described. It is ornamented on the outside to match the cup, and has a rope pattern ornament round the top of the foot. This cup and paten cover are probably Elizabethan.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 7-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1691; maker's mark  It is a plain plate on a foot, with dished centre, and decorated on the edge of the plate and on the edge of the foot with threaded and ogee mouldings.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter at top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the base $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 30-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1716; maker's mark **PE** (probably Wm. Penstone). A plain straight-sided vessel, with hinged lid and thumb piece, a large scroll handle and spreading foot. It is inscribed, "A gift to Racton Church in Sussex 1716."

SINGLETON. ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 10-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1707; maker's mark **EC**. It is a large plain cup, straight-sided bowl and spreading lip. The stem is equally divided by a plain knop, and is inscribed round the foot, "Singleton, Sussex. G.H.W. 1840."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Weight 13-oz.; hall marks for the year 1683; maker's mark F.S. It is a large plain plate on a plain foot, with the edges of each ornamented with ogee and knuckle-bone mouldings. It is inscribed underneath, "G.H.W. Singleton, Sussex, 1839."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for the year 1881; inscribed, "J. F., 1881."

A FLAGON, SILVER-PLATED, with the inscription, "F. A. B., 1881."

SOUTHBOURNE. ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; weight 10-oz. 18-dwts. It has a large hexagonal knop and sexfoil foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 6-dwts.; a small plain paten with a single circular depression.

A SERVER OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 18-dwts. A paten on a foot inscribed, "St John the Evangelist."

All three pieces bear hall marks for the year 1895.

A GLASS FLAGON WITH SILVER MOUNTS.

The original Communion plate was destroyed by fire when in the custody of the Churchwarden, whose residence was burnt to the ground.

STANSTED. CHRIST CHURCH.

A FLAGON, CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for the year 1853. The donor was Charles Dixon, Esq., late owner of Stansted.


These vessels have not been inspected.

STANSTED CHAPEL.


A FLAGON, CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. These were presented by the Rev. Lewis Way; they are engraved with his coat of arms and the inscription, "Chapel, Stansted Park, Sussex, 1815."

These have not been inspected.

WEST STOKE. ST. ANDREW.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the stem is loaded, the total weight is 9-oz. 6-dwts. This is an Elizabethan Cup, but has no hall marks; it is decorated on the bowl with an arabesque divided three times; the stem is plain, and equally divided by a small knop formed by a reed moulding; the stem is joined to the bowl and also to the foot by the same reed ornament; the foot is round and plain.
- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Weight 2-oz.; no hall mark. This is the companion piece to the above-named cup. It has a small button foot, and is ornamented with an arabesque, similar to that on the cup.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 16-oz.; hall marks for the year 1638; maker's mark  (Jackson, p. 125). A very handsomely ornamented plate on a foot; it is almost flat, the border alone raising the edge, which is of rich repoussé work.

STOUGHTON. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{2}{16}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 8-dwts., hall marks for the year 1670; maker's mark  (Jackson, p. 130). This cup has a deep bowl, straight sided, and slightly swelling at the lip. The bottom of the base on the outside is decorated with a cord decoration; the stem is conical, and swells out into the foot without ornament of any kind.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1847. It is a modern chalice-shaped vessel, with hexagonal knop and sexfoil foot; the stem is also hexagonal.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1847. A plain paten with a sexfoil depression.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1847. A tall pear-shaped flagon, with a scroll handle and hinged lid. Inscribed round the body, "Gloria in Excelsis, Deo Alleluia."

WEST THORNEY. ST. NICHOLAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 7-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1861. A round cup, with a plain light stem and a round foot. It is inscribed, "Ecclesiae West Thorney, Donum dedit Georgiana Lyne, Maii 24, A.D., 1862."

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 6 inches; weight 8-oz. 7-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1861. This is a plain paten on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge of the plate; it bears the same inscription as the chalice.
- A **FLAGON OF PEWTER,** 9 inches in height. It is a large flagon with a large lid and thumb piece and a scroll handle.
- A **PATEN OF PEWTER ON A FOOT.** Diameter $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

WESTBOURNE. ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

- A **CHALICE OF COPPER AND SILVER.** Height 8 inches. The foot, stem and calyx of this vessel are of copper gilt; the foot is sexfoil, with angular insertions between each foliation. It rises from a flat fillet, by varied mouldings, and almost perpendicularly about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the flat face of the foot is ornamented by engraving, and joins the hexagonal stem by a wide band of mouldings, the first of which is a little round billet; between two of the upper members is the inscription, "Ave Maria Grazia Plena Dominus Tecv." The knop is large and almost spherical; it is decorated with six round buttons; on the face of five are illuminated figures in enamels; on the sixth the enamel is missing, but a few remaining rays suggest that the vernicle may have occupied the space. The stem is enriched by diaper pattern engraving, and at the top is fitted a small sexfoil calyx, in which the silver-gilt bowl is fitted, and which is held in its place by a long strig.

This interesting chalice was made in Siena about 1390.

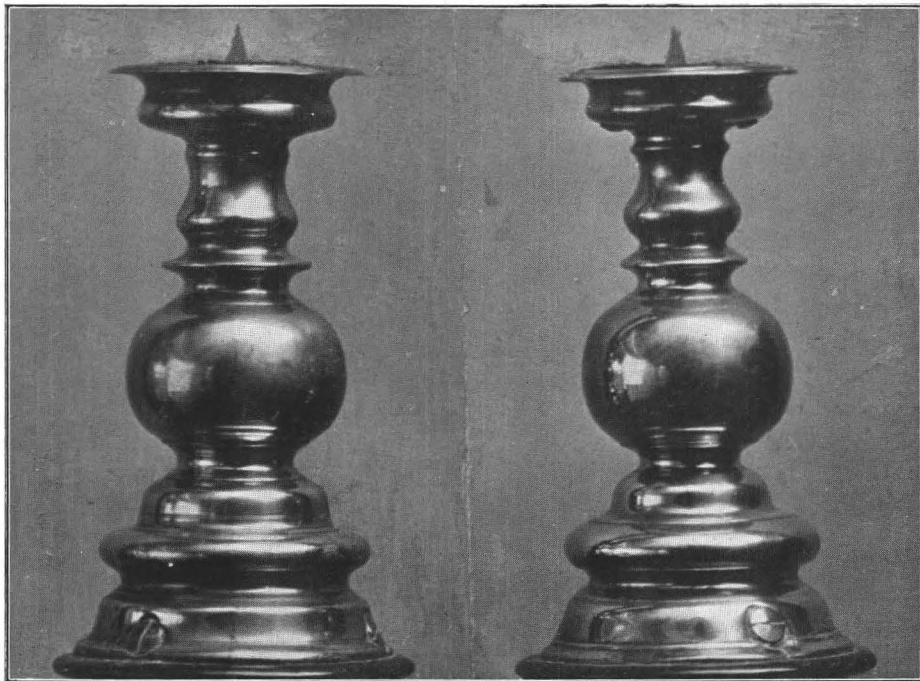
- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1717; maker's mark H.O. (Edward Holaday, in Grafton Street). This cup has a large bowl, an equally divided stem, a large circular knop, a plain foot with a round ogee moulding; it is engraved, "The gift of Frances Countess of Scarborough, to the Church of West Bourne in ye County of Sussex in ye year 1718."
- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1824. This cup matches the other of 1717 and is inscribed, "In usum Ecclesiae West-bourniensis, communi parochiae sumptu comparatum et Donatum A° Dⁱ 1825 Eusebio Cornwall Sacerdotati, vice fungente.
Carolo Louch } Æditius sit gloria Deo."
G° Hipkins }
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Weight 9-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1901. This has a sexfoil foot and stem, and is engraved below the foot, "The gift of some parishioners of Westbourne in the year of the coronation of Edward VII., A.D. 1902."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER, GILT.** Diameter 6 inches; weight 3-oz. 16-dwts.; a plain plate with an octofoil depression; it is inscribed, "Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi."

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1824; a small plain paten on a foot, with round edge, and depressed centre; it bears the same inscription as the cup of the same date.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for the year 1899; weight 3-oz. 6-dwts.; a small plain paten.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for the year 1717; the maker's mark is the same as that on the cup of the same date, and also the inscription.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the top $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of the base $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 35-oz.; hall marks for the year 1717; maker's mark B.A., Richard Bayley. This is a tall, straight-sided vessel, with a hinged lid, and thumb piece, a scroll handle and a spreading foot; it bears the same inscription as the Communion Cup of 1717.
- AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks for the year 1717; maker's mark the same as the cup of this year, and also the inscription; it is a large, plain, slightly dished plate, with an ogee moulding on its edge.
- A PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS OF LATEN. These are Flemish, and of the early part of the seventeenth century.

RURAL DEANERY OF BOXGROVE III.

APULDRAM. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the bottom of the stem $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 18-dwts.
- This is an Elizabethan vessel, but it has no hall mark. It probably belongs to the year 1568, the year when the general change was made in the Chichester Diocese. It has a singularly conical bowl, which sits into the stem. The stem is large; it is decorated with the reed moulding at the junction with the bowl, and also at the other end where there should be a circular foot, but the foot is missing. The stem is decorated just above the bottom reed moulding by a thin line of zigzag; the knop is formed in the centre of the stem by a few plain mouldings, and the top of the bowl has two lines of fine zigzag forming a strap.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 18-dwts. It is a small rude plate, a simple disc of silver, with a round basin-like depression. It has no hall mark, only a maker's mark.
- A SMALL PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. It has a circular depression, and is engraved in the centre with I.H.S. in rays.




LATTEN CANDLESTICKS. FLEMISH. Early 17th Century.
WESTBOURNE.





SIENESE CHALICE, *circa* 1390.
WESTBOURNE.


SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 22-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1814; the maker's mark  This is a jug-shaped vessel with a scroll handle.

BIRDHAM. ST. JAMES.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; and the weight 6-oz. 8-dwts. There are no hall marks; the maker's mark, however,  (Jackson, 1662), indicates a date of about the middle of the seventeenth century. This cup is straight-sided, with a slightly spreading lip; the stem is a little conical, and terminates at the foot by a wide fillet, which has been added at a later date. It is inscribed, "Burdham."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts. The hall marks are for the year 1699, and the maker's mark , Samuel Dell (1699, Jackson, p. 149). This is a very nice paten on a foot. It is ornamented with a bastard gadroon edge round the plate and on the foot, and is inscribed, "Sacrum Deo * D.D * W.B * 1702. Birdham, Sussex."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. A square plate with scroll corners. It has hall marks for the year 1727; maker's mark E.C., Edwd. Cornock (Jackson, p. 170); weight 7-oz. 18-dwts.

BOSHAM. HOLY TRINITY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of the bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 9-dwts. There are four marks, the leopard's head, the lion passant, and the maker's mark twice, ; the date letter is absent or obliterated. It is a plain cup without any ornamentation; the bowl is slightly spread at the lip and the bottom nearly flat. It has a baluster stem and a plain flat foot, with three lines turned round the outside edge; it is engraved round the upper edge of the bowl

65

*This bowl was given by the Right honorable George Lord Berkeley of Berkeley, Novr 75**

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 14-dwts.; date letter for the year 1692; the


⁶⁵ The Manor of Bosham has been in the Berkeley family since 1475. George Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, gave this cup in November, 1675.

maker's mark, H.C. (Jackson, p. 143). This is a plain dished plate on a foot, with a threaded edge and engraved round the rim

The Gift of Dr. Henry Edes to the Parish Church of Bosham 1693

66

DONNINGTON. HOLY TRINITY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1709, and are nearly obliterated; the maker's mark is  (Rich. Greene, Jackson, p. 158). It has a large bowl, the stem is equally divided by a small knop formed by an annulet, the foot is small and ornamented by a plain moulding. The cup is engraved, "Dunnington, April 9th, 1710."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz.; it has no hall mark, but a maker's mark, a cinquefoil. This is a pre-Reformation paten, and might be dated about 1500. It belongs to the type D of Messrs. Hope & Fallow. There are two depressions, one circular and the other sexfoil, the central ornamentation is the vernicle, which is somewhat remarkable from the clearly developed moustache, and a pronounced curl on the forehead. There is no reason to doubt that this was one of the original sacred vessels belonging to the Parish of Donnington. There is also a plated plate with a sexfoil depression.

EARNLEY.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Inscribed, "Henricus Browne, Literarium Praemium, 1823," "Ecclesiae Earnleinsi, H.B., 1834."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Inscribed, "Henricus Browne, Eloquentiae Praemium, 1824," "Ecclesiae Earnleinsi, H.B., 1834."

A FLAGON AND ALMS DISH OF PEWTER.

FISHBOURNE. SS. PETER AND MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches, and of the foot 3 inches; the depth of bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the foot is loaded, which prevents a weight being given; the hall marks are for the year 1737, but are nearly obliterated. The cup has a plain narrow bowl with a thick stem equally divided by a knop formed by small mouldings; the foot descends by simple plain mouldings.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 16-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1813; the maker's mark is I.C. (John Cotton, Thos. Head. Cripps, p. 475). A plain flat T.H.

⁶⁶ Dr. Henry Edes was Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.



SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

DONNINGTON PATEN, *circa* 1500.


and not very spreading foot. It is engraved round the foot, "The gift of John Halsted, Xmas, 1853."

SELSEY. ST. PETER.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of the foot $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches; the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the weight 7-oz. 4-dwts.; it has no hall marks. This is an Elizabethan Cup, very similar to that of Itchenor; it has a conical bowl, slightly bell shaped; it is engraved half an inch below the lip with a strap divided four times, and enclosing the legend FOR · SEL · SY · PARI; the letters and the strap are engraved in zigzag tooling. The stem is equally divided by a



knop formed by reed and line mouldings, and joins the foot with the same ornaments; it has, however, no decoration at the junction with the bowl. The foot, like that of West Itchenor, has conventional foliations, formed by tooling of a granular character; it is round and rather flat. It may reasonably be assumed that these cups belong to the year 1568, and are of local workmanship. There is a small PATEN COVER belonging to this cup of Selsey; the diameter is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the weight 3-oz. 10-dwts.; there are no hall marks; the cover is plain, and has a foot of later date formed very roughly of a piece of silver tube and a plain disc of silver; the addition is out of proportion.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of the foot 5 inches; the weight is 13-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1865; the maker's mark I.K. This is a modern chalice with a hexagonal knop, stem and foot. It was given to Selsey Church in 1866 by the Honourable Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, the daughter of the last Lord Selsey.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; the hall marks for the year 1865. Given by the same donor as the chalice. It is a plate with a sexfoil depression, and engraved round the rim, "Lord evermore give us this bread."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 8-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1688, and the maker's mark 

This is a plain paten on a foot; it is ornamented on the edge by a double ogee moulding, and has a slightly depressed centre.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 15-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1865. Given by the same donor as the chalice. This flagon is pear shaped, and has a scroll handle and hinged cover. It is engraved round the body, "Glory be to God on high."



FELPHAM, 1580.



MIDDLETON, 1576.



ITCHENOR, *circa* 1568.




SELSEY, *circa* 1568.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

SIDLESHAM. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are effaced. It has a bell-shaped bowl, with a plain stem and small knob; the foot is a round swell and terminates in a fillet; the lip has at some time been added and has enlarged the bowl by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; on this added piece is a mark of five petals. Beneath the foot are the letters N.P.—R.G. and a date, 1620, which would fairly agree with the date of the cup.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 18-dwt.; the hall marks are for the year 1830; the maker's mark is indistinct. This is a flat plate on a foot, and is inscribed under the bottom, "Ecclesiae de Sidlesham, D.D. Ex. P.P. Edvardus Vicarius MDCCCXXX." The donor was the Rev. E. Goddard, Vicar.

EAST WITTERING. *Dedication Unknown.*

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of the bowl 3 inches, and of the foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the depth of the bowl $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; no weight can be given as the foot is loaded; the date marks are for the year 1613, and the maker's mark  (Jackson, p. 115).

The bowl of this cup has straight and parallel sides, slightly out-turned at the lip; it is ornamented $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the edge with a band of herring-bone work, engraved about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. The stem is formed by two cones joining the bowl and foot by their bases; the apex of one connects with the apex of the other through an annulet, intersected by a wide, thin fillet. These mouldings form the knob, which is in the centre of the stem; the bottom of the bowl is but little larger than the base of the cone which supports it, and the lower cone descends by a single round to a fillet which terminates the foot.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. This paten is a companion piece to the cup. It has a diameter of $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are the same as the cup. It is decorated with a narrow wreath of laurel leaves in an irregular circle round the top of the lid.
- A PATEN OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. This is a plain plate with an ogee moulding on its edge; the diameter is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; "C. Sparkes, Churchwarden, 1840," is engraved on the bottom.

WEST WITTERING. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of the bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the depth of the bowl is 3 inches; the weight 6-oz. 16-dwts.; there are no hall marks.

This is an Elizabethan Cup with conical bowl and floriated strap in zigzag lines; the stem joins the bowl by a large fillet.

It is equally divided by a small knop formed by lines and reed mouldings; and the same ornament is met with at the junction of the stem and the foot. The foot has a flat table, divided as the sections of an orange into nine divisions, by zigzag lines, and the outer rim which terminates the foot is ornamented with three rows of hyphens; the lower half of the stem has six rows of dots on four sides. This cup is of very similar decoration to that of Felpham, though not of the same shape. Unfortunately, in recent times, it has been mutilated by an engraving on the front of the bowl of "I.H.S." in rays. This cup has a paten cover which weighs 4-oz. 2-dwts. This also has engraved on it "I.H.S." in rays, and underneath on the rim, "Unto the church which is at West Wittering, C. G., Vicar. A.D. 1844."

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and of the foot $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the weight is 13-oz. 15-dwts.; the hall marks are for the year 1875. It is a tall vessel, with hexagonal knop and foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1874. It has a sexfoil depression, and bears the inscription, "O Lamb of God," &c., and the Agnus Dei in the centre.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; weight 32-oz.; the hall marks for the year 1820; maker's mark T.W. This is a large tankard-shaped vessel with scroll handle, a hinged cover and large thumb piece. It has a band of engraving round the body in imitation of that on the Elizabethan Cup. It has also I.H.S. in rays; it is also engraved on the bottom with a similar dedication to that on the paten cover.
- AN ALMS BASIN OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. Diameter 8 inches. This is a nice plate with a gadroon edge and four scroll feet.

INVENTORIES OF PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS.

[The appeal, printed in the last volume of the *Collections*, for further inventories having met with very small response, the Editor would once more urge members to compile complete lists of parochial documents and send them to him for publication.]

INVENTORY OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF HOVE.

COMPILED BY ERNEST F. SALMON.

A.—*Kept at the Old Church.*

Parish Registers.—These consist of 28 volumes, of which two were used exclusively, and one partly, for the parish of Preston, which benefice was formerly annexed to that of Hove. The earliest entries in the first two volumes, long and narrow folios of vellum, are for the “xxx. yeare of K. Henry VIII.” (1539); one volume containing the Preston entries, of which the latest are in 1699; the other those of Hove, the latest of which are in 1705. Vol. III. concerns Preston only, 1700-1741; Vol. IV. contains Hove entries, 1742-1775, and Preston 1742-1785, commencing at either end of book. Later Preston Registers are to be found in their own Parish Church. A fragment of a leaf containing some entries for 1724 probably represents the volume which contained the record for the missing period, 1706-1741, for the parish of Hove.

A volume of Baptisms and Burials, 1786-1812.

Seven volumes containing Christenings from 1812 onwards.

Five volumes containing Burials for same period.

Two volumes of Marriages under the old Marriage Act, 1814-1855 and 1835-1837 (June 30th).

Nine volumes of Marriages under the new Act from July 1st, 1837, until 1891, when the new Parish Church of All Saints was appointed for Marriages.

It will be noted there is no volume of Marriages for the period 1773-1812.

Two volumes containing the Register of Graves.

Nineteen volumes of Duty Books and Fee Books are contained in a small iron chest. The earliest date concerned is 1855, and the entries appear very prosaic.

Amongst the Service books belonging to the church are two sets which were gifts: Holy Bible, large folio, Cambridge, 1842; Common Prayer, large folio, Cambridge, 1838. Both bound in Morocco and lettered on covers, "In sacros usus Ecclesiae ad Hovam D.D. virgo ingenua Maria Charles Minshaw, A.D., 1842."

Holy Bible, large folio, Oxford, 1863,

Common Prayer, large folio, Oxford, 1863, and

Two volumes Altar Services, quarto, Oxford, 1863. All bound in calf and lettered to match, "Hove Parish Church. The gift of Eliza F. and Catherine Lowe, 1866."

The "true copy" of Citation affixed to church door on Sunday, July 15th, 1892, calling on all and singular to show cause at the Consistorial Court at Lewes, held on July 25th, why a faculty should not issue for ceding a portion of Parish Churchyard for widening the roadway. [The writing has suffered much from exposure to weather.]

A bundle containing one Special Licence for a Marriage to be solemnized in S. Patrick's Church, Hove (then a non-parochial church), dated July 13th, 1882. This and two ordinary Licences for 1889 and 1890 issued from the Archbishop's Faculty Office. Ten others of the Archbishop's Licences issued from the Vicar-General's Office in the years 1887-88-89, 1890-91.

Eighteen Licences from the Consistory Court of Lewes, one each dated 1883 and 1887, and the remainder 1888-89-90-91. In all 31 Marriage Licences.

Five Copies of Licences for Assistant Curates,¹ years 1881-82-83-86.

An envelope containing correspondence relating to certain graves in the Churchyard, 1897-98.

A Statement of Accounts for the year 1892-93 for the old Parish Church of S. Andrew.

A list of Chants for the Daily Evensong.

A "document" of another type is to be seen in a piece of canvas, now torn and decaying, on which had been painted in letters of gold the following:

"Benefaction of £2. 13s. 4d. per annum bequeathed by the late Thos. Smith Esq^e payable by I. C. Pelham Esq^r out of the Manor of Wilton and Hollington in this County

¹ It is interesting to note that these Licences are endorsed, "For the Churchwardens, and to be deposited in the Parish chest." Such being the case, where, one may ask, are other licences, whether in this or other parishes? Apparently the number of documents or papers of value lost is greater than the number taken care of.

to be given in dole by the Churchwardens every Ash-Wednesday, to the deserving poor of the parish of Hove.

“Walter Kelly, A.M., Vicar.
“Geo° Stephens } Churchwardens,
“James Mills } 1836.”

This benefaction is now unfortunately lost to the parish.

B.—Kept at the Town Hall.

Hove Church Rate and Account Book (2 vols.), 1835-42.

Abstract of Title, Plans, &c., relating to Additional Burial Grounds, 1858-59.

Valuation of Parish for purposes of Church Rate.

Bundle of papers relating to Hove Schools, 1840-47.

Bundle of papers relating to Hove Schools, 1840-54.

Bundle of papers relating to passing of Railway through Parish, 1844.

Bundle of Jury Lists, 1842.

Bundle of County List of Voters, 1839.

Bundle of Borough List of Voters, 1839.

Hove Election List, 1841.

Abstract of Title of Wm. Stanford, Esq., to the Hundred and Manor of Preston, the Manor, or reputed Manor, of Raddingdeane and divers other Estates at Preston and Hove, in the County of Sussex, 1851.

Bundle of various correspondence, 1838-39.

Bankers' Pass Books, 1834-36, 1842.

Several bundles of accounts, 1837-63.

Abstract of proceedings on which the Churchwardens propose to borrow money to enlarge the old Parish Church of St. Andrew, 19th April, 1834.

Papers relating to Re-building of St. Andrew's Church, Hove, with Mr. Upperton's objections to the measure.

Papers as to Materials for Re-building St. Andrew's, 1838.

Four discharged Mortgage Charges on the Church Rates for securing to Samuel Preston Childe £546. 5s., and interest, 7th November, 1834.

Two Valuations of the Land, Tithes, Buildings and other Rateable Property to the Poor in the Parish of Hove, in the County of Sussex—one for the General Rate and one for the Building Rate, 10th August, 1837.

List of Subscribers in aid of Erecting Organ and Gallery at West end of Old Parish Church, 1838.

Specification, &c., of Architects as to Re-building Hove Church, 1834.

Papers relating to Rev. Walter Kelly's Resignation, 1878.

- Bundle containing correspondence (1838) relative to Appointment of Assistant Overseer and also notices of Archdeacon's Visitation, 1838-39, and other papers.
- Papers relating to the Making a Road north of Upper Brunswick Place to the Wick, and Eastward of top of Brunswick Place to the extremity of the Parish, 1849.
- Small bundle of Faculties for Removing Bodies, 1868-81.
- Table of Fees, 1847.
- Bundle of miscellaneous papers relating to the Parish.
- Papers relating to the Estate of a late Donor to All Saints' Church.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

- Plan and Drawing, signed Edward Corfield, Architect, 31st March, 1851.
- Contract and Draft Contract for Building same, 1851.
- Bundle containing Competitive Designs for Erection of Church.
- Mortgage Charges on the Church Rates in connection with St. John's, 1853.
- Three or four bundles of correspondence relating to the same.
- Correspondence with Stewards of the Manor of Wilton and Hollington respecting a Charity chargeable on the said Manor (1844, *et postea*).
- A Pen and Ink Sketch Map of the Parish of Hove, c. 1839.
- Altered appointments of Tithe Rent-Charges, 1836-1891.
- Sealed copies of Certificates of Redemption of Tithe Rent-Charges, 1836-1897.
- Two bundles of Deeds of George Street Schools.
- Papers as to opening of Carriage Road to Cliftonville.
- Plan of Part of Parish of Hove, North of Road from Shoreham to Brighton.
- Appointment of New Trustees of the Bequest of £450 Consols.
- Certificate of £140 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities, and Charity Commissioners' Authority for Vicar and Churchwardens to receive Dividends, and Declaration of Trust.
- Notices of Vestry Meetings, 1880-82.
- Ground Plan of St. Andrew's Church, 1881.
- Deeds relating to Ivy Place Schools.
- Valuation of Land, Tithes and Buildings of Parish of Hove, 12th November, 1835.
- Declaration of Churchwardens, 1882-83.
- Order for Closing Parish Churchyard, with certain exceptions with regard to Burials, May, 1883.
- Faculty for Re-seating and General Repairs of St. Andrew's Church, 22nd January, 1881.

- Agreement relating to Purchase of Site of Parish Church and Vicarage.
Papers relating to Old Church Improvement Fund, February, 1908.
Papers relating to Fees of Vicar, Parish Clerk and Sexton in respect
of Burials on opening of Hove Cemetery.
Plan and Correspondence of New Burial Ground, St. Andrew's
Church, August, 1875.
Agreement and Plan to Acquire Additional Land west side of St. John
the Baptist's Church, and Copy Correspondence.
Minute Book, Pass Book and Papers relating to St. Barnabas Church.
Churchwardens' Accounts, 1838-1852.

The thanks of the Society are due to the learned Town Clerk of Hove (Mr. Hy. Endacott) and his able Assistant (Mr. Brewer) and to the Parish Clerk of Hove (Mr. G. W. Alford) for the facilities so readily accorded for the compilation of the above list.

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.

ROMAN REMAINS AT BOSHAM.

Some fifty or sixty years ago excavations were made in Bosham for the foundations of a house on a spot near the site of a Roman villa, and during the work a life-size marble head was discovered in an excellent state of preservation. The owner of the land, Mr. Gatehouse, not thinking the head was of any particular interest or value, placed it on a rockery in the garden, where in course of time it became hidden once more by leaves and roots of trees. Recently the head was again unearthed, and at my suggestion was sent to the British Museum for an opinion on it. Mr. F. H. Marshall, Assistant Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, pronounces it to be a portrait head of a member of the Claudian family, not improbably Germanicus (d. A.D. 15), and it belongs to the first half of the first century after Christ. The work is that of a Roman sculptor, but is of a Greek type.

K. H. MACDERMOTT.

No. 2.

ON SOME ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS RECENTLY FOUND AT SELSEY BILL.

Considered in connection with the scattered, but by no means infrequent, discovery of Roman remains on the Selsey Peninsula, and with the published researches of Talfourd Ely,¹ and pending the systematic prosecution of researches with a view to tracing the Stane-way south of Chichester to Itchenor and Earnley,² it may not be uninteresting to record the discovery of a representative collection of Roman coins that have recently come to light at the extremity of Selsey Bill.

A few of the coins in the subjoined list have been found by fishermen along the shore, and by farm labourers in the fields, but

¹ Roman Hayling, London, 1908.

² Suggested by P. J. Martin, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XI., p. 127.

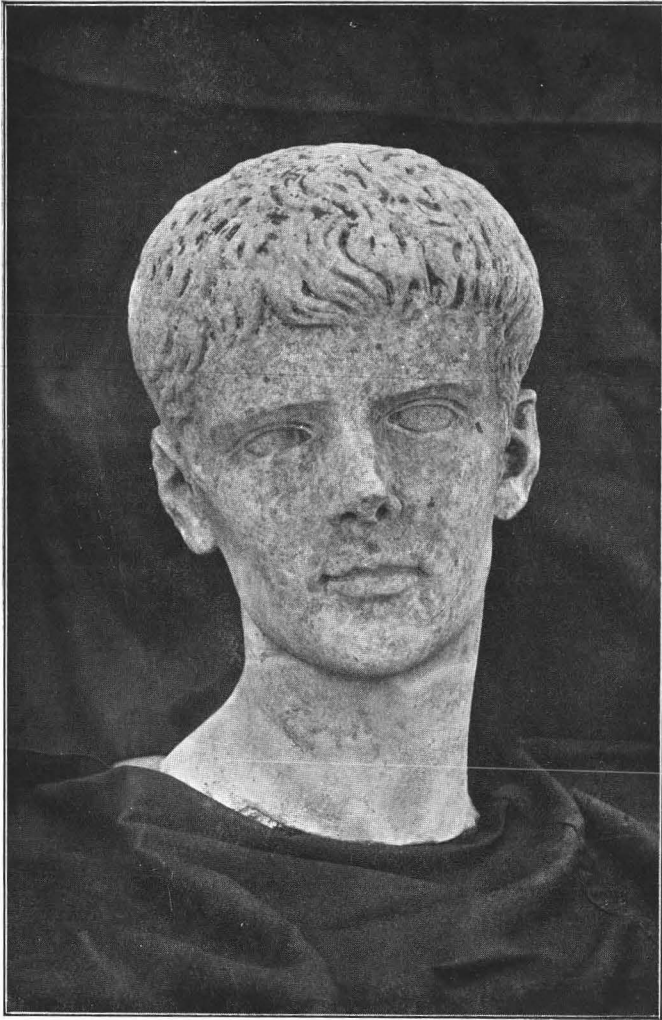


Photo. D. W. Baker, Chichester.

HEAD OF (?) GERMANICUS

FOUND AT BOSHAM.

the majority have been dug up in the process of converting the fields known as Large Acres, Small Acres, Faith's Croft, Willshire's Croft, The Knap and Paddock Lane Fifteen Acres into a residential property. They have all been found between November, 1906, and May, 1909, and it is worthy of remark that in no case have I found two coins of the same type:—

1. Augustus, B.C. 48, A.D. 14. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER; *Rev.*, S. C. Altar, PROVIDENT.
2. Nero, A.D. 54-68. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, NERO CLAVD · CAESAR AVG · GERM · PP · TR · P · IMP · PP.; *Rev.*, Nero and soldier on horseback, DECVRSIO.
3. Vespasian, A.D. 69-79. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · VESPASIAN · AVG · COS · III; *Rev.*, S. C. Justice, AEQVITAS AVGVSTI.
4. Domitian, 81-96. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · DOMIT · AVG · COS · XII; *Rev.*, Mars, VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.
5. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, IMP · CAES · DOMIT · AVG · GERM * * * ; *Rev.*, *Illegible* [*Virtuti Augusti*?].
6. Trajan, 98-117. 3rd Brass, *Obv.*, Radiated head, IMP · CAES · NER · TRAIANO · OPTIM · AVG · GERM; *Rev.*, S. C. in wreath, DAC · PARTHICO PM · TR · POT · XX · COS · VI · PP.
7. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · NERVAE · TRAIANO AVG · GER · DAC · PM · TR · P · COS · V · PP; *Rev.*, S. C. Dacian captive and Trophy, S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
8. Hadrian, 117-138. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, HADRIANVS AVG · COS · III · PP; *Rev.*, Diana, S. C., *Sine epigraphe*.
9. Antoninus Pius, 138-161. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, ANTONINVS AVG · PIVS PP · TR · P · XVIII; *Rev.*, Britannia seated, BRITANNIA COS · III.
10. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, ANTONINVS AVG · PIVS PP · TR · P · COS · III; *Rev.*, S. C. Mars marching, *Illegible*.
11. ———. 1st Brass: Laureated head, *Obv.* and *Rev.*, *Illegible*.
12. Faustina, senr., n. 105-ob. 141. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, DIVA FAVSTINA; *Rev.*, S. C., Standing figure, AETERNITAS.
13. Marcus Aurelius, 141-180. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bare head with paludamentum, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG · PII FIL; *Rev.*, S. C., Health, TR · POT · VIII · COS · II.
14. Faustina, junr., ob. 175. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, FAVSTINA AVG · PII · AVG · FIL; *Rev.*, S. C., Diana, *Sine epigraphe*.
15. Lucilla, Wife of L. Verus, ob. 183. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, LVCILLAE AVG · ANTONINI AVG; *Rev.*, S. C., Venus, VENVS.
16. Commodus, 169-192. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, M · COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS PIVS; *Rev.*, S. C., Apollo, PM · TR · P · VIII · IMP · VI · COS · III · PP.
17. ———. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, M · COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG; *Rev.*, S. C., Felicity, FEL · AVG · TR · P · VI · IMP · III · COS · III · PP.
18. Aurelian, 270-275. 3rd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust with radiated crown, IMP · AVRELIANVS AVG; *Rev.*, Two figures, IOVI CONSER.
19. Diocletian, 288-313. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust with Paludamentum, D · N · DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN · AVG; *Rev.*, S. F. (Treves) PTR. Two figures, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 3.

FINDS OF COINS AT HARTING.

Early in the year the Vicar of Harting sent me two coins found in his parish, with a request for information about them, stating that they had been turned up by the spade on land used for allotments close to the church. In a sense they were both foreign coins, one being a groat of Henry VI., struck at Calais, which mint was much used during the long French Wars; the other was a penny of Alexander II., of Scotland (1214-1249), in rather poor preservation. Curiously enough I was told by a former Vicar of Rustington, Sussex, many years ago that a Scotch penny of one of the Alexander's had been found during renovation of the church building. The Scotch money, though, of course, that of a foreign country at that period, circulated freely in England, and *vice versa*, until the respective reigns of David II. and Edward III., when the money of the former Kingdom became very depreciated owing to the large ransom demanded for release of the captive Scotch King (1355) draining the poorer northern country of its money. I may add that several other finds of old coins have previously been sent me from this fortunate parish. The treasure found must be a great incentive to industrious digging by the villagers.

P. JOHNSTON.

[The Vicar of Harting further reports that a coin of Constantius Chlorus has been found in West Harting, and one of Hadrian in East Harting.—EDITOR.]

No. 4.

LINDFIELD "ARCH" AND BURLEIGH "ARCHES."

The subjoined Inquisition may be taken to explain the correct meaning of the term "Arch" or "Arches" applied to Lindfield and Burleigh, namely, that it was a corruption of "Archiepiscopi," both manors belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lindfield, in the hundred of Street, had two manors, one belonging to the Bardolfs and the other to the Archbishop. Burleigh, a hamlet in the parish of Worth, in the hundred of Buttinghill, also belonged to the Archbishop. Both these hundreds were in the Rape of Lewes. But the Archbishops had claimed to reckon these manors (as they did also their distant manors of Patching and West Tarring in the Rape of Arundel), as in their hundred of Loxfield, in the Rape of Pevensy. About Lindfield and Burleigh complaints seem to have been made. The people of Burleigh had some reason to complain, for some of them in 1332 were taxed twice over in Buttinghill and in Loxfield hundreds (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X., p. 34). On the occasion of the subsidy of 1334 an Inquisition was held at Mayfield, when the Jurors took the rather odd line that they could not find a Lindfield or a Burleigh in Loxfield hundred distinct from those which they found in

Street and Buttinghill hundreds. These places were, therefore, to be taxed in future in the hundreds where they were situated.

The Inquisition is given at the end of the Subsidy Roll for 1334. The following is a translation:—

“Inquisition taken at Maghefeld on the feast of the Circumcision of the Lord in the 8th year of the reign of Edward the 3rd after the Conquest (1 Jan: 133 $\frac{1}{2}$) in the presence of the Abbot of Battle and James de Kyngeston clerk of our said lord King, taxors of a tenth and fifteenth in the County of Sussex by the oath of Walter de Wokenoll, John Bost, Robert Horne, Robert de Hensted, John de Esteton, John de Wyntresham, Alexander le Carpenter, Robert Hammond, John de Wyngeton, William Wulwyn, Walter Buston and John atte Bernette Who say upon their oath that Lindfeld Bardulf and Lindfeld Archiepiscopi are one and the same vill in the hundred of Strete and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld And they say that Burle is in the hundred of Buttynghulle and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld And they say that the aforesaid villis of Lyndefeld and Burle ought to be taxed in the hundreds of Strete and Buttynghull and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld. They say also that there are not any villis in the County of Sussex which are named Lyndefeld or Burle elsewhere than in the hundreds of Strete and Buttynghull Nor is there any vill¹ named Burghela in the aforesaid county. In witness of which thing the aforesaid Jurors have set their seals to this Inquisition. Dated the day and place aforesaid.”

W. HUDSON.

¹ Burleigh was not itself a vill, but a hamlet or borowe of the vill of Worth. It seems plain that at this time no attempt had been made by the Archbishops to claim for it the position of a separate “hundred of Burleigh Arches.”

No. 5.

PEVENSEY DOCUMENTS—A CORRECTION.

In Volume XLIX. of the *Collections* I published a series of “Documents relating to Pevensey Castle.” The technical interest of some of these building accounts led to a suggestion being made that they should be published in the original Latin, and although the amount of new material available for later volumes has prevented this suggestion being carried out, the re-examination of the documents resulted in my noticing an error in the dating of one series. All the dates on pages 7 and 8, from 1273 to 1277, are ten years too early, and should run from 1283 to 1287. How the mistake occurred I do not know, as I speak (on page 9) of the work done in 1288 as following immediately on that which I have dated 1277; it is clear that I knew that the latter was really 1287, but this does not make the error less annoying or more excusable.

L. F. SALZMANN.

No. 6.

NOTES ON SOUTH MALLING, &c.

Mr. W. Heneage Legge, of Ringmer, has asked me to let it be known that he has a very large collection of notes from Court Rolls at Lambeth Palace and elsewhere relating to the Archbishop's great Manor of South Malling, with Ringmer, Uckfield, Buxted, Framfield, Mayfield, West Tarring, Marlpost and Slindon, and that he will be pleased to put them at the service of any members engaged in genealogical or topographical research connected with those districts.

May I express the hope that other members will follow Mr. Legge's example. I shall always be glad to receive information of any records, originals or transcripts, in private hands to which access would be given to students.

THE EDITOR.

No. 7.

ECHINGHAM OF ECHINGHAM.

In Vol. XL., p. 71, I dealt with the origin of this family, and showed that it can be traced back to "Symon filius Drogonis," *temp.* Hen. I. or Stephen, whose grant to Lewes Priory is found on fo. 88d of its cartulary. His name enables us to supply the gaps in part of the damaged Sussex portion of the Pipe Roll of 1130 (31 Hen. I.). On p. 69 of the record we read "[Symo]n filius Drogon' [de] Pevesel reddit compotum de x libris pro terra patris sui. In thesauro x m. argenti. [Et debe]t v m. argenti." This proves that Simon had succeeded his father in 1130.

J. H. ROUND.

[It may also be pointed out that Drogo, the father of this Simon, was the heir of Reinbert, the Sheriff of Hastings Rape (see *Victoria History of Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 380).—Ed.]

No. 8.

OLD EASTBOURNE MAPS.

In January, 1877, during my tenure of office as President of the Eastbourne Natural History Society, I gathered together at my house, with the assistance of the members and others, a loan collection of local and other curios. Amongst the local objects of interest were two old maps of Eastbourne, exhibited on behalf of the Duke of Devonshire, which had a curious history.

There died at Eastbourne, in October, 1864, an old lady, who was my grandmother, but (which is more to the point for my present purpose) who was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Brodie, Vicar of Eastbourne,

1810-28. Amongst the household effects which came into the possession of Mrs. Brodie's executors were the two maps in question, which had been lying at the Gore, her house in the Old Town, for many, probably 50, years at the least. From my recollection of the maps I have no doubt that they were parish property, and, in the absence of any local museum or other fit place of deposit, I urged that they should be sent to the Sussex Archæological Society. The executors, however, thought that the Duke of Devonshire had the first claim to them (though he made no claim), and they were sent to him accordingly.

When my Loan Exhibition was being got ready I applied to the Duke's then local agent, the late Mr. R. Insoll, for the loan of the maps for exhibition. He sent them, and in due course they were returned to him, but since that time, now more than 30 years ago, I have lost all trace of them, notwithstanding that search was made for them some years ago by the late Duke's agent, Mr. J. P. Cockerell, both at Compton Place and at the estate office in London.

My reason for having moved in the matter, and for being desirous still of having the maps found, is the intrinsic interest of both of them, as illustrating the changes which have taken place in Eastbourne during the last three and a half centuries and one century respectively. My recollection of the older map, which was on vellum or parchment, is that it bore some such date as 1530, and showed the parish as divided into houses and lands and farms at the time. Though kept rolled up it was in a very good state of preservation, and would readily have lent itself to reproduction by photo-lithography.

The more modern map bore the date of 1816 and the name of "William Figg, Lewes," as surveyor. I imagine that it had been made for tithe purposes from the nature of the details presented by it. What to the best of my belief is a copy of it, but not the original, now hangs in the hall of the Vicarage, but Canon Goodwyn is unable to throw any light upon its history. My recollection of the original map is that it was drawn and coloured with great artistic care, and that the map in Canon Goodwyn's possession is a less artistically finished copy of it.

I ask the insertion of this note in the next volume of the *S.A.C.*, hoping that the publicity so obtained may lead to the recovery of the lost property, for the sixteenth century map, as I may conveniently call it, is a document in my opinion of great topographical interest.

G. F. CHAMBERS.

No. 9.

SAMUEL GOTT.

A literary discovery of some interest to Sussex has recently been made. In the *Library* for July, 1910,¹ Mr. Stephen K. Jones shows, apparently beyond question, that *Nova Solyma sive Institutio Christiani*, first published in 1648, re-issued in the following year, and translated in 1902 by the Rev. Walter Begley, who attributed it

¹ Third Series, No. 3, Vol. I.

with much ingenuity to John Milton, was the work of Samuel Gott. The author's name is not unknown to students of Sussex history, but as there is no record of his career in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or in Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*, or as far as I know elsewhere, a short account of it may not be out of place. Mr. Jones gives some facts relating to it, and a few more may be added from other sources.

Samuel Gott was born in 1613, the son and heir of Samuel Gott, citizen and ironmonger of London. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. To this College, "where was a very sober, tender master of the house, and a grave sober tutor," went about the same time William Springate, a Sussex hero of the Civil War, Cambridge "being accounted more sober than Oxford."² Gott proceeded thence to Gray's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1640. His father died the following year, and it appears that shortly afterwards Gott married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Farnden,³ of Sedlescombe, and went to live at Battle. The Farndens were a family of ironmasters of some local importance. Gott's introduction to them was perhaps through his father's business, with which he seems to have maintained a connection. In 1654 Samuel Gott and John Woods, merchants of London, petitioned the Committee for Compounding for allowance of a mortgage for £1,250 on Bodney Manor, Norfolk, sequestered for its owner's recusancy.⁴

Gott soon began to take a leading position in Sussex. In 1645 Henry Oxenden and he became Members for Winchelsea in the Long Parliament, *vice* Sir J. Finch, Kt., deceased, and William Smyth, disabled.⁵ To the Parliament of 1656 Gott was elected for the County of Sussex, and to Richard Cromwell's Parliament of 1659 for Hastings. He spoke in this House in defence of Cromwell's new Lords: "I am as little pleased with these new Lords as any man, yet we are but one leg, and cannot go, but hop up and down with them. Though they be not to our content, I have seen a man walk very well with a wooden leg."⁶ In Charles II.'s first Parliament he had desired to represent Rye on the death of Mr. Spencer in 1661, but withdrew in favour of his "noble friend," Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, and was returned for Winchelsea.⁷ Gott had much influence at Rye, and owned the chancel and parsonage there, as appears from a request of the Mayor and Jurats that the chancel should be repaired.⁸

In 1663 it seems that Gott was assaulted and wounded by John Machell and Isaac Tully, both of Horsham. On November 20th in

² *Mary Penington's Letters to her Grandson, Springet Penn*, printed 1821; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1851.

³ Visitation of 1662. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 121.

⁴ Cal. Com. for Compounding, Case 1852.

⁵ *Return of Members of Parliament*, printed 1879.

⁶ Burton, Vol. IV., p. 57.

⁷ Hist. MSS. Com., Vol. XIII., pt. iv., p. 243; see also his correspondence on this matter with Samuel Jeake (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., pp. 56-58).

⁸ Hist. MSS. Com., Vol. XIII., pt. iv., p. 226.

that year the King wrote to the Lord Chief Justice Hyde and other Justices of the King's Bench, wishing them for the sake of example to levy in full rigour the fines of £1,000 imposed on Machell and £500 on Tully for assaulting and wounding Samuel Gott, of Battle.⁹ The name of John Machell appears among those selected for the proposed order of the Royal Oak, and his estate is set down as being of the annual value of £1,000.¹⁰

Gott died at Battle in 1671, and was succeeded by his son Peter,¹¹ whose eldest son, Peter, was Member for the County in Anne's Parliament of 1708, and purchased from the Michelbournes the Manor of Stanmer, which was sold on his death in 1724 to Thomas Pelham. His daughter Martha had married in 1651 Thomas Western, of Rivenhall, Essex, ancestor of the Westerns of Preston, Sussex.

Beside the *Nova Solyma*, he was the author of *An Essay of the True Happiness of Man*, and *The Divine History of the Genesis of the World*. He has been somewhat inadequately described as "a country gentleman of Puritan tendencies, who wrote as an 'antidote against idleness, and the inconveniences thereof.'"¹² He seems rather to have been a busy man of wide and varied interests; a Member of Parliament; a merchant in the City; an active member of Gray's Inn, he was elected Ancient in 1658; and a Justice of the Peace for Sussex, an office then of considerable importance.

CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD.

⁹ Cal. S.P. Dom., Chas. II., 1663, LXXXIV., 16.

¹⁰ S.A.C., Vol. XXIII., p. 210.

¹¹ Berry's *Suss. Gen.*, p. 242.

¹² *Athenæum*, August 13th, 1910.

No. 10.

LEWES PRIORY.

Many of us must often have speculated upon the stores of archaeological treasures that lie hidden in old sketch books, portfolios, note books, scrap books and photograph albums, among dusty rolls of drawings in an architect's office and the musty parchments in a lawyer's strong room. Could these but be made available to the patient diggers and delvers into the past, what a mass of "ungotten minerals" would be at our disposal for the compilation of an ideal County History, or for the continual enrichment of Archæological Societies' *Collections*! I leave this as a word to the wise. These treasures are essentially among those that perish—not only by moth and rust and the gnawing tooth of time, but also through the ignorance and carelessness of their custodians.

Again, people who have the opportunity of putting on record things which they have witnessed or had knowledge of, such, for example, as discoveries made in church restorations, or in the chance diggings

that are always going on, from diffidence or the procrastinating habit, miss the heaven-sent opportunity of recording precious facts. Let the wise take this to heart also.

These reflections were given point to by a letter coming into the writer's possession from across the Atlantic, written by his grandmother, Mrs. Hamilton, then living at Brighton, in October, 1845. It is the description, by a sympathetic eye-witness, of some of the discoveries on the site of Lewes Priory caused by the railway excavations, that were then creating so great a stir. One passage reads: "The men go on digging, and every day make fresh discoveries. I have a very ancient fork, with rudely carved handle, that one of the workmen dug out of the chamber where the coloured pavement and richly wrought stone pillars were found. This chamber has three doorways into it, and lies ten or twelve feet below the level of the burying place, where five or six bodies (including the De Warennes) lay. . . I now proceed to make you a drawing of the fork. The iron part is encrusted with the rust of centuries. The handle is of bone."

A pencil sketch of this fork, illustrating the letter, is here reproduced. It shows a two-pronged fork, apparently of iron, with a handle of bone or ivory, perhaps about seven or eight inches in total length, having a quaintly carved head of a man or woman, with a quilted hat on, at the top, and below it three rings. The character of this suggests a date within the first half of the fifteenth century, and the fork is one of those in general use by people of the wealthier classes, and which both men and women carried in a leathern case, suspended from their belts, when they went to dine. The fork itself is now in the Society's Museum at Barbican House. Its identity, hitherto a matter of uncertainty, has been established by means of this "voice from the past."

The letter also contains descriptions and sketches of some of the encaustic tiles which were then being found "near where the leaden cists of Gundred and de Warenne were discovered." Some of these were red, "with glazed patterns in brown and yellow"; some "bright green and others yellow with green spots." Some had "birds, stags and other devices on them"; and one, of which a sketch is given, had a "pattern of four stars and a cross in glazed yellow on a brown ground." The identical tiles are, I believe, preserved in the Society's museum at Lewes Castle.

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A.



NOTICES OF BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

These short notices, contributed by some of our Members, are not intended as reviews or criticisms, but only as guides to recent sources of information. The Editor will be glad to hear of any new published material connected with Sussex Archaeology.

The volume issued by the *Sussex Record Society* for 1910 contains the Subsidy Rolls for 1296, 1327, 1332. Genealogists will not need to be reminded of the value and importance of these lists of names, but attention may be called to the valuable Introduction by the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A.

An Account of the Families of Lennard and Barrett (privately printed, 1908), by T. Barrett-Lennard, is a full and interesting account of those families, containing much relating to the ancient houses of Fiennes and Dacre and their successors at Herstmonceux, and illustrated with excellent reproductions of portraits.

The Memorials of Old Sussex, edited by P. D. Mundy, is apparently designed to appeal to the popular taste. The photographer takes the place of the antiquary, and good illustrations are held to condone bad archæology. It contains most of the stock blunders which re-appear from time to time in works on Sussex and several new examples. Mr. Mundy himself, in his "Notes on Monastic Remains," speaks of the Dormitory at Battle Abbey as the "refectory," and refers to Carmelites at Rye, for whose existence there is no evidence, except a misreading in *Testamenta Vetusta*. His information about the monastic remains is in some cases lifted, without acknowledgment, from early volumes of the *S.A.C.*, and is some twenty years out of date, and he seems to have omitted all mention of the splendid chapel of the Grey Friars at Chichester. It is a pity that Mr. Tavernor Perry, in his section on the Castles, has devoted almost all his space to Bodiam, which happens to be the only castle thoroughly treated already in our *Collections*. The same writer, in an interesting article on "Saxon Architecture," comes to conclusions singularly similar to those previously expressed by Mr. P. M. Johnston in the *Victoria History of Sussex*, but as there is no reference to Mr. Johnston's article, this must be a coincidence. Dr. Cox contributes a scrappy article on "The Forests of Sussex," which is only noticeable for deliberately ignoring the excellent work done by Mr. Heneage Legge in this branch of research. Mr. Sage has an interesting article on "Hayley and Blake at Felpham," and Mr. Jourdain writes pleasantly on the "Literary Associations of Sussex," but is unfortunate in his article on "Rye;" the Ypres Tower was *not* built by William de Ypres, and what the writer means by saying that Rye "had a mint until the seventeenth century" it is difficult to say. In the same way the Rev. Theodore Johnson comes to grief in several places when writing of "Bosham Church." Most of the remaining

articles are passable, that on "Brasses," by the Rev. H. W. Macklin, is good, and Mr. P. M. Johnston's paper on "Mural Paintings" excellent, as are the illustrations.

In *The Ships and Mariners of Shoreham* Mr. Henry Cheal has collected and put together a very large amount of material relating to the port of Shoreham, most of which has not been published elsewhere. The list of ships built here and the details of their history seem to be exhaustive, and are accompanied by a number of illustrations. The general history of the town, the oyster fishery and smuggling adventures are also dealt with.

Miss A. L. Frewen's *History of Brickwall and of the Parishes of Northiam and Brede* deals with a district with which the Frewens have long been connected. It contains a good deal of unpublished matter, and the illustrations are interesting and well chosen.

Heathfield Memorials, by Perceval Lucas, is based upon a manuscript history of the parish compiled by Sylvan Harmer about 1825, but contains much additional matter well put together. There is a good account of the various owners of Heathfield Park, and a valuable chapter on the iron industry, with long extracts from the Fuller papers. The illustrations include several drawings by Mr. W. C. Alexander, three eighteenth century maps and a good map of the parish.

The History of Hastings Castle and Rape, by C. Dawson, F.S.A., in two volumes, contains a great deal of material relating to East Sussex mingled with a certain amount of general history, not always accurate. The most valuable parts are the translations of the long Chancery Rolls relating to the College, not hitherto printed *in extenso*, and the unpublished account of the excavations in 1824, by William Herbert. The author has displayed much industry in collecting material but little judgment in its selection and arrangement. Apart from errors of translation the misreadings are extremely numerous. It is difficult to say how far these are due to carelessness, inaccuracy and neglect of proof reading, and how far to reliance upon second-hand authorities, as references are frequently omitted or given in an unintelligible form. In many cases when matter is taken, mistakes and all, from earlier writers no acknowledgment of the source is made. Mr. Dawson gives two useful Appendices, one dealing with the Mint and Moneyers of Hastings, the other with the Battle of Hastings; in the latter case, he has adopted the novel plan of giving in parallel columns the different accounts of the various incidents by the early writers.

The most satisfactory book on Sussex that has appeared for a long time is Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford's *Sussex in the Civil War*. The author has treated the subject with the greatest thoroughness, but in a most interesting manner. The references given show the large amount of research which has gone to the making of this book. The period is dealt with exhaustively in all its branches—civil, military, religious and biographical—and a number of reproductions of contemporary portraits and other illustrations are given.

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