

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. LIV.

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MCMXI.

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DECEMBER, 1911.

Sussex Archæological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

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

Vice-Presidents :

THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

EARL BRASSEY, G.C.B.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.

LORD MONKBRETTON, C.B.

LORD ZOUCHE.

THE REV. PREBENDARY DEEDES.

GERALD W. E. LODER, ESQ., F.S.A.

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

HERBERT CURTEIS, ESQ.

C. DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary :

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

Hon. Treasurer :

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

Hon. Editor of Collections :

L. F. SALZMANN, F.S.A., *Hope Park, Bromley, Kent.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian :

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

Hon. Photographer :

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

Hon. Auditors :

C. H. MORRIS, *Seveiry Buildings, Lewes.*

C. L. WHITEMAN, *Dale View, Lewes.*

Elected Members of Council:

W. C. RENSHAW, Esq., K.C. (*Chairman*).C. THOMAS-STANFORD, Esq., F.S.A. (*Vice-Chairman*).*Till 1914.*

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE,
F.S.A., late R.E.
C. E. CLAYTON, Esq.
REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
J. H. A. JENNER, Esq.
P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.S.A.
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq.,
F.S.A.
J. E. RAY, Esq.
REV. W. E. A. YOUNG.

Till 1913.

W. H. BLABER, Esq.
R. BLAKER, Esq.
REV. PREB. DEEDS.
P. S. GODMAN, Esq.
G. W. E. LODER, Esq.
F.S.A.
W. C. RENSHAW, Esq.
K.C.
J. C. STENNING, Esq.
F. B. STEVENS, Esq.

Till 1912.

W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. E. COUCHMAN, Esq.
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.
REV. CANON GOODWYN.
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.
J. GODWIN KING, Esq.
W. A. RAPER, Esq.
C. THOMAS-STANFORD,
Esq., F.S.A.

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.

LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES.

	Arundel.	
MRS. G. W. EUSTACE		Carleton House, Arundel.
	Brighton.	
A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.		59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
	Chichester.	
E. E. STREET, Esq., F.S.A.		St. Martin's House, Chichester.
	Eastbourne.	
J. C. STENNING, Esq.		Bexley, Saffrons Road, East- bourne.
	East Grinstead.	
R. PAYNE CRAWFURD, Esq.		East Grinstead.
	Hastings.	
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.		St. Leonards-on-Sea.
	Heathfield.	
W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.		Heathfield Park, Heathfield.
	Horsham.	
P. S. GODMAN, Esq.		Muntham, Horsham.
	Lewes.	
R. BLAKER, Esq.		Wallands, Lewes.
	Midhurst.	
REV. H. L. RANDALL and MRS. RANDALL		Cocking, Midhurst.
	Pulborough.	
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.		Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
	Rye.	
J. ADAMS, Esq.		7, High Street, Rye.
	Shoreham.	
E. F. SALMON, Esq.		28, Victoria Road, Shoreham.
	Tunbridge Wells.	
C. W. POWELL, Esq.		Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
	Worthing.	
HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq.		Park Road, Worthing.

RULES.

Name.

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

Object.

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

Membership.

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

- (a) Ordinary and Life Members (gentlemen or ladies) shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society and elected by the Council at any of its meetings (by ballot if demanded, one black ball in five to exclude), and shall pay an entrance fee of 10s.
- (b) Ordinary Members shall subscribe 10s. on election for the current year and on the 1st of January for every year afterwards. 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 archaeological 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 8.

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 such day in each of the months of February, April, July and October in every year (and also at such other times in any year) as the Council, or failing them, the Chairman of the Council and the Honorary Secretary, may from time to time 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 1910.

The Council is able to report that the Society continues to maintain its high position. The membership roll has slightly increased during the past year, and there are now 848 Members, of whom 51 were elected during the past year. The numbers for the last two years are as follows :

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
1st January, 1910	752 ..	80 ..	5 ..	837
„ „ 1911	766 ..	77 ..	5 ..	848

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 23rd March, 1910, when a Rule was passed whereby any Local Association having a membership of not less than 20 with its head quarters in Sussex, and the main objects of which are the same or similar to those of this Society, might be affiliated subject to certain conditions, and the Council is gratified to find that this Rule has since been taken advantage of by the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club.

It has been felt for some time that owing to the volume of business at the Society's General Meeting a fair hearing was hardly accorded to those who were good enough to read papers on the occasion, and it was arranged that these should be given in the afternoon after lunch, when the following interesting papers were read, viz. : " Rottingdean Church," by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. ; " Mining in Scotland and Sussex in the 17th Century," by Mr. W. V. Crake ; " Pevensey Castle Excavations," by Mr. H. Sands, F.S.A. ; " How Private Members can help the Society," by Mr. L. F. Salzmann ; and " Encaustic Tiles," by Mr. J. E. Ray.

The Summer Meeting was held on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1910, when 270 Members and friends were present. The meeting was a little crowded at times, but in spite of the rain which interfered with so many similar meetings last year an instructive and enjoyable day was spent in Steyning and the district. The party assembled at

Bramber, where Mr. P. M. Johnson, F.S.A., described the Castle and the Church. The unfortunate attempts at "decorating" the interior of the latter were the occasion of much adverse criticism. From Bramber the party drove to Steyning Church, where an able and interesting paper was read by Mr. C. E. Clayton, who had recently removed the unsightly galleries. After luncheon, supplied by the White Horse Hotel, the very picturesque old Grammar School, Gatewyk House and other old buildings in the town were visited under the guidance of Mr. W. Powell Breach, who described the same. From Steyning the party drove to Wiston House, the former seat of the Shirleys, and the present seat of Mr. Charles Goring, who generously placed his house and grounds at the disposal of the Society. Wiston Church was visited, and its interesting features and monuments were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, and Mr. G. S. Mitchell kindly took the party in various relays over Wiston House, pointing out its most interesting features and associations. Mr. Goring hospitably entertained the large party at tea in a tent provided in the park.

During the past year Barbican House Museum has been enriched by many valuable gifts from numerous donors, and the very important work of cataloguing and re-arranging the books in the Society's Library, a work of no small magnitude, has been ably and efficiently carried out under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Henry D. Roberts, the librarian of the Brighton Free Library, at the expense of our Vice-Chairman, Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford, F.S.A., to whom the Council wish to record their most grateful thanks. The books have been further catalogued on cards, arranged in a cabinet on a simple system, so that they are now available to members wishing to make use of them with as little delay as possible.

During the Spring of 1910 a Committee was appointed by the Society to continue the excavations at Pevensey Castle, which had been carried out from 1906-1908, and had then been interrupted by the death of the Duke of Devonshire, owner of the Castle. Work was confined to the Medieval Castle, where most interesting results were obtained, but the completion of the work on the Castle and the further exploration of the Roman area had to be postponed owing to

the illness of Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., who had been in charge of the operations. It is hoped, however, that work may be resumed in the Autumn, 1911.

The excavations that have been for some time in progress on the site of Tortington Priory have been brought to a conclusion, under the direction of Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., and Mr. F. E. Emson, and the Society's President, the Duke of Norfolk, has very generously presented to the Barbican House Museum two of the leaden coffins (the remaining one having been sent to the British Museum), and smaller objects found in the course of the work. The Stonework, Tiles, Stained Glass and other objects will prove a valuable addition to the Society's collections.

The finances, as will be seen from the accounts, continue to be in a satisfactory condition. It is regretted that only £77. 15s. 2d. has been paid off the Barbican House debt from income, as compared with £170 last year. The overdraft on Barbican House still amounts to £300, and it is to be hoped that it will be much reduced during the current year, as several pressing matters are delayed in consequence of it.

The Council regrets to have to record the deaths of, amongst others, Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., elected in 1888; Mr. J. Ellman Brown, elected in 1863; Major-General FitzHugh, elected in 1882; Mr. D. Hack, elected in 1899; Archdeacon Sutton, elected in 1854; Mr. H. A. Harben, elected in 1894; Prebendary Foyster, elected in 1862; Mr. G. E. Linington, elected in 1876; Mr. G. J. Courthope, elected in 1903; and Mr. R. Tupper, elected in 1889.

The number of visitors paying for admission to the Castle and Museum during the year was 2,257, to the Castle alone 3,246 and to the Museum alone 158.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

Examined and found correct.

14th February, 1911.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses:						
Rent of Castle (less tax)	30	2	8			
Mrs. Morgan's wages	26	10	0			
" Commission	7	7	0			
Castle Attendant's Wages	26	10	0			
Lighting, Water, Taxes, &c.	26	4	4			
Sundry Payments	4	9	3			
Coals and Wood	4	15	0			
Repairs	22	0	4			
Insurance	5	15	0			
Interest on Overdraft	15	3	2			
				168	16	9
„ Clerk's Salary		35	0	0		
„ Purchases for Museum and Library		26	6	8		
„ Balance of Cost of Vol. LII.	137	1	6			
On Account of Cost of Vol. LIII. ...	103	15	6			
				240	17	0
„ General Printing		25	5	9		
„ Transfer to "Barbican House Fund"		77	15	2		
„ Excavations—						
Tortington Priory	5	0	0			
Pevensay Castle	5	0	0			
				10	0	0
„ Postages and Petty Disbursements				8	0	5
„ Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	23	2	0			
" " Clerk	2	15	11			
" " Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0			
				30	17	11
				£622	19	8

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

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	8	12	0	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. LIII.	139	14	6	„ Balance in hands of Treasurer	23	2	0
„ Overdraft at Bank, "Barbican House Fund" ..	300	0	0	„ „ „ Clerk	2	15	11
Balance	1,887	11	5	„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
	<u>£2,345 17 11</u>				<u>£2,345 17 11</u>		

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, 1911.

H. P. MOLINEUX,
Treasurer.

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

1910.	£	s.	d.
Nett Proceeds of Meeting at Littlehampton	0	11	6
Mr. W. D. Scull	0	16	6
Amount transferred from the Income Account of the Society	77	15	2
Debit Balance	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£379	3	2
	<hr/>		

1910.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.—Balance brought from last Account	379	3	2
	<hr/>		
	£379	3	2
	<hr/>		

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire :

Finds at Pevensey Castle.

The Right Honble. the Earl of Chichester :

Carved Stone found at Plumpton Place.

Mr. W. W. Davey, Lewes :

Old Oak Money Box.

Mr. Henry Card, Lewes :

Pair of Fire Dogs.

John Parsons, Esq., Lewes :

Portrait of the late William Figg.

Miss Florence A. Pagden, Alfriston :

"History of Alfriston" (Third Edition).

Reginald Blaker, Esq., Lewes :

Oak Chair for Council Chamber and Framed Plan of Lewes Priory.

J. C. Stenning, Esq., Eastbourne :

Mounted Photographs of Old Oak Screen found at Swanborough.

E. Heron Allen, Esq., Selsey :

Worked Flints (Neolithic) found at Selsey.

Herbert Michell, Esq., Stamford Hill :

Gun Metal Mortar (Seventeenth Century).

Edward Sayers, Esq., Worthing :

Copy of Churchyard Inscriptions at Findon.

Mr. Arthur Beckett, Eastbourne :

"The Wonderful Weald."

Committee of the Public Library Museums, Brighton :

Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Papers.

James Fletcher Yearsley, Esq., Lewes :

Feast given in Priory (etching, 1838).

xxiv. ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

- Walter Feilde Ingram, Esq., Southover :
Ox Yoke.
- Miss M. S. Holgate, Ardingly :
Books.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, Hove :
Coloured Print of Theatre, Lewes.
- Miss Davidson, Hicksted :
Ancient Pork Tub (from Westovers), said to have originally
belonged to the Monks of the Cluniac Priory of Lewes (loan).
- T. Morris, Esq., Bexhill-on-Sea :
Leaden Seal of Walter Parker, Fourteenth Century (loan).
- J. A. Nix, Esq., Tilgate :
Flint Implements found on Tilgate Forest (loan).
- Louis F. Salzmann, Esq., Bromley :
Three Cases for showing Exhibits (loan).
- Messrs. Amos Nye and Noah Nye, Lewes :
Bassoon formerly used in Ditchling Church, and Wooden Candle-
stick made by James Nye (loan).
- Robert Lambe, Esq., Blatchington Court :
Earthenware Vessel found at Wilmington (loan).
- Mr. W. N. Barnard, Lewes :
Portrait of S. Townshend, Town Crier, Lewes, 1821 to 1844
(loan).
- Wm. H. Champion, Esq., C.B., Danny :
Urns and other objects from Hassocks (loan).
- Mr. George Langridge, Cliffe, Lewes :
Brass Ring found in St. Anne's (loan).
- Mr. Obed Hastings, Hailsham :
Jar of Sussex Pottery, 1753 (loan).
- J. H. A. Jenner, Esq., Lewes :
Collection of Prehistoric Implements (loan).
- Mrs. Laura Hobden, Southover, Lewes :
Fire-back and Pair of Fire Dogs (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 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, 24, Lowther Road, Brighton.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1911. Emson, F. Everitt, Walden, 68, East Ham Road, Littlehampton.
1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, M.A., Clare House, Clare, Suffolk.
1896. Read, Charles Hercules, F.S.A., Secretary S.A. Lond., 22, Carlyle Square,
Chelsea.
1896. Round, J. Horace, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.
1911. Tupper, Mrs. Eleanor, Roman Villa, Bignor, Pulborough.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to December, 1911.)

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, BARBICAN 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, Piltdown, Uckfield.
- 1906. Alexander, Dr. Alfred, Brown Heath, 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., 168, Kew Road, Richmond.
- 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, Penshurst.
- 1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth.
- 1911. Ash, W. H., Fernbank, Heathfield.
- 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 of Hyde, The Right Hon. Baron, 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.
- 1911. Austen Leigh, Richard A., The Froyles, Lindfield.
- 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 George, 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., 7, Cavendish Square, w.
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, Gorrington Road, Eastbourne.
1910. Beldam, W., Littlehampton.
1911. Bellairs, Alban E., Stone House, Forest Row.
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., 14, Bedford Street, London, w.c.
1899. Bevan, Rev. R. A. C., Rectory, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.
1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex.
1911. Beves, Cameron H., Red Croft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
1895. Beves, Colonel Edward Leslie, Red Croft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
1908. Bigg, Mrs., The Hyde, Slaugham, Crawley.
1910. Birch, F. J. P., J.P., Forest Row.
1911. Bird, W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.
1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per A. Capel Shaw), Ratcliff Place.
1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Norton Priory, Chichester.
1882. Bishop, M. H., 179, Preston Drove, Brighton.
1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1905. Blaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.
1911. Black, Rev. Chas., High Croft, West Hoathly.
1911. Blackman, Alfred, The Landons, High Street, Hastings.
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.
1911. Blane, Miss E., Winkfield Cottage, Lindfield.
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.
1911. Boldero, Miss Maud, M.A., Baldursbo, Hampden Park.
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.
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., Avoca, Heene Road, West Worthing.
 1892. Box, Stephen, Eldon House, Eldon Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Boxall, W. P. Gratwicke, K.C., M.A., Ivory's, Cowfold, Sussex.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.
 1909. Brand, The Hon. Chas., Littledene, Lewes.
 1908. Brassey, The Right Hon. Earl, 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, Regent House, 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.
 1911. *Buchanan, J., Lavington House, Petworth.
 1911. Buckley, Right Hon. Sir H. Burton, Old Castle, Dallington.
 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.
 1911. Burrell, A., Arun Mead, Arundel.
 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.
 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, Roedean.
 1909. Carey, Mrs., Downside, Roedean.
 1910. Carpenter, J. W., Castlegate School, Lewes.
 1908. Cartwright, Fredk., Ardingly College, Ardingly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1904. Catt, Miss J. Willett, Sante 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, Sir F. H., BART., 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.
1911. Clarke, C. B. O., Brook House, Hayward's Heath.
1911. Clarke, H. R. G., Brook House, Hayward's Heath.
1911. Clarke, John D., A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., 6, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
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., Pall Mall, s.w.; and Carlton Club.
1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
1911. Collier, G. A., The Welkin, Lindfield.
1911. Collins, A. E., 24, Girdlers Road, West Kensington, w.
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, Seddlescombe, Battle.
1908. Combe, Nigel, Hollist House, Midhurst.
1900. *Comber, J., High Steep, Jarvis Brook.
1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.
1899. Cook, Miss B., The Hall, Nutley, Sussex.
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., Roeheath, Chailey, Sussex.
1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, Sussex.
1892. Courthope, F. G., Southover, Lewes.
1911. Courthope, G. L., M.P., Whiligh, Ticehurst.
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., Elfinsward, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
1877. *Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Upcott House, Taunton.
1907. Cowland, Wm., Sharelands, Blackboys.
1907. Crake, Miss A. M., 20, Hyde Park Place, w.
1908. Crake, Rev. E. E., The Rectory, Jevington.

1892. Crake, William Vandeleur, Highlands Cottage, Essenden Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Baidland, Seaford; and Ardmillan, East Grinstead.
1906. *Crewdson, W., F.S.A., Southside, Dane Road, St. Leonards.
1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Steyning.
1892. Cripps, F. S., 4, The Steyne, Worthing.
1911. Cross, Mrs. R. N., Slinfold, Horsham.
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., Redcourt, Christchurch Park, Sutton, Surrey.
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. Davy, C. Hardy, Borough Cottage, Broomers, near Pulborough.
1892. Dawson, Charles, F.G.S., F.S.A., Uckfield, Sussex.
1904. Dawson, Mrs., Castle Lodge, Lewes.
1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, 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.
1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Sussex.
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.
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library (Librarian).
1910. Edwards, Aubrey, Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.

1900. Edwards, H. Powell, Novington Manor, near Lewes.
 1881. Eggar, T., Mouncomeries, 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, near 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, Wynscote, 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.
 1911. *Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.
 1909. Fletcher, C. J., Dale Park, Arundel, and 10, Grosvenor Place, s.w.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 1905. Fowle, W. T., The Broadway, Hayward's Heath.
 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.
 1911. Freeman, G. M., The Friars, Winchelsea.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1910. Frewen, Colonel E., Brickwall, Northiam.
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, 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, Firls Place, Lewes.
 1909. Gale, Arthur J., Walstead, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.MET.SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1905. Gates, F. Chasemore, Nyetimber, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1905. Gawthorn, Rev. F. T., Albourne Rectory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Clifton Lodge, Brighton.
 1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1899. Gillett, F., 3, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.

1907. Giuseppi, Montague S., F.S.A., 94, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, s.w.
 1909. Goddard, Alfred, Leap Cross, Hailsham.
 1909. Godden, A. G. E., 7, Higheroft 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.
 1911. Goggs, Rev. W. M., Tillington Rectory, Petworth.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1911. Goodman, C. H., Ludwell, West Hoathly.
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, Prince Edward's Lodgings, Hampton Court Palace.
 1875. Gordon, Mrs. A., Ash House, Martock, Somerset.
 1909. Gordon, Miss J. W., 46, Norton Road, Hove.
 1911. Gorham, J. M., Drove House, Singleton.
 1911. Gorham, Mrs. S. H., Drove House, Singleton.
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 20, Cadogan Gardens, s.w., and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 1911. Goslett, G. A. S., Chelwood Gate, Uckfield.
 1907. Gough, Rev. W. H., Donyatt, Horsham.
 1896. Grace, Colonel Sheffield Hamilton, Knole, Frant, Sussex.
 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.
 1911. Grayling, Dr. J. F., 52, Rutland Gardens, Hove.
 1905. Green, W. D., Huntley, Bishops Teignton, S. Devon.
 1898. Greenwood, J. Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.
 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. Guermonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 1909. Gunter, R., Old House, West Hoathly.
 1909. Guyer, T. S., F.R.C.O., 37, Amherst Road, Bexhill.
 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.
 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.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., 5, Walpole Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1907. Halls, Rowland H., Seveing 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.
 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., LL.D., D.LITT., 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, Southridge, St. James' Road, Sutton.
1900. Hawes, G. C., Lindfield, Sussex.
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 Grange, 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.
1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Firecroft, 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.
1911. Hooper, H. B., Rathgowry, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
1897. Horder, 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).
1911. Howard, Alfred, Cedar Lawn, Ailsa Road, St. Margarets-on-Thames.
1896. Howard, Alfred J., 14, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
1897. Howard, H., C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A., Town Offices, Littlehampton.
1911. Huddart, Mrs., Cudwells, Lindfield.
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.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colwell, Hayward's Heath.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, 45, Philbeach Gardens, London, s.w.

 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., Hurstmonceux Place, Hurstmonceux.
 1897. James, William, West Dean Park, Chichester.
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye, Sussex.
 1911. Jay, Edwin, Littlehampton.
 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.
 1911. Johnson, J. R. Kirby, 7, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 3, Knaresborough Place, Cromwell Road, s.w.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., F.R.N.S., 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.
 1911. King, P. W., North Street, Lewes.
 1909. Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1908. Kirkley, Jas., The Hall, Fairlight, Sussex; and Cleadon Park, *via* Sunderland.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

 1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.
 1901. Lane, Mrs., Dangstein, Petersfield.
 1908. Langdale, A. C., Heathfield House, Heathfield.
 1902. Lascelles, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., Woolbeding House, Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1911. Lawry, William, Trevase, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 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.
 1899. Legge, C. E., Ashling House, Chichester.
 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.
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.
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.
1911. Lloyd, Nathaniel, Willersley, Rye.
1902. Lockhart, A. W., F.R.HIST.S., Carnwathlee, Bedfont, Feltham S.O., Middlesex.
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.
1911. Long, Richard, Gordon Road, Worthing.
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.
1911. Lucey, Rev. A. C., The Vicarage, West Dean, Chichester.
1909. Lund, T. E., The Cove, Christ Church Road, Worthing.
1905. Lutman-Johnson, Colonel F., D.S.O., Redhill House, Petworth; and Army and Navy Club.
1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
1911. Maberly, Miss, Mytten, Cuckfield.
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, Lewes.
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.
1901. Marshall, Miss D. E. G. Don, Chithurst, Petersfield.
1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle, Sussex.
1911. Martin, Dr. T. H., The Gables, Crawley.
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.
1911. *Mayhew, K. G., M.A., Wyfolds, Eastbourne.
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, Buxton Road, Eastbourne.
 1906. *MonkBretton, Right Hon. Baron, c.b., Conyboro', Lewes.
 1900. Monk, Mrs., High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., 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., Seveing Buildings, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., The Steyne, Bognor.
 1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
 1907. Morrish, H. G., Langhurst, Horsham; and Leonard House, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.
 1911. Moysey, H. L., Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.
 1911. Mundy, P. C. D., 49, Selborne Road, Hove.
 1911. Murray-Smith, Major A., R.A., Brent Eleigh, Hayward's Heath.
 1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., The Vicarage, Firle.
 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, v.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.
 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.
 1903. Oliver, E. Ward, New Place, Lingfield, Surrey.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.
 1911. Osborn, G. W., Uplands, Heathfield.
 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., F.S.A., 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.
 1911. Partridge, Rev. Frank, Compton House, Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.
 1897. Patching, F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, Sunnycroft, The Wallands, Lewes.
 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.
 1911. Peat, A. H., 140, Orchard Road, Chichester.
 1909. *Peckham, A. N., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1908. Peel, Robert, Ashwood, Leeds Road, Harrogate.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Draycott, Southey Road, Worthing.
 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.
 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., Aucklands, Littlehampton.
 1911. Pollicutt, J. H., Walpole, Broadwater Street, Worthing.
 1905. Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere.
 1909. Poole, Rev. Preb. F. J., R.D., St. John-sub-Castro Rectory, Lewes.
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1911. Port, C. G. J., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Park House, Ringmer.
 1904. Porter, W. P., Steyne Mansion, Worthing.
 1904. Postlethwaite, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1899. Powell, E. C., Fairlawn, Caversham, Oxon.
 1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, The 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
 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.
 1911. Raikes, Arthur Stewart, 11, Grosvenor Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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., 14, Liverpool Terrace, Worthing.
 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.
 1908. Roberts, J. Slingsby, 3, Powis Villas, Brighton.
 1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Regina Villa, Southbourne, Emsworth.
 1902. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, W.C.
 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, Nailsham, 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.
 1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
 1910. Rylands, John, Library, Manchester.

1901. Saints, the Misses, Groombridge Place, Kent.
 1905. Saleebey, Rev. E. S., The Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1898. Salmon, E. F., St. Hilda's, South View Road, Southwick.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., F.S.A., 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, 26, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Fairlight Place, Ore, East Sussex.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Worthing.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, LL.B., Prestone, Firle, Lewes.
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, Bart., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.
 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.

1911. Secretan, Rev. D. L., The Rectory, Balcombe.
 1900. Seligman, Mrs., Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. 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.
 1911. Smith, Mrs. Milbank, Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1907. Smith, R. Cunliffe, J.P., Glenleigh House, Hankham, Hastings.
 1911. Smith, Major P. B., Ashley Mansions, Victoria, s.w.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Hawthorndene, Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1907. Snewin, Miss, Hawthorndene, Park Road, 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, w.c.
 1909. Stebbing, W. P. D., F.G.S., 78A, Lexham Gardens, w.
 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, East Grinstead.
 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.
 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.
 1911. Sturdy, William A., Pax Hill Park, Lindfield.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Everton, 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. Thorogood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.

1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1911. Tolhurst, John G., St. Albans, Beckenham.
 1911. Tompkins, Mrs. Newland, Pulborough.
 1911. Tompkins, Newland, Pulborough.
 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, Erwin, Bushbarn, Robertsbridge.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1911. Tudor, Miss Alice, Fridays Hill, Haslemere.
 1911. Tudor, Owen S., Fridays Hill, Haslemere.
 1911. Turner, Mrs. Montagu, Ortons, Cuckfield.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Elmcroft, Farncombe, Godalming.
 1911. Uniacke, R. G. Fitzgerald, Upminster, Essex.
 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.
 1911. Villiers, E. A., Hambrook House, Funtington.
 1902. Vine, H. T., Redcliffe, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Vipian, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1899. Waddington, J., Ely Grange, Frant.
 1911. Wagg, A., 2, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1911. Walker, J. Hanson, Westovers, Hickstead, Sussex.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1906. Walton, Francis, Springfield Lodge, Horsham.
 1911. Ward, Mrs. E. C., Neggate, Findon.
 1906. Warner, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 1911. Warren, E. P., Lewes House, Lewes.
 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.
 1911. Welldon, J. Turner, B.A., The Garth, Ashford, Kent.
 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, Broadway Court, Broadway, 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.

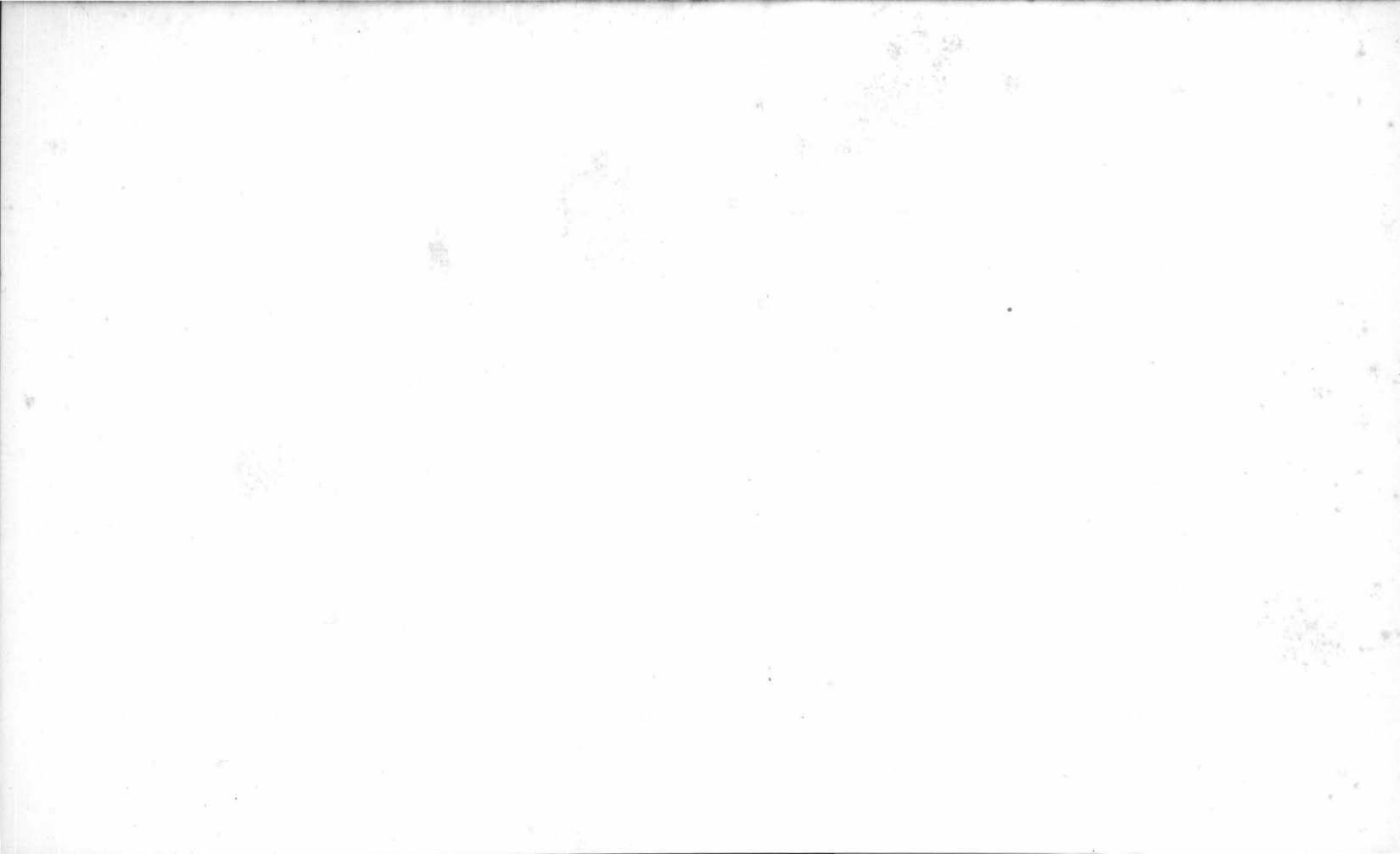
1909. Willett, Edgar, M.D., Farmleigh, Worth Park, Crawley.
 1901. Willett, H., Bishopstone Manor, near Lewes.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., St. Andrew's Lodge, Seaford.
 1905. Williams, H. M., Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1909. Williams, Mrs. E. Lloyd, Twyhurst, East Grinstead.
 1907. Williams, W. N., 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.
 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. Wyllie, Miss Florence, 6, Montpelier Villas, Brighton.
 1909. Wynne, Mrs., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.
 1909. Wynne, Rev. A. E., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.

 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., Pyecombe Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1909. Yule, Mrs., St. Clares House, Rustington.

 1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.
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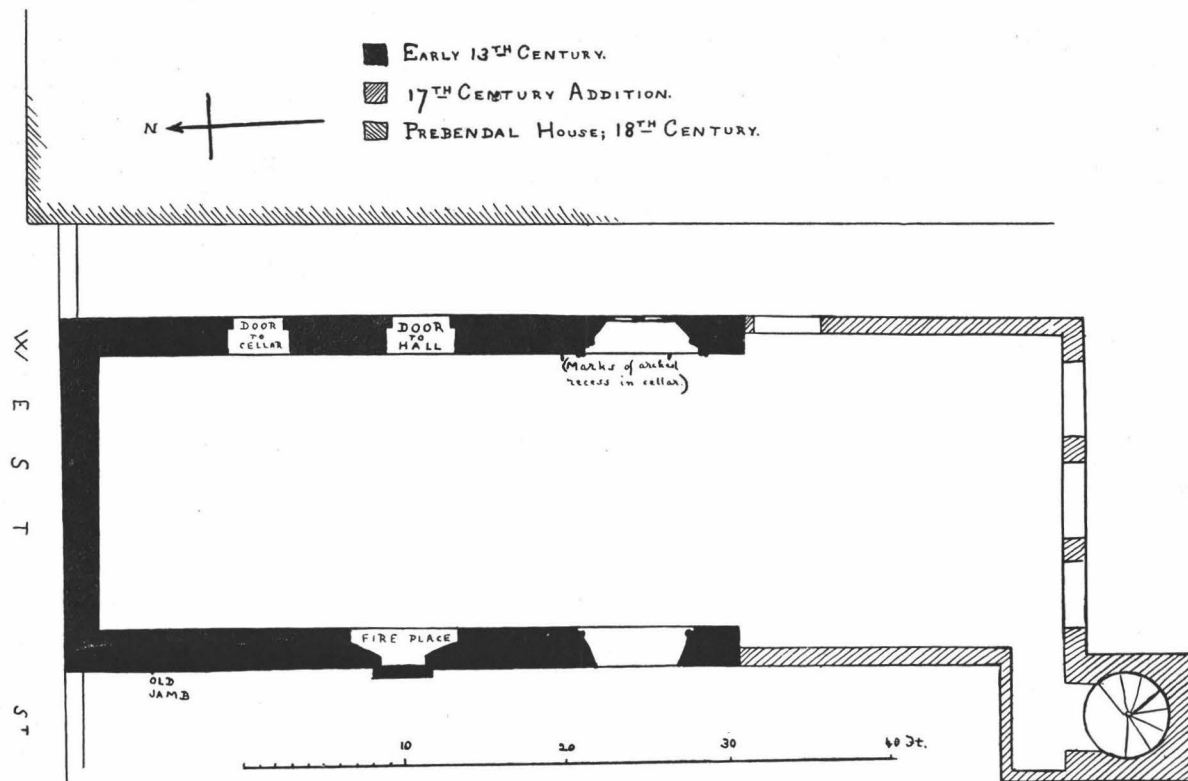


Sussex Archæological Society.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL AT CHICHESTER.

By IAN C. HANNAH.

THE building forms an interesting specimen of mediæval domestic architecture within city walls, and dates from the early part of the thirteenth century. Of all the works of the Middle Ages, city residences have been perhaps the most liable to destruction; in fact, on one pretext or another such houses have been mostly torn down, and the fate of Crosby Hall illustrates the disgraceful fact that even such as have come down to our own age are by no means safe if there is money to be made by destroying them. The school probably formed the residence of one of the Cathedral canons, consisting of a fine hall running north and south, and doubtless a solar at the southern end. The secular clergy in England throughout the Middle Ages were frequently married, and maintained establishments of their own, despite numerous efforts to have it otherwise on the part of various reformers, up to and including Queen Elizabeth. One such attempt is rather amusingly set forth under date 1129 in the *Saxon Chronicle*: "when they came thither the meeting began on the Monday and lasted till the Friday, and it came out that it was all concerning the wives of archdeacons and priests, that they should part with them by S. Andrew's day; and that he who would not do this should forego his church, his house and his home, and never be permitted to claim them again. This was ordered by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the bishops of England: and the King gave them leave to depart, and so they went home, and



PREBENDAL SCHOOL, CHICHESTER. PLAN BY IAN C. HANNAH.

these decrees were in no respect observed, for all kept their wives, by the King's permission, even as before."

The hall is of Early English character, built perhaps about 1220; the walls are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. thick, of rubble work, nearly all flint. The lower part was covered by a thick rubble tunnel vault, of which there remain only traces at the sides; the floor was hardly, if at all, below the level of the ground. In the east wall are a plain door and a blocked recess (6-ft. 7-in. wide), both of which have very flat arches, and seem to be Perpendicular insertions. This crypt is doubtless the "magnum cellarium," which by the statutes is the only part of the premises that may be "let or set to farm or granted gratis" to laymen or secular persons, and that only if it "can be done without scandal or inconvenience to the scholars of our grammar school." A stone-vaulted lower storey and a timber-roofed hall above is a not uncommon arrangement, and something of the kind appears in Harold's house at Bosham, as represented in the Bayeux tapestry. The hall itself was entered by a plain inserted Perpendicular door,¹ now blocked; the original fire-place, in the middle of the south wall, has been pierced as a window; its width was 5-ft. 8-in., and the chimney is carried up in the thickness of the wall except for an outside projection of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in., which rests on four corbels. At the south end are two beautiful windows, not quite exactly opposite each other, the inner arches are segmental and well moulded, both have shafts with beautiful foliage capitals, all four of which are different; the outer mouldings form dripstones, and in the east window they are continued down the sides, in the other they rest on very large corbels, one the head of a very boyish-looking bishop, wearing a low mitre, the other a lady. This window has a sash inserted and is entirely spoilt, but on the exterior the lower part of a central mullion can still be seen, with a round moulding. The east window retains, though blocked, two lancets with a circle over, and the latter seems to have enclosed a

¹ There is the jamb of a smaller door, entirely built up, at the north end of the west wall.



quatrefoil; outside is a dripstone whose corbels are formed by the heads of a low-mitred bishop and of a female religious. All these corbels have the appearance of being portraits. Parts of other windows, more or less similar in character, are almost certainly concealed in the walls. At the south end is a seventeenth century extension, with basement, two low storeys and attic, built of flint and stone, but with much thinner walls; at the south-west corner is a battlemented turret containing a wooden stair, renewed within living memory. The south wall has sash windows on four levels, all of them under round arches, three in each of

the lower three storeys, and one in the gable above. There is a well in the cellar of this part.

One of the School Rooms has Jacobean panelling carved all over with names and dates; the earliest seems to be 1611, one is 1658, the School having prospered under the Commonwealth. The most interesting is a shield with the date 1663, and over it rude sketches of what seem to be the two original west towers and the spire of the Cathedral, a long streamer flowing from the latter. As the west front can be seen from the windows, this may possibly be a sketch from nature, though the north-west tower seems to have fallen earlier. A carved Jacobean chair serves as the Master's seat.

Chichester having been from the first a secular (old foundation) Cathedral, a School must always have been part of its organisation, and the Statutes of 1232 show the Schoolmaster a separate officer of the Chapter. However, in 1497, Bishop Story, a Cambridge man, who built the City Cross, re-founded the School, and attached to its Mastership the Prebendal Stall of Highleigh.



PREBENDAL SCHOOL, CHICHESTER.

JACOBEAN PANELLING.

Coming to Chichester from various University appointments, including the Mastership of Michaelhouse, he found things far from his liking in Sussex. "Having not seldom before our eyes the immeasurable ignorance of our subject priests, and the excessive promotion of wicked priests too often made heretofore in our diocese of Chichester through the scarcity of good ones," he arrived at "the conclusion that an increase of the knowledge of grammar would be the best remedy for the evils aforesaid," and so re-founded the School.²

Preb. Webber (1824-40) entirely altered the character of the building. By destroying the cellar vault and probably raising the roof, he contrived to get in four storeys from end to end, and gained further additional accommodation by building up the narrow space between the School and the Prebendary's House, a plain brick building of the eighteenth century. He built on to West Street an extremely ugly "Gothic" facade of flint and cement. His architectural sins were very great, but he was a keen educationalist, and the School flourished exceedingly under his care, with 70 or 80 boys, one of whom, the late Duke of Richmond, has left his autograph, "MARCH," carved on a desk. Unfortunately the names of early students are very uncertain. The most illustrious scholar that the School ever sheltered was probably John Selden, who played so prominent and useful a part in all matters intellectual during the first half of the seventeenth century, and at the same time (if we may judge from his *Table Talk*) could enjoy a smoking room story.

² An excellent and very complete account of its history is given in the *Victoria County History*, by A. F. Leach, F.S.A., who believes the present building to have been occupied by the School before the time of Story.

THE MANOR OF KEYMER, WITH SOME ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

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

It has been suggested that the name Kymer, or as more recently spelt Keymer, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cæg*, a key, whence a place locked up or a dwelling, and *mere*, a lake, and so signifies the dwelling by the pool.¹ No such far-fetched metonymy is required if the derivation is attributed to *cy*, the plural of *cu*, a cow, and *meor*, a field.

From the *Domesday Survey* it appears that the Lord of Keymer (Chemere) before the Conquest was Azor. After the Conquest Keymer, with its *ecclesia*, belonged to William de Warene as tenant *in capite*, or overlord; whilst the underlord was William de Wateville, who was also underlord of Brighthelmston, Hangleton, Perching and Barcombe, and whose wife was tenant of Clayton and Clayton-Wickham.²

On the day of the dedication of the Church of St. Pancras Radulphus de Kaineto gave to the Priory *ecclesiam de Kymera*; and this grant was confirmed by a charter of his overlord, William, 2nd Earl of Warene, executed *circa* 1091-93. The same Earl seems also to have granted his rights in the Church of Keymer (Chiemere) to the Priory.³ In 1121, whilst the 2nd Earl of Warene was still alive, Ralph Luffa, Bishop of Chichester, confirmed to the Priory all their possessions in his diocese, expressly including "*ecclesiam de Claitone et de Kimera*."⁴

¹ Edmunds' *Traces of History in Names of Places* (Longmans, 1869).

² For the family and descendants of de Wateville, who also held of William de Warene High Roding in Essex, see Morant's *Essex*, Vol. II., pp. 405, 465 and 528.

³ *Memoirs of the Warrens*, Vol. I., pp. 102, 105 *et seq.*; Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. I., Appendix xxxv.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 193.

By reason of the presentments of the jurors for several Hundreds in the Rape of Lewes, and of a petition to the King in Parliament of Sir Robert Aguylon, of Perching, John, the 7th Earl of Warene, was summoned in the name of the King to appear at Chichester on 25th June, 1279, to show by what warrant he claimed to have free warren and free chase in divers vills and manors in Sussex, including Kymere. After an adjournment, the case was tried at Chichester, 18th November, 1279, and the jury of six knights and six lords of vills found in favour of the Earl.⁵ His grandson and successor, John, the eighth and last Earl of Warene, having been judicially separated from his wife Joan, by whom he had no issue, and being desirous of providing for Maud de Nerford, and his illegitimate children by her, made a formal grant of his estate, including specifically the Manor of Kymere, to the King. This was dated at Westminster on Thursday, 1st July, 1316,⁶ on which day the King, by letters patent, appointed his clerk, Richard de Lusteshalle, to take seisin of such estate.⁷ The provision for Maud de Nerford and her offspring was effected by means of two grants from the King, which, though they included the Manor of Ditchling, were in great measure confined to such Warene property as lay north of Trent. The King at once re-granted a life estate in the rest of the Sussex estates to the Earl, for on 6th July, 1316, Richard de Lusteshalle was ordered to deliver to the Earl (*inter alia*) the Manor of Kymer, which the King had re-granted to him for his life;⁸ complementary to which were letters patent by the Earl, dated the same 6th July, 1316, whereby he commanded Robert de Reppes and William de Cote to receive seisin of (*inter alia*) the Manor of Kymer.⁹ On 17th May, 1326, the King granted (*inter alia*) the Manor of Kimer to the Earl and

⁵ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, pp. 750-51; *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* (Camd. Soc.), pp. xliv. et seq.; *Memoirs of the Warrens*, Vol. I., p. 253.

⁶ Close Rolls, 9 E. 2, m. 24; printed in *Memoirs of the Warrens*, Vol. II., p. 11.

⁷ Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 9 E. 2, p. 483.

⁸ Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 9 E. 2, p. 484.

⁹ Ancient Deeds in Record Office, A. 5,917.

Joan, his wife, with remainder to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, and Alisia, his wife, with remainder to Richard, son of the same Earl and Isabel, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.¹⁰ John, the 8th Earl of Warene, died 30th June, 1347, and by his inq. p.m., taken the same year, it was found that on the day on which he died he held (*inter alia*) the Manor of Kymer, and that Richard, Earl of Arundel, was his heir.¹¹ Joan, the widow of the eighth Earl, died 31st August, 1361.

Edmund, Earl of Arundel, had married in June, 1305, with the Lady Alice, sister of the 8th Earl of Warene, and was beheaded 17th November, 1326, and his widow died before 1347. Their eldest son, Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, obtained in 1345 a divorce from his wife Isabel, named in the grant of 1326, by whom he had no male issue; and, after the interests under such grant of Joan, the widow of the 8th Earl, had determined by her death, he, in 1366, effected a re-settlement of the estates on his issue, including that by his second wife, Eleanor, Baroness Beaumont. He died 24th January, 1376, when the title to the Manor of Keymer devolved upon his son, Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded 18th September, 1397. His estates were granted away, but were restored on 28th November, 1399, to his son Thomas FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel.¹² This Earl was certified in the Roll for the Lay Subsidy, collected under Letters Patent of 2nd January, 13 H. 4 (1411), as holding the Manor of Kymer.¹³ He died without issue 13th October, 1415, and by his inq. p.m., taken in 1416, it was found that he was seised of that manor,¹⁴ and that his co-heiresses were his three surviving sisters. They of course took, subject to the dower of his widow Beatrix, who died 23rd October 1439, for the Manor of Keymer had been assigned to her as part of her dower.¹⁵

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 19 E. 2, Part 2, m. 7.

¹¹ Inq. p.m., 21 E. 3, No. 58.

¹² Pat. Rolls, 1 H. 4, Part 4, m. 28.

¹³ S.A.C., Vol. X., p. 132.

¹⁴ Inq. p.m., 4 H. 5, No. 54.

¹⁵ Cal. Inq. p.m., Vol. IV., p. 198, 18 H. 6, No. 2.

These sisters were : (1) The Lady Elizabeth, born 1372, who died 8th July, 1425, and whose second husband was Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by whom she left as her son and heir John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died 19th October, 1432, and a grandson, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died 6th November, 1461 ; (2) The Lady Joan, born 1375, who died 14th November, 1435, having been married to William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, by whom she left as her heiress her granddaughter, the Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, married before 1426 to Sir Edward Nevill, who after her death was, in 1447, summoned to Parliament as Lord Bergavenny ; and (3) The Lady Margaret, born 1382, who was married to Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knt., by whom she had two sons, Edmund Lenthall and Henry Lenthall. On some date between the 21st April, 1421, when Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died, and the 14th February, 1428, when his son John Mowbray attained 21, a petition was presented to the King by John Mowbray, as an infant and ward of the King, Joan Lady Bergavenny, and Edmund, son of Monsieur Rouland Lenthall, cousins and heirs general of Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, asking for livery of all the charters, muniments, fines, writings and other evidences touching their inheritance, then preserved at Arundel Castle.¹⁶ The Lady Margaret must have been then dead, as otherwise she would have been a petitioner in place of her son, Edmund Lenthall. She is spoken of as "late" in a document dated 21st March, 1443.¹⁷

After the death of Beatrix, Countess of Arundel, the estates which had been assigned to her as her dower were taken into the King's hands,¹⁸ and a partition was made by the King in Chancery, under which the manor of Keymer was allotted in severalty to Edmund Lenthall as part of his share.¹⁹ On 1st December, 1440, the King granted license to the Duke of Norfolk and Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, and Elizabeth his wife, to enter into their

¹⁶ *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. V., p. 397^a.

¹⁷ 37th Report of Deputy Keeper, Appendix 2, p. 461.

¹⁸ *Pat. Rolls*, 19 H. 6, Part 1, m. 19.

¹⁹ Rowe's MS., fo. 136.

respective pourparties under the partition without livery.²⁰ Edmund Lenthall attained 21 on the Feast of St. Botolph (17th June), 1441; and on 9th August, 1441, the King granted to him license to enter into his pourparty under the partition.²¹ On 4th November, 1444, license was granted for Edmund Lenthall, Esq., probably on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Lord Zouch, to grant to certain feoffees a mass of property in Sussex and elsewhere, including the Manor of Kymer.²² Edmund Lenthall, who must have survived his brother Henry, died without issue 18th April, 1447,²³ when, subject to the dower of his widow Margaret, who was re-married to Sir Thomas Tresham, Knt., the Manor of Keymer accrued in moieties to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, grandson of the Lady Elizabeth and to the Lord Abergavenny. On 20th April, 1447, the Duke of Norfolk appointed John Wyngefeld steward of all the castles, manors, &c., which came to the Duke by the death of Edmund Lenthall, with a yearly fee of £20.²⁴

The half of the Duke of Norfolk descended upon his granddaughter, the Lady Anne Mowbray, who, when six years of age, was married 15th January, 147⁸/₉, to Richard, Duke of York and Norfolk, the second son of Edward IV. On the occasion of this marriage various Acts of Parliament were passed settling the estates of the Lady Anne (subject to providing for prior estates of dower) on the Lady Anne for life, and, after her death, on Duke Richard for his life.²⁵ The Lady Anne died in or before 1482, as shown by an Act of Parliament of that year.²⁶ Her husband, the Duke Richard, was murdered in the Tower about June, 1483, and thereupon,

²⁰ Pat. Rolls, 19 H. 6, Part 1, m. 20.

²¹ Pat. Rolls, 19 H. 6, Part 3, m. 13.

²² Pat. Rolls, 23 H. 6, Part 2, m. 17.

²³ *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, Vol. V., p. 289; Cal. Inq. p.m., 1 Ric. 3, No. 43. The marriage of the widow Margaret was on 4th May, 1447, granted to the King's Serjeant, John Montgomery, Esq., with license for him to marry her if she will (Pat. Rolls, 25 H. 6, Part 1, m. 2).

²⁴ Ancient Deeds, C. 3, 535.

²⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. VI., pp. 168, 169; Pat. Rolls, 17 E. 4, Part 2, m.m. 6 and 5; in Cal. of ditto, p. 75.

²⁶ *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. VI., pp. 205-207.

subject to the dower of Margaret Tresham, the widow of Edward Lenthall, and to the jointure and dower of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, the Lady Anne's mother, the estates of the Lady Anne devolved upon her cousin, William, Lord of Berkeley, as to one moiety thereof, and upon her cousin, John, Lord Howard, created Duke of Norfolk 28th June, 1483, as to the other moiety, being her heirs of the whole blood.

The result of the foregoing is that about June, 1483, and subject to the outstanding rights of dower, the Manor of Keymer belonged, as regards one-half, to Lord Abergavenny, as regards one-fourth to William, Lord of Berkeley, created Marquess of Berkeley 28th January, 1483, and as regards one-fourth to the Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth 22nd August, 1485. Before his death he and the Marquess had, "by writing signed with their signe manuelles," arranged a partition between them of the Lady Anne's estates; and to prevent any consequences resulting from the attainder of the Duke, and of his son, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, under an Act passed 7th November, 1 H. 7, which was repealed by an Act passed 13th January, 4 H. 7, this partition was by several Acts declared good and effectual in the law.²⁷ The reversion in the share of William, Marquess of Berkeley, expectant upon his death, was vested in the King and his heirs in tail male, by virtue of these Acts, and that this included part of his share of the Manor of Keymer is shown by a fine levied in the Octave of St. Martin, 1489, between Edward Willoughby and John Skylle *querentes*, and the Marquess *deforciant*, which expressly mentions his one-fourth part of a moiety of the Manor of Keymer. The Marquess died 14th February, 149 $\frac{1}{2}$, and by one of his inq. p.m., taken 13th November, 1493, which mentions his one-fourth part of a moiety of the Manor described as worth £3, it was found that his brother Maurice Berkeley, Esq., aged 56 and more, was his heir.²⁸ On the petition of Maurice

²⁷ *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. VI., pp. 426-428 and 448-449; see also *Materials Illustrative of the Reign of Henry VII.*, Vol. II., pp. 420 and 526.

²⁸ *Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, Series II., Vol. 9, No. 6.

Berkeley to the King in Parliament, it was enacted, 19 H. 7 (1503), c. 7, that the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament, "touching the 4th parte of the Manor of Kymer," and other property mostly in Sussex and Surrey, "should be void, repelled annulled and of none effect and that the King should have hold and enjoye all the other property mentioned in the said Acts." But there was added a proviso that this Act should not prejudice Thomas, Earl of Derby, and his heirs as to any property granted to him that was, or belonged at any time, to the said Marquess.²⁹ This proviso suggests that the Marquis in his lifetime, or afterwards and before this Act, the King, had granted what afterwards clearly appears to have been in extent a half of the Marquis' share in the Manor to the Earl of Derby. The Marquis himself had, by an Indenture dated 10th December, 1487, granted to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, in default of issue of his own body, certain manors, but apparently in Sussex only the Manor of Slaugham.³⁰ In his will, however, he speaks of indentures of this description in the plural.³¹ This view is confirmed by a writing under the seal of Isabella Harrison, widow, and sister of the Marquis, dated 9th August, 1500, whereby she released her rights to the Earl of Derby in the Manor of Slaugham, and in all the Manors which Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, the mother of the Lady Anne, held for her life.³²

The devolution of the title to the manor at this period becomes involved. Margaret Tresham, the widow of Edmund Lenthall, died 16th January, 148 $\frac{3}{4}$, and from her inq. p.m., taken at Horsham 4th November, 1484, it seems that the manor (subject to the jointure or dower of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk) then belonged to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, William, Marquis of Berkeley, Thomas, Earl of Derby, Sir John Wingfield and George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny. Lord Bergavenny undoubtedly owned one-half, so that at this date each of the others

²⁹ *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. VI., p. 529.

³⁰ Dugdale's *Baronage*, Vol. I., p. 366.

³¹ *Test. Vet.*, Vol. II., p. 409.

³² De Banco Rolls, Michaelmas, 17 H. 7, m. 586.

apparently owned one-eighth, and there is no difficulty in tracing the title to the one-eighths of the Earl of Derby and Sir J. Wingfield. The dealings of the Marquis and his brother Maurice with their properties were very extraordinary. In Trin., 19 H. 7 (1504), Sir Edward Poynings, Sir Thomas Fiennes, Thomas Marrowe, Esq., serjeant-at-law, Edmund Ferrers, Esq., and William Rote, cler., as plaintiffs, levied a fine against Maurice Berkeley and Isabel, his wife, as deforcians, by which some assurance, whereby property comprised in the Act of 1503, including specifically the one-fourth of a moiety of the Manor of Keymer, was, in consideration of 1,000 marks of silver, vested in William Rote and his heirs, was perfected.³³ This was probably a mortgage which may have been made to raise money to pay arrears due to Anne, the third wife and widow of the Marquis, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Fiennes, in respect of her jointure or dower. She had died 10th September, 1497, and the above Act of 7 H. 7 was expressly made subject to her rights. The one-eighth left in the Marquis or the King as his assign must, in some direct or indirect way which has escaped research, become vested in the Duke of Norfolk.

The above view as to the shares in which the Manor was held, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, is somewhat confirmed by the finding on an inquisition in lunacy, taken 22nd January, 156 $\frac{5}{8}$, that the lunatic was seised of property in Balcombe, held of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, Edward, Earl of Derby, Henry, Lord Abergavenny, and George Goring, Esq., and Barbara, his wife, by copy of court rolls of the Manor of Keymer,³⁴ and is completely confirmed by the documents subsequently stated.

As to the one-fourth of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk.—This one-fourth escheated to the Crown on the attainder, 16th January, 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, of the Duke, who was

³³ Feet of Fines, Divers Cos., Trin., 19 H. 7, No. 11; and see De Banco Rolls, Trin., 19 H. 7, m. 227.

³⁴ *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. IV., p. 40. Barbara is a mistake for Mary; see later on.

beheaded 2nd June, 1572. The Duke's grandson, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, was restored in blood as on 18th April, 1604, by an Act of Parliament of that year; and the Duke's one-fourth of the manor was granted by the Crown on 18th November, 1608, to Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and his uncles, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and Lord William Howard.³⁵ By an indenture dated 2nd June, 1610, and made between Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household, and the Lord William Howard of the one part, and Sir Richard Michelborne, Knt., of the other part, in consideration of £280, the parties of the first part bargained and sold this one-fourth part unto and to the use of Sir R. Michelborne in fee. This indenture contained a covenant by the vendors against incumbrances by Thomas, the 4th Duke of Norfolk.

As to the one-half of the Lords Bergavenny.—Henry, Lord Bergavenny, was buried at Birling, co. Kent, 21st March, 158 $\frac{2}{7}$, and upon his death the family estates devolved upon his cousin, Edward Nevill, “armiger alias dictus dominus Bergavenny.” He died 10th February, 158 $\frac{3}{8}$, when the estate passed to his son Edward, Lord Bergavenny, who was buried at Birling, 3rd December, 1622, and was succeeded by his son Henry, Lord Bergavenny. His first wife was Mary Sackville, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Nevill, K.B., who died in 1628. In 1627 an Act of Parliament (3 Car. I., cap. 2) was passed, intituled “An Acte for assurance of a Joynture to Dame Frances wife of Sir Thomas Nevill Knt. sonne and heire apparant of Sir Henry Nevill Knt. Lord Abergavenny and to enable the same Lord to sell certain landes for payment of their debts and preferment of their younger children.” In pursuance of this Act, and by an Indenture dated 29th June, 1629, and made between Henry, Lord Bergavenny, Edward, Earl of Dorset, Francis, Earl of Westmorland, John, Earl of

³⁵ *State Papers, Domestic, James I.*, Vol. I., p. 468.

Peterborough, George, Lord Goringe, Sir Christopher Nevill, Sir Henry Compton, K.B., and Edward Bawtrey, gent., of the one part, and Sir Richard Michelborne of the other part, after reciting that by the above Act one-half of the manor was vested in the parties of the first part for the purposes thereof, such parties in consideration of £570 bargained and sold such one-half to Sir R. Michelborne in fee.

As to the one-eighth of Edward, Earl of Derby.—This devolved upon him on the death of his grandfather, Thomas, Earl of Derby, which took place 23rd May, 1521, or 24th January, 152 $\frac{1}{2}$, and who by an inq. p.m., taken at Crawley 4th October, 1522, was found to be seised of one-eighth of the manor.³⁶ Edward, Earl of Derby, died 26th October, 1572, and was succeeded by his son Henry, Earl of Derby, who in 1575, in conjunction with the Lady Margaret, his wife, conveyed it to George Goring, Esq., and George Goring, gent., his son and heir apparent.³⁷ George Goring, the elder of these, who was of Ovingdean, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Everard, of Albourne, had issue, George Goring, afterwards of Danny, who married with Anne, sister of Sir Edward Denny. George Goring, the elder, was Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and died 28th March, 1584, indebted on this account in a balance of £19,777 to the Crown.³⁸ George Goring, his son, to whom this one-eighth had survived on the death of his father, made a will dated 4th February, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, and proved 9th June, 1602 (P.C.C. 44, Montague), in which he does not particularise his share in the Manor of Keymer, but by which, after some specific dispositions, he practically gave all the residue of his real estate to his wife Anne, until his eldest son should attain 21, with various powers to his trustees, namely, his brothers-in-law, Sir Edward Denny and Henry Bowyer, George Fleetwood, his cousin,

³⁶ Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 38, No. 10; see also *Lincolns Inn Black Books*, Vol. IV., p. 275.

³⁷ Feet of Fines, Sussex, Mich., 17 and 18 Eliz.

³⁸ *State Papers, Domestic, Eliz.*, under date 8th July, 1595.

Henry Apsley, and William Newton, Esquires. But by his inq. p.m., taken at Horsham, 1st June, 1602, it was found that he died seised of one-eighth part of the Manor of Keymer, and that he died 7th February, 160½, and that George Goring was his son and heir, and aged 17 years 33 days at the taking of the inq.³⁹ Apparently Anthony Stapley (who married at All Saints, Lewes, 20th May, 1614, with Anne, a daughter of the testator, George Goring) and Henry Campion were appointed new trustees of his will, and by an indenture dated 20th January, 161½, and made between them of the one part, and Sir Richard Michelborne of the other part, for competent consideration (not expressed), Stapley and Campion bargained and sold this one-eighth, and certain lands reputed to be one-eighth of the demesne lands thereof, and also the advowson of the Rectory and Church of Clayton with the Chappell of Kymere alias Keymere, unto and to the use of Sir Richard Michelborne in fee.

Under the foregoing devolutions of title, seven-eighths of the Manor of Keymer became vested in Sir R. Michelborne.

By a deed dated 4th July, 1629, Sir Richard Michelborne demised his seven-eighths of the Manor to John Lorymer, citizen and apothecary of London, and William Styant, of the city of Chichester, gent., for the term of 99 years by way of mortgage for £480. Lorymer and Styant were apparently trustees for Mrs. Catherine Nevill, of Chichester. Sir Richard Michelborne, by his will dated 21st May, 1636, after noticing that he had mortgaged his part of the Manor of Keymer for £400 (*sic*), devised his said part to his sons, Abraham and Francis, subject to payment of the said sum. Sir Richard Michelborne was buried at Horsted Keynes, 8th September, 1638,⁴⁰ and his will was proved in P.C.C., 168, Lee. By a deed dated 11th November, 1639, and made between John Lorymer, of the one part, and

³⁹ Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 271, No. 156.

⁴⁰ For Sir R. Michelborne and his family, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. L., pp. 76 *et seq.*

Abraham Michelborne and Francis Michelborne, of the other part, after reciting the death of William Styant, the term created by the deed of 4th July, 1629, was surrendered on redemption of the mortgage. By a deed dated 1st April, 1643, and made between John Thurlbey and Timothie Michelborne, of London, gents., of the first part, Robert Bowyer, of London, merchant,⁴¹ of the second part, and Abraham Michelborne and Francis Michelborne, of the third part, after reciting that Robert Bowyer found the money to pay off the above mortgage, and also other moneys, the seven-eighths of the manor were mortgaged to Robert Bowyer as security for £600. By an indenture dated 24th May, 1651, and made between Abraham Michelborne and Francis Michelborne, William Michelborne, of Broadhurst, Esq., Timothy Michelborne, Arthur Michelborne and Robert Michelborne, all sons of Sir Richard Michelborne, Bazill Sprigg, of St. Martin's in the Fields, gent., and Cordell, his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Richard, of the one part, and Robert Bowyer of the other part, the parties thereto of the first part, in consideration of £1,150, bargained and sold "all that seaven partes of the Manor of Keymer in eight partes divided" unto and to the use of Robert Bowyer in fee. This indenture was perfected by a fine, *Bowyer v. Michelborne*, levied Trin., 1652.

By force of two deeds, each dated 14th July, 1652,⁴² and each made between Robert Bowyer, of the one part, and Bray Chowne,⁴³ of London, merchant, of the other part, Robert Bowyer, in consideration of £1,150, assured

⁴¹ Robert Bowyer was the second son of Robert Bowyer, citizen and grocer of London, and Margaret (Cordall), his wife, for whom see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 35; and he died without issue 29th November, 1652, and was buried at St. Lawrence, Old Jewry. His will is in *P.C.C.*, 317, Alchin. John Thurlbey and Timothie Michelborne appear to have been trustees in some way for Abraham and Francis Michelborne (see *Bowyer v. Michelborne*, *Chanc. Proc.*, B. and A. Hamilton, before 1714, Bundle 47, No. 31).

⁴² Original Deeds and Close Rolls, 1652, Part 39, No. 16.

⁴³ Bray Chowne was the third son of Henry Chowne, of Horsham, M.P. for that borough 1661-1668, of the family of Chowne, of Alfriston, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Horsham. Bray Chowne married with Mary Shelley, widow, in 1673, and was buried at St. Mary Aldermary 4th March, 1678 (see the *Genealogist*, Vol. XXIV., N.S., p. 78).

his seven-eighths of the manor unto and to the use of Bray Chowne in fee.

By an indenture dated 14th February, 165 $\frac{1}{2}$, and made between Bray Chowne, of the one part, and John Anstey, of Sampford Courtney, co. Devon, cler., of the other part, Bray Chowne, in consideration of £1,200, conveyed his seven-eighths of the Manor to John Anstey in fee; and this was perfected by a fine levied Easter, 1665, between John Anstey, as plaintiff, and William Michelborne, as deforciant.⁴⁴ John Anstey married with Margaret, daughter of Isaac Allen, of Lindfield.⁴⁵ He is said to have died 4th March, 166 $\frac{5}{8}$, and by his will he devised his seven-eighths to his son, Isaac Anstey. By an indenture dated 22nd March, 1672, and made between Isaac Anstey, described as of St. Giles in the Fields, gent., of the one part, and Edwin Cowper,⁴⁶ of Slinfold, Esq., and Lancelot Burrell, of Greenwich, gent., of the other part, Isaac Anstey demised his seven-eighths of the Manor to Cowper and Burrell in trust to pay the profits thereof to his wife Sarah for her life. Isaac Anstey died shortly afterwards, having "by virtue of a writ of partition" (?) settled his seven-eighths in default of his having issue upon his sister, Aphorah, wife of Thomas Battishall, of Drew Steignton, co. Devon, gent., and the heirs of her body. By force of an agreement dated 16th July, 1674, and of a deed poll of even date, Sarah Anstey, widow, released her right of dower in these seven-eighths. She was afterwards re-married to James Smith, of the City of London, Esq.

By virtue of deeds of lease and release, dated 28th and 29th September, 1677, and made between Thomas Battishill and Aphorah, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Northmore, of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Exeter, gent., of the other part, and of a fine duly levied, the seven-eighths of the manor were assured to Thomas

⁴⁴ John Anstey was of King's College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1664. Sampford Courtney is near Okehampton.

⁴⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXX., p. 249.

⁴⁶ Edward Cooper or Cowper, of Strood, in Slinfold; baptised there 31st July, 1639, and buried there 24th May, 1678.

Northmore in fee. This was supplemented by a deed dated 19th July, 1679, by which James Smith and Sarah, his wife, released their rights in the manor to Thomas Northmore.

As to the one-eighth vested in 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Gorings.—In 1539 Sir Anthony Wingfield, grandson of the Sir John Wingfield who held the one-eighth about 1484, conveyed certain property, including one-eighth of the Manor of Keymer, to Joan Everard, widow of William Everard, of Albourne.⁴⁷ She seems to have sold it about 1545 to her son-in-law, Richard Bellingham, who by his will dated in 1552 (P.C.C., 4, Taske) devised the lands which he bought of Joan Everard to his son Edward Bellingham, the younger, begotten on his wife Mary, daughter of William Everard, of Albourne, he having an elder son Edward by a former wife. Mary, the widow of Richard Bellingham, had a life estate in the property, and she was re-married to George Goring, of Ovingdean, and by license from Queen Elizabeth she and her son Edward Bellingham in 1695, on the occasion of the marriage of her grandson, Edward Bellingham, with Cicely Clarke, conveyed (*inter alia*) one-eighth of the Manor of Keymer to feoffees, to the use of herself for life, and after her death to the use of Edward Bellingham, her son, for his life, with remainder to Cicely Clarke for her life, and after her death to the son of her grandson, Edward Bellingham, and his heirs male begotten on Cicely. The inq. p.m. of Mary Goring, taken at Arundel 12th April, 1604, found the above, and also that she died 23rd December, 1602, when her son, Edward Bellingham, who was knighted in 160 $\frac{3}{4}$, was aged 50 and more, and was living at Woodmancote.⁴⁸ Edward Bellingham, the grandson, died 31st March, 1605. The Bellinghams conveyed this one-eighth to George Luxford, of Ockley, in Keymer, and his second son Richard Luxford, as joint tenants. George Luxford having died 1st September, 1631,⁴⁹ this one-eighth survived

⁴⁷ Feet of Fines, Easter, 30 H. 8.

⁴⁸ Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 282, No. 28.

⁴⁹ Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 489, No. 140, taken 17th January, 163 $\frac{3}{4}$.

to Richard Luxford, who had married at Cuckfield 16th November, 1630, with Sarah, daughter of Sir Stephen Boord, and who died 3rd December, 1653.⁵⁰ Upon his death his one-eighth became vested in his son, George Luxford, who in the license from the Faculty Office, dated 21st May, 1666, for his marriage with Dorothy Gainsford, is described as then aged 34, so that he was evidently the first son and heir-at-law of his father.⁵¹ By an Indenture dated 21st June, 1655, and made between this latter George Luxford, described as of Lagham, in Godstone, gent., of the one part, and John Attree, of Wivelsfield, gent., of the other part, one-eighth of the Manor of Keymer was assured to John Attree in fee, with warranty against the heirs of Sir Edward Bellingham, Knt., deceased.⁵² The second wife of John Attree was Sarah, daughter of Isaac Allen, and sister of Margaret, the wife of John Anstey.

John Attree was buried at Wivelsfield 29th July, 1665, having made a will dated 23rd July, 1665, and proved at Lewes 30th April, 1666, which does not mention his share in the Manor of Keymer, but having left his eldest son and heir, Edmund Attree, 12d., "to exclude him from all other fillial portions which may accrue unto him by virtue of this my will."⁵³ By an Indenture dated 8th June, 1674, and made between Edmund Attree of Wivelsfield, gent., of the one part, and Edward Luxford, of Ockley, in Keymer, gent., executor of the will of John Luxford, late of Ockley, of the other part, after reciting that John Luxford, in Michaelmas Term 1666, did, in the Court of Common Pleas, obtain judgment against Edmund Attree for £200 debt, besides costs, he being sued as heir of John Attree, and in effect that the Sheriff had delivered one-eighth of the Manor of Keymer, of the yearly value

⁵⁰ His M.I. in East Grinstead Church describes him as "de Lagham in com: Surr: generosus." Letters of administration to him were granted to his son, George Luxford, 24th February, 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$, out of P.C.C.

⁵¹ See also *Bowyer v. Luxford*, Chanc. Proc., B. and A. Bridges, before 1714, Bundle 147, No. 11.

⁵² Close Rolls, 1655, Part 26, No. 17.

⁵³ *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Vol. I., N.S., p. 280. Edmund Attree, thus "cut off with a shilling," was to take only what descended upon him as heir-at-law.

of 40s., belonging to Edmund Attree by way of execution to John Luxford, who died 15th January, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, it was witnessed that in consideration of the said debt and of £23, Edmund Attree granted his one-eighth of the Manor to Edward Luxford.⁵⁴ By Indentures of lease and release, dated 17th and 18th February, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, each made between Edward Luxford of the one part, and Thomas Northmore of the other part, Edward Luxford conveyed his one-eighth of the Manor to Thomas Northmore.

Thus for the first time since 1415 the manor was held as an entirety.

Thomas Northmore, by his will dated 16th February, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, devised the Manor of Keymer to William Northmore, junior, and three others, upon trust to sell it and divide the proceeds among the children of Anna Northmore, his daughter, and wife of the said William Northmore, the two eldest sons excepted. Thomas Northmore, who was M.P. for Okehampton, died in 1713. By a deed poll, dated 23rd April, 1720, the three other trustees released all their estate in the manor to William Northmore, junior. He was son of William Northmore, of Wonson, co. Devon, the elder brother of Thomas, and had married as his first wife Anna, who died in 1716,⁵⁵ the only child of Thomas. He was also M.P. for Okehampton. By a deed of release, dated 28th May, 1720, and made between William Northmore of the one part, and Abraham Addams, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, esquire, of the other part, and perfected by a fine levied Trinity, 6 Geo. 1, the Manor of Keymer, and the advowson of the rectory and church of Clayton, with the chapel of Kymere, alias Keymere, were assured to Abraham Addams in fee. By this deed the reversion to one-third part of the waste of the manor which had been demised by Thomas Northmore to Richard Turner, of Keymer, for a term of years, was excepted from the assurance, but was, by a deed dated 4th July, 1723, after the death of Turner,

⁵⁴ Edward Luxford, described as son and heir of John Luxford, was admitted of Grays' Inn 6th February, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$. His father, John, was buried at Keymer 18th January, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$.

⁵⁵ See Worthy's *Devonshire Wills*, p. 338.

which took place 2nd October, 1720, conveyed to Abraham Addams. Addams was a director of the East India Company, and died in August, 1740.

By a deed of release, dated 14th May, 1735, made between Abraham Addams and his eldest son, Thomas Addams, bachelor in physic, of the first part, Rebecca Gray, of St. Mary Axe, London, spinster, sole daughter of Michael Gray, of the second part, and Sir Robert Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,⁵⁶ Charles Longueville, of the Inner Temple, Esq.,⁵⁷ and Timothy Motteux, of the third part, being a settlement made on the marriage of Thomas Addams and Rebecca Gray, the manor and advowson, were, with other property, settled upon Thomas Addams for life, and after his death upon Rebecca Gray for life, and after her death upon their first and other sons successively in tail male. Thomas Addams was of Trinity College, Cambridge, when he graduated M.B. 1734 and M.D. 1739.⁵⁸ He died 26th April, 1785, having had two sons, (1) Abraham Gray Addams and (2) George Frederick Addams, and his widow having also died Abraham Gray Addams held his first court for the manor 16th June, 1786; and by force of deeds dated 7th and 8th May, 1788, and of a common recovery suffered Trin. 1788, barred his estate in tail male in the manor and became the absolute owner. In 1788 Abraham Gray Addams sold the manor to Thomas Cooke and James Cooke, of Southwark, leather cutters, who were brothers, and it was conveyed to them as tenants in common in equal shares by a deed of release dated 25th December, 1788.

James Cooke, by his will dated 16th May, 1813, wherein he is described as of Bolnore, esquire, devised his moiety of the Manor of Keymer to his wife, Anne Cooke, and others upon trust (subject to providing for some annuities) for his daughter, Elizabeth Ward Cooke,

⁵⁶ Sir R. Eyre was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 27th May, 1725, and died 28th December, 1735.

⁵⁷ Charles Longueville was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 22nd June, 1702.

⁵⁸ See also Munk's *Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. II., p. 148.

for life, and upon the subsequent trusts thereby declared. He died 17th June, 1813, and his will was proved 11th November, 1813, in P.C.C. His wife, Anne, with whom, as Anne Packham, of Cuckfield, spinster, he married 1st October, 1812, was his second wife.

Thomas Cooke, who was never married, by his will, dated 28th March, 1812, devised his moiety of the manor upon trust for his brother, James Cooke, for life, and after his death, and subject to certain annuities, upon trust for his niece, Elizabeth Ward Cooke, for life, with ulterior trusts. He died 9th August, 1817, and administration, with his will annexed, was, 4th July, 1820, granted to Henry Wells out of P.C.C.

Elizabeth Ward Cooke was married 5th May, 1818, to Henry Nailand. The affairs of the Cookes became by reason of the numerous incumbrances which they had created, and of the nature of their testamentary dispositions, in an involved and confused condition, with the result that two Chancery suits, *Barham v. Cooke* and *Ward v. Cooke*, were commenced, in which decrees were respectively made 14th March and 21st July, 1820. A multitude of proceedings took place, and eventually it was certified by a Master's report, dated 10th March, 1824, that it would be beneficial to apply for an Act of Parliament, in order to enable the properties to be sold. Accordingly, by an Act of 5 Geo. IV., cap. 36, which received the Royal assent 21st June, 1824, it was enacted that the Manor of Keymer should be vested in John Nailand and Charles Lee upon trusts for sale; and by deeds dated 21st and 22nd August, 1826, these trustees sold and assured the manor to the Rev. Henry Bayntun, of Devizes, and afterwards of Brighton, cler. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, M.A. On 18th April, 1828, the Royal assent was given to an Act for inclosing lands in the Manor and parish of Keymer, and in the preamble it is recited that Henry Bayntun was then the lord.

In 1853 Henry Bayntun conveyed the manor to Somers Clarke, of Brighton, who was the eldest son of Samuel Clarke, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, by

Barbara, the second daughter of Nathaniel Blaker, of Portslade, gent., who were married at Portslade, 23rd September, 1800. On the death of Somers Clarke the manor devolved upon, and it is now vested in, his only son, Somers Clarke, F.S.A.

THE DEMESNE LANDS.

The demesne lands of the Manor, which mostly lay close under the hill, were of considerable extent, and were originally held by its lords in shares similar to those in which they were entitled to the manor.

The one-fourth of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, after his attainder in 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ was acquired, apparently by purchase from the Crown, by John Brodbridge, gent., upon whose death on 19th June, 1574, it descended upon his brother, Henry Brodbridge, as his heir.⁵⁹ He sold it at once to Richard Culpeper, of Cuckfield, gent., who by an indenture dated 3rd January, 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, demised it under the description of "the 4th parte and all his parte purpart and interest in the demesne lands of the Manor of Keymer situate in the parishes of Keymer and Clayton late in the tenure of Thomas Newdygate gent.," and certain lands called Frackborough, in Keymer, to John Cooper and John Cheale, in equal shares, for 10,000 years. By an indenture dated 10th December, 1575, John Cheale, described as of Streat, yeoman, demised his share to his sons, Thomas Cheale and Drew Cheale, for 40 years. The Cheales in November, 1599, assigned their interests to Walter Doble, of Falmer, who by a deed poll dated 8th November, 1600, transferred them to Wm. Carpenter, of Frant.⁶⁰ Richard Culpeper was buried in the north chapel of Cuckfield Church, 19th November, 1598.⁶¹ He died insolvent, and what became of his reversion has not been ascertained.

The one-half of the Lords Bergavenny was thus dealt with. Between 1604 and December, 1622, Edward

⁵⁹ Post Mortem Inquisitions, 1-25 Eliz., p. 89 (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. III.).

⁶⁰ Deeds penes W. H. Campion, Esq., of Danny.

⁶¹ *Common Place Book of Vicars of Cuckfield*.

Lord Bergavenny sold such of the demesne lands as were in the occupation of Mistress Poole to Henry Hyder, of Ditchling, gent., and between December, 1622, and June, 1623, Henry Lord Bergavenny sold the other demesnes lying in Ditchling Park, and in the parishes of Keymer and Clayton, to Anthony Stapley, Esq.⁶² These sales, of course, only extended to the one-half of these lands. By an indenture dated 26th May, 1624, and made between Henry Hyder and Cicely, his wife, of the one part, and George Luxford, of Keymer, gent., of the other part, in consideration of £610, Hyder and his wife bargained and sold to Luxford the moiety of the demesne lands which Hyder had purchased of Edward, Lord Bergavenny, with certain specified exceptions. George Luxford made a will dated 7th July, 1631 (P.C.C. 86, St. John), the validity of which was disputed between his eldest son John and his second son Richard, and ultimately the controversies between them were compromised by a deed dated 10th May, 1632, by which, after reciting that George Luxford had been seised of one-half of the demesne lands in severalty and divided from the other moiety, it was stipulated that the same should belong to John Luxford, in whom and whose family it remained for many years. The portion of the demesne lands which was purchased by Anthony Stapley was almost immediately sold by him to Sir Richard Michelborne, who, by an indenture dated 28th July, 1623, demised it to John Cooper, of Slinfold, gent., and Edward Cooper and Mary Cooper, son and daughter of Robert Cooper, of Lindfield, for 1,000 years, from 30th July, 1625. Edward Cooper, in 1631, and Mary Cooper, in 1635, by deeds released their respective interests to John Cooper, who by a deed poll dated 18th April, 1637, assigned the term to Thomas Coulstocke, of Lewes, haberdasher, in trust for William Scrase, of Pangdean in Pycombe, yeoman, and George Scrase, his son, absolutely. John Luxford seems to have afterwards acquired the interests of Sir Richard Michelborne.⁶³

⁶² Rowe's MS., fo. 18^b.

⁶³ Deeds *penes* W. H. Campion, Esq.

Another one-eighth of the demesne lands was acquired by Richard Scrase, of West Blatchington, gent., and Tuppen Scrase, his eldest son, and by an indenture dated 7th November, 1606, and made between them of the one part, and John Turner, the elder, of Horsted Keynes, yeoman, and his eldest son, John Turner, the younger, of the other part, such one-eighth described as one-eighth of the scite and demesne lands of the manor was assured to the Turners absolutely.⁶⁴

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

After the dissolution of Lewes Priory the advowson of the churches of Clayton and Keymer was on 16th February, 153 $\frac{7}{8}$, granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell.⁶⁵ GEORGE HALE was then and continued until 1559 to be the rector, the Rectory being valued at £21. 0s. 7d. clear.⁶⁶ The advowson does not appear to have been granted, as was so much of Cromwell's property in Sussex, to the Lady Anne of Cleves.⁶⁷ WILLIAM HARFORD, in 1559, succeeded Hale as rector. On 24th February, 157 $\frac{9}{10}$ JOHN FARLEY, the next rector, was instituted on the presentation of Edward Knight, of Clayton, the then patron.⁶⁸ He seems to have been somewhat negligent in his duties, as he forgot to preach for two consecutive years.⁶⁹ He was buried at Clayton 10th February, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was succeeded by WILLIAM WANE, who was ordained deacon 28th May, 1598, and priest 24th June, 1598, by John Sterne, Bishop of Colchester, suffragan of the Bishop of London, and who had been curate of Wivelsfield. He was instituted to the Rectory 9th December, 1601, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth "ratione defectus liberationis Thomae Whiting generosi," and inducted 1st January, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$.⁷⁰ Some

⁶⁴ Deeds *penes* W. H. Campion, Esq.

⁶⁵ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., Henry VIII.*, Vol. XIII., Part 1, p. 138.

⁶⁶ *Val. Eccl.*, Vol. I., p. 334. A George Hale was M.A. of Cambridge 152 $\frac{3}{4}$ (*Grace Book*, Gamma, p. 214).

⁶⁷ *Rymer's Foed.*, Vol. XIV., p. 710.

⁶⁸ Visitation Book of the Archdeaconry for 1586.

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX., p. 51.

⁷⁰ Visitation Book for 1606.

difficulty connected with the title to the advowson existed at this time, as on 25th November, 1601, Sir Edward Michelborne wrote to Sir Robert Cecil stating that he claimed the patronage.⁷¹ In 1603, however, Sir Edward was returned as being the patron.⁷² Thomas Whiting was closely related to Sir Edward Michelborne.⁷³ William Wane was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1561,⁷⁴ and married with Joan, widow of Thomas Kemp, of Albourne. He was buried at Clayton 22nd September, 1626. By the above-mentioned deed of the 20th January, 161⁸/₉, the advowson was conveyed by Anthony Stapley and Henry Campion, under what title has not been ascertained, to Sir Richard Michelborne, who soon sold it to John Batnor, M.A., cler., rector of Westmeston. John Batnor appears to have been puritanically inclined.⁷⁵ By his will, dated 12th October, 1624, he stated that he had enfeofed four persons, one of whom was Richard Batnor "my unnaturall and undutifull sonne," for the disposal of the advowson and right of patronage of the Rectory of Clayton-cum-Keymer, "which of late I have purchased from Sir Richard Michelborne," and he willed that they should confer the next presentation upon Henry Cooper, cler., his son-in-law, with certain insulting conditions as to his behaviour, and "I commaund him upon danger of a curse from God to continue incumbent on the said living without adding any other sincerely preaching the sacred word of God without any fantastickall conceits and divelish brethings." And after making some small and temporary bequests in favour of each of his sons, each of whom he vindictively abused, he added that his eldest son John "on 15th July, 1623, cursed me with a bitter curse calling me hellhound and challenging mee to be worse than the divell for the divell loved his owne." He was buried at All Saints, Lewes, 26th April, 1626, and this will was proved at Lewes, 27th January,

⁷¹ *Hist. MSS. Commn.*, *Hatfield*, Part XI., p. 504.

⁷² *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. IV., p. 8.

⁷³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX., pp. 68 and 102.

⁷⁴ Deposition Book of the Archdeaconry Court, under date 15th March, 160⁷/₈.

⁷⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX., p. 54.

162 $\frac{6}{7}$, by his relict, Joan Batnor (Book A. 19, fol. 150); but the probate was afterwards revoked by sentence, it is in charity to be hoped on the ground of the testator's insanity. Henry Cooper, who was vicar of New Shoreham, had married with the testator's daughter, Joan Batnor, at Westmeston, on 14th September, 1624, and he was buried at New Shoreham 8th December, 1628. The result of the revocation was that the advowson devolved upon John Batnor, cler., the eldest son and heir of John Batnor, of Westmeston, by his wife Joan, widow of John Pardon, of Ditchling, tailor, whom he had married at Westmeston, 22nd January, 159 $\frac{4}{5}$.

JOHN BATNOR, cler., M.A., who was baptised at Westmeston 4th January, 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, and ordained deacon by George, Bishop of Lincoln, 20th September, 1618, and priest by George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, 18th December, 1625, was instituted to the rectory 28th September, 1626, on the presentation of his brother, Richard Batnor, and inducted 1st October, 1626.⁷⁶ He married, at Clayton, 9th July, 1628, with Anne Wane, daughter of his predecessor, William Wane, and he was buried at Clayton 29th June, 1638, having, by his will, dated 27th October, 1629, and proved at Lewes 30th July, 1638 (Book A. 25, fol. 135), disposed of the advowson upon trusts for the benefit of his widow, Anne. WILLIAM CHOWNE, the next rector, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Chowne, of Alfriston, Esq., by his wife, Rachel, daughter of William Campion, of Combwell. He was instituted 17th July, 1638, on the presentation of Anne Batnor, widow, formerly Anne Wane, and he married with her at Clayton, 17th October, 1638. He was buried at Clayton 10th June, 1640. MAGNUS BYNE, born 1615, the eldest son of Stephen Byne, of Burwash, by his wife, Mary, daughter of John Maunser, of Wadhurst, was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. in 1634, and was the next rector. He was licensed to the curacy of Wadhurst 9th December, 1639, and in the license was described as M.A.⁷⁷ He was inducted to the

⁷⁶ Visitation Book.

⁷⁷ Court Book of South Malling Deanery, 1620-1669.

rectory 24th July, 1640, and married, first, with Anne Chowne, the widow of William Chowne, cler., and who was buried at Clayton, 11th March, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, having married three rectors in succession, and, secondly, with Sarah Bartlett, spinster, daughter of John Bartlett, of St. Faith's, in the City of London, citizen and stationer, and who was buried at Clayton 7th February, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$. Magnus Byne published in 1656 a book directed against the Quakers, intituled "The Scornful Quakers answered, and their railing reply refuted by the meanest of the Lord's servants, Magnus Byne,"⁷⁸ which was printed in London by William Bentley, for Andrew Crook, at the sign of the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's Churchyard. The only local allusion in it is the statement that Thomas Lawcock, a Quaker, "meeting at one Goodman Matthews' house near me was called aside by the woman of the house of good repute, but almost turned a Quaker, to whom the woman in kindness said, Sir, will you eat something which I have provided? The Quaker replied: What! shall I eat with Devils and Dogs? and pointing to a Dog, There is thy companion, thy fellow creature of the same name with thyself (saith the Quaker), and shall I eat with these, a Devil and a Dog?" By a deed dated 10th April, 1662, William Newton, the surviving trustee of the will of John Batnor, the rector, conveyed the advowson to Magnus Byne. He was buried at Clayton 3rd March, 167 $\frac{0}{1}$. His eldest son and heir, Stephen Byne, by deed dated 13th June, 1671, for the consideration of £370, granted and sold to Edward Blaker, of Buckingham, in Old Shoreham, Esq.,⁷⁹ "the advowson and patronage of the Church of Clayton and alsoe of the Church or Chapel of Kymer being sometime parcell of the possessions of the late Priory of Lewes."⁸⁰ THOMAS COOPER, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was the next rector, on the presentation of Edward Blaker. He was a son of Thomas Cooper, of

⁷⁸ Brit. Mus. Library, 105, c. 6.

⁷⁹ Edward Blaker was Sheriff of Sussex 1657; M.P. for Shoreham from January, 1653, to his death, and was buried at Old Shoreham 15th September, 1658.

⁸⁰ Close Rolls, 4,314, No. 27.

Stroode, in Slinfold, where he was baptised 24th July, 1642; and his sister Mary baptised there 12th August, 1635, had been married to Richard Blaker, of Portslade, a brother of Edward Blaker. Thomas Cooper was buried at Portslade 25th September, 1677. FRANCIS SMITH succeeded Cooper and remained rector until 1683. He was also vicar of Old Shoreham, and was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 17th July, 1660. He was succeeded by JOHN PARKER, M.A., ordained priest by Peter Gunning, Bishop of Chichester, 14th September, 1670.⁸¹ He was also Vicar of Ditchling. He died 28th December, 1691, aged 49, and was buried at Clayton.

JOHN WATSON, M.A., was the next rector. He was ordained priest by Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 20th December, 1685, and was for some time "minister" at Willesden, co. Middlesex. He married at Rotherfield 22nd January, 1688 $\frac{3}{4}$, with Anne, daughter of John Luxford, of Ockley, in Keymer. He was instituted 8th January, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$, on the presentation of his brother-in-law, Edward Luxford, gent., and inducted 15th January, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.⁸² He was soon involved in litigation with some of the parishioners touching tithes, one of the questions being whether the tithe of milk satisfied the tithe of calf.⁸³ He was buried at Clayton 23rd July, 1715, having by his will, dated 19th October, 1708, and proved at Lewes, 15th October, 1715 (Book A. 50, fol. 129b), devised the advowson, which Edward Luxford had probably only held in trust for him, to his widow, Anne. He was succeeded by LAURENCE PRICE, M.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was ordained deacon by John Robinson, Bishop of London, 11th June, 1704, and priest by John Williams, Bishop of Chichester, 10th November, 1706.⁸⁴ After his ordination he became curate of Tillington, and he married at Kingston-Bowsey, 3rd November, 1715, with Anne, widow of the above John Watson, cler.,

⁸¹ Visitation Book under date 2nd June, 1686.

⁸² Visitation Book for 21st September, 1692.

⁸³ Deposition Books, 1691 *et seq.*

⁸⁴ Visitation Book, 1742, when his curate was Miles Williams.

before which date he had been instituted to the rectory on her presentation. At Bishop Bowers' Visitation in 1726 it was returned that the union of Clayton and Keymer was made about 200 years ago, but by whom was unknown, and after specifying the disrepairs of Clayton Church, it proceeded "Keymer. y^e walls of y^e Steeple very much decayed and crackt by the Ivy growing upon them. Three good bells. The chancel to be repaired by the Rector." Laurence Price was buried at Clayton 24th July, 1752. He and his wife must have transferred the advowson to the Northmores, who in turn assured it to the Addams, as shown by the above deeds relating to the manor. In April, 1752, after the death of Laurence Price, "the Principal and Scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brazenhose in Oxford" entered a caveat in the Archdeaconry Court against granting an induction to the rectory without notice to them,⁸⁵ and that College remains the owner of the advowson.

Thanks are due to Mr. Somers Clarke and his stewards, Messrs. Howlett and Clarke, of Brighton, and Mr. W. H. Campion, C.B., of Danny, for kindly allowing access to various of the documents above stated, and to Col. F. W. T. Attree for most generous assistance in many ways.

NOTE.—The assurance of one-eighth of the Manor of Keymer from the Bellinghams to the Luxfords was perfected by a fine levied Michaelmas, 18 Jas. I., in which George Luxford, gent., and Richard Luxford, gent., were *querentes*, and Sir Edward Bellingham and Cicely, his wife, were *deforciantes*.

⁸⁵ Caveat Book, 1728-1858, now in the Probate Registry at Lewes.

"BRIDGE," LYNCHMERE.

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

HIDDEN away in the more remote valleys and leafy hollows of North-west Sussex are still to be found many of the homely old manor houses and yeoman farmers' dwellings of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The quiet simplicity of their outlines reveals but little at first sight of their true antiquity, but the patient searcher, who will be at the pains to investigate them more closely, will not infrequently be rewarded by the discovery of some gem of architectural and antiquarian interest, hitherto, perhaps, unknown and unsuspected by those who make a special study of such things.

The romantically beautiful region between Haslemere in the north, Midhurst on the south, and Petersfield on the west—a triangle with sides between 8 to 10 miles in length—encloses many such little-known, but quietly charming, old houses; and not the least delightful is "Bridge," in Lynchmere parish, the country residence of Mr. Dudley M. Paul, J.P., who has in an admirably conservative manner repaired the house, and put into it a judicious mixture of ancient and modern furniture.

The house stands well, and has beautiful views to the south, west and east. It is on a raised bank, above one of the narrow old byeways so common in the neighbourhood. Behind it stretch the charming terraced gardens and lawns which Mr. Paul has created, making a perfect setting for the house. Across the wild common-land to the south-east is the pretty little parish church, standing on the crest of the hill—an interesting Norman and Early English building with a tapering shingled spire, restored and enlarged by the writer a few years ago. Beyond it, hidden from sight, in the valley, is Lynchmere's other "lion"—Shulbrede Priory, dating from the commencement of the thirteenth century.



“BRIDGE,” LYNCHMERE.

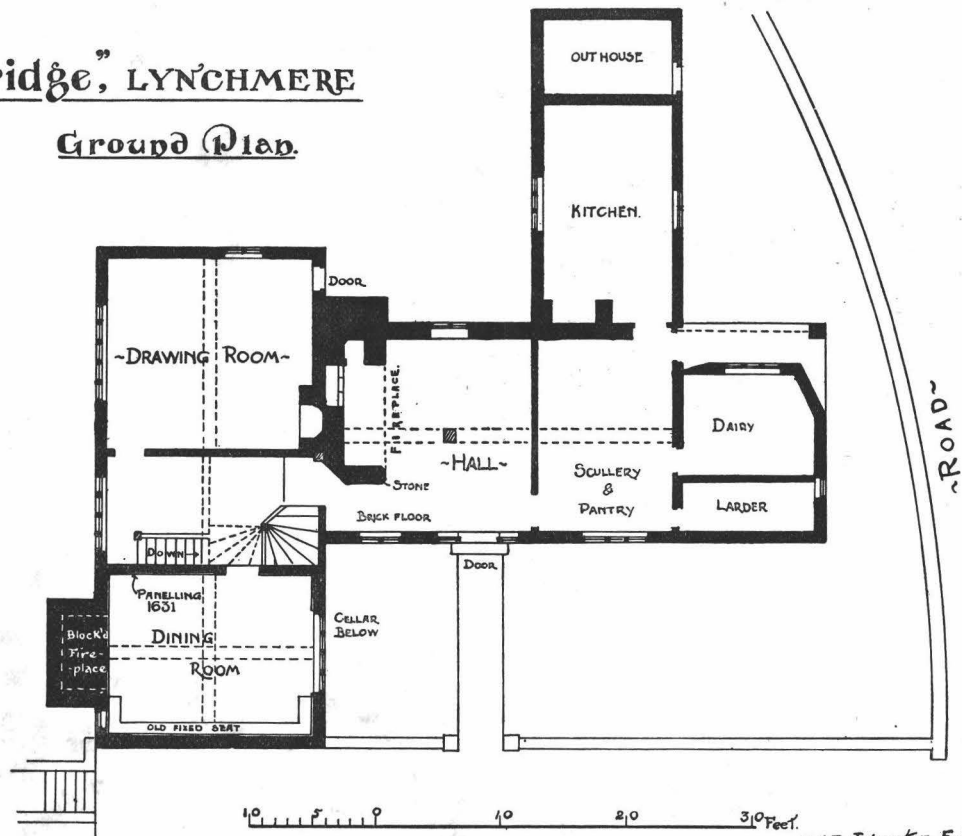
HERRINGBONE BRICKWORK AND OLD WEATHER-TILING.

Although documentary proof is wanting, there is little doubt that "Bridge" represents a small manor, and that its history goes back to the fourteenth century at least. The earliest portion of the present house—the Hall and part of the kitchen offices—dates from about the middle of the fifteenth century, though quite possibly some of the timbers have been re-used from an even older house. It is difficult to set limits to the enduring qualities of Sussex oak; and, naturally, when the fifteenth century builders pulled down a thirteenth century house, to re-build it on a larger or more convenient plan, they would make use of the sound old timbers. Many of those now in the roof and walls over this hall, which was probably originally open from the ground floor to the roof, show the incrustation of the wood soot of centuries, pointing to the far-off times when a fire was lit upon the brick or earth floor, and the smoke found its way out as best it might at the eaves, or through the unglazed openings that served as windows. An advance in comfort was reached when the great stone and brick chimney, with an immense oak beam spanning its cavernous eight-feet-wide aperture, was built at the southern end of the hall. This was probably in Henry VIII.'s reign, and it is quite likely that the stonework, with its delicately tooled surface, was brought from the then lately -destroyed Priory Church of Shulebrede.

The original plan probably consisted of this central open hall, with a double-storied wing at each end (like an E, with the tongue left out), or it may have had a two-storied wing at the southern or northern end only, making an L-shape. This hall would thus have been about 28 feet long, by its present width of 16-ft. 6-in. Early in the sixteenth century, when the great stone fireplace was erected at the southern end of the hall, an upper story was formed by the insertion of the present floor in what had been the open hall. Towards the close of the sixteenth century some person of importance seems to have still further enlarged the house by the addition of a wing, more than equal to the original area, on the south side, providing two handsome parlours and a

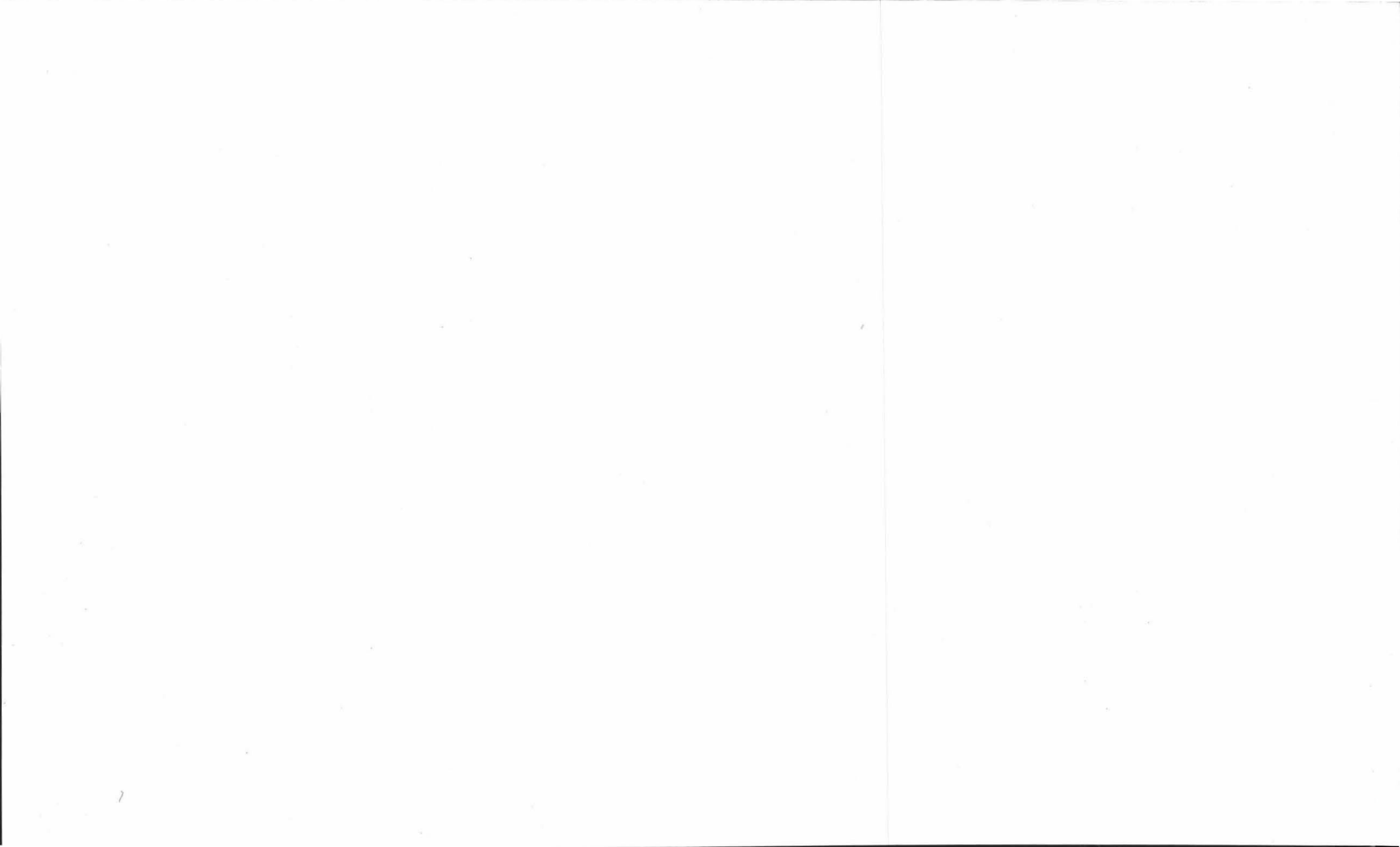
"Bridge," LYNCHMERE

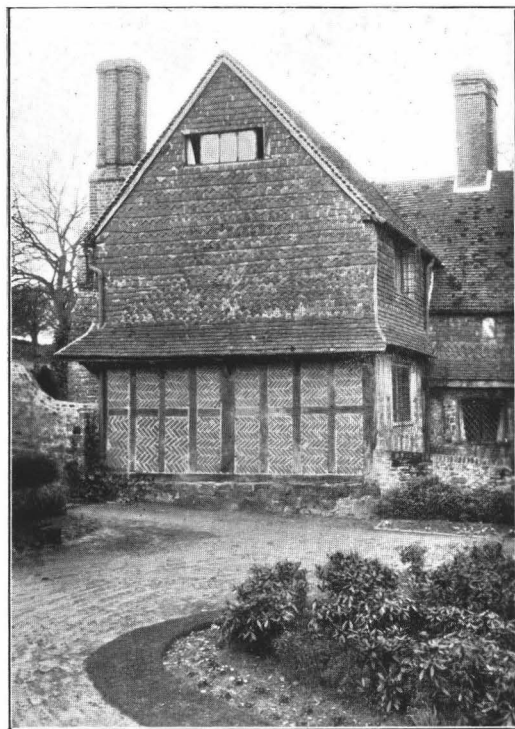
Ground Plan.



10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.

P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.
mens. & del.





DINING ROOM GABLE-END, SHOWING
PENT-ROOF FOR LADDER.



DINING ROOM CHIMNEY.

“BRIDGE,” LYNCHMERE.

central space to contain the staircases to the stone basement and the bed-chambers on the upper floor, above which were attics in the roof.

The construction of this later wing is interesting. At its eastern end is a roomy stone-built basement (ingeniously converted by Mr. Paul into lavatories, &c.), and the stonework, where it emerges from the ground, serves as a plinth, on which stands a solidly constructed oak framework of upright and horizontal timbers, the panels thus formed being filled with herringbone brickwork of thin red bricks, which treatment is continued along the whole of the ground story. There is no better example of this picturesque method of building in Sussex or Surrey. On the southern face, close to the east end, rises a massive chimney-breast, with quaint “corbie steps,” terminating in a good stalk of red brick. The upper story is covered with weather-tiling in fish-scale and other patterns, probably as old as the wing itself, which is splayed out to form a deep overhanging eaves at the east end, with little rafters, plate and brackets most delightfully contrived. The object of this deep eaves was probably the sheltering of the lower wall from driving rain, and also for the protection of the house ladder, which was commonly hung beneath the eaves when not in use.

The windows, which are filled with lead glazing—some of it old greenish glass of Elizabethan date—have slender moulded oak mullions.

Coming to the interior, we find no less than five ancient fireplaces of red brick, with elliptical or “Tudor” arches, in the two floors, besides the roomy stone chimney corner in the hall, which, as has been said, dates from the first half of the sixteenth century. The hot closet on the right of the chimney and a curious cavity—perhaps for drying logs and brushwood—in the thickness of the wall behind the fireback, are interesting features seldom found in so perfect a state. The narrow dark brown bricks, immensely hard, and some glazed, are at least as old as the first half of the sixteenth century.

A massive beam in the ceiling of the hall shows an interesting arrangement of bracing irons, put in at about the same date, to counteract a very threatening crack. Mr. Paul has wisely added a stout post to assist in bearing up the weight of the floor, and has built up a table round it in a very ingenious manner. With the brick floor, the open-joisted ceiling, the perfect old fireplace and the leaded glass in the windows, the effect of this hall is delightfully old-world.

In the rear of the fireplace the stonework has been splayed off to give a passage way to the Elizabethan wing, and immediately on the left is an unusually perfect example of an oak spiral staircase of square form, built round a circular post, much like the stone staircases of our church towers. These stairs (see the accompanying plan) are common in the old timber houses of the district, especially in S.W. Surrey. The writer has drawn attention to one of similar construction at the sixteenth century house called Burningfold, near Dunsfold, Surrey, in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XXIII. The treads of the stairs are cut out of thick oak slabs, and in the wall of the staircase is a quaint grated opening, cut in oak like a window, presumably to give light to the staircase. Beneath this stair a door gives access to the dining room, panelled in dark oak, with a richly-carved mantel-piece, bearing these initials and the date (1631). The panelled door has scrolled hinges of an unusual design; and fitted into the panelling on the east side is an oak seat, the whole width of the room, returning a little way along the north and south walls, supported on turned balusters. This feature suggests that the court of the manor was held in the room. Over the doorway is a small cupboard, in which Mr. Paul discovered an ancient iron pipe lighter; and beneath the floor of this room a curious glazed earthenware pot, with holes pierced in the sides, was also found—probably a vessel to contain heated charcoal.

To the east of the house is a large old timber barn of early seventeenth century date.

R · 2
1 · 2
1 · 6
3 · 1

LEEDES OF WAPPINGTHORNE.

BY MISS ELEANOR LLOYD.

WAPPINGTHORNE lies about two miles to the north-west of Steyning. On quitting the high road you mount a low hill, from whence there is a charming view of Wiston House and Park, with the Downs and Chanctonbury Ring behind. On the further side of the hill the gable end of an old manor house soon becomes visible. The eastern part of the house has been destroyed, as is evident from the remains of a bricked-up fireplace and stone mantelpiece on the outer wall of the first floor, and the wall is supported by two modern brick buttresses. The roof is slated and has four tall plain chimneys on the line of its ridge. The south front, which looks on to a small lawn surrounded by laurel bushes, has been modernised, but the north side remains, as when first built, of brick with mullioned windows, one of which reaches from the bottom floor almost to the roof, some of the lights being closed up. A fine old Jacobean porch forms the entrance, and a shield of arms, with date 1609 carved in stone, is over the doorway. Inside the house there is not much to be seen, though something of interest may be hidden behind the whitewash and paper of the walls. One of the lower rooms is well panelled with oak, and has a pretty little cornice of narrow oblong panels carved with alternate star and linen fold pattern.

The coat of arms over the entrance doorway is worth examination. It is not so entirely obliterated as Mr. Lower avers, the sinister half being quite discernible, and the upper quarterings of the dexter side may be guessed at. The coat is that of the Leedes family, owners of Wappingthorne for about two hundred years. The house was evidently built in the reign of James I. by Sir Thomas Leedes, K.B., who married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Leedes, of North



WAPPINGTHORNE.

Milford, in the parish of Kirkby Wharfe, Yorkshire. The arms are therefore Leeds of Wappingthorne impaling Leeds of North Milford.

Both families have long been extinct in the male line, but a pedigree of Leeds of Wappingthorne still exists. It was drawn up, no doubt, early in the seventeenth century, and is a beautiful specimen of heraldic art. At the foot there is a magnificent shield of fourteen quarterings, from which some of the coats in the stone carving can be identified. It is here shown that the Leeds family claimed descent from Reginald [a mistake for Gerald] de Normanville, one of the Conqueror's followers, whose heiress is said to have married Robert or Thomas de Kause, Caux, or Calx, as it is variously spelt. Another ancestor is Astolfus [Asolf or Essulf], two of whose grandsons were known as "de Birkin" and "de Ledes," from their lands in these Yorkshire townships. Both these men were donors of land to Fountains Abbey, and both are said to have married daughters and heiresses of Robert de Caus. The name of William, son of Thomas de Ledes, also occurs in the monastic chartulary. His descendant, Sir Roger de Ledes, in 1285, held land in Leeds and Armley, and married Margaret Kirkton, lady of the manor of Saxton. His eldest son, Roger, continued the family of Leeds of Northall in Leeds, and their pedigree, identical in part with the one just described, is printed in Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodensis*, from a MS. in Sir Philip Constable's collection. It has been proved to be in the main accurate. A younger son, Richard, is named in this pedigree, but of a second son, John, from whom the Leeds of Wappingthorne claimed descent, there is no trace whatever. Sir Roger had, indeed, two other sons, who were accused of brawling in Leeds in 13 Ed. II.,¹ but their names were Thomas and Robert. Richard was forefather of the Leeds of North Milford. Robert was living in 1340 and mentions his heirs in a deed (Harl. MSS.). Of Thomas we know nothing, except that he died without issue.² John is said to have married the

¹ Thoresby Soc., Misc., IV.

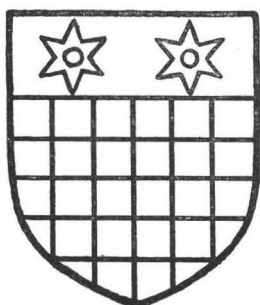
² De Banco Roll, 14 Hen. VI., East, m. 2^d.

daughter of Hamo Bonett, and to have become "of Wappingthornæ," co. Sussex; but this is quite unhistorical.



BRAOSE.^{3a}

claims.⁴ Hamon Bonett appears in the Subsidy Rolls⁵ of 1296 in Tottington. In 1351, Margaret, wife of Nigel,



BONET.

Wappingthorne, at the time of the *Domesday*, was held of William de Braose, by William "filius Manne." The overlordship remained with the Braoses and the manor was held under the honour of Bramber, by military service, by Robert Bonett, at the time of the *Testa de Nevill*, and in 51 Hen. III. (1266-7) by Hamo Bonett,³ who paid William de Braose 18 marks for murage to Bramber Castle, so making himself and his heirs free from any future

claims.⁴ Alice, the sister and heiress of William Bonett, married Nicholas Wylcombe, and the De Banco Rolls of 1391⁶ give two charters, dated at Wappingthorne, 41 Edwd. III., and 8 Ric. II., by which Nicholas, son of Nicholas de Wylcombe, releases to his father all his rights in the Manor of Woghwoode, Totyington, and in the vill of Sele, or in Wappingthorne. In the same year⁷

Nicholas Wylcombe impleaded Richard Page, farmer of the Manor of Wappingthorne, from 16th September,

³ In the Wappingthorne pedigree Hamo Bonett is said to have obtained Wappingthorne in right of his wife, Mauld, daughter and heiress of Robert de St. Andrew, who married Emma, daughter and heiress of — Merles. The wife of — Merles was, according to this record, daughter and heiress of Nigel de Combe, and Nigel de Combe married the daughter and heiress of Anthony Brus or Braose, of Wappingthorne. The arms of all these families are accordingly quartered on the Leedes shield.

^{3a} For the shields of arms we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.

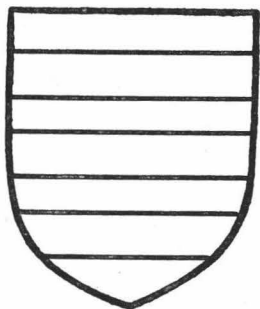
⁴ *Feet of Fines* (Sussex Record Society), No. 724.

⁵ *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X.

⁶ De Banco Roll, 519, Charters 2.

⁷ De Banco Roll, 519, m. 521.

22 Ric. II., to Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV., for abducting his servant. On September, 1397, the manor was seized "forti manu" by Ralph and Laurence de Codyngton, who still held it at Michaelmas, 1400.⁸



WILCOMBE.

Nicholas Wylcombe, the younger, had two sons — John, who died childless, and Peter, who became heir to his brother. Peter, who according to the unreliable pedigree, married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Harpeden, of Harpeden,^{8a} Sussex, knight, had a daughter Agnes,⁹ and she became the wife of John Ledes. The marriage must have taken place early in the fifteenth century, as in 1425 John Ledes, esquire, and Alice his wife were parties to a fine,¹⁰ and in 1428 John Ledys is named in the assessments for feudal aids as having land in Piddinghoe, once Thomas Wylcombe's. According to Mr. Lower, he owned Stantons, in the parish of Chilington East, in the reign of Henry VI. He was also Knight of the Shire for Sussex in the Parliament of 10 Henry VI., and is named in a list of Sussex Gentry in 1434.

From whence did this John Ledys spring? Was he an offshoot of the Yorkshire family, or one of the Leeds, of Kent? History does not say, but it seems likely that he was a descendant of one Geoffrey de Ledes, who was a land holder in Sussex in the fourteenth century, and of whom the Patent and Close Rolls have several notices. Geoffrey is first named in 1314 as lending money to Christiana de Boys, of Nastok, and others, with security of their lands in Essex. In 1316 he had a grant of the forest of Kingscliffe, in Northants, which he surrendered in 1319; in 1322 he was appointed with some others to assess a fine of 200*l.* on the knights and esquires of

⁸ Mins. Accts., 1,031, No. 4. All this information and much more has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Salzmann.

^{8a} Harpingden in Piddinghoe.

⁹ Her real name was Alice; see *Coram Rege R.*, 842, m. 40.

¹⁰ Feet of Fines, File 85, No. 29; *ex inf.*, Col. Attree.

Sussex for failure to attend the King at Cirencester. He was made a collector of customs at Chichester in 1328.

In the Subsidy Rolls the name of Geoffrey de Ledes is found in Chudeham (Chidham, near Bosham) in 1327, in the vill of Compton, near Singleton, in 1332, as also in Chilgrove, and Wodcote in West Hampnett, which manor he was in 1355 holding for life by a grant from John de St. John. He also had land in Selham. In 1340 he was enfeoffed with fifty acres of land in Bosham,^{10a} in 1352 was exempted from serving on juries or as mayor or sheriff, and in 1354 by a Papal indult¹¹ had license to choose his own confessor. This seems to be the last notice, and he probably died soon after. Between Geoffrey de Ledes in 1355 and John Ledes, Esquire, and M.P., there is a gap of seventy-three years, which so far remains unfilled. William Ernle, of Earnley in West Sussex (c. 1314), is said to have had a daughter Agnes, who married a Gilbert de Ledys and had issue.^{11a} Possibly a Richard de Ledys, who was in the Earl of Arundel's retinue in the war with France, *temp.* Henry V., might be of this family. There was also a William Ledes, appointed Controller of Customs in Sandwich and along the Kentish Coast from Gravesend to Romney in 1397. In the Wappingthorne pedigree John Ledes, the father of Reginald, is said to be son of a William.

John Ledys is returned in 1433 as holding Wappingthorne and Wowode, one knight's fee and a half, with Lord Poynings; in 1457 he died, and in his will¹² names his sons John, Reginald, Stephen, his daughters Elizabeth, Margaret, Isabell and Agnes; his wife Isabell (he had evidently married a second time) and his sister Farington. He bequeaths certain oxen in Wappingthorne to his sister, and divides his goblets, pieces, spoons, cattle and sheep amongst his family. He gives his body to the church of St. Mary Spital.

^{10a} In the reign of Henry VIII. there were still Leedes living in Bosham, Richard Leedes and Thomas, his son; Chancery Proc., Ser. II., 25, No. 33.

¹¹ *Cal. Papal Letters*, Vol. III., p. 527.

^{11a} Elwes and Robinson, *Castles, &c., of W. Sussex*, p. 75; the pedigree is taken from the Burrell MSS., but the evidence for the statement is not forthcoming.

¹² P.C.C., Stokton, 16.

John, the eldest son, is found in 11 Ed. IV. (1471) to be bringing a complaint¹³ against Joan Lewkenor, of West Grinstead, concerning a trespass on lands at Horsham, to which he had proved his right by descent from Nicholas Wylcombe through Alice Wylcombe, his mother, in 21 Hen. VI. (1443), where also the pedigree is given.¹⁴ According to the herald's genealogy, which may here begin to be of some use, John Leedes died childless, and his brother Reginald or Reynold, or his nephew John, must have succeeded to the estate. Reginald is said to have married Joan Cuddington, of Cuddington (later Nonsuch), in Surrey, and between him and the John Leedes, whose will was proved in 1558, there may have been three generations, namely, John, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Francis Southwell, Esquire, and who died 11 Ed. IV. (1475)¹⁵; Thomas,



ALFREY.

married to Joan Goring, of Burton; and William, who, with his wife, Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Alfrey, of the Wyld, co. Sussex, left a large family. He was living in 1522, but probably died before 1538, as in that year we find John Ledys, his son,¹⁶ in the Commission of the Peace for Sussex, and one of the "gentlemen of my Lord Privy Seal" (Thomas Cromwell) "mete to be preferred to the King's Ma^{sties} service." In

the previous year he and Sir John Gage had reported a deposition concerning one John Alyn, who was accused of saying before witnesses at Newick that he could not judge how the King should be Pope and have power to license people to eat butter, cheese and milk in Lent, but Alyn denied such speaking. The will¹⁷ of this John Ledys of Wappingthorne was proved in February, 1558-9. He desires his son, John Ledys, when of full

¹³ Coram Rege R., 842, m. 40.

¹⁴ De Banco Roll, 370, m. 325^d.

¹⁵ It is equally possible that this Thomas was the brother of William, and that both were the sons of John.

¹⁶ *Cal. State Papers Dom.*, 1537.

¹⁷ P.C.C., Wells, 40.

age, to pay his brother Anthony 40*l.* a year, and leaves to his daughter, Elizabeth Scotte, and his sister, Dorothy Reynolds, certain lands in Hurstpierpoint and Twynham, called Berrylands; mentions also lands in Surrey, and appoints Edward Bellingham, Richard Farnfeld and Edward Leedes, gent.,¹⁸ executors.

The son, John Leedes, was engaged in a Chancery suit soon after his coming of age with one Thomas Ellys respecting the manor of Ashurst Wold, ats Walhyll, ats Wyld, including land called Lygers, Middle Parkden and Tylers Hill, which he had inherited from the Alfreys.^{18a} He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Angmering, and had a troubled life, even for those troublous days. He was a recusant, and the life of a recusant in Elizabethan times was one of constant suspicion, fines and imprisonment. In 1569 we find it reported to the Privy Council¹⁹ that "Mr. Leedes of Steyning and his brother-in-law are amongst those who come not to their parish church nor receive the Communion at Easter but at that time get them out of the country until that feast be past and return not again until then," hoping thereby to escape the fine. Three years later his estates in Wappingthorne, Tottington (Wowode), East and West Grinstead appear to have been confiscated,²⁰ "he being a fugitive beyond sea," and granted to Thomas West, but were probably redeemed, and the grant cancelled, as in later years he was able to live on his estate and bequeath it to his son. He was still absent in 1576 "contrarie to the statute of 13 Elizabeth," but the next year the return of Mrs. Leedes to England is reported by her father, Sir Thomas Palmer, and Sir Thomas Shirley and another gentleman are required²¹ "to call Mistress Leedes before them and examine her as to the cause of her return to this realm and with whom she hath remained during her absence, and whether she can be contented upon her abode here

¹⁸ Edward Leedes was of Soberton, Hants, younger brother of John.

^{18a} Chanc. Proc., Ser. II., 112, No. 5.

¹⁹ *Victoria Hist. of Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 519.

²⁰ *State Papers Dom.*, *Eliz.*, 1572, Vol. 88.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 1577.

to live as a dutiful and obedient subject towards Her Majestie and the laws of this realm."

The enquirers were probably satisfied, as good neighbours might be, and reported accordingly. In course of time John Leedes came back also, and signed his submission, but still remained recusant.

When the charge of furnishing light horsemen for the war in Flanders was levied upon the recusants and the clergy, he petitioned against it as being too heavy, but offered to pay £25 for one only.²² Several made excuses. John Tawke "wishes he could do as commanded, but has been in prison five years and lost all his property by his recusancy." Nicholas Wolfe is also sorry, but has only 20*l.* a year; John Delves, the same, with four children to provide for. Times were hard for the conscientious Romanist. The Queen, however, expressed herself as pleased with the readiness with which the recusants furnished the horsemen for her service and was ready to grant immunity from the pains and penalties inflicted by law on condition of an annual payment. Several men compounded for 10*l.* a year, but whether John Leedes was one of them is not told. Anyhow, he was fined 60*l.* for three months' recusancy in 1588,²³ and was under restraint at Mitcham in 1589. He asked leave to go into the country on his private affairs, and this was granted, but with a warning to return and behave himself dutifully and obediently towards Her Majesty. There was great fear of the recusant gentlemen being ready to favour a landing of the Spaniards in Sussex, and consequently, in March, 1589-90, Leedes and others were removed to Ely "to have rooms in the Bishop's Palace, and to be used with all curtesie, but not to confer with strangers unless a trusty person be with them." They were to furnish their own beds, to be allowed to converse at meals and other times, but to forbear from subjects unfit for good subjects, to be allowed to walk together within certain limits and to

²² *State Papers Dom., Eliz.*, 1585, Vol. 183. The accounts in the following paragraphs are based upon the *Domestic State Papers* of the dates mentioned.

²³ Recusant Roll, 34 *Eliz.*

be shut up in their chambers at nights. Sir John Arundel, Sir Thomas Tresham and fourteen others, including John Gage, of Firle, made up the company.

In the course of that same year Leedes' wife and children fell sick, and he begged liberty to remain at his own house, leave being no doubt granted, but in 1592 he is desired to return to Ely; Sir Thomas Tresham not having entered into bond the whole party was recalled. Possibly the journey was deferred, as in February, 1596, he is described as an ailing recusant, not able to go to Ely with the rest, and so is "to be restrained and remayne at his own house till further order shall be given. Aged, and troubled with dyvers infirmities."²⁴ He lived to see James I. upon the throne, and died in 1606. At an inquisition taken at Horsham he is shown to have died seized of the Manor of Brockhurst, holden of the Manor of Sheffield Greensted by fealty and 4d. rent yearly. Sir Thomas Leedes, K.B., was his son and heir, then aged 40 years.

Sir Thomas had been described some years before as "a prominent recusant." Ben Beard, an informer, writes to Lord Keeper Puckering in 1594,²⁵ that "Butler a priest keeps with Thomas Leedes . . . and that he and Bamford who has a son a priest, commonly hunt and hawk together with such persons in their company." Later he reports that "Thomas Leedes keeps Norton a priest in Thorne House near Sir Thomas Shirley's, near to which lies Washington House where Nicholas Wolfe, a gentleman and great companion of Leedes, lives; these houses are receptacles for priests and have great conveniences for hiding them. . . . In Wolfe's in a little gallery there is a place for an altar and other massing stuff, a cover of boards over a great cupboard which can be taken off."

Thomas Leedes had married, probably about 1588, Marie, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Leedes, of North Milford, in Yorkshire, who had endured also as a

²⁴ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 31st Dec., 1596.

²⁵ *State Papers Dom.*, *Eliz.*, 1594, Vol. 248.



LEEDES.

“Papist and harbourer of priests,” fines and imprisonment, and, dying at York, was buried at Kirkby Wharfe, April 23rd, 1603, “by night being a recusant.” There is a very pretty little engraved tablet in the church to his memory. By his will he left his estate to his grandson Robert (baptised at Kirkby Wharfe, 4th December, 1596), fourth son of his daughter Marie, and, failing him, to the

brothers Thomas, Edward and John in succession. He also left a legacy of £3. 6s. 8d. yearly for “the Catholic prisoners which shall remain from time to time in the Castle of York for the Catholic religion and their conscience, so long as any such persons shall lie there, and if it shall please God to restore the Catholic faith as it was in the days of King Henry VIII. and in the four last years of Queen Marie’s days,” a like sum to be paid “between two honest and vertuous Catholic priests for ever in the parishes of Kirby and Kippax to celebrate Divine service, and the said two priests to pray daily for my soul and of Anne Leedes my late wife and for the souls of my father and mother and of all my kinsfolk.” His wife was Anne Scargill, no doubt one of the Scargills of Lead Hall, in the neighbouring parish of Saxton, a family which became extinct in the male line in the sixteenth century.

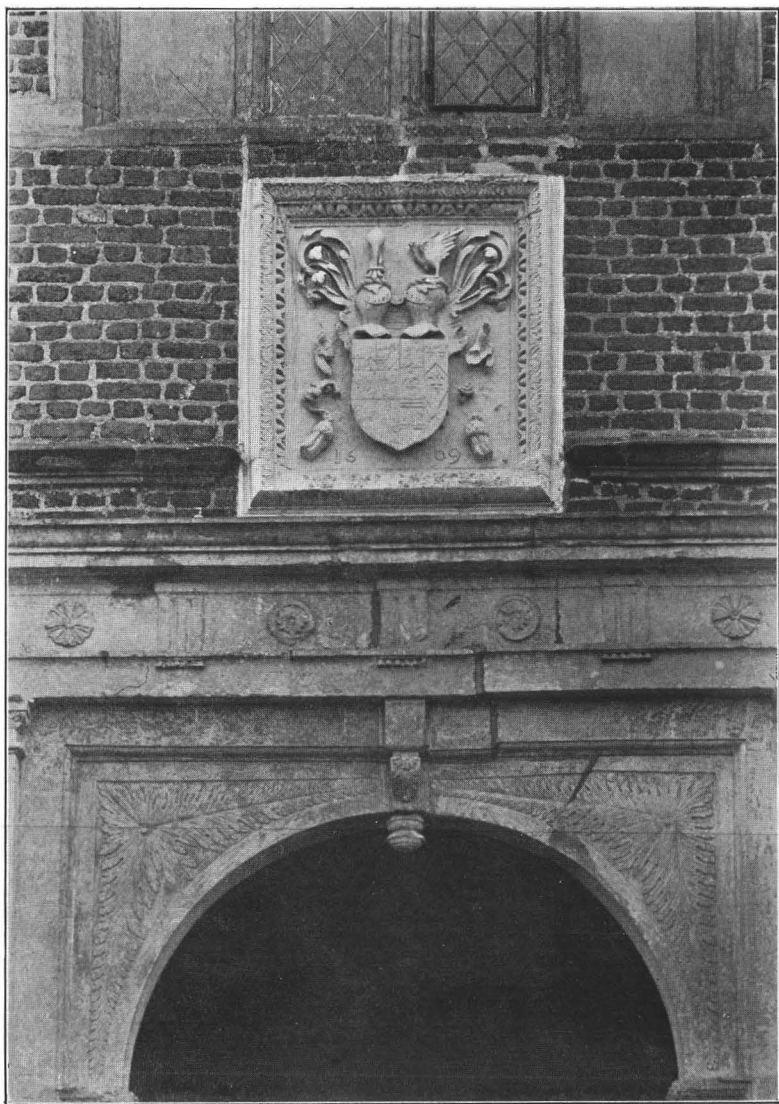
Thomas Leedes, of Wappingthorne, on coming into his own and his wife’s property, must have found himself a fairly rich man. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation; he rebuilt his house and placed over the front door the coats of arms of the united families. Probably he had his pedigree made out at the same time and the missing ancestors supplied by the genius of the heralds. They certainly managed to endow him with a magnificent shield of many quarterings. Those emblazoned on the parchment are—1 Leedes, 2 Kauce, 3 Normanville, 4 Bonett, 5 St. Andrew, 6 Merles,

7 Combe, 8 Brus (or Braose), 9 Wylcomb, 10 Harpeden, 11 Cuddington, 12 Alfrey, 13 Leedes, 14 Scargill. The carving above the door had 10 quarterings on the dexter side, of which Leedes, Normanville and Bonett only are discernable. The impaled arms of Leedes of North Milford are—1, Leedes, *argent* a fess *gules* between three eaglets displayed *sable*;^{25a} 2, Caus or Kauce, a chevron between three fleurs de lys, the same as given in the shield of the Constables of Everingham, who were lineal descendants of the heiress Matilda de Caus; 3, Normanville; 4, Scargill. The fleur de lys crest on the dexter side is found also in Beverley Minster on the brass of Robert Leedes of Molescroft, and is with the arms on the screen in Kirkby Wharfe Church. The other crest, “on a staff *ragulée vert*, a cockatrice with wings addorsed *or*, combed and wattled *gules*,” is assigned (“added”) to Leedes of Molescroft and Laceby in the Lincolnshire Visitation, 1592,²⁶ and is also said to have been borne by Brian Leedes, of North Milford.

An interesting account of the family of Sir Thomas Leedes is in Foley's *History of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, Vol. I., taken from that given by Thomas, his fourth son, when he entered the college of St. Omer. “My father's estate,” he says, “was ample, as it was left to him entire by his father. He was a schismatic for some time, although my mother was always Catholic. My father was first created a Knight of the Bath and then Lord Lieutenant of the County, and gained a great respect for prudence and equity, and at his departure left behind him an incredible blank. For by the pious importunity of his wife, and indeed moved by Divine impulse, he at length determined to embrace Christian liberty. Having arranged his family affairs he went into voluntary exile at Louvain, and thus chose a port of salvation. He took with him four sons, and two daughters scarcely out of their infancy. The eldest son being the heir and living at Court married the

^{25a} Sir Thomas and his descendants took these arms, differencing them with a mullet to indicate descent from the fictitious second son of Sir Roger.

²⁶ Extended by R. Cooke, 1654; see *Genealogist*, Vol. VI.



WAPPINGTHORNE.

SHIELD OF ARMS OVER THE ENTRANCE.

daughter of Sir Thomas Monson, a man most hostile to the faith, and in great favour with the King. A little more than eight years ago (1607) my father out of fear of the present laws and the Earl of Salisbury persuaded me to frequent the Protestant Church. But after three years, growing older and my father having been then reconciled, being converted by Father Walpole, I crossed the sea and entered St. Omer Seminary."

The writer of the above, Thomas Leedes, born 1594, at Wappingthorne, became the head of the English College at Rouen, 1640-41, and died between 1650 and 1655. His brother, Edward, born 1598-9, also a Jesuit, was entered at the English College at Rouen, 1615, under the name of Courtney, and was professed in 1634. When in England he was arrested on a charge of having written against the Oath of Supremacy, and imprisoned. He became head in turn of the English Colleges at St. Omer, Rouen and Liège, and died at St. Omer 3rd October, 1677.

John Leedes, the eldest son, was knighted at Whitehall, January 8th, 1610-11, and about the same time²⁷ was married to Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Monson, of Carlton, Lincolnshire. Sir Thomas Leedes, "in consideration of £3000 paid him by Sir Thomas Monson," probably the young lady's fortune, settled the estates of Wappingthorne, Downing and Tottington Wowood, as well as the Yorkshire estates, on his son, subject to certain life interests. With this provision Sir John lived about Court, and seems to have conformed to the Church of England. He was of an indiscreet habit, for after the scandalous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury both he and his wife were "committed for irreverent speeches of the King, and for speaking too much about this poysoning business."²⁸ Their remarks on the King's unwieldy size and allusions to the manner of his father's death were detailed to His Majesty and are reported in the State Papers. Sir Thomas Monson spent a year in the

²⁷ He was already married in 10 James I.; Feet of Fines, Trin., 10 Jas. I.

²⁸ *State Papers Dom.*, Jas. I., 1616.

Tower, on what seems to be very slight suspicion of complicity in the murder, but got his pardon and was released in 1617.

Sir John was elected M.P. for Shoreham in 1620-21, and sat in the House for a week, but without taking the oath, and this being found out, he was adjudged incapable of sitting during this Parliament, and a new writ was issued. He had sat in a previous Parliament, so could not profess ignorance.²⁹ His friends pleaded in his excuse that it was "Negligence and not Presumption," but he was censured and discharged. Not being a very wise man we find him in the same year committed again to custody for "idle words," or as another account has it "for prattling," and expressing discontent with the King and Government. Of his eldest son, John, who was old enough to give evidence at the enquiry in 1615, we hear no more, and in 1641 Thomas Leedes appears as the heir, and as succeeding his father, who had been elected in February, 1640, as M.P. for Steyning, in which same year Sir John joined with other Sussex gentlemen in signing the Protestation against Popery.

He seems to have been very much in debt. Living about Court and "prattling" was not conducive to the maintenance of a good estate. From 1618 much of the property appears to have been in hands of trustees, Sir Edward Francis, who seems to have resided at Wappingthorne, and Sir John Caryll, of Harting.³⁰ Money had been borrowed from Sir R. Brooke and other persons. Lady Leedes, the mother, had an annuity of £120, the brothers, Thomas, Robert and Edward, each £40 a year, and the Sussex rent roll was about £950 per annum. By the time therefore that the accounts were made up in 1625-6, there was a deficiency of £1,809. 19s. 8d. The estates then seem to have been mortgaged to Sir John Caryll. In 1624 Sir William Goring was tenant of Wappingthorne, and by 1636 Mr. Edward Goring was living there. As in 1621 the

²⁹ *Journals of the House of Commons*, February 10th, 18 Jas. I.

³⁰ Their accounts are preserved in the British Museum; Add. MSS., 18,929.

annuities sent abroad were for Thomas and Edward Leedes only, we may suppose that Robert, to whom his grandfather had bequeathed North Milford, died about 1620. Sir Thomas seems to have been still alive in 1626, in which year Sir Edward Francis, by a deed, quit claimed and released all his rights in Wappingthorne, and all the lands late the freeholds and inheritance of Sir John Leedes, Kt., and his father in "Wappingthorne, Staplefield, Horsebroke, Calcott, Stenning, Ashurst, Bramber, Tottington Wowode, Cowfold, and the several farms of Oxendeane ats Okendeane and Alfreys" to Sir John Caryll, of Harting.³¹ It probably passed into the hands of the Goring family soon after.

Thomas Leedes, the younger, M.P. for Steyning, married a daughter of Sir Ambrose Browne, of Betchworth, and had two children, both of whom died young. He was active in the King's cause in the earlier part of the Civil Wars, commanded a troop of horse for the Rape of Arundel, and took part in the seizure of magazines and cannon at Chichester, for which he and the other Members who had joined in the expedition were expelled from Parliament. He seems then to have joined the King's forces and was killed near Oxford in 1645, or thereabouts. Sir John had no other son. His daughter, Magdalen, married in 1633 to Francis Hamby, of Tathwell, Lincolnshire; was living at Tathwell in 1640-41, but probably died soon after. — She is not mentioned in her father's will. She had one son, afterwards Sir John Hamby, Kt., of Tathwell, who died in 1678, and left a daughter and heiress, the wife of John Chaplin, of Blankeney, from whom the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., is now the direct descendant.

Sir John Leedes made his will in 1654. If he had any near relations of his own name he ignored them. Edward Leedes, of Soberton, Hants, named in Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies*, seems to have left no male heirs. Only one member of the family is mentioned—"My dear sister Elizabeth Dowlich widdowe" to whom

³¹ Add. Ch., 18,927.

he bequeaths his personal estate. The remainder of the will would lead one to suppose that his heirs had some claim in the way of mortgage, or money advanced upon the estate—"To my loving cousins Robert Leedes of Beverley c^o York Esq^{re} and Inglebert Leedes his son and heir the interest right title and remainder to all messuages lands and tenements in the parishes of Steyning and Coombes c^o Sussex and of Milford and Pockthorpe c^o York or elsewhere in England not before settled upon them and conveyed unto them by anie former deed of settlement . . . My beloved cousins Robert Leedes of Beverley and his sonne Inglebert joint ex^{ors} "

Sir John died in 1656, and his will was proved November 22nd, 1658, by Inglebert Leedes, surviving executor. Inglebert sold the Cissbury property to Sir John Fagge, and probably parted with the remaining land in Steyning also, and the Leedes' family as connected with Sussex came to an end.

The cousinship between Sir John and his heirs must have been distant. They certainly sprang from the same Roger de Ledes named in Kirkby's inquisition of 1285, for there can be little doubt that the ancestor of the North Milford family, Robert Leedes, Franklin, of Kirkby Wharfe, named in the poll tax return of 2 Ric. II., a grandson to Sir Roger, was identical with the Robert Leedes, of Molescroft, near Beverley, who in 1391 settled lands in Laceby, Lincolnshire, on his son Robert, from whom Robert Leedes, of Beverley, and Inglebert, his son, were lineally descended. This last-named Robert Leedes was living in Beverley in 1626, and in 1642 joined the King's forces, but left them after the battle of Marston Moor, took the covenant, compounded for his estate and paid the penalty. He died in 1656 and was buried in Beverley Minster, where there is a brass to his memory, bearing the Leedes' arms and fleur de lys crest, with the inscription :—

EPITAPHIVM ROBERTI LEEDES ARMIGERI

QUOD IPSE ANTE OBITVM PRÆSCRIPSIT

ROBERTI LEEDES QUOD ERAT ET QUOD FVTVRVM SPERAT

Inglebert, his son, who is named in the Visitation of Lincolnshire as three years old in 1636, was baptised in Beverley Minster, April 24th, 1633. He was twice married, and seems to have lived in York, where most of his children were born and baptised. His two sons in turn inherited the estate of North Milford; the second, Robert, left a daughter and heiress—married in 1741 to Edward Rookes, of Royds Hall, who assumed the name and arms of Leedes. They had three daughters; Mary, the eldest, married and left no children; the second, Jane, became the wife of William Serjeantson, of Hanlith, and left a son William Leedes Serjeantson, whose descendants through his two married daughters are now living. The third daughter, Ann, married the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, rector of Berwick, Sussex, from 1784 to 1797, and Vicar of Wartling 1797-1810, also owner of Woodside, in the parish of Peasemars, where he died in 1815. Their grandson, Mr. Thomas Pix, of Woodside, died in 1900, at the age of 92, unmarried, and was buried at Peasemars. The estate of North Milford was sold after the death of Mr. Rookes Leedes in 1785, and the name of Leedes disappeared from the list of Yorkshire gentry, as it had done from that of Sussex.

It may be as well to note down and correct one or two inaccurate statements made in some standard works:—

1. In Elwes' *Manors and Castles of Western Sussex*, and also by Mr. Lower, Englebert Leedes is called the son of Sir John. This, as we see, he was not; but a distant cousin, though heir.

2. Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, printed by the Surtees Society, Vol. XXXVI., includes "Leedes of Hopenthorne C^{om} Ebor." It should be "C^{om} Sussex." Possibly the Herald saw the fine Wappingthorne pedigree in Inglebert's possession at his Visitation and made his notes from it too hastily.

3. In the *Genealogist*, Vol. XXIV., N.S., published 1908, Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., in his "Additions to Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire," falls into the error of supposing that Thomas, the son of Sir Thomas Leedes,

K.B., inherited the Milford Estate, and was the same as Thomas Leedes, of Molescroft, the father of Robert and grandfather of Inglebert. The descent of Inglebert and his father is given in full in the *Genealogist*, Vol. VI.,³² where the cockatrice crest is "added." The will of Sir John Leedes (Wotton, 625 and 298) decides the relationship.

³² In the *Lincolnshire Visitation*, 1636, Robert Leedes, of Beverley, is said to be the son of Edward Leedes, of Winterton, who is named in the lay subsidy of 7 James I. In the *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1666, he is called the son of Thomas Leedes, of Molescroft (Beverley), who also married a Portington. It seems odd that Inglebert could not give the names of his own grandfather and grandmother correctly.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BOSHAM, SUSSEX.

BY K. H. MACDERMOTT, L.TH., A.R.C.M.,
VICAR OF BOSHAM.

“The short and simple annals of the poor.”

THERE is surely no other line in all our literature that so aptly describes the Parish Registers of England as this, and one can almost imagine that Gray had some such parochial record in his mind when he penned the words of his immortal *Elegy*. The annals of the rich are written in a multitude of ways—in current history, in the daily press, in genealogies and public records, on the “storied urn” and the “animated bust,” or at least on some tablet adjoining—but the lives of the poor are more often summed up in the “short and simple” entry contained in the Parish Register, and many a local historian owes a debt of gratitude to Thomas Cromwell for giving the order in 1538 for parish registers to be kept; for it is from them, and from them alone, that many of the details that go to make up parochial history may be obtained. Local nomenclature, statistics of population, names, and sometimes the functions of parish officials, dates of important local events, incidents of ecclesiastical history, references to peculiar customs, national or parochial—all these and many other interesting items are to be found in those priceless old books of parchment which contain the records of our forefathers, written in crabbed letters of faded ink.

The Parish Register of Bosham begins in 1557, and when one finds therein many quaint, original, and often ludicrous remarks or passages that are not commonly met with in other register books, no apology is needed

for transcribing some of the entries and thereby affording the public a few minutes' interest and amusement.

The orthography is perhaps no better or worse than that of other books, but a few varieties are worth recording, *e.g.*, "Chrysteninges," "Christenyng," "Christynynge," "Maryages," "Maryadges," "Marrages," "Buryalls," "Feabruarie," "beareth," and other curious specimens occur; and the word "son" is variously given as "sonne," "sun," "sone," "soone," "soon" and "sonn." Of proper names there are naturally many alternatives in spelling, some showing a word in its actual original form, others giving the later corruption of it. In a certain instance both the original and its derivative are given in one and the same entry: "Peascod" and "Pescott."

The earliest entry of any special interest is:—

Chrysteninge, 1597, Agnis the daughter of John Trowe a soldier and traveller who came to Boshame by chaunce and there his wife being an Irishe woman was delyvered, the sureties to the sayd childe, Wyllm Hide Vicar there, Agnis the wife of Wyllm Trymlet, and Jone the wife of Thomas Trymlet.

From this it is of course naturally to be inferred that Mrs. John Trowe was delivered because of her Irish nationality. The expression "traveller" sounds dignified and honourable, but it is not so in this case; it is only the ancient equivalent for our modern word "tramp." This curse of our land was sometimes pathetically known as a "wanderer;" once he was a "goer aboute," but generally a "traveller," *e.g.*:—

In 1581 a poore man the who was a goer aboute, was buiried the 7th day of Aprill.

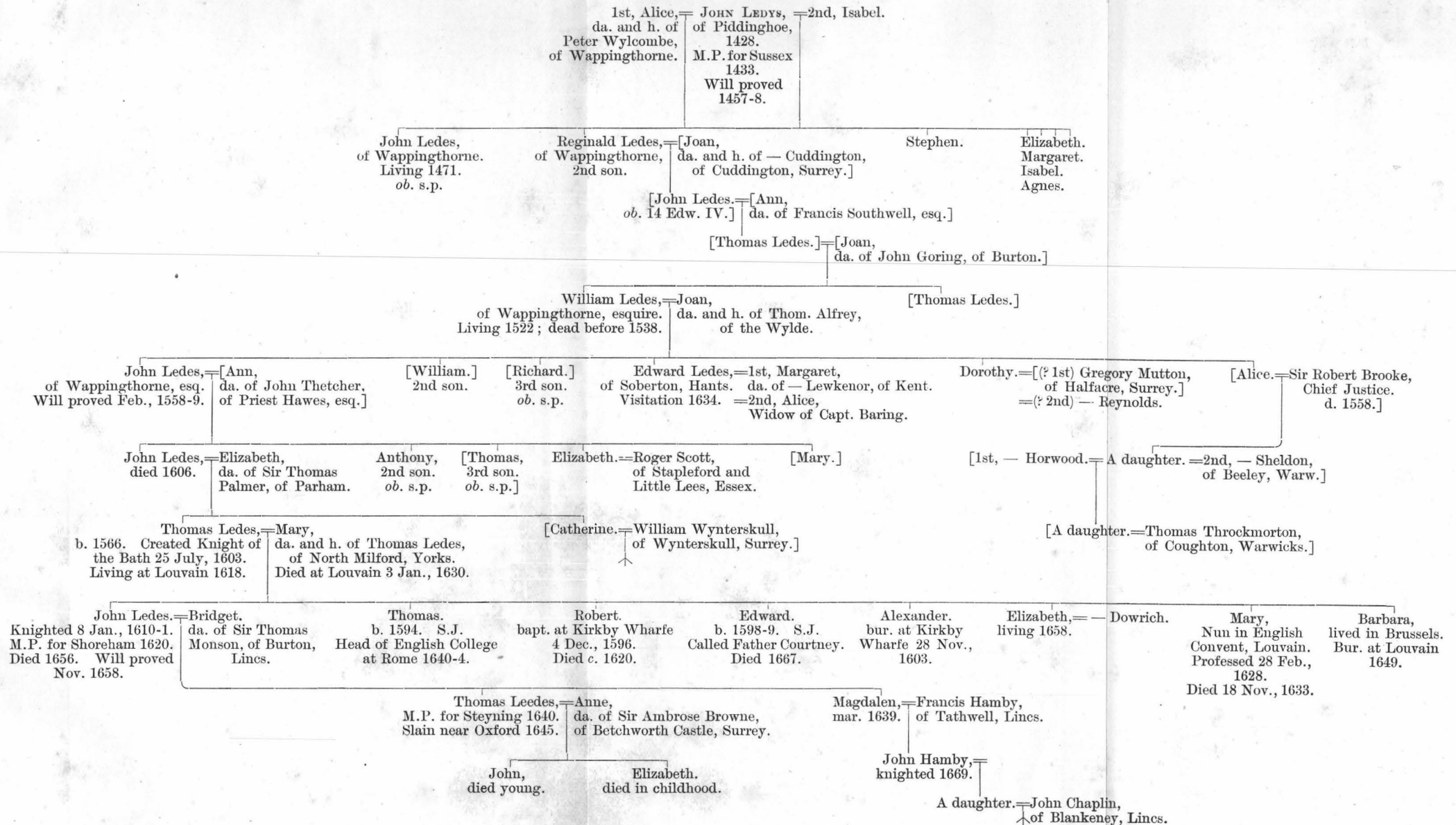
In 1623 Issac ye sonne of a wanderer was bapt. Aprill ye 11th.

In 1786 John, son of John and Susannah Harrison, travellers, was baptised on October 15th.

A whole romance, of historic import, is wrapped up in one short entry, and with tragic propriety another brief record forms a fitting prelude to it:—

Jane Baxter borne at Meadhurst ye 10th of Maye, 1631, married to Rob^t Parker the 3rd Daye of Jully, 1650, and happening to be of the King's partie was forced to hide that yeere, went into Virginia in regard of the warr and lived thear 8 years returned 1658.

LEEDES OF WAPPINGTHORNE.



The entries within brackets are derived from the seventeenth century pedigree, and have not been corroborated by the evidence of records.

LENDERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Board of Directors of the
City of New York, in the year
1890, appropriated the sum of
\$100,000 for the purpose of
purchasing the land on which
the new City Hall is to be
erected.

2. The Board of Directors of the
City of New York, in the year
1890, appropriated the sum of
\$100,000 for the purpose of
purchasing the land on which
the new City Hall is to be
erected.

3. The Board of Directors of the
City of New York, in the year
1890, appropriated the sum of
\$100,000 for the purpose of
purchasing the land on which
the new City Hall is to be
erected.

The prelude is:—

1602 Peregrine Pelham the sonne of Peregrine, gent., was bapt. xxvii of Sept.

This Peregrine Pelham was one of the regicides in 1649.

During the time of the Civil War and the Commonwealth the register was very irregularly kept, as indeed was commonly the case in other parishes, and for several years Bosham had for its "Minister" a most extraordinary character, whose usurpation of the benefice may almost be pardoned for the truly Irish "eloquence" he displays in some of the many entries he made in the book. His own history is given in the form of an *Apologia pro Vita Sua*:—

Daniel Harcourt, late of the Kingdom of Ireland, who at ye beginning of ye fatall Rebellion in Ireland was by the King and Parliam^t appointed a Commission^r for the Examination of the sufferings of ye British Protestants in ye Province of Ulster, in w^{ch} imploy^mt and in a military waie commanding sometimes horse and sometimes foot, hee continued two whole yeares, faithfully serving his Country agst ye comon enemy, having in ye field received divers marks of Hon^r, did aft^r many stresses arrive in to his Native Country, and was by a g^rall consent chosen M^{nr} of ye Parish of Bossenham, the Vicaridge House being repaired att ye charge of ye married woemen, and having no other maintenance but what was generously contributed by ye inhabitants, to whose everlasting memory hee hath left these lines as a gratefull monum^t of his sincere affection towards ye people, amongst whom hee was admitted Decem. ye 7th in ye yeare of grace, 1650.

On the opposite page of this autobiography someone sums up their opinion of Mr. Harcourt in these words:—

The s^d D. Harcourt must have been a very extrã— character.

While cordially agreeing with this remark, one must fain admit that Daniel Harcourt reveals a most amiable disposition in all that he writes, and no doubt he displayed the same in all he did. Thus:—

A.D. 1652, Henry Grigg, sen., my singular good friend, who was the eie, tongue and very soul of Bossenham, was buiried May ye 10th, to whom Almighty God, infinitely rich in mercy, bestowed in ye gifts of ye world, good measure, in ye gifts of Nature pressed down, in ye gifts of grace shaken together, in ye gifts of glory now running over. Who as hee walked hand in hand with ye richer sort, soe heart

in heart with ye poorer, to whose precious memory these lines as a marble monument are dedicated by Daniel Harcourt, then Mnr. of this congregation.

Unfortunately this panegyric on Mr. Grigg is somewhat marred by a profane person, who adds another epitaph to the "marble monument," with more wit than charity :—

Though Harcourt heere above doe flatter,
The world have found the' was noe such matter,
A fayre outside old Grigg did carie,
Which was the practice of old Harie!

Yet another of Harcourt's :—

1652 Elizabeth ye daught^r of W^m Reddall and Elizabeth his wife, of ye age of a 11 yeares was buiried May ye 19th who miraculously did not only desire ye assistance of myselfe in reading, exhorting and praieing, but also performed those duties by hir selfe, catechizing hir selfe, praieing to God to bee mercifull, desiring ye blessing of hir parents did expire. Daniel Harcourt.

After this the next entry is quite tame and dull :—

John ye sonn of his goode Friends Rob^t and Elizabeth Whitepaine bui. May ye 26th (1652).

Harcourt apparently did not hesitate to fulfil all the offices appertaining to the ministry he usurped, for many baptisms and several marriages are recorded by him.

In 1653 a certain John Mills was chosen "Register for the Parish of Bosham," and sworn in and approved by Stephen Humfrey, "Justis of the Peas." Opinions seem to have differed as to the spelling of Mr. Humfrey's name, as they did over that of his office, and he is variously given as "Humfrey," "Humfries," "Humfree," while "peace" appears as "peas," "pees," "peease," "peeace,"—and all on the same page and in the same writing, that of John Mills! All the marriages from 1654 to 1657 took place at Chichester, and were performed by Mr. Humfrey himself; and during this period the births only, not the baptisms, are recorded, Mr. Mills again distinguishing himself with "bearth," "berth," "borne," "bourne," "boren" and "boarne."

The irregularities in the register did not finally come to an end until the year 1663—three years after the

Restoration—and then they cease with this pregnant entry:—

The Church of Boseham haveinge ffor severall yeares beene destitute of a settled Minister which is the cause of a ffaylinge in the Registrie the Parrishoners with the consente of the Deane and Chapter did procure a supply by M^r Samuel Tangley who had fformerly beene Curate of the saide Church ffor John Butt Vicar And he began his ministrie in the Service of the Cure of the saide Church the 16 day of Auguste 1663 since which time the Register hath beene kept certaine.

The John Butt mentioned in this extract was Vicar from 1637 to 1650, when he ran away and deserted his charge, leaving the chance for Mr. Daniel Harcourt, of happy memory. Mr. Tangley was Curate-in-Charge till 1673, in which year he was appointed Vicar; and he was true to his word, for the register was kept very carefully during his tenure of office.

Page 58 of the first book is devoted to a variety of topics:—a note of the principal matters concerning a certain charity founded in 1605 (still in existence), an account of the firing of the steeple of the church by lightning in 1638, Daniel Harcourt's "Apologia" (given above), and a statement to the effect that Mr. Samuel Tangley read the 39 Articles on July 6th, 1673. The page itself is at the end of the portion of the register allotted to the baptismal entries, just before the marriages begin, and it was evidently regarded as a kind of no-man's land, where anything in the shape of a parish item might be deposited. Another break in the continuity of the register occurs after the year 1713, and a vacant page contains merely the record of the reading of the 39 Articles by Richard Lawson, Vicar, in 1731. Apparently this lapse did not please somebody, for there appears in a handwriting different from any other in the book the indignant phrase:—"Hiatus valde deflendus!"—written in thick black ink just before the offending space occurs.

In 1664 a "Memo" was made that "there was brought to the church at one time to bee buried the bodyes of the eldeste woman and of the youngeste in the parrish." Such a memorandum displays a pathetic

personal element never to be found in the dull, prosaic entries in a modern register. It is indeed such records as these that render the old parish registers so full of life and vivid interest, a life that is entirely wanting in all modern records, where nothing but bare facts and figures are put down, and where each personality is summed up (or obliterated) under the offensively official title, "No. 999" or "No. 1001," as the case may be. It must be said, however, on behalf of modern officialism that a more systematic state of affairs now exists in our public records than they ever did in the good old days, and it would make the present Registrar-General's brain reel to see a solemn statement in a twentieth century register book, sandwiched in between marriages and baptisms, to this effect: "Turne backwards 4 leaves for the Marryages in the yeare of Our Lord 1711." This actually occurs in the Bosham book between the marriages for 1710 and the baptisms for 1693, which are entered on consecutive pages.

Evidence of the former insanitary conditions of village life is furnished in the following:—

N.B. Buried in this and the foregoing year about sixteen of the small pox. Rich^d Lawson, Vicar (1741).

And evidence of the low state of morals at one time existing is afforded by this sad and complicated baptismal entry:—

1770 April 23rd Joseph an illegitimate child, born in Wedlock so-called, of the body of Mary Weston married at Guernsey to Thomas Weston her former husband's own brother.

The usual references to the burial in woollen and to the 3d. tax on each entry in a parish register are made in the eighteenth century, but these are only such as may be found in any early register, and are not worth recording by the side of the somewhat unique extracts given above.

One very modern entry on the fly-leaf of the oldest book speaks for itself, and as the parish owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Warner for his kind interest in the

matter referred to, we take this opportunity of acknowledging that debt, and we commend the entry to the thoughtful consideration of all who have the charge of old parish records:—

This Register was re-bound in September, 1906, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, under the supervision of Dr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of the Manuscripts, British Museum. The cost thereof was £1. 18s. K. H. MacDermott, Vicar.

OLD BUCKHURST.

By W. D. SCULL.

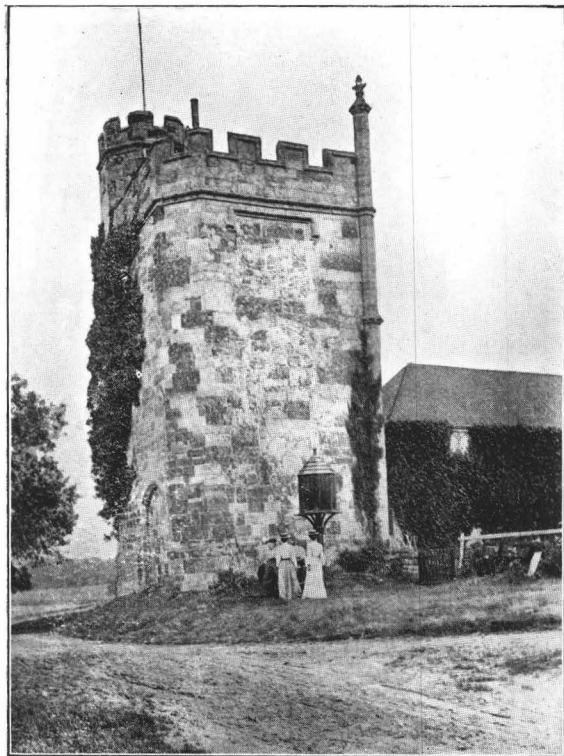
APART from accounts of the family, and apart from mere traditions, records of this spot are so scanty that in the present paper I have limited myself to description of what at present remains of this ancient home of the Sackvilles, with such comments as my personal investigations have suggested to me.

Old Buckhurst stands on a long hillside of the Forest Ridge, as the north-east portion of Sussex Weald is named. This hillside faces north-west, and the visible remnant of the old establishment consists of a house, a gate tower and a barn. Also there are large stone-and-brick foundations, concerning which are local traditions. These I have not space to repeat. They are given with other matter in a volume of *Historical Notes of Withyham, Hartfield and Ashdown Forest* (1902), by the Rev. C. N. Sutton, to which I will now refer.

On p. 97 he says: "The old house opposite the tower, where the estate steward, Mr. John Ditch, lives, is a most interesting building, and dates back to the time of Henry VII. (1485). The diagonal brickwork and overhanging windows are very picturesque. The stone porch was added in 1897." Mr. Ian C. Hannah has observed a diaper pattern in the lower brickwork.

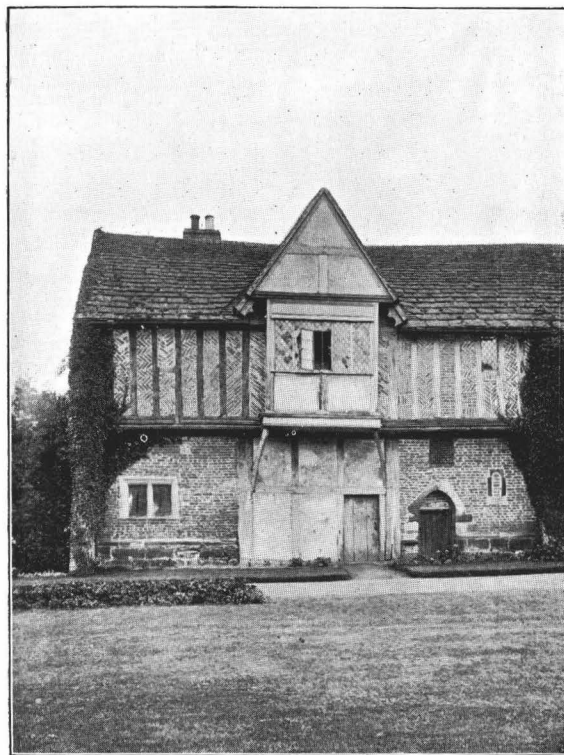
Mr. J. C. Stenning's photograph shows much of this. Beyond alluding to some fine old timbers and oak panelling, I shall not deal with this building. Our chief concern must be the tower.

Mr. L. F. Salzmänn called my attention to a drawing of Buckhurst from "an old map" in *Historical Notices of Withyham*, by R. W. Sackville-West, 1857, p. 61, showing a wall with eight small towers and big gateway tower, surrounding the house. To me this drawing



OLD BUCKHURST GATE TOWER,
S.W. SIDE.

J. C. Stenning, Photo.

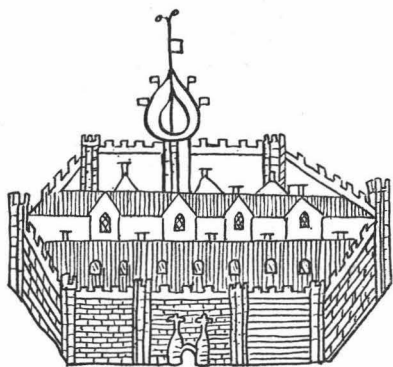


N.E. END OF ESTATE STEWARD'S HOUSE,
SHOWING N. FRONT.

appears true to some part of the present remains, though the mosque-like dome of the great tower seems rather an effort of imagination.

The author of this book was the first to express a doubt as to the carrying out of Thorpe's Plan (hereinafter given)—an expression then contrary to received opinion, though facts appear now to justify it. In this book is a drawing of Buckhurst Tower, with gate closed.

There have been several former drawings



ANCIENT HOUSE OF BUCKHURST, from
A DRAWING IN AN OLD MAP.

of Buckhurst Gate Tower:—

1. By Jas. Lambert, jun., signed and dated 1782. In another corner of this drawing are the words: "Drawn in Septr., 1780." This is in monochrome. The doorway is shown open and clear, as it is now (1911). A barn is shown to left, another to right, another behind, each with thatched roof. The devices over the doorway are re-drawn separately on a larger scale on the lower margin. The devices on the window hoods are merely hinted at, not drawn in detail.¹

2. An etching by Letitia Byrne, from a drawing by Paul Amsinck, published in a volume entitled *Tunbridge Wells and its Neighbourhood, illustrated by a Series of Etchings and Historical Descriptions* (1810). This shows the gateway with closed doors and mullions (or wooden beams) and a view to left of the barn, as in the drawing of 1857. Though good as an etching, sundry useful details are omitted, notably the initials over the arch, which yet are alluded to—incorrectly I consider—

¹ British Museum, *Burrell Collections*, Vol. 5,676. There is also a similar drawing, by him, in colours, in *Barbican House*, Lewes, dated 1780, size 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. A small engraving (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.) was made from this drawing of Lambert's, and published by J. Sprange in 1786.

in the text. There is but slight suggestion of the devices, and only a slighter suggestion that some kind of sculpture is on the window hoods. Perhaps the small size of the etching made this omission inevitable. There is so faint a suggestion of the chimney-corbel that it can hardly be seen even by one who knows where to look for it.

Despite these drawbacks sufficient impression of the building is conveyed, in particular of the arrangement of an arch over the first floor window, to prevent the super-weight from pressing over much on the horizontal below, apparently. But as there are some blocked-up windows on the other side of the tower, and a small blocked doorway, possibly this front arch may be the remnant of a larger window. Former writers and modern critics agree as to the excellence of the building of this tower gate, also of other portions.

Mr. Sutton says on p. 94 of his volume alluded to: "The oldest part of the ruin, with the exception of a few fragments, is of brickwork; and the walls are of enormous thickness and splendidly built, the mortar being as hard as the bricks. Many years ago one of the tenants of Old Buckhurst received permission to use some of the foundations for repairing the roads. After putting men on for a day with pickaxes, he gave it up as a hopeless task, as they could make little or no impression on the solid masonry. On the face of the one remaining stone tower are the letters I. A., besides the arms of the family, which have led to the supposition that it formed part of the new building mentioned in the will of John Sackville, and that it was erected by him after he married his second wife, Anne Torrell, although some are of the opinion that it is more ancient."

These are my measurements, following:—The height of the tower to first battlements is 38-ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. From thence to the top of the turret is 9-ft. more, or thereabouts. The staircase ends, leaving a gap of several feet, and the top is closed in, so that the turret roof is only accessible from outside. Roughly speaking, the whole is 50-ft. high. It measures 47-ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. from top



BUCKHURST GATE TOWER,

FROM THE EAST.

Photo by J. C. Stenning of Drawing by Jas. Lambert, Jun.

to ground on south-east side, and on north-west side 49-ft. from top to ground, which slopes away downward. Some allowance must be made for accumulation of soil.

The gateway, opening to south-east front, is 6-ft. 6-in. across from jamb to jamb, on each of which are two large iron hinges, apparently ancient, and generally so considered. The height of this opening is 7-ft. 5-in. Behind, the blocked opening measured—when open—9-ft. 4-in. across and 8-ft. 10-in. high. It is visibly larger than the front opening.

Outside, on south-east front, between gate arch and first floor window, are three stone shields, each bearing the Sackville arms with bend vair. Over each is an angular hood, within the angles of which are devices carved; other devices are contained in the ends of the hoods. Reading from left to right these are:—

1. A ram's head and oak leaves, over an object which looks like a cap, with stout seams on its edge, or sack filled—perhaps a rebus for Sackville—over Sackville arms; to left a quatrefoil, to right a couple of pine-cones.

2. A Tudor rose over the Sackville arms; this shield stands between the letters $I. \overline{A}^2$. A rose is on the left hood end and a fleur-de-lys on the right.

3. A ram's head over oak leaves and an object which is a puzzle to me. Lambert renders it to resemble a bent stalk of wheat folded by a scroll, over the Sackville arms. To left is a fleur-de-lys, to right a quatrefoil. The ends of the arch are quite plain.

As regards the puzzling object, I have sketched it in a clear light, and it appears as if it might be intended for a Tirl-pin, or rebus of Turrell or Torell. This seems a far-fetched supposition. Still, the object suggests a cog-wheel drawn by a strap along a serrated edge.

The only specimen of Tirl-pin known to me is in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and is an upright iron door handle, with a serrated edge, along which a loose iron ring was sharply moved, producing a grating noise. For this information I am indebted

² This A, with heavy top bar and no middle bar, is of the type used on the coinage of Henry VIII.

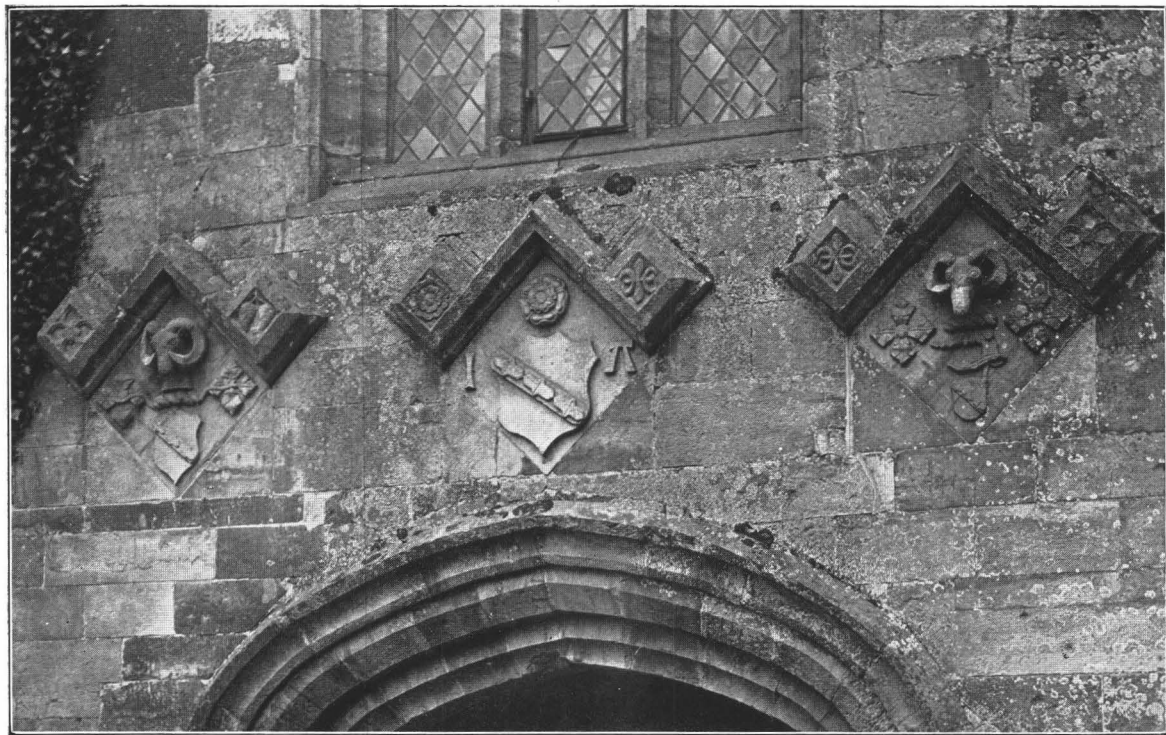
to Mr. George Clinch, curator of the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Mr. F. R. Coles, of the Museum named, who remarks: "If the device resembling part of a Tirl-Pin be really intended for that, it is greatly conventionalised, since there is no specimen here at all like it"—and kindly appends a sketch of the saw-edged iron bar and its movable ring. Here I leave this matter for the consideration of others more likely to yield definite results, after adding that the Torrells were a Chiddingly family (as stated by M. A. Lower in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV., p. 231), and that, as pine-cones and oak leaves are objects typical of the Forest Ridge and the Weald, their presence here may be part of the rebus, indicating the union of a family from each district.

At the ends of each window-hood, above, are certain devices hitherto unnoticed in connection with this place by any writer, so far as I am aware. These I have sketched. They are too high up to be photographed, and are not easily visible by the naked eye. It was only after several visits that I noticed them, nor could I then have drawn them in detail without the help of a powerful field-glass, provided by Mr. W. Kirk.

They are much weather-worn, and appear to be of the same age as the rest of the tower.

They represent: 1, a pomegranate; 2, a quatrefoil; 3, a Tudor rose; 4, another pomegranate. In Willement's *Royal Heraldry* (1821) the rose and pomegranate appear in the arms of Katherine of Arragon, with this note: "A badge of this Queen, formed by a union of the Pomegranate with the Tudor Rose; this has been copied from a volume of music which belonged to Henry the Eighth, in Mus. Brit. Bib. Regis. 8-9, VII."

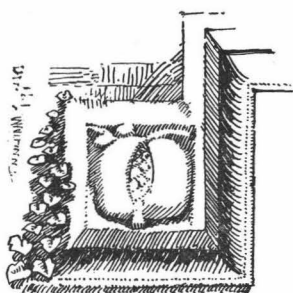
The supposition usually accepted is that the tower is the remnant of a plan by John Thorpe, an architect of eminence in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and that the plan was carried out in a mansion founded and completed by Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst. The date of Thorpe's birth is unknown, but he flourished between 1570—1621.



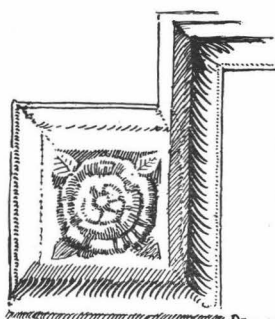
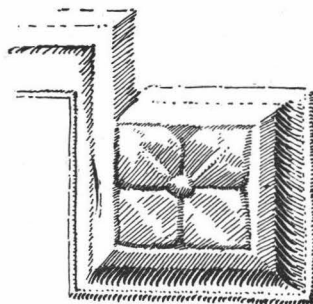
OLD BUCKHURST.

DEVICES OVER DOORWAY.

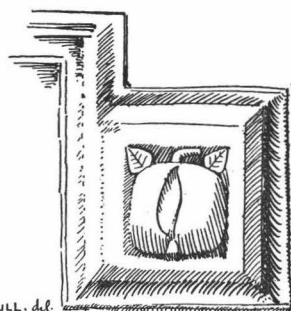




OLD BUCKHURST.
UPPER WINDOW of
GATE-TOWER.



OLD BUCKHURST.
LOWER WINDOW of
GATE-TOWER

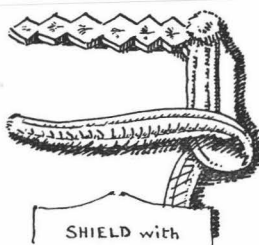


Dec. 1910.

W.D. SCULL. del.



SHIELD
with Bend
Vair.



SHIELD with
Bend Vair

W.D.S.

The original drawing is in a volume at Sir John Soane's Museum, whose Curator (Mr. W. L. Spiers) has most kindly provided a careful tracing of this, as also the information about Thorpe. Unfortunately some words beneath the plan have been partially cut off. They seem to refer to "a slope."

This plan had apparently long lain in the collection of the Earl of Warwick, forgotten, when it was noticed by H. Walpole, who alluded to it as "an immense pile" in a supplement to his *Anecdotes*.³ From this others assumed that it represented the mansion as it once had existed.

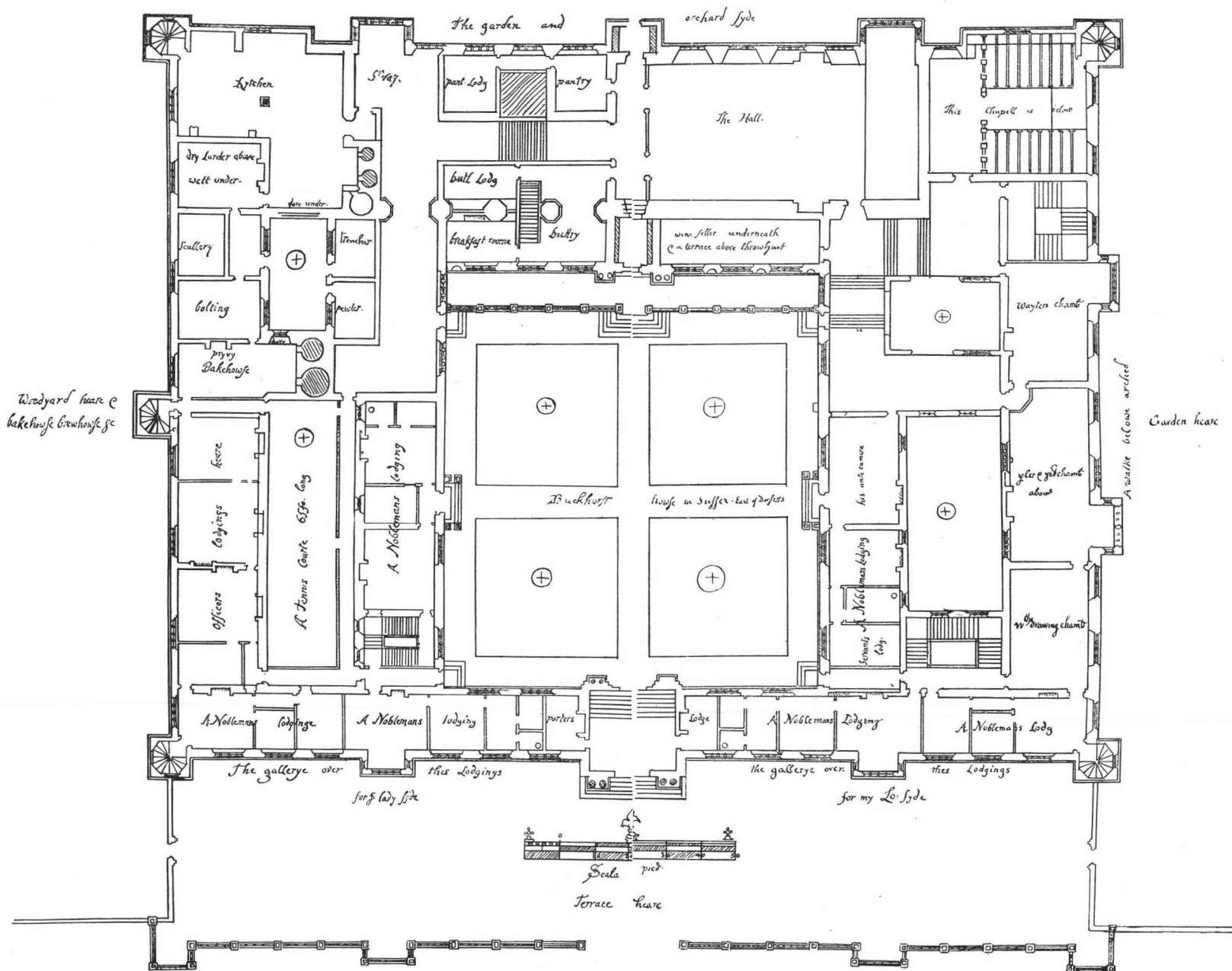
Amsinck repeated this in his *Tunbridge Wells*, so did Horsfield in his *History of Sussex*, and it is again assumed in the *Pictorial History of England*, by G. L. Craik and C. Macfarlane, that Lord Buckhurst founded the house in 1560. Others considered that it was completed in 1568, or 1576, and that it was "of vast size." In this latter work, published 1839, by Charles Knight, is an engraving of the plan.

The Rev. C. N. Sutton, as one personally well acquainted with the place, stated that it was doubtful whether Thorpe's plan was ever fully carried out, an opinion already formed by Mr. West in 1857.

Since then others have compared the plan with the remains, but do not find that they correspond. The tower's ground plan does not resemble any of those in Thorpe's scheme. The devices on it seem to imply that it was erected during Katherine of Arragon's period, *i.e.*, between 1501—when she first came to England—and 1536—the year in which she died, and in which Thomas Sackville was born.

It seems unlikely that her pomegranate device would have been placed upon a palace built by a Court official of Queen Elizabeth—daughter of the lady who had supplanted Katherine of Arragon—especially as Thomas Sackville's own relationship to Queen Anne Bullen constituted him a cousin of Queen Elizabeth's, greatly to the advantage of his official career.

³ *Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford* (1798), Vol. III., p. 144.



FROM A TRACING OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY JOHN THORPE IN SIR JOHN JOANE'S MUSEUM, BY W. L. SPIERS, ESQ.

① PORTIONS COLOURED GREEN IN ORIGINAL

THORPE'S PLAN OF BUCKHURST.



Sir John Sackville, in his will July 1st, 1556, says: "Also I give and bequeathe to Anne my wiffe all the stuffe beinge in my newe lodginge at Buckhurste at the tyme of my decease excepte all that is my sisters that I have in kepinge for her that is to saye all the stuffe in the Chambers or garretts over the entrie and all the stuff in the Newe Chambers between the Tower and the Barne and all that remayns betwene the tower and the Barnes ende she to have it dureinge her life if she live sole and not married with the garden and all other howsing there-onto bilte and that shalbe bilte in the same garden in my life with free goinge thorowe the co'te and the kitchin to feche water and all other necesaries for her dureing her liffe if she live sole and allsoe free goinge and cominge for her and her S'runts opp through the towe into her lodginge with free goinge to the Chapell Closet throughe the gallarie duringe her liffe and I wille she to have all the Chambers and Closet and other Rooms over the entrie where I doe moste comonlie lye one yere hole after my decease and after one hole yere after my decease then I will she shall have no more but the other newe lodgings bothe above and beneathe with the garden and all the byldinge that I shall leave there at the time of my decease with as moch woode oute of the parke or any other places of the demayne landes as she shall spende for her fewell duringe the tyme that she wyll lie there also I will that my sayde wyfe shall have ii Chambers withoute to leye her S'runts in those toe that I have nowe And I wyll that yf my sonne do not cometo dwell Then I wyll my wiffe have the Chambers with her Closset over the entrie ontill the tyme of his cominge and a rome in the Stable for ii. horses or iii. when she liste with a rome to ley some Hey for that three Horse."

Here he speaks of the tower as if there were no others of large size at that time. Thorpe's plan contained six. It must be borne in mind that some of the powerful mediæval country families did not require such large residences as the families of modern times. The old Manor House of Speldhurst, and others, may be given as instances. Sir Richard Sackville—called

by a contemporary "Fill-Sack" for his carefulness and increasing wealth—was apparently of the old frugal order, as was his father Sir John, and they were content to live in what their descendant Sir Thomas considered cramped quarters. Lord Buckhurst—as he later became—was one of the new order, and in early youth showed those expensive and expansive tastes which made him a characteristic Elizabethan. With his various faults and virtues, he was essentially a pioneer character, an early type of a rising generation which has since made its mark on history and passed away. The addresses and dates of his letters show that he was absent from Buckhurst a great deal. He had an intention of building a mansion fit for the entertainment of royalty, as befitted his social duties. But a survey of the foundations and soil-drains suggests the inference that these works represent all of the great project carried out by Lord Buckhurst on this ancestral spot. Probably his practical mind soon realised that it would be better to expend his money and pains on Knole, a more convenient place for several reasons.

Amsinck's account of the use of the materials of Old Buckhurst in the building of Sackville College, East Grinstead, agrees generally with the *Dictionary of National Biography*. "Thomas Earl of Dorset died suddenly, whilst in the discharge of his duty at the Council in 1608, soon after the completion of his schemes respecting Knole; and was succeeded by his son Robert, the second earl. This last dying February 27th, 1609, bequeathed £1,000 for the erection of a hospital or college for twenty-one poor men and ten poor women, to be under the patronage and government of his heirs. Accordingly the building of the almshouse known as Sackville College for the Poor, at East Grinstead, was commenced about 1616 by the executors, his brother-in-law, Lord William Howard, and Sir George Rivers, of Chafford. It was inhabited before 1622. It is a large substantial stone building, and was built with the materials of Buckhurst House, conveyed thither for that purpose."

This building was visited by the Sussex Archæological Society in 1909. Accounts of it by J. M. Neale (1853), by J. C. Stenning (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XX., p. 155) and W. H. Hills (1906) imply that "*much* of the material came from Old Buckhurst," *i.e.*, not the whole of it. Perhaps, then, we must not assume that, if it were added to the tower of Old Buckhurst, it would represent the amount of building which adjoined that tower in the sixteenth century. Considerable diminution of its bulk would also take place during the processes of dismemberment, cartage, and re-trimming. Still, we may suppose that a fair-sized mansion was in existence at the time when the future first Earl of Dorset was born, and that the tower was standing there before his birth, bearing on it then, as now, the devices of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. Externally, from wall to wall, this S.E. front is 18-ft. wide.

Entering the tower gateway the ground floor is paved with bricks laid edgeways. These bricks vary in measurement, and the average thickness of them is $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Possibly they may have been taken from the foundations of brickwork near by, for they give an impression of having been laid over the original floor, with a gutterway to let out water by a "scupper hole" on north-west side. On the inside of the jambs of the south-east doorway are four iron hinge hooks, which I am told have been there through all existing memory, and which may be supposed to have supported the original gates.

Standing here within, one perceives a small doorway in the S.W. wall, blocked up, which probably once led to the "new chamber." Its height is 5-ft. 3-in. from present floor, width 2-ft. 10-in. Opposite, in the N.E. wall, is a doorway (about the same size) to the octagonal tower, which is attached to the square gate tower, and contains a circular staircase to the rooms on the first and second floor. These rooms are used as offices for the business of the estate by the estate steward (Mr. John Ditch), and the architect assisting him (Mr. Walter Kirk). To these gentlemen I am indebted considerably for assistance in the present matter. The arch of this stairway door is

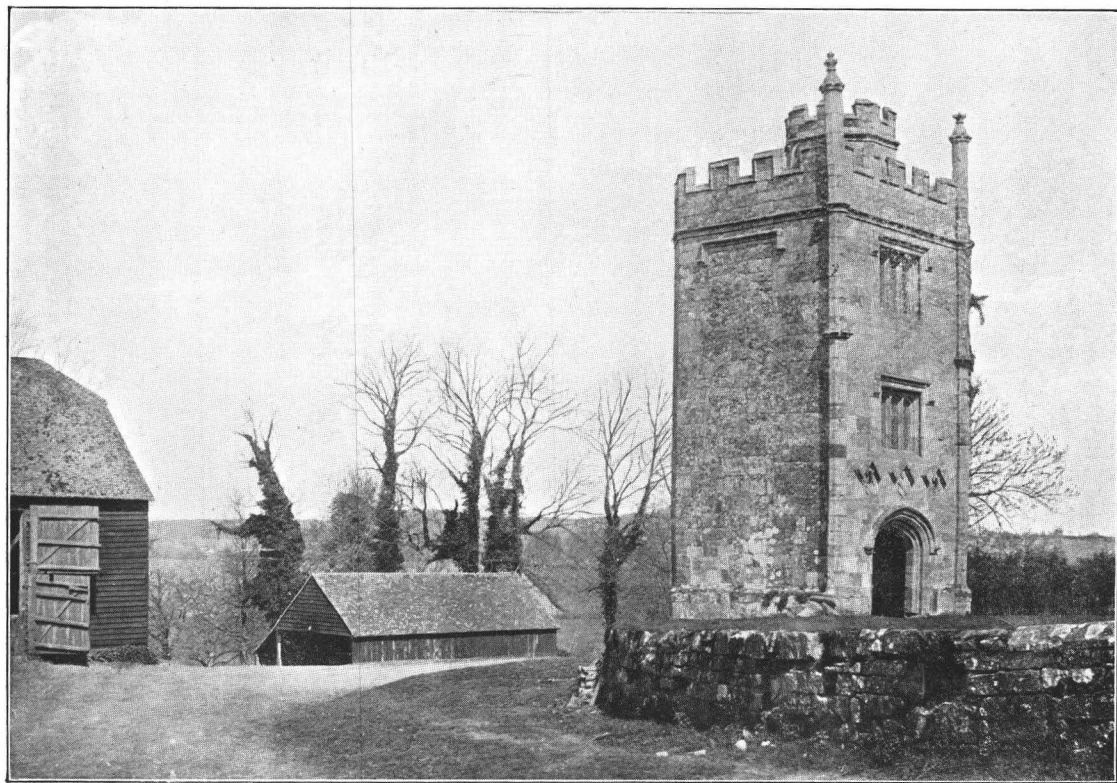
formed by two large stones inclined to each other and hollowed beneath to shape of an Early English arch, which arrangement is repeated in a doorway of the house opposite, as seen in Mr. Stenning's photograph.

The two tower chambers are 13-ft. by 13-ft. 5-in. and 11-ft. high, provided with spacious arched stone fireplaces, on the first of which is some sculptured decoration, a plain shield divided by a vertical central edge, and leaves in the spandrel angles. Each room is lighted by one large mullioned window, with three openings 16-in. wide and 4-ft. 1-in. high. Apparently, from the words in his will, Sir John Sackville was accustomed to live in these rooms.

Outside, by the ground floor of the north-west side of the tower, looking at the large blocked-up gateway, are visible two large iron hinge hooks, inserted between the mouldings, high up. Evidently this is an after arrangement, or makeshift, and it indicates the use of *light* partition doors, or perhaps curtains, as the hooks are smaller than those inserted in the proper places in front or south-east archway.

There is, above, the mark of the two slopes of a high-pitched roof, indicating that a wing of the old building was here attached to the tower.

After considering the tower, the most notable feature of Old Buckhurst is the enormous quantity of fine foundation work, which extends all down the hillside down to what looks like the remnant of a moat on the north and north-west. Below this the situation is swampy, though still upon the hill-slope, and probably was as much, if not more so, in the sixteenth century. By an arrangement of brick-built drains the water of rains and hill springs was carried off. There are said to be several branch drains, one of which is partially visible below the barn. The chief conduit arch is visible in the hillside below the tower, about 275-ft. distant, to north. It is half filled with earth. Mr. W. Kirk informs me that he entered it some years ago, and that it was possible to walk along it upright for some distance to the walled end. When I visited the spot on November 21st, 1910, I found



OLD BUCKHURST,

FROM THE SOUTH. (Circa 1875.)

J. C. Stenning, Photo.

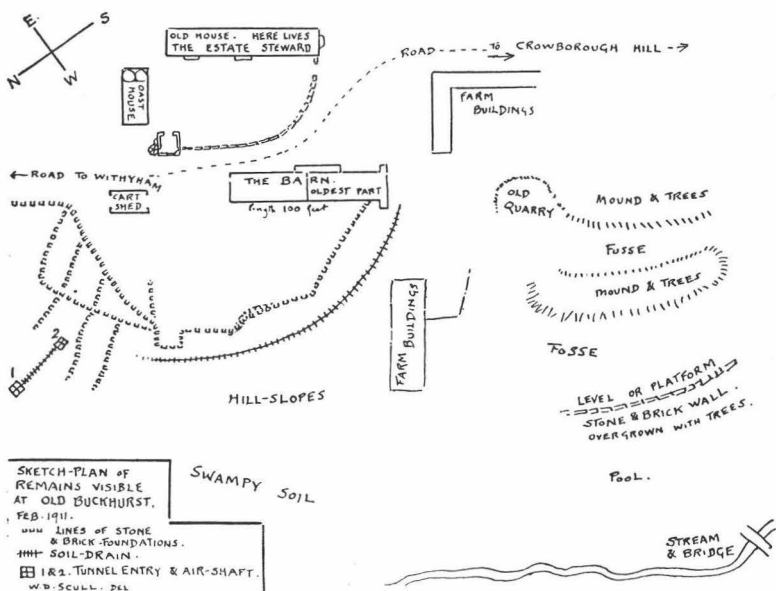


the opening too small to permit entry, and water was lying inside. There was a steady sound of water trickling far within, and a strong draught of air from outside up this entry towards the vertical air shaft of brick cased in stone, which I found some distance higher up (about 80-ft. to south towards the barn), much hidden in herbage, but still performing its function.

The bricks, of which much of this foundation work consists, are bound together with a very durable mortar, though many now lie loose on the slope. They resemble the bricks at Bolebrook, most of them being thin as compared with modern bricks. Their size is not absolutely uniform, some being 9-in., some $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in., some $9\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long. Width $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and 4-in. Most of them are about $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick, some a little more. Above them are growing trees, whose roots reach far down their sides; one, an oak, I estimate to be 150 years old. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (to who I am indebted for some previous correction in this matter), tells me "the proper measurement of a modern brick is 9-in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Bricks before about 1700 were usually not thicker than 2-in." There is reason then to consider these bricks as mediæval, probably local.

All these foundations upon this steeply sloping hillside are so overgrown with trees and bushes that it is not easy to sketch them with relation to the tower. Nor can one always distinguish their limit. Though circumstances have not permitted my making a proper plan of these foundations, which it is hoped may be done on some future occasion, I have made a rough sketch of the site and of what I could perceive of their ground plan. They give an idea of a fairly large, but straggling, set of buildings, not such a quadrangular arrangement as Thorpe's plan. It is adapted to the situation—a forest ridge mansion overlooking a ghyll with a brook below, just such a mansion as would grow out of local conditions.

There are signs of buildings once attached to the tower on the south-west side towards the barn—doubtless the "new building"—and entered from the tower by the small west door and another opening on the first floor.



Also there is a sign on the north-west side of a higher building having once joined it, running north-west. How far it went I cannot judge, but the whole enclosure, though fairly large, seems to have been of irregular shape, as would be such a mansion of gradual growth. The drain appears, so far as my observation and local information enabled me to trace it, to be placed so as to guard the foundations from being sapped by springs.

There is much water in these great forest ridge slopes, often accumulating to an extent unimaginable to those who do not live there. It requires to be dealt with in this way, and this arrangement is a testimony to the practical ability of its inventor. The drain runs around the foundations and keeps them dry. It often contains much water, as a pump in the middle of it testifies, and the slopes below are often damp, as is the bog below them, next to the brook at the bottom of the ghyll—a brook usually very fast flowing when I have visited the spot.

South of the barn is an old quarry, much overgrown, in the face of which are partially visible some fine strata

of stone unextracted. This quarry appears to have contributed some of its material to the buildings around.

Due west of this is an embankment overgrown, in which I could find no stone or brickwork; then a trench—which might be an ancient moat—and then a wall of stone and brick. On this wall is growing a large beech tree with very long roots, which hold the brick wall like fingers far along on either side. Some oaks also do the same further on. The place suggests a platform, or level space like a yard. Below this the ground is soft and swampy, with a pool of water, and this yard or platform space would serve for depositing and sorting supplies arrived from across the bridge, before taking them up into the fortified house, as Buckhurst seems to have been at one time.

The barn is a large brick building, externally about 100-ft. long and 24 ft. 9-in. wide, with an exceptionally large brick buttress to north-west, and here are stone foundations of great size, running out in a ridge to north-west visibly, though much overgrown with shrubbery. Just below this is a branch of the large brick soil-drain, evidently to guard these foundations from the accumulation of water in the hillside after rainstorms, as I have pointed out. From the north-west brick wall of this barn runs a parapet of brick and stone, as shown in my rough outline, adapted to the “shoulders” of the slope, just as the walls of a hill fortress are adapted to the shoulders of its hill. The old north and north-west side of Buckhurst commanded the ghyll or ravine thus, and is said by Mr. Sutton in his book (p. 95) to have been approached in olden days on this west side by a drawbridge over a moat. I think that the evidences of this semi-fortified position, and the evidences of the moat, are plain to a visitor. They were the natural features of the spot, and the dwellers on that spot made natural use of them.

The evidence of the devices seems to show that this gate tower is older than the gate tower at Kenilworth, which it resembles, and it may be the earliest of this type in stone, as Bolebrook gate tower is considered to be the earliest of those in brick.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling (in *Puck of Pook's Hill*, a Sussex book) has told us that England's fascination for the student lies in its concentrated wealth of historical local associations. We know that from this lonely hillside of the Sussex Forest Ridge came the beginning of the great Elizabethan Drama. It would emphasise Mr. Kipling's saying if further research showed that here also was one of the beginnings of the notable period of Tudor architecture.

If Thorpe had a hand in the erection of the tower it must have been in very early youth, and, though his talents were undoubtedly remarkable, it seems hardly possible that it could have been he who used the Pomegranate and Tudor Rose devices, whose significance for dating purposes is confirmed by Mr. T. Colyer-Fergusson, of Ightham Mote, who informs me that these devices are in the chapel there, and that it was built in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign. On the other hand the pomegranate occurs in the carvings of the porch at Cowdray, which dates from about 1540. I can only hope that these notes may help other investigators of more expert knowledge to come to a more definite conclusion than I can myself venture to pronounce upon so doubtful a matter as that of Buckhurst.

VISITATIONS AND INVENTORIES OF THE KING'S FREE CHAPEL OF BOSHAM.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

INVENTORIES of church goods are of great interest and value, as showing what was actually in use at the periods to which they refer, and are therefore well worthy of study. Unfortunately Sussex is very deficient in such documents, and very few have been printed in our *Collections*; whilst the inventories of church goods, taken under the various commissions in the reign of King Edward VI., which exist for so many counties, are not to be found at the Public Record Office.

There are, however, early visitations and inventories of the King's Free Chapel of Bosham enrolled on the registers of the Bishops of Exeter.

One of the most important duties of a bishop was the visitation of his diocese, either personally, or by duly appointed deputies. Visitations were either ordinary or extraordinary; in the first case, the date was known some time beforehand, and careful preparation was made. An extraordinary visitation, on account of some parochial scandal, would be made without notice.

William Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter, a nephew of the Conqueror, to whom was granted the lordship of Bosham, dissolved a Saxon convent of secular canons with a dean over them at Plympton, Devon, the reason generally given being on account of their irregular lives, which means they were married in accordance with the Saxon rule. The Bishop took the opportunity to alter the ancient foundation and substitute a collegiate college of Austin Canons, which eventually became the richest monastic foundation in the county of Devon, and within its great church the founder was buried. Bishop

Warelwast founded a college at Bosham in substitution for that at Plympton in 1121, retaining to himself the exclusive patronage and jurisdiction.

As might be expected continual disputes arose between the Bishops of Exeter and Chichester as to their respective rights, which were eventually settled by agreement; these were further complicated by the choir of Bosham Church being assigned to the college, the parish altar being in the nave.

The earliest recorded visitation of Bosham is on 10th August, 1259, by Bartholomew de Lardario de Capella, on behalf of Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter. Certain defects were to be remedied, and some of the Canons were ordered to appear at Exeter because they failed to render an account of the portion of William de Beibiri, late Canon, and also for contempt.

The next visitation was in February, 1281-2, Quivil being then Bishop of Exeter. This I have already edited for Volume XLV. of our *Collections*.

Thomas Bitton, Bishop of Exeter, held a visitation on 28th July, 1294, when he found the church deficient in books and requisite ornaments as follows:—A new legend book and Collect book were wanting; a book of the Epistles and the Evangelists in one volume required rebinding; there was no good canopy over the altar, or frontal for festivals. The following also were wanting:—Three decent silk copes; a good paschal candlestick and sufficient altar cloths for the Divine ministration. These were to be provided before next Easter; the chancel also was in need of repairs; all the foregoing to be done and provided under a penalty of twenty pounds.

The succeeding Bishop of Exeter, Walter de Stapledon, visited Bosham in 1309, when again the following defects were found:—No Paschal candlestick, lenten veil, epistle with the evangels, or frontal for festivals; a pax-board for the kiss of peace, stoles and maniples for two sets of vestments with others were also to be provided.

Bishop Stapledon was again at Bosham on 30th March, 1321, visited the Convent and inspected the books, vestments and ornaments.

Bishop Grandisson dedicated the high altar and visited the church again in 1363.

On 24th February, 1371-2, an inventory of the ornaments and vestments at Bosham was taken and is enrolled in Bishop Brantyngham's register. It is given in the original latin in Appendix 2.

The service books in the church come first. There were six missals or mass books (two being the gift of John de Grandisson, the great Bishop of Exeter), two breviaries, four antiphoners (which contained the music for the canonical hours), three legend books, five graduals (which contained the words and music accompanying the service of the mass), one of the gift of Bishop Grandisson and another worn out and useless, a collect book (which contained the short lessons used at all the hour services except mattins, and the collects for the same), a martyrology (a record of the saints in the order of the kalendar), five psalters (one being the gift of Bishop Grandisson), two ordinals (a collection of rubrical directions for the different festivals throughout the year), and "A Life of Saint Richard of Chichester."

In order to identify these books in case of loss or theft, the first word or two in the second folio is duly entered.

The statutes of the Synod of Exeter held under Bishop Quivil in 1287¹ enumerates all the necessary furniture, books, vestments, &c., to be provided in every church throughout the Diocese of Exeter.

With regard to the high altar and its furniture it lays down: "Let there be in every church at least one chalice pure silver or silver gilt. A vessel of silver or pewter for the sick that the priest may have a washing for his fingers in the same after the sick have received the Eucharist. A pyx of silver or pewter with a lock (to hang over the altar with the reserved sacrament). A pax board (for the kiss of peace; this was a plate of various material generally with a representation of the Crucifixion on its face). A pyx for the unconsecrated altar breads. Three cruets. A thurible or censer. An incense boat or ship.

¹ Appendix I., p. 81.

A holy water vessel. A herse for the tenebræ. A paschal candelstick. Two crosses one fixed for the high altar the other portable (the parish processional cross)."

At Bosham there were four chalices all silver, wholly gilt, one with a cross in the foot and another of an ancient pattern, two cruets and a third of silver gilt, two enamelled pewter cups for the Eucharist, two ivory pyxes for relics, a richly jewelled crystal reliquary with a foot of silver gilt, a cross of silver with divers relics let into the same (this was the cross that stood on the high altar, frequently it was fitted with a staff for carrying about and thus served also for a processional cross), two others of pewter and four of wood, a pax-board with an image of the Crucifixion on a silver plate, two good thurribles of copper, a ship of pewter for the thurribles, and two candlesticks of pewter of no value, a pewter basin for washing the priest's hands.

The Synod orders that there should be "two corporals clean and sound with burses (or cases) for the same. Two sets of vestments, one for festivals the other for ordinary days. Four cloths at the high altar, two of which must be blessed and one of them with a border around it. Two surplices and one rochet. A Lenten veil, a nuptial veil, a pall for the dead. A frontal at each altar."

The Bosham inventory then gives six corporals with fairly good burses, two altar cloths of finely woven cloth, one with a frontal, four altar cloths of coarser cloth with frontals, and four worn-out ones without. There are no towels, either good or worn out. Two altar cloths of cloth of gold, one embroidered with lions, the other with hearts, and two of silk and a Lenten veil.

The vestments came last; of these there was a good stock. Amongst others a handsome set given by Bishop Grandisson, of silk embroidered in yellow, with birds and flowers, with his arms in the parures. Two copes of cloth of gold, one powdered with lambs of divers colours, the other with dragons and other beasts, and three of red satin. These last were probably for the leaders of

the choir to be worn at festivals, the colours according to the Sarum use.

This inventory does not include the vestments and ornaments belonging to the parish, the altar of which, as before stated, was in the nave.

The inventories which have been preserved to us show the wealth of treasure, jewels and ornaments in English churches, strictly the property of the parishes, before the time of King Edward VI., when they were confiscated.

Churchwardens' accounts again show not only the method by which the money was raised, but also the deep personal interest that every parishioner took in his own church, and the duty all felt to contribute according to their ability. "The immense treasure in the churches was the joy and boast of every man and woman and child in England, who day by day and week by week assembled to worship in the old houses of God, which they and their fathers had built, and whose every vestment and chalice, and candlestick and banner, organs and bells, and picture and image, and altar and shrine they looked upon as their own, and part of their birthright."² All this accumulated treasure was taken from the parishes because "The Kings Majesty had need presently of mooche money."

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE SYNOD OF EXETER, HELD
UNDER BISHOP QUIVIL, A.D. 1287.

Chap. XII. De ecclesiarum ornamentis, et eorum custodia. Sit in qualibet ecclesia saltem unus Calix argenteus, purus vel deauratus: ciphus argenteus vel stanneus pro infirmos, ut postquam eucharistiam assumpserint, loturam digitorum suorum sacerdos sibi præbeat in eodem. Sint duo corporalia munda et integra cum repositoriis: duo paria vestimentorum: quorum unum festivale aliud feriale: quatuor tuallae ad majus altare quarum saltem dua sint benedictæ et una illarum cum pariora: item ad quodlibet altare, cum contigerit missam inibi celebrari. Sint superpellicea duo et unum rochetum; velum

² *Parish Life in England before the Great Pillage.* Dr. Jessop (Nineteenth Century), Vol. XLIII.

quadregesimale; velum nuptiale; palla mortuorum: frontellum ad quodlibet altare; missale bonum; gradale, troparium, manuale bonum, legenda, antiphonale, psalteria, ordinale, venitare, ympnale, collectare. Præsens Synodus scripta habeatur in singulis ecclesiis citra festum S. Michælis. Cista ad libros et vestimenta. Pyxis argentea vel saltem eburnea ad eucharistiam cum serura. Chrismatorium stanneum cum serura. Asser ad pacem. Pyxis ad oblatas. Tres phiale. Sacramentarium lapideum, et immobile. Thuribulum. Vas ad incensum, vas ad aquam benedictum. Hercia ad tenebras. Candlebrum paschale. Duæ cruces; una fixta et alia portabilis. Imago Beatæ Virginis, et Sancti loci ejusdem, Cereus paschalis. Duo cerei processionales. Cælatura super altare. Campanella deferenda ad infirmos, et ad elevationem Corporis Christi. Lucerna Boeta. Campanellæ ad mortuos. Feretrum mortuorum. Baptisterium lapidem bene seratum. Fenestræ vitriæ sufficientes in cancello et navis ecclesiæ.

APPENDIX II.

INDENTURA DO ORNAMENTIS IN LIBERA CAPELLA REGIA DE BOSEHAM.

(Bishop Brantyngham's Register, Vol. I.)

[Fol. 18.] Hec sunt ornamenta Libere Capelle Regie de Boseham in custodia Domini Willelmi Scutte, dicte capelle Sacriste, remanencia et publice coram Reverendo etc Domino Thoma etc Capellano Regio, ac predictæ capelle Patrono et Judice ordinario immediato in eadem Capella in Festo Sancti Mathei Apostoli [24 Feb.] A.D. 1371: tunc ibidem personaliter existente exhibita et singulariter demonstrata; que inferius subscribunter.

Missalia sex; unum, videlicet, Missale ex collacione Domini Johannis [de Grandissono] Exoniensis Episcopi, incipit in secundo folio *Secundum*; aliud Missale secundo folio *Jesse*; terciam sine Epistolis et Evangeliiis, secundo folio *Veniet*; quartum secundo folio—*porum quod*; quintum vetus secundo folio *ministerium*; sextum bonum de dono Domini Johannis [de Grandissono] Exoniensis Episcopi in secundo folio—*seph et dixit*.

Portiforia 2; unum videlicet, incipit in secundo folio *Beate*; aliud secundo folio *servabitur*.

Antiphonaria 4; primum in secundo foli *vino*; aliud secundo folio *Ei*; tercium, secundo folio—*pite*; quartum secundo folio *vitem*.

Legenda 3; primum sanctorum et temporale, secundo folio—*cupulos*; aliud cum responsoriis, secundo folio *dereliquerunt*; tercium, cum responsoriis, secundo folio *Quia*.

Gradalia 5; unum incipit secundo folio *Mariam*; aliud secundo folio *diaconus*; tertium secundo folio *et a divinis*; quartum debile et inutile; quintum, bonum ex dono Domini Johannis [de Grandissono] Episcopi predictæ; Epistorable cum Evangeliiis, incipit secundo folio *Tuam*.

Collectare; incipit secundo folio *Ecce*.

Martilogium; incipit secundo folio *Post*.

Psalteria 5; Unum, secundo folio *Erubescant*; secundum, secundo folio *et dolosum*; tercium secundo folio *sacrificia afferentur*; quartum, secundo folio *tatem*; quintum, bonum, ex dono Johannis Episcopi prefati, secundo folio *re apprehen*.

[Fol. 18b.] Ordinalia 2; unum incathenatum, secundo folio *Egredietur*; aliud secundo folio *Canonicorum*.

Vita Sancti Ricardi [of Chichester] incipit secundo folio *Reprimere*.

Quatuor Calices; unus deauratus, de opere plano, cum cruce in pede; alius planus de antiqua forma, deauratus; tercius nudus et de opere plano et deauratus; quartus parvus et deauratus.

Item 2 cruetis—fiole argenteae deaurate.

Item 2 cistule de stagno amalato pro Eukaristica.

Item 2 pixides de ebore pro Reliquiis.

Item preciosa reliquaria in cristallo, cum pede deaurato.

Item 6 corporalia, cum reportorio aliquid bona.

Item 2 towailles Altari de subtili panno; unus cum frontellis; item de grossiori panno; 4 tuell cum frontalibus et 4 debilis sine. Non sunt manuturgia penitus, neque bona neque debilia.

Item 2 panni deaurati: unus cum leonibus, alius cum cordibus.

Item 2 de serico, unius secte.

Item 1 crux argentea cum diversis Reliquiis intitulatis in eadem; item 2 alii de stagno; et 4 de ligno.

Item 1 textus cum ymagini Crucifixi in lamina argentea.

Item 1 Cistula cum 3 sudariis cericis et 2 lineis.

Item Velum Quadragesimale.

Item Turribula 2 bona de cupro.

Item Una navis de stagno pro turribulis; et 2 Candelabra de stagno, nullius valoris.

Item pelvis cum lavaterio stagno.

Item 1 Vestimentum integrum de Nigro Samitto, item aliud vestimentum pro Presbitero paleis de scarletto et veluto hinde, cum duobus tuniculis preter capam.

Item casula cum dalmatica et tunicalis de rubeo samitto sine linura.

Item casula cum tunica et dalmatica non linatis et 3 cape de rubeo samitto.

Item 1 Vestimentum pro sacerdote de panno serico deasprato en camacha, cum avibus et floribus glauci coloris, cum armis de Graundisone in paruria.

Item 1 Capa de aspyr viridi, cum aquilis.

Item 1 Casula, de albo camacha, cum duobus tunicis albis de samitto.

Item 2 tunice de panno de Venetiis.

Item 1 Casula cum duobus tunicis de albo fustyn.

Item 3 albe, cum amiciis, stolis, et manipulis, cum paruris de glauco taffato.

Item 5 Albe cum paruris.

Item 1 Casula viridis de viridi camacha debilis linata cum rubeo.

Item Alia casula debilis de viride sindone.

Item 4 Capa, debiles valde.

Item 1 Bona Capa de panno auri ex donacione Domini David de Wollore, cum agnis diversi coloris.

Item 1 Bona Capa de panno deaurato, pulverato cum draconibus et diversis bestiis ex donacione Magistri Nicholai Braybrooke.

Et ne capella prefata ornamentis, Libris, Calicibus et Vestimentis expressatis superius defraudetur, sed ut Sacrista memoratus respondeat pro eisdem fit presens Indentura inter Venerabilem Patrem Dominium Episcopum et Sacristam superius memoratos, sub sigilis in cera viridi eorundem — Data in Capella prefata Anno domini supradicto et Consecrationis supradicti Domini Episcopi Exoniensis Anno Secundo.

Item 1 Casula duplex cujus altera pars fustayn ex dono Domini Johannis de Grandissino supradicti.

EARLY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ARLINGTON.

By L. F. SALZMANN, F.S.A.

CHURCHWARDENS' accounts of the fifteenth century are of considerable rarity, and in Sussex appear to be practically unknown; it is possible that some may be brought to light should members of the society take the Editor's request for Inventories of Parochial Documents seriously, but at present the accounts for Arlington Church, covering from 1455 to 1479, now preserved in the British Museum (Add. MS., 33,192) amongst the splendid collection of Sussex deeds generously presented by the late Earl of Chichester, appear to be the earliest. In view of their unicity, if I may coin a convenient word, I have considered it worth while to print the original Latin (expanded) as well as a translation. Beyond the points elucidated by the footnotes there is not a great deal upon which to comment, and the accounts may be left to speak for themselves.

Although a good many entries occur in connection with repairs to the belfry and other parts of the church, they do not seem to throw much light on its structural features, but the particulars of the various lights, or candles burning before altars and images, are of interest as showing that there were images of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Pancras—the patron of the church—St. Michael, St. Katherine, St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, while there are also several mentions of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the churchyard, of which the foundations can still be traced. Repairs to the three bells and their clappers are of constant occurrence, and they were evidently hallowed at some time between 1460—1462, though why this should have been necessary is not

apparent, as they do not seem to have been re-cast. Under the head of receipts the chief interest attaches to the herd of some 30 cows belonging to the church, which were hired out to neighbouring farmers, mostly for a yearly render of two pounds of wax to be used for the church lights. At the end of this book of accounts is a list of the cows and their holders in 35 Henry VI. (1457), with numerous alterations and interlineations made at various later dates. For the most part the cows are valued at 8s. each, but a few are entered as worth 10s., and for each of these a money payment of 16d. was made instead of the render of wax. One of these cows, in the hands of Thomas Pynson, was assigned "to provide a lamp to burn before the Blessed Mary," and William Ladd held a cow, worth only 6s. 8d., which had been left by Julian Cobbe to the use of the chapel of the Blessed Mary in the churchyard.

[ARLINGTON CHURCH—1455-6.]

[f. 1.] *Expenses*: Expenditure incurred for making the clapper of the middle bell this year, 3^s 4^d. And 2^s 6^d for making lights for Easter. And 4^d paid to John Hed for similar work for the same feast. And 6^d paid to Richard Belle for roofing the church. And 13^d paid for rosin and wick for making a torch.¹ And 10^d paid for the making of the same torch. And 8^d paid for washing the church vestments twice this year. And 9^d paid for making a rope for the great bell. And 10^d paid for exchanging [or altering?] two cruets (*crewettys*).² And 4^d paid for leather bought for making baldricks and collars of the bells.³

Total of expenses this year	11 ^s 2 ^d
And they owe.....	28 ^s 7 ^d this year.
And they owe.....	76 ^s 7 ^d with arrears of previous years.

[f. 1^d.] ERLYNGTON.

Accounts of Walter Knyghtbrygge and John A Broke churchwardens there from Whitsunday 34 Henry VI. (1456) to the same feast 35 Henry VI. (1457).

Arrears: The same Walter and John answer for their own arrears of the previous year, 76^s 7^d.

¹ These torches seem to have been hollow metal vessels filled with inflammable material, as later is an entry "for hooks for cleaning the torches"—presumably scraping them out.

² It is not quite clear whether the cruets were exchanged or altered.

³ The baldrick was the leather band suspending the clapper.

Receipts : Also they answer for 27^s 2^d received from hognelsylver⁴ this year. And 3^s 4^d received by bequest of William Couper. And a cow received by request of William Hore. And another church cow received from John Bayle.

Total 30^s 6^d and two cows.

Total of receipts with arrears 107^s 1^d.

Expenses : Expended in various expenses and payments made, viz., at a visitation held at Wilmington, 4^d. And 5^d paid for making a "trendell."⁵ And 6^d paid for making lights for Christmas. And 2^s 10^d paid for a lock and key for the church door. And 9^d paid for washing the church vestments on several occasions. And 18^d paid to Simon Hunt, mason, for mending the church font. And 7^s 6^d paid to John Norman, plumber, for working lead for the same font. And 4^d paid for making the Paschal candle⁶ with two lamps. And 16^d paid for making lights for Whitsunday. And 8^d paid for a citation obtained against John Hereward and others.

[f. 2.] And 1^d paid for two hooks (*hokes*) bought for cleaning the torches. And ½^d paid for making candles for lighting the torches &c. And 2^d paid for mending the chasuble and surplice. And 6^d paid for a chain bought for the church key. And 4^s 9^d paid for material for making the Lent cloth.⁷ And 7^d for making the same. And 2^d for rings bought for the same purpose. And 4^d paid for carriage of lead to Willingdon. And 4^d paid for the expenses of John Herward, John Norman and others on the day when the agreement was made with the said plumber. And 2^d paid for washing the new Lent cloth. And 8^s paid for a cow bought. And 10^d paid for two bushels of barley bought for the benefit of the church.

Total expenses this year 22^s 1½^d

And they owe, with arrears 74^s 11½^d: of which, paid for drawing up this account 2^s. So they owe 72^s 11½^d: of which, chargeable upon Peter Profot and Thomas Pynson, late churchwardens 31^s 7^d. And the said Walter and John A Broke owe 41^s 4^d and 15^{lbs} of wax and 4^s for the farm of the cows: of which Walter owes 34^s 6^d, and John A Broke owes 16^s 10^d, and the rest they owe together, viz. 15^{lbs} of wax and 4^s.

[f. 2^d.] ERLYNGTON.

Accounts of Thomas Swan and Edward Newe, churchwardens there, from Whitsunday 35 Henry VI. (1457) to 36 (1458), for one whole year.

Arrears : The same answer for 45^s 4^d and 15^{lbs} of wax for arrears of Walter Knyghtbrigge and John A Broke, churchwardens the previous year. And they answer for 24^s 4^d from money received at Milton⁸ and

⁴ The *New English Dictionary* says "of obscure origin and meaning." It was evidently some kind of collection for church expenses made at Christmas.

⁵ A trendle is properly a wheel, but seems to be used in these accounts for a "corona," or circular hanging cabellabrum.

⁶ A large candle placed by the altar, blessed and lighted on Holy Saturday.

⁷ The veil hung over the altar during Lent.

⁸ Milton Court at the S.W. extremity of the parish.

Arlington from hognelsilver. And for 4^s received from the farm of 3 cows farmed out this year, each cow at 16^d. And 52^{lbs} of wax from the farm of 26 other cows so farmed out this year.

Total receipts with arrears: 73^s 8^d and 67 pounds of wax.

Expenses: In various expenses and payments made, viz. 37^{lbs} of wax expended for various lights made this year. And 18^d $\frac{1}{2}$ paid for making the same lights. And 2^s paid to Giles Forther for part of a cow bought. And 12^d paid to the same Giles for (?) slabs⁹ for the porch and mending the same. And 12^d paid for washing the church vestments. And 8^d paid to John Clerk for filling up the lime pit [f. 3.] And 7^d paid to Ralph Hunte for cutting and carrying timber for the rails of the churchyard. And 12^d paid for the same timber. And 2^s paid to Thomas Clever for making the said rails. And 9^d paid for the expenses of the parishioners for 2 visitations. And 7^s paid for binding five church books. And 3^s paid for hanging and mending the bells. And 18^d paid for ironwork for the said bells. And 4^d paid for the expenses of the parishioners and the clerk drawing up this account on the day that it was compiled. And 16^d paid to the clerk for drawing up and writing this account.

Total expenses and payments 27^s 8^d $\frac{1}{2}$ and 37^{lbs} of wax

And they owe 45^s 11^d $\frac{1}{2}$ and 30^{lbs} of wax: of which, delivered to Peter Profott 20^s 6^d.

Election: The parishioners elected Robert Profott and Laurence Mabbe as churchwardens.

[f. 3^d.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Robert Profott and Laurence Mabbe churchwardens from Whitsunday 36 (1458) Henry VI. to the same feast 38 (1460), for two whole years.

Arrears: The same answer for 45^s 4^d $\frac{1}{2}$ arrears of Thomas Swan and Edward Newe, wardens in the previous year, as appears at the end of their account. Total 45^s 11^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

And they answer for 2^s received by bequest of William Seger, chaplain. And from hognell sylver the first year 24^s 3^d. And 24^s 3^d $\frac{1}{2}$ received from hognell sylver the second year. Total 50^s 7^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

And they answer for 2^s 8^d from the farm of a cow farmed out at 16^d a year. Also for 112^{lbs} of wax from the farm of 28 other cows so farmed out for these two years, each cow at 2^{lbs} of wax. Total 112^{lbs} of wax, 53^s 3^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total of receipts with arrears 4^{li} 19^s 3^d, 112^{lbs} wax.

[f. 4.] They account for expenses incurred for the needs of the church, viz., 7^d paid for ridge tiles and lime. And 2^d paid to Michelgrove for sand. And 2^s 4^d paid to Robert Belle for roofing the church. And 4^d paid for nails bought. And 6^d paid for a silk lace bought for the hanging of the canopy for the sacrament. And 16^d $\frac{1}{2}$ paid for (?) slabs (*tabulis*) bought for mending the bell tower. And

⁹ Possibly "tabling" or coping stones.

4^d paid for work on the same bell tower. And 4^d paid for wick yarn. And 22^d $\frac{1}{2}$ paid at one time for making the church lights. And 5^d paid for making a pyx to contain the sacrament of the altar. And 3^d paid for mending candlesticks. And 15^d paid for the trouble and expenses of various parishioners at Ripe for the visitation held there. And 16^d paid for making the fence of the churchyard. And 12^d paid for washing the church vestments. And 6^d paid for making the Trendell. And 1^d paid for working a piece of wood lying by the font.¹⁰ And 2^d paid for his trouble to a man who went over to Lewes. Also 1^d paid for grease, namely soap (*smigma viz. sope*). And 10^d paid on another occasion for making the church lights. And 16^d paid for making and scouring the road by the lime pit. And 7^s 9^d paid for shingles (*shyngell*) and lathes bought for the church. And 6^d paid for repairing and mending 2 surplices. And 4^d paid for wine bought. And 6^d for making a rochet.¹¹ And 2^d for making a baldrick. And 10^d paid for making the church lights on a third occasion. And 6^d paid for washing the church vestments. And 4^d paid for the expenses of the parishioners at a general chapter. And 6^d paid for a citation against various debtors. And 2^s 4^d paid for making the pulpit. And 1^d paid for incense. And 8^d paid for a banner cloth. And 7^s paid for 1000 shingles bought. [f. 4^d.] And 2^d paid for a line. And 6^d paid for 2 bell ropes. And 8^d paid for another citation against various debtors. And 6^d paid for washing the church vestments on another occasion. And 4^d paid to the sacrist for collecting wax in the church.¹² And 1^d paid to the same sacrist for mending a bell wheel. And 1^d paid for mending the rails of the churchyard. And 12^d paid for making the church lights on another occasion. And 19^d paid for the expenses of the vicar, parishioners and clerk drawing up the account. And 16^d paid for the clerk's wages for compiling this account.

Total expenses and payments for 2 years 42^s 9^d, and —^{lbs} of wax

And they owe 56^s 6^d, and 26^{lbs} of wax
for these two years last past, by their own admission, of their
own arrears.

[f. 5.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Giles Forther and Simon Swan, churchwardens, from Whitsunday 38 Henry VI. (1460) to the said feast 39 (1461) and from the said feast to same feast 1 Edw. IV. (1462), namely for two whole years.

Arrears : The same Giles and Simon answer for 56^s 6^d of arrears of Robert Profott and Laurence Mabbe, wardens of the two previous years. And for 26^{lbs} of wax of the church store remaining from the said two years.

And they answer for 24^s 2^d from hognell sylver of the said 39th year. And for 23^s 2^d from hognell sylver in the said 1st year of King

¹⁰ Possibly this formed a raised platform or step for the minister at the font.

¹¹ The rochet was a much abbreviated form of surplice.

¹² The wax collected was the ends and gutterings of old candles.

Edward IV. And for pounds of wax for the farm of cows,
received these two years. Total 47^s 4^d.

Total of receipts with arrears 103^s 10^d.

They account for expenses incurred for the needs of the church, viz. 4^s 3^d paid to John Head for making various church lights. And 14^d paid to the same John for similar work. And 16^d paid for washing the church vestments these two years. And 4^s paid for mending the clapper of the great bell. And 8^d paid for the expenses of 2 visitations. Total 11^s 5^d.

[f. 5^d.] And 7^d paid for leather bought to make baldricks for hanging the clappers of the bells. And 2^d paid for grease or soap for washing the corporals. And 2^s 6^d paid for nails bought for repairs to the church and porch. And 14^d paid for mending a censer and the holy water stoop. And 2^s paid for mending the canopy. And 2^d paid for mending the windows of the bell tower to keep pigeons out of the bell tower. Total 6^s 4^d.

Also paid at one time to a shingler for roofing the bell tower 3^s 4^d. And 16^d paid for making the clapper of the great bell. And 9^d paid for expenses of 3 visitations. And 2^s paid for the wages of a plumber doing the roof on the north side of the church. And 15^d paid for nails bought for work on the bell tower. And 4^d paid to the sacrist for carrying shingles. And 2^d paid to the same sacrist for making the bell collars. And 4^d paid for steeling a mattock. And 3^d paid for a small cord, incense and soap. Total 9^s 9^d.

Also paid 2^s to Thomas Clever by order of the parishioners. And 6^d paid to the same Thomas for mending the bells. And 4^d paid to the sacrist employed to work with the same Thomas. And 2^d paid to the same sacrist for washing the bells before they were blessed.¹³ And 2^d paid to the same for making collars for those bells. And 2^d paid for incense and soap. And 2^d paid for nails bought. And 2^s given to Thomas Taylor and John Pynson. And 4^d paid for making 2 paper bills of their accounts. Total 5^s 10^d.

[f. 7.]¹⁴ Total of the aforesaid expenses 33^s 4^d. And they owe 3^{li} 10^s 6^d. Whereof are charged against Robert Profott and Laurence Mabbe, late wardens, 56^s 6^d and 26^{lbs} of wax. And so they owe 14^s clear, whereof against Giles Forther 10^s 4^d and against Simon Swan 3^s 8^d.

Also they owe ^{lbs} of wax which remain for the church stock for the farm of their cows.

[f. 6.] ARLYNGTON CHURCH.

Accounts of John Bukhorn and Thomas Clever, churchwardens, from Whitsunday 2 Edward IV. (1462) to the same feast 4 Edward IV. (1464), for two whole years.

¹³ It was usual for bells to be blessed and consecrated, a kind of baptismal service being often used, when newly cast, but there are no entries in these accounts which explain the need for the ceremony at this time. Possibly the bells were only a few years old and had for some reason not been blessed before.

¹⁴ This folio and folio 6 have been transposed in binding.

Arrears : None, because the wardens for the 4 previous years have not yet rendered their accounts.

The said John and Thomas account for 23^s 7^d received from hog-nel-silver at Christmas the second year of the said King.

And they answer for 25^s 2^d received from hog-nel-silver at Christmas the third year. And for 2^s received of Simon Swan, churchwarden, for the years preceding this account. And 18^d received from Robert Profott. Total, 28^s 8^d.

Total of the receipts, 52^s 3^d.

Expenses and Payments : Paid to Thomas Fermour, shingler, for roofing the church and porch, 22^s 6^d. And 2^s 1^d paid to John Hed for making lights the said second year. And 1^d paid for wick the same year. And 14^d paid for washing the church vestments the two years. And 1^d $\frac{1}{2}$ paid for repair of a surplice. And 3^d paid for changing a cruet.¹⁵ And 10^d paid for a rope for the great bell. And 4^d paid for another cord for the "herse."¹⁶ Total, 27^s 4^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

And 7^s 10^d paid to John Profott for a workman for mending 5 church vestments, a cope and other ornaments of the said church. And 20^d paid to John Heed for the food (?) and other expenses of the said workman. And 8^d for the repair of a glass window. And 19^d paid to John Heed for making the church lights the last year before this account. And 2^s 8^d paid to Robert Maye for roofing the church on the north side. And 2^s 4^d paid for a cart load of freestone bought at Eastbourne.¹⁷ Total, 16^s 9^d.

[f. 6^d.] And 2^s paid for 12 bushels of lime bought at Wilmington. And 4^d paid for 8 crest (or ridge) tiles. And 4^d paid for their own expenses at Wilmington on the day of a visitation. And 1^d paid in the same way at Alfriston. And 1^d paid for clearing a gutter of the church. And 1^d paid for repairs to the churchyard fence. And 10^d paid for carriage of a cart-load of stones from Eastbourne to Arlington. And 4^d paid for a baldrick for the small bell. And $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d paid for frankincense. And 1^d paid for black soap for washing corporals. And 6^d paid to John Frankelyn, the sacrist, employed to assist the abovesaid Thomas Fermour, shingler. And 8^d paid to the said sacrist by order of the parishioners for collecting the wax of the lights and the melting of the same for two years. And 4^d paid to Thomas Clever for making a trestle to stand before the image of the Blessed Mary to carry lamps, and for mending the great beam.¹⁸ And 4^d paid to the said Thomas for carriage of lime and sand. And 2^d assigned by the parishioners to the said wardens for their help in making the church lights. And 4^d paid for the pasturing of a cow for 7 weeks. And 8^d paid for the expenses of the parishioners and

¹⁵ See above, Note 2.

¹⁶ The hearse was a frame of iron or wooden bars, carrying candles, placed over a coffin. It was also used at the service of "Tenebrae." See above, p. 80.

¹⁷ There was an important quarry of green sandstone in Eastbourne which supplied materials for Pevensey Castle and elsewhere.

¹⁸ The rood beam, across the chancel arch.

the clerk (drawing up) this account. And 20^d paid to Thomas Onstye for making this account and the schedules of the same. Total 8^s 10^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total of expenses—53^s. And there remain in overcharge 9^d which the parishioners owe to the said wardens.

And moreover the said wardens are charged with 112^{lbs} of wax for the farm of cows for the said two years last past. Of which, expended for the needs of the church in making various lights 65^{lbs}. And the rest, namely 47^{lbs}, remains in the hands of various persons as appears by the schedule and is charged against the said wardens.

[f. 8.] Also note that Peter Profott, on behalf of Robert Profott, late warden, has received of Henry Mabbe, formerly churchwarden with William Grynte, now deceased, namely in Henry VI. 7^s which the said Peter has paid in part payment of a larger sum for a new cope bought by agreement of the parishioners.

Also the same Peter has received from the said Henry Mabbe, late warden, 6^s 8^d which he has paid for various church works by agreement.

Also the same Peter has received 20^s 6^d from Edward Newe and Thomas Swan, late wardens, which he has paid to the use of the church as the parishioners well know and they are allowed to the said Peter and to the said wardens by the parishioners on this account. Total, 34^s 2^d.

[f. 8^d.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of William Holbem and John A. Milton, churchwardens, from Whitsunday 4 Edward IV. (1464) to the same feast 6 Edward IV. (1466), for two whole years.

Arrears : The same wardens answer for 47^{lb} of wax of the arrears of John Bukhorn and Thomas Clever, wardens for the two years last past, but nothing for any arrears of money because the same wardens finished with 9^d in overcharge, as appears at the end of their account.

And they answer for 50^s 1^d received from hognelsilver this two years. And 12^d received from John Hobbe. And for pounds of wax received from the farm of cows these two years.

Total of receipts, 51^s 2^d and pounds of wax.

[f. 9.] Also for making the churchyard fence 13^d $\frac{1}{2}$. And 2^s 1^d paid repair of a church book. And 3^d for repair of a surplice. Also 2^d paid for having an agreement with Richard Belle for a cow &c at Hailsham on the day of a visitation &c. And 8^d paid there for expenses and writing in the said case against the said Richard. And 2^d paid for the expenses of Peter Profott, Robert Profott, Robert Belle and Thomas Taylour at Otham on St Lawrence's day¹⁹ to have a consultation about the said cow which Richard Belle lately had. And 2^d paid for carrying the said cow out of Hailsham marsh.²⁰ Also

¹⁹ The chapel at Otham, marking the site of the abbey transferred c. 1210 to Bayham, was dedicated in honour of St. Laurence, on whose day a fair was held there.

²⁰ This suggests that one of the church cows, in Richard Belle's hands, had died in the marsh.

1^d paid for making 3 lamps for the feast of S^t Michael. And 14^d paid for 4 bell ropes and one small cord. And 4^d paid for making the lights in the chapel of the Blessed Mary. And 1^d paid for getting incense for the church. And 15^d paid for 500 nails bought for the church roof. And 16^d paid for lead nails and shingle prigs.²¹ And 2^d paid for bargaining (*affercione*)²² for them at Lewes. And 5^d paid for expenses incurred on two occasions on visitation days. Also paid for lunch for Thomas Onstye in connection with the last account of the previous year 2^d.

Total of all expenses and payments 34^s 11^d $\frac{1}{2}$.
And there remain in overcharge 5^s 1^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

[f. 9^d.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Thomas Crosby and John Pynson, churchwardens, from Whitsunday 7 Edward IV. (1467) to the same feast 9 Edward IV. (1469) for two whole years.

Arrears : The same accountants answer for their own arrears of the previous year—nothing, because the said wardens remained in overcharge in their account for the last year before this account to the extent of 5^s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d, as appears at the end of their account.

And they answer for 24^s received for hognelsilver the 8th year of the said king. And 25^s 7^d received for hognelsilver the 9th year. And 10^s received of Richard Shodewell for a church debt. And 4^s received of Giles Forther for a church debt. And 5^s received of John Herward by the hand of John Profott, likewise for a church debt. And received from John Profott 4^s 8^d.

And note that they have not yet accounted for anything for the farm of cows for three years, but they ought to be charged with 112^{lbs} of wax for the farm of 28 cows for two years, each cow being let out for 2^{lbs} of wax yearly, as appears in the account of Robert Profott and Laurence Mabbe.

Total of receipts, 74^s 3^d.

Whereof the said wardens account in various expenses and necessary payments : 39^s paid for 4000 shingles bought for the use of the church and its roof. And 2^s 6^d paid for 200 shingle lathes. And 4^s 2^d paid to John Plomer for melting and casting nails²³ of lead and placing the same upon the roof of the church. And 22^d paid to the same John for 23^{lbs} of lead bought from him and for carriage of the same lead. And 18^d paid for a "ryde"²⁴ and nails for the church door. And 16^d paid for washing the church vestments for the two years last past. And 4^d paid to William Aleyn, the sacrist, for making 2 collars for 2 bell clappers. Also 2^d for incense bought. [And 6^d paid to Richard Shodewell for carriage of the shingles from the Dicker to Arlington after the shingler's cart broke down.]²⁵ [f. 10.] And 21^d paid for 700 nails bought. And 2^s 11^d paid for 1400 nails bought at another

²¹ Prigs were a variety of nails.

²² This word seems to be connected with the English "haver," to haggle.

²³ A nail is a weight of 8-lbs.

²⁴ An iron door-band ending in a ring which fits over the hinge hook.

²⁵ This sentence is struck out.

time. And 5^d paid for carriage of timber for the bell tower. And 2^s 3^d paid to Thomas Clever, carpenter, for repair of the said bell tower. And 2^d paid for mending the bell wheels. And 3^d paid for nails bought for the bell tower. And 4^d paid for leather bought for making the said collars. And 2^s paid to Richard Forther for making another collar. And 6^d paid for making a suit before the archdeacon against 6 parishioners for church debts. Also 15^d paid afterwards for releasing 5 of the said parishioners from the said court. And 4^d paid for the expenses of the said Thomas, one of the wardens, for the said suit. And 8^d paid for a citation obtained against the said parishioners. And 2^d for the expenses of one of the said wardens at Ripe prosecuting the said suit. And 2^d paid another time in the same way at Chiddingly. And 3^d paid for carriage of lead from the house of Philip Clyfton to Michelham. And 6^d for carriage of the said lead from Michelham to Arlington. Also 1^d paid for incense and candles bought. And 1^d paid for carrying the said shingles out of the churchyard into the church. Also 1^d paid to John Tanner for bargaining (*afferacione*) for nails at Alfriston. And 1^d paid for cutting brambles and other weeds growing in the churchyard. And 11^d paid for making lights before the high cross.²⁶ And 10^d paid for making lights on the north side of the church in the aisle there. And 5^d for the trendell. And 3^d paid on three occasions for making a light before the image of the Blessed Michael. And 2^d for making a light before St. Katherine and St. Margaret. And 1^d $\frac{1}{2}$ for a light before St. Pancras. And 2^d paid for making lights before the Sepulchre. Also 2^d paid for making 2 lamps before the high cross. And 3^d paid for the two years for making the Paschal candle. [f. 10^d.] Also 21^d paid for a pair of breeches given by agreement to the church shingler. Also 1^d paid to Bogeleghe for his trouble in going over to Waldron to obtain wax at Selwyn's. And 4^d paid for 12 "tokkyng gerdelles."²⁷ And 6^d paid for linen cloth bought for an amice. And 8^d paid for making a new rockett. And 4^d paid for repair of 2 church surplices. And 4^d paid for making bills of our account at various times. And 11^d paid for making lights in the chapel of the Blessed Mary in the churchyard. Also 16^d paid for timber for the bell tower. And 3^s 4^d paid to Thomas Clever for repairs to the bell tower.

Total of all expenses and payments, 76^s 1^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

And there remains in overcharge for these two years, 2^s 10^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Accounts of William Aleyn and John Warner, churchwardens, from Whitsunday 9 Edward IV. (1469) to the same feast 10 Edward IV. (1470), for one whole year.²⁸

And the said William and John accounted before the parishioners both for their receipts and their expenses, &c. And their account was

²⁶ The Rood, standing on the beam across the chancel arch.

²⁷ "'Tucking girdles.' Sometimes a priest found it convenient to gird up his cassock or other habit before assuming vestments, and girdles were kept in vestries for this use:" Micklethwaite, *Ornaments of the Rubric*, p. 61.

²⁸ The absence of details may possibly have been due to the disturbed condition of the country at this time.

presented and passed &c: the same William and John owe 8^s 8^d, namely William Aleyn 20^d and the said John 7^s, which &c.

[f. 11. *The upper half of this leaf is torn away.*]

And 12^d received by bequest of John Tomas. And 12^d received by bequest of Thomas Sponer of Michelham. And they answer for the profits of 29 cows farmed out, as appears by another book &c.

Total of receipts 106^s 8^d.

And they answer for 54^{lbs} of wax received from the farm of 27 of the said 29 cows for the first year of their account. And extension of time is allowed them for 2^{lbs} of wax for the farm of one of the 29 cows in the hands of John Holbem, because John has left the neighbourhood &c.

And they answer for 8^d from Thomas Taylour for the farm of one of the said 29 cows.

Also they answer for 108^{lb} of wax received for the farm of the said 27 cows for two years more, in addition besides [what is charged] against their account. And they answer for 16^d received for two years in addition from Thomas Taylour for the farm of one cow, as above. And they are allowed time as regards 4^{lb} of wax for the two years in addition for the farm of one cow in the hands of John Holbem.

Total of the wax, 162^{lb} of wax. And 2^s for the farm of one cow.

Total of receipts, 108^s 8^d and 162^{lb} of wax.

And in addition they answer for 30^{lb} of wax received of the arrears of Thomas Clever and John Bukhorn, late wardens.

Total of the wax, 192^{lb} of wax.

[f. 11^d.] . . . (expenses of the) wardens at 3 visitations 8^d. And for washing the church vestments 2^s. And paid for melting wax 4^d. And paid for expenses of the shingler 4^d. Also paid for shingles bought at various times 48^s 2^d. And paid for nails bought 2^s 8^d. And paid to William Chapman for roofing the chapel 2^s 6^d. And paid for lime 6^d. And paid for a spade bought 6^d. And paid for making a stile 6^d. And paid to Richard Rede, carpenter, for an agreement made about the bell tower 4^d.²⁹ And paid for bargaining (*affercione*) for a cow and for the expenses of William Kenward's servant 2^d. And for the expenses of the wardens at a visitation 4^d.

Total of expenses, 3^{li} 17^s 10^d and 183^{lb} of wax.

And they owe 30^s 10^d and 33^{li} of wax, whereof [are charged] against Richard Shodwell 7^s 4^d and against Thomas Clever 23^s 6^d and 33^{lb} of wax, by their own admission.

This account was drawn up on the feast of S^t Anne the mother of Mary, 14 Edward IV.

²⁹ This was, no doubt, earnest money for the contract for the extensive repairs to the belfry, of which we read in the next year's accounts.

[f. 12.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Laurence Mabbe and Thomas Swan, churchwardens, from the feast of St Anne³⁰ 14 Edward IV. (1474) to the feast of St Clement the Pope³¹ 15 Edward IV. (1478).

The same wardens answer for 43^s 7^d of the arrears of William Lad and Peter Profott, late wardens of the last year, and of the arrears of Richard Shodewell and Thomas Clever, churchwardens, of the three years preceding the term of William Lad and Peter; namely, from William Lad 7^s 4^d, from Peter 5^s 5^d, and from Richard Shodewell 7^s 4^d and from Thomas Clever 23^s 6^d and 33^{lb} of wax.

Also they answer for 35^s 5^d $\frac{1}{2}$ received from hognelsilver by the pious gift of the parishioners this year.³²

Total of receipts with arrears, 79^s 0^d $\frac{1}{2}$ and 33^{lb} of wax.

Whereof they account in expenses incurred during the time of this account;—for carriage of timber for the bell tower 11^d And 10^d paid for the repair of a stile on the south side of the churchyard. Also paid for leather bought for baldricks 7^d Total, 2^s 4^d.

Also paid for making the light of St Nicholas 1^d And 3^d paid for making 8^{lbs} of lights to burn upon the "herse." Also 5^d paid for making 10^{lb} of lights in the chapel of the Blessed Mary. Also 2^d paid for making lights to burn before the altar of St Katherine and St Pancras And paid 3^s for timber and for making a stile on the east side of the churchyard. And 6^d paid for a spade bought for the use of the church. And 1^d paid for incense bought. And 6^d paid for the expenses of the said wardens at Alfriston on the day of a visitation there. And 2^d paid for making 4^{lb} of wax to burn before the sepulchre of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Total, 5^s 2^d.

[f. 12^d] And paid for making 10^{lbs} of wax for a light to burn before the Blessed Mary in the north side of the church. And 1^d paid for making the Paschal candle. And 4^s 4^d paid for 8^{lbs} of wax bought for torches. And 2^s 4^d paid for 4^{lbs} of wax bought on another occasion within the time of this account. And 1^d paid to John Perys, carpenter, to oversee the bells and their repairs. And 1^d paid to Maurice, the parish clerk, at the time of the agreement made with him. And 2^d paid to Richard Curteys, carpenter, for small repairs done to the church bells. And 4^d paid to William Aleyn for a piece of timber bought from him. And 7^d paid for a rope for the small bell. And 12^d paid for washing the church vestments during the time of this account. And 5^d paid for making up 4^{lbs} of wax for the "Trendell." And 2^d paid to Alice Cobbe for pasturage for a cow. And 2^s 6^d paid for making a new key for the church door. And 12^d paid for the expenses of the parishioners and of the auditor at the time this account was

³⁰ 25th July.

³¹ 23rd November.

³² The largeness of the sum and the expression "ex devocione" seem to imply a special effort, probably connected with the repairs done to the church at this time.

made out. And 16^d paid for the wages of the auditor of this account.
Total 14^s 10^d

Total of payments and expenses 20^s

And they owe 59^s 0^d $\frac{1}{2}$ and pounds of wax.

[f. 13.] ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Laurence Mabbe and Thomas Swan, churchwardens, from the feast of S^t Anne 15 Edward IV. (1475) to the same feast 17 Edward IV. (1477), for two whole years.

The same answer for 59^s 0^d $\frac{1}{2}$ of their own arrears of the last year.
Total 59^s 0^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Also they answer for 22^s received within the parish for hognelsilver at Christmas the 15th year of the said king. And for 22^s 4^d received in the said parish at Christmas the 16th year. Total 44^s 4^d

And they answer for 13^s 4^d received by bequest of John Sherman of Lewes. And 6^s 8^d received by bequest of William A Broke. And 4^s received of Thomas Taylour as part of the price of a cow. And 3^s 4^d received of Richard A Legh of his pious gift for the needs of the church. Total 27^s 4^d

[f. 13^a] Also they answer for 10^s received of Thomas Pynson for an assessment levied within the parish. And 11^s received from the same scot.³³ And 12^s 8^d received of the aforesaid scot. And they answer for 20^s 10^d for hognelsilver collected in the parish at Christmas 16 Edward IV. Total 53^s 6^d

Total 6^{li} 5^s 2^d Total with arrears 9^{li} 4^s 2^d $\frac{1}{2}$

And in wax received—

Whereof they account in various expenses incurred for the needs of the church:—For wages and expenses of carpenters making the upper floor³⁴ in the bell tower and hanging two bells, in a lump sum by contract made with the wardens and parishioners:—4^{li} 0^s 5^d

And paid for their board for weeks and days, 24^s 6^d

And for wages and expenses of a man going over to Heathfield on parish business 2^d Also for wages and expenses of a man riding to Lewes to get carpenters 2^d And 6^s 8^d paid to a canon of Chichester³⁵ for timber bought. And 10^d paid to William Holbem for timber bought. And 4^d paid to Giles Forther for timber bought. And 2^d paid for the expenses of a man for buying the said timber. And 16^d paid for cutting the said timber and felling the same. And 12^d paid for timber bought from Laurence Mabbe. And 4^s 4^d paid for expenses of men and carriage of the same timber. And 8^s 4^d paid for sawing timber for the church works. Total 6^{li} 8^s 3^d

[f. 14.] And 2^d paid to a man for carriage of a great rope from Lewes to Arlington. And 2^d paid for carriage of a cartload of stones.

³³ A scot or shot was an assessment.

³⁴ Possibly the floor of the bellchamber had been taken up to allow of the bells being removed for repair.

³⁵ Presumably the prebendary of Woodhorne, to which prebend Arlington rectory was attached.

And 3^s 8^d paid to Thomas Clever for other timber bought from him. And 20^d paid for 400 nails bought for the church work. And 3^d paid to the sacrist for cleaning the church from various defilements. And 16^d paid to the vicar of the church for prayers of the bederoll for 2 years.⁸⁶ And 2^d paid from drinks for the carpenters by order of the parishioners. And 4^d paid for the expenses of the auditors at the time of the last account. And 2^s 11^d paid for brass bought from various persons to carry the bells. And 5^s paid for casting the said brass. And 6^d paid for a pair of hinges for the door of the bell tower. And 6^d paid for hooks and "rydes" for the doors of the bell tower. And 8^s 6^d paid to the smith for making a clapper and other things and work done on the church—the bells. And 4^d paid for making baldricks for the bells. And 2^d paid for carriage of the carpenters' tools to Lewes. And 6^d paid to the sacrist for collecting broken wax in the church during two years. And 7^d paid for expenses of the parishioners on the day of a visitation. And 16^d paid for making the gate of the churchyard and the cross.⁸⁷ And 16^d paid for washing the church vestments during 2 years. And 16^d paid for two bell ropes. And 1^d paid for a cord bought for the "herse." And 16^s 8^d paid in part payment of a larger sum for 3000 shingles bought. And 1^d paid for drinks for the men who carried the same. And 1^d paid for mending the churchyard fence. And 12^d paid for binding a church book. And 3^d paid for incense bought during 2 years. And 1^d paid for melting the church wax. And 2^s 9^d paid for making the church lights. And 18^d paid for making lights another time. And 3^d paid for the expenses of Laurence Mabbe toiling over (*laborantis*)⁸⁸ to Lewes because of a visitation. And 2^d paid for writing a bill of the items of this account. And 2^s 6^d paid for various expenses and work in the church by the hands of Thomas Swan. [And in wax expended within the church and the chapel of the Blessed Mary—90^{lbs}.]⁸⁹ And 22^d paid for expenses of the auditors and parishioners on the day of this account. And 20^d paid for the wages of the auditor for making out this account for these 2 years. Total 59^s 8^d.

Total 9^u 8^s 0^d. And there remain in overcharge 3^s 9^d $\frac{1}{2}$.

[f. 14^d.] Also the same wardens answer for wax received as farm of 29 cows for 2 years last past before this account, 116^{lb} of wax. Whereof expended in the church and chapel during 2 years 108^{lb} besides all the old tapers. And they owe 8^{lb} of wax for those two years. And they owe 30^{lb} of wax for their arrears of the last account of the preceding years. Total of arrears of wax, 38^{lb}.

ARLINGTON.

Accounts of Richard Profott and Henry Comber, churchwardens, from the feast of St Anne 17 Edward IV. (1477) to the same feast 19 Edward IV. (1479), for two whole years.

⁸⁶ Why this payment should occur on this occasion and then only does not appear.

⁸⁷ Probably the churchyard cross.

⁸⁸ The use of this word suggests that the mud was unusually bad at the time !

⁸⁹ This is struck out.

The same answer for arrears in money—nothing, because the wardens of the two previous years were left with an overcharge. And they answer for arrears of 8^{lb} of wax for the two years last past. And for 30^{lb} of wax for old arrears.

And they answer for 37^s 1^d $\frac{1}{2}$ received in the 17th year of the said king for hognelmoney. And they answer for 33^s 7^d $\frac{1}{2}$ received in the 18th year of the said king for hognelmoney. Total 70^s 9^d.

And they answer for 58^{lbs} of wax for the farm of 19 cows.

Total of receipts, 70^s 9^d and 58^{lb} of wax.

[f. 15.] Whereof in expenses and payments made for the use of the church these two past years by the said wardens :—First for mending the clapper of the middle bell 3^s 8^d. And 6^d paid to Robert Spryng for a table of *Salve Regina*.⁴⁰ And 17^d paid for making the light of the Lord's Sepulchre at Passiontide. And 3^d paid for wick-yarn. And 3^d paid for melting wax. And 2^d paid for a key for the chapel. And 8^d paid to William Cobbe, sacrist, for collecting wax called "Goterwex."⁴¹ And 8^d paid to Thomas Gyles for making the light of the chapel and the light of the Blessed Mary. And 34^s 4^d paid to John Bocher for roofing the church, namely for 5000 shingles. And 4^s paid for nails bought for the same roofing. And 12^d paid for 50 feet of slabs (*tabule*) bought for the bell tower. And 12^d paid for two ropes for 2 bells. And 11^d paid to Laurence Mabbe, churchwarden the previous year, in part payment of 3^s 9^d $\frac{1}{2}$ which remained in excess at the time of the account of the said Laurence. And 16^d paid for expenses of the parishioners at Eastbourne at the time of a visitation before the bishop, who was then there. And 4^d paid for expenses at the time of a visitation at Hailsham. And 4^d paid for expenses of the wardens at the time of a visitation at Alfriston. And 2^d paid for carriage of a torch (*torse*)⁴² from Lewes to Arlington. And 4^d paid for incense for two years. And paid to Richard A Broke for making the clapper 3^s 4^d. And 8^d paid for "clapsis" bought for the bells.⁴³ And 6^d paid for carriage of the said clapper and "clapsys" from Alfriston to Arlington and for repair of the same. And 2^d paid for a cord bought to hang a lamp on the north side of the church. And 5^d paid for another cord bought for the small bell. And 2^d paid for brambles⁴⁴ and fencing the churchyard. And 16^d paid to Joan Aleyn and another woman for washing the church vestments for two years. And 15^d paid for mending 4 tapers and making the light for the Sepulchre and other lights in the church. And 3^d paid for making the light of S^t Nicholas. And 5^d for making the "Trendell." And 6^d paid for

⁴⁰ A tablet with the words of the hymn "*Salve Regina*:" Micklethwaite, *Ornaments of the Rubric*, p. 47.

⁴¹ That is to say, wax from the gutterings of the candles.

⁴² These torches must have been of considerable size, as the first paragraph of these accounts shows that one cost about 2s.

⁴³ "Clapse" is Sussex for clasp; these were some kind of fastening for the bells.

⁴⁴ It is not clear whether this means for cutting brambles or whether they were used for the fencing.

mending the glass of the windows. And 1^d paid for filling up the "sawe stage."⁴⁵ And 8^d paid to the vicar for his trouble for 2 years praying for the souls of William Gardener and Margaret his wife. And 16^d paid for expenses of the parishioners and auditor. And 16^d paid for making out this account for these two years.

Total of expenses and payments, 65^s 6^d.

And they owe 5^s 3^d. And they owe 90¹/₂^{lb} of wax.

Add. MS., 33,192.

[f. 1.] *Expensa* : De quibus in expensis factis videlicet pro factura de la clapere medie campane hoc anno iij^s iiij^d. Et ij^s vj^d pro factura luminum erga festum Pasche. Et iiij^d sol' Johanni Hed pro consimili ad eundem festum. Et vj^d sol' Ricardo Belle pro tectura ecclesie. Et xiiij^d sol' pro rosyn et weke ad faciendam quandam torcheam. Et x^d sol' pro factura ejusdem torchee. Et viij^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie per ij vices hoc anno. Et ix^d sol' pro factura unius corde ad magnam campanam. Et x^d sol' pro mutacione ij crewettys. Et iiij^d sol' pro corrio empto pro factura bawderykes et colers campanarum.

Summa omnium expensorum hoc anno xj^s ij^d.

Et debent xxviij^s vij^d hoc anno.

Et debent lxxvj^s vij^d cum arreragiis annorum preteritorum.

[f. 1^d.] ERLYNGTON.

Compotus Walteri Knyghtbrygge et Johannis A Broke custodum bonorum ecclesie ibidem a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Henrici Sexti xxxiiij usque eundem [festum] anno regni regis predicti xxxv.

Arreragia : Iidem Walterus et Johannes respondent de areragiis suis propriis anni precedentis, lxxvj^s vij^d.

Recepta : Item respondent de xxvij^s ij^d receptis de hognelsyluer hoc anno. Et iij^s iiij^d receptis ex legacione Willelmi Couper. Et respondent de una vacca recepta ex legacione Willelmi Hore. Et de alia vacca ecclesie recepta de Johanne Bayle.

Summa xxx^s vj^d et ij vacce.

Summa totalis receptorum cum arreragiis cvij^s j^d.

Expensa : De quibus expensa in diversis expensis et solucionibus factis videlicet in visitacione tenta apud Wylmynton iiij^d. Et v^d sol' pro factura Trendell. Et vj^d sol' pro factura luminum erga festum Natalis Domini. Et ij^s x^d sol' pro j cera cum clavo pro hostio ecclesie. Et ix^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie per diversas vices. Et xviij^d

⁴⁵ No doubt this saw pit was made for sawing the timber for the repairs mentioned in the last account.

sol' Simoni Hunte mason pro emendacione fontis ecclesie. Et vij^s vj^d sol' Johanni Norman plomer pro factura plumbi pro eadem fonte. Et iiij^d sol' pro factura Paschalis cum ij lampadibus. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura luminum erga festum Pentecost. Et viij^d sol' pro quadam sitacione prosecuta versus Johannem Herward et aliis. [f. 2.] Et j^d sol' pro ij hokes emptis pro mundacione torcheorum. Et ob' sol' pro factura candelarum ad illuminandas torcheas etc. Et ij^d sol' pro emendacione casule et superpelicii. Et vj^d sol' pro una cathena empta pro clave ecclesie. Et iiij^s ix^d sol' pro vestitu ad faciendum lente cloth. Et vij^d pro factura ejusdem. Et ij^d pro annulis emptis pro consimili. Et iiij^d sol' pro cariagio plumbi usque Wylyndon. Et iiij^d sol' pro expensis Johannis Herward Johannis Norman et aliorum die convencionis facte cum predicto plomer. Et ij^d sol' pro lavacione novi lente cloth. Et viij^s sol' pro quadam vacca empta. Et x^d sol' pro ij bussell ordii emptis ad proficuum ecclesie.

Summa totalis expensorum hoc anno, xxijs j^d ob'.

Et debent cum arreragiis lxxiijs xj^d ob'. De quibus soluta pro factura hujus compoti ijs. Et debent lxxijs xj^d ob'. Unde super Petrum Profot et Thomam Pynson nuper custodes bonorum ibidem xxxjs vij^d. Et predicti Walterus et Johannes A Broke debent de claro xlj^s iiij^d, xvⁱⁱ cere et iiij^s de firma vaccarum. Unde predictus Walterus debet xxxiijs vj^d. Et predictus Johannes A Broke debet xvjs x^d. Et residuum debent conjuncti, videlicet xvⁱⁱ cere et iiij^s.

[f. 2^d.] ERLYNGTON.

Compotus Thome Swan et Edwardi Newe custodum bonorum ecclesie ibidem scilicet a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Henrici Sexti xxxvj^{to} usque anno regni regis predicti xxxvj^{to} videlicet per unum annum integrum.

Arreragia : Iidem respondent de xlv^s iiij^d et xvⁱⁱ cere de arreragiis Walteri Knyghtbrigge et Johannis A Broke custodum anni precedentis. Et respondent de xxiijs iiij^d de pecuniis receptis apud Milton et Arlyngton de hognelsiluer. Et respondent de iijs receptis de firma iij vaccarum sic ad firmam dimissarum hoc anno videlicet qualibet vacca ad xvj^d. Et lij libratis cere de firma xxvj aliarum vaccarum sic ad firma dimissarum hoc anno.

Summa totalis receptorum cum arreragiis lxxiijs viij^d. lxxvijs cere.

Expensa : De quibus computant in diversis expensis et solucionibus factis videlicet xxxvijⁱⁱ cere expensis pro diversis luminibus hoc anno factis. Et xvij^d ob' sol' pro factura dictorum luminum. Et ijs sol' Egidio Forther pro parcella unius vacce empte. Et xij^d sol' eidem Egidio pro tabula de la Porche et pro emendacione ejusdem. Et xij^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie. Et viij^d sol' Johanni Clerk pro impletacione de la lymepitte [f. 3]. Et vij^d sol' Radulpho Hunte pro succidendo et cariagio meremii pro lez barrez cimiterii. Et xij^d sol' pro predicto meremio. Et ijs Thome Clever pro factura dictorum barrez. Et ix^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum pro ij visitacionibus. Et vijs sol' pro legacione (*sic*) quinque librorum

ecclesie. Et iij^s sol' pro suspensione et emendacione campanarum. Et xvij^d sol' pro ferreis emptis pro predictis campanis. Et iiij^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum et clerici hujus compoti die faccionis istius compoti. Et xvj^d sol' clerico pro factura et scripcione istius compoti.

Summa totalis expensorum et solucionum xxvij^s viij^d ob'.
xxxvij^{li} cere.

Et debent xlv^s xj^d ob' et xxx^{li} cere. Unde lib' Petro Profott xx^s vj^d.

Ellectio : Et parochiani eligerunt Robertum Profott et Laurencium Mabbe in officium custodum bonorum.

[f. 3^d.] ARLYNGTON.

Compotus Roberti Profott et Laurencii Mabbe custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Henrici Sexti xxxvj^{to} usque eundem festum anno regni regis predicti xxxvij^{to} scilicet per duos annos integros.

Arreragia : Iidem respondent de xlv^s xj^d ob' de arreragiis Thome Swan et Edwardi Newe custodum anno precedente prout patet in pede compoti sui.

Summa xlv^s xj^d ob'.

Et respondent de ij^s receptis ex legacione Willelmi Seger capellani. Et respondent de hognell syluer primo anno xxiiij^s iij^d. Et xxiiij^s iij^d ob' receptis de hognell syluer secundo anno. Summa l^s vij^d ob'.

Et respondent de ij^s viij^d de firma unius vacee demisse ad firmam pro xvj^d per annum. Item respondent de cxij^{li} cere de firma xxvij^{li} aliarum vaccarum sic ad firmam dimissarum hiis duobus annis videlicet qualibet vacca ad ij^{li} cere.

Summa cxij^{li} cere liij^s iij^d ob'.

Summa totalis recepta cum arreragiis iiij^{li} xix^s iij^d cxij^{li} cere.

[f. 4.] De quibus computant in expensis factis ibidem ad opus ecclesie videlicet vij^d sol' pro Regge Tyle et Lyme. Et ij^d sol' Michelgrove pro zabulo empto. Et ij^s iiij^d sol' Roberto Belle pro tectura ecclesie. Et iiij^d sol' pro c clavis emptis. Et vj^d sol' pro j Sylk Lace empta pro suspensione de le Canape pro sacr[amento]. Et xv^d ob' sol' pro tabulis emptis pro emendacione campanilis. Et iiij^d sol' pro Weke yern. Et xxi^j ob' sol' j vice pro factura luminum ecclesie. Et v^d sol' pro factura cujusdam pixidis ad imponendum sacramentum altaris. Et iiij^d sol' pro emendacione candelabrurum. Et xv^d sol' pro labore et expensis diversorum parochianorum apud Ryp pro visitacione ibidem tenta. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura clausure cimiterii. Et xij^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie. Et vj^d sol' pro factura de la Trendell. Et j^d sol' pro operacione unius pecie meremii jacentis juxta fonte. Et ij^s sol' pro labore cujusdam hominis transeuntis usque Lewes. Item j^d sol' pro smigma videlicet sope. Et x^d sol' alia vice pro factura luminum ecclesie. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura et scuracione vie juxta lymeputte. Et vij^s ix^d sol' pro shyngell' et latt' emptis ad opus ecclesie. Et vj^d sol' pro reparacione et emendacione ij supepellicium.

Et iiij^d sol' pro vino empto. Et vj^d sol' pro factura unius rockett. Et ij^d pro factura unius bauderyk. Et x^d sol' pro factura luminum ecclesie iij vice. Et vj^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie. Et iiij^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum ad capitulum generale. Et vj^d sol' pro quadam visitacione versus diversos debitores. Et ij^s iiij^d sol' pro factura de le pulpitte. Et j^d sol' pro ture empto. Et viij^d sol' pro j banercloth. Et vij^s sol' pro mⁱ Shyngell emptis.

[f. 4^d.] Et ij^d sol' pro j lyne. Et vj^d sol' pro ij belle ropis. Et viij^d sol' pro j alia sitacione versus diversos debitores. Et vj^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie alia vice. Et iiij^d sol' sacriste ecclesie pro colleccione cere in ecclesia. Et j^d sol' eidem sacriste pro emendacione rote campane. Et j^d sol' pro emendacione de lez barrez cimiterii. Et xij^d sol' pro factura luminum ecclesie alia vice. Et xix^d sol' pro expensis vicarii parochianorum et clerici comp[utantium]. Et xvj^d sol' pro vadiis clerici pro factura hujus compoti.

Summa totalis expensorum et solucionum pro ij annes xlij^s ix^d. Et ⁱⁱ cere. Et debent lvj^s vj^d. Et xxvjⁱⁱ cere de istis duobus annis ultimis elapsis ex eorum confessione de suis propriis arreragiis.

[f. 5.] ARLYNGTON.

Compotus Egidii Forther et Simonis Swan custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Henrici Sexti xxxvij usque dictum festum anno regni regis predicti xxxix et a dicto festo usque eundem festum anno regni regis Edwardi IV. primo, scilicet per duos annos integros.

Arreragia: Iidem Egidius et Simon respondent de lvj^s vj^d de arreragiis Roberti Profott et Laurencii Mabbe custodum ij^{or} annorum proxime precedentium. Et de xxvjⁱⁱ cere de stauro ecclesie predictae remanentibus in predictis ij annis.

Et respondent de xxiiij^s ij^d receptis de Hognell syluer predicto anno xxxix. Et le xxiiij^s ij^d receptis de Hognell syluer predicto anno primo Edwardi quarti. Et respondent de libratis cere pro firma vaccarum receptis hiis duobus annis.

Summa totalis recepta cum arreragiis ciiij^s x^d.

De quibus computant in expensis factis ibidem ad opus ecclesie predictae videlicet iiij^s iiij^d sol' Johanni Heed pro factura diversorum luminum ecclesie predictae. Et xiiij^d sol' eidem Johanni pro consimili. Et xvj^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie hiis duobus annis. Et iiij^s sol' pro emendacione de la Claper magne campane. Et viij^d sol' pro expensis ij visitacionum. Summa xj^s v^d.

[f. 5^d.] Et iiij^d sol' pro corrio empto ad facienda Bawderykkys ad pendendas lez Clapers campanarum. Et ij^d sol' pro smigmate alias sope ad lavandum corporalium. Et ij^s vj^d sol' pro clavis emptis pro reparacione ecclesie et le porche. Et xiiij^d sol' [pro] emendacione j sencer et le Holywater stoppe. Et ij^s sol' pro emendacione le Canape. Et ij^d sol' pro emendacione fenestrarum campanilis ad obstupandas columbas extra campanile. Summa vj^s iiij^d.

Item sol' alia vice cuidam shyngeler pro tectura campanilis iij^s iiij^d. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura le claper magne campane. Et ix^d sol' pro expensis iij visitacionum. Et ij^s sol' pro vadiis plumbinarii pro factura tecti ex parte boriali ecclesie. Et xvⁱ sol' pro clavis emptis pro operibus campanilis. Et iiij^d sol' sacriste pro portacione shyngell. Et ij^d sol' eidem sacriste pro factura lez bell colers. Et iiij^d sol' pro stelyng unius mattok. Et iij^d sol' pro j parva corda ture et sope. Summa ix^s ix^d.

Item sol' ij^s Thome Clever per preceptum parochianorum. Et vj^d sol' eidem Thome pro emendacione campanarum. Et iiij^d sol' sacriste ecclesie conducto ad laborandum cum eodem Thoma. Et ij^d sol' eidem sacriste pro lavacione campanarum ante sanctificacionem earum. Et ij^d sol' eidem pro factura colers pro illis campanis. Et ij^d sol' pro ture et smigmate. Et ij^d sol' pro clavis emptis. Et ij^s liberatis Thome Taylour et Johanni Pynson. Et iiij^d sol' pro factura ij billarum paupiri de expensis suis. Summa v^s x^d.

[f. 7.] Summa totalis expensorum prescriptorum xxxiiij^s iiij^d. Et debent iiijⁱⁱ x^s vj^d unde restat sup Robertum Profott et Laurencium Mabbe nuper custodes lvj^s vj^d et xxvj lib' cere. Et sic debent in clare xiiij^s unde supa Egidium Forther x^s iiij^d et supa Simonem Swan iiij^s viij^d.

Item debent libratas sere que remanent in stauro ecclesie ad firmam vaccarum suarum &c.

[f. 6.] ARLYNGTON ECCLESIA.

Compotus Johannis Bukhorn et Thome Clever custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti secundo usque idem festum anno regni regis predicti quarto scilicet per ij annos integros.

Arr': Nulla quia custodes iiij annorum proxime precedentium nondum reddiderunt compotum &c.

Predicti Johannes et Thomas respondent de xxiiij^s vij^d receptis de hognelsiluer tempore Natalis Domini a^o r' r' predicti secundo.

Summa xxiiij^s vij^d.

Re': et respondent de xxv^s ij^d receptis de hognelsiluer tempore Natalis Domini anno r' r' predicti iiij^o. Et respondent de ij^s receptis de Simone Swan custode bonorum ecclesie predictae in proximis annis elapsis ante istum compotum. Et xviiij^d receptor de Roberto Profott.

Summa xxviiij^s viij^d.

Summa totalis receptorum liij^s iiij^d.

Expen' et solut': De quibus soluta Thome Fermour shyngeler pro tectura ecclesie et le Porche xxij^s vj^d. Et ij^s j^d sol' Johanni Hed pro factura luminum predictae anno secundo. Et j^d sol' pro Weke eodem anno. Et xiiij^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie in duobus annis. Et j^d ob' sol' pro reparacione unius superpellicii. Et iij^d sol' pro mutacione unius crewet. Et x^d sol' pro quadam corda magne campane. Et iiij^d sol' pro alia corda pro la herse.

Summa xxvij^s iiij^d ob'.

Et vij^s x^d sol' Johanni Profott pro quodam operario pro emendacione v vestimentorum ecclesie unius cape et aliorum ornamentorum dicte ecclesie. Et xx^d sol' Johanni Heed pro prandio (?) et expensis predicti operarii. Et viij^d sol' pro reparacione unius fenestre vitrie. Et xix^d sol' Johanni Heed pro factura luminum ecclesie isto ultimo anno ante compotum istum. Et ij^s viij^d sol' Roberto Maye pro coopertura ecclesie ex parte boriali. Et ij^s iiij^d sol' pro una carectata liberorum lapidum apud Bourne emptorum. Summa xvij^s ix^d.

[f. 6^d.] Et ij^s sol' pro xij bussellis lym' emptis apud Wylmynton. Et iiij^d sol' pro viij tyle crestys. Et iiij^d sol' pro expensis suis propriis apud Wylmynton die visitacionis. Et j^d sol' pro consimili apud Alfryston. Et j^d sol' pro mundacione unius goter ecclesie. Et j^d sol' (pro) reparacione clausure cimiterii ibidem. Et x^d sol' pro cariagio unius carectate lapidum de Bourne usque Arlynton. Et iiij^d sol' pro j bawderyk pro parva campana. Et ob' sol' pro frankencens. Et j^d sol' pro smigmate nigro pro lavacione corporalium. Et vj^d sol' Johanni Frankelyn sacriste conductum ad serviendum predicto Thome Fermour shyngler. Et viij^d liberate prefato sacriste per preceptum parochianorum pro collectione cere luminum et liquefactura ejusdem per ij annos. Et iiij^d sol' Thome Clever pro factura unius trestelli stantis coram ymaginem Beate Marie portantis ibidem lampades ac emendacione magne trabis. Et iiij^d sol' prefato Thome pro cariagio lyme et zabuli. Et ij^d allocate per parochianos prefatis custodibus pro adjutorio suo pro factura luminum ecclesie. Et iiij^d sol' pro pastura unius vacce per vij septimanas. Et viij^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum et clerici hujus compoti. Et xx^d sol' Thome Onstye pro factura istius compoti et sedul[arum?] ejusdem. Summa viij^s x^d ob'.

Summa totalis expensium liij^s. Et remanent in surplisio ix^d quos predicti parochiani debent prefatis custodibus.

Et ulterius predicti custodes onerantur de cxij libratibus cere pro firma vaccarum pro predictis ij annis proxime precedentibus. De quibus expense ad opus ecclesie in diversis luminibus lxx librate. Et residuum videlicet xlvij librate remanent in manibus diversorum hominum prout patet per sedulam et in oneracione predictorum custodum &c.

[f. 8.] Item memorandum quod Petrus Profott nomine Roberti Profott nuper custodes &c. recepit de Henrico Mabbe quondam custode bonorum ecclesie predictae simul cum Willelmo Grynte jain defuncto scilicet anno regni regis Henrici vjth vij^s quos predictus Petrus solvit in parte solucionis majoris summe pro una nova capa empta per assignacionem parochianorum &c.

Item idem Petrus recepit de predicto Henrico Mabbe nuper custode &c. vj^s viij^d quos solvit pro diversis operibus ecclesie per assignacionem.

Item idem Petrus recepit xx^s vj^d de Edwardo Newe and Thoma Swan nuper custodibus quos solvit ad usum ecclesie prout parochiani bene cognoscunt et allocantur tam prefato Petro quam prefatis custodibus per parochianos predictos super hunc compotum &c.

Summa xxxiiij^s ij^d.

[f. 8^a.] ARLYNGTON.

Compotus Willelmi Holbem et Johannis A Milton custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti quarto usque eundem festum anno regni regis predicti sexto per duos annos integros.

Arr^r—Idem custodes respondent de xlvij^{lb} sere de areragiis Johannis Bukhorn et Thome Clever custodum ij annorum proxime precedentium set de aliquibus areragiis peccuniarum nil quia iidem custodes remanebant in excessu ix^d prout patet in pede compoti sui. Et respondent de 1^s j^d receptis de hognelsiluer hiis duobus annis. Et xij^d receptis de Johanne Hobbe. Et de libratis sere receptis de firma vaccarum hiis duobus annis.

Summa totalis receptorum lj^s j^d et librate sere.

[f. 9.] Item pro factura clausure cimiterii xiiij^d ob'. Et ij^s j^d sol' pro reparacione unius libri ecclesie. Et ij^d pro reparacione unius superpellicii. Item ij^d sol' pro concordacione habenda cum Ricardo Belle pro una vacca &c apud Haylesham die visitacionis &c. Et viij^d sol' ibidem pro expensis et scripcione causa predicta versus dictum Ricardum &c. Et ij^d sol' pro expensis Petri Profott Roberti Profott Roberti Belle et Thome Taylour apud Otham in die Sancti Laurentii pro comunicacione habenda pro dicta vacca que (*sic*) Ricardus Belle nuper habuit &c. Et ij^d sol' pro portacione dicte vacce extra mariscum de Haylesham. Item j^d sol' pro factura iij lampadum erga festum Sancti Michaelis. Et xiiij^d sol' pro iij cordis campanarum et j parva corda. Et iiij^d sol' pro fabricacione luminum in capella Beate Marie. Et j^d sol' pro ture habenda ad ecclesiam. Et xv^d sol' pro quingentis clavis emptis pro tectura ecclesie. Et xvj^d sol' pro lede nayll' et shyngell' prygges. Et ij^d sol' pro affercione eorundem apud Lewes &c. Et v^d sol' pro expensis factis per ij vices diebus visitacionum &c. Item sol' pro jentaculo Thome Onstye super ultimum computum anni precedentis ij^d.

Summa totalis expensorum and solutorum xxxiiij^s xj^d ob'.

Et remanent in excessu v^s j^d ob'.

[f. 9^a.] ARLYNGTON.

Compotus Thome Crosby and Johannis Pynson custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti septimo usque dictum festum anno regni regis predicti nono scilicet per duos annos integros.

Arr^r—Idem computantes respondent de areragiis suis propriis anni precedentis nil quia predicti custodes remanebant in excessu supa compotum suum ultimo anno ante istum compotum in v^s j^d ob' prout patet in pede compoti sui &c.

Et respondent de xxiiij^s receptis de hognelsyluer anno regni regis predicti octavo. Et xxv^s vij^d receptis de hognelsyluer anno nono. Et x^s receptis de Ricardo Shodewell de debito ecclesie. Et iiij^s receptis de Egidio Forther de debito ecclesie. Et v^s receptis de Johanne Herward per manus Johannis Profott similiter de debite ecclesie. Et receptis de Johanne Profott iiij^s viij^d

Et memorandum quod nil computant adhuc pro firma vaccarum per iij annos set debent onerari de cxij libratis sere pro firma xxviij vaccarum per ij annos quilibet vacca dimissa pro ij libratis sere per annum ut patet in compoto Roberti Profott et Laurencii Mabbe.

Summa totalis receptorum lxxiiij^s iij^d

De quibus predicti custodes computant in diversis expensis et solutis necessariis videlicet xxxix^s sol' pro iiiij millia shyngell emptis ad opus ecclesie predictae et pro tectura ejusdem &c. Et ij^s vj^d sol' (pro) cc shyngellath. Et iiiij^s ij^d sol' Johanni Plomer pro liquefactura et jactacione clavorum plumbi et tectura ejusdem super ecclesiam predictam. Et xxij^d sol' eidem Johanni pro xxiiij libratis plumbi ab eo emptis et pro cariagio ejusdem plumbi. Et xviiij^d sol' pro j ryde et clavis ad hostium ecclesie. Et xvj^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie per duos annos proxime elapsos. Et iiiij^d sol' Willelmo Aleyn sacriste ecclesie pro factura duorum colorum pro ij clapers campanarum. Item ij^d sol' pro ture empto. [Et vj^d sol' Ricard Shodewell pro cariagio de la Shyngell a la Dyker usque Arlyngton post fraccionem plaustris predicti Shyngeler.] [f. 10.] Et xxj^d sol' pro vij^e clavis emptis. Et ij^s xj^d sol' pro xiiij^e clavis emptis alia vice. Et v^d sol' pro cariagio meremii campanilis. Et ij^s iiij^d sol' Thome Clever carpenterio pro reparacione predicti campanilis. Et ij^d sol' pro emendacione rotarum campanarum. Et iiij^d sol' pro clavis emptis pro campanile. Et iiiij^d sol' pro corrio empto pro faciendis predictis colers. Et ij^d sol' Ricard Forther pro factura unius altri colorii. Et vj^d sol' pro querela facienda versus vj parochianos coram archidiacono pro debitis ecclesie. Item xv^d sol' imposterum pro dimissione v dictorum parochianorum a curia predicta &c. Et iiiij^d sol' pro expensis predicti Thome unius custodum pro querela predicta &c. Et viij^d sol' pro quadam citacione habita versus dictos parochianos. Et ij^d sol' pro expensis unius predictorum custodum apud Ryp ad prosequendum predictam querelam. Et ij^d sol' alia vice pro consimili apud Chytinglegh. Et iiij^d sol' pro cariagio plumbi a domo Philippi Clyfton usque Michelham. Et vj^d cariagio predicti plumbi a Michelham usque Arlyngton. Item j^d sol' pro ture et candelis emptis. Et j^d sol' pro portacione dictorum shyngell extra cimiterium infra ecclesiam. Item j^d sol' Johanni Tanner pro afferacione clavorum apud Alfryston. Et j^d sol' pro falcacione spinarum et aliorum sordidorum infra cimiterium crescentium. Et xj^d sol' pro factura luminum coram alta cruce. Et x^d sol' pro factura luminum ex parte boriale ecclesie in Insula ibidem. Et v^d sol' pro le Trendell. Et iiij^d sol' per iij vices pro constructione luminis coram ymaginem Beati Michaelis. Et ij^d sol' pro factura luminis ante Sanctam Katerinam et Sanctam Margaretam. Et j^d ob' sol' pro lumine coram Sancto Pancracio. Et ij^d sol' pro factura luminum ante Sepulcrum. Item ij^d sol' pro factura ij lampadarum coram alta cruce. Et iiij^d sol' per duos annos pro factura Pascalis. [f. 10^d.] Item xxj^d sol' pro j par caligarum ex convencionem dato le shyngeler ecclesie. Item j^d sol' Bogeleggh pro labore suo transeunti usque Waldern pro cera cum Selwyn habenda. Et iiiij^d sol' pro xij Tokkyng gerdell'. Et vj^d sol' pro panno linio empto pro amys. Et viij^d sol' pro factura unius nove Rochett. Et iiiij^d sol' pro reparacione ij superpellicium ecclesie. Item iiiij^d sol' pro factura

billarum nostri compoti per diversas vices. Et xj^d sol' pro factura luminum in capella Beate Marie infra cimiterium. Item xvj^d sol' pro meremie campanilis. Et iij^s iiij^d sol' Thome Clever pro reparacione campanilis.

Summa omnium expensorum et solutorum lxxvj^s i^d ob.

Et remanet in excessu istis ij annis ij^s x^d ob.

Compotus Willelmi Aleyn et Johannis Warner custodum bonorum ecclesie predictae scilicet a festo Pentecost anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti ix^o usque idem festum anno regni regis predicti x^o videlicet per unum annum integrum.

Et predicti Willelmus and Johannes coram parochianis computaverunt tam de receptis suis quam expensis eorum &c. Et computatur et allocatur &c. Iidem Willelmus and Johannes debent viij^s viij^d videlicet Willelmus Aleyn xx^d et predictus Johannes vij^s quos &c.

[f. 11. *Upper half mostly torn away.*] Arlyngton . . . decimo . . .

Et xij^d receptis ex legacione Johannis Tomas. Et xij^d receptis ex legacione Thome Sponer de Michelham. Et respondent de profieuis xxix vaccarum dimissarum ad formam prout patet per alium liberum &c.

Summa totalis receptorum cvj^s viij^d.

Et respondent de liiijⁱⁱ sere receptis de firma xxvij vaccarum predictarum xxix vaccarum pro primo anno compoti eorum. Et respectuatur eis ijⁱⁱ sere pro firma unius vacce predictarum xxix vaccarum in manibus Johannis Holbem quia predictus Johannes exivit a patria &c. Et respondent de viij^d de Thoma Taylour pro firma unius vacce percelle predictarum xxix vaccarum.

Item respondent de cvijⁱⁱ sere receptis de firma predictarum xxvij vaccarum pro aliis ij annis ulterius preter super compotum eorum. Et respondent de xvj^d receptis pro ij annis ulterius de Thoma Taylour pro firma unius vacce ut supra. Et respectuantur eis iiijⁱⁱ sere pro ij annis ulterius pro firma unius vacce in manibus Johannis Holbem.

Summa totalis sere clxijⁱⁱ sere. Et ij^s pro firma unius vacce.

Summa totalis receptorum cvij^s viij^d et clxijⁱⁱ sere.

Et ulterius respondent de xxxⁱⁱ sere receptus de areragiis Thome Clever and Johannis Bukhorn nuper custodum.
Summa totalis cere ix^{xx} xijⁱⁱ sere.

[f. 11^d.] . . . custod per iij visitaciones viij^d. Et pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie ij^s. Et sol' pro liquefactura sere iiij^d. Et sol' pro expensis shyngeler iiij^d. Item sol' pro Shyngell emptis per diversas vices xlvij^s ij^d. Et sol' pro clavis emptis ij^s viij^d. Et sol' Willelmo Chapman pro cooperacione capelle ij^s vj^d. Et sol' pro lyme vj^d. Et sol' pro j vanga empta vj^d. Et sol' pro factura j style vj^d. Et sol' Ricardo Rede carpenterio pro convencione facta pro campanile iiij^d. Et sol' pro affercione unius vacce et expensis

servientis Willelmi Kenward ij^d. Et pro expensis custodum ad visitacionem iiij^d.

Summa totalis expensorum iiij^{li} xvij^s x^d ix^{xx} iiij^{li} sere.

Et debent xxx^s x^d et xxxiiij^{li} sere unde super Ricardum Shodwell vij^s iiij^d et super Thomam Clever xxij^s vj^d et xxxiiij^{li} sere ex confessioni sua propria.

Iste compotus factus fuit in festo Sancte Anne matris Marie anno xiiij Regis Edwardi iiijth.

[f. 12.] ARLINGTON.

Compotus Laurencii Mabbe et Thome Swan custodum bonorum ecclesie predicte a festo Sancte Anne anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti xiiij usque festum Sancti Clementis Pape anno regni regis predicti xv.

Iidem custodes respondent de xliij^s vij^d tam de arreragiis Willelmi Lad et Petri Profott nuper custodum proximi anni precedentis quam de arreragiis Ricardi Shodwell et Thome Clever custodum bonorum ecclesie predicte per tres annos proximos ante terminum predictorum Willelmi Lad et Petri videlicet de predicto Willelmo Lad vy^s iiij^d, et de predicto Petro v^s v^d et de predicto Ricardo Shodwell vij^s iiij^d. Et de prefato Thoma Clever xxij^s vj^d et xxxiiij libratris sere.

Item respondent de xxxv^s v^d ob' receptis de hognelsyluer ex devocionibus parochianorum hoc anno.

Summa totalis receptorum cum arreragiis lxxix^s ob' et xxxiiij^{li} sere.

De quibus computant in expensis factis infra tempus compoti videlicet pro cariagio meremii pro campanili xj^d. Et x^d sol' pro reparacione unius style ex parte australi cimiterii. Item sol' pro corrio empto pro bawderykes vj^d. Summa ij^s iiij^d. Item sol' pro factura luminis Sancti Nicholai j^d. Et iiij^d sol' pro factura viij libratum luminis ardentis super le herse. Item v^d sol' pro factura x^{li} luminis in capella Beate Marie. Item ij^d sol' pro factura luminis ardentis ante altare Sancte Katerine et Sancti Pancracii. Et sol' iiij^s pro meremio et factura unius style ex parte orientali cimiterii. Et vj^d sol' pro quadam vanga empti ad opus ecclesie. Et j^d sol' pro ture empto. Et vj^d sol' pro expensis predictorum custodum apud Alfryston die visitacionis ibidem. Et ij^d sol' pro factura iiij libratum sere ardentis ante Sepulcrum Domini Jhū Xpi. Summa v^s ij^d.

[f. 12^d.] Et sol' pro factura x^{li} sere ad lumen ardente ante betam (*sic*) Marie (*sic*) in boriali parte ecclesie. Et j^d sol' pro factura Pascalis. Et iiij^s iiij^d sol' pro viij libratris sere emptis pro torsis. Et ij^s iiij^d sol' pro iiij^{li} sere emptis alia vice infra tempus compoti. Et j^d sol' Johanni Perys carpenterio ad supervidendas campanas et opera earum. Et j^d sol' Marissio clerico parochiali tempore convencionis facte cum illo. Et ij^d sol' Ricardo Curteys carpenterio pro parvis reparacionibus factis campanis ecclesie. Et iiij^d sol' Willelmo Aleyn pro j pecia mesemii ab ipso empto. Et vij^d sol' pro corda parve campane. Et xij^d sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie infra tempus compoti. Et v^d sol' pro factura iiij libratum sere pro le Trendell. Et ij^d sol' Alicie Cobbe pro pastura unius vacce. Et ij^s vj^d sol' pro factura unius nove clave (*sic*)

pro hostio ecclesie. Et xij^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum et auditoris tempore facture hujus compoti. Et xvj^d sol' pro vadiis auditoris istius compoti &c. Summa xliij^s x^d.

Summa totalis solucionum et expensorum xx^s.

Et debent lix^s ob' et libratas sere.

[f. 13.] ARLINGTON.

Compotus Laurencii Mabbe et Thome Swan custodum bonorum ecclesie predicti videlicet a festo Sancte Anne anno regni regis Edwardi iii^{to} xv usque idem festum anno regni regis predicti xvij videlicet per duos annos integros.

Idem respondent de lix^s ob' de arragiis (*sic*) suis propriis de proximo anno precedente. Summa lix^s ob'.

Item respondent de xxi^s receptis infra parochiam de hognelsyluer tempore Natalis Domini anno xv regis predicti. Et de xxi^s iiiij^d receptis infra predictam parochiam tempore Natalis Domini anno xvj predicti Domini regis. Summa xliij^s iiiij^d.

Et respondent de xij^s iiiij^d receptis ex legacione Johannis Sherman de Lewes. Et vj^s viij^d receptis ex legacione Willelmi a Broke. Et iiiij^s receptis de Thoma Taylour pro parte precii unius vacce. Et iiij^s iiiij^d receptis de Ricardo A Legh ex devocione sua datis ad opus ecclesie. Summa xxvij^s iiiij^d.

[f. 13^d.] Item respondent de x^s receptis de Thoma Pynson de quadam taxacione infra parochiam predictam assessa. Et xj^s receptis de eadem Scott. Et de xij^s viij^d receptis de Scotta predicta. Et respondent de xx^s x^d hognelsyluer collectis infra parochiam tempore Natalis Domini anno regni regis Edwardi iiiij^{ti} xvj. Summa liij^s vj^d.

Summa totalis vj^{li} v^s ij^d. Summa totalis cum areragiis ix^{li} iiiij^s ij^d ob'.

Et in sera recepta

De quibus computant in diversis expensis factis ad opus ecclesie videlicet. In vadiis et expensis carpenteriorum pro factura de la Flore insuperiorius in campanili et pro suspencione ij campanarum in grossa summa ex convencionem facta per custodes et parochianos, iiiij^{li} v^d.

Et sol' pro prandio eorum per septimanas et dies, xxiiiij^s vj^d.

Et pro vadiis et expensis cujusdam hominis transeuntis usque Hethfeld ad negocia parochie, ij^d. Item pro vadiis et expensis cujusdam hominis equitantis usque Lewes pro carpenteris habendis ij^d. Et vj^s viij^d sol' canonico Cicestrensi pro maremio empto. Et x^d sol' Willelmo Holbem pro maremio empto. Et iiiij^d sol' Egidio Forther pro maremio empto. Et ij^{li} sol' pro expensis cujusdam hominis pro empicione predicti maremii. Et xvj^d sol' pro sindicionibus predicti maremii et prosternacione eorundem. Et xij^d sol' pro maremio empto de Laurencio Mabbe. Et iiiij^s iiiij^d sol' pro expensis hominum et cariagio predicti maremii. Et viij^s iiiij^d sol' pro sarracionibus maremii ad opus ecclesie. Summa vj^{li} viij^s iiij^d.

[f. 14.] Et ij^d sol' cuidam homini pro cariagio j magni corde de Lewes [usque] Arlyngton. Et ij^d sol' pro cariagio unius carectate lapidum. Et iij^s viij^d sol' Thome Clever pro alio maremio ab ipso empto. Et xx^d sol' pro iij^e clavis emptis ad opus ecclesie. Et iij^d sol' sacristo pro mundacione ecclesie de diversis sordibus in eadem. Et xvj^d sol' vicario ecclesie pro oracionibus de Bederoll per ij annos. Et ij^d sol' pro potubus carpenteriorum per preceptum parochianorum. Et iij^d sol' pro expensis auditorum tempore ultimi compoti precedentis. Et ij^s xj^d sol' pro bras empto de diversis personis pro campanis supportandis. Et v^s sol' pro liquefactura predicti bras. Et vj^d sol' [pro] j par de charuell ad hostium campanilis. Et vj^d sol' pro hokys et rydes pro hostiis campanilis. Et viij^s vj^d sol' fabro pro factura j claper et aliis rebus et operibus ad opus ecclesie et campanarum. Et iij^d sol' pro factura bauderykes campanarum. Et ij^d sol' pro cariagio instrumentorum carpentarum usque Lewes. Et vj^d sol' pro sacristo ecclesie pro collectione sere fracte infra ecclesiam infra ij annos. Et vij^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum die visitacionis. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura porte cimiterii et crucis. Et xvj sol' pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie per ij annos. Et xvj^d sol' pro ij cordis campanarum. Et j^d sol' pro j corda empta pro le herse. Et xvj^s viij^d sol' in parte solucionis majoris summe pro iij millia shyngell emptis. Et j^d sol' pro potubus cariatorum ejusdem. Et j^d sol' pro emendacione clausure cimiterii. Et xij^d sol' pro ligatura unius libri ecclesie. Et iij^d sol' pro ture empto p ij annos. Et j^d sol' pro liquefactura sere ecclesie. Et ij^s ix^d sol' pro factura luminum ecclesie. Et xvij^d sol' pro factura luminum altra vice. Et iij^d sol' pro expensis Laurencii Mabbe laborantis usque Lewes causa visitacionis. Et ij^d sol' pro scriptura unius bille de percellis istius compoti. Et ij^s vj^d sol' pro diversis expensis et operibus ecclesie per manus Thome Swan. [Et in sera expendita infra ecclesiam et capellem Beate Marie, iij^s xⁱⁱ.] Et xxi^d sol' pro expensis auditorum et parochianorum die hujus compoti. Et xx^d sol' pro vadiis auditoris pro factura istius compoti hiis ij annis.

Summa istius tituli lix^s viij^d.

Summa totalis ixⁱⁱ viij^s. Et remanent in surplusio iij^s ix^d ob'.

[f. 14^d.] Item iidem custodes infrascripti respondent de sera recepta pro firma xxix vaccarum pro ij annis proximis elapsis ante hunc compotum cxvjⁱ sere. Inde expendite in ecclesie et capella per ij annos cvijⁱⁱ ultra omnes antiquas seras. Et debent viijⁱⁱ sere pro istis ij annis. Et debent xxxⁱ sere de arreragiis suis ultimi compoti annis precedentibus.

Summa arreragiorum sere xxxvijⁱⁱ.

ARLYNGTON.

Compotus Ricardi Profott et Henrici Comber custodum bonorum ecclesie ibidem a festo Sancti Anne anno regni regis Edwardi iij^{id} xvij usque idem festum anno regni regis predicti xix videlicet per duos annos integros.

Iidem respondent de arreragiis denariorum—nil quia custodes ij annorum precedentium remanebant in surplusio. Et respondent de arreragiis viijⁱⁱ sere ij annorum proxime elapsorum. Et xxxⁱⁱ sere de arreragiis antiquis &c.

Et respondent de xxxvij^s j^d ob' receptis anno xvij regis predicti de hognelmoney. Et respondent de xxxiiij^s vij^d ob' receptis anno xvij regis predicti de hognelmoney. Summa lxx^s ix^d.

Et respondent de lvijj libratis sere de firma xix vaccarum.

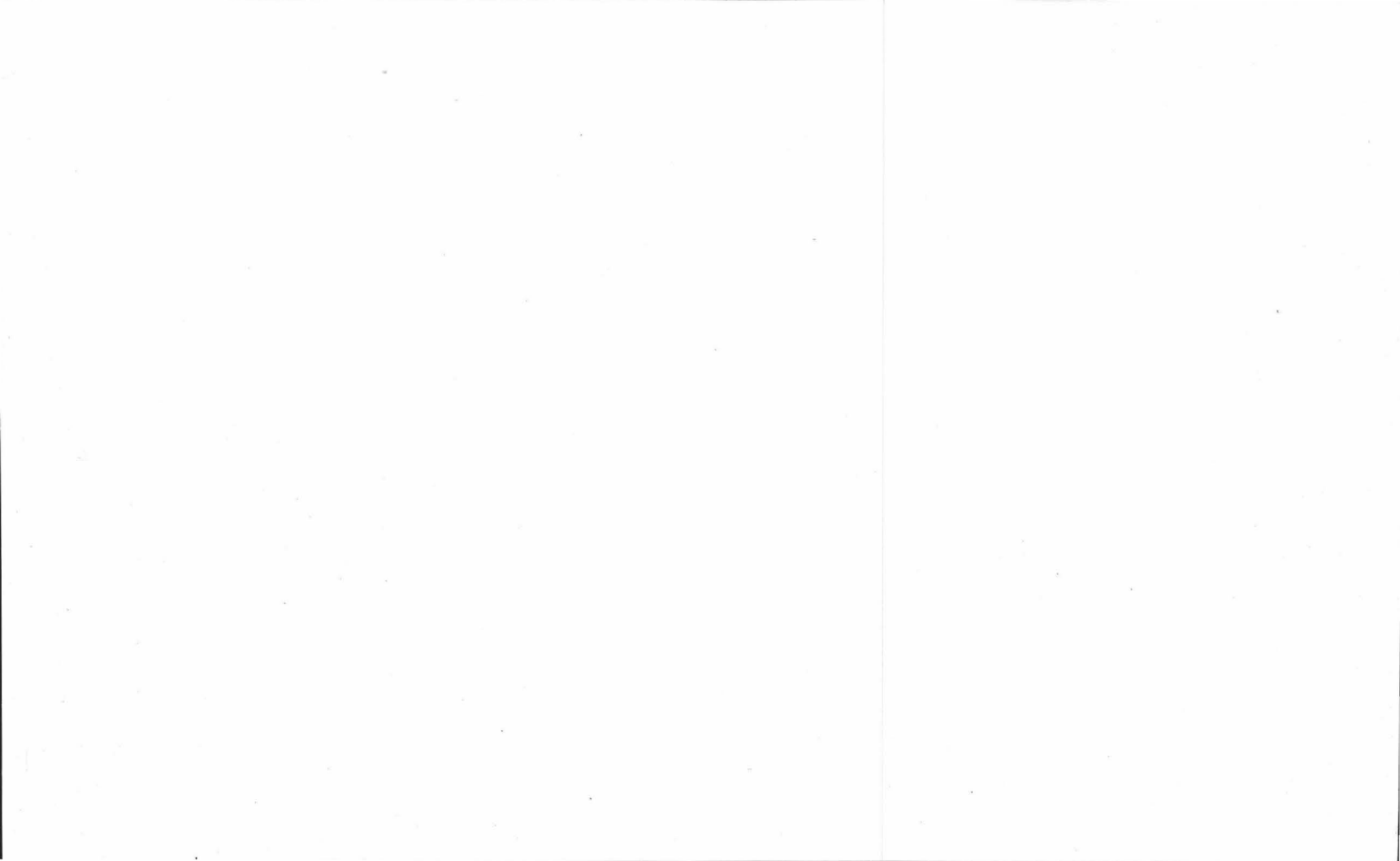
Summa totalis recepte lxx^s ix^d et lvijj^{li} sere.

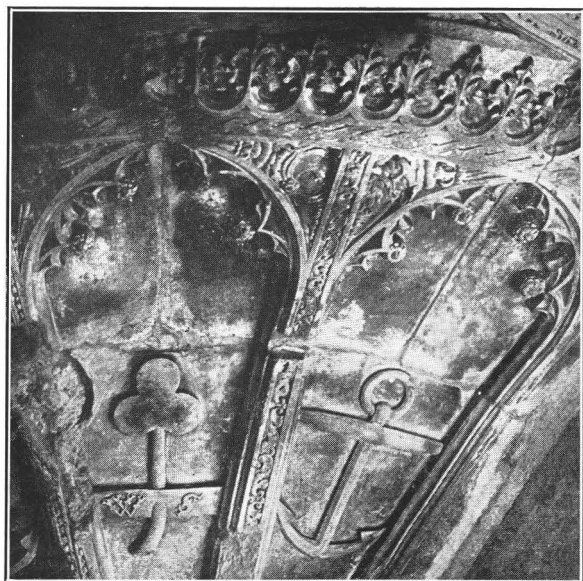
[f. 15.] De quibus in expensis et solutis factis ad opus ecclesie istis duobus [annis] preteritis per prefatos custodes videlicet.

In primis pro emendacione de claper medie campane iij^s viij^d. Et vj^d sol' Roberto Spryng pro quadam tabula de Salve Regina. Et xvij^d sol' pro factura luminis Sepulcri Domini tempore parasseve. Et iij^d sol' pro Wekeyern. Et iij^d sol' pro liquefactura sere. Et ij^d sol' pro clave capelle. Et viij^d sol' Willelmo Cobbe sacriste pro collectione sere vocate Goterwex. Et vij^d sol' Thome Gyles pro factura luminis capelle et luminis Beate Marie. Et xxxiiij^s iij^d sol' Johanni Bocher pro tectura ecclesie videlicet pro v^m shyngell. Et iij^s sol' [pro prygg] pro clavis emptis ad predictam tecturam. Et xij^d sol' pro l pedibus tabule emptis ad campanile. Et xij^d sol' pro ij cordis ij campanarum. Et xj^d sol' Laurencio Mabbe custodi bonorum ecclesie in proximo anno precedenti ante istum computum in parte solucionis iij^s ix^d ob' que remanebant in surplusio tempore compoti predicti Laurencii. Et xvj^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum apud Bourne tempore visitacionis coram episcopo ibidem existente. Et iij^d sol' pro expensis tempore visitacionis apud Haylesham. Et iij^d sol' pro expensis custodum tempore visitacionis apud Alfryston. Et ij^d sol' pro cariagio unius torse a Lewes usque Arlyngton. Et iij^d sol' pro ture pro ij annis. Et sol' Ricardo A Broke pro factura de la claper iij^s iij^d. Et viij^d sol' pro clapsis emptis ad campanas. Et vj^d sol' pro cariagio dictorum claper et clapsys de Alfryston usque Arlyngton et pro reparacione ejusdem. Et ij^d sol' pro j corda empta ad pendend lampadem in boriali parte ecclesie. Et v^d sol' pro alia corda empta ad parvam campanam. Et ij^s sol' pro spinis et clausura cimiterii. Et xvj^d sol' Johanne Aleyn et alie femine pro lavacione vestimentorum ecclesie per ij annos. Et xv^d sol' pro emendacione iijj tapers et factura luminis sepulcre et aliorum luminum infra ecclesiam. Et iij^d sol' pro factura luminis Sancti Nicholai. Et v^d sol' pro factura de le Trendell. Et vj^d sol' pro emendacione fenestrarum in vitris. Et j^d sol' ad implendum de la sawe stage. Et viij^d sol' vicario pro labore suo pro ij annis ad orandum pro animabus Willelmi Gardener et Margarete uxoris ejus. Et xvj^d sol' pro expensis parochianorum et auditoris. Et xvj^d sol' pro factura hujus compoti pro istis ij annis.

Summa totalis expensorum et solutorum lxx^s vj^d.

Et debent v^s iij^d. Et debent iiii^{xx} x^{li} et di' sere.





DETAIL OF SPANDREL OF PORCH, SHOWING CARVED PORTRAIT OF A BEARDED MAN.



R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Photo.

EAST SIDE OF COURTYARD SINCE EXECUTION OF RECENT REPAIRS,

COWDRAY, MIDHURST.

THE PORCH AT COWDRAY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS BUILDER.

By W. V. CRAKE.

IN the year 1902 I visited Cowdray House, when this ancient building was in its lowest state of dilapidation and decay. So bad was the outlook that nothing short of a general subscription seemed capable of rescuing the building.

Things are changed, thanks to the recent action of Sir Weetman Pearson, now Lord Cowdray, the present owner, and Cowdray House now may remain for generations one of the Tudor houses which will be studied for its striking beauties and its romantic history.

Cowdray was often visited in the eighteenth century, first of all by Horace Walpole, 1749 (see his letter to George Montague, August 26th), when it was being repaired after much neglect. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., visited it in 1773, and described his visit in much detail in *Archæologia*, Vol. III., p. 239. Also in Vol. VI., "Observations on Ancient Castles." Grimm's pictures of Cowdray, inside and out, in minute detail, are a complete record of the appearance of the building before the fire, in 1780, also in *Archæologia* in 1785—both inside and out.

Professor Freeman in *English Towns*, p. 373, gives expression to the general opinion of the position of Cowdray House: "One of the greatest houses of the best house building time of the stateliest architecture, the growth of our own soil, whose associations are those of our own history, surpassed by no other nation in splendour, consistency and in practical convenience." It

was burnt in 1793. After the fire it was described in our *Collections*¹ and copiously by Mrs. C. Roundell.²

Much remains yet to be written on this subject, but I have limited myself to notes on the porch and its origin, and some reflections on the Montague Book of Rules.

The author of the building, as it is to-day, was William Fitzwilliam, younger son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, West Riding, Yorkshire, his mother being Lucy, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Marquis of Montacute. He had been brought up from 10 years old with King Henry VIII., and knew all his ways and habits; a fluent speaker of French and a sportsman; cup bearer to King Henry VIII., 1509; in 1513 one of the chief commanders against the French.

Holinshead says he was sore wounded with a quarrell (*i.e.*, crossbow bolt) and knighted at the siege of Tournay; he was made Vice-Admiral in 1518, and in the same year Wolsey's treasurer.³

He married, in 1513, Mabel, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland; this lady died in 1535 without issue.

1521 Wolsey sent him to the Court of the French King, Francis I.,⁴ who made friends with him and talked of sport. When war with France broke out in 1522, as Vice-Admiral his duty was to protect the merchant shipping against the French. He was in all the important Embassies to France, especially in 1520, with Wolsey and Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the King's brother-in-law.

He was Comptroller of the King's household and Knight of the Garter at the time of the trial of Anne Boleyn, being a member of the Court which condemned her. He was always on the King's side when any great legal proceedings were in progress, equally in the case of Wolsey and Cromwell.

¹ Vols. V., VII., XV.

² Mrs. C. Roundell, *Cowdray—History of a great English House*.

³ Herbert's *Henry VIII.*, p. 123.

⁴ Herbert's *Henry VIII.*, p. 123.

In 1536 he was made Lord High Admiral; in 1537 treasurer of the King's household, and a peer of the realm as Lord Southampton.⁵ The arrest and custody at Cowdray of Margaret Plantagenet,⁶ Countess of Salisbury, is part of general history.

Lord Southampton and his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, who acted as proxy for the King, played important parts in the unlucky proceedings which took place prior to the landing of Anne of Cleves in England, and the following episode may be quoted from the State Papers of the time:—

“On December 11th, 1539, Anne of Cleves and her suite arrived at eight o'clock in the morning at the English pale (Calais) and were received by an English deputation including the Earl of Southampton Lord Admiral of England dressed in a coat of purple velvet cut on cloth of gold and tied with great aiglettes and trefoils (his cognizance) of gold . . . and baldrick-wise he wore a chain at which hung a whistle of gold (our modern boatswain's whistle) set with rich stones of great value. In this company were 30 gentlemen of the King's household very richly appparelled with great and massy chains . . . in blue velvet and crimson satin; the mariners of his ship wore satin of Bruges. The Lord Admiral with a low obeisance welcomed Anne of Cleves and brought her into Calais by the lantern—where the ships lay in the haven garnished with their banners pennants and flags pleasant to behold, and at her entrance was shot such a peal of guns that all her retinue was astonished. The town echoed the royal salute with a peal of ordnance along the coast. When she entered the lantern gate she stayed to view the Kings ships called the *Lyon* and *Sweepstakes*

⁵ The great officers of State of Henry VIII. were the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer and President of Council and Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, Lord Marshall, the Lord High Admiral of England: this last was the rank of Lord Southampton.

See Furnival, *Harrison's England in Shakespeare's Youth*, p. 138. Book II.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXI., p. 83. She was moved from Cowdray to the Tower 12th May, 1539; executed on Tower Hill May, 1541.

which were decked with over a hundred banners of silk and gold.”⁷

A correspondence exists in the Record Office from Lord Southampton to Henry VIII., describing how the weather compelled the delay of Anne of Cleves at Calais. Anne of Cleves wished for society to amuse her, and invited Lord Southampton to come to supper with her, “and to bring some noble folks” . . . “to sit with her” . . . “for this one night” . . . “to see the manner and fashion of Englishmen sitting at their meat.” . . . Southampton consented and begs for pardon if he has done amiss. . . . It is also stated elsewhere that Southampton helped to beguile her time by teaching the princess cards.⁸

The Lord High Admiral joined the northern expedition 1542, leading the van under the command of the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Southampton died at Newcastle. In honour to his memory his standard was carried in the “forward” throughout the whole expedition which ended in the English victory of Solway Moss.

Cowdray had formed part of the Midhurst property of the De Bohun family. In 1397 a De Bohun represented Midhurst in Parliament. In 1499 John de Bohun (pronounced and often written Boon) died without heir. The estate passed to Sir Daniel Owen, natural brother of Henry VII., a great personage at Court. The estate was sold to Sir William Fitzwilliam, 1528, and permission was obtained from the King to enlarge the park and build a castle.

There is evidence of an ancient fortified Manor House on the site, with its gate-house, moat, hexagon towers now occupied by the kitchen and northern hexagon tower, which has a fine vaulted crypt.

The chapel occupies the position of an older chapel, as is evident from the number of tiles found below the floor with large patterns running over four tiles with inset decorations of the thirteenth century. The age of

⁷ State Paper MS., 31 Henry VIII.

⁸ Record Office, Ellis Letters, First Series, Vol. II., p. 121.

the original building may be guessed by the finding amongst the *débris* the cap of a twelfth century column, and a catapult stone lately unearthed.

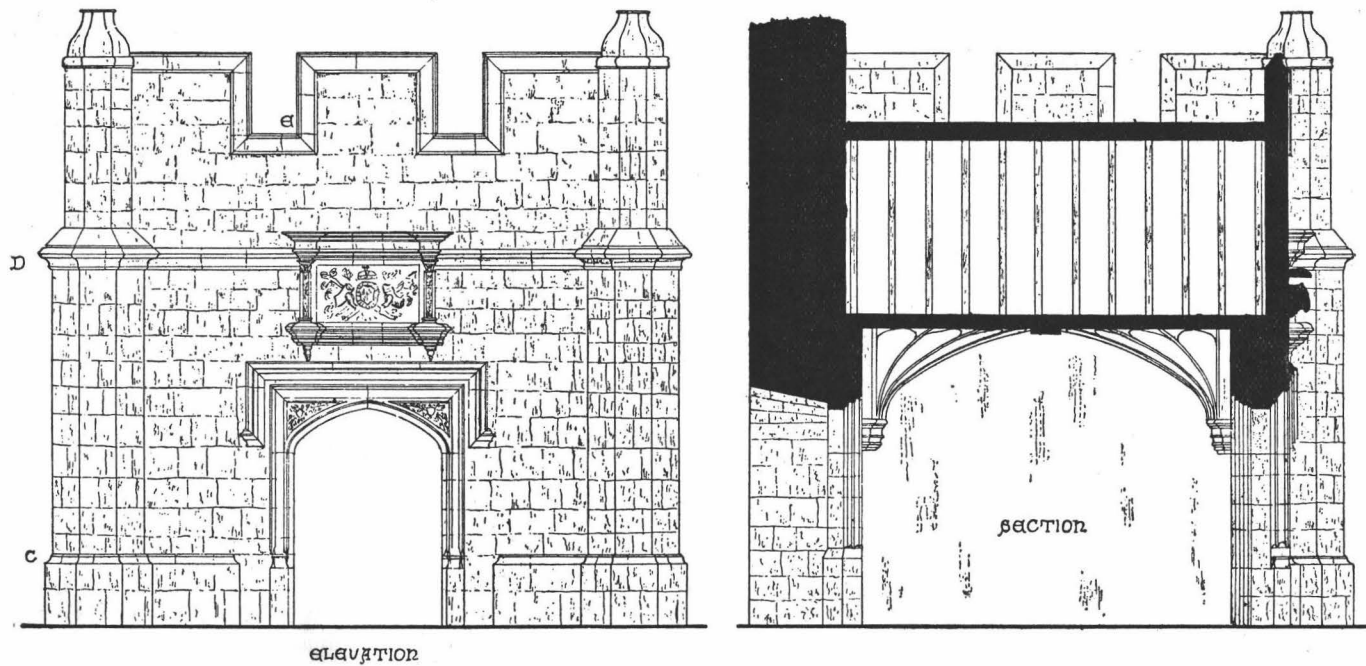
The porch which approaches the great hall from the principal or fountain court acts as an entrance to the building opening on the south side of the screen with the kitchens, butteries and serving rooms on the right hand, which were also approached by the Base Court; above this passage and over the screen was a minstrel's gallery with its own stair approach.⁹ The porch, like the rest of the hall, is made of limestone ashlar and has a bold battlemented decoration with octagon turrets at the angles with tapering finials at the top, terminated formerly with heraldic pennons emblazoned and gilded. The door is the usual depressed Tudor arch with a dripstone returned at the ends. The decoration over the door consists of a classic panel, with elegant flat panelled pilasters, with ornamented caps. Within the panel are the Tudor royal arms with griffin and lion supporters in a garter with the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" There is an arabesque in the panel of each pilaster, consisting of a simple upright stem, with right and left leaves issuing therefrom, with a two-winged cherub at the centre point. The crown which surmounts the royal arms is the imperial crown, supported by a helmet very much defaced; the arms and supporters are slung in a wreath from rings carved in the wall (an unusual way of heraldic attachment). The carving of the fruit forming the wreath is very bold. To understand the groining turn to the drawings (see folded Plate and Fig. i.).¹⁰

The groined roof is on the same plan as in the Anne Boleyn Gate at Hampton Court; it is of a white chalky limestone, and has stood till to-day, but latterly the water was coming through the roof, and to Lord Cowdray we owe its preservation. Thinking the future of the porch was precarious in 1903, I persuaded my friend

⁹ The fine white stone is probably Caen stone, as at Hampton Court. Binstead stone and in the rubble work Petworth sandstone are also used in the building; also brick.

¹⁰ A part of the groining in 1906 had already fallen where the drawing is represented blank.

Fig. 1.



COWDRAY, MIDHURST.
THE PORCH.

W. E. Ginner, jun., del.

Mr. Ginner to spend a short holiday in making the drawings which he has carried out so well, and which are now the property of Lord Cowdray, and we are indebted to his kindness for permission to reproduce these drawings.

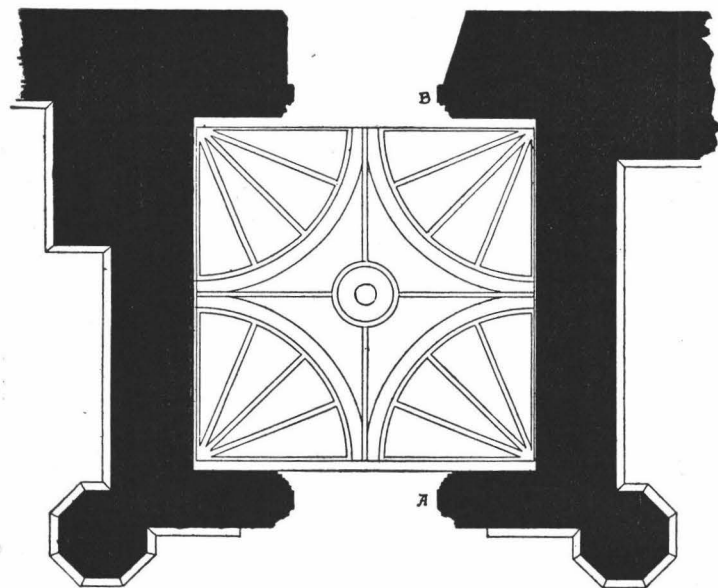
The date of the porch may be obtained from the emblems which occur there, namely, the Admiral's Anchor, the Prince of Wales' Plumes and the letters W.S.¹¹ Sir William Fitzwilliam, Vice-Admiral, was made Lord High Admiral in 1536; Treasurer of the Household of King Henry VIII. in 1537 and Earl of Southampton. In 1537 the Prince of Wales was born. This fixes the date at the earliest at 1537.

The Tudor rose in the centre is obviously borrowed from Hampton Court; the small five-petal roses, alternated with pomegranates, are treated in the spandrels of the panels of the groining in so purely decorative a way that the pomegranate associated with Catharine of Aragon need only be a dim memory of the artist working unconsciously with materials familiar from constant use.

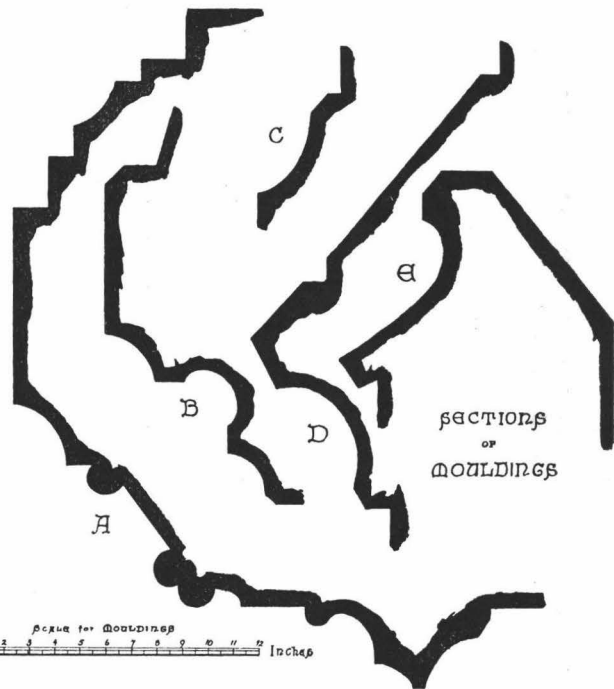
The portraits which are part of the decoration of the porch roof have yet to be assigned. The man is bearded. Lord Southampton was clean shaved; see his portrait in the Windsor Holbein series of drawings. The lady has the close fitting cap hiding the hair and ears, with a five-petalled flower at the corner of the cap. The slipped trefoil is the cognizance of the Fitzwilliams (see above); it occurs in the groining, and in the right-hand inside spandril of the entrance doorway with the anchor. The letters which accompany this seem to be mutilated, and may easily be the same as the W W which occur in the lead pipes lying in the kitchen wing, which show the anchor and **W W** planted one capital on another, presumably a monogram of William FitzWilliam, the Fitz being treated as the French *De* or German *Von*, and ignored in the abbreviation. In the right-hand spandril outside there is the cognizance of Browne of Betchworth—a griffin's head erased, beaked and eared.

¹¹ The triple ostrich feathers, the emblem of the Prince of Wales, issue from a coronet showing a cross pattee between four fleurs de lis.

Fig. ii.



Scale
Feet



Scale for Mouldings
Inches

COWDRAY, MIDHURST.
PLAN AND MOULDINGS OF PORCH.

W. E. Ginner, jun., del.

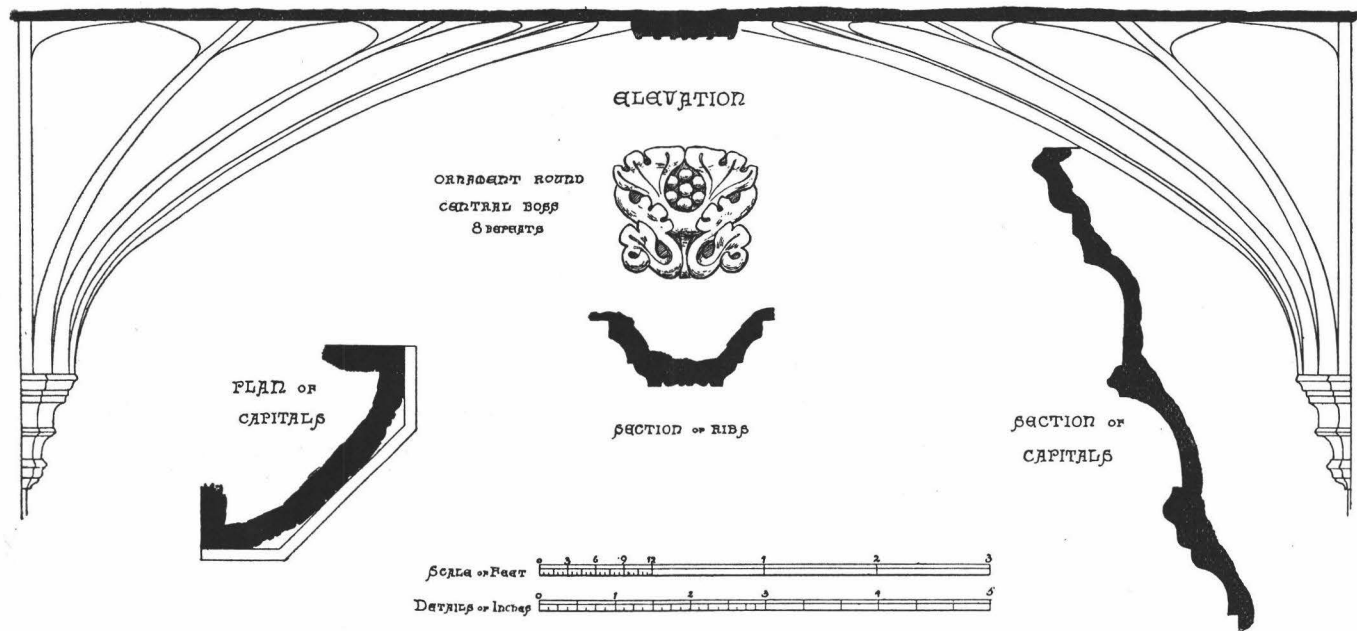
The connection between Sir W. Fitzwilliam as treasurer of Wolsey's household at Hampton Court, and also as treasurer of the household of Henry VIII., compels one to look for some similarity in the styles of the two buildings. In *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. III., p. 37, the louvre in the great hall with its pennons and heraldic beasts, the position in the roof is the same in the hall as in the hall at Hampton Court, destroyed in the eighteenth century. The following are the measurements of the hall and great chamber: Hall, 60-ft. by 28-ft.; great chamber, 41-ft. by 21-ft.,; height from ground level to joists, 14-ft.; 11-ft. to top of panelling. Mr. Ernest Law, the historian of Hampton Court, on reading these notes, observes, "the analogies with Hampton Court are too striking to be accidental." Some dates are useful for reference. Wolsey left Hampton Court 1530. Henry and Catherine entered immediately. During 1531-2-3 additions and embellishments took place at Hampton Court; the great hall was built. Anne Boleyn crowned 1533. The great hall window at Cowdray and Hampton Court are similar in plan; the great watching chamber and the great chamber at Cowdray are similar in position. 1537 is the date of Queen Jane Seymour's lying in¹² and death at Hampton Court. See Lord Southampton's letter informing Cromwell of the former event.

The artist who carved the groining at Cowdray may be considered as a designer of originality and refinement, and he has left behind him a monument of singular beauty.

The happy survival of the porch preserves evidence of sumptuous architectural beauty in domestic architecture, and a skilled handling of Gothic construction which cannot be equalled even at Hampton Court. The designer seems to have thoroughly assimilated the new decorative ideas of Italy, but has left the porch still

¹² A letter to Cromwell from the Earl of Southampton states that she took to her chamber September 16th, 1537, with all ceremonies appertaining to the retirement of an English Queen in her situation.—*Record Office State Papers*, Vol. I., p. 565.

Fig. iii.



COWDRAY, MIDHURST.

DETAILS OF PORCH.

W. E. Ginner, jun., del.

constructionally Gothic. If you compare it with the Bishop Fox chantry at Winchester or the Margaret Salisbury Plantagenet chantry at Christ Church, Hampshire, the true Gothic of the groining will be understood.

The decorative features which play so pleasant a part in the flowing lines, the treatment of the acanthus leaf, both as engaged leaves and in the large bosses, suggest classical ideas assimilated by a craftsman brought up in a school where Gothic principles dominated. The working in of the oak leaf in many fanciful ways with the pomegranate as a centre, shows the old craftsman who has worked for many years under Catharine of Aragon. The most original feature of the porch is the use of the brattishing, which, without injuring general effect, has a double inverted scroll, a Renaissance feature which in time killed all the flowing lines of Gothic architecture. The amorini are of the simplest form of cherub, and seemed to have been put in as a mere fashionable decoration, and may be ignored in the general effect.¹³ As Freeman suggests, the style is a natural and not an exotic growth.

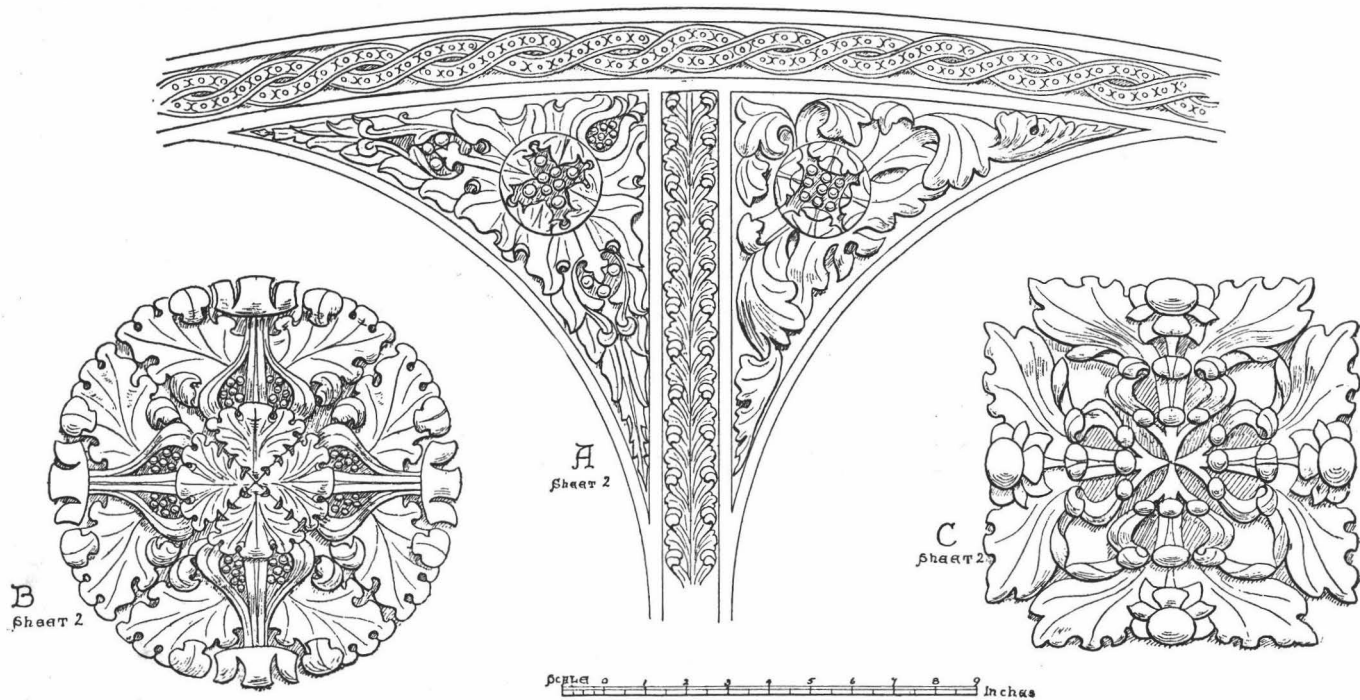
The general plan of the fan vaulting of the two gateways of the first court at Hampton Court is similar, but with the exception of the central boss (the tudor rose) the decorations are different.¹⁴

The slight remains of colour at Cowdray Porch are the same as in the colour scheme of Wolsey's closet at Hampton Court, still existing, namely, red, gold and bice (blue). The Hampton Court colour scheme is rich in the extreme and like nothing else to be seen in any other surviving building. It was referred to by

¹³ Here is an example of the fully-developed Renaissance art from the directions for Queen Jane Seymour's monument at Windsor, quoted by Speed and Horace Walpole; the designer was an Italian, Benedetto de Robezzano: "Children were to sit at the corners of the tomb having baskets of roses, red and white, which they shall show to take in their hands and cast them down. The figure to be represented not as in death, but as sweetly sleeping."

¹⁴ There is a small panelled monument of Renaissance character in the fifth bay of the south aisle of Chichester Cathedral, very much mutilated and without date, and there are arabesques of naked boys and endorsed fish, and a boy playing a guitar, with the slipped trefoil of the Fitzwilliams with the I.H.S. figured upon it. There seems a connection between this monument and Cowdray.

Fig. iv.



COWDRAY, MIDHURST.
DETAILS OF CEILING.

Cavendish, in his history of Wolsey: "My buildings sumptuous, the roofs with gold and byse shone like the sun in mid-day sphere."

The period which succeeded the death of the Lord High Admiral, Lord Southampton, covered the five years of his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne's, occupation of Cowdray; the occupation by his son Anthony—Lord Montague—followed, during which periods the gate-house and two long galleries of the court were completed, Lord Montague placing his arms with sixteen quarterings on the gate-house. This short paper cannot treat with the visits of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth in great state to Cowdray. I must refer to Vols. V. and VII. of our *Collections* for a detailed description of these events.

The son of Sir Anthony Browne,¹⁵ the first Lord Montague, who died in 1592, having survived his eldest son only a few months, was succeeded by his grandson, Anthony Mary Browne, Viscount Montague, who came of age in 1595. This youth has put his name to a book of orders and rules, entitled, "For the better Direction of my Household," a book still extant, and referred to by Horace Walpole as "A collection of forms and ceremonies by Lord Montague to be used about his person."¹⁶

It might be suggested that, as the circulation of manuscript books was common in the sixteenth century, the probability was that Anthony Mary Lord Montague set his name to a book which he found in manuscript, inserting such passages as: "My comptroller,"¹⁷ "I being a Viscount," and the lists of his household. He also refers to the "lower baye window chamber at Cowdray

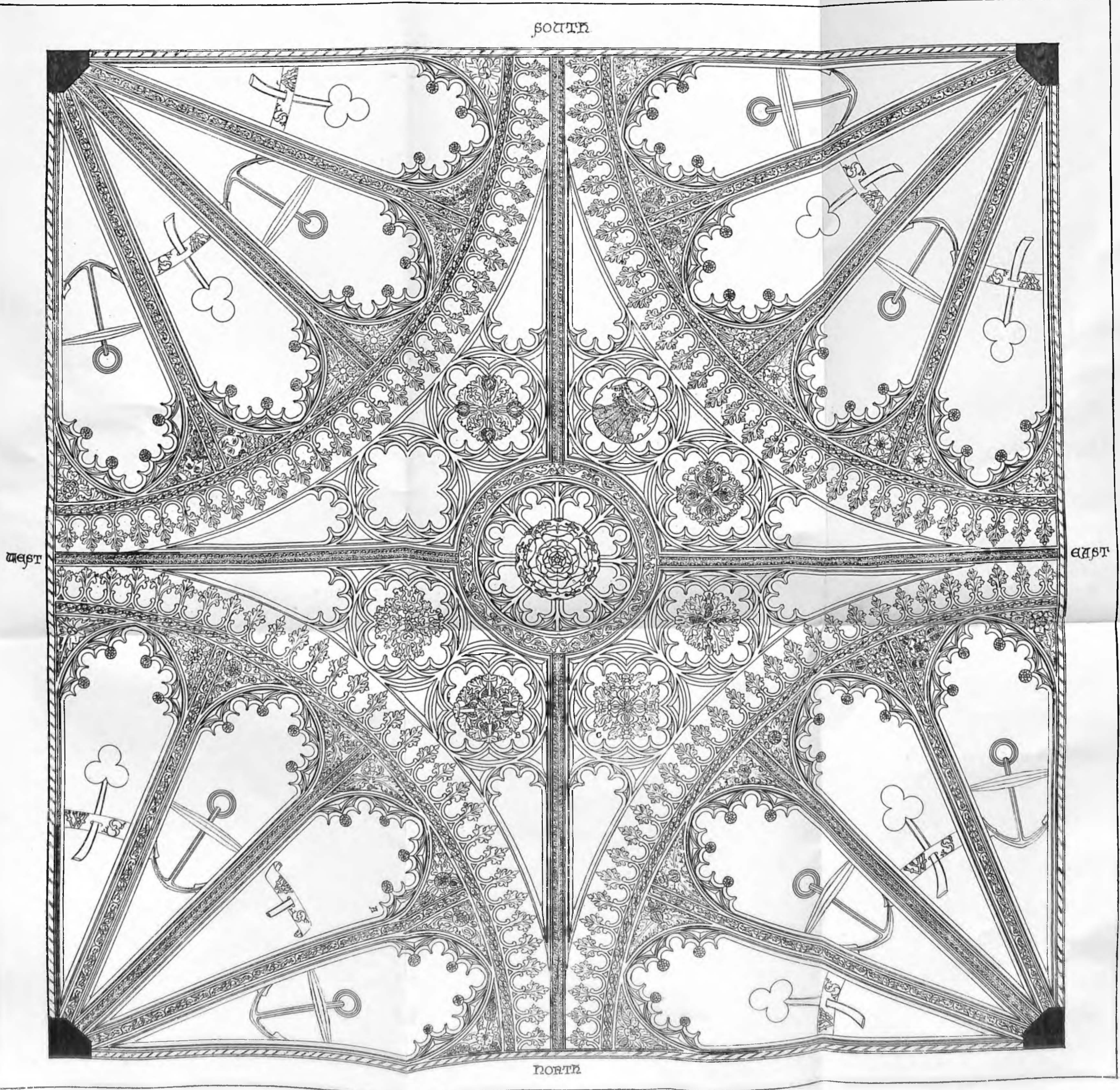
¹⁵ Sir Anthony Browne, half-brother of Lord Southampton, was the first lay owner of Battle Abbey, and succeeded his half-brother at Cowdray.

¹⁶ Horace Walpole: *A ridiculous mimicry of Royal ceremony*.

¹⁷ To-day every royal prince and great nobleman has his comptroller, a high official who is always of gentle birth. Here he is described as: "A comptroller is a principal officer belonging to me as I am a Viscount." He also has to wear a gown, and attend at table with a white wand.

CEILING OF THE PORCH COMDRAY CASTLE MIDHURST

SHEET 2.



on the right hand of the great gate . . . ” for his steward’s room.¹⁸ That such books existed is certain.

The object stated in the preface is that he may “maintain the Estate of myne house . . . according to my degree.”

There is a book of rules quoted by Sir S. Scott called “Orders for Household Servants,” by John Harington, dated 1566, and renewed by his son. The Northumberland Household book is also well known. It was not difficult for a young man to become deeply impressed with the necessity of order and extraordinary care, and to feel that he ought also to have such a book when his house had seen the visit of two Sovereigns, Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and three Privy Councils had sat at Cowdray under Edward VI., add to which that the last of the Plantagenets, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, had been entertained at Cowdray as a prisoner by Sir William Fitzwilliam on her way to the Tower and ultimate execution.

The officers, including the gentleman waiters, were either men of gentle birth or gentlemen by office; the gentlemen waiters’ servants are included with Yeoman servants.

The list is not complete, but there were at least 100 retainers in this household, probably a moderate estimate.

Anthony Mary then possessed Battle Abbey, Byflete House, Surrey, and West Hothly, Surrey. Mention is made of transferring his household to the several houses.

The Earl of Derby, at Stowe, had a family household consisting of 240 servants, while Lord Burghley, being frugal, had only 100. Mr. Ernest Law, in his book on Hampton Court, refers to 500 as a moderate estimate of Wolsey’s household, and 1,000 for Henry VIII.

The late Duchess of Cleveland, who lived at Battle Abbey, and knew the management of such a house as Raby Castle, in her book, *A History of Battle Abbey*, privately printed, speaking of this book of rules of Anthony Mary Browne, Lord Montague says: “The

¹⁸ This lower bay window chamber is seen in the inside of the Fountain Court in the Plate xxxvii., Vol. III., *Vetusta Monumenta*.

gentleman Usher more resembled the groom of the Chambers of the present day than any one else. His duties at Cowdray were: He had to see to the bedding 'so that two goe to a bed, always provided that a gentleman be matcht with a gentleman, and a yeoman with a yeoman.' On journeys he was to usher me or my wife through cities townes, &c., bare-headed, as well on horseback as on foot."

A few quotations are necessary to show the incredible number of duties spread over the vast household:— Clerk of the kitchen: Cutting up of the ox; powdering, salting; providing clothes for the boys of the kitchen; nets for the warreners; nets for fishing and stews; looking after cellar, buttery, and alms for the poor.

The dinner has the solemnity of a church function. The table cloth was carried to the table to the dining room with due reverences, that is making two "curtseys" (bows) thereto, one about the midst of the chamber, the other when he cometh to the table (although there be no one present).

Then three divisions for special duties:—

- I. The Repayre (or visit) of the Prince.
- II. Marriage of my children.
- III. Christmas.

The youth could scarcely unassisted have projected himself so far into the future as to speak of the marriage of my children; this goes far towards proving the theory that the book was in existence before the days of Anthony Mary, and makes it still more valuable as the picture of a great nobleman's family of the Middle Tudor period.

Might not Shakespeare in his visits with his stage players to noble houses such as Cowdray have thus obtained his knowledge of State and Courts in their smallest detail. There is a passage from the directions for the Cowdray Steward¹⁹:—

I will that in civil sort he does reprehend and correct persons and by his grave admonition reprove privy mutineers carding and dicing at untimely hours, admonishing them whether they be gentlemen or yeomen.

¹⁹ See *S. A. C.*, Vol. VII., p. 185.

Surely this is the very picture of Malvolio. I refer to "Twelfth Night," Act II., Scene 3:—²⁰

Have you no wit . . . or honesty but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night; do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house.

In "Twelfth Night" again, Act II., Scene 3, Maria says of Malvolio, speaking of his knowledge of Rules of State:—

An affectioned (affected) ass that cons state without book (by heart) and utters it by great swarths (*i.e.*, as a mower only swarths of corn).

Shakespeare might have seen such a man as Malvolio studying a Book of Rules and learning it by heart.

In the Booke of Rules there are arrangements for laying beds in the hall and in the withdrawing rooms and laying out pallets in the sitting rooms, to make them clean and sweet with flowers and boughs in season, each attendant (like an Anglo-Indian household) having special duties. Here is an illustration how Shakespeare alludes to the players in a nobleman's house:—

Shakespeare refers to the sweetening of a chamber thus: "Taming of the Shrew," Induction, Scene 1. The players are to be taken into the room where Christopher Sly, the tinker, is brought. The Lord says: "Give them friendly welcome, every one." The Lord has ordered his servant to "carry him (the tinker) gently to my fairest chamber, hang it round with all my wanton pictures, balm his foul head in warm distilled waters . . . and burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet."²¹

The play shows every waiter has a different duty, one to carry the silver basin, another to bear the ewer, a third the diaper.²²

Take another example. Surely no great hall was ever more suited for "Midsummer Night's Dream" than

²⁰ Earliest date of "Twelfth Night" is 1602; the whole play is full of references to State and household directions. See Act II., Scene 5.

²¹ A play believed to be Shakespeare's was published in 1594 with "Taming of the Shrew," "as acted by the Right Honble. the Earle of Pembroke his Servants," that is the year before the date of the Book of Rules.

²² Harrison's *Description of England in 1577-1587*, p. 135, "Young serving men, old beggars, because service is none heritage, these men are profitable to none, they are enemies to their masters, lead to prodigality and erros, it were verie good that the superfluous heapes of them is diminished."

the hall at Cowdray, with its great oriel window opening on the dais, a natural stage. See Act III., Scene 1:—

Snout : Doth the moon shine that night we play our play ?

Bottom : A calendar ! Look in the almanack ; find out moonshine.

Quince : Yes, it doth shine that night.

Bottom : Why, then may you leave a casement of the Great Chamber window, where we play, open ; and the moon may shine in at the casement.

Can we not imagine such a scene at Cowdray, with the fountain splashing outside.

Those who saw the “*Souvenir Normand*” play and helped in the preparations at Battle Abbey Hall,²³ know how play and pageant suit these Tudor halls, and can travel in imagination with Shakespeare from hall to manor house and back again to the London small and fair of the days of Elizabeth.

Sir Sibbald Scott has given a very complete account of the Book of Rules in Vol. VII. of our *Collections*, with long extracts ; there are more than 200 pages in the original. This book is truly a searchlight into a forgotten chapter of English history, and should be printed in some publications like the Everyman Series, and placed with such books as Furnival’s *England in Shakespeare’s Youth*, and on the same shelf with Shakespeare in every library.

²³ I was present in the empty hall at 8 a.m. in the morning, the stage was set up at ten, and the scenery and curtain, and the play took place at 4 p.m. The arrival of the players and the finding of green rooms in odd rooms was a complete revival of the Shakespearian life.

ON A SERIES OF ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF WISTON.

(Continued from Vol. LIII., p. 182.)

I. THE AGRICULTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

By PERCY S. GODMAN.

As an introduction to our subject, we give an Extent of the Manor made in 1357 in connection with the Post Mortem Inquisition on Roger de Bavent and the King's gift of the Manor to Peter de Braose.

Inquest¹ held at Wystnoston before Thomas de Hoo Escheator of the King in the County of Sussex on the 10th day of June in the 31st year of the reign of King Edward III. over England and the 16th year over France on oath of John Comsone, John Seman, John Chapman, Robt. Fluier, Thos. Smyth, John Fauconer, John Bochi, John Oxsmeyth, John Taillour, Ric. Wildegous, John Climping and John Stondbynorth, Who say upon their oath that the said Roger de Bavent deceased did not hold any lands or tenements of the lord King in capite in demesne or of fee or in service on the day of his death in Sussex because the said Roger on the day before his death demised and alienated to the lord King from (de) all the lands and tenements that were his in the County of Sussex, as they understand, to wit, from the Manors of Wystonston, Chiltyngton, Hyen and Eryngham and from certain lands and tenements in . . . by Steyning. And they say that the Manor of Wystnoston with Eryngham and Asshurst is worth yearly £20. And they say that the Manor of Chiltyngton is worth yearly £10. And that the Manor of Hyen is worth yearly 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.). And they say that a certain John Woderowe, a friar preacher, occupied the said lands and tenements after the death of the said Roger till this day as they understand. And they say that the said Roger died on the 23rd day of April in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward III. And that John de Bavent is son and next heir of said Roger and of the age of 20 years and more. And they say that the Manor of Wystnoston

¹ Inquisitions Post Mortem, File 137-46, on death of Roger de Bavent.

with Eryngam and Ashurst is held of John de Moubray² by military service, by what part they know not. And the manors of Hyen and Chiltynton likewise. And so they were held before the said lands and tenements came into the hands of the lord King by grant of said Roger Bavent.

[Another Inquisition—same place, day, and jury.]

Extent of lands and tenements which were of Roger Bavent in the County of Sussex on the day when said Roger by his gift and grant &c. . . . made at Wytneston on 10 June . . . by oath &c. . . . Who say on their oath that there is a Capital Messuage at Wytneston which is worth nothing yearly beyond reprise.³ And there are there 2 gardens, containing 7 acres of land, which are worth yearly for herbage and fruit of garden 14s. And there is one dovehouse which is worth yearly 5s. And there are there 127 acres of arable land and they are worth £3. 3s. 6d. at 6d. per acre. And 7 acres of meadow which are worth yearly 10s. 6d. at 1s. 6d. per acre. And 60 acres of pasture outside the park, and they are worth 20s. at 4d. per acre. And a wood called le Frith whose pasture is worth yearly 1s. 6d. And a certain park called le Strode whose pasture is worth nothing besides the sustenance of game (*sustentationem ferarum bestiarum*), and the pannage of the said park is worth yearly, when it falls (*quando acciderit*), 10s. And there is a certain wood called Solwik containing 85 acres of pasture and it is worth yearly 40s. at 6d. per acre and the pannage of the said wood, when it falls, is worth yearly 5s. Of dropping wood (*silva desidia*) there is nothing because it can only be lopped (*amputari*) once within 10 years and then it is worth 8d. per acre. And there are at le Sevyeres 43 acres of several pasture⁴ and they are worth yearly 21s. 6d. at 6d. per acre. And there are at Westsonde 20 acres of several pasture which are worth yearly 6s. 8d. at 4d. per acre. And at said Sevyeres is a wood containing 2 acres of land, the pasture of which is of no value on account of the quantity (*plenitudinem*) of the trees. And there are there 8⁵ acres of several pasture in certain places called le Fryth and Butticroft and they are worth yearly 2s. 4d. at 4d. per acre. And there is a several pasture there for 500 of the lord's sheep (*bidentes*) and it is worth 20s., price per head $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And there is there rent of free tenants 8s. yearly to be paid at the feasts of Easter and St. John Baptist in equal portions. And there is there the rent of bondmen with the farms of certain tenements, being in the hand of the lord King by default of the tenants, leased to farm, £5. 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be paid at the feasts of the Nativity of the Lord, Easter, St. John Baptist and St. Michael in

² As lord of Bramber.

³ After paying necessary outgoings.

⁴ This land is under cultivation in the "Reeves' Accounts." If we add these 43 acres to the 127 acres of arable just mentioned, the amount will correspond with that estimated below.

⁵ So in MS., but by the value should be 7.

equal portions. And there is there a certain windmill and it is worth yearly 25s. And there are there works of bondmen between St. Michael and the Gule of August which are worth for the same time 23s. 11d. And works of bondmen in Autumn from said Gule of August to St. Michael which are worth for same time 27s. And of Rent at the Nativity 11 hens price per head 1½d. and 10 cocks price per head 1d. And said bondmen owe of rent at Easter 50½ eggs which are worth 2d. And the perquisites of the Court are worth yearly 26s. 8d.

Ashurst.—And they say that there is at Asshurst a certain capital messuage which is worth nothing yearly. And there are there 6 acres of meadow which are worth yearly 9s. at 1s. 6d. per acre. And there are there 80 acres of several pasture which are worth yearly 40s.

Iryngham.—And there are at Iryngham 90 acres of arable land which are worth yearly 40s. And there are 30½ acres and 1 rood of land of bondmen in the lord's hands which are worth 15s. And there is there rent of 2 bond tenants 11s. 3d. to be paid for at the Nativity of the Lord and the Nativity of St. John Baptist in equal portions. And there is there common pasture for 200 sheep in summer and it is worth yearly beyond reprise.

Chiltington.—And they say that there is at Chiltington one capital messuage which is worth nothing yearly. And there are there 300 acres of arable land which are worth [75s.] at 3d. per acre. And there are there 200½ acres of pasture at Sloghters which are worth 42s. And 11⁶ acres of several pasture for pasturing cows which are worth yearly 5s. at 4d. per acre. And there are there rents of assize of free tenants and bondmen £6. 3s. 4d. to be paid at feasts of Nativity, Easter, St. John Baptist and St. Michael in equal portions. And works of bondmen of the lord which are worth by estimation yearly 14s. And 3 cocks and 3 hens which are worth yearly 7d. to be paid at the Nativity. And of rent of bondmen at Easter 30 eggs worth 1½d. And a windmill poor and ruinous and it is worth nothing yearly because it is not useable (*occupand*⁶). And perquisites of the court are worth yearly 3s. 4d.

Heene.—And they say that there is at Heyn a manor (?house) which is worth nothing beyond reprise. And there are there 144 acres ½ rood of arable land worth yearly £7. 4s. at 12d. per acre. And 8 acres of meadow worth 7s. at 11d. per acre. And 4 acres of pasture worth 16d. at 4d. per acre. And of rents of assize of free tenants and bondmen 48s. 8½d. to be paid at [4 terms] in equal portions. And autumn works of bondmen there are worth yearly with 2s. of Gavelry⁷ 37s. 5½d. And of rent of bondmen at St. Thos. 4 cocks 5 hens which are worth 11½, price of cocks 1d. and hens 1½. And of rent of bondmen at Easter yearly 40 eggs worth 2d. And there is there of rent at Easter 1 lb. of cinnamon (*cimini*) worth 20d. And perquisites of the court are worth yearly 12d.

⁶ Should be 15.

⁷ Money Commutation for reaping.

Agricultural Details.—The farming operations as carried on in the fourteenth century form not the least interesting information to be extracted from these rolls. They are set forth in the yearly return under two different headings:—

1. At the top of the dorse of each roll the reeve gives "The Account of Corn" (*Compotus Bladorum*), the earliest being from Michaelmas, 1345, to the Annunciation, 1346, with others at intervals down to 1375. Commencing with 1376-7, there is a complete sequence to 1386-7 inclusive, eleven consecutive years, and others at intervals to 1401-2.

This department gives the names of the lands, with their acreage and the crops sown in each. Some few of the lands I have been able to locate, viz. :—

Sevyacres or le Sevyeres—a farm district or area of about 40 acres on the north side of Wiston Park, with large old barn, and still known as Seviars.

la Gore—lately a copse, near Guesses Farm, on Chaneton Farm, adjoining Seviars.

Stret furlong—now Street field—next Whole Street.

la Hyde—on Abbots Farm, near Guesses.

Chalcroft—about 8 acres, on Fair Oak Farm.

West and Longcumbe—on French Land Farm.

Ladymed—on Brown Hill Farm.

Witherhen—at the west end of Wiston House, now in the Park.

All the above-mentioned farms lie on the north side of Wiston Park and adjoin one another.

It also shows the quantity of seed received and given out by the reeve, from which can be ascertained the yield of the corn harvested and in many cases the current prices of the grain.

2. After the return of the various kinds of seeds received and crops sown during the year, the reeve proceeds to give annually a full "Account of Stock" of every kind received by him from the preceding year, what has been added or parted with, what has died or been killed and what remained for the coming year. In particular, reference will be made to some excellently made returns by a reeve who held office for the three consecutive years from 1369-70 to 1371-2.

The Demesne arable land of the Lord of the Manor was under the management of one of the customary tenants or villains elected by the homage in the manorial court, and exempt from his services during his year of office. He is usually called Reeve, sometimes Bailiff and occasionally Sergeant. He was answerable for the keeping of all the accounts and superintendence of the works on the farm, the cultivation, ploughings, sowings, harvesting and thrashing, and all the numerous labour services which were demanded from the villains as set out in the Custumal, and at least for the payment of the famuli or house servants and of any extra hands hired when necessary. With regard to the requisite labour, it must be remembered that, with the exception of the first roll, all the series comes after the Black Death which deprived the lord of a large amount of the customary labour on which he had relied.

The earliest account, that for 1345-6 for a half-year only, shows 59 acres as sown. This, however, was the autumn sowing only, wheat, rye and mixtil being the only grains sown. It may here be remarked the two latter grains are scarcely mentioned again in the subsequent lists of sowings. In 1356-7 the area sown was 106 acres, and this increased gradually up to 148½ acres in 1383-84.

There was probably, in addition, a proportional acreage of from 30 to 50 acres yearly under fallow, this being specially provided for in the custumal. There is nowhere any record of the acreage mown for hay, which must have been considerable, when the number of various stock to be fed (through the winter) is taken into consideration. The stock list for 1369-70 shows about 90 head of cattle and a flock of 918 sheep. The large number of animals accounted for as "remaining" from one year to another, compared with the few returned as "killed for the lord's larder," must imply a capacity to preserve the great majority of the cattle by stall-feeding through the winter, for it must be remembered at this early date no roots of any sort, such as mangel, swedes or turnips, had been introduced or were cultivated for winter consumption, and both beasts and sheep were

yarded and folded for five or six months. The custumal mentions, as part of the works to be performed by the villains, the making of hay for the Lord in the Lagh medes, Brode mede, Normans mede, &c., and the custom of giving one wether to the customary tenants for scything in the same. But neither in the stock lists nor in the Grange accounts is any stock of hay ever recorded.⁸ There is, however, a "Grange of hay" mentioned in the "Extent" of 1357.

1. *Account of crops.*—For the purpose of comparison we propose to consider only the accounts of those 11 years which are consecutive, viz., 1376-7 to 1386-7. The accompanying Table No. 1 gives the names of each land and the crop sown on it, and the acreage sown during this period. Table No. 2 shows the total acreage sown with each sort of grain, the quantity of seed per acre, total seed sown, total yield and the approximate yield per acre and the current prices of grain, taken from the Grange accounts. In connection with Table No. 2, it is of interest to note that Walter of Henley, one of our earliest writers on agriculture and land management, in his treatise written in the thirteenth century, puts the average yield of—

Wheat	at 5 fold.	Peas and vetches ..	at 6 fold.
Barley	„ 8 „	Oats	„ 4 „
Beans	„ 6 „		

It will be seen how seldom the yield on the Wiston demesne reached this average! As to the comparison of the amount of grain sown, it may be mentioned that the usual quantities now sown are—

Wheat	about 2 bushels per acre.
Barley	„ 4 „ „
Beans	„ 3 „ „
Peas and vetch	„ 3 „ „
Oats	„ 4 „ „
And on the Downs sometimes	up to 8 „ „

⁸ The cultivation of clovers and other artificial grasses was, of course, unknown.

TABLE No. 2.

Grange Account 1377-78. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1376. Spring 1377.

Crop.	Acreage sown.	Seed per acre.	Total amount seed sown.	Total yield.	Approximate yield per acre.	Remarks.
		Bus.	Sks. Bus.	Sks. Bus.	Sks. Bus.	
Wheat	69	3	51 3	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $1\frac{1}{3}$	of which 20 sacks tail. Price 8d. per bus. head. 5d. per bus. tail.
Barley	21	5	26 1	96 1	4 2	
Beans	2	6	3	3 2	1 3	no more because crop failed.
Peas and vetches	16	3	12	31 $2\frac{1}{2}$	2	
Oats	9	5	11 1	29 2	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$	besides some used in the sheaf.

Grange Account 1378-79. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1377. Spring 1378.

Wheat	65	3	48 3	109 2	1 3	price per bus. 7d. to 5d.
Barley	35	5	43 3	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	„ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bus.
Beans	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 3	10 1	4	„ 5d. „
Peas and vetches	$24\frac{1}{2}$	3	18 $1\frac{1}{2}$	58 1	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	vetch price 4d. per bus.
Oats	10	5	12 2	47 1	4 3	

Grange Account 1379-80. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1378. Spring 1379.

Wheat	62	3	46 2	43 $1\frac{1}{2}$	3	of which 2 sks. tail—wheat destroyed by mildew. Price per bus. tail 4d. to 2d.
Barley	32	5	40	99 1	3	barley per bus. 5d.
Beans	4	6	6	14	3 2	beans per bus. 7d.
Peas and vetches	20	3	15	11 1	$2\frac{1}{5}$	12 acres yielded 2 sks. 7 bus. only.
Oats	17	5	21 1	47 2	2 3	oats per bus. 3d.

TABLE No. 1.
NAMES OF LANDS AND THEIR CROPS, SHOWING NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN.

	1376-7.	1377-8.	1378-9.	1379-80.	1380-1.	1381-2.	1382-3.	1383-4.	1384-5.	1385-6.	1386-7.
Sevyacres—Sevyeres ...	{ wheat 22 peas and vetch 1a. 3r. }	...	...	{ wheat 12 oats 10 }	{ wheat 23 peas and vetch 10 }	{ wheat 22 peas and vetch 8 }	{ wheat 22 barley 10 peas and vetch 5½ }	{ wheat 22 peas and vetch 14½ }	{ wheat 18 peas and vetch 15 oats 5 }	{ wheat 18 oats 4 }	wheat 22
Sevyeres—E. field ...	...	{ pt. wheat 17 pt. oats 4 }	{ pt. oats 3a. 3r. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ W. „ ...	...	peas and vetch 22	wheat 22	peas and vetch 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynche ferlong* ...	wheat 12	barley 12	wheat 12	...	wheat 12	barley 12	barley 12	wheat 12	barley 12	{ wheat 9 barley 3 }	barley 12
Shorte „ ...	wheat 12	...	wheat 12	barley 12	wheat 12	...	wheat 12	barley 12	wheat 12	...	wheat 12
Stone or Stony ferlong ...	pt. wheat 6	pt. barley 6	...	...	...	...	...	barley 12	pt. wheat 10	wheat 2	...
Strode, Strand or Strond ferlong ...	barley 7	{ peas and vetch 2½ wheat 2 beans 2½ }	wheat 7	barley 7	...	wheat 7	{ wheat 12 barley 3 beans 4 }	wheat 8	barley 7	{ beans 2½ peas and vetch 4½ }	wheat 7
Stret ferlong or Ferlong South of King Street...	...	pt. wheat 6	{ pt. barley 9 beans 3 }	barley 12	{ wheat 20 peas and vetch 4 beans 3 oats 2 }	barley 22	...	wheat 9	...	...	wheat 10
La Hyde ...	wheat 17	barley 17	barley 9	...	...	{ peas and vetch 11 oats 3 }	...	...	wheat 19	barley 19	peas and vetch 8½
N. „ ...	...	...	...	wheat 16	barley 16	barley 5	...	...	...	...	...
S. „ ...	...	...	oats 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	wheat 16	barley 7	...	...	...
Northdene... ..	barley 4	wheat 4	barley 4	beans 4	barley 4	beans 4	barley 4	beans 4	barley 4	beans 4	wheat 4
Southdene... ..	barley 10	wheat 10	barley 10	peas and vetch 10	...	...	peas and vetch 10	barley 10	wheat 3	...	barley 12
Levedy, Landaymed, Lefdy, Ladymed ...	{ beans 2 peas and vetch 15 }	oats 4a. 3r.	beans 1	oats 4a. 1r.	...	...	oats 4	...	oats 5	...	...
Chalcroft ... ..	...	oats 1a. 1r.	oats 1a. 1r.	oats 0a. 3r.	oats 1	...	oats 1	...	oats 1	...	...
Solwyke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	oats 22	oats 19	oats 15	...	...	oats 16
Westecumbe ... ..	...	wheat 9	...	wheat 9	...	wheat 9	...	{ peas and vetch 11½ oats 6½ }	...	barley 8	barley 8
Langecumbe ... ..	...	wheat 7	...	wheat 7	oats 7	{ wheat 3 barley 2 }	barley 2	{ wheat 6 barley 5 }	...	{ wheat 3 oats 3 }	barley 6
Ridencroft, Rudencroft, Redecroft or Rodyng- croft ... ..	...	wheat 10	...	wheat 10	{ barley 8 beans 2 }	wheat 10	...	wheat 9	{ barley 5 beans 4 }	wheat 10	{ beans 6½ peas and vetch 3½ }
Wetherhen or Wytherhen	oats 9	...	wheat 9	barley 9	barley 9	wheat 9	barley 9	...	barley 9	peas and vetch 9	wheat 9

* For “lynch” *vide* S.A.C., Vol. XLV., p. 199. “Furlong” was used for an open field.

Grange Account 1380-81. Produce of sowing. Autumn 1379. Spring 1380.

Crop.	Acreage sown.	Seed per acre.	Total amount seed sown.		Total yield.	Approximate yield per acre.		Remarks.
		Bus.	Sks.	Bus.	Sks.	Bus.	Sks.	Bus.
Wheat	54	3	40	2	69		1	1
Barley	40	5	50		160		4	
Beans	4	6	6		16		4	
Peas and vetches	15	3	11	1	22	3	1	2
Oats	15	5	18	3	54	3½	3	2½
Price of wheat per bus. 10d.								
,, barley ,, 6d.								
,, beans ,, 8d.								
,, peas and vetch per bus. 4d.								
,, oats per bus. 3d.								

Grange Account 1381-82. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1380 and Spring 1381.

Wheat	67	3	50	1	80		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 acres in Lynch ferlong and Stroud ferlong failed. Price of wheat per bus. 9d. to 6d.
Barley	37	5	46	1	189	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		„ „ malt per bus. 6d.
Beans	5	6	7	2	16	3	3	1	„ „ malt „ 4d. „ „ malt „ 5d.
Peas and vetch...	14	3	10	2	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 acres in Rudecroft failed in part. Price of beans per bus. 6d.
Oats	17	5	21	1	71		4	$\frac{3}{4}$	„ peas and vetch per bus. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Grange Account 1382-83. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1381. Spring 1382.

Wheat	60	3	45		111	1½	1	3¼	whereof 2 sks. 2 bus. tail. 20 acres in Westcombe failed. Price of wheat per bus. 8d. to 7½d.
Barley	41	5	51	1	169	½	4	½	Price of barley per bus. 4½d.
Beans	4	5	5		15		3	3	,, beans ,, 5d.
Peas and vetch...	19	3	14	1	40		2	½	,, peas and vetch per bus. 3½d.
Oats	25	4½	28	½	113	2	4	2	

Grange Account 1383-84. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1382 and Spring 1383.

Crop.	Acreage sown.	Seed per acre.	Total amount seed sown.	Total yield.	Approximate yield per acre.	Remarks.
		Bus.	Sks. Bus.	Sks. Bus.	Sks. Bus.	
Wheat	62	3	46 2	92 2	1 2	Price of wheat per bus. 7d.
Barley	40	5	50	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ barley „ 5d.
Beans	4	5	5	10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	„ beans „ 7d.
Peas and vetch... ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11 $2\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	failed altogether. Price per bus. 5d.
Oats	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	80 $1\frac{1}{2}$	3 $1\frac{1}{3}$	

Grange Account 1384-85. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1383. Spring 1384.

Wheat	66	3	49 2	<i>illegible</i>		The auditors this year remark on the poor quality of the grain.
						Price of wheat per bus. 7d.
						tail „ „ 4d.
Barley	41	5	51 1	139 3	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	barley „ „ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.
Beans	4	5	5	9 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	beans „ „ 6d.
Peas and vetches	16	3	12	25 $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	peas and vetches per bus. 5d.
Oats	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 3	4 1	

Grange Account 1385-86. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1384 and Spring 1385.

Wheat	62	3	46 2	104 2	1 $2\frac{3}{8}$	whereof 20 sks. tail.
						Price of wheat per bus. 12d. to 8d.
						tail „ „ 5d.
Barley	42	5	52 2	150 2	3 $2\frac{1}{8}$	whereof 7 sks. 2 bus. tail.
						Price of barley per bus. 6d.
						tail „ „ 3d.
Beans	4 3	5	5 $3\frac{3}{4}$	10 2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Price of beans „ „ 8d.
Peas and vetches	15	3	11 1	34 2	2 1	„ peas and vetch per bus. 5d.
Oats	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $1\frac{1}{2}$	40 2	3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	

Grange Account 1386-87. Produce of sowings. Autumn 1385. Spring 1386.

Crop.	Acreage sown.	Seed per acre.	Total amount seed sown.		Total yield.		Approximate yield per acre.		Remarks.
		Bus.	Sks.	Bus.	Sks.	Bus.	Sks.	Bus.	
Wheat	52	3	39		130	3	2	2	Price of wheat per bus. 7d. to 6½d. tail " " 5d.
Barley	40	5	50		149	1½	3	3	Price of barley " " 4½d. tail " " 3d.
Beans	6½	5	8	½	12	3	2		Price of beans " " 6d.
Peas and vetches	13½	3	10	½	37	1	2	3	" peas and vetch per bus. 3d.
Oats	7	4½	7	3½	30		4	1	

Rotation of Crops.—There appears to have been no recognised rotation of cropping, but wheat was cultivated on the land most suitable for it, and as often as it permitted. Perhaps we may take the rotation followed in Lynche furlong, Stronde furlong, Short furlong, N. and S. Dene, West and Lange Cumbe, Redecroft and Wytherhen as most typical of that generally recognised, and as approaching most nearly to what was called by Walter of Henley the two-field system.

In Sevyeres wheat seems to have been sown every year, but as the district now called Seviars comprises, according to the Extent of 1357, an area of 43 acres (then wholly lying in pasture), it is probable that at the period we are considering only a portion of this area, generally, 18 to 20 acres, was sown with wheat, and the remainder, when not bearing a spring crop of peas and vetches, was lying fallow for the following year.⁹ This district is mentioned in the Custumal as the chief place to which the manure arising from the yards and folds was to be carted by the villains to a mixen, to be afterwards spread over the land, and is now some of the stiffest land in the neighbourhood, and therefore best suited to a wheat crop.

From the yield of the various crops and their relation to the yield as averaged by Walter of Henley, we see that the farm was not a very productive undertaking, and had it not been for the enforced works which were unpaid in money, would have been anything but profitable.

2. *Account of Stock* (Compotus Stauri).—These are all much alike. We will take as a typical one that for 1370-71, the second of three years during which the returns were made by Roger Peter, who calls himself in this year "sergeant," in the other two years "bailiff." He acted for Eringham as well as Wiston. This return is specially valuable as defining "bovetti" and "boviculi"

⁹ This idea is borne out by the sowings in Sevyeres always being described as "apud," whereas in other lands they are "in" or "super."

as terms descriptive of age, a distinction unrecognised in our dictionaries.

Stalo—1 stallion remaining (at the beginning of the year). Died in murrain.¹⁰

*Equus*¹¹—1 horse received from himself (the reeve) at Iryngam still remaining.

Jument'—5 mares remaining—2 added from the colts below. Delivered at Iryngam in the month of November, 1. Remain 6.

Pullan'—9 colts remaining—4 (2 males) of the issue this year. Whereof in murrain 1 female. Delivered to the lord's stable 1 male. To the bailiff of Boys¹² by precept of the lord 2 males. To John Hamery by precept of the same 1 male. Added to the mares above 2. Remain 6 colts of which 2 females of last years issue and 4 of this year. Of which 2 are males.

*Boves*¹³—19 oxen remaining. 4 from remaining *bovetti* (3 years old) of last year.

Whereof in murrain—nil. To the lord's larder (8) by 1 tally against Ralph Wyse of bulls and cows 1.

Remain 22 oxen of which 1 to the larder.

Taur'—2 bulls remaining—1 added from below.

To the lord's larder 2 by tally. Remains 1.

Vaccæ—14 cows remaining—1 from remaining *bovet*' of last year. 1 received from the reeve of Findon before calving. 1 for a heriot of John Mot after calving.

Whereof delivered to the lord's larder by tally—1.

Remain 16 (2 to the larder after Mics.).

Bovett'—8 *bovet*' from remaining *boviculi* of last year by tally.

Whereof added above to bulls 1. Delivered to the sergeant

¹⁰ All causes of death were described indiscriminately as "murrain." The carcasses were inspected by cadaveratores or carnatores, who reported the cases to the next manor court. If the skin or hide was worthless it was so reported. If not it was sold, or sometimes sent to be tanned.

¹¹ Horses for the use of the lord.

¹² le Boys—a seat of the De Braoses in Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

¹³ These were used for farm purposes—ploughing, &c. Seven names are applied to "bovine" stock—

1. *Vitulus*—calf—under 1 year.

2. *Annales*—yearlings—1 to 2 years.

3. *Boviculi*—two-yearlings—2 to 3 years—both sexes.

4. *Bovetti*—three-yearlings—3 to 4. The female *bovet*' were old enough to have calves.

5. *Vaccæ*—cows. These are often described as "wild," having been allowed "to suckle their calves as long as they liked." Some of them were sent to the lord's "larder" to be killed and salted for winter consumption. Cows' milk appears to have been but little used.

6. *Taurus*—bull.

7. *Boves*—full-grown oxen.

The animals killed are those sent to the lord's larder after Michaelmas, chiefly in November.

- of Hyen (Heene) 2. To the sergeant of Chiltington 2.
Remain 3 *bovet*'—female.
- Bovicul*'—8 *bovicul*' from remaining yearlings (*annales*) of last year.
Remain 8 of which 1 female at Fyndone.
- Annales*—1 steer (*boviculus*) yearling from a heriot of Agnes wife of John de Lyndefelde—3 yearlings from remaining calves of last year.
Whereof 1 delivered to the reeve of Washington.
Remain 3.
- Vitul*'—13 calves of the issue of cows above and no more because 2 were barren this year.
3 calves issue of *bovet*'.
Whereof in tithe this year and last 2.
Delivered to the household by 1 tally 2.
Remain 12 calves whereof — (*illegible*).
- Multones*—295 wethers remaining.
Whereof in murrain before shearing 23—after nil. Delivered to the household of the lord by 1 tally after shearing 16. In custom of customers scything Brodemed 1. Expended at 3 autumn boonworks 4. In expense of a ploughing had by request (*prece*) at sowing of wheat 1.
Remain 250 wethers.
- Hurtard*'—10 rams remaining.
Remain 10.
- Oves matrices*—136 ewes remaining.
Whereof in murrain before shearing 33. Of which 14 before lambing and after shearing. To the lord's larder after shearing 11. Expended at 3 boonworks in autumn 3—besides wethers.
Remain 89 ewes.
- Agni*—106 lambs issue of ewes and no more because 16 were barren. 4 lambs coming from half the issue of ewes going over the lord's pasture.¹⁴
Whereof in murrain before separation 16—after separation and before shearing¹⁵ nil. In tithe 7. In custom to shepherd 1. To lord's household by 1 tally 6 before shearing. To the reeve of Fyndon before shearing 60. Sold over account¹⁶ 20 for 13s. 4d.
Remain nil.
- Hogast*'—185 hoggets (2 years old) received from the reeve of Fyndon in the month of October.
185 whereof in murrain before shearing 18.
Remain 167.
- Porc*'—2 sows received from the reeve of Fyndon without a tally in the month of October.

¹⁴ In Solewyk and other places foreign ewes were admitted to pasture at lambing time on condition of leaving half the lambs behind.

¹⁵ Note the custom then prevailing of shearing lambs.

¹⁶ *Super compotum*, i.e., after the account was inscribed.

19 pigs (of which 1 a boar) received from the bailiff of le Boys by 1 tally.

Whereof to the lord's larder by 1 tally against Ralph Wyse 19 (of which 1 boar).

Remain 2 sows.

Porcell'—34 little pigs issue of sows above.

Whereof in murrain 4. Given in tithe 3. To the lord's household by tally 3. To William Waryn reeve of Fyndon 24. Remain nil.

Auce'—3 geese remaining of which 1 a gander (*anser*) 2 geese (*mariole*). 18 geese received of same charged with 14 of issue.

Whereof to the lord's household by 1 tally 18. Sold over account 14 for 4s. 8d.

Remain 3. 1 gander 2 geese.¹⁷

Gall' et Gallin'—42 cocks and hens of rent at Nativity of the Lord. 3 hens received of himself as bailiff of Iryngham.

Whereof in default of rent of divers holdings in the lord's hand 25. To the lord's household by tally 16. Also from Iryngham without a tally 3.

Sold over account 1 for 2d.

Remain nil.

Ova—110 eggs of rent at Easter.

Whereof allowed for divers holdings in the lord's hands 65.

To the lord's household without tally 45.

Remain nil.

Pulcin'—6 chickens of a fine as in Court Roll.

Remain 6.

Cisera—1 cask of cider received from the issue of the garden this year. To the lord's household with 3 qrs. coming from Hyen and 3 from Chilington.

Remains nil.

Lana grossa—151 fleeces of big wool received at shearing this year. 78 fleeces coming from Iryngham with the tithe this year.

Whereof in tithe 63. In custom to the shepherd of the wethers 2. Sold, as within,¹⁹ 164. (They were sold for £8.) Remain nil.

Lambs wool nil this year.

Cor—Hide of 1 stallion—died of murrain.

Delivered to the bleacher for half.²⁰

¹⁷ The stock of geese varied extremely. Once there were 91; many times only three or four. A large number were bought. Ducks are seldom mentioned.

¹⁸ It was a standing order to the reeve that he should account for 14 geese "of issue," and have remaining in stock at least "1 gander and 2 geese." These birds are called by the word "auce" for both genders. The word for a gander is written generally exactly like "auc," but is sometimes written in full "ancer," or even "anser." The word for the female bird is invariably "mariol," which is not found in the dictionaries.

¹⁹ As entered on the front or inside of the roll.

²⁰ The bleachers (*dealbatores*) to whom this hide was sent were the whitetawers, who prepared light skins with alum instead of tanning them with bark. They kept half the hide for their labour.

Pelles et Pelett'—75 woofels with 35 pelett' of dead and killed as above and sold as within.

Remain nil.

Pelles Agnorum—16 lambs skins received of murrain as above.

Whereof in tithe 1. sold as within 15.

Remain nil.

Issue of the dove house. Nil this year because expended in lord's household.

6 barbed arrows. (A quit-rent from one of the freeholders.)

Remain 12 (for 2 years).

The Herdwick (Vol. LIIL., p. 152).—The name points to this as being of early English origin, and as but little reference is made to it in old documents, it was probably at the time which we are considering, 300 years after the Norman Conquest, falling into disuse. It occurs in *Domesday* as a settlement of herdsmen, either shepherds or cowherds on the hills, and apart from the villages, whether temporarily or continuously does not appear.²¹ As described in the Wiston Custumal, it had a much more definite purpose both in the working of the manor and as an important matter of economy for the lord's household—its object being to supply butter and cheese for his winter consumption. In our later documents mention is made of the letting of the milking of the sheep, which rather confirms the idea that the De Braoses did not make much use of Wiston as a residence till late in the fourteenth century. We know they owned a place in Buckinghamshire, Le Boys in Amersham (see Vol. LIIL., p. 147), as there are records continuously of provisions being conveyed there from Wiston. The only mention in our documents of the milking or produce of cows is the occasional statement "of the milking of cows this year—nil." They appear to have been kept mainly for the purpose of raising young stock.

In the Wiston Custumal the herdwick was a temporary gathering or collection of ewes only, but in the Burton Chartulary we find it referring to the right of the Abbot to hold a herdwick of cows or vaccary.

The herdwick at Wiston were two in number, each consisting of 200 ewes. Certain villains were told off

²¹ Vide *The Old English Manor*, by Andrews, pp. 223 and 224.

to attend to these, and whilst carrying out their duties there they were exempt from their accustomed works on the land, their whole time being spent in the folds and the work connected with them; no doubt they even slept with their flocks, as Walter of Henley says "shepherds ought to do."

The herdwick attendants were answerable that the correct number of ewes was supplied for its formation, and if there were not enough belonging to the Lord of the Manor they had to provide them, and were paid for them in the resulting cheese. The lord had to provide salt, milking butter and cheese making appliances, and was to be supplied with two dishes of fresh butter weekly, and a cheese a day from 1st April to 14th June. Ten cheeses went for tithe, one by agreement to the dairy woman and many were sold, in one case 87 for 26s. 9d. at prices varying from 2d. to 5d. each. It is probable the herdwicks were situated in some sheltered coombe on the side of the hill, where the sheep had easy access to the pasture on the downs as well as to cultivated lands, as it was stipulated there should be a grattan (stubble field) in which the sheep could run.

Owing, no doubt, to the scarcity of obligatory labour and the consequent farming out of everything that could be so dealt with, the supply of the dairy in our rolls is either leased, or conducted entirely in connection with the lord's household.

Flax.—The same cause will account for the absence of any mention of the onerous works in the preparation of flax enjoined on the tenants as described in Vol. LIII., p. 151, and elsewhere. Whether used for hempen cord or rough linen, it was cheaper to buy than to pay for the labour. An excellent account of the various processes of separating the seed, soaking the stems in water tanks, drying and otherwise preparing is given in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Ninth Edition) under "Flax." The Scottish cotters till recent times were doing just such works in their own cottages as the Wiston tenants did in the days of the Old Custumal.

II. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

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

The Family of De Bavent.—Further investigation into the history of Roger de Bavent tends to throw a not very favourable light on the cause of his grant of his property to King Edward III. in 1344. Instead of being an arrangement between himself and Peter de Braose, there is good reason for thinking it was forced on Roger as a means of escape from bankruptcy. Adam de Bavent, who had obtained the Wiston property through Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Wystneston, in the time of Henry III., had a son, also named Adam, who married Alice, daughter of Peter de Escudamore, owner of the Manors of Norton and Fifield, in Wiltshire. He died in 1293, when these manors, with Wiston, passed into the hands of his widow,¹ their son Roger being a minor born in 1287. Alesia de Bavent pays the subsidy on various Sussex properties in 1296.² We may observe, in passing, that if Roger was reckoned as attaining his majority at the age of 16 in 1303 that would give a reason for the compilation of a Rental and Custumal, and exactly correspond with the date conjecturally assigned to the Old Custumal of Wiston in our last volume. Roger was summoned as a Baron to Parliament from 1313 to 1334, and paid the subsidies in 1327 and 1332.³ By his wife Letha, whose family name is unknown, he had a son Roger, who is said to have succeeded his father about 10 Edward III. (1336). He had a wife, Hawise, whose family, like that of his mother, has not been discovered.

Roger II.,^{3a} on his accession to his ancestral estate, may possibly have found it already depreciated. Such seems

¹ Hoare, *Wiltshire*, p. 119.

² Sussex Record Society, Vol. X., p. 56.

³ S.R.S., Vol. X., pp. 155, 270.

^{3a} This Roger was great-grandson of the first Adam de Bavent, not grandson, as stated in Vol. LIII., p. 145.

to have been the case with Wiston and Chiltington, on the evidence of the Subsidy Rolls. For Wiston,⁴ in 1296, Alesia de Bavent paid on an assessment of £13. 8s. 9d. In 1327 Roger I. paid on £7. 0s. 5d., and in 1332 on £9. 7s. 6d. For Chiltington⁵ the assessment dropped from £12. 3s. 10d., under Alesia in 1296, to £3. 9s. 2d. in 1327, and £4. 5s. 7d. in 1332, under Roger I. On the other hand, the assessments of Eringham⁶ varied only from £5. 9s. 6d. to £5. 7s. 6d. and £6. 15s. Those at Cocking,⁷ another possession of the Bavents, were £12, £14 and £15.

However this may be, within seven years we find Roger II. in great financial difficulties. On 23rd February, 1343, in return for a loan of £60, he demises to Sir R. de Burtone, Canon of Chichester, for seven years, his Manor of Hacchesham (Hatcham in Camberwell) and his house in London, in Bassingshaw Street.⁸ On 8th March, for money lent, he demises to two London merchants his Manor of Sherborn, in Kent, with rents in Malling and Rochester.⁹ On 9th May he grants the Manor of Poling to the Earl of Arundel.¹⁰ On 1st July, 1344, as already stated, he granted to the King all his lands in England and Wales (except Chiltington and Sloghtre).¹¹ Our earliest Reeve's Account Roll for Wiston runs from Michaelmas, 1345, to Lady Day, 1346. Some extracts given in Vol. LIII., p. 180, seem to show Roger in possession of this and other manors, with a certain William de Keynes acting as his steward. An order, however, entered on the Close Roll on 5th May, 1345, puts a different aspect on this matter. The King orders William de Keynes, keeper of the lands which belonged to Roger de Bavent, in the King's hands by Roger's grant, to deliver to Roger all issue of the lands, *in aid of his maintenance*, of the King's gift till further order.

⁴ S.R.S., Vol. X., pp. 56, 155, 270.

⁸ Close Roll, 17 Ed. III., part ii., m. 24d.

⁵ S.R.S., Vol. X., pp. 54, 158, 272.

⁹ *Ibid.*, m. 29d.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. X., pp. 58, 163, 278.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, m. 18d.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 99, 116, 240.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, m. 22d.

The very large amount of Roger's indebtedness appears from an enrolment on the Close Roll on 20th November, 1349. The King writes to his Justices and recalls the fact of Roger's grant of July 1344, and his re-grant of the lands to Roger, with reversion to himself. He then states that he has heard that certain persons, scheming to defraud him of that reversion, had caused letters obligatory according to the form of law merchant for £5,000 to be issued on that day (? 1st July, 1344) in Roger's name, and were suing to the Justices for execution of the writs. He orders them to stay execution. In 1351 we find that the Manors of Hacchesham in Surrey, Wytneston (with its members of Iryngnam and Ashurst) and Heene in Sussex, together with Sherbourn in Kent, and Fyfhide in Wilts, had been demised by Roger to William de Thorpe, who also owned Chancton. Now they are seized by the King for some forfeiture of William's, and they are to be delivered to R. de Hadham, escheator of the King's Chamber, to which purpose he has reserved them. What became of Roger's maintenance is not stated.

Meanwhile his relations with his wife were not altogether satisfactory. Before 12th August, 1344, the Manor of Norton Skydenor, with some others, had been granted by Roger to the Bishop of Ely and the Parson of Ringwode during the life of Hawisia.¹² In the confused dealings with Roger's property all through this period Norton was withdrawn from this use, and on 13th March, 1345, W. de Keynes is ordered to restore it to these two persons, to whom the King had granted it, to hold for the maintenance of Hawise, "so that she may bear herself better towards her husband in future." The same disturbance arose again, apparently from W. de Keynes including it in the lands whose issues were to go to Roger's maintenance. He was ordered, on July 15th, 1346, to leave it for Hawise, this time to the trusteeship of the Archbishop of Canterbury and others. At Roger's death Hawise and her son John retained possession at least of the

¹² Close Roll, 18 Ed. III., part ii., m. 19d.

Manor of Norton, for on 8th July, 1357, she grants to William de Fyfhide 40s. to be received of her Manor of Norton, and John, son and heir of Roger and Hawise, confirms the grant and binds himself to pay it for his life.

The above account of Roger II.'s troubles ignores the grant of the Manor of Whiteford in Devon, by Peter de Braose, to the King on the day after Roger's grant of all his lands. It was this coincidence which suggested the theory of an arrangement between the two families. The two grants are, indeed, mentioned together in an enrolment of 29th October, 1344, as though parts of one transaction. But in the face of the above evidence that explanation can hardly stand. Roger had really nothing to exchange. Being probably connected with the Court, it is reasonable to suppose he put himself and his estates into the hands of the King, with whom they would be safe from creditors, and from whom he might be fairly assured of a maintenance. Peter, who was in the King's household, would doubtless covet the portions which lay in his family county of Sussex, and may have offered Whiteford to the King to conciliate his favour in granting his wish. Such transactions are not quite according to our modern ideas of strict honesty, but in those days they would be all in the way of business.

Roger died on 23rd April, 1355. On the day before his death he (so to speak) made his will.¹³ He made a final grant of all his lands to the King, who thereupon entered into unconditional possession of them, and perhaps was not in too great a hurry to take any further step. The Post Mortem Inquisitions respecting the property following on Roger's death were not held till 10th June, 1357. On 1st November, 1357, the King granted the Sussex portion to Peter de Braose.¹⁴ The terms of the grant need a little illustration. In 1355 (the exact date is not known) the King had founded at Dartford, in Kent, a house of Nuns. They were of the Order of St. Augustine, but were sometimes styled Dominican, and were at this time under the charge of a

¹³ Inq. post mortem. File 137-46.

¹⁴ Pat. Roll, 31 Ed. III.

Friar Preacher called John de Woderowe. On 25th October, 1356,¹⁵ an order had been given to the King's Escheator in Norfolk to deliver to Friar John de Woderowe, warden of the house of Nuns at Dertford, the King's Manor of Brandiston in Norfolk, which he had by gift of Roger de Bavent, to dispose of the same to the use of the Nuns. In the Inquisition on Roger's death, held on 10th June, 1357, it is reported that "John de Woderowe, Friar Preacher, had occupied the (Wiston) lands since the death of the said Roger." If this statement is to be taken strictly, it follows that from the very time of Roger's death the King had destined the estate, or part of it, to the support of his newly-founded Nunnery. It would almost seem as though, having the desire to found the Nunnery, the falling in of Roger's estate enabled him to fulfil his purpose. At all events he made that use of it. Having presumably promised it to Peter de Braose, he did not, as he might otherwise have done, give the estate to the Nunnery. He set a price of 1,000 marks (£666. 13s. 4d.) upon it, and required Peter to pay 850 marks to the Nuns, the King (?) keeping the remaining 150 for himself.^{15a}

So the manor passed from the De Bavent family in untoward circumstances. It is pleasant to record that a small charge of 2d. on the manor, established by Roger or his father, to be paid yearly to the Fraternity of the Knights of St. John at Poling, for the souls of himself and his ancestors, was duly paid by the family which succeeded to the inheritance of the donor.

The Manor under the de Braose Family.—We might expect a good deal of information about the time of the coming of Peter de Braose into the manor under the King's grant of 1st November, 1357. There is extant an Account Roll running from St. Leonard (6th November), 1356, to Michaelmas, 1357, another from that date to Michaelmas, 1358, and another similarly to Michaelmas, 1359. There is also a Roll including the proceedings at

¹⁵ Close Roll.

^{15a} The record says Peter is to keep the 150 marks for himself.

four Courts, on 5th October and 23rd November, 1357, and on 1st June and 9th November, 1358. The result of an investigation, if disappointing in some ways, is most interesting in others. In the "wheat" account of the first of these rolls the Reeve accounts for two bushels of wheat received "from Brother Walter proctor (or agent) of the house of Dertford." These bushels would be the result of the harvest of 1356. This agrees with the statement about the Warden of that Nunnery being in charge of the lands for the King. In the same account 257½ works of customers are said to have been rendered in "thrashing and winnowing the lord King's corn." Reference is also made to the Inquisitions held here on 10th June, 1357.

In baked bread for expenses of the Steward and the Escheator of the lord king and others being there in the month of June, by order of Richard Cambray (steward), 4 bs.

In provender (oats) of horses of John atte Tye subescheator of the lord king being there in the month of June, 2 bushels.

The Court Roll supplies the information that for a whole year after the King had granted away the manor he retained control of the Court, for all the four Courts are styled "Court of the lord King." The Reeves, however, account for the issues as part of the manorial income. The entries of the Courts in the Reeves' Account Rolls are worthy of notice. "Perquisites are accounted for of a Court held on Th: before St. Katherine, 30 E. III." (24th November, 1356). No more Courts are mentioned that year. The next Reeve (Michaelmas, 1357, to Michaelmas, 1358) mentions three with their perquisites. These are the first three called "Courts of the lord King." The fourth is recorded by the following Reeve, as will be seen.

Yet it is plain that even before he received the actual grant from the King the new lord had been busily engaged in taking possession. Before the close of the Reeve's year at Michaelmas, 1357, he had recorded £2. 10s. 7d. spent "at the lord's comings," and the next Reeve speaks of "ale bought for the lord's expenses in the month of September in the 31st year" (1357). And

beyond these bare statements there is abundant evidence of setting the place in order in the way of repairs and re-stocking. Here is the account before Michaelmas, 1357, of the "Cost of Buildings" during that year:—

Paid to a mason making 1 buttress (*boteres*) on the north of the manor (? house) and mending defects of south chamber and over the gate (*porta*) in part payment 31s. Paid to John Tournour carpenter and his mates mending divers buildings on the manor by agreement made through Richard Cambray steward, in part payment, 45s. In 1½ sextaries (c. 1 quart) of lime bought 3s. In purchase of 1 house at Horsham with stone,¹⁶ 66s. 9d. In taking down (*deponend'*) the said stones from the said house 3s. 4d. In expenses of divers men carrying the said stones to WYSTNESTON, 3s. 6d. And paid for taking down the stones from the south chamber and over the gate (*porta*) in full 15d. Paid for digging stone at Chiltington and Nhutbourne by order of Richard Cambray steward 5s. 6d. Given to the same by order &c. 2d. In divers bolts (*clav'*) bought for expenses of houses there by order &c., 9s. In 1000 shingles (*cendulis*) bought, 6s. In stipend of a roofer (*coopertoris*) with his boy roofing over the corn-grange for 3 days 12d. In gathering sticks (*virgis*) for the same 2½d. In sea sand bought 3s. 4d. In stipend of 1 man mending the great gate (*porta*) on the west of the manor for 2 days, 6d. In spikyngnail for the same 5d. In stipend of 1 man mending the pigsty for 3 days, 9d. Given to carpenters lifting (*levanc'*) timber of the bakehouse 3d. by order of the steward. In planknails (*planchnail*) for the same 3d. Paid for cutting down an oak for timber 4s. 5½d. In stipend of John Mot cutting (*sindent'*) pales and rails (*palis' et railles*) for 4 days 12d. Total £9. 6s. 8d.

Of the house at Horsham and its roofing-stone we read further:—

Timber of 1 house sold at Horsham 16s. 8d.

Under "Wheat":—

In expenses of various men carrying 12 wain loads of stone from Horsham to WYSTNESTON by boonwork (*de prece*), 1½ bushels of wheat.

The introduction and increase of stock was also very large. It is partly accounted for this year, partly in the following year. There were bought this year 1 horse, 23 oxen, 2 sows, 9 pigs. There were introduced from Whiteford (the Devonshire Manor which Peter de Braose parted with in 1344, but seems to have recovered) 2 mares, 3 male colts, 12 oxen, 1 cow, 1 young bull and 1 yearling. Besides these animals 15 qrs. of barley were

¹⁶ The well-known Horsham tiles used for roofing.

bought for seed and 13 qrs. 3 bus. 3 pecks for payment of household servants. Of vetch $5\frac{1}{2}$ bus. and of oats 3 qrs. 5 bus. were bought for seed. We may add an outlay of "£3. 7s. 9d. for 12 casks for putting cider in," a good investment, for the next year the "Issues of the Manor" included "12 casks of cider, price of cask 13s. 4d., £8."

Altogether the expenses this year were over £40 and the receipts under £31. The latter would have been little more than £11 but for a remarkable sale of oaks in the park of Solewyk and in Ashurst. The Rector of Wiston and Ralph Bochy were the salesmen, and many of the clergy of the neighbourhood came to the sale, the Vicar of Fyndon, the Rectors of Buncton and Lancing, the Vicars of Ashurst and of Vipond, and the Rector of Bramber. The sale realised £14. 9s. 11d. from Solewyk and £5. 4s. 10d. from Ashurst, in all £19. 14s. 9d.¹⁷

The following year, as reported in the Reeve's Account from Michaelmas, 1357, to Michaelmas, 1358, things were set on a much better footing. The receipts amounted to £44. 9s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the expenses to £42. 12s. 10d. Again a large amount was spent on buildings, £12. 18s. 11d.

In certain agreements of John Tournour, carpenter, and others for repairing buildings within the manor, cutting and shaping (or shaving, *scapulant*) timber, and making shingles and roofing over the hall and chamber, in gross by view of the Steward and Richard Bassett, by 2 tallies, £6. 9s. 9d. And paid to William Wilham for divers bolts (*clavis*) bought from him by the Steward, 63s. 7d., as appears by the tally. And paid to the same for planchnail and s[ton]nail¹⁸ bought for the bakehouse, 5s. by tally. And paid to John stonemason for making walls there, in gross in part payment, 10s. In 2,000 dorenail bought, 5s. And paid to John Cademan roofing over the south chamber and over the gate, in part payment, 15s., by tally. In 1 sextary (*cestre*) 4 bs: of lime bought for the bakehouse, 2s. 3d. In collecting moss¹⁹ (*moes coll*) for the south chamber and for the gate, 6d. In 76 ridge tiles (*crestes*) bought, 4s. 5d. In a lock bought for the west gate of the garden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. In a lock bought for the door of the nurse's chamber, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. In a key for the lock of the door of the wine chamber, 2d. In

¹⁷ In Solewyk 97 oaks were sold averaging 3s. each, the highest price for one being 10s. At Ashurst the prices were much lower, averaging 1s. 8d. for 63 trees. Compare the price of oaks from Ashburnham Forest Woods c. Ed. II. (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII., p. 116.) The names of the clergy are not given.

¹⁸ There is here a hole in the parchment.

¹⁹ Perhaps as bedding for the tiles.

a key for the door (*ostia*) next to the east gate (*porta*), 2d. In laying 54 lbs. of lead over the gutter between the hall and the chamber, in gross 4s. In tin ("*Tyn*") bought for the same, 6d. In stipend of 1 man mending defects over the hall, viz., with lead in the gutters, by Richard atte Ok, chaplain, 12d. In stipend of John Mot shaping shingles and roofing over hall and oriel and (? mending) gutter next the south chamber and mending over the Westgatehouse for 31 days, 7s. 8d., and there are owing to him 3s. for 16 days. In 1 lock with a key bought for the door of the south grange, 3d. In hooks and rides²⁰ (*gumphis et vertivellis*) for the wicket of the western gate (*pro Wigate porti [sic] occid'*), 9d. In stipend of 1 man daubing the defects of the walls and louvre (*femerell'*) of the Westgatehouse in needful places for 2 days, 5d., and of his servant, 2d. In stipend of 1 roofer roofing over the Westgatehouse for 1 day, 3d. In stipend of 1 roofer roofing the Puthouse (pit or well house) for 3 days, over the house (? room)²¹ of the nurse for 2 days, over the house next the west gate on the south side for 2 days, 2s. 4d., at 4d. a day. In stipend of 1 roofer with his boy roofing over the east grange for 6 days, over the hay grange for 1 day, over the cowshed (*bovariam*) for 1 day and over the south chamber for 2 days, 3s. 4d. In stipend of 1 roofer with his boy roofing over the hay grange at Iryngham for 1 day and over cowshed for 4 days, 20d. Total, £12. 18s. 11d.

No grains were bought this year for seed. Several animals were introduced from "Boys,"²² the lord's manor in Chiltern, referred to last year. One working horse (*affrus*) came from there, 2 mares, 1 female colt, 1 bull, 1 cow, 2 "*boveti*,"²³ 1 calf, 68 lambs and 5 peacocks. The purchases included 48 ewes bought by Sir Richard, the lord's chaplain, before shearing, and 14 by the lord after shearing, 189 lambs bought by Sir Richard and 25 geese.

This account brings us to Michaelmas, 1358. On Friday after St. Leonard (9th November) was held the last Court, styled "King's Court." The Reeve, who had entered office at Michaelmas, records the perquisites of five Courts in his year, and the first is held on Saturday after St. Leonard. This is the very next day to the last "King's" Court. The perquisites were £2. 16s. 10d., a

²⁰ Gumphus (Fr. gond) is the hook or pin driven into a gate post or door jamb. Vertivellus is the iron band or bar fastened on the gate or door and terminating in a ring, by which they are hung on to the hook and swing. The band is called a "ride" in Sussex. See Halliwell's *Dictionary* and Parish's *Dictionary of Sussex Dialect*.

²¹ "Domus" is used for a room as well as a house.

²² Vol. LIII., p. 147.

²³ See *ante*, p. 141.

very large sum. They must include £1. 17s. 10d. from the Court of the previous day. We have no account of the Saturday's Court, but it seems reasonable to suppose it was the first Court of Peter de Braose, who was thus finally established in Wiston Manor.

From the above details of the amounts spent on repairs of buildings, an expert in early domestic architecture might fairly reconstruct the "Hall" and its surroundings at Wiston in the middle of the fourteenth century. Considering that nothing is said about new buildings, and that the estate, as we have seen reason to suspect, had been greatly let down for some long period, we must carry back the buildings to quite the beginning of the fourteenth century. If so the "Hall" must have been a prominent example of its kind. Besides the ordinary hall and private chamber facing the south, kitchen, bake-house and other conveniences, there were several granges, an enclosed garden, and one great gate with a "house" over it. There was also a dove-house constantly mentioned.²⁴ The nurse for whom a chamber was provided must, I think, be a person named Juliana Whiteford, evidently from the Devonshire manor of that name. She is several times mentioned as receiving regular allowances without any work recorded. In the Roll for 1356-7:—

Paid to Juliana Whiteford by order of the lord for 43 weeks from Sunday next before St. Nicholas (2 Dec. 1356) to the feast of St. Michael, taking $\frac{1}{2}$ bs. per week, 2 qrs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ bs. (wheat).

In the following year she received, by order of the Steward, 4s. 4d. (1d. per week), being no doubt fed "ad mensam domini." The year after she receives nothing, but we read:—

In wages of the averman going to Geldeford²⁵ with the lord's nurse, 4d.

The future Sir John de Brewes was probably born, but could only have been quite young at this time, for he lived till 1426. Still, if the "nurse" had charge of a

²⁴ See "Extent" above, p. 131.

²⁵ Probably to Bramley. See *post*, p. 161.

child he would surely be mentioned. She was, perhaps, a foster-mother of Sir Peter.

The Death of Lady Joan de Brewes.—It is curious that so little should be known of Sir Peter de Brewes, to whom I will now give the spelling adopted in our Rolls and by the family in general at this time. Genealogists have not decided who was his father, or whence he came to Wiston. Nor has the date of his death been known, nor that of his wife. The two last items of information are approximately settled by these Rolls. Her name was Joan, and she was granddaughter of Lady Ada de Sandford, and was either a Weedon or a Maltravers.²⁶ Even their children seem to have escaped notice. Sir John, the successor, and his sister Beatrix, who married Sir Hugh Shirley, are well known. In these Rolls the names of three more appear. Lady Joan, with her husband, enjoyed the possession of Wiston about 12 years, and no doubt came there sometimes. At the time of her death she was at Le Boys. In the Bailiff's year, which ended at Michaelmas, 1370, we find:—

In wages of the bailiff for 2 weeks at the time when the lord was about the burial of the lady, 2s.

The "Foreign Expenses" for this year contain much of interest besides this particular matter:—

Paid to Will: Skypard and Will: atte Purie avermanni going to le Boys for doing the lord's business in the month of December twice, 20d. For expenses of men going with 1 cart carrying 4 pigs and 25 lambs of stock²⁷ for the sepulture of the lady, by 1 tally against Nich: Bush, 10s. In 100 lydnail bought for a new cross, 4d. In shoeing a mare going to Northfolk²⁸ in the month of Feb: 4d. In 1 halter bought for the same, 1d. Paid to Walter and Will: atte Purie sen:., avermanni, going to la [*sic*] Boys for the lord's business in the month of January, 10d. Paid to the same carrying lambs' wool to London and for fetching salt fish and herrings there to Wystneston for the lord's household 5 times, 2s. 6d. Paid to John Skypard

²⁶ See Elwes and Robinson's *Pedigree of Braose of Wiston*. Also Pat. Roll., 20 Ed. III.

²⁷ In Stock Account on dorse: "Lambs. Delivered at Missyngden on day of sepulture of the lady, 25." "Pigs. Delivered at Boys, 4."

²⁸ The Brewes held several manors in Norfolk, especially Stinton in Salle and Heydon (Blomefield, *History Norfolk*, Vol. VI., p. 242). Sir J. Brewes, of Heydon, had his Manor Rolls burned in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 (Powell, *East Anglian Rising in 1381*, p. 31).

averman going to le Boys once and to London 5 times, 3s. 4d. Paid to Will: Skypard, averman, going to London 5 times, 2s. 6d. Paid to John Lyndefeld going to le Boys once and to London twice, 22d. Paid for dorenail, shyngelnail, stonnail bought for repair of houses and for a new cross by 1 tally against Will: Nhyterd carpenter, by order of Sir John the parson, 5s. 6d. In stipend of 2 men cutting wood for the lord's household for 2 days, 2s. at 4d. per day each. In expenses of servants going to Haselwode for fetching 2 casks of cider there for the lord's household, 6d. Paid to Sir Hugh Snow, as in geese and other victuals bought for the lord's household, by 1 tally against the same, 9s. 11½d. Paid for mending the window of the hall with iron²⁹ and for shoes for the lord's boy (*garcione*), by order of the lord, by 1 tally against the said Hugh, 6s. 4d. Paid for 1½ bus. of white salt for the lord's household, by order of the lord, 1s. 6d. Paid for carriage of one tomb (*tumbe*) from Shoreham to WYSTNESTON, 12d. Paid for lime bought for the same, 12d. Paid to Robert Boghton mowing in the garden in the month of July, 6d. Paid to 2 men cutting wood in the park of Solwyk for the household for 1 day, 8d. Paid for fish called Cokles bought for the lord's household, 10d. Paid to Will: Skypard, John Skypard and Walter atte Purie avermanni going to London for the lord's business in the month of August, 18d. Paid to the clerk of St. Antoni³⁰ 4d. by order of the lord. Paid to Will: Skypard daubing the inner-wall (*parietem*) of the kitchen and helping a mason in the church about a certain tomb and doing other necessary things 14 days, 14d. To a carpenter splitting 50 laths for trailing the vines (*pro vineis trailiandis*), 8d.

In the account of stock is:—

1 Yearling delivered to Sir Hugh Snow by legacy of the lady (*ex legatu domine*).

In the next year (1370-1) amongst the "Foreign Expenses" men are paid for carrying victuals to le Boys "propter obitum domine." This can hardly refer to the actual death of the lady. It must be her "obit" or anniversary commemoration. The next account contains no notice, but in the year 1373-4 a very lengthy "Foreign Expenses" includes several curious details on the subject, besides other things:—

Paid to Walter atte Purie, John atte Purie and John Lyndfelde avermanni carrying victuals with the lord to le Boys in the month of October, 2s. 6d., each 10d. To John atte Stephenes and Will: Skypard avermanni carrying fresh game (or venison *ferinam friscam*) and 1 barrel full of verjuice (*vertuys*) to le Boys the same month 20d. Paid to John atte Purie avermann' carrying 3 dozen ($\frac{xij}{ij}$) cheeses

²⁹ Or mending the ironwork (*ferrament*).

³⁰ There was a chapel of St. Anthony at Cokeham in Sompting, which was subordinate to the manor of Wiston.

to (*juxta*) Windsor for making a present to the lord king in the month of November 10d. And in wages of Janyn going to le Boys on account of the obit of the lady, by order of Sir John the Rector, 2s. Paid to Walt: atte Purye, John atte Purye, John Lyndfelde, and Will: Skypard avermanni going to le Boys for carrying the lord's victuals after the feast of the Epiphany 3s. 4d., 10d. each. And in wages of Walt: atte Forde, harrowman, going with the same for carrying victuals, by order of Sir John the Rector 10d. And in a gift of the lord to the light of St. Nicholas³¹ 6d. And paid for a peal rung (*classico pulsato*) at Stenyng on account of the obit of the lady 4d. In wages and stipend of 1 boy going to the plough and wain for 3 weeks while one Palmer was at Northfolk with Ralph Wyse, 18d. And in 2,300 Shyngelnail bought and delivered to Nitthere for roofing the chamber of Friar William³² 4s. 7½d. And in 1,000 stonnail bought for the same 21d. And paid for bolts bought for a new cross by Sir John the Rector 2s. 6d. And in 100 dorenail and planchnail bought for same 8d. And paid to Walt: atte Purye avermann' carrying fresh venison to le Boys about the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary 10d. And paid to John atte Stefenes carrying 6 geese for (*per*) 2 weeks before Lent (*carniprivium*)³³ there 10d. And paid to the same carrying dossers and bankers³⁴ for the hall to le Boys on the vigil of Palm Sunday 10d. And paid to John Lyndfelde carrying there fish against the first week of Lent³⁵ 10d. And paid to Will: Skypard carrying figs and raisins (*raysones*) there for mid-Lent 10d. And paid to John atte Stefenes carrying half a carcase of ox-meat and a saucer (*sals'*)³⁶ of 24 doves after the feast of St. George (23 April),³⁷ 10d. And paid to Will: Skypard carrying fish cooked and fresh (*coc't ac rec'*) at the same time 10d. And paid to John atte Purye carrying 60 doves there 10d. And paid to Will: Skypard carrying 24 capons there 10d. And in stipend of 1 cooper binding 1 cask and 1 pipe for putting cider in in the month of October for 3 days 4½d. and table. And in 26 hoops bought for the same 6d. And in stipend of the same binding vessels against the Nativity for putting meat in and pickling it (*soussiand'*) for 2 days, 3d. and table. And in stipend of the same making hoops and binding barrels against Easter for four days 6d. and table. And in stipend of 1 man daubing the walls of the chamber of John Seyntwayn³⁸ for 4 days 4d. besides the help of Richard Skypard. In bolts bought for the same ½d. And in 4 lbs. of candle bought, of which 2 in time of account, 10d. And in wages of Janyn going to le Boys with 2 avermanni with white (*alb'*) capons on Good

³¹ In Wiston Church (S.A.C., Vol. XII., p. 111).

³² I cannot find anything about this Friar or Brother.

³³ This word has several meanings. See Du Cange. It is difficult to fix one here. It was generally, but not always, Shrove Tuesday (S.A.C., Vol. VIII., p. 165, Vol. XXVI., p. 255).

³⁴ Hangings and cushions.

³⁵ Here "Quadragesima."

³⁶ ? Salsarium, a sort of pie.

³⁷ This year (1370), Easter Tuesday.

³⁸ Or Saint Owen, of Clapham.

Friday (*die parasceves*)³⁹ 12d. . . . And paid to John Chesman making (*fac'*) the dairy for the lord's household from Hokkeday to Michaelmas, by order of the lord 6s. 8d. And in stipend of 1 man helping in milking of ewes for 6 weeks, 15d. at 2½d. per week. And in wages of Nich: Bussh parker for a year at 1d. per day, 30s. 4d. And paid to Richard Calwe carpenter for his stipend for a year, as in farm of land charged above in money⁴⁰ 6s. by order of the lord. And paid to Sir Hugo Snow by the hand of William atte Ree⁴¹ farmer of Ashurst, by order of the same 40s. And 1 qr. 4 bus. of white salt, received from wood sold above, and delivered to the household in summer 6s. And paid for ale bought for the lord's household by 1 tally against John Kirtlyngton, 16s. besides 9d. in advantage (*avantagio*)⁴² viz. on 20 gallons 1 gallon. And in amercements pardoned by the lord to Richard Prat (6d.) and Ralph Skypard (2s.), as appears by roll of court 2s. 6d. And paid to Ralph the smith of Esshyngton for treatment of damage received by a mare (*pro medicamento jumenti unde deteriorat'* *fruit*) coming from Norfolk 40d. Total £23. 9s. 7d.

The above extract, besides the commemoration of Lady Joan's obit, gives us a curious insight into the management of the affairs of a man of sufficient position to keep going two or more distant households. The "avermann," or as I have there called them "pack-horse men," have been noticed in Vol. LIII., p. 198. To what is there said only a little need be added. The journeys here recorded are to le Boys, which cannot be short of 70 miles from Wiston. For this the invariable payment is 10d. (To London, say 50 miles, it was 6d.) As stated in our last volume, the first day's work was done for nothing, as part of their customary service. Beyond that a day's pay was 6d. A journey to London, therefore, is counted for two days, and one to le Boys as under three.⁴³ The Wiston bailiff no doubt paid them on their return, and presumably for their journey home. The bailiff at le Boys may have paid them on arrival there. It is strange that we never find any payment of similar messengers coming from le Boys or London,

³⁹ Day of Preparation.

⁴⁰ The rent of his holding, now returned, or allowed.

⁴¹ He had a 10 years' lease of the 80 acres of demesne land at Ashurst. This was the 5th year. The extent of 1357 (*ante*, p. 132) shows that this was not the land of Wm. Ismonger as suggested in Vol. LIII., p. 165.

⁴² A surplus given in to cover shortage, or here a discount allowed on payment. The usual price was 1½ per gallon. 128 gallons with 6 thrown in would be 16s., the 9d. for the extra 6 not being charged.

⁴³ See *post*, p. 163, 5 days to London and back.

while the Wiston men are frequently said to have gone to fetch (*querend'*) goods from both those places. There might be no customary tenants in London, but one would have expected some at le Boys. At this time there were five "avermanni" at Wiston. Their names and payments are entered in a marginal memorandum. From the list of "Farms" in this account we find that four of them held one ferling of land at a farm or fixed rent. This should mean without services, but this particular service must have been reserved for the lord. The fifth, John atte Stefenes, held a virgate, but paid no rent, "because he held it on the ancient service." As many as six or seven "avermanni" are sometimes employed in one year.

Death of Sir Peter and Entry of Sir John de Brewes.—The only notice we have in the Rolls of the death of Sir Peter de Brewes is in the Account from Michaelmas, 1378, to Michaelmas, 1379. There we read "In money paid to the lord. . . For offerings made on the day of the anniversary of his father, 5d." The bailiff took the money out of the funds in his hands and made the offering in the name of Sir John. This was an advance on Sir Roger de Bavent's annual 2d. for the souls of himself and his ancestors. Yet this 5d. entered as accounted for to the lord for this special purpose is one of five entries of moneys paid to the lord, ranging from 7s. 1d. to £5. 17s. 7d., in all £13. 16s. 1d. Our forefathers were not sentimental⁴⁴ in these matters, though magnificent enough in the way of monuments. It is only fair to say there is abundant evidence that Sir John was very generous towards his relations, friends and tenants.

No definite date is attached to this entry. If the "anniversary" means strictly the first commemoration, Sir Peter's death must be placed between Michaelmas, 1377, and Michaelmas, 1378, only a few months perhaps after that of his patron, King Edward III., on 21st June, 1377. His son was, it seems, prepared for his father's

⁴⁴ This is the second entry. The first is "Paid to the lord for 16 pigs sold, 40s."

death, for in the year ending Michaelmas, 1377, we read among the "Farms":—

Of 5s. from John atte Pyrie for land formerly Cobage, nil, because it is in the lord's hand through default of a tenant and the pasture was fed down by the horses of John de Brewes and others of the family (*de familia*).

In the following year, ending Michaelmas, 1378, occur some more definite indications:—

Expenses of Steward. In expenses of steward for court held on the last day of March together with the expenses of John de Brewes 3s. 8d. without tally.

We can hardly doubt that this Court was held by Sir John as lord, and that his father had died before that time. In the "Foreign Expenses":—

And in expenses of John de Brewes coming to Wystnoston in the month of April and staying for — weeks, 9s. 10½d.

The following entries under this head are of interest:—

In expenses of 4 servants with 2 wains returning from Bromlyghe⁴⁵ to Wystnoston at the time when the lord went to le Boys 12d. . . . Paid to Robert Boghton by letter of the lord 3s. 4d. And in stipend of the same cutting vines as well in the herbary as in the garden 4d. . . . And in expenses of Sir John Rector of Fyndon, Robert Palmer and others being over the auditing of the account of the lord's ministers in the month of Nov:⁴⁶ (1377) by 1 tally, 3s. 7d. And in expenses of the same another time for dealing with various petitions (*pro petitionibus tractandis*) 20d., without a tally. And in expenses of the same for taking a view against the Nativity, 18d., without a tally."

Under the title of "Foreign Expenses" the next year occurs a notice of "Repairing la Tabour⁴⁷ over the hall."

In a Court Roll of 25th October, 1378, we may discover Sir John settling himself in the Manor by granting new admissions in more definite terms of "seven acre" holdings, as mentioned in Vol. LIII., p. 171.

Very shortly after Sir John's establishment at Wiston we find reference to members of his family, hitherto unknown. In the Roll ending Michaelmas, 1380, among "Foreign Expenses," is entered:—

And in bread, ale and other victuals bought for the expenses of Richard and Thomas, the lord's brothers, by 1 tally against Sir John Rector of Fyndone, 23d.

⁴⁵ Bramley, near Guildford, a manor of the de Braoses of Chesworth.

⁴⁶ This would indicate that Sir John entered on the manor between Michaelmas and November, 1377.

⁴⁷ "Taboure, timpanum." Prompt: Parv: Perhaps a gong, or bell.

The next year they are reckoned as members of the household, for whom the customary church offerings are made by the bailiff on the usual economical scale :—

In offerings of Richard and Thomas de Brewes at the Nativity 4d.⁴⁸

We may pick up by the way a piece of information which just precedes this :—

In 16 gallons of ale bought for the lord's household 2s. at 1½ per gallon. And in 17 gallons of cider bought for the said household 17d. at 1d. per gallon.

And another :—

In 19 qrs. of lime for the repair of the stone walls of John Faukon's (? Faukon's), 19s.

Again the next year (1381-2) we come across the lord's brothers :—

And in necessities bought for Richard and Thomas the lord's brothers, as in money paid to them, 12d.

These notices might lead to the idea that these two were young boys living with their brother at his expense. But their mother had died in 1369-70, and in 1382-3, where we come to an unusual set of expenses connected with some voyage over the sea, which is not further explained, we find from the details entered that Richard, the elder, is taking the chief place in the household :—

In stipend of Will: Coupere binding and repairing 3 casks and 1 pipe for the sea voyage (*viagio maris*) for 4 days, at the lord's table, 8d., at 2d. per day. And in 19 hoops bought for binding the said casks 9d. And in 15 hoops bought for binding the pipe 4d. And in 26 hoops bought for the casks 10d. And in ale bought for expenses of the household in the time of carriage of the victuals to the sea 4s. 6d., with 13d. paid for 13 gallons of ale sent to the sea. And in all expenses incurred at Pende⁴⁹ for entering the lord's victuals there and drawing them out to the ship (*navem*) together with 3 boats (*batellis*) hired for the same besides 5s. paid by the reeve of Iryngham 12s. 4d., as appears by particulars examined on the view of account. And in gift (*rewardo*) made to divers tenants of the lord for making hay into cords (*pro feno in cord' fac'*) for the voyage beyond the sea by order of Richard Brewes and the steward, 5s. 8d. And in wages paid to Alexander Kendale and 2 boys (*garcionibus*) of the lord for watching (*custod'*) the said victuals within the ship at Pende, nothing here because (paid) by the reeve of Hyen. . . . And in bread and

⁴⁸ The usual offering made for the "famuli" was 1d. each.

⁴⁹ Formerly situated by the mouth of the Adur (*Ships of Shoreham*, by H. Cheal, jun., pp. 7, 8, 28, 29).

ale bought for the expenses of Thomas de Brewes after the feast of Holy Trinity, by 1 tally, 6s. And for divers victuals bought for the expenses of the lord, of Richard Brewes and Thomas his brother after the feast of Easter by 1 tally 7s. 8d. . . . And in ale bought for expenses of the lord in the months of August and September by 1 tally against John Vyel, 16s. 4d. . . .

On dorse of same roll:—

Pigs. Also on the day of the anniversary of the deceased lord, delivered to the lord's household, 4. Cocks and Hens. Delivered to the lord's household in the month of Feb. (1383), 10.

In 1383-4:—

Paid to Nich: Bussh for his wages at Chiltyngton, being in arrear, by warrant of Thomas de Brewes, 15s. 2d. And in expenses of Richard Brewes staying there in the month of November, by 1 tally, 5s. 2d.

In 1384-5:—

In bread, ale and chickens bought for expenses of Thomas the lord's brother and Simon Fust and Nich: Bussh being over the shearing this year, 8½d.

Other items in this account:—

Paid to the lord's coffer for agistment of sheep, by hand of Nich: Bussh, 6s. 8d., by view of the hermit⁵⁰ (*eremite*), without tally. Payments of servants. In payment of Matthew Buddying by alms (*elemosina*) of the lord in the absence of the household for 11 weeks, 2 bush. 3 pecks, taking 1 peck per week, this first year, the hermit being witness. Mares. By gift of the lord to Matthew Buddying, 1 stray before foaling.

In 1385-6:—

In expenses of a herald (*heraud*) of the Earl of Nottingham on the morrow of St. Michael in the 9th year (1385), as in fish bought, 8d. In expenses of 1 servant (*servient*) of Thomas Brewes for carrying victuals to London in the month of April for Philippa⁵¹ the lord's sister, 8d. Paid to the summoner of Storgheton⁵² for his various expenses coming hither for receiving (*percipiend'*) the tithes of Buddington to the use of the King, the hermit being witness. And in expenses of Walter atte Pyrie avermann' for leading^{52a} victuals to the lord's sister in London in the month of May coming and returning for 5 days 2s.

⁵⁰ I cannot say who this hermit was.

⁵¹ Erroneously given in Vol. LIII., p. 147, as Johanna.

⁵² The tithes of Buddington, which was in Wiston parish, had been given in 1220 by John de Braose, of Bramber, "out of his demesne lands there," to Sele Priory (*S.A.C.*, Vol. X., p. 114). The King, for some reason, now claimed them, and had ordered the Dean of Storrington, in whose deanery Buddington lay, to collect them for him.

^{52a} Provincially used for "carrying;" hence in Latin "ducend'."

In final balance at foot:—

An obligation for 40s. from Thomas Huget (accountant) to the lord is "in keeping of the hermit."

In 1396-7, and again in the year 1398-9, mention is made of a holding (the same in both cases) having been granted by Peter de Brewes, "late lord of this manor." This is the sole mention of his name throughout these Rolls. In the first of these two years a "mare before foaling" is given by the lord to Richard Brewes, his brother.

In 1398-9 come some important references to a new relation of the lord, George de Brewes:—

Cows. In gift of the lord to George Brewes, before calving, 1. Wethers. Delivered to the household of the lord held at Cheseworth at end of this account after shearing, 11. Ewes. Delivered to the household of the lord at Wystnoston (and Cheseworth⁵³), after shearing 34. Also after shearing to (*versus*) Cheseworth, 12.

Again in 1400-1:—

Necessary expenses. To ale bought for expenses of George Brewes while the lord was in the parts of Wales, 6d. . . In 4 gallons of ale bought against the coming of the lord from the parts of Wales, 6d. Paid to John Lyndfeld for 1 average (carrying) with divers victuals of the lord to Chilterne 6d.

In 1401-2:—

Mares. In gift of the lord to George the lord's kinsman (*consanguineo*), 1. In gift of the lord to Richard Camoys, 1.

In 1398-9 are some entries relating to the lord's boys (*pueri*):—

Calves. In gift of the lord to his 2 boys (*duobus pueris suis*), 2. Lambs. In gift of the lord to Agnes Marchal 1, to Agnes Praton 2, to 2 boys of the lord 4, to Richard and William, the lord's boys 2.

Although these entries are certainly curious, we can hardly, without further evidence, think these "pueri" were the lord's sons,⁵⁴ especially as in the last entry the two named seem to be distinguished from the two unnamed. Yet they are treated with special favour, as something more than merely "garciones."

⁵³ Added later above the line.

⁵⁴ A monument in Wiston Church is supposed to commemorate one son.

The conclusions to be derived from the above notices of Sir John de Brewes' family are several:—

First: Beside his known sister Beatrix, who married Sir Hugh Shirley, he had two brothers, Richard and Thomas, and a sister, Philippa. Beatrix was born in 1366, being 60 years old when her brother, Sir John, died in 1426, so the absence of her name is just as accidental as the single notice of her sister. But the two brothers for some few years are closely connected with Sir John's affairs, and, at least occasionally, acted as prominent members of his household. Secondly, as the inheritance after Sir John's death without a living child passed through his sister Beatrix, we must suppose that the two brothers predeceased Sir John. They drop out of the Rolls in 1385-6, though there are four more Rolls in the next five years where we might equally expect to find them mentioned. When in 1398-9 the lord begins making frequent gifts to George de Brewes and numerous other persons, his two brothers are never named. Thirdly, this George, whom he calls his "kinsman," must be the George who came into the ownership of Chesworth Manor, by Horsham, through the failure of nearer heirs, as related in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., pp. 98-100. In 1395 Thomas de Brewes,⁵⁵ then owner of Chesworth and Sedgwick, died and his heirs, two young children, followed him almost immediately. The manors went eventually to George, who was owner in 1412 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. X., p. 140). Mr. Durrant Cooper (*S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., p. 102) makes him a grandson of Peter de Braose, who died *c.* 1312. Elwes and Robinson, under Bramber, make him the great-grandson. The latter, under Wiston, make Sir John's father Peter (doubtfully) son of the above Peter, and Sir John therefore his grandson. It would appear, by good evidence,⁵⁶ that George was really Peter's grandson, so if Sir John was also his

⁵⁵ Of this Thomas and Margaret, his wife, we have mention in a Paper Schedule attached to a Court Roll of 15 Rich. II. It is headed "Buddington," "Wheat. Delivered to servants of the Lord Thomas de Brewes, chivall', 7 qrs. whereof 1 of gift." "Beans. In gift to Lady Margar' de Brewes, 1 qr." (1391).

⁵⁶ See Wrottesley's *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, p. 230, who does not give the details of intrusion, &c., here quoted.

grandson, Sir John and Sir George were second cousins. Thomas, who died in 1395, immediately before his death put these manors in the hands of three feoffees, who (presumably after the death of the two children) granted the manors to his wife Margaret for her life. The first of these feoffees was Richard Brewes, probably Sir John's brother. The third was John Kyrtyngton. Under these circumstances the conduct of these two shortly after seems rather strange. We are told in a plea brought in 1402-3⁵⁷ that, immediately on the death of Thomas, George entered as kinsman and heir of Thomas, being son of John, brother of Thomas, the father of Thomas just deceased. What happened then is not plain. After a while Margaret married William Burcestre, and, as the pleading states, they were seised of Chesworth until John de Brewes, George Brewes, Richard Brewes, John Kyrtyngton and several others, with force and arms, came and wrongfully disseised them of the manor. The date of this intrusion is not given, but it seems to explain the entries in the Roll of 1399 (quoted above) about Sir John's "household being held at Chesworth." The defence advanced was that when Thomas appointed the feoffees he was *non compos mentis* through infirmities preceding his death. The plea from which these details are taken was brought by William Burcestre and Margaret. The jury decided that Thomas was quite of sound mind and the intruders had to pay heavy damages.

Sir John de Brewes, when he died in 1426, must have been an old (perhaps a very old) man. His parents, Sir Peter and his wife Joan, were already married at the time of the grant of Whiteford to the King on 1st July, 1344, 82 years before Sir John's death, who was their eldest son. After the end of the fourteenth century we learn very little about him from the Rolls. The chief piece of information is that, as was becoming a common custom among estate owners, he placed his manor in the hands of Feoffees or Trustees.

Wyston—First Court held there in the time of John Warnecamp, Thomas Restewold, John Pagenham, Peter Wilcombe, John Chesham

⁵⁷ Coram Rege Roll, 4 H. IV., m. 29.

and William Apselee feoffees of the manor of Wyston by John Brewes Knight on Monday the vigil of St. Barnabas Apostle in the 10th year of the reign of King Henry the 4th after the Conquest (10 June 1409).

John Goryng, John Umbervyle and William Clerk, freeholders, did fealty. And furthermore, order was given to the reeve to distrain all the other freeholders of the said manor to do fealty to the said feoffees.

All the bond tenants and all the tenants according to the custom of the manor did fealty to the said feoffees.

Sir John lived 17 years after this action, dying on 3rd December, 1426, having held the manor very little short of 50 years. He was buried at Wiston, where his monumental brass is reckoned one of the most eminent of its class. A contemporary Roll, with its date torn off, contains the following notices:—

For carriage of stone for a tomb in the church 8d. Foreign expenses (apparently under Chiltington). And in expenses for a certain stone carried from London to WYSTNESTON for the tomb of John Brewys knight, 20s. And making 800 tiles (*cindul'*) there, 2s. And for custom of the said stone at the bridge of London 12d. Total £1. 4s. 0d.

On Sir John's death without living heirs his widow Margaret succeeded him for her lifetime. Her first Court (the record of which survives) was held on 25th February, 1427, as mentioned in Vol. LIII., p. 148. At this time a Revised Rental was compiled to take the place of the Old Rental and Custumal printed last year. It is, of course, a very different document to the other. Only in the case of three tenants out of 34 are any services mentioned. One has to do a little mowing and reaping, another 1 boonwork, another 2 boonworks. The total amount of rents, including those of tenements in the lord's hands in Wiston, only amounts to £10. 15s. 7d. Two freeholders, "John Stevenes, for Wodemaneslond, £1," and "Richard Farnfold, for Baventyslond, £2. 8s. 0d.," with some other small sums, raise it to £14. 9s. 5d. In 1449 Lady Margaret died, after marrying a second husband of the name of Wykham.

The Sherley Family.—There are no records surviving between the Revised Rental with the Court Roll from

1427-1430 and another Court Roll running from 1461 to 1467, with a fragment of 1473. During the interval the manor had passed into the hands of the heirs of Beatrix, Sir John Brewes' sister and wife of Sir Hugh Shirley. I have found nothing about the circumstances of this period to add to what was stated in Vol. LIII., pp. 148-9.

We pass on to the next surviving set of documents, a complete series of Accounts of Collectors of Rents from 1484 to 1500. They deal only with rents, and are sadly deficient in the various interesting details of the fourteenth century Reeves' Accounts. During the whole of them Ralph Sherley was lord.

The first is—

Account of Robert Calowe Collector of Rents from the feast of St. Michael in the 2nd year of King Richard III. (1484) to the same feast in the 6th year of King Henry VIIth (1490) for 6 whole years.

We observe that the Collector has the family name of the typical customary tenant in Wiston in the Old Custumal. The Manor of Wiston, "occupied by Ralph Shirley," is valued at £10. The demesne lands at Heene are leased to John Child (a member of one of the old villain families there) for £4. 13s. The Manor of Iryngtham is leased to Thomas Bellingham⁵⁸ for £3. 6s. 8d. The Rents of Assize of the Tenants were (as in the Revised Rental), for Wiston £14. 9s. 5d., for Heene £7. 0s. 10d. With a few other items the yearly income of the manor (apart from the Wiston demesne lands) was about £34. 13s. 6d. Robert Calowe continues as collector during the whole 16 years, and the series ends with a quaint illustration of the relation between him and the lord. After all balancing of items,

He owes £6. 9s. 4d. Of which the lord pardons £1. 9s. 4d. on condition that the said Robert Calowe pays 100s. in the next 2 years half-yearly.

Sir Ralph, after a long tenure of more than 40 years, died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Sherley. During his tenancy there are surviving three

⁵⁸ Of Lyminster, father of Joan, Sir Ralph's wife.

Court Rolls for 1517, 1519 and 1525, and a series bound in a parchment cover extending from October, 1527, to January, 1538. They contain no personal references to the lord or his family.

Sir Richard, dying in 1540, was followed by his son William, of whose tenancy there are no surviving records. He died in 1551, leaving an infant son Thomas, only nine years of age.

In 1555 (perhaps when Thomas was allowed to enter on the estate) occurs the last of the records here dealt with, a new Rental of Wiston and Chiltington. It is a long Paper Roll. The Wiston tenants are divided into three classes, "Freeholders, Copy Holders and Farmours." The portion containing the Freeholders is a mere fragment, so decayed that only a word here and there is legible. The Copy Holders are the holders of the old bond or customary holdings. This part of the Rental is very interesting. There are 13 tenants who, as the return stands, pay the total sum of £3. 17s. 9d. per quarter. But it appears that one who pays 2s. 3d. is only paying a portion of his rent, which is stated to be 5s. Eight others also pay 5s. quarterly, and another 5s. 6d. One other pays 10s., as if holding two lots. There remain two, one of whom pays 11s. 8d. and the other 8s. 4d., or between them four more sums of 5s. quarterly, one holding $2\frac{1}{3}$ lots, the other $1\frac{2}{3}$. Excluding the odd 6d., we can hardly doubt that we have here 16 holdings in the common fields paying a rent of 20s. each yearly. That they were not separate plots seems proved by the equality of the rents. If a holding consisted (as formerly) of seven acres, this would give a rent of nearly 3s. per acre. None of the old names appear in this list. Some of the tenants hold land also as "Farmers."

The "Farmours" are holders of separate lands at various rents. Two of them are leasing lands of Freeholders whose heirs were under age and the lord's wards.⁵⁹ Besides these, there were 17 others paying about £30 per year between them.

⁵⁹ One appears to be Freehold No. 1, the other is No. 6. *Post*, pp. 171, 172.

The annual income for Wiston comes to about £40.

In Chiltington one Freeholder, Richard Farnefold, pays 1s. quarterly; 4 Farmers pay £4. 3s. 6d.; and 10 Copy Holders pay £2. 14s. 11d. Total, £6. 18s. 5d. quarterly, or about £28 yearly. The list of Copy Holders is curiously arranged. All the surnames are set in column below each other, but each alternate Christian name is followed in the column by a blank where the next Christian name ought to be. The rents are too various to lend themselves to any such classification as those in Wiston.

With this Roll I must necessarily relinquish the historical basis on which I have been compiling the foregoing extracts, gathering out information about the successive lords of the manor, and adding by the way such matters of general interest as fell in at the same time. The date of cessation has a certain appropriateness. The youth whose entry on the manor we have just noticed, when he grew to be Sir Thomas Shirley, removed the old manor house in which all his predecessors had been content to dwell and replaced it with a much more magnificent structure, of which portions still remain incorporated in the present building. Our mediæval story may fitly end with the old house, which was its chief centre of action.

The Court Rolls.—Our principal source of information on local matters has hitherto been the Reeve's or Bailiff's annual Account Roll. But there are other Rolls which, though not so generally interesting, contain much material illustrative of the life of the period. These are the Rolls of the Manor Court. This was held in the lord's hall. As usual, the Court Baron dealing with land tenure and the Customary Court dealing with the affairs of the Customers or Villains, were merged in one. The Lord of Wiston had never claimed View of Frankpledge, which developed into the Leet (or Police) Court. So there is no mention of that Court. Offences against the Assize of Bread or Ale, or serious breaches of the Common Law of the Land, were taken before the Sheriff in his tourn, or at a later

time before the Justices of the Peace. The Manor Court was held three or four times a year, and presided over by the Steward. The decisions were all made by the "Homage," which practically consisted of the Freeholders and Customary Tenants. Punishments for minor assaults, trespass, debt, &c., were money fines, assessed by two of their number appointed by the Homage.

The Ancient Freeholders.—Almost invariably the first business of the Court was to order (for perhaps the twentieth time) a distraint to be levied on the lands of somebody not there, who obstinately refused to do something he ought to do. These offenders were the successors of the Old Freeholders, of whom a brief notice was given in Vol. LIII., p. 166. Their obligations to the lord of the manor must date back to a very early time. Their lands were, no doubt, subinfeudations, or portions granted away in the twelfth or early thirteenth centuries, on condition that the holder relieved the lord of portions of his obligations to the King or his superior lord, in this case the Lord of the Rape of Bramber. As they were men of some position, it may be useful to gather up some of the notices of their successors in the later Rolls. They will be referred to under the numbers given to them in the Old Custumal in Vol. LIII., pp. 149 and 150.

1. *Robert Lucas.* In Launcyng. Half knight's fee. Sheriff's Aid, 10d. In 1357 Will: Lucas is deceased. His wife Matilda has married John Comsone. Will: Lucas son and heir of Will: and Matilda is 16 (Inq. p.m. 31 E. III. File 137-44). In 1392 (Court on Vigil of St. Barnabas 15 R. II.) William atte Hulle is distrained for default of suit of court. In 1409 (Monday aft: St. Luke 10 H. IV.) William atte Hulle, who held of the lord certain lands in Launcyng which contain half a knight's fee, is dead. A horse and harness are claimed as heriot. In Revised Rental (1427) "John Gorynge for Sheriff's Aid, 10d." In 1466, "Land late John Goring's in Comsone's Fee." [This seems to be the same as Holding No. 9, "John de la Compe." Nos. 1, 2, 9 seem mixed together after this.] In 1526 "Will: Stronge for lands in Launcyng, John Myll alias Cooke for lands in Little Bradewater and in Launcyng formerly Comsyng late Peter Veske." In 1527 Will: Stronge is dead. In 1530 (23 H. VIII.) Roger Myll alias Cooke is dead. Heriot, horse and harness. Held land in Little Bradewater and lands in Launcyng form: Robert Lucas by $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee. He has issue (no name) aged about 12 years. Heir and lands to be seized.

2. *Ralph Veske*. Holding in Little Bradewater, similar to last. Half knight's fee. Sheriff's Aid 10d. The family of Veske (or le Eveske) continued a long time. "Master R. le Veske," 1358. "Master John le Veske," 1376. "Late of John Veske," 1409. "Ralph Veske" pays Sheriff's Aid 10d., in Revised Rental, 1427. "Late of Ralph Veske," 1461. "Peter Veske," 1483. "Exōrs of Peter Veske" (Collector's Account), 1484-1490. "Respite granted to Accountant for the Relief charged upon John Myll alias Cooke and Joan his wife daughter of John Veske son and heir of Ralph Veske. £5" (*ibm.*). See No. 1.

3. Nothing known.

4. *Will: Ismongere*. 1 Mess: and 8 Fields at Ashurst, rent 4s. "Land called Ismongere in hand of lord by reason of minority of heir. Leased to John Michel, 5s." (Account Roll), 1370. "The heir is of full age" (Do.) 1371-2 "Thos. Hungerford, knight owes homage &c. for land form: of Wm. Ismongere," 1392. "Tenant of land called Cappardye, now Ralph Henry, 4s." (Revised Rental, Freeholders), 1427. "John Levett for land called Caperden in default," 1517. "John Levett gent for lands called Capardy late Thos: Grene form: Ismonger," 1527. "John Levett, who held &c. . . . for rent of 4s and 1 red rose, is dead. Heriot, 1 ox. Has son and heir," 1532. "John Slutter for the rent of the Carpardy during nonage of my (Thomas Sherley) Warde being in my possession for one half-yere's rent, 20s." (New Rental), 1555.

5. *Fee of Hudegrove*. Nothing more known.

6. *Robert de Wystnестon*. Rent 6d. viz. Fulford. [The last two words have been added to the original.] Two distinct holdings, (a) at Cokeham⁶⁰ in Sompting held under Manor of Heene. Thos. Folford *ob. c.* 1337, Rob: his son *ob. c.* 1350, Rob: his son aged 16 in 1357. (Ing. p.m. 31 E. III. File 136, 17.) "Of Rob: Coppedene for certain lands late Fulford in Cokham 26s. 8d. yearly. Allowance of rent of land late Rob: de Wystnестon in Cokham at farm as above, yearly 6d." (Reeve's Account 1396-7.) "Tenant of land form: Fulford's is dead without heirs. Reverts to lord. Rob: Coppedene, principal tenant. Six others hold portions (Court 16 July 1393). (b) In Itchingfield. Order to distrain tenants John Clerk and ōrs on lands form of Thos: Fulford in Hechingfeld for fealty &c. (29 Nov: 1369). Heirs of tenement Fulford to be distrained for fealty, John Clerk and Will: Bost. Tenants also for arrears of rent for 20 years—John Wygar and ōrs (July 1376). "Heirs of tent^t Fulford, afterwards Wygehar finally Bashrye (mem: on Roll of July 1377). "J. Bassh who held 100 acres in Chedingfeld^{60a} is dead. Heir unknown (12 Sep. 1466). "Tenants of lands called Basshes in Dechingfeld (Fraternity of Horsham written above)" (21 Oct: 1527). "Feoffees of Fraternity

⁶⁰ This holding, as well as Nos. 1 and 2, and perhaps 9, is no doubt included in the excepted tenements in a Fine between Wm. de Wystnестon and Adam de Bavent, 56 H. III. (S.R.S., Vol. VII., page 82. See also pp. 105, 106.)

^{60a} An error for Dechingfeld. For this and other spellings of Itchingfield see Mr. Godman's comments in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., p. 105.

of Horsham for land called Basshes" (14 Oct: 1530). See *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., pp. 151 and 152 (payment of ancient rent of 6d. to Lord of Wiston by Fraternity).

7 and 8. Nothing known.

9. *John de la Compe*. Rent 1d. ? where. "Will: Compsone who held certain lands freely by military service and 1d. rent &c. is dead. Heriot, horse and harness. Process stayed because Richard Farnfold does suit" (25 Feb: 1427). "Tenant atte Compe formerly [duplicate has "now"] Will: Comsone, 1d." (Revised Rental, Freeholders, 1427).

"*John Faukener*. 6 Barbed Arrows" (Revised Rental, Freeholders, 1427). These arrows are always from the first accounted for by the Reeves, but under no name. "Thos: Benet for land called Faukener's in Fyndon" (Court 21 Oct. 1527).

Disputes and Wager of Law.—A considerable item of business, and one of the chief sources of profit arising from the Court, was the presentment of and fines for trespasses by cattle on the lord's pasture or cultivated fields. Another item, especially in the earlier Rolls, is the settlement of disputes among the tenants. The manorial, or (as we may call it) the little village, Court exercised its jurisdiction with much the same forms as the higher Courts of the realm. Plaints were made, the accused denied the charge, orders were given when and how the issue was to be decided, and finally decisions were announced, all by the neighbours of the litigant parties. At the time of the earliest Court Roll there were some very militant tenants in constant evidence. At a Court held on 23rd November, 1357:—

Richard Sexteyn sen: offers himself against John Skypard and Isabella his wife on a plea of trespass. And he complains and says that on certain days and places the said John and Isabella with their pigs ate down 2 acres of peas of the said Richard. And that the said John and Isabella received beans and oatmeal and did other damage to the said Richard in beating Alice his wife against the peace to the damage of 20s. Afterwards come the said John and Isabella his wife and say that they are not guilty as is charged upon them and thereon they will wage their law. And he (John) has a day for his law with a 4th hand at the next court.

John Skypard and Isabella his wife complain against Richard Sexteyn and Alice his wife . . . that Alice wife of the said Richard on a certain day and place beat and wounded the wife of the said John to the damage of the said John and Isabella of 20s. Afterwards comes the said Richard and acknowledges the trespass and prays for

taxation by the homage. And it is taxed at 40d. And order is made to levy from Ric: Sexteyn the aforesaid 40d. to the use of the said John and Isabella which they have recovered. And the said Richard remains in the lord's mercy [for a false claim]. (In margin), Fine 1d.

At the next Court, held on 1st June, 1358:—

John Skypard and Isabella his wife have waged their law against Ric: Sexteyn on a plea of trespass and failed in their law. Therefore it is decided that Richard shall recover damage which is taxed by decision of the Court at 3s. (In margin), Failure of law. Fine 2d.

At this same Court further proceedings took place between these two. Richard complained that John had wickedly maligned him in the Sheriff's tourn. By assent of the parties an enquiry was held. The jury affirmed the complaint. Richard's damage was taxed at 10d., and for his false claim John was fined 2d. Then John complained that Richard had kept back from him 6s. 8d. he had recovered at the last Court. On examination it was found that the correct sum was 40d., as to which Richard stated that by agreement with John he had given him a form of acquittance to satisfy him in due time. John is adjudged in the wrong and has to pay 2d. for wrongful complaint.

The above neighbourly dealings were, doubtless, exceptional, but their record is illustrative of the matter-of-fact way in which the little agricultural communities in former days managed their affairs. The most valuable incident is the "wager of law." This meant substantiating an assertion by a man's own oath, supported by the sworn belief in its sincerity willingly given by an authoritatively fixed number of "oath-helpers," or, as usually called, compurgators. John was told to come "with a 4th hand," that is himself with three others. He failed. Either he could not persuade three to come, or, if they came, one or more would not stand the test. John would have to make his oath. Then one by one the others would be called to swear to their belief in the sincerity of John's oath. If only one hesitated John would be found guilty. This system of defence, originated as a valued substitute for the old judicial combat, was getting out of favour. Our latest

authority⁶¹ on these matters says: "The concentration of justice at Westminster did much to debase the wager of law by giving employment for a race of professional swearers." The writers add, "In the village Courts, on the other hand, it would not be easy for a man of bad repute to produce helpers; his neighbours would be afraid or ashamed to back his negations." This opinion is confirmed by the Wiston Rolls, which more often than not record a failure to succeed in this mode of defence. Nevertheless, it held its ground, for so late as 1st July, 1411, two men charged with letting their dogs kill a mare claim this privilege and are ordered to come six-handed (*se sexta manu*). The result is not recorded.

The Homage and Land Tenure.—Though the lord granted and received surrenders of manorial lands, the transactions were always done in Court in the presence of the homage, who had a sort of general responsibility over everything. Sometimes they reported the unfitness of a tenant:—

(The lord's homage) say on their oath that John Skypard is poor, weak and lame because he had an injury in his left foot whereby he could not hold his land or do for the lord the rents or services pertaining to his bondland. Afterwards comes the said John and surrenders into the lord's hand the aforesaid land and gives to the lord for heriot⁶² 1 pig which is valued by the homage at 18d. (21st October 1357).

Or they certify the fitness of tenants:—

(The homage) present that John Emme and Henry Calwe bondsmen of the lord are sufficient to hold of the lord and do the services of 2 tenements being in the lord's hand for default of tenants &c. Order is made that they should be at the next court (1st June, 1358).

Or they elect a tenant, who is bound to undertake the office,⁶³ or they assign a vacant holding to all the tenants in common:—

John Smyth is elected by the whole homage to the half-ferling formerly of Thos: atte Purve: to hold according to the custom of the manor and do rent and services due thereon. And the said John was sworn. One ferling of land called Cobage in the lord's hand is

⁶¹ Pollock and Maitland Hist. of English Law (2nd Ed.), II. 636.

⁶² A duty payable to the lord by the successor.

⁶³ See *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 180.

assigned to all the tenants, doing therefor rents and services due thereon &c. (3rd November, 1376).

Surrender of Customary Holdings on Condition of Provision for Life.

—To this court comes Florencia Syna and surrenders . . . 1 house and 3 acres of land, form : of Walter Hally, to the use of Philip de Goule . . . Heriot, 1 little pig, price 12d. . . . Afterwards comes Philip and takes (the house and land) to the term of his life and that of Alice his wife according to the custom of the manor. He does fealty. Gives for entry 3s. 4d. Further it is agreed between themselves that Philip and Alice his wife shall sustain Florence to the term of her life as well in sickness as in health and also shall give to the said Florence yearly for the term of her life one corset for her wardrobe (*unum corset pro vestura*) (18th May, 1370).

Juliana Smith surrenders a cottage formerly of John Smyth to the use of John Smyth her son. No heriot. To hold &c. Fine for entry 2s. Juliana is to live (*morare*) in the cottage for the whole term of her life (2nd October, 1370).

The Homage present the death of John Sydlok who held a tenement and 1 ferling of land form : Holbrok according to custom &c. Heriot 1 ox, price 15s. Afterwards comes Margaret his widow and takes (house and land) as her bench⁶⁴ to the term of her life, according &c. To keep all in fit state and she gives the lord for fine as well for entry as for license of agreement 20s. And she makes oath (27th February, 1377).

Various leases :—

Nicholas Smith comes and takes from the lord 1 messuage and land with charge (*cum honore ? onere*) of the buildings. To hold for the term of 7 years. Rendering therefor yearly 5s. in two payments (9th November, 1358).

William Puriere takes from the lord 2 fields of land called le Sondes. To hold for the term of 20 years, according &c. Rendering 8s. in two payments and 3 capons at the Nativity. Fine for admission 12 chickens (18th October, 1378).

The homage again present that the kitchen of the tenement Syveys is totally decayed by default of John Taylor of Steyning and that it was worth at time of the lease 10s. And the whole homage gave bail to make the said kitchen by the Nativity for the said John as fit as it was at time of lease under penalty of 10s. (7th November, 1409).

John Shypp, who held a messuage with 1 virgate of land form : of John Stevens sen : at rent of 6s. 8d., has left. It is granted to Will : Puryer to term of his life according &c. . . . without rent for 3 years, he to repair the tenement &c. within 2½ years and then render the ancient services (25th February, 1427).

William Brigger showed a copy by which John Brygger took a tenement called Webbes, to hold to himself, Christiana his wife and

⁶⁴ The technical name for the share of her husband's estate to which a widow was entitled.

William and George his sons in succession according &c. Fine 40d. (28th October, 1517).

Joan Skynner daughter of Will: Swan surrendered a ten^t and 1 virgate called Michelborne in Chiltington, late of Will: Swan her father, who was wont to render yearly 20s., under condition that the lord should be willing to regrant them to herself, John and Richard Skynner her sons. Heriot 1 cow price 10s. The lord regranting them . . . to term of their lives and the longest liver of them according &c. Rendering yearly 26s. 8d., suit of court and other services; so for increase of rent 6s. 8d. They give the lord for having such estate 66s. 8d. (half then, half at Michaelmas). Joan did fealty. Further Joan prays license of the lord to "lease at farm parcell of her tenure to some good and sufficient tenant from the feast of St. Michael last past before the date of these presents to end and term of 7 years." [This license to sublet is general at this time.] License granted. Fine for license 6s. 8d. (12th October, 1531).

At this court Richard Sherley knight lord of this manor granted and leased to farm to Richard Hill a parcel of land called South Slougher in Billyngeshurst lately occupied by John Hill who rendered yearly £4. To hold to himself and heirs and executors from the feast of St. Michael last past to the term of 25 years, rendering yearly £5 at the 4 terms of the year and paying to the capital lord an increment yearly of 20s. as appears by an indenture thereon made (12th October, 1531).

Chiltington. Thos: Mose who held according &c. 1 virgate form: of John Dobyer called Underlees and 1 virgate called Lallinglond and 1 ferling called Milksoppes is dead. Heriot 3 oxen price 20s. each. [After proclamation] comes Will: Holond who espoused Emma relict of Thos: Mose and claims all as Emma's to term of her life. Has a day at next court. As to tenement and virgate formerly Dobyers comes Richard Mose son of said John and claims tenement and lands to be his as younger son (*filius jun'*) and next heir of John Mose. [Is this a case of "Borough English?"] And because he shows no copy he has a day at next court" (21st January, 1538).

Customs of Common Pasture.—Wystnoston. The Homage with William Peryer aged 60 say that among the tenants a custom has been held for their common, that each tenant according to the rate of his land should enter the common pasture for sheep from the feast of St. Martin in Hyeme (11 Nov:) to the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary next following (2 Feb.). And there belongs to every tenant having 1 virgate of land (the right of) 26 sheep and so according to the rate of the land which he holds whether more or less. And that their arable land shall be several to them from the Purification to the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra (22 Feb:). And the lord shall not interfere between them. And after the said feast of Purification each tenant is wont to pasture upon his own proper soil and to keep it towards that of others (*custodire versus alterium*). And they beg to have this custom" (12th September, 1466).

Hene. Ordered by assent of the steward and consent of the tenants that every tenant shall keep on the common field (*in communi campo*)

over every acre there not more than 3 sheep and he that holds 5 acres there shall keep not more than 2 oxen (*averia bovina*) and 1 horse (*aver' equin'*) and whoever does contrary shall incur the penalty of forfeit and 3s. 4d. as often &c. And that every tenant shall remove his swine (yearly) outside the common fields (*campos*) before the feast of St. Luke (18 Oct:) on pain of 3s. 4d. Nor shall any tenant enter the common fields with his swine till the whole autumn is finished on like pain of 3s. 4d.

At this court was ordered by mandate of the lord and consent of the tenants that the common pasture called le Hamme and le Grene by the feast of the Nativity next ensuing, by the disposition of Robert Davy and John Hyde of Somptyng, should be divided each of these pastures into 2 parts, viz. one half thereof for the pasturage of cattle as well of the farmer of the demesne lands of this manor as of the lord's tenants of this manor, the other half of the same for the use (*utilitatem*) of the farmer and tenants of the Master of the house of the Almoner of Arundell of the Westcourt, and that under pain of each of them of forfeit of their customary tenure.

Inquisition taken [no names] by examination made of the tenants what and how many cattle they claim to have at pasturage in le Hamme and le Grene Who say that Thomas at Adams for the farm of the demesne lands in le Hamme shall pasture up to (*ad*) 16 cows and for his customary tenure called Waggs up to 2 cows and for said customary tenure in le Grene to 2 horses. John Robb for his customary tenure in le Hamme to 3 cows and upon le Grene to 3 lambs. Margaret Stamer in le Hamme to 3 cows and upon le Grene to 3 horses; Thos: Saunder for 2 cust: tenures, upon le Hamme to 2 cows and upon le Grene 1 horse; Thos: Saunder in le Estgate, in le Hamme 2 cows, in le Grene 1 horse. Henry Chalk for 2 cust: tenures, in le Hamme 2 cows and "*boviculi*," in le Grene 2 horses; John Robb jun: in le Hamme 1 cow, in le Grene none; John Emery in le Hamme 2 cows, on le Grene 2 horses; John Saunder in le Hamme 2 cows, in le Grene 1 horse; John Whityngton in le Hamme 2 cows, on le Grene 2 horses (11th November, 1535).

Leave to Enclose Land.—Will: Stevenes who held one mess: and 1 virgate called Calewes at 6s. 8d. (and other lands) is dead. Lands granted to Roger atte Lowe for term of 30 years, rendering ancient rent and services (25th February, 1427).

Roger atte Lowe gives 12d. for leave to enclose 8 acres lying in a field called Bywesteton on the west side of a certain spring (*fons*) under la lynch, being parcell of a virgate called Calewes late of Will: Stevenes, during his tenancy of the land, as more clearly shown in a certain copy given to Roger (? 1428).

Parcelling out Plots of Tenants' Lands in the Common Fields.—Hene. At this court the tenants of this manor took a day before (*citra*) the Commemoration of Souls (2nd Nov:) to measure the lands of each tenant in the common fields of Hene and to interpose metes and bounds between every furlongate (*sic*). Penalty 3s. 4d. (14th October, 1530).

Principals or Mortuaries (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., p. 254).—The Homage present that John Capel who held 1 ferling of land form: of Ralph Mot lately of Rob: Gust is dead wherefrom falls to the lord of heriot 1 "bovett" price 12s. which remains for the lord's stock. And that no one sues for said land. It remains in lord's hand. Also they present that the said John Capel had in his custody 1 leaden caldron (*plumbum*) price 5s., 1 brass pot price 20d., 1 coulter, 1 ploughshare price 20d. "of principal" which it is ordered to levy to the use of the lord. The said tenement is ruinous and devastated to the lord's damage taxed by the homage at 40s. which is ordered to be levied to the lord's use (18th May, 1370).

The homage present that Margaret Sydlok who held 1 virgate of bond land is dead. Heriot 1 mare price 4s. The tenement remains in the lord's hand and is defective to the lord's damage. And there is arrested in the name of "principal" 1 brass pot containing three gallons, 4 brass pans (*patell'*) — qrs. of wheat in sheaf, 2 pigs of the age of $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 1 empty cask (*dol'*), 1 hand mill, 2 bills, 1 felingire,⁶⁵ 3 geese (*auce*) of which 1 a gander (*anc'*) and 1 (? 2) geese (*mariol'*),⁶⁵ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat, 1 capon and 6 hens, 5 chests, 1 iron shovell (*tribul'*),⁶⁵ 1 hearth fork (*furc' focal'*) and 1 iron mendel⁶⁵ of the said Margaret. Of which were taken away (*elong'*) by John Prat 2 pigs, by Matilda Prat, Will: Prat jun., Agnes atte Lowe and Lucy her daughter 1 brass pot containing 3 gallons, 1 brass pan containing 5 gallons, 2 brass pans each containing 2 gallons, 1 little pan containing 1 pottle⁶⁶ (*potel*), 1 chest containing 2 bushels and 1 felingire, concerning which discussion is to be held with the lord's council (25th April, 1393).

Tracing out two "Villain" Families in the Sixteenth Century.—The homage present that John Saunder son of John Saunder a bondman of the lord lives at Estbourne and has 3 sons. To be enquired into. Joan daughter of Thomas Saunder a bondman of the lord, is now married to Richard Swyft of Launcyng a free man. To be discussed with the lord. And Isabella another daughter of Thomas is married to John Chapman of Worthing, a free man. And Margery another daughter of Thomas is married to Reginald Eston of Launcyng a free man. And Mariona a daughter of the said Thomas lives at Worthing, it is not known with whom. Enquiry &c. And Alice a daughter of the said Thomas lives at Sodemptyng (Sompting) with Thomas Wassher.

John Child son of John Child sen: a bondman of the lord lives at Westham with the brewer of ale (*bras' servic'*) to the lord Earl of Arundel without chevage. Roger Child lives outside the lordship but where is not known. Enquiry &c.

Thomas Saunder, a bondman of the lord has issue John and Robert his sons who live within the lordship. John Saunder son of Richard Saunder has issue Thomas, John and Edward sons, and daughters Margaret and Joan who (*qui*) live with their father. Ame sister of

⁶⁵ Prompt: Parv: (*tribula*); Wright-Wülcker Vocab. (*tribulum*). I cannot find "felingire" or "mendel."

⁶⁶ A measure containing two quarts.

Thomas Saunder son of John Saunder sen: lives with her father (17th April, 1529).

Both these families belonged to Heen. A John le Child was the typical Customary tenant there in the Old Custumal 200 years before (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LIII., p. 162). At a later Court the enquiry is repeated:—

Hene. John Saunder son of Richard Saunder bondman of the lord (lives at Estbourne)⁶⁷ has issue Thomas, John, Edward and Richard and three daughters, Margaret, Agnes (dead), and Alice. Joan daughter of Thomas Saunder bondman &c. is married to Richard Swift of Launcyng a freeman without licence. (Paid 6d. for fine.) John Saunder son of John Saunder lives in the Isle of Thanet at Margate (*in insula Thennt apud Morget*) and has issue unknown.

Henry Child, bondman of the lord, lives at Cokefeld without chevage and has issue unknown. To enquire by next court. Roger Child, bondman &c. lives at le Milkhouse⁶⁸ in the County of Kent and it is unknown whether he has issue. To enquire. Thomas Child bondman &c. lives at Wysten with the lord and has issue Richard his son who lives at Cokham and a daughter.

Thomas Gyles, a bondman &c. lives at Selmeston without chevage and has issue Thomas his son who lives with Edward Bray knight.

Mariona daughter of Thomas Saunder lives at Somptyng with John Hyde. Ame sister of Thomas Saunder is married to a certain William Chicche and made redemption with the lord. (She paid 6s.)

John Child son of Thomas Child lives at Kyngeston near Arundell with John Capden and has issue unknown. John Child son of John Child lives at Seale with the Prior there. Alice sister of the said John Child jun: lives at Sompting, with whom is not known.

RECTORS AND CHAPLAINS OF WISTON.

Various clergy are frequently mentioned in the Rolls, chiefly in connection with the management of the estate. They were set to check the returns of produce, to “view” or audit accounts, to authorise purchases or payments. In short, they gave their clerklly knowledge to the use of the lord and his steward in the same way as their “superior” brethren were doing for the King and the State. Whether they received a reasonable commission on their services is not recorded.

⁶⁷ Struck out. It is the wrong John.

⁶⁸ Now Milkhouse Street in Cranbrook.

Rectors of Wiston.—It is curious that in the 50 years during which clergy are mentioned (1356-1408) only one name of a Rector occurs, but it can hardly be the same person throughout.

Sir John, "Rector of Wystnестon," occurs in 1357 and from 1369 to 1374.

*Sir John Wymbervyle or Umbervyle*⁶⁹ is mentioned from 1374 to 1408. From 1374 to 1379 he is "Rector of the Church of Bungeton." In 1380 he is not described. In 1384 he is "the Rector," and in 1388, 1392 and 1408 he is "Rector of Wystnестon."

Chaplains of the Chantry of Wiston.—These were the lord's chaplains, and received the rent of the lord's land at Ashurst, 40s., raised in 1378 to 46s. 8d.

Sir Robert, "the lord's chaplain," 1356.

Sir Richard atte Ok, "the lord's chaplain," 1357; "chaplain of the chantry of Wystnестon," 1357 to 1359; Ric: Carpenter "chaplain," 1357; Sir Richard "Rector of Bungeton," 1357 (Court Roll).

Sir Hugh Snow, 1369; 1373 receives rent of Ashurst.

Sir John Umbervyle, "Rector of the Church of Bungeton."

The Chapelry of Buncton, now united to Ashington, is situated in the parish of Wiston. At the date of our Rolls it was evidently (at least sometimes) held together with the Chantry of Wiston. Sir John held Buncton from 1374 to 1379, and received the rent of Ashurst. In the last year it is specified as paid to him "for the Chantry of Wiston." He was then in London, and perhaps remained there or at Le Boys with the Brewes family till he returned to Wiston in 1384 as Rector.

Sir Roger atte Cote, "chaplain of the chantry," received the rent of Ashurst in 1381. Up to 1386 the payments are recorded to "the chaplain," but without name.

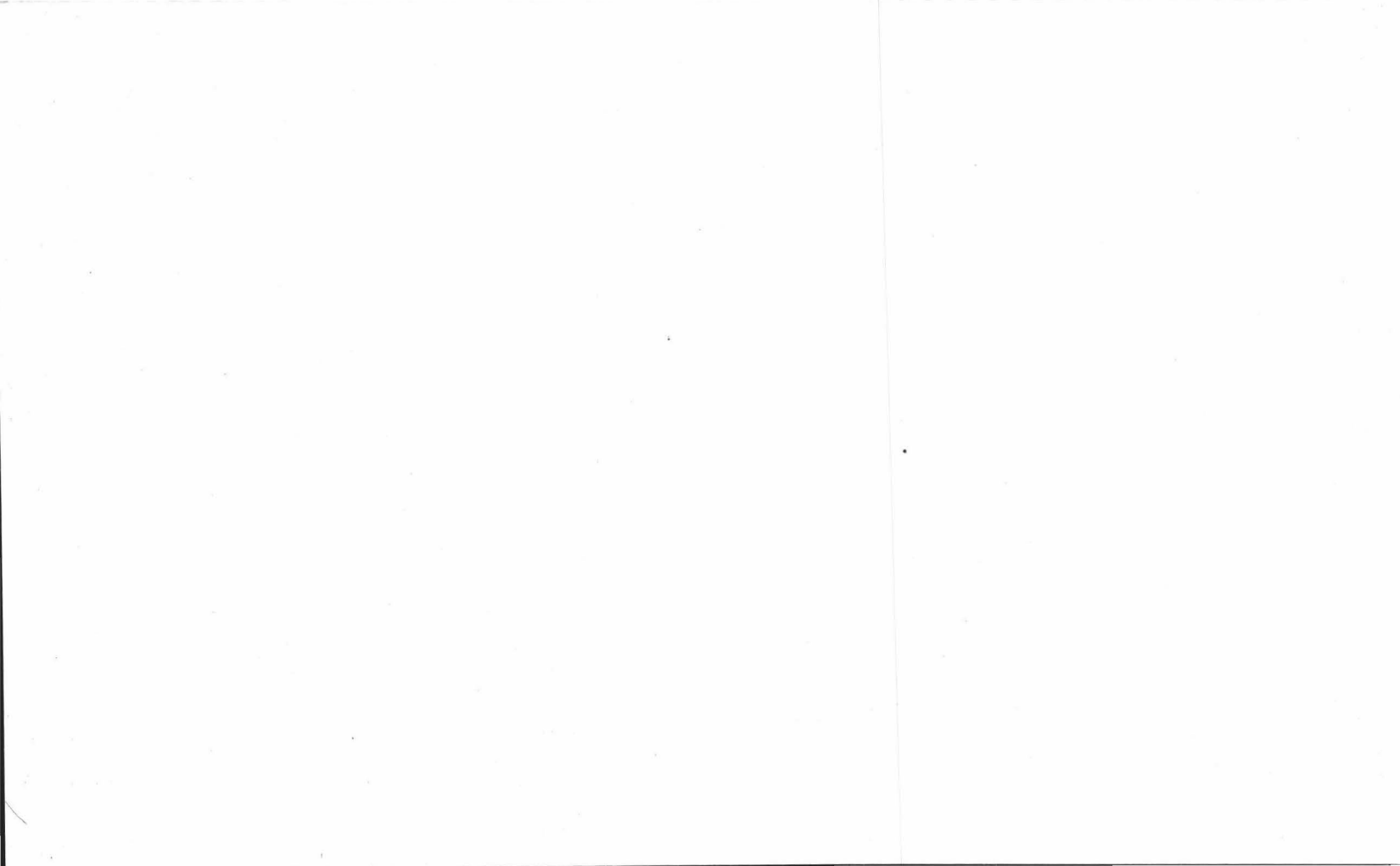
⁶⁹ In Hennessy's Chichester Diocese Clergy Lists he is given (Supplement, p. 182) as Rector in 1379, but perhaps he was then chaplain, as was probably Sir Richard atte Oke given as Rector in 1335 (p. 163). The three following names there given are not found in the Rolls.

In Bishop Robert Rede's Register, recently edited by Prebendary Deedes for the Sussex Record Society, are the names of three more Chantry Chaplains of this period:—

William Preston, 1398; *John Cosyn*, 1399; *Thomas Benet* (on death of Will: Preston), 1410.

There are also some Rectors of Buncton, who are not the same as the Chantry Chaplains.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. Goring for free use of his documents, and to Mr. G. S. Mitchell, of Horsham, for much assistance in local matters.





BEPTON, 1625.



LYNCHMERE. Elizabethan.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

(Continued from Vol. LIII.)

BY J. E. COUCHMAN.

PART II.

RURAL DEANERY OF MIDHURST.

*The Survey of this Rural Deanery was supplied by THE VENBLE.
ARCHDEACON ELWES.*

BEPTON. *Dedication unknown.*

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1625; maker's mark (Walter Shute). Plain, deep, almost straight bowl, thick short stem with flattened knop, and plain top and bottom bands, high domed foot above deep receding band. Inscribed "Simon Waite" and "ye Parish gave 2 fr to the enlargement of this Communion Cupp" (1625 in pounced letters).
- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice. Plain with foot.
- A PLATED FLAGON.

COCKING. *Dedication unknown.*

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1763; maker's mark for William and I. Deane. A plain deep bowl with moulded wire lip on round stem, with band in place of knop, and small-sized low round foot, which is loaded.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1883. Plain with wide edge.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 13-dwts.; hall mark for year 1714; maker's mark for Richard Greene. Plain, very flat, with moulded wire edge. Inscribed, "The gift of the Rev. Melmoth Skynner vicar of Cocking 1821."

DIDLING. ST. ANDREW.

- A CHALICE OF PEWTER. Height 9 inches. Plain, with central raised band and round stem, with mouldings on domed foot.
- A PATEN OF PEWTER. Diameter 9 inches. Plain.

EASEBOURNE. ST. MARY.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1716; maker's mark for M. Lofthouse. Plain, very thick round stem and flattened knop, domed foot. Inscribed, "Easborn Plate 1717."
- A PLATED CHALICE.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1712; maker's mark for Nathaniel Locke. Plain, with moulded wire edge on rather high domed foot. Inscribed, "Easborn Plate 1717."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 20-oz. 4-dwts.; hall mark for year 1871. Plain tankard shaped with lip wire band and spreading foot; domed lid, with Latin cross and handle with moulded edge. Inscribed, "Edward Tufnell, vicar, 1872. Francis Tallant, Thomas Winter, Churchwardens."
- AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; weight 13-oz. 2-dwts.; hall mark for year 1810; maker's mark S.H. Plain with straight gadroon edge and raised centre. Inscribed, "Joseph Greenhill, Thomas Turner, Churchwardens, 1810."

ELSTED. ST. PAUL.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 1-dwt.; hall marks for year 1701; maker's mark for Henry Jay. Plain on round stem with narrow band in place of knop. Moulded foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 5 inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1701; maker's mark as chalice. Plain on a low foot.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; weight 33-oz.; hall mark for year 1692; maker's mark S.H. linked. Plain straight tankard shape, with band and wide splayed foot, flattish domed lid and pierced thumb piece. S handle.

FERNHURST. ST. MARGARET.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 13-dwts.; hall mark for year 1590; maker's mark indistinct. Plain rather open bowl with band of rude engraving on usual stem with flattened knop, domed foot; knop and foot engraved with interrupted lines.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4 dwts.; hall mark for year 1865. As old chalice.
- A PLATED CHALICE.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 9-dwts.; hall mark for year 1849. Plain hollow moulding edge; sexfoil depressed centre.
- A PLATED PATEN.
- A PLATED FLAGON.

HARTING. ST. MARY.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1675; maker's mark F.S. Plain almost straight bowl on well proportioned trumpeted stem with knop; round stepped foot. Inscribed, "Harting Donum Oliver Whitby."¹



j6
Given to ye church of
South Harting
1873

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 12-oz. 11-dwts.; hall mark 1638 (?); maker's mark indistinct. Plain wide edge with line on three legs (added later). Inscribed, "Given to ye Church of South Harting by R.G. 1671" (Arms of Ford). Arms of Ford [azure], three lions [argent] crowned [or]; Crest, a demi-lion [argent] crowned [or].²

- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 21-oz. 12-dwts.; hall mark for year 1873. Flask shaped without handle on six-lobed foot, the entire surface divided by plain bands into panels chased all over vine leaves, &c.; stopper with cross. Inscribed, "In memory of Ellen Postlethwaite by her children 1874."

- TWO FLAGONS OF PEWTER. Height $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively.

- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; weight 18-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1849. Plain with moulded wire edge. Inscribed, "Presented to Harting Church by Lady Fetherstonhaugh, Dec. 15, 1849."

- A SILVER SHELL. Weight 1-oz. 8-dwts.; hall mark for year 1897. A copy of a Pecten shell with Maltese cross handle. Inscribed, "In loving memory of Samuel Bryan from his widow and sons, S. Mary's, Harting, Nov. 2, 1899. A. J. Roberts, vicar."

ONE PLATED AND TWO PEWTER PLATES.

HEYSHOTT. ST. JAMES.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1855. Plain bell-shaped bowl with moulded wire at edge, on round stem with knop and round foot.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain with moulded wire edge on high-domed foot.

¹ Oliver Whitby was founder of Whitby School for boys at Chichester.

² The donor of this paten was Ralph Grey, and the arms are those of Ford. Sir Edward Ford married his only daughter and heiress, Catherine, at the age of twelve, to Lord Culpepper, and "after his soon death" to Ralph Lord Grey of Werke. Their son was christened Ford. When he succeeded to the title as Lord Grey he was known as Ford Lord Grey, and later he became Earl of Tankerville.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 25-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain straight body with lip, band and spreading foot, domed lid with moulded button; shaped handle.
- A PLATED PATEN AND PEWTER ALMS PLATE, engraved with coat of arms and feather mantling.

IPING. ST. MARY.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; weight 5-oz. 11-dwts.; hall mark for year 1568; maker's mark I.P. in a shaped shield (Jackson, p. 102). Plain almost straight bowl, with two bands of Elizabethan engraving, usual stem with flattened knop, nurlled band top and bottom. Knop and foot engraved intermittent lines.
- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks as chalice, 1568. Plain, with foot (engraved 1568 in bold numerals and intermittent lines).
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1635; maker's mark R.A. (probably Jackson, p. 120). Plain bowl on baluster stem, with spreading foot.
- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks as chalice, 1635. Plain, with plate foot. Inscribed, "The gift of Arthur Bettesworth, citisen and stationer, of London."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1839. Plain, with moulded wire edge.
- A SALVER OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 19-dwts.; hall mark for year 1724; maker's mark I.S. Square cushion shape, with pinched-in corners, on four feet.
- A SPOON, SILVER-GILT. Weight 1-oz. 14-dwts. Twisted stem, surmounted by figures of Faith and Hope.

LODSWORTH. ST. PETER.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for year 1567; maker's mark, bull's head erased (Affabel Partridge, see Jackson, p. 103). Plain, with narrow band of Elizabethan engraving under lip, round stem with nurlled band top and bottom, slightly domed foot with stamped egg and dart moulding edge.
- A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks as chalice of 1567. Plain with narrow engraved band close to edge, small foot inscribed 1568 in coarse numerals.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 19-dwts.; hall marks for year 1880. Made to match the Elizabethan chalice.



PEWTER FLAGONS AND ALMS PLATES. HARTING.



1568.

IPING.

1635.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1705; maker's mark S.Y. and bird (Richard Syng). Plain with hollow gadroon edge on foot with similar gadroon.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for 1879. Made to match above.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 18-oz.; hall marks for year 1846. Jug shaped with narrow neck and two wire edge bands, flat cover with rope thumb piece and flat handle, engraved round the foot, "Gloria in excelsis Deo Alleluia."
- A PLATED PLATE.

LYNCH. ST LUKE.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; weight 13-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1705; maker's mark E. A. and fleur-de-lys for John Eastt. Plain unusually wide bowl, rather bell shaped on plain trumpeted stem, no knop, with domed and moulded foot. Inscribed, "Deo optima Sacrum ex Dono Johannis Episcopi Cicestrensis A.D. 1705 In usum Sacelli de Lynch Sussex" (with arms of See and Bishop).
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for 1849. Plain with hollow moulding edge and six-lobed sunk centre.

LYNCHMERE. ST. PETER.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks for year 1855. Plain deep hemispherical bowl on baluster stem with mouldings and high-domed foot. Inscribed, "Presented by the Rev. Richard Parson for the use of the Parish Church of Lynchmere, 17th October, 1856."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain with moulded wire edge and inscribed as above.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 19-oz. Plain tankard shaped with lip and band, spreading foot, domed cover and rounded handle.
- AN ALMS DISH OF BRASS. Engraved "He that has pity," &c., and inscribed, "Presented to the church, Easter, 1882, by Rev. John Campbell Parson and Arthur George Parson, Esq."
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 12-dwts.; there are no hall marks, but it probably belongs to the year 1568. It has a plain acutely-shaped bowl with a band of interlaced etched engraving, in the panels of which is inscribed in rude lettering, "For them of Lens Mere Parise." It has a plain round stem without a knop, and joins the bowl and foot by a reed moulding. The foot is somewhat flat. This cup was formerly the property of Lynchmere Parish.

MIDHURST. SS. MARY MAGDALENE AND DENIS.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1834. Plain, slightly conical bowl with two narrow bands of hatching, octagonal stem with bands of Gothic cresting and nurl work. Knop with three bosses, three-lobed foot with angles between, bearing each a boss.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 7-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain, hollow moulding edge, centre engraved a fancy cross.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 49-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1736; maker's mark T.T., with rose and crown above, for Thomas Tearle. Plain, straight tankard-shaped body with wire band and domed spreading foot, high domed cover with knob and large scroll thumb piece and S handle. Inscribed, "The gift of Richard Young, Esq^r to the Parish Church of Midhurst, in the county of Sussex, 1736."
- AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 7-dwts.; hall marks for year 1804. Plain, with straight gadroon edge, inscribed, "Church Plate, the gift of W^m Stephen Poyntz, Esq^r 1806."

MILLAND. ST. LUKE.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1747. Plain bell-shaped bowl on round stem, with band in place of knop, and domed foot.
- A PATEN. *Not inspected.*
- TWO FLAGONS, A CHALICE AND A PATEN, NOT SILVER.
- TWO ALMS DISHES. *Not inspected.*

MILLAND. PARISH ROOM.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1874. A plain conical bowl, thin round stem with flattened knop, and round foot with band at edge, inscribed, "A parting gift to Village Room, Rake, from G. S., died 19th October, 1893."
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 7 inches; weight 8-oz. 5-dwts.; marks and inscribed as chalice. Plain with wide edge and large foot.

ROGATE. ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 3-dwts.; hall marks for year 1822. Plain bell-shaped bowl with moulded wire at lip, on round stem with knop; round foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; weight 11-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice. Plain with moulded wire edge on low foot.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 31-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain straight tankard shaped, with band, domed foot, double-domed cover, thumb piece and S handle.

AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks as chalice. Plain with moulded wire edge.

These pieces of silver replaced those stolen in September of 1821. The original vessels were the gift of Mrs. Bettesworth, of Fyning.

SELHAM. ST. JAMES.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall mark for the year 1568; maker's mark, globe with zodiacal mark. Sloping bowl with two bands of engraving, one usual Elizabethan band and one of interrupted lines; a short stem with small knop and band top and bottom; low domed foot.

A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain, slightly domed; small low foot, with 1568 in pounced letters, surrounded by a band of interrupted lines.

STEDHAM. ST. JAMES.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1778; maker's mark W.B. Plain, almost straight bowl on round stem, with band in place of knop; slightly domed foot, inscribed, "Stedham Parish."

A PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 14-dwts. Plain, with small foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks same as chalice and inscription. Plain, with moulded wire edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 23-oz. 18-dwts.; date and inscription as chalice. Plain tankard shaped with wire band and splayed foot, domed lid, flat top, scroll handle and thumb piece.

TERWICK. ST. PETER.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1712; maker's mark illegible. Plain, with moulded edge on tall foot.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 18-oz.; hall marks for year 1878. Jug shaped with lip; engraved panels; round foot with beaded moulding; cover with fancy cross.

A CHALICE AND AN ALMS PLATE, PLATED.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 2-dwts.; hall mark for year 1568; maker's mark I.P. Unusually small sloping bowl with two bands of interrupted lines, usual stem with flattened knop, and reeded bands top and bottom, domed foot with interrupted lines.

- A **PATEN COVER OF SILVER.** Diameter $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 4-dwts.; marks same as chalice. Domed with band of interrupted lines, and foot engraved 1569; large coarse engraved numerals.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 4 inches; weight 3-oz. 8-dwts.; *circa* 1700; maker's mark W.A. for Joseph Ward. Plain, shallow, on wide spreading foot.

TREYFORD. ST. PETER.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height 8 inches; weight 9-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for year 1849. Bell-shaped bowl with border under lip of chased vine leaves, round stem, with narrow band in place of knop, domed foot with nurlled bands at bottom, inscribed, "Treyford. S. Peter."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz.; date and inscription as chalice. Plain centre on high foot, and ornamented to match chalice.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 31-oz. 9-dwts.; date as chalice. Straight body, engraved as chalice, domed and moulded foot, and cover with cross. Inscribed, "Dedicated to the service of God at Treyford Church, by the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, August, 1849."
- AN **ALMS DISH OF SILVER.** Diameter 9 inches; weight 9-oz. 3-dwts.; date and inscription as chalice. Plain centre, with border of chased vine leaves.

TROTTON. ST. GEORGE.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1719; maker's mark, C.O., mullet and dot, for Robert Cooper. Plain, deep bowl, spreading at lip, on round stem, with band in place of knop; moulded foot.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 7 inches; weight 9-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. Plain, with moulded wire edge on foot. Inscribed, "Ex Dono Lawrence Alcock Armiger, 1719."
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 37-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1615; maker's mark, R.S., with heart below on shaped shield. Straight tankard-shaped body, with angular wire band and spreading moulded foot, double domed lid, scroll thumb piece and S handle. Inscribed, "Trotton Church, the gift of George Bramston, Esq., who intermarry^d with Ann Alcock."
- AN **ALMS DISH OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 5-dwts. Inscribed, "1853, E.W.B." A secular dish.

WEST LAVINGTON. ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT.** Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 22-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1849. Plain, deep hemispherical bowl,

with band of engraving; hexagonal stem, with pierced Gothic knop, and six-lobed foot, with moulded edge. "*Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Dñi invocabo.*"

- A **PATEN OF SILVER, GILT.** Diameter 7 inches; weight 5-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice. Hollow moulding edge, with six-lobed sunk centre, engraved with lamb and scrolls and "*Dignus est Agnus qui occisus est accipere honorem et gloriam et Benedictionem.*"
- A **METAL-GILT ALMS DISH.** Diameter 10½ inches. Inscribed, "*Sit Nomen ejus benedictum in secula ante solem permanet Nomen ejus.*"

WOOLBEDING. ALL HALLOWS.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height 5½ inches; weight 7-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1634; maker's mark R. A. and a fleur-de-lys. Plain, almost straight body on usual round stem, with flattened knop; plain band top and bottom; high-domed foot, with band below and spreading underneath the edge.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 5¾ inches; weight 5-oz. 5-dwts.; only a maker's mark D. E. repeated three times (possibly William Denny, 1701). Plain, with moulded wire edge on thick foot.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height 11¼ inches; weight 30-oz. 12-dwts.; maker's mark as paten, but repeated four times. Plain straight tankard-shaped body, with small spreading foot and double-domed cover, scroll thumb piece and a very wide S handle. Inscribed "*Ex Dono Eliz. Otway, relict Humph. Otway, Eccl. de Woolbeding Rect., Nov. 13, 1703.*"³
- AN **ALMS DISH OF BRASS.**

RURAL DEANERY OF PETWORTH.

BARLAVINGTON.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height 8½ inches; weight 10-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. A chalice-shaped vessel, with hexagonal stem, large knop and round foot.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter 5¾ inches; weight 3-oz. 10-dwts. A plain flat plate with circular depression, inscribed round the edge, "*Lauda anima mea Dominum laudabo Dominum in vita mea.*"

BURTON.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height 6¾ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for the year 1851. A tulip-shaped bowl, with a plain round foot.

³ Eliz. Otway was mother of Otway, the dramatist.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Inscribed round the centre, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth Peace" (*this was not inspected*).

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1851. A flat plate on a foot, with single circular depression and ogee moulding on edge, inscribed "Presented by the Lord Bishop of Chichester on the restoration of Boderton Church, A.D. 1851."

COATES.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark an animal's head, partly obliterated. This cup has a wide and almost conical bowl decorated with a strap. The stem has no knop, and joins both bowl and foot by the reed ornament. The foot is quite plain and terminates in a fillet.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 2-oz. 1-dwt., and is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is quite plain, except for a band of hyphens round the edge (crossway, not longitudinally arranged). It is engraved on the button foot 1568.

HARDHAM. ST. BOTOLPH.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches and of foot $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1570; maker's mark a fleur-de-lys (see Jackson, p. 102). A slightly bell-shaped bowl with a sharp annulet about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the lip. Nearer the centre of the bowl is an arabesque strap. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed of an annulet and two fillets, and joins the stem and bowl by vertical mouldings. The foot is plain and terminates in a short, thick fillet.

THE PATEN COVER is equally plain and bears no date but the hall marks. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 1-oz. 12-dwts.

BURY. ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches and of foot 5 inches; weight 17-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1856. A semi-spherical bowl with hexagonal stem, a large knop and sexfoil foot, inscribed round the bowl "With thee is the well of life, and in thy light shall we see light." This was given by Mr. Marsham Elwin.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 10-dwts. A plain paten with a sexfoil depression, inscribed round the edge, "Vos estis Corpus Christi et membra particulatim."

A SHEFFIELD PLATED CUP. $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, inscribed beneath the foot, "Bury Church. James Bi/shopp, Edward Nealand, Churchwardens. Anno Domini, 1840."

TWO PEWTER PLATES AND A PEWTER FLAGON.

DUNCTON. HOLY TRINITY.

A COMMUNION CUP AND PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall marks for 1567-8; maker's mark appears to be a beaked bassinet, but nearly obliterated. This cup has a slightly conical bowl decorated with an arabesque divided four times; the lip has been strengthened by the addition of a small cord; the stem has no knop and joins the bowl and foot by a reed moulding; the foot is quite plain and terminates in a fillet.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks the same as the cup. A plain cover with 1568 engraved on the foot.

FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1897. This is a jug-shaped vessel with small hinged lid surmounted by a cross and scroll handle; the body of the flagon is decorated with an arabesque strap divided four times, and between the foot and stem is a reed moulding. These decorations are intended to match the Communion Cup. It is inscribed, "Marjorie Clements Bailey, baptized in St. Stephen's Church, Wandsworth, 29th August, 1827."

EBERNOE. HOLY TRINITY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall marks for 1867. A tulip-shaped bowl with circular stem and foot, inscribed under foot, "Ebernoe Church, 1867."

A PATEN ON FOOT OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; height 2 inches; weight 9-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1867. A flat plate with single depression and ogee moulding on edge, inscribed under rim as the cup.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; hall marks for year 1864. A dished plate with ogee moulding on edge and inscribed under rim as cup.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 26-oz.; hall marks for year 1867. A tall parallel-sided flagon with lip, hinged cover, scroll handle and spreading foot; it is inscribed as other pieces.

EGDEAN. ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1641; maker's mark W.S., with a mullet below (William Shute, Jackson, p. 117). A plain bowl with a circular stem and foot inscribed "Egdean * Church * Plate * 1718," and faintly, W.H. inside a floral wreath.⁴

⁴ The register of the burial of the donor, William Heath, is as follows: "1722 March ye 10th William Heath commonly called my Lord Heath—was buried."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for 1896. It has a single circular depression with small moulding on the edge. It is engraved "Egdean * Church * Plate *."

A PLATED FLAGON.

FITTLEWORTH. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall mark for year 1568; maker's mark obliterated. This cup has a slightly spreading bowl ornamented immediately under the lip with an arabesque divided four times, close below this decoration is a small cord encircling the cup, round the centre of the bowl the strap is repeated and divided eight times, the stem is equally divided by a knop formed of an annulet, engraved with five rows of hyphens, and two fillets; the stem joins the cup and foot by the usual reed moulding, and in addition under the bottom of the bowl is the egg and line moulding. The foot descends by a simple swell, which is carried down to the final member by the reed moulding repeated, and terminates in a fillet decorated with egg and line moulding.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1868. A tulip-shaped bowl, with ogee moulding on the lip, a round knop and plain round foot, inscribed under foot, "Thanksgiving chalice presented to Fittleworth Church, Sussex, by Stephen Reed Cattley, M.A., Rector, April, 1873."

A PATEN ON FOOT. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height 1 inch; weight 4-oz. 5-dwts.; the only mark is the maker's mark, I.S. in monogram, which is on the button foot (probably John Sutton, see Jackson, page 132). This dates the paten about 1670. It is a quite plain plate with a single circular depression.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall mark for year 1808. A slightly-dished plate with threaded edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of base $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 19-oz.; hall marks for year 1851. A straight-sided vessel, with domed hinged lid surmounted by a cross, thumb piece, scroll handle, and slightly spreading foot, inscribed underneath, "In ministerium sanctæ coenæ Dominicæ in Ecclesia parœciali de Fittleworth hoc poculum salvâ ex puerperio dilecta filia Deo Salvatori humillime dicavit Henricus Latham A.M. Vicarius 27th die Sep^r A.D. 1852."

GRAFFHAM. ST. GILES.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot 6 inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1845. A semi-spherical bowl with pierced hexagonal stem, large knop and ornamental scroll foot. Inscribed round foot, "Calicem salutaris accipiam."

- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for year 1845. A plain paten, with sexfoil depression, and inscribed round edge, "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis."
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 6 inches; weight 4-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1842. A small dish-shaped plate, with sacred monogram.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height 10 inches; hall marks for year 1845. A pear-shaped vessel, with large scroll handle and hinged cover, inscribed round body, "Gloria in excelsis Deo. Alleluia."

LAVINGTON. ST. PETER.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and of foot 6 inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for the year 1843. This has a semi-spherical bowl, hexagonal stem with large knop and sexfoil foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. A small flat paten with a sexfoil depression, inscribed round the rim, "In nobis verbum caro factum est et habitabit" (*sic*).
- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height 10 inches; weight 16-oz. 11-dwts.; hall marks for year 1844. A pear-shaped flagon, with hinged and scroll handle, inscribed round body, "Gloria in excelsis Deo."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 11 inches; weight 14-oz.; the hall marks are those of Paris, V under a crown denoting either the year 1736 or 1760. This is a large handsome plate, with a single depression, and wide and beautifully embossed edge. It has a raised cross in the centre, which has partly obliterated the letters L. H. V., which were engraved on the bottom of the plate before the cross was embossed. This was a secular piece.

KIRDFORD. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1601; maker's mark nearly obliterated; it appears to be a stag's head. The bowl is deep and straight-sided, decorated immediately under the lip by an arabesque divided four times, and again in the centre of bowl by an arabesque divided three times. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed of a large annulet and two small fillets, and joins the bowl by a small moulding of egg and pellet, which is repeated at the junction of the stem with the foot. The foot descends by a round swell, decorated by a small band of hyphens. A small vertical moulding of egg and pellet joins the foot to the last member, which is a wide fillet decorated

with egg and line; between each complete pattern are triple hyphens. Although this cup is much later than the general series of Elizabethan vessels, it is, perhaps, the finest specimen of the work of this type.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and also of foot; weight 11-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for 1622; maker's mark C.C., with a tree between (Jackson, p. 81). The bowl is plain, deep and slightly bell-shaped at top. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed of an annulet and two fillets, and joins the bowl and foot by a plain vertical moulding $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide. The foot is plain and round, decorated just above the bottom by a sharp fillet.

THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter and weighs 3-oz. 10-dwts.; it has similar hall marks to the cup. It is a small plate, with single depression, and a button foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and inscribed 1622. Underneath, "William Strudwicke, of Hills Greene; Richard Penfold, Churchwardens."

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 11-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1836. A plain dished plate with ogee moulding on edge, engraved underneath, "The Parish of Kirdford, Sussex."

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height 2 inches; weight 6-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1855. A plain flat plate on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge.

PLAISTOW. HOLY TRINITY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1836; maker's mark C. F. A quite plain cup, with large bowl and plain foot, engraved underneath, "The Parish of Kirdford, Sussex."

- A PATEN OF SILVER, ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1836. A plain plate, with an ogee moulding, engraved underneath the foot the same as the cup.

LURGASHALL. ST. LAURENCE.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568 (between December and March); maker's mark is obliterated. The bowl is deep and plain, slightly bell-shaped at the top, and is decorated immediately under the lip with a floral arabesque, with no divisions; slightly below this band is a narrow rib of silver, forming a fillet. The stem is plain, with no knop, and joins the bowl and foot with the usual reed moulding; the foot terminates in a fillet decorated with the egg and dart.

- THE PATEN COVER OF SILVER. Diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 3-dwts.; marks the same as cup. This is decorated round the rim with the same decoration as the cup, and bears the date 1568 on the top of the button foot.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1728; maker's mark I.S. (Jackson, p. 170). It is a flat plate with a single, nearly vertical, depression, and a single knuckle-bone moulding on edge. It is inscribed, "Maria Francklyn filia reverendi viri Thomas Francklyn Rectoris de Charlton in comitatu Hantoniae Hanc Patinam Deo Optimo Maximo humillime donat dicat dedicatq, Anno Domini 1729."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1895. A small flat plate with single circular depression, and ornamented on the rim with conventional foliation.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and of the base $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 36-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1748; maker's mark J.S. A plain sided vessel, with domed lid, large thumb piece, large scroll handle and wide spreading foot. It is inscribed on the front, "Dedicated to God and his Church, by the Rev^d James Bramston, Master of Arts, who was Rector of the parish of Lurgashall, in the county of Sussex, nineteen years, and dyed the 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord 1743, aged 51 years, and was buried in the Chancel in the Parish Church of Chalton, in ye county of Southampton."
- A **LARGE SILVER CROSS.** Height 2 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; there is no hall mark. It is decorated round the edge with a silver cord, the extremities of the cross terminate in circles containing gilt medallions, symbols of the four evangelists; the face of the cross is worked in diaper ornament. The cross is supported by pierced perpendicular work and buttresses, and again by an octagonal ovate foot with corded ornament round the base; the whole stands on eight small round feet. At the intersection of the arms is an eight-pointed star, through which is interwoven the crown of thorns with a chalice in centre. It is inscribed at the back of foot, "Ad maiorem Dei Gloria et in piam memoriam Frederici Philipson-Stow Baronetti qui abdoimivit in Christo xvii maii A.S. MCMVIII."
- A **PAIR OF PRICKET CANDLESTICKS OF SILVER.** Height 17 inches. These are of similar design to the cross.

NORTH CHAPEL. ST. MICHAEL.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.**—Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches and of foot $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1873. This is a built chalice with a large knop and very large foot, each panel carrying an enamelled medallion. It is inscribed under foot, "Ad gloriam Dei et in piam memoriam Sophiæ Baker Nov. 5 MDLVI" (*sic*).
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1806. A plain

bowl, of which $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches from the lip is a plain cylindrical band; the bottom part is semi-spherical, it has a plain stem and round foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 7 inches; height 2 inches; weight 8-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1732; maker's mark I.E., with a mullet above (Jackson, p. 175). A plain plate slightly dished with an ogee moulding on edge. Inscribed, "C.C.S. given by Mary Taylor virgin who hath chosen the better part and careth for the things of the Lord."

A SERVER OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 17-dwts.; no hall marks. A plain dish-shaped plate with no mouldings, and inscribed round face of rim, "The gift of Mr Edward Apfold and Mary his wiffe for ye u/e of ye communion service of ye parrish of North Chappell in the county of Sussex for ever 1742."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter of top $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and of base $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 29-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1729; maker's mark T.F. with a pellet between and an acorn or fleur-de-lys above. This is a parallel-sided vessel with a hinged cover, thumb piece, large scroll handle and moderately spreading foot. Inscribed, "D.O.M. humiliter D.D.D. Dorothea uxor charissima Samuelis Meymott primi ecclesie de North Chappell Rectoris 19th Julii Anno q. Dom. MDCCXXIX."

AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 13-oz. A dished plate with embossed edge formed of four cherubs' faces and wings divided by four short lengths of foliated scroll. Inscribed, "The gift of the Rev^d John Johnson, D.D., 1831."

PETWORTH. SS. MARY AND THOMAS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1628; maker's mark partly obliterated, probably T.E. in monogram (Jackson, p. 115). A plain deep bowl; plain stem equally divided by knop formed of an annulet and four fillets; the foot descends suddenly and is decorated half-way on the swell by a sharp fillet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. It is inscribed round the outside of the bowl, "Deo et ecclesie Beatae Mariae de Petworth dedit Ri. montacutius Rector 1628."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter similar to the previously mentioned cup, to which it is intended as a fellow; weight 12-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1859. It is inscribed in front of bowl, "Petworth Church, 1860."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz.; no hall mark. An Elizabethan cup with a deep bowl decorated about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the lip with an arabesque divided four times; embodied in the strap on one side is the Tudor rose, on the other a thistle. The stem is equally divided by a small knop, and joins the stem and foot by the usual reed-pattern moulding. The foot is quite

plain and terminates in a plain fillet, which has been added recently.

THE **PATEN COVER**. Diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 10-dwts.; no hall mark. This is a cover to the Elizabethan cup, and is decorated round the top with an undivided band of arabesque; it has a button foot, the short stem of which joins the disc and the plate by a reed-moulding to match the cup. It is engraved on the head I.H.S.

A **PATEN COVER OF SILVER**. Diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; the hall mark is obliterated by the rim. This is a plain cover surmounted by a cross, which has apparently been added at a later date; there is little doubt that the cover is that originally belonging to the cup first mentioned, and bearing date of 1628.

A **PATEN COVER OF SILVER**. Similar to the above, with hall marks for year 1859. A companion to the cup of the same date.

A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT**. Diameter 8 inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 6-dwts; hall marks for 1665; maker's mark T.H., with an anchor between (Jackson, p. 130). A plain plate with a single circular depression. Inscribed round the centre, "Deo et ecclesiae de Petworth. Dicavit Henricus King Episcopus Cices-
trensensis. An. Dom. 1665." In the centre are beautifully engraved the arms of Bishop King.

A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT**. Diameter 8 inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1859. It is inscribed "Petworth Church, 1860," and is a companion piece to that previously mentioned.

A **FLAGON OF SILVER**. Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of top $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and at base $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight about 43-oz.; hall marks for year 1640; maker's mark, a star over an orb (Jackson, p. 120). This is a straight-sided vessel, with hinged cover, thumb piece, large scroll handle and spreading foot, inscribed "Deo et ecclesiae de Petworth Dicavit Henricus King Episcopus Cices-
trensensis An. Dom. 1666" round the arms of the Bishop. The weight scratched under the foot is 43-oz. 18-dwts. 12-grs.

AN **ALMS DISH OF SILVER**. Diameter $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width of rim $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 37-oz.; hall marks for the year 1665; maker's mark the same as the paten on foot of this date. This is a very large and handsome plate, with a single deep circular depression; it is inscribed as the paten on foot of same date, and has also the arms of Bishop King. There is no decoration save a single line engraved about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the edge of the rim. These gifts of the Bishop are notable examples of good silver work and excellent engraving; no more worthy pieces can be found in the Diocese.⁵ This coat is:—Quarterly:

⁵ Henry King was born 1592; died 1669. In 1641 he was elevated to the See of Chichester, and also presented to the then rich living of Petworth. He was residing at the Palace when Chichester surrendered to the Parliament in 1643; he was deprived of the Rectory of Petworth, and his estates were ordered to be sequestrated. He then left Chichester and returned in 1660, dying there in 1669, and was buried in the Cathedral.

1 and 4 [*sable*], a lion between three crosslets [*or*], ducally, for King crowned [*or*]; 2 and 3, three lions passant with a bordure engrailed (unknown); impaling quarterly 1 [*gules*], 10 crosses formy [*argent*], a chevron ermine, differenced with a crescent, for Berkeley; 2, a saltire engrailed; 3, two lions passant; 4 [*argent*], ten torteaux and a label, for Babington. (Bishop King married Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley.)

TWO ALMS PLATES OF SILVER. One weighs 12-oz., the other 12-oz. 18-dwts. These are shaped plates with ogee mouldings on the edge, and engraved on the back, "May this offering, and the alms which shall be received therein, be acceptable in Thy sight, O God. January, 1875"—"Tibi è tuis redditum Acepe Domine beniquissime Hoc grati animi tributum, 1875."

TWO ALMS PLATES OF SILVER. Weight 13-oz. 15-dwts. and 13-oz. respectively; diameter 9 inches. These are dished plates with embossed edges, similar to one given by the same donor to Northchapel. Inscribed on each, "Gift of Rev^d John Johnson, D.D."

STOPHAM. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark obliterated. A deep bowl with very spreading lip, decorated immediately below the lip with an arabesque divided four times; another band, divided four times, surrounds the bowl a little below the centre; the stem is plain with no knop, and joins the bowl and foot with narrow plain vertical moulding; the foot descends in a swell, which is ornamented with four engraved scrolls, and terminates in a fillet decorated with egg and line.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; weight 2-oz.; the hall marks are the same as its cup; the maker's mark is A in a shaped shield (Jackson, p. 103, second A on page). A plain cover with floral strap divided four times to match the cup; the top of button foot has a small band of hyphens.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 7 inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for 1844. A plain plate with small ogee moulding on the edge; a slight circular depression and foot, decorated with egg and line on the last member.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 20-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for 1844. A jug-shaped vessel with hinged lid, surmounted by a cross, engraved with arabesque foliage round the shoulder and decorated on the foot with egg and line.

AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1844. A slightly dished plate with ogee moulding on edge, engraved round the edge, "Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus que (sic) retribuit mihi."

SUTTON. ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark, an animal's head erased. An Elizabethan cup, moderately deep bowl, spreading at the top, encircled in the middle by an arabesque with no divisions. The stem is equally divided by a narrow, prominent annulet and two filets. It joins the bowl and foot by narrow vertical mouldings; the foot descends by a simple swell and terminates in a fillet.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; weight 2-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks same as the cup and a maker's mark R.D. It is decorated round the top by an arabesque divided four times, and on the top of the button foot is inscribed "for the parish of Sutton."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1679. A small flat paten with single circular depression, four thread and one knuckle bone mouldings round the edge. It is engraved in the centre with a mermaid and inscribed round the edge, "Josephus Sefton Gen. D. D. D. eccliae de Sutton in Com. Sussex, A.D. 1679."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter at top $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches and at base $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 39-oz.; hall marks for year 1673; maker's mark J.S. in monogram (Jackson, p. 132). A straight-sided vessel with domed cover, hinged lid, thumb piece, large scroll handle and spreading foot. It is engraved in front with a mermaid and inscribed, "Deo et Ecclesiae de Sutton Donavit Johannes Sefton canonicus Cicestrensis Sussex 1674." It is also inscribed on the lid in a scroll, "Altare Sanctificat Munus," and on the plate at the bottom of the scroll handle, "Sussex, 1674."



BIGNOR. ST. CROSS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall mark for year 1568; maker's mark illegible. A rather spreading bowl, decorated round the centre by a wide arabesque, divided four times. The knop equally divides the stem, which joins the bowl and foot

by the customary reed moulding; the foot terminates with a thin fillet with egg and line.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 4-dwts.; is quite plain and is joined to the button top with reed moulding similar to the decoration on the cup. It is inscribed on the foot, "Bignor, Sussex, 1568."

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches and of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 10-oz. Birmingham hall marks for year 1857. A semi-spherical bowl with hexagonal stem, large knop and sexfoil foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Weight 4-oz.; marks same as chalice; a plain flat plate with single circular depression.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter at top $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches and at base $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 38-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1673; maker's mark J.S. in monogram (probably John Sutton, see Jackson, p. 132). It is engraved in front with a mermaid, and inscribed, "Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bignor Donavit Johannes Sefton canonicus Cicestrensis." In a scroll on the top is inscribed, "Altare Sanctificat Munus," and on the plate at the base of the scroll handle, "Sussex, 1673." This flagon is precisely similar to that at Sutton.

TILLINGTON. ALL HALLOWS. *Not inspected.*

A CHALICE PATEN AND FLAGON OF SILVER.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, engraved, "Parish of Tillington, Sussex."

A SMALL SILVER PATEN, inscribed "Donum Jacob Sturt de Woodhouse, in usum parochiæ Tillington prope Petworth, Sussex, MDCCXIV."


RURAL DEANERY OF STORRINGTON, No. 1.

AMBERLEY. ST. MICHAEL.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 10-dwts.; maker's mark, a mask in a shield; date letter K with a pellet below, for the year 1568. The bowl of this cup is large and spreading at the top; it is decorated about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch under the lip with a floral band divided four times, and also near the bottom of the bowl with a similar ornament; the stem is equally divided by a knop, and joins the bowl and foot by a reed moulding. The foot is decorated with a strap to match the bowl, and terminates in a fillet enriched with an egg and line moulding.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1754; maker's mark W.G. in script (William Grundy. Jackson, p. 186). A plain plate on a foot, with ogee edge and depressed centre.

HOUGHTON. ST. NICHOLAS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 18-dwts.; maker's mark  This is a plain cup with a baluster stem, the bowl is almost a truncated cone; the foot is quite plain and round, and is stamped R.S. This cup was apparently made by the same maker as that at Climping, the maker's mark alone occurs on both; the date is about 1660.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Bought about 1885. *Not inspected.*


A FLAGON OF SILVER. Bought about 1885. *Not inspected.*

WEST CHILTINGTON. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 11-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark three mullets over a crescent (Jackson, p. 100. R. Durrant). The bowl of this cup is slightly spreading at the lip; it is decorated about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch below the edge with an arabesque about $\frac{9}{16}$ inch broad. Round the bottom of the bowl is a reed-pattern moulding, and underneath an unusual moulding:—



The stem is equally divided by a large knop formed by an annulet and fillets, and joins the base of the bowl and foot by reed mouldings. The foot descends by a swell, and terminates in a fillet decorated with the same moulding as is illustrated above.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 5-dwts. It is decorated only by an arabesque round the upper outside edge. On the button foot, which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, is engraved in Roman capitals of zigzag tooling, and encircling a Tudor rose, "1568 WEST · CHIL · TING · TON .

COLDWALTHAM. ST. GILES.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark I. P. in a shaped shield (Jackson, p. 105). The bowl of this cup is of moderate depth, and slightly curved outward at the lip; it is decorated with an arabesque divided four times about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the edge; this ornament is repeated about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch below the first. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed by an annulet and fillets, and ornamented with hyphens; it joins the bowl and foot by reed mouldings. The foot descends by a swell ornament with hyphens between two bands of zigzag tooling, and terminates in a fillet with three knuckle-bone mouldings.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 12-dwts. It has a floral band to match the cup, and is engraved on the top of the button foot "1568."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1896. A plate with circular depression, inscribed "Dedicated in the Reverence of God by M. L. S. to the dear memory of Ann Sandham, who departed this life Sept^r 11th 1894, and of the love for this House and Altar of God. St Giles Church, Waltham, 1897."

LOXWOOD. ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1623; maker's mark R.A., with quatrefoil below (Jackson, p. 120). A plain bowl, bell-shaped at the lip; immediately below the bowl is a wide sharp fillet; the stem is quite plain, and descends without ornamentation to the foot, which is decorated with simple line moulding. It is inscribed, "The gift of Christopher Butler Vicar of Wisborough Greene given Vnto this Chappell of Loxwood 1637." The foot of this cup has probably at some time been repaired, as it bears underneath another maker's mark, W.B., with a pellet below, enclosed in a shield.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 18-dwts.; Birmingham hall marks for year 1881. This chalice is decorated with an arabesque just below the lip; the bottom of the bowl is ornamented with six appliqué foliations; it has a small hexagonal stem and large knop; the foot is hexagonal, and on one panel is engraved, "Loxwood Church."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. A plate with a single depression decorated round the rim with floral arabesque and engraved underneath, "Loxwood Church."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 26-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. A jug-shaped vessel with hexagonal foot; it has a small hinged lid surmounted by a cross and a scroll handle; it is inscribed on one panel of the foot, "Laus Deo. Presented to Loxwood Church by the Rev. J. D. Trigge, first vicar, 1892."

PARHAM. ST PETER.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches and of foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1847; maker's mark R.G. (probably Robert Garrard). A chalice-shaped vessel with large spreading hexagonal foot. The stem is hexagonal and equally divided by a large knop with six protruding square surfaces. The bowl is shallow; it is

inscribed on the bottom in a circle, "Lord have mercy on the soul of Robert Curzon who gave this chalice to the church of Parham, Oct. 27th, 1847."

A **PATEN OF SILVER, GILT.** Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. A quite plain plate with a single circular depression, and engraved underneath with the same inscription as the chalice.

A **FLAGON OF GLASS, WITH SILVER-GILT MOUNTING.** Height 13 inches; hall marks for year 1860. This glass jug-shaped flagon has a nicely mounted band about two inches deep, with a circular panel on each side; it has a beaded thumb piece, and the lid is surmounted by a ball and cross. On one panel is inscribed in Roman capitals, "In grateful remembrance of the mercy vouchsafed to her, Nov^r 12th and 13th, 1860;" and on the other panel, "Emily Julia Curzon, to the Church of Parham."

TWO PLATES OF PEWTER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; both bear a coat of arms.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF PEWTER.** Height 8 inches. It is engraved with coat of arms on one side and crest, surmounted with a coronet, on the other, and under which is the motto, "Virtute non vi."

A **FLAGON OF PEWTER.** Height $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A tall flagon with thumb piece and scroll handle, engraved on the foot "Parham Parish." It bears a coat of arms on front and the motto under crest, "Virtute non vi."

PULBOROUGH. ST. MARY.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; there are no hall marks. This is a plain cup with a deep bowl.

THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the diameter of the foot is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is inscribed "1587."

NORTH STOKE. *Not inspected.*

A **COMMUNION CUP AND PATEN COVER OF SILVER**, with date 1578 on the paten.

A **PATEN OF SILVER.**

STORRINGTON. ST. MARY. *Not inspected.*

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Hall marks much worn, inscribed "James Vaux, Rector; William Drinkwater, Churchwarden, 1686."

A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** A valuable chalice of fifteenth century, inscribed "Presented to Storrington, Sussex, by Robert Curzon, Lord Zouche, 1873."

A **PATEN OF SILVER.** This is a cover to the Communion cup.

A **N ALMS DISH OF SILVER.**

SULLINGTON. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 19-dwts.; hall marks for year 1672; maker's mark J.S., probably John Sutton (Jackson, p. 132). A quite plain cup with slightly out-turned bowl; the stem gradually swells to the foot, and is divided half-way by a ring of wavy scroll appliqué; the foot terminates in a round moulding and a fillet; it is inscribed underneath "Sullington Church."

THE PATEN COVER weighs 2-oz.; the hall marks are the same as its cup. It is a large disc on a small stem, and is engraved as the cup.

FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; hall marks for year 1883. A pear-shaped flagon with scroll handle, inscribed "Given to Sullington Church by William Valentine Felton, gent., of Sandgate, July 21st, 1890."

WIGGONHOLT.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark a stag's head erased. The bowl is plain with no engraving; a narrow bead runs round the bowl about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the edge; the stem has no knob and joins the bowl and foot with reed mouldings; the foot is small and terminates with a large egg line and dart ornament.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 2-oz.; the hall marks are similar to those on the cup; it is a quite plain cover and engraved 1568 on the top.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 8-oz.; hall marks much worn, probably for 1662; maker's mark R.M. between mullets and pellets (Jackson, p. 127). It has a plain bowl, the junction of the bottom and the sides forming a sharp angle; the stem is plain and divided nearer the top than the bottom by a small knob; the foot descends by plain mouldings.

A PATEN COVER. Weight 2-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks as the cup. This is somewhat flat, and on its foot is engraved 1662.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 12-dwts; hall marks Birmingham for year 1854. A small circular plate on an hexagonal foot and stem.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks apparently for 1849; maker's mark R.G. under a crown, probably Robert Garrard (Jackson, p. 212). An eccentric sexfoil dish.

A SMALL SILVER FLAGON. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1882. A small vessel with a scroll handle and hinged lid, inscribed on the front, "Wiggonholt Church."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 43-oz. 5-dwts.; maker's mark A. H. between pellets (Jackson p. 138); there

are no hall marks, but the maker's mark is stamped four times on the lid. It is a very large straight-sided vessel with spreading foot, large handle and large hinged lid, inscribed, "Benigni/sima Maria Minshull filia Guliem Mill de Gretham Armigeri Christopheri Min/hull Gen: Relicta hanc lagenam parochiæ prædict D.D. anno salutis 1675."

WISBOROUGH GREEN. ST. PETER AD VINCULA.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches and of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks for year 1720; maker's mark E.C. with mullet below and possibly an acorn above. A plain cup with a large bowl and very thick stem, a knop equally divides the stem, the foot descends in plain mouldings. It is inscribed, "W.S. J.H. Churchwardens, 1720."

A FLAGON OF SILVER, inscribed, "Green Parish 1666" (*this was not inspected*).

RURAL DEANERY OF STORRINGTON II.

BILLINGSHURST. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1631; maker's mark W.S., with mullet below; William Shute (see Jackson, p. 117). A plain deep bowl, slightly bell-shaped at the top; the stem is large and round, with a large plain annulet for a knop. The foot descends with a steep, round moulding, and is ornamented with a fillet about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the base of foot. It is inscribed "Quid retribuam" round the bottom of the stem, and "1632;" and the weight "16. 3. 2." under the foot.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 9-oz. 10-dwts., Irish hall marks for year 1796; maker's mark G.W. in circle. This has a plain tulip-shaped bowl on a plain foot, ornamented at the bottom edge with four knuckle-bone mouldings, and is inscribed, "To the Glory of God and in memory of my daughter. January, 1904."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1720; maker's mark G. enclosing R. (Richard Green). A plain plate on a foot, slightly dished and ornamented with an ogee moulding on edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top 4 inches and of base $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 41-oz.; hall marks for year 1631 and same as the cup. A tall, straight-sided vessel with domed lid, thumb-piece, and large scroll handle; the foot is decorated

with sharp mouldings, not of the usual spreading kind. It is inscribed underneath the bottom "1632" and "41-oz."

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1902. A small parallel-sided flagon, with scroll handle and hinged cover.

HORSHAM. ST. MARY.

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER GILT. Height 8 inches; weights respectively 11-oz. 10-dwts. and 12-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for the years 1866 and 1864. These cups are alike; they have semi-spherical bowls, large knops, hexagonal stems and sexfoil feet, inscribed underneath, "D.D. In Loc. Antiquioris J. B. M. Camm. Hujusce Eccl. Diaconum, 1867."

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for year 1908. This has a round stem, circular knop, and round foot.

- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter 7 inches; height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1864. A circular plate with a sexfoil depression, inscribed as the silver gilt chalices.

- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1864. A plate with a sexfoil depression and engraved beneath same as the gilt chalices.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1908. A plain plate with a single circular depression.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height 12 inches; weight 23-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1864. A pear-shaped vessel with small hinged lid, large scroll handle and round foot inscribed underneath as the gilt chalices.

- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 20-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1859. A large plate with one circular and one sexfoil depression inscribed underneath as the two gilt chalices.

- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 13 inches; weight 33-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1713; maker's mark obliterated. A dishd plate with a large bold gadroon edge inscribed underneath round the plate in script, "The gift of Mary Eversfield late wife of Charles Eversfield Esq to ye Church of Horsham in Sussex 1713." Inside this inscription in the centre is, "26 Jan 1868 | Hanc Patellam | Vix Fusoris | manibus ereptam | huic Ecc^{ae} Restituit | memor et gratus | Beaumont Hankey |."

HORSHAM. ST. MARK.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1856. It has a hexagonal stem, large knop, and sexfoil foot and is inscribed underneath, "In honor of

God and for the use of S. Marks Church Horsham this chalice is presented by J. Brown, K. Keene and the Rev^d A. H. Bridges minister Whitsunday A.D. 1857."

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1870. This is a fellow to the above, and is inscribed underneath, "In honor of God and for the use of S. Marks Church Horsham Christmas day 1870."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height 3 inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1840. An octagonal plate with single depression, circular stem and octagonal foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1870. A flat plate with sexfoil depression, inscribed underneath, "Deo et Sancti Marci Ecclesiae D.D. Franciscus J. Mount Die Nativitatis Domini A.D. MDCCCLXX."

A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 36-oz.; hall marks for year 1840. A parallel-sided vessel with octagonal body and foot, octagonal hinged lid, thumb-piece and scroll handle, inscribed underneath, "Deo et Ecclesiae D.D.D. Willielmus Blew Die Janii III^{tio} A.S. MDCCCLXII."

HORSHAM. HOLY TRINITY.

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; weight respectively 22-oz. 10-dwts. and 21-oz. 10-dwts.; maker's mark H.L. (Lambert, Coventry St.), no date letter. Tall chalice-shaped vessels with conical bowls, circular stems and knops, and sexfoil feet, both inscribed "Holy Trinity, Horsham, 1910," underneath. The lighter chalice has, in addition, "To the Glory of God and in memory of M.A.G. and A.G."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 5-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1910. A plain flat plate, with single circular depression, and inscribed as the lighter chalice.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 3-oz. 5-dwts.; hall mark for year 1880. A plain flat plate with single circular depression.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; hall mark for year 1910. A glass jug with extensive silver mounting, a hinged lid and scroll handle, inscribed underneath as the lighter chalice.

BROADBRIDGE HEATH. ST. JOHN'S.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 16-dwts; hall marks for 1853. It is a plain cup, slightly lipped with a single bead, having an annulet and two beads round the stem, and a domed foot. Inscribed on the upper side of the foot, "S.J.S." and round the under side of the foot, "Presented by S. J. Stanford to St. John's Church, Broadbridge Heath."

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1910. A plain circular plate, with a single depression. Engraved round the margin underneath, "St. John's, Broadbridge Heath."

ITCHINGFIELD. ST. NICOLAS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 10-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks obliterated. A plain cup and stem with plain mouldings round foot, inscribed "The gift of Sir Timothy Shelley Bart. to the Parish of Itchingfield Sussex June 20th 1828." Also the Shelley coat of arms and crest.
- A PATEN OF SILVER ON FOOT. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1719; maker's mark an anchor between W.A. Joseph Ward (Jackson, p. 151). A plain plate with a plain round edge, inscribed as the cup, and engraved with the same crest.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1678; maker's mark J.S. in monogram, John Sutton. A plain dished plate with line moulding on edge, inscribed as the other paten and with the same crest engraved on edge.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight $24\frac{3}{4}$ -oz.; hall marks for year 1748; maker's mark H.B. A jug-shaped vessel with a lip, engraved round the body with coat of arms, crest, and the inscription as on the cup.
- A POCKET SERVICE OF SILVER. These bear the same inscription as the flagon. *Not inspected.*

NUTHURST. ST. ANDREW'S.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER, GILT. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 14-dwts.; there are four hall marks, but the date mark is obliterated, it was probably made in 1661; the maker's mark is R.M. between pellets and mullets (Jackson, p. 127). This is a plain cup with a round foot, divided nearer the bowl by a knop formed by a deep annulet and two right angle rims; the sides of the bowl are almost parallel and at right angle with the bottom, the lip is slightly spreading.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter 4 inches; height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks are the same as the cup. This is a plain plate with a single circular depression, inscribed on the foot, "1662."

ROFFEY. ALL SAINTS.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1878. This is a chalice-shaped vessel and inscribed underneath, "The gift of Gertrude Martyn to All Saints' Church, Roffey, Horsham, A.D. 1878."

- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter 7 inches; weight 9-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice and similar inscription.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1878, and inscribed as chalice.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height to top of cross $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 27-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for 1878. A large pear-shaped vessel with small neck, hinged lid, cross, and scroll handle; it is inscribed the same as the chalice.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER, GILT. 11 inches diameter; weight 17-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1878, and inscribed same as chalice.

RUDGWICK. HOLY TRINITY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 16-dwts.; there are no hall marks. This is an Elizabethan cup, the original height of which was probably only 5 inches, to this a band $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width has been added to enlarge the bowl; immediately below the original rim is an arabesque $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide in zigzag bands; the stem joins the foot and bowl by reed mouldings, and the same ornament between double threads forms the knop; the foot is circular, and has had a thin fillet of silver added at the base, extending about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch beyond the original edge.
- THE PATEN COVER is of silver; diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; weight 3-oz.; there are no hall marks. This is the original cover of the cup, and is ornamented with a strap to match its fellow; the button foot is joined to the cover by a reed ornament, the edge has been beaten out, probably to fit the enlarged size of the bowl.
- A PEWTER COMMUNION CUP AND A PATEN.

RUSPER. ST. MARY. *Not inspected.*

- A LARGE PATEN OF SILVER.
- TWO ELECTRO-PLATED CHALICES.
- ONE ELECTRO-PLATED PATEN.
- A GLASS FLAGON WITH SILVER MOUNTS.

SHIPLEY. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks obliterated, date mark appears to be for 1713. A plain cup with a deep bowl, a small knop equally dividing the stem, and a round moulded foot.
- A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1731; maker's mark,

S.P. (probably Simon Pantin, Jackson, p. 172), a flat plate with an ogee moulding on edge and a round moulding to foot.

- A **PATEN OF SILVER ON FOOT.** Diameter 5 inches; height 1 inch; weight 3-oz. 15-dwts. A plain plate with a circular depression. The rim is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and ornamented on the edge with plain knuckle-bone moulding, there is no hall mark; it probably is the cover of an earlier cup belonging to the later half of the seventeenth century.

SLINFOLD. ST. PETER.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** This is a tall cup of Elizabethan fashion. The bowl is deep and contracted in the centre. It is decorated round the waist of the bowl by an arabesque divided three times. The stem is equally divided by a knop, and the round, disproportionate foot is ornamented with a band of foliations and is loaded for stability. The only hall mark is that of the maker R.P. (Jackson, p. 115). This cup can be dated about 1618, as the cup at Lavant St. Mary is precisely similar in shape, size and ornamentation, and in addition it has the same maker's mark and the complete hall marks for the year 1618.

THE **PATEN COVER** is decorated with a floral arabesque like that at Lavant, but has no hall marks (see plate No. 20).

- A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 16-dwts.; the four hall marks are illegible, but indicate that the paten was made before 1784. It is a plain plate with a circular depression, and a round moulding on its edge.

- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height 12 inches; weight 37-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1626. A tall almost parallel-sided vessel, with hinged cover, small thumb-piece and moderate-sized foot, inscribed, "Georgius Churchar gen: dedit Ecliae de Slynfold in usum parochianoꝝ ibm ad mensam Dñi cōscantium. A° 1626," also the coat of arms of George Churchar.

- AN **ALMS PLATE OF SILVER.** Weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1697; maker's mark A.N. under a leaf. This is a plain dish-shaped plate, inscribed round the rim, "In usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Slinfold in Comitatu Sussexiae Anno Domini 1697."

SOUTHWATER. HOLY INNOCENTS.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1850. It has a semi-spherical bowl, a sexfoil foot and large pierced knop, engraved under the foot, "Presented by William R. S. Fitzgerald to the Church of the Holy Innocents Southwater A° Dm MDCCCL."

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1850. A plain plate with a sexfoil depression inscribed as the chalice.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 5 inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1904. A small, plain dish-shaped plate.

WARNHAM. ST. MARGARET.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1770; maker's mark W.P. over J.P. (W. and J. Priest, see Jackson, p. 197). A somewhat tulip-shaped bowl on a tall, narrow stem and round foot. It is inscribed, "The gift of Timothy Shelley Esq^r March 31st 1771." The arms of Shelley are also engraved thereon.
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1890. This is made to match the cup first mentioned; it is inscribed, "A Christmas offering from Chas. Jas. Lucas 1890. × St. Margaret's, Warnham." It also bears the arms of Lucas.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1771; maker's mark T. L. in an oblong. A plain dished plate inscribed as first-mentioned cup, and with the same arms.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1770; maker's mark as the Shelley cup. A large plate with dished centre. It bears the Shelley inscription and coat of arms.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Weight about 48-oz.; hall marks for the year 1770; maker's mark as the cup of same date. This is a large straight-sided vessel with hinged cover, large thumb piece and large scroll handle. The foot is exceptionally flat and spreading; it bears the Shelley inscription and coat of arms.

RURAL DEANERY OF STORRINGTON III.

ASHINGTON. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1763; maker's mark F. G. A plain goblet-shaped cup with a plain round foot, inscribed underneath the rim of foot, "Ashington Church."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks same as cup. This is a large plain dished plate, inscribed underneath, "Ashington Church."
- A PATEN OF SILVER, ON A FOOT. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 14-dwts.; there is no hall mark. It is inscribed underneath, "Ashington Church." This is probably a companion piece to the cup, of which it forms a cover.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; diameter of base $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 28-oz. 10-dwts.; the hall marks are the same as the cup. A straight-sided flagon, with large scroll handle, lid and thumb piece.

ASHURST. ST. JAMES.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 19-oz. 10-dwts.; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and depth $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; there are no hall marks. It is a large cup with a deep bowl, a large round stem with a small knop; the foot descends in plain mouldings, inscribed, "In usum Ecclesiæ de Ashurst in Suffex A^o D^m 1714."

THE PATEN COVER is a plain dished plate on a foot. Weight 6-oz.; diameter $5\frac{3}{16}$ inches; it has no hall mark.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1696; maker's mark K.A. under a crown, but somewhat imperfect. A quite flat plate with a single sharp vertical depression and narrow moulded edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 36-oz.; hall marks for year 1716; maker's mark W.A. under a mitre. A tall straight-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb piece, scroll handle and spreading foot, inscribed, "Deo et Ecclesiæ de Ashurst in Suffex 1717."

A BASIN OF PEWTER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; there is no maker's mark, but "Ashurst Church" stamped on the bottom. This for many years stood on the font and was used for baptisms.

There is also a curious MEGAPHONE about 3 feet long. This gradually swells from the mouth-piece for about 2 feet, where it bends slightly; at the mouth the diameter is 7 inches. Inside and some little distance from the mouth is a thin metal diaphragm, across which are several wires. On the outside in gilt letters is printed "Palmer fecit," and on the other side of the outside, "Praise Him upon ye strings and pipe 1770."

BRAMBER. ST. NICHOLAS.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; weight 9-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1868. This is tall and plain; it has a semi-spherical bowl and round foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; height 2 inches; weight 7-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice. This is a plain paten, with an ogee moulding on the edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; weight 20-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks as chalice. A pear-shaped vessel with small lid and scroll handle.

BOTOLPHS. ST. BOTOLPH.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1704; maker's mark G.i. beneath a mullet in a trefoil shield (John Gibbons, see Jackson, p. 152). This is a two-handled porringer with a gadroon decoration at the base, and a bold rope moulding about an inch below the lip.



1704.

Transferred from Bramber to Botolphs in 1871.



1683.

PORRINGERS. BOTOLPHS: ST. BOTOLPH.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.



A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; hall marks for year 1683; maker's mark S.D. with pellet below (Jackson, p. 140). This is a two-handled porringer, the base is decorated with acanthus leaves, and about an inch below the lip it is encircled by a wreath of laurel leaves; T.^C. M. is engraved on the outside of the lip.

A PEWTER PLATE ON A FOOT decorated on the edge of the plate and on the edge of the foot with bastard gadroon.

WEST GRINSTEAD. ST. GEORGE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1722; maker's mark H.E., possibly that referred to by Jackson, p. 446. This cup has a very large bowl with wide stem and plain ogee moulding to terminate the foot; round the lip, about 1 inch from the edge, is inscribed, "The old Communion cup being cracked was exchanged for this at the charge of Mrs. Ann Ward, of Champions, Widow, A.D. 1722."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter of plate $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.; hall marks for year 1719; maker's mark T.E. above a mullet, Thos. Tearle (see Jackson, p. 161). A plain plate, inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Philippa Gale, Wid: æt 77: Humbly presented to the altar of Jesus Christ in the Church of West Grinstead, Anno Domini 1722."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of foot $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 24-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1730; maker's mark E.P. beneath a lion rampant, Edwd. Pocock (see Jackson, p. 174). A straight-sided vessel with domed lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and wide spreading foot, it is inscribed, "Deo Sacrum Donum Ceciliæ Heald Viduæ Altari apud West Grinstead A.D. 1730."

WEST GRINSTEAD. ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight respectively 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. and 12-oz.; Sheffield hall marks for year 1898. These cups have tulip-shaped bowls and plain round feet, on which is inscribed, "St. Michael and All Angels Church, West Grinstead, Sussex. Xmas, 1890;" also round the edge of foot, "Presented by W. Percival Boxall. 'In humble trust.'"

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 7-oz.; hall marks possibly for year 1786; maker's mark J. P., Jos. Preedy (see Jackson, p. 207). A dished plate with an ogee scroll edge, and inscribed as the cups.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 42-oz.; hall marks same as the cups, and bearing the same inscription. This is a large flagon with hinged lid, surmounted by a cross, scroll handle and spreading foot.

STEYNING. ST. ANDREW.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 8-dwts.; maker's mark J.S. in monogram (John Sutton); date mark for year 1676. A quite plain cup with large deep bowl, the stem has no knop and the foot no moulding, it descends vertically to a thin fillet. Scratched under the bottom is the weight 8-oz. 10-dwts. 12-grs. and the letters "W.L. T.W. 1676."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 10-dwts.; marks same as the cup. A plain paten with single circular depression which fits the top of the cup to which it is a companion; under the bottom is engraved W.L. T.W., church-wardens of Steyning, in Sussex, 1676.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight about 52-oz.; hall mark for year 1740. A tall straight sided vessel with hinged cover, thumb-piece, large scroll handle and spreading foot, engraved underneath, "The gift of Will^m Michael 1741," and on the front a chevron between three escallops. The donor was some time before this Vicar of Steyning. A tablet is still in the chancel of Steyning Church to the memory of earlier members of his family and bears the coat of arms of Michael.
- A PAIR OF ALMS PLATES OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 12-oz. 18-dwts. each; hall marks for year 1848, and inscribed underneath, "A.D. 1849."

THAKEHAM. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1761; maker's mark A.S. A tall tulip-shaped cup on a round foot, ornamented with plain mouldings. It is inscribed, "Thackham Church 1763."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1762; maker's mark F.C. A plain dished plate with an ogee moulding on edge. It is inscribed as the cup.
- A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for year 1761; maker's mark and inscription as the cup.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of top, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches and of base $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 23-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1762; maker's mark and inscription same as the paten of this date.

WASHINGTON. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl 5 inches; hall marks for year 1819. A large deep bowl with a round stem and foot, round which is inscribed, "Parish of Washington 1830."

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1877. This is a copy of an Elizabethan cup with reed mouldings below the bowl and above the foot. The donor was Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 15-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1727; maker's mark is obliterated. It is a quite plain dished plate, with no moulding on edge.
- A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks possibly for year 1713; maker's mark P. O., with an anchor between, Thos. Port (see Jackson, p. 159). A plain plate on a foot, with an ogee moulding on edge, engraved underneath, "Parish of Washington 1830 R.^{F.}* S.^{T.}"

WISTON. ST. MARY.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1885. This is a copy of the Elizabethan cup at Kingston, near Lewes. It has a slightly bell-shaped bowl, round which are two bands of arabesque; the stem has no knop, and the foot is plain; underneath is engraved "Deo et Ecclesiæ Wistoniensi, 1885."
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 9 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1726; maker's mark E.V., probably Ed. Vincent (see Jackson, p. 165). This has a plain bowl, slightly bell shaped at lip; the stem is large and divided nearer the bowl by a small knop; the foot descends by plain round mouldings; it is inscribed "Deo et Ecclesiæ Wistoniensi," and under the foot "Ex dono Mariæ Shenton."
- THE PATEN COVER has a diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and weighs 3-oz. 8-dwts. It is a small flat plate with a single circular depression, and bears the maker's mark alone, E.V., stamped four times.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 4 inches; weight 2-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1889. A plain disc of silver, inscribed underneath "Deo et Ecclesiæ Wistoniensi Carolus Gualterus A. Napier, Rec^t, 1889."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1889. This is a small copy of the large flagons of the Anne period; it has a hinged cover and scroll handle, and is inscribed as the paten of 1889.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 19-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1843. A parallel-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and slightly spreading foot.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1885. A dish-shaped plate with gadroon edge and a cameo set in centre; it is engraved underneath as the cup of same date, also the initials I. M. G.

TWO SHEFFIELD-PLATED PLATES, 9 inches in diameter, inscribed in centre, "Eccles de Wiston."

A SILVER DISH-SHAPED ALMS PLATE. *Not inspected.*

WORMINGHURST. HOLY SEPULCHRE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 21-oz.; hall marks for year 1712; maker's mark L. I., under a fleur-de-lys, Isaac Liger (see Jackson, p. 153). A plain, tall cup, inscribed underneath, "Plate of Worminghurst Church in Sussex, 1713."

TWO PATENS OF SILVER ON FEET. Diameter $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weights respectively, 13-oz. 3-dwts. and 12-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks same as the cup, and also the inscription.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight about 52-oz.; hall marks and inscription same as the cup. A large jug-shaped flagon with hinged lid, thumb-piece and stout handle.

RURAL DEANERY OF STORRINGTON IV.

ANGMERING. ST. MARGARET.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1852. A semi-spherical bowl with hexagonal stem and sexfoil foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1852. A flat plate with sexfoil depression, engraved round the rim, "Lord evermore give us this bread."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 24-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1852. A pear-shaped vessel, with hinged lid and scroll handle.

BROADWATER. *Dedication unknown. Not inspected.*

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. One is inscribed, "The Gift of Mrs. Ann Danby, of Offington Place."

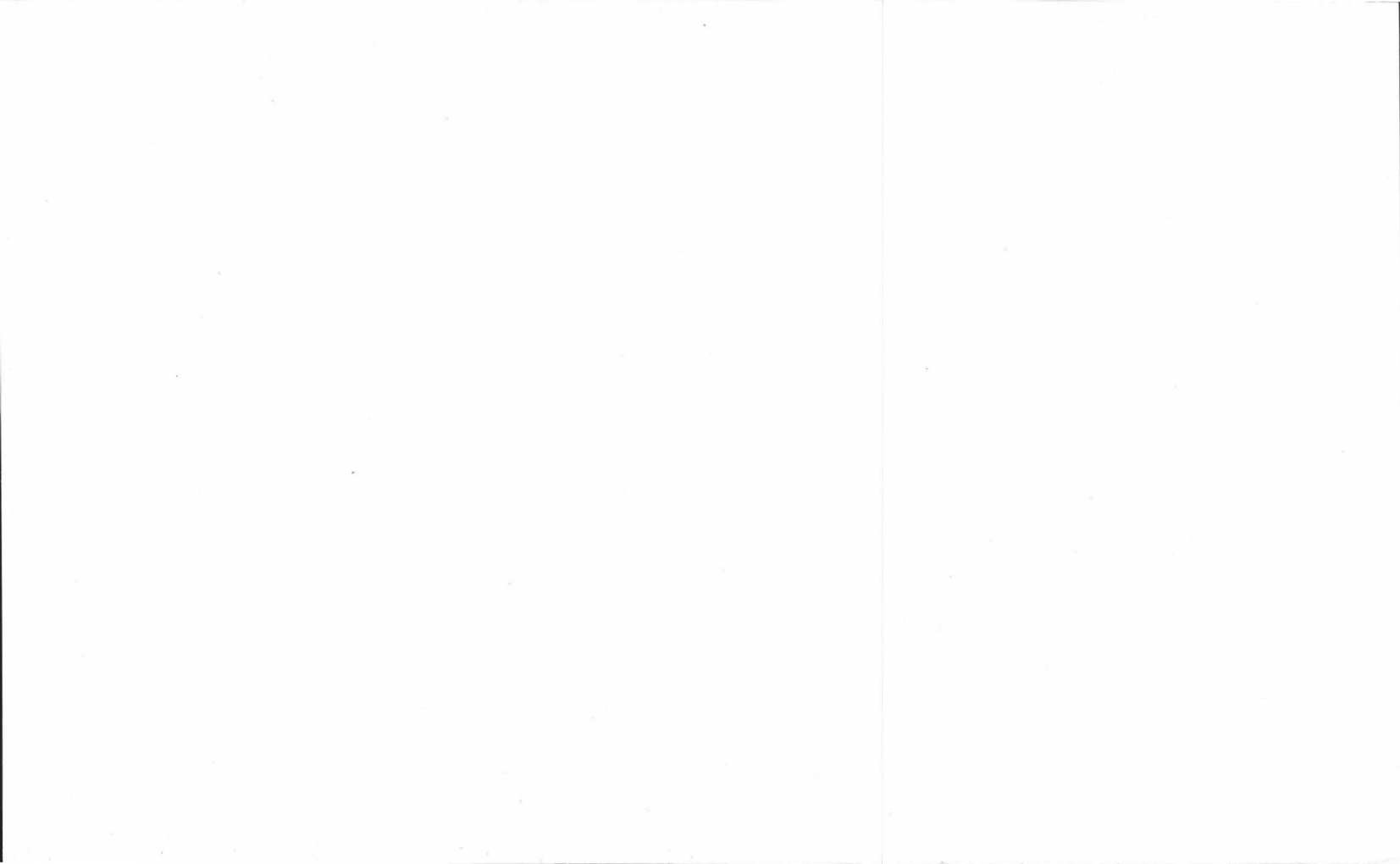
A PATEN OF SILVER. Inscribed "The gift of the Parish of Broadwater, June 1, 1715."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Inscribed as chalice.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Inscribed, "The Gift of William Tribe to the Rev^d Edward King Elliott, Rector of Broadwater, 1867."

CLAPHAM. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for





SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

CIBORIUM. CLAPHAM.

year 1568; maker's mark I.P. in a plain shield. This has a straight-sided bowl ornamented with two arabesques, one immediately below the lip, and one nearer the base of the bowl; each strap is divided four times, the stem is equally divided by a knop formed of a thin annulet and two fillets, and decorated by hyphens; the stem joins the bowl and foot by reed mouldings. The foot is decorated by a narrow band of hyphens, and terminates in a thin fillet.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 1-oz. 8-dwts. It is ornamented with a band of hyphens, and is engraved on the top, "1568."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1785; maker's mark I.S., John Scofield (see Jackson, p. 203). A plain deep oval bowl, with short stem joining a square foot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, engraved on the side, "Clapham Parish, 1822."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 2-dwts.; no hall marks. A small flat paten with sexfoil depression. The spandrils and sacred monogram in the centre have been gilt. It is engraved, "S. Mary the Virgin, Clapham, A.H.S.B." It follows closely the pre-Reformation type, and is possibly of foreign workmanship.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Weight 28-oz.; hall marks for year 1879. A large pear-shaped flagon with hinged cover, large scroll handle and hexagonal foot, engraved under the foot, "S. Mary the Virgin, Clapham, A.H.S.B. 1881."

A CRUET OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The body is fluted at the base, and nearer the neck ornamented with bastard gadroon, it has a hinged cover, scroll handle and round foot; its companion is at the neighbouring parish of Patching. They make a pair of charming little vessels.

A CIBORIUM OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 22-oz. 10-dwts.; there is no hall mark. It is of Spanish or Italian workmanship. A circular box-shaped vessel with a fillet foot rising by a reed moulding. The slightly overhanging body is supported by six small scrolls. The side again rises from a fillet ornamented with dentils, and is decorated with six cherubs' heads and wings appliqué. The width of the panel between the upper and lower mouldings is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. THE COVER starts with a vertical moulding of cherubs' heads alternating with true lovers' knots and trefoils; a rim of bosses in circular straps joins the moulding to the steeple of the lid. This domed cover is decorated with reed mouldings and supported by four ornamental scrolls, terminating in human faces at their summit. The whole is surmounted by a cross, supported by four small scrolls. The lid and upper ornaments are bolted together by four screws and nuts.

A LARGE SHEFFIELD-PLATED CUP and two plates, each ornamented with gadroon edge.

A LARGE PEWTER FLAGON with hinged cover, and a pewter plate.

A LARGE BRASS ALMS DISH with inscription in centre, but nearly obliterated.

PATCHING. ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall mark for year 1568. An Elizabethan vessel with deep bowl, ornamented with floral arabesque divided four times, which decoration is nearly in the centre of the bowl, a small moulding of reed and fillets joins the stem to the foot, which is the only decoration.

THE PATEN COVER is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; weight 2-oz. 2-dwts. It has a small foot and is quite plain, save for a band of hyphens round the outer rim. Both are engraved, "S. John's, Patching."

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot 4 inches; weights respectively 9-oz. and 9-oz. 5 dwts.; hall marks for year 1854. These are plain cups with baluster stems and semi-spherical bowls inscribed, "Presented by Lady and Sir John Kirkland to the Parish Church of Patching, Sussex, A.D., 1855."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; weight 7-oz.; hall marks for year 1723; maker's mark partly obliterated. A plain plate on foot ornamented on edge with an ogee moulding; it is inscribed underneath same as the pair of cups.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; weight 6-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1854. This is engraved as the before-mentioned paten, and is intended as a companion piece.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 23-oz.; hall marks for year 1830. A quite plain straight-sided vessel with hinged lid and large scroll handle, it has a spreading foot, and is engraved the same as the cups.

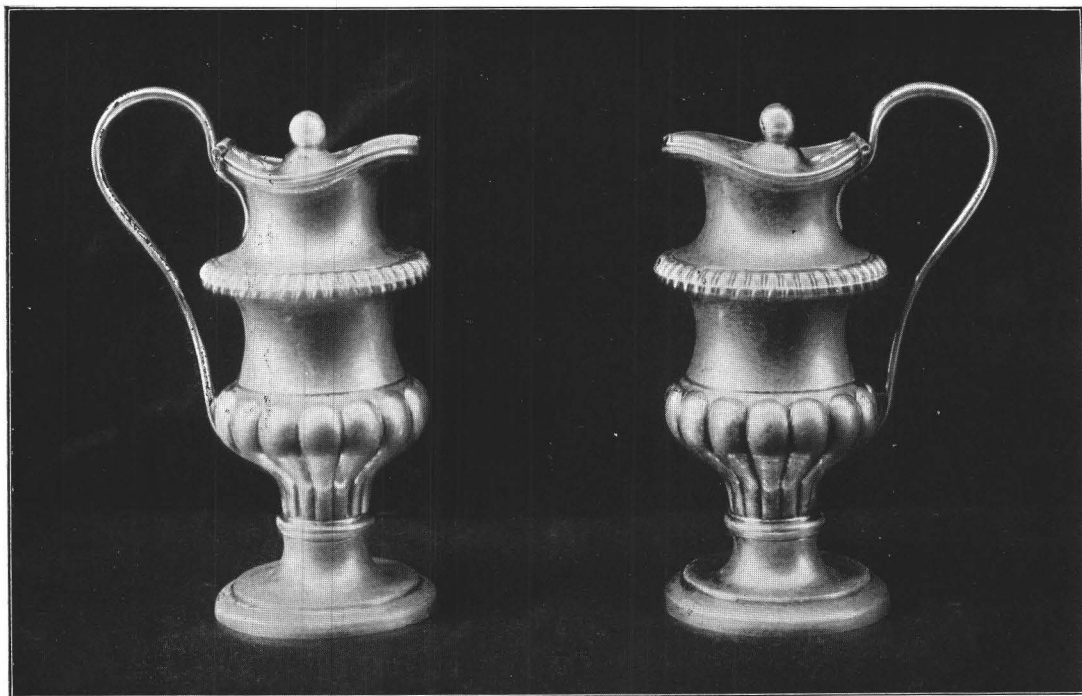
AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; weight 21-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1834. This has a gadroon edge, and is engraved underneath, "Presented by Sir Richard Hunter to the Parish Church of Patching, Sussex, A.D., 1842."

A CRUET OF SHEFFIELD PLATE. This is a companion piece to that described in the inventory of Clapham; it is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height.

A PEWTER FLAGON. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with handle and hinged cover and a pewter server on a foot with a bastard gadroon edge.

COOMBES. *Dedication unknown.*

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; weight 7-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark a bassinet. A tall straight-sided bowl ornamented half an inch below the lip by a floral arabesque divided four times, the same is repeated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the rim; the stem has no decoration, and



PATCHING.

Sheffield Plate.

CLAPHAM.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

is divided equally by a knop formed by an annulet and two fillets; the foot is round and ornamented on the upper part by a floral strap, and terminates with a wide fillet decorated with egg and line moulding, enclosed in two fine threads.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks are same as the cup; it is decorated on the top with a similar strap to that on the cup and divided four times.

FERRING. ST. ANDREW.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1631. This has a large, plain bowl. The stem is divided by a small knop, and the foot ornamented with quite plain moulding.

THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; weight 3-oz. 15-dwts.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight 12-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1871. This is a chalice-shaped vessel with hexagonal stem, large knop and sexfoil foot, it has an iron inserted in the stem, which is included in the weight.


A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1871. A small paten on a foot with sexfoil depression, engraved in centre with the Agnus Dei, and round the rim, "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world have mercy upon us."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 18-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1870. A pear-shaped vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle, inscribed round the body, "Glory be to God on high."

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1872. A dish-shaped plate, with embossed sexfoil ornament in centre, engraved under the rim, "Give alms of thy goods, and never turn thy face from any poor man," "To the Glory of God, and in grateful memory of Frances Sells, this plate is presented to Ferring Church, A.D. 1872."

EAST PRESTON. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1824. A vase-shaped vessel with fluted bottom to the bowl, a circular foot with fluted moulding and a conventional knop of foliation; inside is a false bottom to reduce the capacity. This was given in 1862 to the Church of Preston by Miss Jane Olliver.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1705; maker's mark  A plate with slightly depressed centre, ornamented on the rim

with a gadroon moulding and the same decoration on the foot; engraved underneath the foot "1862." The donor was the same as of the cup.

AN ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON AND A PATEN.

FINDON. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. *Not inspected.*

A CHALICE, SILVER, GILT. Presented by the late General Williams.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Inscribed, "The gift of Tobie Garbrand B.D. vicar" (1618), "and of Beatrice his wife," "Finden Sussex," and two figures on columns clasping hands, with the motto, "Harmonia optima;" also, "As often as yee drinke of this cup yee doe shew forth the Lord's death till He come."

TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Inscribed on the back, "Presented by Thomas and Sarah A. Fitzgerald, of Muntham House, the first day of May, 1845. The Rev^d. George Booth, A.M., Vicar."

A PATEN, SILVER, GILT. Inscribed as silver-gilt chalice.

A PLATED FLAGON.

GORING. ST. MARY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1788. A quite plain cup with circular stem, plain, round foot, divided near the foot by a small knop; inscribed on the side, "Goring, Sussex, 1788."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height 1 inch; weight 5-oz.; hall marks same as cup. Quite a plain plate on a foot. It has a plain edge and a circular depression $\frac{3}{16}$ inch deep. It is inscribed as cup.

A SHEFFIELD-PLATED FLAGON. A large straight-sided flagon with hinged lid and scroll handle, ornamented with bastard gadroon moulding on lid and edge of the foot.

AN ELECTRO-PLATED SERVER AND COVER.

HEENE. ST. BOTOLPH. *Not inspected.*

A CHALICE AND PATEN, SILVER, GILT, the gift of Mrs. Webb, of Charman Dean.

LANCING. ST. JAMES.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for year 1685 (?); maker's mark D.G. with two fleur-de-lys on lozenge (see Jackson, p. 135). A quite plain bowl with very slightly spreading lip; a knop, formed by a wide fillet of silver turned down, equally divides the stem. It has a round foot without ornament, terminating in a fillet $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide, ornamented with light threading.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; weight 2-oz. 5-dwts. A quite plain cover on a foot with single depression and a flat edge, slightly threaded. The foot, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is likewise threaded round the outside. It is engraved round the centre of the foot, "Lan/ing Church Bowle."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1827. A plain tulip-shaped bowl of considerable capacity. It has a circular stem with small knop and circular foot terminating in an ogee moulding, engraved round the foot, "Lancing Dono Dedit Thomas Nash hujus parochiæ Vicarius, 1827."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz.; hall mark for year 1827. A plain plate with threaded rim, inscribed as cup of same date.


A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 13 inches; weight 21-oz.; hall marks for year 1877. A tall pear-shaped vessel with small hinged cover, surmounted by a cross and a small scroll handle, engraved round foot, "Lancing Church, 1878."

TWO SHEFFIELD-PLATED PATENS, with gadroon edge.

A LARGE PEWTER FLAGON, 9 inches high and 5 inches in diameter; engraved on the front, "This is Lan/ing Church Flagon, bought by John Campion, Churchwarden."

A PEWTER PATEN.

SOMPTING.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1572; maker's mark R.P. above a mullet 

The bowl is nearly parallel-sided, and decorated round the centre with a somewhat rude arabesque with no divisions; the stem descends from the outside edge of the bowl in conical shape to the knop, from which the lower half swells again to the foot in similar conical form; the knop is a wide thin fillet of silver. The foot is small, and descends to the last member by a round swell.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 25-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1822; it has a deep parallel-sided bowl; a stem equally divided by a large knop and a sexfoil foot, inscribed on face of foot, "Presented by Edward and A. M. Barker to the Parish of Sompting, 1825."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1910. A straight-sided bowl with a plain foot, which is inscribed, "Ave sacer Christi sanguis," underneath "B. E. T., 1910, orate pro ea."

THE PATEN COVER has a diameter of 4 inches; weight 3-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1910. This is a small and plain cover on a foot.

A SERVER OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1699; maker's mark C.O., probably Robt. Cooper (see Jackson, p. 149). This is a plain flat plate with a gadroon edge, and a similar ornament on the foot, inscribed on one side of the front, "Presented by H. P. Crofts to the Parish of Sompting, 1884."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 31-oz.; hall marks for year 1713; maker's mark F.A., Thomas Farren (see Jackson, p. 154). A straight-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and large spreading foot, inscribed, "*Deo et Ecclesiae Sompting agro Sussexiae hoc œnophorum dedicatum in natalem Christi A° Dñi. 1713 Terreo Sturgeon Medii Templi generoso.*"

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter 12 inches; weight 24-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1824. A large dished plate, inscribed on the rim the same as on the foot of the large chalice.

WEST TARRING. ST. ANDREW.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1764. A tulip-shaped bowl with thick stem, equally divided by a plain knop; the foot is round and descends by plain mouldings.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1801. A plain-dished plate with wire mouldings on edge, inscribed under the rim, "West Tarring, Sussex, the gift of the Rev^d Richard Milles, A.M., Rector, 1801."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 9-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1766. A plain-dished plate, inscribed underneath, "The gift of J. S., Rector."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 44-oz.; hall marks for year 1764; maker's mark B.B., Benj. Brewood (see Jackson, p. 191). A pear-shaped flagon with hinged cover and scroll handle, inscribed round foot, "The gift of Jer. Miller, D.D., Rector, 1766."

DURRINGTON.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; diameter of bowl $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568. This cup has a plain conical bowl with a short stem, equally divided by a knop, formed by an annulet and two fillets; the foot descends to the fillet termination by a simple swell.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1892. A small flat plate with a single circular depression.

WORTHING. CHRIST CHURCH.

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight of each 16-oz.; hall marks for year 1841. A pair of large cups, the bowls of which have slightly spreading lips, tall large round stem equally divided by a slightly developed knop; the feet are circular and ornamented with ogee moulding, engraved, "The gift of Miss Stringer to Christ Church, Worthing, 1842."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 17-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks same as cups. A plain plate with slightly dished centre ornamented on the rim with an ogee moulding, engraved round rim, "The gift of Mrs. Pinch Back to Christ Church, Worthing, 1842."

TWO SHEFFIELD-PLATED PATENS AND A LARGE ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON.

TWO PLATED VASES.

WORTHING. ST. GEORGE.

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowls $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight respectively 8-oz. 10-dwts. and 8-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1868. Semi-spherical bowls, hexagonal stems and sexfoil feet, engraved underneath, "St. George's Church, Worthing."

TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight of each 3-oz.; hall marks as chalices, two small patens with sexfoil depressions.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 17-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1866. A pear-shaped vessel with small hinged lid, scroll handle and hexagonal foot.

WORTHING. HOLY TRINITY.

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight respectively 12-oz. and 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1894. The bowls are semi-spherical and ornamented round the lips by a plain gilt band about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; this is also repeated round the feet. The feet are hexagonal, and at each point of the mullet foot is a trefoil boss; the stem is hexagonal and equally divided by a knop of moderate dimensions.

TWO CHALICES OF SILVER. Weight and date respectively 10-oz. 10-dwts., 1865, and 11-oz., 1873. The description is identical with those previously mentioned.

A PATEN ON A FOOT. Diameter 7 inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for year 1868. A plain plate with sexfoil depression; it has a similar hexagonal foot as the chalices, and a similar gilt band.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 31-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1868. A tall ewer-shaped vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle; the foot matches those of the chalices.

WORTHING. ST. ANDREW. *Not inspected.*

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT, SET WITH JEWELS.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT.

TWO PATENS OF SILVER, GILT.

TWO LARGE CIBORIA, SILVER, GILT.

ONE SMALL CIBORIUM, SILVER.

TWO SILVER PYXES.

WORTHING. ST. PAUL.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight 10-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1812. A tulip-shaped bowl, round stem equally divided by a knop, and round foot with slight threaded ornament round edge, engraved on bowl, "Don: Pet: Wood A.M. Huj: Paroch: Rect: Ann: Dom: MDCCCXII."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1819. This is a copy of the previously described cup. It is engraved round the bowl, "The gift of Mrs. Wood, A.D. 1820."


TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Weight of each 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1812. Plain plates with ogee moulding on edge, inscribed as cup of this date.


A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 12 inches; weight 34-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1812. A tall, straight-sided vessel with large hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and spreading foot engraved as cup of this date.

A SERVER OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1812. A plain plate on a foot, slightly dished, with an ogee moulding on edge, engraved as cup of this date.

RURAL DEANERY OF LEWES I.

FALMER. ST. LAURENCE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks for year 1666; maker's mark  A plain, straight-sided bowl with a rude conical stem, turned out almost at right angles, and forming the foot of a wide thin fillet, inscribed round the body, "The Communion Cup of y^e parish of ffalmer in Su^rsex, 1666."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 17-dwts.; hall marks for year 1718; maker's mark  A plain paten on a foot with a small ogee moulding; the foot

has a round moulding terminating in a fillet, inscribed "E. W. Deo et Ecclesiæ, 1749."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; diameter of base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 20-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1876. A straight-sided vessel with square handle and hinged lid, surmounted by a cross. Inscribed on front of foot, "Falmer Church. Presented by Lord Pelham, 1881."

A PEWTER ALMS DISH, inscribed "Remunerabitur," and underneath "Falmer Ch^h, 1737."

STANMER.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; hall marks for year 1816; engraved underneath, "Stanmer Church, given by the Right Honble. the Earl of Chichester, A.D. 1817."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 11 inches; hall marks for year 1759, and inscribed as chalice.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; hall marks for year 1762, inscribed as chalice.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches. This has a plain flat lid, and was presented in 1884 by the (then) Lord Pelham.

On the returns of 1888 a very handsome cup was described as belonging to the Church of Stanmer. It was silver gilt, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; hall marks for the year 1623; maker's mark H. B. The body and baluster stem were decorated with figures, acanthus and other leaves; the pierced steeple top was also decorated with figures (one of which was missing); it was engraved underneath S.^{G.}E. The writer incorrectly referred to these as maker's marks in the introductory paper.

HAMSEY. ST. PETER.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight 15-oz. 15-dwts. A tall tulip-shaped cup with a long stem, equally divided by a circular knop. It is ornamented with threaded moulding on the knop and base, and is inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Mary Shiffner, 1801."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 10-dwts. A small paten of foot with threaded edge.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of base 5 inches; weight 35-oz. 4-dwts. A plain straight-sided vessel with large scroll handle, hinged cover and thumb-piece, inscribed "George Shiffner, Esq., Samuel Ellis, Churchwardens, 1801."

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; weight 11-oz. 15-dwts. A plain plate with threaded edge. Inscribed on the bottom, "George Shiffner, Esq., Samuel Ellis, Churchwardens, 1801."

IFORD. ST. NICOLAS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1674; maker's mark T.C., fish above (see Jackson, p. 135). A straight-sided bowl, slightly bell shaped at the lip, a plain stem without a knop swelling out to the fillet, which terminates the foot. It is engraved round the bowl, "The Communion cup of Iford bought the yeare 1675."

THE PATEN COVER is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; weight 6-oz.; there are no hall marks; the maker's mark alone is on the button foot, T.C., as the cup. This paten has a single circular depression and is a quite modern plate, to which the foot of the original cover has been added, and on which is inscribed "Iford."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 24-oz.; hall marks for year 1864. A parallel-sided vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle. It is inscribed round the front, "Presented by Ruth Hurly to the Parish Church of Iford 1864."

A PLATE OF SHEFFIELD PLATE.

KINGSTON. ST. PANCRAS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark R. enclosed in D., Robert Danbe (see Jackson, p. 103). A slightly bell-shaped bowl, decorated with two floral arabesques divided four times.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 1-oz. 4-dwts.; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1874. It has a semi-spherical bowl, hexagonal stem and large knop, and a sexfoil foot, inscribed under foot, "Ecclesiæ S. Pancratii hunc calicem Ruth Hurly alique D.D.D., MDCCCLXXIII."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; weight 3-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1874. A plain flat plate with a single circular depression, engraved underneath, "Ecclesiæ S. Pancratii hanc patinam D.D. Edwardus Bray, A.M., MDCCCLXXIV."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1872. A pear-shaped vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle, inscribed underneath, "In usum ecclesiæ S. Pancratii consecratum VIII. Kal. Jan. MDCCCLXXIII."

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 6-dwts.; the hall marks are of Newcastle; maker's mark E.B., possibly Eli Bilton (see Jackson, p. 341), the date should be about 1700. It has an embossed gadroon edge; underneath an inscription has been erased and "Kingstoniens" (*sic*) substituted.

LEWES. ALL SAINTS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1744; maker's mark nearly obliterated. This cup has a deep, plain bowl with slightly spreading lip, the stem is plain and equally divided by an annulet and two fillets, the foot is ornamented with plain mouldings and fillets, inscribed "All Saints' Parish in Lewes, 1744."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 6-dwts.; marks for 1744, nearly obliterated; maker's mark probably R. Gurney & Co. This is a paten cover to the cup, it has a small round foot, the plate has a shallow depression and narrow edge formed by an ogee moulding; it is engraved round the outside same as cup.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at base 5 inches; weight 35-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1780; maker's mark G.S. A tall, handsome ewer-shaped vessel, ornamented round the button on lid, the top of lip, the shoulder and edge of foot with beaded ornament, the scroll handle terminates at each end with a highly-finished acanthus leaf, the strap handle has at some recent time been beaten hollow to add strength. Inscribed, "The Gift of Cha^s Gilbert, Esq^{re}, and M^r Fra^s Hopkins (deceased), both of this Parish. Anno Domino (*sic*) 1781. All Saints, Lewes."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1674; maker's mark I.C. (see Jackson, p. 136). A dished plate with ogee moulding.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz.; hall marks for year 1733. This is a similar plate to that previously mentioned, and bears the inscription, "This plate was given by Edw^d Trayton, Esq^r, Churchwarden, 1733."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. This is the same size, shape and weight as the preceding one; the hall marks are for year 1875, and it is inscribed, "This plate was given by Wynne E. Baxter, Churchwarden, 1875."

LEWES. ST. ANNE.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks obliterated. A tall cup with tulip-shaped bowl and large stem, divided equally by an almost spherical knop. The foot is ornamented with plain round mouldings and fillets. It is inscribed "The gift of Rich^d Rideout, Esq^{re}, one of the Churchwardens of this Parish."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1756; maker's mark R. C. A heavy plate on a foot with narrow edge of ogee moulding.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 10-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1764; maker's mark E. A.; a plain dished plate ornamented with a gadroon edge, and inscribed, "The gift of Rich^d Rideout Esq^r to the Parish of St Anne, Lewes, 1765."

A PLATED FLAGON AND A BRASS ALMS DISH.

LEWES. ST. JOHN (SUB-CASTRO).

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1750; maker's mark P.A. P.M., Peter Archambo and Peter Meure (Jackson, p. 190). A large, straight-sided bowl, stout stem equally divided by a plain annulet forming a knop; it has a circular foot. Inscribed, "S. John's, Lewes. The gift of Elizabeth Powlett, of Halnaker, widow."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; maker's mark alone, D. P. under pellet, Daniel Piers (Jackson, p. 189). A small paten on a foot with ogee edge, inscribed as Communion cup.

TWO FLAGONS OF SILVER. Weight respectively 34-oz.; 34-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks same as the cup. Plain straight-sided vessels with scroll handles, hinged covers and wide spreading feet, inscribed as previous pieces.

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 20-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1728. A very large plate with small ogee rim, and three feet, which have apparently been added recently. "The gift of John Crofts, of Lincoln's Inn."

LEWES. ST. MICHAEL.

TWO COMMUNION CUPS OF SILVER. Weight respectively 19-oz. 4-dwts. and 19-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for year 1753; maker's mark T.W. in script. A pair of tulip-shaped cups with baluster stems and circular feet, inscribed round the bottom edge, underneath, "The gift of Thomas Sergison, Esq^r, one of the representatives in Parliament for the Burrough of Lewes, 1753."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 5 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1664; maker's mark R.M. between pellets and mullets (see Jackson, p. 127). A plain bowl, slightly bell shaped, with square base; the stem is somewhat conical, and terminates in a fillet. It is inscribed, "The Communion cup of S. Michaells in Lewes, 1664."

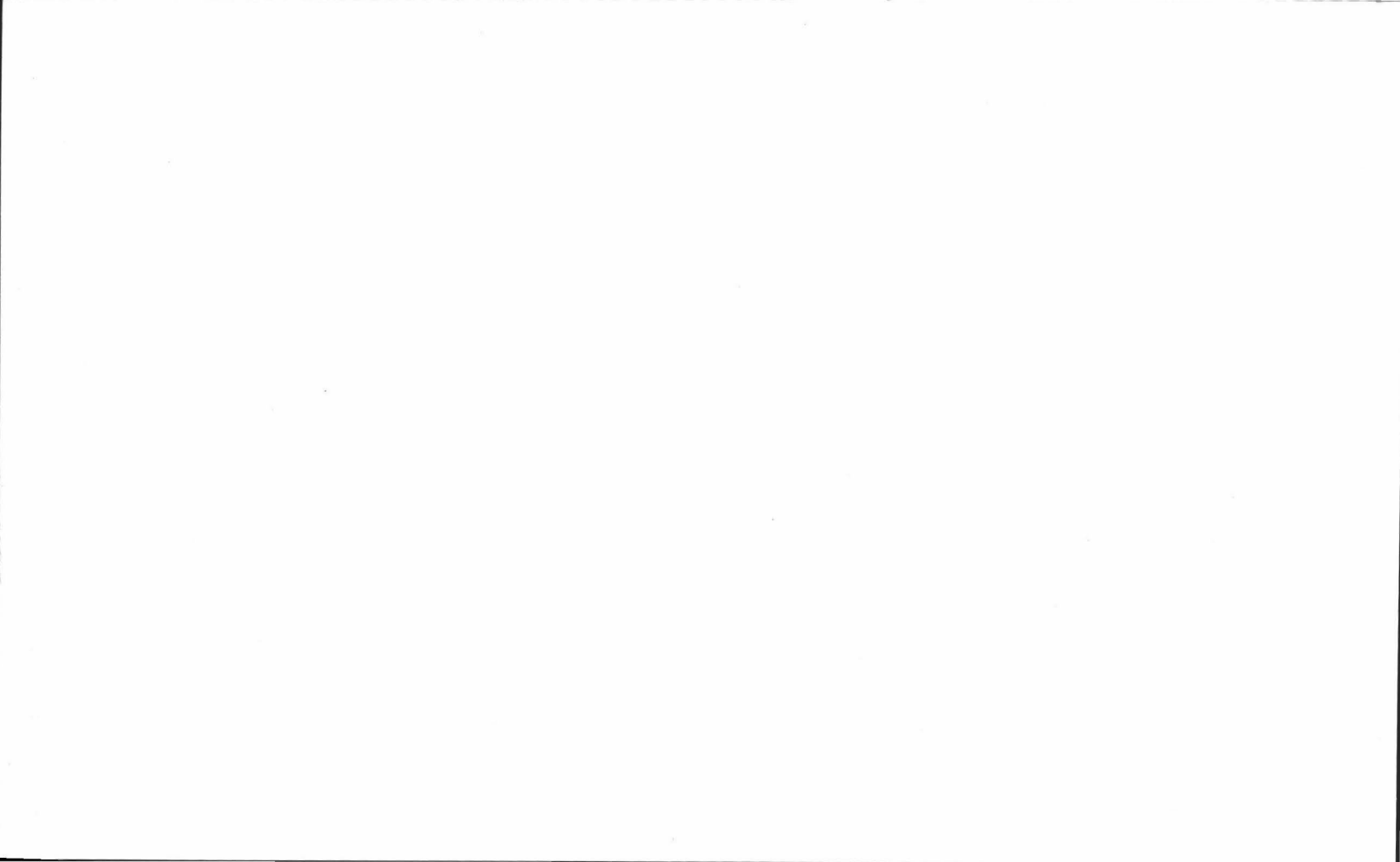
THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and 1 inch in height; weight 3-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks are the same as the cup. A plain flat cover with a rim, plain and about half-an-inch in width; it is inscribed on the button foot, "Bought by William Thurgood and John Brinkhurst, Churchwardens."



FALMER, 1666.

LEWES, ST. MICHAEL, 1664.

SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.



TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Weight respectively 8-oz. 18-dwts. and 8-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks same as cups. Small patens on feet with single circular depressions and ogee mouldings on rims, inscribed same as cups.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for 1734; maker's mark J.S. in script, Joseph Sanders (Jackson, p. 177). A plain paten with ogee moulding on edge, inscribed, "This was given to y^e Parish of Sn^t Michael's By one who is a lover of the Church May y^e 23 1735."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 43-oz.; hall marks same as cups of 1753. A tall, straight-sided vessel with scroll handle, hinged lid and spreading foot. It is inscribed as the cups and patens.

LEWES. ST. THOMAS-A-BECKET.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1882. Semi-spherical bowl, hexagonal stem, large knop set with garnets, and a sexfoil foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for 1882. A small flat plate with a single depression.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall mark for 1883. A small pear-shaped vessel with hinged lid, scroll handle and sexfoil foot.

A LARGE PEWTER PLATE ON A FOOT, with bastard gadroon edge on plate and on foot.

A LARGE PEWTER FLAGON, 13 inches high, parallel-sided with hinged cover, thumb-piece and scroll handle.

LEWES. ST. JOHN BAPTIST (SOUTHOVER).

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and of foot 4 inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks, nearly obliterated, for 1686 or 1688; maker's mark N.G. (see Jackson, p. 139). A quite plain bowl of considerable capacity, a plain stem swelling out to a round moulding and fillet, which terminates the foot, inscribed "This is Southover Communion cup" round the bowl.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height 1 inch; weight 4-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks same as cup. A plain plate on a foot; it is a companion piece to the cup, and has the date "1689" on the button foot.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 15-oz. A chalice-shaped vessel with large hexagonal knop, hexagonal foot with circular base, inscribed "Hunc collocavit calicem in perpetuum Ecclesiae usum apud Southover Johannes Scobell A.M. Rector die Penticostis MDCCCL."

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1709; maker's mark W.I. (possibly Jno. Wisdom). This paten is on a foot and ornamented with an ogee moulding on edge of plate, inscribed "South Over."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Weight 4-oz. 8-dwts. A small Victorian plate with sexfoil depression.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height 8 inches; weight 28-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1773; maker's mark I.D., probably John Deacon (see Jackson, p. 199). A tankard of more domestic than ecclesiastical shape; it is short with heavy scroll handle and hinged lid, and inscribed "To the Church of St John the Bapt., Southover, from W. C. Mabbott, 1840," and coat of arms.
- AN **ALMS PLATE OF SILVER.** Diameter 9 inches; weight 11-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1826. A plain plate with gadroon edge, inscribed "In usum Ecclesiae Dei quae est apud Southover. Dominus autem corda vestia dirigit in Dei charitatem et patientiam Christi, MDCCCL."

SOUTH MALLING. ST. MICHAEL.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; no hall marks; maker's mark alone stamped three times I.C., above a mullet (see Jackson, p. 116). A deep plain, slightly bell-shaped cup with a round stem following the Elizabethan pattern, it descends vertically and sharply to the foot, round the middle of which is a round fillet, inscribed under the lip "The gift of M^{rs} Jane Stansfeld to y^e Church of Southmallings, in Sussex. Anno, 1628."
- A **SHEFFIELD-PLATED FLAGON**, with straight sides, hinged cover, thumb-piece and scroll handle.
- TWO **SHEFFIELD-PLATED PATENS**, with gadroon edges.

NEWHAVEN. ST. MICHAEL.

- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height 8 inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1874. A plain chalice-shaped vessel with circular knop, inscribed underneath, "Newhaven Parish Church, 1876, presented by the Rev^d and M^{rs} E. P. Southwood."
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER.** Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks of Sheffield for 1897. A chalice-shaped vessel with conical bowl, long round stem, small knop and large flat foot, inscribed on the face, "Presented to Newhaven Parish Church under the will of the late Rev^d E. P. Southwood, M.A., for 43 years Rector of the Parish, Sept., 1900."
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1874. A plain plate with single circular depression, and inscribed as chalice of same date.

divided by a narrow knop formed by an annulet and two fillets on each side; the foot is ornamented by plain round mouldings and fillets.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1832. A plain conical-shaped bowl with no mouldings, the foot is raised on a vertical rim $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in height and ornamented near the top with three lines.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; hall marks for year 1719. A plain plate on a foot. It has a single circular depression and narrow edge formed by an ogee moulding. It is a cover and companion piece to the cup of this date and inscribed underneath, "W * R T * K 1779 Churchwardens."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for year 1901. A plain dished plate on a foot, inscribed, "In memoriam Lieut. Thomas Hope, R.N., drowned in command and washed ashore at Rottingdean. Found faithful. Presented by his niece K. Hope Huntly."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 19-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1875. A straight and almost parallel-sided vessel with hinged cover, surmounted by a plain Latin cross. It has a scroll handle and plain mouldings to the foot; the body is encircled by a narrow, plain moulding immediately below the handle. It is inscribed, "The Gift of Susannah Beard, in memory of her sister, Jane Tanner, and her nephew, George Humphrey Beard, 1883."

TWO PEWTER ALMS DISHES.

SOUTHEASE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 10-dwts.; there are no hall marks. The bowl of this cup is shaped like a truncated cone, decorated rather above the centre with a band of arabesque divided four times. The stem is thick and equally divided by a slight knop, a plain vertical moulding joins it to the bowl and foot. The foot was originally that of a pre-Reformation chalice, it was hexagonal, and on one of the panels the crucifix was engraved and parcel gilt. This foot has been beaten round and some effort has been made to remove the traces of the crucifix; this has weakened the silver, which has been mended with solder. Part of the gilt figure is faintly visible.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 2-oz. 5-dwts. This was also a pre-Reformation paten. It was probably made about the year 1500. The central device, the vernicle or face of Christ, still lingers in parcel gilding, and round the rim the gilt spandrels which ornamented the little spaces above the sexfoil depression of the plate are still to be found. On the outside a button foot has

been added, with the date 1568 engraved on the top. This, no doubt, was the year that the cup and paten were re-modelled.

A PLATED FLAGON AND A PEWTER PLATE.

TELSCOMBE. ST. LAWRENCE.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts. The bowl is decorated with the usual strap ornament of the Elizabethan cup; the stem joins the bowl and foot with fillet and line ornament. The foot, like that of the cup at Southease, has originally belonged to a pre-Reformation chalice; it has been beaten round and still shows the crucifix on the foot.

THE PATEN COVER weighs 3-oz. 4-dwts. There are four hall marks, but obliterated. The paten is quite a plain disc.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. *Not inspected.*

A PATEN OF SILVER. *Not inspected.*

A FLAGON OF PEWTER. *Not inspected.*

PIDDINGHOE. ST. JOHN.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of foot 3 inches; hall marks for year 1568. The bowl is ornamented with a floral arabesque divided four times; the stem joins the foot and bowl by reed mouldings. The foot was that of a pre-Reformation chalice; the panels are plainly visible, and in one is the crucifix parcel, gilt, but partly erased. The foot is loaded with plaster of Paris.

THE PATEN COVER was of pre-Reformation origin. It has the vernicle engraved in the centre and several splits round the edge corresponding with the spandrels. On the foot is engraved 1568. The diameter of the cover is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 4-dwts.

A PEWTER FLAGON.

RURAL DEANERY OF LEWES II.

ALDRINGTON. ST. LEONARD.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1899. The foot and stem are hexagonal, it has a large knob and a gilt crucifix adorns one of the panels. It is inscribed underneath, "In memory of Cecil Harold Ditcham died Oct 18th 1902."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1902. A plain, flat plate, with a single circular depression.

ALDRINGTON. ST. PHILLIP.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; weight 14-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1892. It has a sexfoil foot, hexagonal stem and large knop.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 17-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1909. This is a companion to that previously described.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1895. A plain plate with single circular depression.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1908. This is a similar plate.

BURGESS HILL. ST. JOHN.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; weight 12-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1863. A modern chalice with large knop and sexfoil foot, inscribed, "The Church of St John the Evangelist S. John's Common Sussex, the offering of the Rector and some members of the congregation Xtnas 1863."
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1865. This is a companion to the one previously described, but has no inscription.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1863. A plain plate with sexfoil depression, and inscribed as first chalice.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 20-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1863. A large ewer-shaped vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle, and bears the same inscription as the first chalice.

CLAYTON. ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1796. The bowl is oval with a fluted base forming a calyx. On the outside of the rim is inscribed, "Clayton Church."
- TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight respectively 7-oz. 9-dwts. and 7-oz. 11-dwts.; hall marks for year 1744; maker's mark R. A. (probably Robert Andrew, see Jackson, p. 185). These are small patens on three feet, with a scroll and shell edge. Each is inscribed, "Clayton Parish, the gift of Mrs. Sarah Gainsford, 1838."
- A GLASS FLAGON WITH SILVER MOUNTS.

KEYMER. SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; hall mark for year 1635;

maker's mark N. C. above a pellet. This has a plain straight-sided bowl, slightly bell shaped at the lip; a small moulding joins the bowl to the stem, which descends with a gradual swell to the flat foot.

TWO PATENS OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of each 7-oz.; hall marks for year 1838. They are small patens on three feet, with scroll and shell edges. They are engraved, "Keymer Church, 1838." These were evidently made in 1838 to match those of an earlier date in use at Clayton Church.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of base $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 30-oz.; hall marks for year 1752. A straight-sided flagon with large handle, hinged cover and thumb-piece, inscribed on the front of the body, in Roman capitals, "The gift of Elizabeth White, of the Parish of Keymer, in the year 1752."

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1861. A large dish-shaped plate, with a double thread and knuckle-bone moulding on edge. Engraved underneath, "Keymer Parish Church, 1866."

DITCHLING. ST. MARGARET.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1567; maker's mark a beaked bassinet (see Jackson, p. 104). This cup has a very deep bowl and spreading lip; it is decorated round the centre with a band of arabesque. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed by an annulet and fillet.

THE PATEN COVER has no rim. It is a plain dished plate on a small round foot. Its height is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 6-dwts.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1857. A modern chalice, with hexagonal stem and knop, and sexfoil foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1854. A plain circular paten, with small depression.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1899. It has a sexfoil depression, and inscribed underneath, "In memory of Thomas Mill Attree, died 1902."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 17-dwts.; hall marks for year 1857. An octagonal body with hinged lid, surmounted by a cross.

EDBURTON. ST. ANDREW.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1850. A plain oval bowl, the stem has no knop,

the foot is round, inscribed, "De Dono I. C. E. T. Rectoris August 27, 1850."

- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1739; maker's mark T. W. in script (Thos. Whipham, see Jackson, p. 178). A plain plate with sunk centre and ogee moulding on edge.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT.** Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 11-dwts.; hall marks as previous paten. A plain plate with ogee moulding on edge.

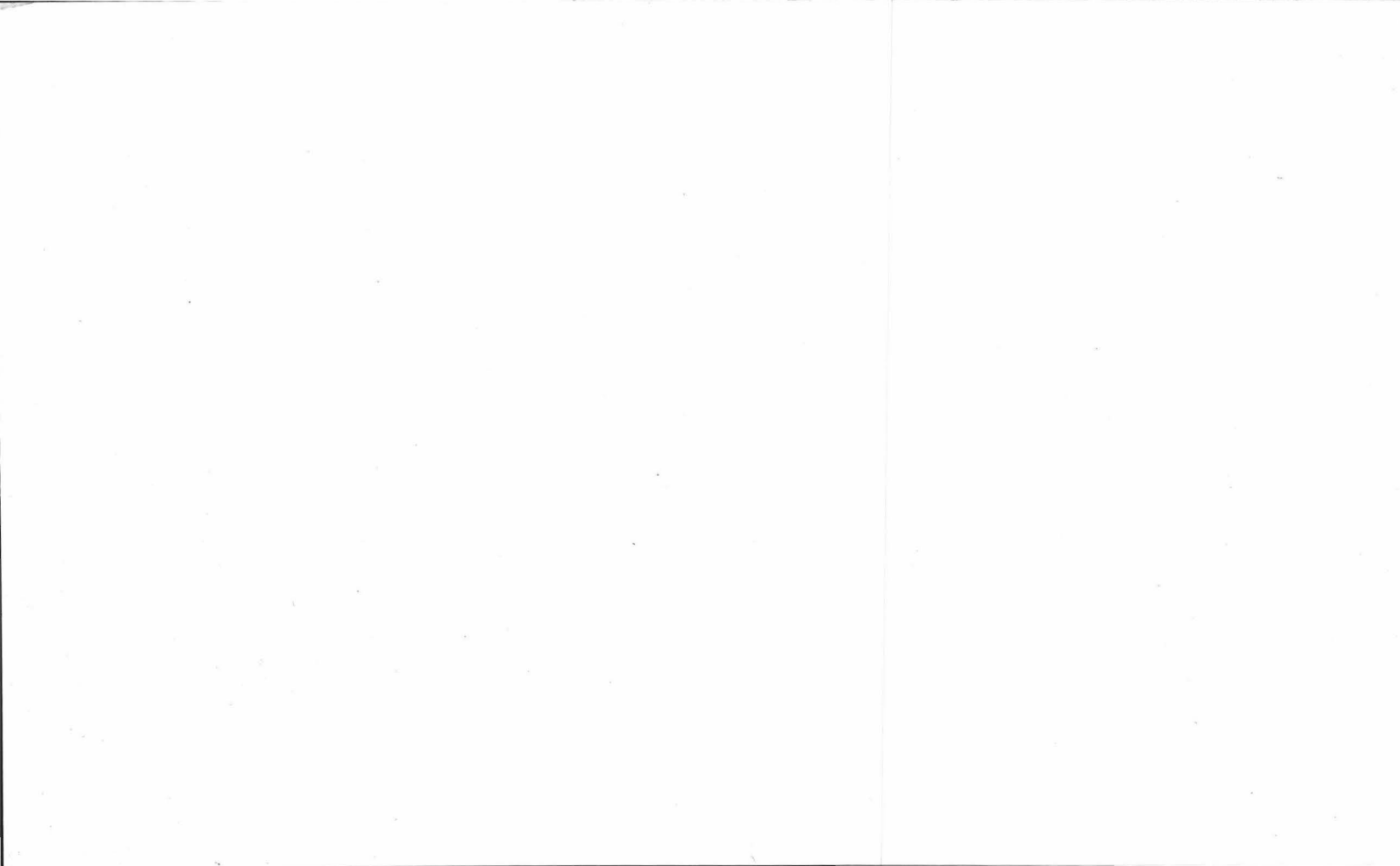
HURST-PIERPOINT. HOLY TRINITY.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1720; maker's mark W. D. below an acorn and leaves (William Darkeratt, see Jackson, p. 170). A tall silver cup with deep bowl, circular stem divided equally by a round knob; the foot is round and terminates in a round fillet, inscribed "De novo conflatum et auctum sumptibus Petri Courthope arm" round the bowl.

Peter Courthope was the last of his name who held Danny, he died February 13th, 1724. His daughter and heiress married Henry Campion.

- A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER.** Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1844. This cup is intended as a copy of that before mentioned. It is inscribed round the bowl, "Hurst-Pierpoint," and round the foot, "The offering of Carey H. Borrer A.D. 1845 May 28th."
- A **CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT.** Height 10 inches; diameter of cup $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot 6 inches; weight 13-oz. This is of Spanish workmanship; it is formed by four separate pieces, which are held together by a long strig, screwed underneath the foot of the cup. The foot, stem and calyx are richly embossed. It is probably belonging to the 17th century. Inscribed under the foot, "Hurst-Pierpoint 21st June 1887 on the Jubilee of Queen Victoria." Donor, the late Canon Borrer.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1722; maker's mark E. V. between crescent and annulet, Edward Vincent (see Jackson, p. 165). A plain paten on foot with plain single knuckle-bone edge. Inscribed on face, "Hurst-Pierpoint," and underneath, "The offering of Nathaniel Borrer 1845 May 28th." Also the initials ^{E.}B.A. (Benoni and Ann Elgar).
- A **PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT.** Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 16-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. This matches the paten of 1722 before described. It is inscribed on the face, "Hurst-Pierpoint," and underneath, "This paten was newly made and enlarged as a thank offering by Carey Hampton and Elizabeth Borrer Aug. 17th 1846."

- A **PATEN ON FOOT OF SILVER.** Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for 1716; maker's mark stag's head and initials, which latter are obliterated, probably Nath. Roe (see Jackson, p. 159). A plain paten on a foot, with an ogee moulding on edge. Inscribed round bottom of plate, "In usum ecclæ de Hurst-Pierpoint Pietate Hono^{lis} Arthur Hamilton Gordon xxvi die Nov^{is} MDCCCXLVI." (Sir A. Gordon, Governor of Ceylon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G.)
- A **SILVER-GILT SALVER ON THREE FEET.** Weight 6-oz.; diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1732; maker's mark T. F. between two mullets, probably Thos. Farrer (see Jackson, p. 167). It has a deeply-moulded edge, and is engraved in centre with the arms of Borrer and Orr, and under arms the motto, "Deo Cari nihilo carent," and underneath are the initials, "C. H. & E. 17 Aug. 1837," and the original weight, 7-oz.
- A **SILVER-GILT PATEN ON A FOOT.** Diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1775; maker's mark illegible. A slightly dished plate with faint ogee moulding on the edge. Engraved in the centre with scrolls. The foot is almost conical and quite plain; it is engraved round the foot, "S. A. B., died 30th Jan^y 1887;" also the arms of Borrer, Weekes and Pilgrim, in a lozenge.
- A **PATEN OF SILVER, GILT.** Weight 3-oz. 6-dwts.; a maker's mark alone and nearly obliterated. A plain small disc with single circular depression.
- A **FLAGON OF SILVER.** Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of base 7 inches; weight 46-oz.; hall marks for year 1725; maker's mark T. T. beneath a pellet and a crown (Thomas Tearle, see Jackson, p. 173). A large straight-sided vessel with large scroll handle, hinged lid, thumb-piece, and spreading foot, inscribed round front of body, "The gift of John Ovenden, Hurst-Perpoint, 1725."
- AN **ALMS DISH OF SILVER.** Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1774; maker's mark C.W. (Chas. Wright, see Jackson, p. 198). A plain dished plate with ogee moulding on edge, inscribed underneath, "Mary and Ann Beard to the Parish Church of Hurst-Pierpoint, 1775."
- AN **ALMS DISH OF SILVER.** Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. A copy of above and inscribed underneath, "Carey H. Borrer to the Parish Church of Hurst-Pierpoint 13th Nov^r 1846."
- TWO **ALMS BASINS OF SILVER.** Weight respectively 16-oz. 15-dwts. and 17-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1890. These are distinct basins in shape, each having three handles, inscribed, "The offering of Carey H. Borrer—on the completion of fifty years as Rector—of Hurst Pierpoint 18th January 1841."
- A **SPOON OF SILVER.** Weight $1\frac{1}{10}$ -oz. A perforated spoon with hexagonal stem and strawberry-shaped finial.





SUSSEX CHURCH PLATE.

PATEN AND CUP. KINGSTON-BOWSEY.


A SPOON OF SILVER, GILT. Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Of foreign workmanship, with ornamental handle and a figure on top.

A SPOON OF SILVER. A small modern spoon of Birmingham manufacture, inscribed, "C.H.B. 1896."

KINGSTON-BOWSEY. ST. JULIAN.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 2-dwts.; there are no hall marks. This most beautiful cup was made in Nuremberg or Augsburg; the bowl is unusually deep, and is ornamented under a slightly swelling lip with a foliated band divided three times, at each interruption there is a large pendant ornament; this and the band are parcel gilt. From this band to the base the bowl is perfectly plain, and reposes in a calyx formed of eight acanthus leaves, rising from a frill of 16 smaller leaves. The stem joins the base of the calyx by two thin annulets, beneath which three more acanthus leaves fall on the round stem; a circle of small leaves between two rows of reed moulding carries the foot down to the swell and fillet, in which it terminates.

THE PATEN COVER is 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in height; weight 3-oz. 4-dwts.; no hall marks. This is a companion piece to the cup, and is similarly decorated with parcel gilt band and ornaments; the small stem is enriched with two bands of reed moulding and the foot supported by three scrolls. This cup and cover may be dated about the end of the 16th century.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for year 1754; maker's mark  A paten on three feet, with a scroll edge, inscribed, "The Gift of Ann Norton."

By the will of Thos. Lewknor, dated Sept. 6th, 1598, and proved at Lewes, May 19th, 1599,⁶ he left "Six pounds towards the buyinge of a comunion cupp of silver and a Bible to bee employed onely in the parrishe church of Kingston-bowsey." This cup and cover are probably the result of the bequest of Thos. Lewknor. The Lewknors were a very old and important family in Sussex, the donor, and his son in turn, were, about this time, Members of Parliament for Midhurst.

NEWTIMBER. ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1839. A plain cup, with a small moulding on the lip, and a small knop equally dividing the stem.

⁶ I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. Hamilton Hall, F.S.A., for the copy of this will.

- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1709; maker's mark partly obliterated. A paten on a foot, with ogee moulding on edge.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 17-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1896. A pear-shaped flagon, with scroll handle.
- A FLAGON with hinged lid, a large PATEN on a tall foot, and a COMMUNION CUP, all of Sheffield plate.
- A PEWTER ALMS DISH. Diameter $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Engraved on the rim, "New Timber * 1719 *."

PATCHAM. ALL SAINTS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 14-dwts.; there is no hall mark. This Elizabethan cup has a straight-sided bowl, decorated nearer the top by an arabesque divided four times. The stem joins both bowl and foot with the usual reed pattern moulding, and is divided equally by a knop formed by an annulet and two fillets. The foot descends by a simple swell and terminates in a fillet.
- THE PATEN COVER is 4 inches in diameter, and weighs 1-oz. 15-dwts.; there is no hall mark. It is quite plain, and engraved on the foot in large figures "1568."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 14-oz.; hall marks foreign and illegible. This is a plain dished plate of beaten silver; there is no rim to the plate. The stem is trumpet shaped, and swells at the foot to a diameter of $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. In the centre of the face of the plate is a nicely engraved scroll, and the inscription, "Harbert Stapley. H.S. Age 11 1666."

PLUMPTON. ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

Not inspected.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, MODERN.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, MODERN.
- A PEWTER FLAGON.

EAST CHILTINGTON.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1662; maker's mark R. L. (Jackson p. 131). This has a straight-sided plain bowl, with slightly spreading lip, the bottom of the bowl is flat, it has a baluster stem and plain flat foot, inscribed below the lip, "Nulla remi/sio sine sanguine," on the bottom of the foot, "Chiltington Chp^l Sussex."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1739; maker's mark J. S. (possibly John Swift,

see Jackson, p. 190). A plain paten on a foot with a circular depression and an ogee moulding on edge, inscribed across the face, "Hoc est corpus meum Amen," across the round foot, "Chiltington Chapel 1739."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; three marks, but no date mark. A small paten on a foot with deep square depression, an ogee and threaded edge. This forms a cover to the cup, but is of a later date.

A FLAGON AND TWO GLASS CRUETS WITH SILVER MOUNTS. *Not inspected.*

A PEWTER ALMS DISH, ELECTRO-PLATED, and inscribed on the front, "Rependetur," and at the back, "Chiltⁿ Chap. 1737."

PORTSLADE.⁷ ST. NICHOLAS.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1637; maker's mark W. S. (probably William Shute, Jackson, p. 117). A plain bell-shaped bowl with baluster stem and quite plain foot. The weight is inscribed underneath, "9 . 4 . 0."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks are foreign. A slightly dished plate with a moulded edge.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1726; maker's mark R. C. (Jackson, p. 171). A plain plate with a single circular depression and an ogee moulding on edge. Inscribed underneath, "The gift of Thomas Cooke."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of foot 5 inches; weight 30-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks for year 1727; maker's mark W. P. over a pellet. The body of this vessel is not quite straight sided; it has a large scroll handle, hinged lid, thumb-piece and small spreading foot.

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 15-oz.; hall marks for year 1726; maker's mark as paten of same date. A plain-dished plate, inscribed round the edge, "The gift of Mildred Cooke."

PORTSLADE-BY-SEA. ST. ANDREW.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for year 1871. A chalice-shaped vessel with sexfoil foot, hexagonal stem and large knop.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 2-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1870. A plain flat plate with single circular depression.

⁷ In reply to an enquiry in 1686 is found: "Portslade. The Communion cup batter'd and crack'd, no paten, no standing pot."

A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1904. A plain flat plate with single circular depression.

HANGLETON. ST. HELEN.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER**. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark a fleur-de-lys (see Jackson, p. 102). A quite plain conical bowl with a sharp annulet about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the edge of the lip, the stem joins the bowl and foot by two plain mouldings, and is equally divided by a knop; the foot is plain and descends by a swell to a corded fillet.

A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1715; maker's mark illegible. A plain plate on a foot; the plate has a moulded edge.

POYNINGS. HOLY TRINITY.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER**. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1567, K over a pellet; maker's mark a bull's head, Affabel Partridge (see Jackson, p. 103). A plain tapering bowl ornamented immediately under the lip with a floriated band divided three times. It has a plain stem, round foot and fillet edge decorated with egg and dart moulding.

THE **PATEN COVER** is in somewhat bad repair, and has practically no decoration.

A **PATEN OF SILVER**. Diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. This is a plain paten on a foot; it has a cover weighing 4-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1884. The cover is surmounted by a cross.

A **FLAGON OF SILVER**. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1884. A small round flagon, with hinged lid and scroll handle.

PYECOMBE.

A **COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER**. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts. This cup belongs to three distinct periods; the stem, which is equally divided by a knop formed by an annulet, is similar to that of nearly all the Elizabethan cups, it probably belongs to the year 1568; the bowl is quite plain, in shape like a truncated cone; it has a flat bottom, and was made about 1660; the foot is plain with a round swell, and may be dated about 1720.

THE **PATEN COVER** is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; weight 2-oz. 8-dwts. It has a domed centre, with flat edge and a small button foot; there is no hall mark. It probably is not older than the bowl of the cup.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for 1883. A conical-shaped bowl, with large knop and circular base. Inscribed, "Presented to Pycombe Church by Elizabeth wife of George Blaker for more than 50 yrs church warden of the Parish Xmas 1883."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 8 inches; weight 9-oz.; hall marks for year 1854. A plain dished plate ornamented on the rim by an ogee moulding, inscribed underneath, "Presented to the Parish of Pycombe by the Rev^d John Morgan Rector 1854."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks same as chalice and with a similar inscription. A pear-shaped vessel with hinged lid and scroll handle.
- A PEWTER FLAGON with hinged lid and scroll handle, engraved "1733" on front of body.
- Also a PEWTER PLATE, inscribed, "The gift of the Rev^d John Osborne 1765."

SAYERS COMMON. CHRIST CHURCH.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 6 inches; weight 5-oz. 14-dwts.; hall marks for year 1829. This cup has an ornate bowl, a round stem with no knop, swelling out to a round foot.
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 8-oz. 2-dwts.; a foreign hall mark. The bowl is nearly parallel-sided; the stem is very long and divided twice, each time by a small annulet; The foot is flat and round. Inscribed underneath, "C. H. B. Thes. Cicest^r 9th June 1880."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 5 inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 18-dwts. A plain flat plate on a foot with a moulded edge on plate, and inscribed underneath foot, C.H.^B.E
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 15-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1855. A straight-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and slightly spreading foot. Inscribed round the edge, "Alice & Helen Borrer."
- A SMALL SILVER SPOON.

NEW SHOREHAM. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz.; hall marks for year 1846. A chalice-shaped vessel with hexagonal foot, stem and knop.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. A plain plate with sexfoil depression.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 15-dwts.; Birmingham hall mark. A plain flat plate with single circular depression, inscribed underneath, "Agnus Dei," &c., and the Holy Lamb and flag.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER, GILT. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 17-oz.; hall marks for year 1846. A ewer-shaped vessel with scroll handle, small hinged lid and thumb-piece.
- A GLASS FLAGON WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; date letter polished out. It has a large scroll handle and hinged lid surmounted by a cross, the foot is sexfoil; round the centre strap is inscribed, "To the Honour and Glory of Almighty God and in memory of George Waltham and Mary Ann Butler, fell asleep 1903."
- AN ALMS PLATE OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 10 inches; weight 11-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. A large plate, stamped with very large letters in the centre, I. H. C.
- There are also a tall FLAGON of Sheffield plate, 14 inches high, and a PLATE, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

OLD SHOREHAM.⁸ ST. NICHOLAS.


- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight 10-oz.; hall marks for year 1785. A plain deep bowl, with a plain round foot, inscribed underneath, "T. Daniell No 20 Foster Lane maker London."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 2-dwts.; hall marks for year 1785. A small paten on a foot, with single circular depression and small ogee moulding on the edge.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1721; maker's mark obliterated. A small plain paten on a foot, with slight circular depression and ogee moulding on edge. Inscribed underneath, "I. G. I. L. E. B. 1721."

SOUTHWICK. ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for year 1632. A plain bowl with slightly spreading lip, joined to the stem by a reed moulding. The stem is equally divided by an annulet engraved with hyphens; there is no reed moulding at the junction with the foot.
- The PATEN COVER is 4 inches in diameter and weighs 3-oz. 6-dwts. It has a plain foot, and is inscribed on the top, "1632."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 21-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1851. A tall, narrow vessel with hinged lid and large handle, inscribed, "This silver Flagon was presented to Southwick Church by C. M. Willis aged 14 and T. F. Willis aged 13 as a joint offering on their first communion 1852."

⁸ In reply to an enquiry in 1686 is found: "Old Shoreham. The cup crack'd, no paten, no standing pot."

STREAT.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 3 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks almost obliterated, perhaps for year 1709. This is a quite plain porringer with scroll handles, inscribed round body, "William * Mitten * Peter Hooke Churchwardens of Street in 1709."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks illegible, probably for year 1701. This is a large paten on a foot, ornamented on the edge of the latter by a gadroon moulding; the plate is slightly depressed and has an ogee edge, inscribed under the rim, "Street Church presented by the Rector the Rev^d William Anthony Fitzhugh 1833."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight 15-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1693; maker's mark  This plate has a circular depression, the threaded edge is in five divisions; it is inscribed on front, "Presented by the Rector Rev^d William Anthony Fitzhugh 1833 Street Church." This plate is probably of secular origin.

AN ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON, CUP AND PATEN.

WESTMESTON.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 8-oz.; hall marks for year 1718; maker's mark uncertain. A plain straight-sided cup with bell-shaped lip, thick stem and knop formed by an annulet and two fillets; it has a round foot and is inscribed on bowl, "Foedus in Sanguine," under the foot, "Westmeston Ch., Sussex."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; hall marks as cup. This is a paten-cover with a small foot; it has no inscription.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 39-oz.; hall marks for year 1746; the maker's mark is partly obliterated. A straight-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and wide spreading foot, inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Dobell of Fowington in Sussex to the Parish of Westmeston in the said county 1747."

RURAL DEANERY OF LEWES III.

This survey was made by the late Canon Cooper.

ARDINGLY. ST. PETER.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1672; maker's mark O.S. above a mullet (see Jackson, p. 130), engraved with the arms of Culpeper and $\frac{C}{B.I.}$.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks and inscription same as the chalice.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks and inscription the same as the chalice.
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1702; maker's mark F. A. above a trefoil.

An entry in the Register, 1673, May 18th, is as follows:—

"Memorandum that M^{rs} Judith Culpeper widow of Benjamin Culpeper Esq^r deceased did give unto the Parish of Ardingly a Silver Flagon, Cup, and cover weighing 52 ounces for the use of this Church in the administration of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Witne/se her Hand Judith Coulpepr.

"In consideration of this Gift we the Parishioners of Ardingley do give the disposell of the old cup and cover with a Pewter Flagon to the above-named Judith Culpeper April 20th 1672.

"Witne/se John Wheeler, Thos. Pilbeame Churchwardens."

C.B.I. are the initials of Benjamin and Judith Culpeper. The arms are [*arg.*] on a bend engrailed [*gu.*], a crescent for difference (Culpeper) [*sa.*], a wolf rampant, in chief three estoiles [*or*] (Wilson); crest, a Falcon [*arg.*] with wings extended, on the breast a crescent, standing upon trunk of a tree with a branch issuing from it proper (Culpeper).

A reference to the alms dish is found some years later: "A small silver piece of plate to collect the offerings at the Holy Sacrament. The gift of M^{rs} Elizabeth Lyddell A.D. 1732." Again in 1737, February 25th: "Elizabeth daughter of Dennis Lyddell and Martha his wife of Wakehurst was buried in the vault belonging to the Family, aged 46 years."

BALCOMBE. ST. MARY.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; hall marks for year 1733; maker's mark S. I. Inscribed, "The gift of William Ellman citizen and grocer of London to the Parish of Balcombe in Su/sex for the use of the communion for ever." A coat of arms, three eagles displayed, double headed.
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 6 inches; hall marks as chalice. Inscribed on the back as chalice.

HAYWARDS HEATH.

CHAPEL OF THE ASCENSION.

A CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Purchased in 1895.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

A CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Purchased in 1897.

CHAPEL OF THE PRESENTATION.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Presented by Miss M. Otter in 1897.

A CHALICE AND PATEN, ELECTRO-PLATED.

HIGHBROOK. ALL SAINTS.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Hall marks for year 1880. On the knop it is decorated with amethysts. Donor, Miss Weguelin at the consecration of the church in 1882.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Presented by Mrs. Kirby.

TWO GLASS CRUETS MOUNTED IN SILVER. Donor, Mrs. Kirby.

WEST HOATHLY. *Not inspected.*

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1716. Inscribed, "I. W. I. B. 1728."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Inscribed, "Presented to the Parish of West Hoathly by the Rev. F. Kirkpatrick, Vicar, Nov. 1860."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. This has four hall marks; the date letter is obliterated. This may have been bought at the same time as the cup.

IFIELD. ST. MARGARET.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1560; maker's mark three mullets over a crescent; R. Durrant (Jackson, p. 101). This cup has an arabesque under lip and beautifully decorated foot.

THE PATEN COVER is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and bears hall marks for 1573; maker's mark an animal's head. On the foot is inscribed, "1572 Ifilde," and round the side, "+ William Wryght" "Beares Dod" "John Waller" "Henri Ginner."

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1692; inscribed, "The offering of George Henry Scott, Vicar, and his Lady Easter 1845."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; hall marks for year 1844; inscribed, "The offering of Miss Eliza Whitehorn Dehany the sister in law of the Vicar Easter 1845."

AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1728; inscribed, "The offering of Mr. Henry Peck, A.D., 1730."

LINDFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1710; maker's mark B.A., possibly John Bathe; inscribed "The Parish Church of Lindfield."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Same marks and inscription as chalice.
- A PATEN OF SILVER, WITH A FOOT. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1690; maker's mark M. H. This paten has a cable moulding round edge, and inscribed roughly underneath, "1691. S.E."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1724, inscribed, "This plate was bought by Peter Short, Stephen Marten, Churchwardens, in the year of our Lord 1724."
- AN ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON AND CUP.

SLAUGHAM. ST. MARY.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; hall mark for year 1586. An Elizabethan cup, with a floral arabesque.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1842.
- A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1874. This is decorated with 10 amethysts; it is inscribed on the bowl, "Hic est calix sanguinis mei," and underneath, "In mem Isabella et Katherine Sergison, d.d. I.O.W.H. Rector."
- This chalice was given by the Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, in memory of the two daughters of his predecessor, the Rev. W. Sergison, who were burnt to death. The amethysts are those which they were wearing when the accident happened.
- A SILVER PATEN WITH A FOOT. Hall marks for year 1816. Inscribed underneath, "The gift of Robert Ellison Rector to Slaugham Parish 1817."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1809; maker's mark R. G. (Robert Garrard).
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Hall marks for the year 1856.
- A PEWTER PLATE.

STAPLEFIELD. ST. MARK.

- A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; hall marks for year 1847. It has a hexagonal base and is inscribed, "In honorem Dei et Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Consecrari curavit I.I.M. Anno Salutis MDCCCXLVII."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks as chalice, and inscribed the same.
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 14 inches; hall marks and inscription same as chalice.

TURNERS HILL. ST. LEONARD.

- A CHALICE, TWO PATENS AND A FLAGON, ELECTRO-PLATED.

WIVELSFIELD. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. *Not inspected.*

A CHALICE AND PATEN OF SILVER. Hall marks for year 1869.

A PLATED FLAGON.

WORTH. ST. NICHOLAS.

A CHALICE OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; inscribed, "For the Parish of Worth in Su/ssex 1635;" hall marks illegible.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter 5 inches; hall marks as chalice.

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1692; maker's mark C. O. above a mullet (Jackson, p. 139). This plate is on a foot; it is decorated with a cable moulding round the edge, and is inscribed, "For the service of our Lord Jesus Christ my Master, a thankful remembrance in the Church of Worth."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 8 inches; hall marks for year 1842. Inscribed, "Worth, the gift of the Rev^d George Bethune Rector A.D. 1842."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; hall marks for year 1704. Inscribed, "Worth, the gift of M^r W^m Hampton Rector, and Leonard Gale Esq^r of Crabbet 1705."

A note in the Registers says: An account of what belongs to the Parish Church of Worth May 1 1693:—

Belonging to the Church.

A Large Silver Communion Patten given by M^{rs} Bi/h.

A Small Communion Patten Silver.

A Pewter Flagon.

A Silver Flagon given by Leonard Gale Esq^r and M^r Hampton.

RURAL DEANERY OF LEWES IV.

ALBOURNE. ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 6-oz.; hall marks for year 1571; maker's mark illegible. An Elizabethan cup with a straight-sided bowl, ornamented with a band of arabesque divided three times by a deep foliated decoration. The stem is equally divided by a knop formed of an annulet and fillets; the foot is circular and is ornamented on the flat fillet, by which it terminates, with an egg and line moulding.

THE PATEN COVER. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 1-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks same as cup. This has a small foot and is quite plain.

A PATEN OF SILVER ON A FOOT. Diameter 6 inches; height 2 inches; weight 7-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1902. A plain plate with a circular depression; the foot has three circular mouldings.

A PATEN ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 13-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1850. A plain plate, the edge is decorated with an ogee moulding, the foot is round and ornamented by a round moulding, inscribed on the bottom of the rim, "E. Dono D. et E.T.L., A.D. 1851" (Dora and Emma Tilney Long).

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of top $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; base $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 18-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1879. A plain straight-sided vessel with scroll handle, and hinged cover decorated with an acorn-shaped finial. Donor, Miss Frances Trower.

LOWER BEEDING. HOLY TRINITY.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 6-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1836. A tulip-shaped bowl, decorated on the lip by a small moulding; the stem is slender, divided equally by a small knop formed by a single annulet. The foot has three diamonds inserted in it; they originally formed a ring and are still in the same settings. On the front of the bowl is engraved the coat of arms of Magdalen College, surmounted by a mitre, and the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Weight 7-oz. 6-dwts.; hall marks for year 1868. Except that it has no jewels, this cup is a copy of that before mentioned.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 4-dwts.; hall marks for year 1835. This plate has the arms of Magdalen College engraved on the rim and a small ogee moulding on the edge.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 7 inches; weight 6-oz. 8-dwts.; hall marks for year 1846. This paten matches that of 1835.


A FLAGON OF SILVER. Weight 19-oz.; hall marks for year 1896. A jug-shaped vessel with small round foot, scroll handle and hinged lid.

A LARGE STRAIGHT-SIDED FLAGON OF SHEFFIELD PLATE; 12 inches high.

A LARGE ALMS DISH OF SHEFFIELD PLATE; 10 inches in diameter.

UPPER BEEDING. ST. PETER.

A CHALICE OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 13-oz.; hall marks for year 1854. This chalice has a large pierced knop and hexagonal foot.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 8-dwts.; there are no hall marks, but a maker's mark  three times.

This is a flat plain plate; it has a very wide edge and a plain depression 4 inches in diameter. Inscribed across the centre, "> Seale < als. Beeding < 1669 < > John Ingram < Church < ward."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 11-oz. 16-dwts.; hall marks for year 1794. A plain plate, with a semi-circular reeded edge, inscribed, "Ecclesiæ de Seale alias Beeding in Com: Sussex Magd: Coll: Oxon. donavit 1794."

AN ELECTRO-PLATED FLAGON.

BOLNEY. ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1567. A tall cup, with deep bowl and spreading lip, about an inch below which it is decorated with an arabesque divided eight times. The stem is equally divided by a plain knop; it joins the bowl without any decoration, but at its junction with the foot is a plain vertical moulding. The foot is plain and ornamented round the fillet, which forms the last member, with fine threads.

TWO PATENS ON FEET. Diameter of each $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 18-dwts.; hall marks of Dublin for year 1725; maker's mark D. K., probably David King. These are a pair of plain flat plates with raised edge, with ogee moulding and circular feet.

A TALL STRAIGHT-SIDED PEWTER FLAGON.

COWFOLD. ST. PETER.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1741; maker's mark I. W. over I. W. and T. between. A tall, plain cup with round foot, the stem is divided nearer the bowl by a small knop, inscribed, "Cowfold; the gift of Mrs. Mary Weekes 1742."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1741; maker's mark S. W. (probably Sam. Wood, Jackson, p. 185). A small paten on a foot with a narrow rim, and ornamented on the edge with an ogee moulding, inscribed as cup.

- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of base $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hall marks for year 1726; maker's mark F. (William Faudery, see Jackson, p. 170). A straight-sided vessel with hinged lid, thumb-piece, and large scroll handle, inscribed, "The Gift of M^{rs} Marx Gratwick 1726."
- TWO ALMS DISHES OF SILVER. Diameter 9 inches; weight respectively 13-oz. 15-dwts. and 14-oz.; hall marks same as flagon. These are a pair of dish-shaped plates, with an ogee moulding on the edge; they are inscribed as flagon.

HENFIELD. ST. PETER.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 15-dwts.; maker's mark for year 1837. A plain cup to match its fellow.
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 12-oz. 1-dwt.; hall marks for year 1733; maker's mark C. G. (Charles Gibbon, see Jackson, p. 175).
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for 1733, same as the cup, to which it forms a cover. It is a small paten on a foot; the edge has an ogee moulding; the plate has a sharp depression $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep.
- TWO SILVER PATENS ON FEET. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of each 12-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for year 1753; maker's mark J. M. (possibly Jas. Morrison, Jackson, p. 184). Two handsome patens on feet; each has a single depression on the plate, and the edge is decorated with gadroon, scrolls and shell pattern. On a floral panel are the arms of Cheal—[*Gules*] three eagles [*or*] with crowns and legs and beaks [*argent*]. Crest, an eagle's head rayed [*or*] with a silver crown. Beneath, in a scroll, "The gift of Mr Phillip Cheale to the Parish Church of Henfeild (*sic*) in y^e County of Sussex."
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1702; maker's mark S. T. (Joseph Stokes, Jackson, p. 148). A plain plate on a foot with a raised bastard gadroon edge. This ornament is repeated on the edge of foot, inscribed on the underside of the plate, "Henfeild I * N * I.G. Chu; Ward^{ns} 1704."
- A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of base $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; hall marks for year 1732; maker's mark I. S. (Joseph Smith, Jackson, p. 174). A straight-sided vessel with hinged cover, thumb-piece and scroll handle. The foot has a plain moulding and spreads considerably. On the body is engraved the Cheal arms and above it "Henfield Parish."
- AN ALMS DISH OF SILVER. Diameter 12 inches; weight 30-oz.; hall marks for year 1753, as pair of Patens. These are dished plates, large and handsome.

SHERMANBURY. ST. GILES.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER, GILT. Height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; weight 8-oz.; hall marks for year 1686; maker's mark T.I. between two escallops (probably I. Issod, see Cripps, p. 433). This has a capacious bowl on a tall stem, which is divided rather nearer the bowl than the foot by a large annulet with a fillet on either side; the foot is round and quite plain; it descends by one step only to the fillet, which terminates the foot.

THE SILVER GILT PATEN COVER, weight 2-oz. It is intended as a companion to the cup; it has scarcely any rim and the button is turned. This appears to be more a cover than a paten. The cup is inscribed on one side and the paten cover on the top edge, "Sherman bury."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 7-oz. 12-dwts.; hall marks for year 1686, as above. This is a plain plate, ornamented on the rim with line and knuckle-bone mouldings, and inscribed on the rim, "Sherman bury."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT, ON A FOOT. Diameter $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 14-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1726; maker's mark illegible. A plain plate ornamented on edge with an ogee moulding. Inscribed on one side, "Ex Dono Rev^{di} I. G. Challen D. D. Rectoris," and on the other, "Shermanbury 1824."

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height 10 inches; diameter of top $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 28-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for year 1727; maker's mark illegible, perhaps F on a lozenge, for Hester Fawdrey (Jackson, p. 171). A straight-sided flagon with hinged lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle and spreading foot, inscribed on front "Shermanbury," and just above the foot "The gift of M^{rs} Ann Gratwick, 1727."

SHERMANBURY. MISSION ROOM.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for year 1719; maker's mark P.A., Thos. Parr (Jackson, p. 161). A plain, large bowl, with a thick stem and large knop formed by an annulet and fillets; it has a heavily moulded foot, to which a thin rim has been added for purpose of stability. The PATEN COVER is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 4-oz. 15-dwts.; it bears the same marks as the cup, and is a plain paten on a foot, with an ogee moulding on the edge.

TWINEHAM. ST. PETER.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 4-oz. 8-dwts.; there are no hall marks. A small straight-sided bowl with a flat bottom, fitted to an Elizabethan stem and foot, which are very thin. The shape of the bowl quite accords with the date

suggested by the inscription, just as the mouldings which once joined the stem to the original bowl and the present foot claim a greater antiquity by a hundred years; it bears this inscription on the bowl, "The communion cup of y^e pari/h of Twinham, 1667."

THE PATEN COVER is disproportionately heavy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 3-oz.; it has a maker's mark R. M. between mullets and pellets, no date mark. This maker's mark, however, dates the cover about 1665 (Jackson, p. 127). It was undoubtedly made at the time the new bowl was fitted to the stem.

A CHALICE, COPPER, GILT. The bowl is silver-gilt, and has been added recently; the knop is large and octagonal with eight square stones set round it; the foot is octagonal, and in each panel is set a polished uncut stone. It is inscribed under the foot, "This ancient chalice restored and presented to the church of St. Peter, Twinham, Sussex, 1894."

A PATEN OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 3-oz. 8-dwts.; no hall marks. A plain flat paten with a single circular depression.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of top $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches and of base $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 46-oz.; hall marks for year 1722; maker's mark W. D. underneath a trefoil (Wm. Darkeratt, see Jackson, p. 170). A very tall flagon with hinged lid, thumb-piece, large scroll handle and spreading foot, inscribed, "Twineham, 1723."

TWO SILVER ALMS PLATES. Diameter of each $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight respectively 13-oz. 15-dwts. and 14-oz.; hall marks as flagon. These are plain dished plates, with an ogee moulding on edge, inscribed, "Twineham 1723."

WOODMANCOTE. ST. PETER.

A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 5-oz. 9-dwts.; hall marks for year 1568; maker's mark A (see Jackson, p. 103). This cup has a deep bowl, slightly bell shaped at the lip. It has a band of arabesque divided four times about half an inch below the lip; nearer the bottom of the bowl is another band formed by two lines, between which are three rows of hyphens. The stem is divided nearer the bowl by a knop, and joins the bowl and stem by plain vertical mouldings. The foot is circular, and terminates in a fillet ornamented with egg, line, and pellet. On the side of the bowl is scratched with a sharp point "Woodmancote 1677."

THE PATEN COVER was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; it is now $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4-oz.; hall marks on the original are the same as the cup; on the other, marks for year 1888. The difference is in respect of a new rim.

There is a PEWTER FLAGON $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. A straight-sided vessel, with scroll handle, lid and thumb-piece. It has 1677 scratched on the lid in the same way as the date on the Communion cup.

INVENTORIES OF PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS.

[The response to the Editor's requests for full inventories of parochial documents has so far been very disappointing. Few inventories have been even promised, and fewer still have come to hand. Of those sent in an unfortunately large proportion prove to be practically confined to Registers, all the Churchwardens' Accounts and similar documents having apparently been destroyed. In the case of Selsey it is believed that the church chest and all its contents disappeared in 1868, when the old church was pulled down.]

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF NEW SHOREHAM.

COMPILED BY ERNEST F. SALMON.

Books.

Holy Bible (Eyre & Spottiswoode, printers), folio, presented for the Lectern by the late Henry Head, Esq^{re}.

Altar Service Book, 8vo. Written inscription on fly leaf, presented by H. Y. E. Tower.

Offices, 8vo. Inscription written on fly, "Presented to St. Mary's, New Shoreham, Dec., 1896, by H. E. C. M."

Two Altar Service Books, large quarto (Cambridge, 1828). Lettered on covers: "The Gift of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., to the parish of New Shoreham, Sussex. June 1st, 1830."

DOCUMENTS.

The Parish Registers.

Vol. 1.—A^o Dⁿⁱ 1565-1646, with many irregular entries 1645-1695.

Vol. 1½.—1653-1695.

Vol. 2.—1695-1727.

The above are long and narrow folios of vellum, with sheepskin covers.

Vol. 3.—1728-1784. Vellum leaves, bound in leather.

These first four volumes contain entries of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials; thenceforward, owing to the Marriage Act, Marriages are entered in a separate volume; a portion of the entries are duplicated, being entered both in this volume and the new Marriage Register.

Vol. 4.—Vellum leaves, bound in leather; contains Baptisms and Burials, 1785-1812.

Vol. 5.—Vellum, leather bound. Three pages only have been used for the entry of Baptisms and Burials in the year 1812. The compiler has utilised the remainder of the volume for an Index Nominum, entering all surnames from 1565 until 1812 contained in the above volumes.

A Register of Banns, 1770-1798, and

„ Marriages, 1770-1797.

The two contained in one volume, paper leaves, leather bound.

A Register of Banns, 1799-1826.

„ „ 1797-1812.

The two in one volume, as above; only about one half the Marriage portion has been used.

A Register of Marriages, 1813-1837. Not half used. The new Marriage Act coming in force July 1st of that year, a different form of entry was observed, and the succeeding Marriage Registers are oblong in form.

A Register of Marriages from Dec. 5th, 1837—Feb. 4th, 1877.

A Register of Marriages, Feb. 7th, 1877—Mar. 28th, 1910.

A Register of Marriages, being the current volume.

A Register of Baptisms, Jany. 3rd, 1813—June 22nd, 1851.

A Register of Baptisms, June 22nd, 1851—June 28th, 1891.

A Register of Baptisms, July 9th, 1891—Oct. 13th, 1901.

A Register of Baptisms, being the current volume.

A Register of Burials, Jan. 29th, 1813—Dec. 18th, 1859.

A Register of Burials, Nov. 14th, 1859—July 10th, 1889.

A Register of Burials, Aug. 3rd, 1889—Nov. 6th, 1908.

A Register of Burials, being the current volume.

The above Parish Registers numbering twenty volumes.

A Volume containing the Banns published from 1888-1908.

Another, the Book now in use.

Two Volumes of Register of Services.

Jan. 2nd, 1887—April, 1897.

April 4th, 1897—Aug. 24th, 1908.

A Volume containing the Records of Vestry Meetings from 1707 to 1779, of which an account was published in Vol. LI. S.A.C.

The Vestry Minute Book now in use.

A Portfolio of Plans and Drawings relating to the Proposed Restorations and Rebuilding in 1878.

A List of the Number and Weight of the Bells (framed).

A List (printed on vellum) of all known Incumbents of the Benefice (framed).

LIST OF SELSEY PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS.

COMPILED BY REV. C. W. WILSON.

1. Deed by Robert Sherburn, Bishop of Chichester, dated 27th March, 1526, to compose differences between the Prebendary and Rector of Selsey. All the tithes assigned to the Rector and the Church are charged with an annual payment of £10 to the Prebend.

Four seals attached, viz.:—

- (i.) Robert Sherburn, Bishop of Chichester.
 - (ii.) William Fleshmonger, D.D., Rector of Selsey and Dean of Chichester.
 - (iii.) William Norbury, Prebend of Selsey.
 - (iv.) Chapter of Chichester Cathedral.
2. Indenture of 4th June, 13 Charles II., between Philip King, D.D., Rector of Selsey, and Sir W. Morley, of Halnaker, by which the Rector leases the Rectory, Church, Parsonages, Tithes and all issues of the benefice of Selsey (saving to himself certain rights) to Sir W. Morley and two others for the life of the longest liver, paying £12. 13s. 4d. to the Rector and £8 to the Vicar or Curate, and four bushels of barley to the ferryman of Selsey, &c.
 3. Duplicate of the above, with signatures and seal of Sir W. Morley.
 4. Indenture of 15th March, 23 Charles II., by which the Churchwardens and the Vicar leased to William Woolaston land on the north side of East-street, Selsey, for a term of 60 years.
 5. Indenture of 1st June, 13 Charles II., by which Philip King, Rector of Selsey, grants to Sir Henry Peckham, of Chichester, the decayed Parsonage House in Selsey, with the glebe and woodlands thereto belonging, to hold for the lives of Judith, Mary and Elizabeth, his daughters, paying yearly 13s. 4d. Sir Henry to take the timber of the two houses and any timber growing there and build a new convenient house and barn therewith, and keep it in repair.

6. Indenture of 9th December, 1664, Sir W. Morley, of Halnaker, mortgages to Katherine, daughter of Sir John Morley, of Chichester, for £2,000, certain lands in Selsey.
7. Indenture of 17 Charles II., Katherine Morley, being about to marry Peter, son of Thomas Bettsworth, of Stoke, near Guildford, sells to Thomas Bettsworth her interest in the above mortgage.
8. Bond of Sir W. Morley for £20,000.
9. Provisional agreement, dated 23rd June, 1902, between Rev. J. Cavis Brown and C. E. S. Bishop, Esq., for the sale and purchase of Selsey Rectory House and premises.
10. Copy of the Purchase Deed of the site of the new Rectory, dated 17th January, 1903, and certain letters relating thereto.
11. Sealed copy, dated 18th December, 1902, of Deed of Exchange between the Rev. J. Cavis Brown and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of hereditaments and premises in the Parish of Selsey.
12. Certificate, dated 12th March, 1903, of Redemption of Land Tax.
13. Certificate of Remission of Tenths, dated 26th September, 1887.
14. Apportionment of Rent Charges in lieu of Tithes, 8th December, 1841.
15. Minute Book of Vestry Meetings from 1861.
16. Sealed Copy of Order in Council of 23rd October, 1905, directing that Burials be discontinued in the Parish Church and Churchyard of St. Peter, Selsey.
17. Two Mortgages to Q. A. B., with certain letters relating thereto, viz.:—
 - (i.) 20th July, 1872, for £149.
 - (ii.) 13th January, 1903, for £250.
18. Copy of the *London Gazette*, dated 11th March, 1904, containing the Instrument substituting the new Church of St. Peter, Selsey, for the old Church.
19. Copy of the Act legalising the marriages solemnised in the new Church of St. Peter, Selsey, from 12th April, 1866, to 25th February, 1904.
20. Certificates of Redemption of T. R. C.
21. Specifications and Conditions of Works to be done at Selsey Church, *i.e.*, the removal of the body of the Church to the present site.
22. Specifications, &c., for erecting the new Rectory and Stables, dated December, 1902.
23. Letters with regard to the Waltham Prebendal Estate.
24. Insurance Policies on Church and Chancel.
25. Copy of "Table of Fees" fixed 23rd April, 1903.
26. Letters of Sequestration, dated 1st September, 1909.

REGISTERS AND PAPERS OF ST. PETER'S, WEST FIRLE,
CONTAINED IN A SMALL IRON SAFE IN THE PARISH
CHURCH.

COMPILED BY REV. E. H. NASH.

1. 1668. Register containing Baptisms (1668-1812), Burials (1668-1812), Marriages (1668-1754).
 2. 1754-1812. Register of Banns and Marriages.
 3. 1813-1837. „ Marriages.
 4. 1837. „ „ (Still in use.)
 5. 1837. Duplicate of No. 4.
[There is no register recording Banns between 1808-1823.]
 6. 1823-1872. Register of Banns.
 7. 1872. „ „ (Still in use.)
 8. 1813-1849. „ Baptisms.
 9. 1849. „ „ (Still in use.)
 10. 1813-1891. „ Burials.
 11. 1891. „ „ (Still in use.)
 12. Various Papers.
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REGISTERS AND PAPERS OF ST. ANDREW'S,
BEDDINGHAM.

COMPILED BY F. BENTHAM STEVENS.

The following Books, &c., are kept in a small iron safe:—

1. Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1685.
A parchment book, about foolscap size.
The Baptisms and Burials cover the period from 1685 to 1812.
The Marriages from 1685 to 1754, when a separate book was commenced (No. 2).
At the end of the book are some miscellaneous notes, a terrier of the Parsonage lands, &c.

2. Register of Marriages, 1754-1812.
 3. Register of Baptisms, 1813-1888.
 4. Register of Marriages, 1813-1837.
 5. Register of Burials, 1813 onwards. (Still in use.)
 6. Register of Marriages, 1837 onwards. (Still in use.)
 7. Duplicate of No. 6.
 8. Register of Baptisms, 1889 onwards. (Still in use.)
 9. Quarto Book containing Churchwardens' Accounts from 1839-1903.
 10. Miscellaneous Loose Papers.
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NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE DEDICATION OF S. ANNE'S CHURCH, LEWES.

The church and parish in Lewes, now always spoken of as S. Anne's, have in the past been known by several names, and the present description only came into common use in comparatively recent times. According to the usual accounts of the church (which dates from about 1180), it was originally dedicated in honour of S. Mary the Virgin, and was known as S. Mary Westout to distinguish it from S. Mary in the Market, which stood at the top of Watergate Lane, and from S. Mary Magdalene, which was lower down the High Street, and on the south side of S. Mary's Lane (now disguised as Station Street). The parish of S. Mary Westout lay entirely outside not merely the walls of the town, but also the boundaries of the borough as first extended. Without the Westgate, but within the extended borough, was another parish, which is always described as S. Peter's. Its church stood on the site of the present Rectory of S. Anne's and the two modern houses adjoining, having High Street on the north, Antioch Street on the east, and Rotten Row on the south. These parishes were united in 1538 and Figg's account of the matter (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., p. 8)—which only differs from that of Horsfield and others in being fuller—is as follows: "Richard Samson, Bishop of Chichester, having received a complaint from the inhabitants of the parish of S^t Peter of their inability to support a Rector and repair the church, with the permission and authority of Thomas Lord Cromwell, the King's Vicar-General, with the consent of the Archdeacon of Lewes, and the assent of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, the parishes of S^t Peter and S^t Mary Westout were united by deed, dated at Aldingbourne, March 20, 1538."

The two parishes having been thus amalgamated, the Church of S. Peter fell into disrepair, and seems to have been put to secular uses, but a substantial portion of the structure was standing as late as 1795 (see Lee's *History of Lewes*, by Paul Dunvan, p. 356), shortly after which date it was probably pulled down to make way for the present Rectory. Fortunately it had been sketched by Lambert in 1773 (see Rouse's *Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex*, Vol. II., Plate 86, and a very similar woodcut in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII., opp. p. 1). From this sketch the church would seem to have been of considerable size; the

only architectural details which can be made out are a Perpendicular door and window, but these were no doubt insertions in a much older building.

In the course of the visit paid to the present church during the recent general meeting of the Society at Lewes, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., questioned the traditional account of the church, and put forward a novel theory that the church which has disappeared was really S. Mary's Westout, and the church which has survived was originally S. Peters. This idea had been suggested to Mr. Rice by a perusal of certain wills, of which he has kindly supplied me with the following notes:—

1. Extract from the will of John Shereman of the Parish of S. Andrew in Lewes dated 20th July 1474:—

“Corpusque meum sepeliendum in Capella mea in honorem Sancte Marie Virginis de nouo edificata in simiterio ecclesie Sancti Petri in Lewes.”

2. Extract from will of George Rayne,¹ dated 7th June, 1516:—

“Corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali Petri de Lewez predicta in Tumba mea juxta summum altare ibidem.”

There are similar references to the chapel of the Blessed Mary within the Churchyard of S. Peter of Lewes in the wills of Thomas Sherman, senior, dated 1st December, 1494, and his son Thomas Sherman, dated 10th December, 1503.

Mr. Garraway Rice's view was that the chapel referred to in the three Shereman wills was probably the small chapel or transept at the east end of the south aisle of the present church. This admittedly dates from a much earlier period (c. 1200), but Mr. Rice suggested that it might have been restored (*de nouo edificata*) by John Shereman, and in support of this pointed to the south window (the only Perpendicular window in the church), which may well have been inserted about the time of John Shereman. Further, Mr. Rice conjectured that George Rayne's tomb was none other than the fine Perpendicular altar tomb on the north side of the chancel of the present church. Here again the dates present no difficulty, for the altar tomb was probably erected about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Having thus found two references to S. Peter's Church, which certainly might have applied to the present church, Mr. Garraway Rice argued further that the present church was for many years known as S. Peter and S. Mary Westout, and that the original name of the present church would be more likely to occur first in the joint title than the name of a small and disused church. As against these indications, Mr. Rice thought too much reliance ought not to be placed on the statements of Dunvan, Horsfield, Lower and the other historians.

¹ In Hennessy's list of incumbents the name of George Rayne is given as rector of St. Peter Westout from 1483-1515.

Mr. Garraway Rice's theory is an interesting and ingenious one, but it ignored certain difficulties:—

(1) Although it is a curious coincidence that Mr. Rice should have discovered testamentary references which might aptly apply to the only two Perpendicular features in the present church, it must be remembered that chapels and tombs such as those in question were common enough features in mediæval churches. While the wills might refer to those in S. Anne's, there is nothing conclusively to prove the identity.

(2) So far as the name S. Peter is concerned, there was in Lewes another church dedicated to the same Saint, which was usually known as S. Peter's the Less, and occupied the site of the modern church of All Saints. There is nothing in the Shereman wills to show that this church is not the one referred to. Moreover, John Shereman's parish of S. Andrew was close to S. Peter's the Less.

(3) John Shereman describes the chapel as "in simiterio ecclesie Sancti Petri." If this means, as it must do, in the churchyard, the words point to a separate building not part of the church at all. In that case the identification with the existing chapel could not be established. It may be added that amongst the chantries, whose possessions were dealt with under 1 Ed. VI., c. 14 (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. LIII., p. 206), is mentioned "Shermauns Chauntrye in Lewes." This was probably the same as the chapel referred to in the wills, and was of course a separate foundation from any church.

(4) As will be seen from the details given below, no support for Mr. Rice's theory could be derived from the priority accorded to S. Peter in the joint name of the church, because the description S. Peter and S. Mary Westout did not come into vogue until the eighteenth century, nearly 200 years after the union of the parishes.

(5) Although on general grounds I share to the full Mr. Rice's distrust of established authority—and after their egregious blunders about Queen Anne to be noticed presently, some of the authorities cannot expect to be treated with much respect in this particular matter—yet it must be pointed out that this subject is one on which they ought to be reliable. Rowe, Dunvan, Horsfield and Lower all lived in the parish. The two first named and Lambert must have been not less familiar with the remains of the old church than with the present building.

For these reasons it did not seem possible to accept Mr. Rice's suggestion without further investigation, and it happens that in the course of this there have come to light two copies of the actual deed uniting the two parishes, upon which Dunvan, Horsfield and Figg base their statements. One of these is in the collection of MS. notes known as John Rowe's Book (fo. 144), now in the custody of Messrs. Hunt, Currey & Nicholson, of Lewes, and appears to have been taken by Rowe from the original, which he states to be amongst the Bishop's Archives at Chichester. The other is in the Burrell MSS. at the British Museum (add. MS. 5,705, fo. 131), and was probably transcribed from Rowe's copy. The original has not been traced,

although it doubtless lies hidden amongst the mass of uncalendared papers in the Bishop's Registry.

The deed exactly corresponds with the description given by Figg, already quoted. It sets out at great length and with considerable reiteration the poverty of the parish of S. Peter's, and the difficulty of supporting a church and parson; it refers to the consent of Thomas Cromwell, the patron of both livings, having been obtained, and after formally uniting the two parishes it directs that the parishioners of S. Peter's shall in future hear service at the Church of S. Mary Westout. It thus amply confirms Horsfield and the other historians, and leaves no room for doubting that it was the Church of S. Peter which was allowed to decay and that of S. Mary Westout which has survived to the present day.

The question of when and why the name S. Anne was introduced is more difficult. Here it must be admitted that Horsfield has committed a ridiculous blunder, for he attributes the change to a desire to honour Queen Anne, whereas the Church was occasionally referred to as S. Anne's nearly two centuries earlier. At the same time, it is certainly a curious feature that, despite this occasional use of the name in the sixteenth century, it only became universal during the last century.

Until quite recently the earliest occurrence of S. Anne as the name of the Church which I had been able to trace was in 1590, when one "Winifred Ansted of S. Anne, Lewes," was married to John Andrews, of Ferryng (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. IX., p. 15). The fact that the name was not known to occur until after the union of the parishes naturally suggested that the change might have been made at or shortly after the date of the amalgamation. If it had been possible to substantiate this conjecture, the choice of the new name might, with some probability, have been considered as made partly in honour of Anne of Cleves. This would at least have accounted for the persistent local tradition that a compliment was intended to Queen Anne, the confusion between the two Queens of that name being analogous to the frequent mistakes in regard to the two Cromwells.

However, the discovery of the deed already referred to shows that no formal change of name was made when the amalgamation took place. Moreover, Mr. Salzmann has found a reference to the parish by the name of S. Anne prior to the union of the parishes. It occurs in a letter written in 1537 by William Cholmeley to Thomas Cromwell (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, Vol. XIII. (1)), in which he says, ". . . I sent for the honest men of the parish of S^t Anne at the town's end of Lewes adjoining the parish which has been infected with the great plague and declared to them your Lordship's pleasure as to the burial within their churchyard of those who died of the plague. After consulting together half a day and a night they replied that their parish was free of infection, which they feared would be conveyed with the dead bodies, but Mr. Jeny persuaded them to comply, so that none shall be buried in the church or churchyard within the precinct of your house here at Lewes."

Further, Mr. Salzmann has drawn my attention to a passage in the deed uniting the parishes which runs thus: ". . . ad honorem

Sancte Trinitatis saneteque Marie omniumque sanctorum sub quorum invocacione dicta ecclesia Sancte Marie constructa et consecrata existit." This seems to suggest that the memory of other saints, in addition to that of S. Mary, was honoured in the church; and of these S. Anne was probably one.

In any case, the reference in Cholmeley's letter makes it clear that the name S. Anne was known before the parish of S. Peter was annexed, and therefore at a much earlier date than had hitherto been supposed. This being so, it is in some ways all the more remarkable that it should have at last ousted the better-known title. The process was, however, a very slow one. So far as I know at present there are no other instances of S. Anne's in the sixteenth century beyond the two already quoted, although others may of course come to light. The next occurrence of the name is in 1607 (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. I. p. 61); and again in 1609 (*ib.*, p. 69). John Rowe, who died in 1639, also uses it occasionally. But how rare it was at this period is shown by the index to Vol. I. of the *Sussex Record Society* ("Calendar of Sussex Marriages in the Archdeaconry of Lewes, 1586-1643"). As against the two instances of S. Anne's already quoted, we find the church described as S. Mary Westout no less than 97 times, as S. Mary the Virgin four times and as S. Mary and S. Peter Westout only three times. Volume VI. of the same series, which contains the "Marriages in the Archdeaconry of Lewes from 1670-1728, and in the Peculiar of Malling from 1620-1732," shows a gradual increase in the use of S. Anne, this name occurring 17 times, but S. Mary Westout appears 79 times, S. Peter twice only. Again, the earliest Register of the present church, which has come down to us, is described on the title page as "A Register of ye Christenings Weddings and Burialls wthin ye Parish of S^t Mary Westout in Lewes in ye Countie of Sussex since October 25, 1679." Instances might be multiplied, but enough has been said to show that at any rate until the end of the seventeenth century the ordinary description of the church was S. Mary Westout, that it was occasionally called S. Anne, and still more rarely S. Peter.

During the eighteenth century the designation S. Peter and S. Mary Westout seems to have come into vogue. For instance, there is a reference to the church by this name in the Register of Baptisms under date 20th November, 1748, and the parish is so described on the title page of the Register of Marriages and Banns commenced in 1754, the Register of Baptisms and Burials commenced in 1800, and the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials commenced in 1813.

Disinclination to use so cumbrous a title probably accounts for the gradual adoption of S. Anne. The first occurrence of this name in the Registers is the following entry: "For some things during part of the years 1775 and 1776 see S^t Michael's Register, S^t Ann's Church having been repairing during that time." So far as the Registers are concerned, although the double-barrelled name S. Peter and S. Mary Westout as already stated, appears on the title pages of the three new 1813 Registers, it did not long remain in use in these books. Thus it appears at the head of only three pages out of 200 in the Baptismal

Register, 25 out of 126 in that of Marriages, and two out of 199 in that of Burials. With one exception these instances are all prior to 1820. From that date S. Anne's becomes the almost universal name of the church and parish, although the old title is still occasionally met with in deeds and other legal documents, and reappeared in the Register of Burials from 1899-1905.

The discovery of the copies of the deed of 1538, has, to a large extent, cleared up the doubtful points in connection with the dedication of the church. There remains the question, however, of why the name S. Anne was introduced at all, and having been introduced gradually superseded the old name. Probably no definite answer can be found to this query. But if any readers of this note are sufficiently interested in the matter, and happen in the course of other researches to come across any information on this subject, I should be glad if they would be good enough to communicate it. In particular, it would be of interest to trace the original deed of 1538, and to have any other early instances of the use of the name S. Anne in connection with the church or parish, especially in the sixteenth century.

F. BENTHAM STEVENS.

No. 2.

SEAL FOUND AT HOOE.

In May, 1910, a leaden seal was found by Mr. Thomas Morris, of Sadler's Farm, Hooe, in a field known as the "Front Field," on the right of the road leading from the Red Lion Inn to Broad Street Green. It was brought to my notice by his son, Mr. Thomas Morris, of Devonshire Road, Bexhill, and as it appeared to be of considerable local interest it has been kindly loaned to the Society's Museum at Barbican House, Lewes. The inscription reads:—

* S WALTERI PARKER

The centre is filled with a fleur-de-lys, surrounded by a plain circle. The lettering is Lombardic, and the fleur-de-lys almost presents the appearance of being double. At the back of the seal are the remains of what probably was a ring or handle, but there is not sufficient remaining to accurately judge the shape.

There is hardly any doubt that this seal belonged to Walter Parker, of Bexle, who is given in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 12, as the son of Geoffrey Parker, and who married Jone Levett, of Grove in Hollington (Harleian Society, *Visitation of Sussex*, p. 22). He appears as Walter Parcar in the 1296 Subsidy of one-eleventh in the township of Ninfield, and paid 1s. 6d. (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X.) His name also appears as a witness to a feoffment executed in 1300 by John of Wertlesham, to Robert, his son (Thorpe, *Battle Abbey Charters*, p. 53). A Walter Parker was one of the sureties for the appearance of a man before the Bailiff of Battle in 1330 (Thorpe, p. 67).

The Parkers continued to reside at Bexhill and owned land there, which appears to have passed to the Rackleys, of Ratton, by the marriage of Walter's grandson John to Agnes, daughter of Richard Rackley, and the name of Parker is frequently met with in connection with Hooe and the surrounding parishes, but as it is a fairly common name it is doubtful if they all belonged to the same family.

J. E. RAY.

No. 3.

TATTERSALL OF BRIGHTON.

The late Mr. F. E. Sawyer, in Vol. XXXII. of our *Collections*, p. 81, stated that the name Tattersall did not occur in any document relating to Brighton before 1640. He evidently missed in his research the following (among other) entries of the name in the Registers there:—

- (1) 1606. Sept^r. 1. Nicholas Tetttersall and Elizabeth Pierce,
both of this parish, married.
- (2) 1617. Sept^r. 3. Nichollas, son of Nichollas Taterselle,
baptized.
- (3) 1638. Nov. 27. Nicholas Tattersall, jun^r and Suzan Cake,
married.

The first of the above extracts presumably relates to the marriage of the parents of Capt. N. Tattersall; the second to the latter's baptism; and the third to his own marriage.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 4.

PEWS IN BRIGHTON AND EAST GRINSTEAD CHURCHES.

The following extracts from the Deposition Books of the Arch-deaconry Court of Lewes are useful as evidencing facts connected with the origin and ownership of pews in churches:—

BRIGHTHELMSTON.

In 1616 Richard Scrase and Juliana his wife, and Tuppen Scrase, together with Thomas Carver and his wife, instituted proceedings in that Court against Nicholas Payne and his wife with respect to the title to a pew in the parish church of Brighton.

Evidence in this cause was taken on 16 July, 1616, when William Gillam, of Brighthelmston, fisherman, resident there all his life, born there, aged 60, deposed "That about two or three and fortie yeares ago John Tuppen father of Julian Scrase having then many tenements in the parish of Brighthelmston did at his own cost build a seate or pewe in the churche of Brighthelmston aforesayd for him and his wife to sit in being adjoynd unto the Minister's seate wherein the minister

hath usually sayd the Divyne Service in the said church which seate the sayd John Tuppen did after the building thereof usually sitt in with his wife during his life the same being usually accompted within the sayd parish to bee his own proper seate and of right belonging unto him And after his decease whoe died about 30 yeares since the sayd seate hath been usually taken within the sayd parish to bee belonging to the sayd Richard Scrase and Julyan his wife and Tuppen Scrase their sonne unto which sayd Julyan many tenements belonging to the sayd John Tuppen her father in Brighthelmston did descend And the sayd Richard Scrase and Julyan his wife from tyme to tyme ever since the death of John Tuppen until within these two yeares last past that Nicholas Payne aforesayd did interrupt them therein hath by themselves or their tenants and assignes quietly sat in and enjoyed the seate aforesayd to his and their own use," and until two years last past Thomas Carver and his wife have, by appointment of Richard Scrase, used the seat. This evidence was corroborated by Henry Howell, of Brighthelmston, fisherman, resident there all his life, born there, aged 57; and by Alice Somner, wife of William Somner, of Brighthelmston, fisherman, lived there 50 years, born in Horsted Keynes, aged 68.

Richard Scrase, of West Blatchington, gent.,¹ married, in 1579, Juliana, daughter of John Tuppen, of Brighthelmston, yeoman, and she was buried at Preston 3rd July, 1620. John Tuppen by his will, dated 14th August, 1583, devised "to Julian my daughter wife of Richard Scrase my freeholds in Meeching and Brighthelmston." Administration of his effects, with this will annexed, was granted 16th October, 1583, to Richard Scrase, during the minority of the executors, Robert Baker and Tuppen Scrase, who was the eldest son of Richard Scrase. (P.C.C. 5, Bates.)

Thomas Carver was presumably a grandson of Derick Carver, the martyr. He is described on 21st November, 1607, as of Brighthelmston, tailor, aged 30, *vel supra* (Deposition Books). He had a son, Thomas, baptized there 26th July, 1607; and his wife, Alce, was buried there 6th September, 1623, after which he re-married with Ellenor Kempe, widow. He seems to have resided at the upper end of North Street, as the rolls for the Hundred of Whalesbone show that at the View of Frank Pledge, taken 8th October, 1616, he was found to have wrongfully erected in that street, "quosdam gradus Anglice a payer of stayers;" and that at the View, taken 4th April, 1621, he was found to have "thrown stones and rubbish on the King's highway in the upper part of the town leading to the Church."

EAST GRINSTEAD.

In 1623 Edward Alfrey, gent., of Gullege, in East Grinstead, sued John Hassolden, of East Grinstead, in respect of an interference with the enjoyment of the complainant's pew in the church.

Evidence was taken 25th November, 1623, on which day Edward Payne, of East Grinstead, yeoman, where he had lived since his birth,

¹ For him see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX., p. 164.

aged 65, was the principal witness, and deposed: "That since he can remember there have been and are seates and pewes orderly and decently erected built or set up in rowes or rankes in the parish church of East Grinstead for men and women inhabitants of the same parish at all tymes convenient to sitt kneel or stand in and heare divine service and sermons read and preached. That for 40 yeares and more beyond the memory of those now living the seates or pewes aforesayd have been assigned or appointed to the parishioners or inhabitants of East Grinstead according to their several estates degrees and qualities." That allyes or spaces were left for access. "That a seate or pewe in the north aile has always been allotted and assigned and accounted to belong to the father and grandfather of Edward Alfrey and to him who have lived in an ancient house called Gullege. That about tenn yeares ago Haselden complained to this deponent they being churchwardens that he wanted a seat for his wife, and thereupon Haselden erected a pew at the end of the seate or pewe of the sayd Edward Alfrey so that he and his wife cannot get into their pewe without going through Haselden's pewe."

The grandfather of the complainant was Edward Alfrey, born *circa* 1546, who acquired Gullege as heir-at-law of his father, Henry Alfrey, whose death took place 6th March, 1573.² This heir married at East Grinstead 15th July, 1573, with Johana Baldwin. Their eldest son, Edward Alfrey, who was baptized there 28th July, 1579, was buried there 29th March, 1600, and on 19th April, 1610, administration of his effects was on the renunciation of his relict, Anne [Forster], granted to his father, Edward Alfrey (Lewes, Book B. 3, fol. 200). This eldest son was the father of the complainant, who was baptized at East Grinstead 22nd October, 1598. His grandfather was buried there 2nd March, 1623, having left a will dated the previous 28th February (Lewes, Book A. 18, fol. 96), and it was upon the latter's death that the complainant became entitled in possession to Gullege. The complainant married with Hester, daughter of John Bysshe. She was buried at East Grinstead 14th November, 1638, and he died 21st April, 1642, his inq. post mort. taken 9th August, 1642, finding that he was then seised of "le Gullege" (Chanc. Inq. p.m., Series II., Vol. 700, No. 137).

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 5.

*LICENSES FOR NONCONFORMISTS IN SOUTH MALLING
DEANERY.*

It appears from a book marked "Copiæ Billarum, &c.," among the archives of the Archbishop's Registry for this Deanery, that the following Licenses were granted on the dates specified:—

1701. Nov. 28. License for meeting or assembly for religious worship of people called Presbeterians (*sic*) at the house

² Inq. p.m., *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. III., p. 92.

of Thomas Piper, in the Parish of Mayfield, called Claytons.

1703. Septr. 24. Similar License for Anabaptists at house of John Cooper, in Wadhurst.
1705. Aug. 3. Similar License for Anabaptists in house of Anne Gibbins, at Isfield.
1705. Decr. 29. Similar License for Presbyterians at house of John Luxford, called Hunts, in Mayfield.
1705. Decr. 29. Similar License for Presbyterians at house of Thomas Piper, in Mayfield, called Claytons.
1707. May 12. Similar License for Presbyterians in house of Thomas Evans, in Framfield, called Tickeridge.
1707. Mch. 4. Similar License for Presbyterians in house of Andrew Fenner, in Mayfield.
1712. June 14. Similar License for Presbyterians in house of Samuel Paris, in Mayfield.
1713. Septr. 8. Similar License for Presbyterians at house of Robert Gorrine and Elizabeth Attersoll, called Pounsley, in Framfield.
1714. Jany. 18. Similar License for Presbiterians in house of Henry Dowghlay, called Uenches, in Lindfield. Uenches is probably Finches.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 6.

BOLEBROOK HOUSE.

Not long after the publication of Vol. LII. of our *Collections*, containing an article on this fine old house, I happened to be looking at the York volume of the Royal Archæological Institute. Amongst the papers there printed is "A True Memoriall of the Life of Lady Ann Clifford," who married Lord Buckhurst in 1609. In this I found the following, which seems worth recording: "On the 6th day of May, 1626, when she had newly receiv'd Lady Day's Rents at Bollbrook House in Sussex, and had money in the house before, she escaped miraculously an attempt of being robb'd, besides the extream fright it would have put her in had it not timely been discovered and prevented by one who accidentally saw them enter in at the window." Lady Ann, it may be added, was at this time a widow, Lord Buckhurst having died on 28th March, 1624-5.

L. F. SALZMANN.

No. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Excavations have been carried out during the year at several places. The earthwork close to the old church of Selsey has been explored, with interesting results, and a full account of the work will be given in next year's volume. Mr. Emson, of Littlehampton, has conducted excavations at Lyminster, on the south of the churchyard, where fragmentary foundations, probably belonging to the nunnery, were found, and at Ford, where the foundations of a strong house, possibly the castle of the Bohuns, have been brought to light. Slight excavations have also been begun at Stonewall Farm, Bosham, which it is hoped may lead to interesting discoveries.

Mr. Heron Allen reports from Selsey the find of a hitherto undescribed British gold coin, and also a very important series of eoliths; we shall hope to have accounts of both discoveries in the next volume. A number of skeletons, accompanied by iron spearheads and fragments of bronze, possibly of Saxon date, have been found during building operations at Winton Street, Alfriston, and the Rev. A. J. Roberts reports from Harting the find of a coin of Claudius Gothicus (A.D. 253—262) at Foxcombe, and of a half-groat of Edward III. in Honey Lane Field.

NOTICES OF BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

These short notices, contributed by some of our Members, are not intended as reviews or criticisms, but only as guides to recent sources of information. The Editor will be glad to hear of any new published material connected with Sussex Archæology.

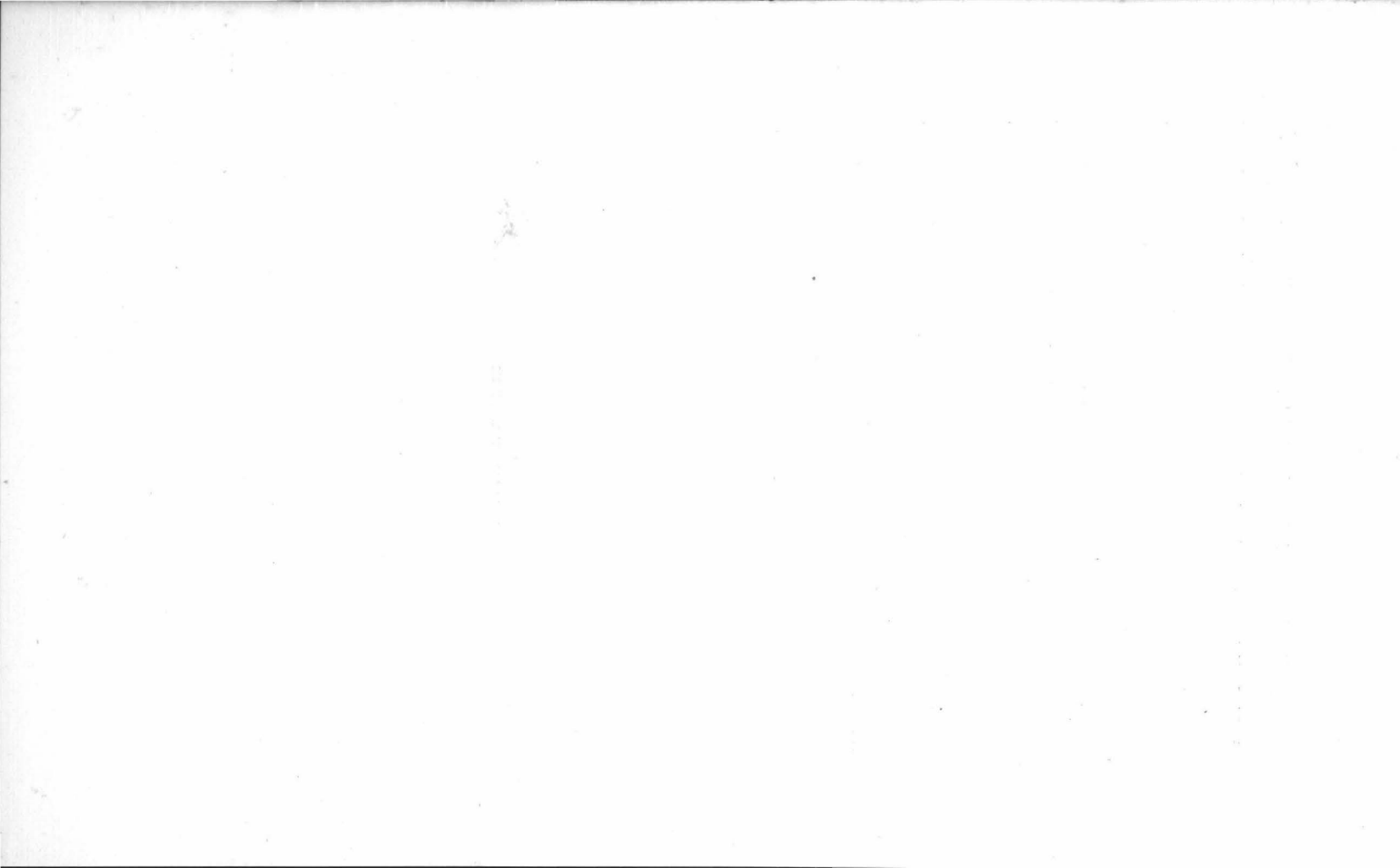
Since the publication of the last volume of our *Collections* the Sussex Record Society have issued three volumes. Vol. XI. is the second part of *The Register of Bishop Robert Rede*, containing the index to the whole. Prebendary Deedes has expended much trouble over the preparation of this work, and the resulting volumes are most valuable for the elucidation of the ecclesiastical history of the county. In Vol. XII., which is the second part of *Marriage Licenses for the Archdeaconries of Chichester, Pagham and Tarring*, Mr. Dunkin completes the series of these important genealogical records for the county down to 1730. Vol. XIII., *Cuckfield Parish Registers, 1598—1699*, is an extra volume, issued to the members by the generosity of Mr. W. C. Renshaw and Mr. Henry Wagner. Although the Record Society does not publish local registers as part of its regular series, its Council are anxious to encourage the publication of such registers (not, it may be observed, of *marriages* only), and will willingly give advice and assistance to those who wish to undertake such work.

The latest volume of the Surtees Society, *The Percy Cartulary*, although dealing chiefly with the possessions of the Percies in the northern counties, contains a large number of deeds, covering some fifty pages, connected with West Sussex, from the confirmation by Henry (II.), Duke of Normandy, of the gift of the Honour of Petworth to Jocelin, brother of Queen Adelais, onwards. There is a fine of 1191 relating to Duncton, and another of 1190 apparently concerned with Heyshott (transcribed as "Cissach" and "Eissart"), both of which are earlier than any of the Sussex fines now preserved at the Public Record Office. It is curious that the transcript of a case relative to "Hesehet" church, which really refers to Exceat, near Seaford, and in no way concerns the Percies, has been entered through confusion with Heyshott. The footnotes are numerous and enlightening.

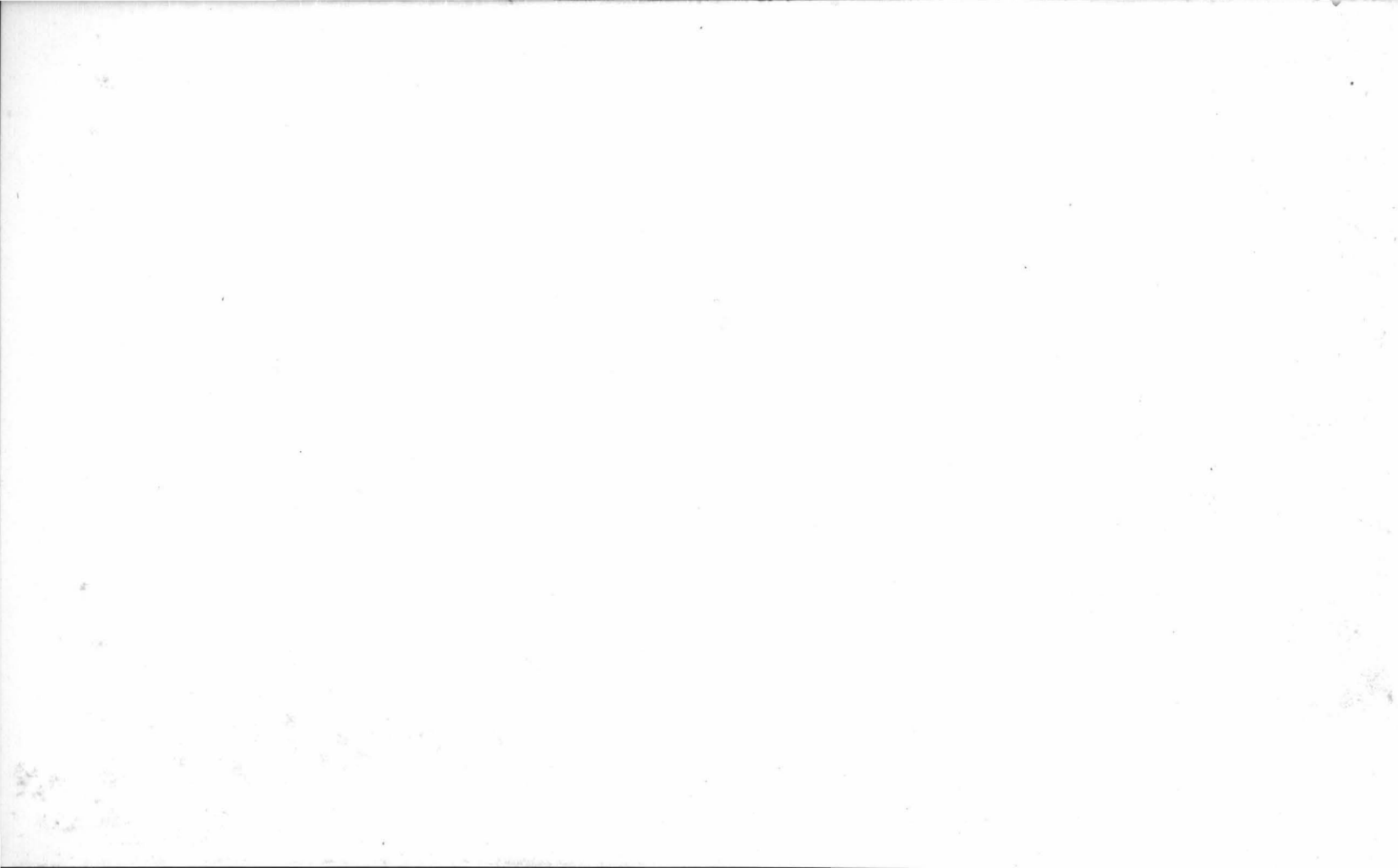
In *Selsey Bill, Historic and Prehistoric*, Mr. E. Heron Allen has produced the completest history of any Sussex parish which has yet been attempted. The geological and paleontological sections are treated with the thoroughness which might be expected from an expert of Mr. Allen's standing, and the abundant relics of the Stone Ages are also unusually fully dealt with. For the historic periods Mr. Allen has had the advantage of acquiring the late Mr. Cavis-Brown's collections, and appears to have made excellent use of them. The book is well produced and lavishly illustrated with some sixty plates, including two in colours.

A third edition of Harrison's *Notes on Sussex Churches* has been issued with additional illustrations, and revised and extended notices of the churches. Although enlarged, it is still small enough to go into the average pocket, and should be appreciated by cyclists and walkers. In his short history of *Bosham Church* the Rev. K. H. MacDermott has produced a pleasant little study of one of the most interesting churches in the county.

Mr. Arthur Beckett, author of *The Spirit of the Downs*, has produced a companion volume on *The Wonderful Weald*. Mr. Beckett makes no pretence to be an antiquary, and the book cannot be said to add anything to our knowledge of the archæology of the county. Another book which deals with old Sussex from the popular side is Mr. A. Stanley Cooke's *Off the Beaten Track in Sussex*. This is a book which should do much to encourage the love of the county and an appreciation of its historic beauties and antiquities; the illustrations, though very uneven in merit, are, as a whole, satisfactory alike in quality and subject, the greater number dealing with buildings which have not been made familiar by previous compilers of similar works.



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