

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. LVI.

LEWES:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	ix.
RULES	xi.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1912	xvii.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1912	xx.
SUPPLEMENTAL ACCOUNT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF "BARBICAN HOUSE"	xxii.
ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM	xxiii.
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES AND LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ELECTION	xxv.
LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION TO THE SOCIETY	xxvii.
WITNESSES FROM ECCLESIASTICAL DEPOSITION BOOKS, 1580-1640. By <i>Walter C. Renshaw, LL.M., K.C.</i>	1
AN ANGLO - SAXON CEMETERY AT ALFRISTON, SUSSEX. BY <i>A. F. Griffith, M.A., and L. F. Salzmann, B.A., F.S.A.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>)	16
THE DEVOLUTION OF THE SUSSEX MANORS FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE EARLS OF WARRENNE AND SURREY. BY <i>Charles G. O.</i> <i>Bridgeman, Barrister-at-Law</i>	54
THE VICARS' CLOSE AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS, CHICHESTER. By <i>Ian C. Hannah. (Illustrated)</i>	92

	PAGE
THE BARHAMS OF SHOESMITHS IN WADHURST. BY <i>R. G. FitzGerald-Uniacke, B.A., F.R.S.A.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	110
STORIES OF LOXWOOD. BY <i>John C. Buckwell.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>)..	161
NOTES ON AN ANCIENT HOUSE AT STEYNING. BY <i>W. Powell Breach.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>)	192
PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS: DURRINGTON. COMPILED BY <i>H. E. Snewin.</i> (<i>Illustrated</i>)	194
NOTES AND QUERIES:	
<i>Corrigenda to "Church Plate of Sussex"</i>	196
<i>A Roman Well at Hassocks</i>	197
<i>Plumpton and the Springett Family</i>	199
<i>Hartfield Church Bell</i>	200
<i>Exploration of the "Castle" Mound at Hartfield</i>	201
<i>Samuel Knight, the Younger, Bellfounder of Reading, Berks, settles at Arundel in 1712</i>	202
<i>Miscellaneous Notes</i>	204
NOTICES OF BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX	206
INDEX (<i>General</i>)	207

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT ALFRISTON.

" "	OBJECTS FOUND. (Pl. 1 to 8) to face Page	16
" "	" " (Pl. 9 to 12) " "	32
" "	" " (Pl. 13 to 20) " "	48
" "	PLAN OF INTERMENTS. (Pl. 21) " "	50

VICARS' CLOSE, CHICHESTER. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. FAITH'S CHAPEL. — WEST FRONT OF ST. FAITH'S CHAPEL FROM PARADISE. (Pl. 22)

" "	GENERAL VIEW OF VICARS' CLOSE, LOOKING NORTH-EAST FROM SITE OF GATEWAY.—CANON GATE AND EAST SIDE OF VICARS' HOUSES. (Pl. 23) " "	94
" "	WOODEN PILLAR OF VERY LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY CRYPT.	Page 101
" "	SOUTH SIDE OF HALL, SHOWING STAIR PROJECTION AND EXTERIOR OF PULPIT. —PULPIT, INTERIOR. (Pl. 24)to face Page	102
" "	VERY LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY LAVATORY AND ROOF	Page 103
" "	NORTH-WEST CORNER OF COURT, DOORS TO DARK CLOISTER AND VAULTED CHAMBER	" 105
" "	SOUTH SIDE OF COURT	" 106
" "	PLAN OF VICARS' CLOSE AND HALL ON UPPER FLOOR. (Pl. 25)to face Page	108

APRIL, 1914.

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.
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LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.
LORD MONKBRETTON, C.B.
LORD ZOUCHE.
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A. P. BOYSON, ESQ., F.Z.S.
HERBERT CURTEIS, 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., *Wroth Tyes, Hartfield.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian :

F. BENTHAM STEVENS, LL.B., *St. Anne's, Lewes.*

Hon. Photographer :

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

Hon. Auditors :

C. H. MORRIS, *Eastgate Street, Lewes.* FRANK NEWINGTON, *Lewes.*

Elected Members of Council :

W. C. RENSHAW, Esq., K.C. (*Chairman*).C. THOMAS-STANFORD, Esq., F.S.A. (*Vice-Chairman*).*Till 1917.*

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE,
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C. E. CLAYTON, Esq.
REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.
E. HUTH, Esq.
J. H. A. JENNER, Esq.
P. M. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.S.A.
R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq.,
F.S.A.
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Till 1916.

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P. S. GODMAN, Esq.
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K.C.
J. C. STENNING, Esq.
F. B. STEVENS, Esq.

Till 1915.

W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.
REV. W. BUDGEN.
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W. V. CRAKE, Esq.
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 . .	<i>Carleton House, Arundel.</i>
Brighton . . .	A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq. . .	<i>59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.</i>
Chichester . . .	REV. PREB. DEEDES . .	<i>Little London, Chichester.</i>
Cuckfield . . .	MISS MARION COOPER . .	<i>Tentercroft, Cuckfield.</i>
Eastbourne . . .	REV. W. BUDGEN . . .	<i>Mountney, Milton Road, Eastbourne.</i>
East Grinstead . . .	WALLACE H. HILLS, Esq.	<i>East Grinstead.</i>
Hailsham . . .	W. STRICKLAND, Esq. . .	<i>Cortlandt, Hailsham.</i>
Hastings . . .	W. V. CRAKE, Esq. . .	<i>St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
Heathfield . . .	W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq. .	<i>Heathfield Park, Heathfield.</i>
Horsham . . .	P. S. GODMAN, Esq. . .	<i>Hampsteel, Cowfold.</i>
Hurstpierpoint . . .	J. E. COUCHMAN, Esq. . .	<i>Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.</i>
Lewes	R. BLAKER, Esq. . . .	<i>Wallands, Lewes.</i>
Midhurst . . .	REV. H. L. RANDALL and Mrs. RANDALL . . .	<i>Cocking, Midhurst.</i>
Pulborough . . .	R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.	<i>Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.</i>
Rye	J. ADAMS, Esq.	<i>7, High Street, Rye.</i>
Selsey	E. HERON-ALLEN, Esq. . .	<i>Large Acres, Selsey Bill.</i>
Shoreham	E. F. SALMON, Esq. . . .	<i>St. Hilda's, Southwick.</i>
Tunbridge Wells	C. W. POWELL, Esq. . . .	<i>Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
Worthing	HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq.	<i>Park Road, Worthing.</i>

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 31st December in any year. 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 1912.

The Council, in presenting their Report for the past year, are able to show an increased membership, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a somewhat heavy loss by death during that period. The numbers for the past two years are as follows :

	Ordinary.	Life.	Hon.	Total.
1st January, 1912	787 ..	77 ..	5 ..	869
„ 1913	794 ..	76 ..	5 ..	875

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 20th March, 1912, when Mr. W. V. Crake brought up the question of some proposed alterations to the ancient Court Hall at Pevensey, which he thought would be greatly to the detriment of the building, and the meeting passed a resolution expressing its regret at the proposals, which it sincerely hoped would not be carried out. It is satisfactory to record that these hopes were realised.

In the afternoon several papers of archaeological interest were read. The Rev. W. Budgen made a bold claim for Eastbourne as the site of Mearcresdes-burne, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; Mr. J. H. Round, F.S.A., sent a paper, read by Mr. L. F. Salzmänn, F.S.A., on "Sussex in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II.;" Mr. H. Michell Whitley sent a paper, read by the Rev. W. Hudson, F.S.A., on "A Sixteenth Century Inventory of the Goods of William Shelley;" and Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., read a paper on "Recent Excavations at Ford and Lyminster."

The Summer Meeting was held at Horsham and the district on the 8th July, when some 155 members and friends assembled. Horsham Church was first visited, and by the kindness of their owner, Mrs. Hurst, a number of very interesting relics from the Ruser Nunnery were on view in the Parish Room. Luncheon was taken at the King's Head Hotel. In the afternoon Warnham Court, the Churches of

Warnham, Slinfold and Itchingfield, and the remarkable Priest's house near the latter were successively visited, while a small party accepted the invitation of Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., to visit Field Place, the birthplace of the poet Shelley. The churches were all described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., read extracts from Wills relating to them. On the return journey Christ's Hospital was visited, and its interesting features were pointed out and described by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Upcott.

In the course of digging the foundations of Miss Gregory's house at Winton Street, Alfriston, a number of very interesting Saxon antiquities were brought to light in the early part of the year, and the matter having come to the notice of the Council application was made for permission for further excavation, which was readily given by Miss Gregory and Lord Gage, the owner of the land. The result has been to bring to light what was evidently a rather extensive cemetery, and many objects of great archaeological interest have been found, including several large fibulæ of bronze gilt, many smaller fibulæ and brooches, glass and other beads of great variety, and a fine collection of iron objects such as swords, spear heads, bosses of shields and other things, and some very fine examples of glass vessels. The discovery is of the first importance for the study of Saxon civilization in Sussex, and is only paralld by the somewhat similar discoveries at High Down in West Sussex, of which an illustrated account is given in Vol. 54 (part 2) and Volume 55 (part 1) of "Archæologia."

As foreshadowed in last year's report, the Committee appointed to prepare and issue a circular dealing with the protection of the lesser features of Archæological interest have carried out this project, some 1,250 of such circulars having been delivered to the various County, Rural and District Councils, and to the various Corporations and Rural Deans and others in the county, and it is hoped that good results may follow.

The Council is glad to report that the long promised index to Vols. XXVI. to L. has now been completed, and it hopes to be in a position to issue it to members in the autumn of 1913.

A glance at the Accounts will show that the finances of the Society are in a healthy condition, and the Council is able to report that the hopes expressed in last year's report in reference to the Barbican House debt have been realised, and that the Society now owns the premises which it occupies free from debt.

The printed report of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club for the year ending 30th September, 1912, shows the membership of this affiliated body to have increased from 188 to 193. Six meetings were held during the Winter Session of 1911-12 for the purpose of lantern lectures, reading of papers and exhibition of archæological objects. From April to September, 1912, six excursions were made on Saturday afternoons, the objects visited including Ancient Earthworks, Churches, Lancing College and the Worthing Museum. A section of the Club, known as the Earthworks Survey, has been formed for the purpose of tracing and surveying unrecorded earthworks. One instance suffices to show the need for the formation of such a body of field workers, *i.e.*, to Sheet LIII., Sussex, of the six-inch Ordnance Survey, seven valley entrenchments and three other pastoral enclosures, have been added since the early part of 1912.

The Council regrets to have to record the deaths, amongst others, of Mr. M. Holman Bishop, elected in 1882; Mr. Wm. Bull, elected in 1897; Viscount Gage, elected in 1878; Major-Gen. R. Temple Godman, elected in 1882; Mr. W. James, elected in 1897; Mrs. Maxfield Smith, elected in 1905; the Rev. W. E. A. Young, elected in 1887; and Baron de Worms, F.S.A., elected in 1892.

The number of visitors paying for admission to the Castle and Museum during the past year was 1,561; to the Castle alone, 3,454; and to the Museum alone, 180.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in the hands of Treasurer			33	19	2			
" " " the Clerk			3	16	0			
" " " Mrs. Morgan ..			5	0	0			
			42	15	2			
„ Subscriptions :								
Annual		359	5	6				
Entrance Fees		28	10	0				
Arrears		19	11	0				
In Advance		11	1	6				
Life Composition		18	0	0				
			436	8	0			
„ Sale of Volumes				9	12	6		
„ Visitors to the Castle alone		86	7	0				
„ " " Castle and Museum		58	10	9				
„ " " Museum alone		4	10	0				
			149	7	9			
„ Sale of Guides, &c.			1	18	7			
„ Rent of Sussex Record Society			2	2	0			
„ Rent of Garden			2	0	0			
„ Return of Income Tax			0	8	0			
			£644	12	0			

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses :								
Rent of Castle, less Tax		30	2	8				
Mrs. Morgan's Wages		26	0	0				
" Commission		7	5	0				
Castle Attendant's Wages		36	5	3				
Rates, Taxes, Lighting, &c.		25	14	11				
Coal and Wood		6	4	8				
Repairs		56	11	0				
Insurance		5	15	0				
Interest		1	2	7				
Sundries		4	15	11				
			199	17	0			
„ Clerk's Salary			35	0	0			
„ Purchases for Museum and Library			24	9	7			
„ Balance of Cost of Vol. LIV		119	10	10				
„ Account of Vol. LV.		107	3	6				
			226	14	4			
„ General Printing			32	14	1			
„ Postages and Petty Disbursements			10	8	0			
„ Transfer to "Barbican House Fund"			83	7	0			
„ Excursion Account :								
Expenditure		35	18	0				
Receipts		35	10	0				
						0	8	0
Balance in Treasurer's hands		24	6	0				
" Clerk's			2	8	0			
" Mrs. Morgan's ..		5	0	0				
			31	14	0			
			£644	12	0			

Examined and found correct.

31st January, 1913.

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

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.		ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance	11	1	6		By Barbican House, purchased for	2,300	0	0
„ Sundry small Accounts (say)	10	0	0		„ Arrears of Subscriptions (say)	15	0	0
„ Balance due for Vol. LV.	95	1	7		„ Balance in hands of Treasurer	24	6	0
Balance	2,230	10	11		„ „ „ Clerk	2	8	0
					„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan	5	0	0
	£2,346	14	0			£2,346	14	0
	£2,346	14	0			£2,346	14	0

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.

H. P. MOLINEUX,
Treasurer.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1912.				1912.			
Additional Donations:—				Balance brought from last Account	89	12	0
Miss Cooper.....	5	0	0			
J. G. Tolhurst, Esq.	1	0	0			
Rev. W. W. Kelly.....	0	5	0			
Transferred from Income Account	83	7	0			
	<u>£89</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>				
	<u>£89</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£89</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING
THE YEAR 1913.

I.—TO THE LIBRARY.

Gifts :

- Mr. J. C. Stenning, Eastbourne :
15 Books (miscellaneous).
- Mr. A. B. Blaker, Portslade :
"Life and Times of a Country Banker."
"Autograph Letters."
- Mr. H. Michell Whitley, London (author) :
Pamphlet, "Maritime Trade of Exeter in Mediæval Times."
- Mr. M. S. Guiseppi, London (author) :
Pamphlet, "The Accounts of the Iron Works at Sheffield
and Worth in Sussex."
- Mr. H. Curteis, Hailsham :
"Holloway's History of Rye."
Clarke v. Curteis, 1823.
- Mr. Thomas Parkin, Hastings :
Book of Newspaper Cuttings—"Sussex Notes and Queries,"
1886-1887.
- Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, London (author) :
"Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers."
- The Rev. Preb. C. Deedes, Chichester (editor) :
"Register or Memorial of Ewell."
- Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C. (author) :
"Searches into the History of the Family of Byne or Bine
of Sussex."
- Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C. :
Cambridge University Grace Book A.
- Mr. Reginald Blaker, Lewes :
Pamphlet, "Men of Mount Caburn."
- The Rev. T. Johnson, Bodiam (author) :
"History of Bodiam."
- Mr. C. Hardy Davy, London :
"History of Chios."
- Mr. W. Ainslie Hollis, M.D., Brighton (author) :
Pamphlet, "Medical History of Brighton and Neighbour-
hood."
- Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, Oxford (author) :
"Archæology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlement."
- Mr. E. F. Salmon, Shoreham (editor) :
"Parish Registers of Hove and Preston, 1538-1812."

Mr. E. Sayers, Worthing :
 MSS. Transcript of Monumental Inscriptions in Burpham
 Churchyard.

The Rev. J. H. Mee, Westbourne (author) :
 " Bourne in the Past."

Sir Wm. Bull, M.P., London :
 Pamphlet, " Note on the Pedigree of the Bulls."

Purchases (in addition to Periodicals, &c.) :

" History of Midhurst Grammar School."

" History of Sackville College, East Grinstead."

II.—TO THE MUSEUM.

Gifts :

Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C. :
 Conveyance of White Hart Hotel, Lewes, dated 2nd June,
 1764.

Per Mr. J. H. A. Jenner, Lewes :
 Bundle of Old Lewes Deeds.
 Early Set of Bowls.

Miss Harvey Smith, Lewes (in memory of Wm. Harvey, F.S.A.) :
 Case of Celts, found at Waldron.

Mr. W. B. Rickman, Buxted :
 Collection of Rubbings of Monumental Brasses.

Mr. R. Blaker, Lewes :
 Wooden Rushlight Holder.

Mrs. Martin, Lewes :
 Early Wooden Bicycle.

Mr. H. Michell, London :
 Old Mortar.

Mr. H. Curteis, Hailsham :
 Print of Battle Abbey.

Mr. C. J. Marshall, Oxford :
 Piece of Roman Buckle, found near Firle Beacon.

Mr. W. C. Alexander, Heathfield :
 Sussex Pig.

Mr. F. S. Scovil, Brighton :
 Old Spoon, found at Barcombe Mills.

Mr. J. Godwin King, West Hoathly :
 Drawings of Paintings on wall of Cromwell House, East
 Grinstead.

Loans :

Mr. F. Newington, Lewes :
 Water-colour Drawing of Michelham Priory (Lambert).

Col. W. H. Champion, C.B., Hurstpierpoint (per Mr. J. E. Couchman) :
 Collection of Roman Pottery, found at Hassocks Sand Pit.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Society des Antiquaries du Nord, Copenhagen, Denmark.
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 and Natural History 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, 41, Cleveland Road, Brighton.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1911. Emson, F. Everitt, Walden, 68, East Ham Road, Littlehampton.
1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, M.A., Nethergate House, Clare, Suffolk.
1896. Read, Sir Charles Hercules, F.S.A., President Society of Antiquaries,
British Museum, w.c.
1896. Round, J. Horace, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
1911. Tupper, Mrs. Eleanor, Roman Villa, Bignor, Pulborough.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to April, 1914.)

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.
1868. Abergavenny, The Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., Eridge Castle,
Tunbridge Wells.
1906. Adams, J., 7, High Street, Rye.
1913. Ade, John, Grove Hill, Hellingly.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Heathfield Park, Heathfield.
1912. Allcroft, A. Hadrian, Owlswick, Iford, Lewes.
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.
1899. Andrews, J., 102, Marine Parade, Worthing.
1914. Anscombe, Alfred, F.R.HIST.S., 30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.
1912. Apperson, G. L., I.S.O., Oakdene, Hayward's Heath.
1907. Arnold, Miss Emily, Saints Hill House, Pensehurst.
1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth.
1911. Ash, W. H., Fernbank, Heathfield.
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.
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.

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., 4, The Waldrons, Croydon.
1905. Barchard, F., Horsted Place, Little Horsted.
1912. Barchard, Mrs. Cæsar, Admiralty House, Lewes.
1914. Barham, C. Loftus, 17, Bridge Street, Hitchin.
1912. Baring, Hon. F. H., 34, Great Cumberland Place, W.
1879. *Barron, E. J., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1906. Bartlett, Rev. C. B., 2, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
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.
1912. Beach, Henry William, Belmont, Hassocks.
1898. Beale, W. E., Folkington, Polegate.
1908. Beck, J. L., Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.

1908. Beck, Miss Edith, Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.
 1908. Beck, Miss Ellen, Duncans Farm, Billingshurst.
 1899. Beckett, A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Bedford, E., Newhaven.
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., Anderida, Gorringe Road, Eastbourne.
 1913. Beeley, Dr., Pelham Terrace, Lewes.
 1910. Beldam, W., Littlehampton.
 1911. Bellairs, Alban E., Stone House, Forest Row.
 1908. Belloc, Hilaire, M.P., Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.
 1912. Belt, Anthony, F.L.S., 15, Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.
 1909. Bentall, C. J., West Town Lodge, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1900. Berlin Royal Library, per Asher & Co., 14, Bedford Street, London, w.c.
 1912. Bethell, Alfred J., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1899. Bevan, Rev. R. A. C., Rectory, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.
 1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Horsgate, Cuckfield.
 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, Francis, J.P., Coldharbour Manor, East Grinstead.
 1911. Bird, W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per Walter Powell), Ratcliff Place.
 1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Redmont, Trinity Place, Eastbourne.
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Townings Place, Wivelsfield.
 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.
 1914. Blake, Miss, Broadfield, Crawley.
 1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, The Lodge, Old Portslade, Brighton.
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.
 1887. Blaker, Frederick, Warwick Street, Worthing.
 1907. Blaker, N. P., M.D., Cherington, Hurstpierpoint.
 1900. Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1911. Blane, Miss E., 18, Ashley Mansions, Victoria, s.w.
 1914. Blencowe, R. C., Bineham, Chailey.
 1905. *Blinkhorn, E., Broadwater House, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Newbuildings Place, Southwater.
 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.
 1912. Bolton, C. W., C.S.I., Avonmore, Granville Road, Eastbourne.
 1908. Bond, W. H., Municipal School of Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 1913. Borlase, A. C., 64, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1894. Borrer, Major Cary, Somerhill Lodge, Somerhill Road, Hove.
 1913. Borrer, W., Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint.
 1908. Bosanquet, Sir F. A., K.C., 12, Grenville Place, South Kensington.
 1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Buddington, Midhurst.
 1909. Bourke, The Hon. Terence, Pekes, Hellingly.
 1897. Bowden, Rev. James, Whitwell Lodge, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1897. *Boyson, Ambrose P., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.
 1913. Braby, E. E., J.P., Drungewick Manor, Loxwood.
 1908. Brassey, The Right Hon. Earl, G.C.B., 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1889. Bray, John, 13, South Colonnade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1890. Breach, William Powell, Newham, Steyning.

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, Comte de, 36, Rue des Chanoines, Caen; and Brix (Manche), France.
 1892. Broad, John, Ashford, Kent.
 1905. Broad, J. W., Preston House, Lewes.
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warminglid, Hayward's Heath.
 1910. Brown, George, Regent House, Eastbourne.
 1903. Brown, H. J., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.c.
 1902. Brown, Mrs. Mellor, Beckworth, Lindfield.
 1913. Brownlow, Col., c.b., The Old Well Cottage, Forest Row.
 1913. Brownlow, Mrs., The Old Well Cottage, Forest Row.
 1912. Browning, A. Quintus, 1, Hangleton Road, Portslade.
 1908. Bryan, Miss, 205, Ashley Gardens, s.w.
 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, 73, Robertson Street, Glasgow.
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.
 1907. Budgen, Rev. W., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
 1910. Bull, Sir Wm. J., m.p., The Meadows, 474, Uxbridge Road, w.
 1909. Bunston, Rev. T., Arlington.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., St. Peter's Vicarage, Chichester.
 1910. Burnell, T. Coke, 18, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1910. Burnell, Mrs. Coke, 18, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1911. Burrell, A., Arun Mead, Arundel.
 1909. Burrows, Leonard Robert, Lawnswood, Burgess Hill.
 1893. Burt, Henry, Loseley, Burgess Hill.
 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, Viscountess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and 5, Buckingham Gate, s.w.
 1907. Buxton, Travers, View Field, Crowborough.
1897. Campbell, Mrs. Finlay, Brantridge, Cuckfield.
 1870. Campion, W. H., c.b., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 1910. Campion, W. R., m.p., Danny, Hurstpierpoint.
 1909. Canton, Capt. L. H., Filching Manor, Jevington.
 1863. Card, Henry, 10, North Street, Lewes.
 1909. Carey, Mrs., Downside, Roedean.
 1908. Cartwright, Fredk., Ardingly College, Ardingly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1913. Castello, J., The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte House, Lindfield.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1897. Cawthorn, F. T., 57, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
 1913. Chalk, W. J., The Limes, Crawley.
 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.
 1908. Chapman, Harold J., High Street, Lewes.
 1913. Charlesworth, Rev. C. Evelyn, 19, Priory Avenue, Hastings.
 1901. Charrington, Harry William, 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, Stanmer Park, Lewes.
 1908. Chichester, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Slinfold, Horsham.
 1901. Chilver, Miss A., Gate House, Midhurst.
 1894. Chippindall-Healey, Captain John Henry, 25, Lorna Road, Hove.
 1897. Christie, A. L., Tapeley Park, Instow, N. Devon.
 1903. Christie, G. R. C., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1881. Churton, The Ven. Archdeacon, The Rectory, Bexhill.
 1878. Clark, J. C., 28, Ditchling Road, 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.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Trobridge House, Crediton.
 1895. *Clarke, R. Stephenson, c.B., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 1895. Clarke, Mrs. Stephenson, Brook House, Hayward's Heath.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., 48, Albert Court, s.w.
 1894. Clarke, Mrs. Cecil Somers, 5, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton.
 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, St. John 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, London.
 1912. Coleman, George, 33, Waterloo Street, Hove.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Claremont, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1913. Colgate, T., Bishopstone, Lewes.
 1911. Coller, G. A., The Welkin, Lindfield.
 1911. *Collins, A. E., 24, Girdlers Road, West Kensington, w.
 1901. Columbia University, U.S.A. (per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.).
 1898. Combe, Harvey T. B., Oaklands, Seddlescombe, Battle.
 1900. *Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford.
 1913. Combridge, S., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.
 1899. Cook, Miss B., The Hall, Nutley.
 1909. Cooper, Miss M. H., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
 1910. Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1913. Cortis, A. B., South Street, Worthing.
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Rocheath, Chailley.
 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks.
 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.
 1912. Cousins, Henry, 27, Lower Park Road, Hastings.
 1899. Cow, J., Elfinward, Hayward's Heath.
 1877. *Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Upcott House, Taunton.
 1907. Cowland, William, Oakdene, Horeham Road.
 1907. Crake, Miss A. M., Ladies' Imperial Club, Dover Street, w.
 1908. Crake, Rev. E. E., The Rectory, Jevington.
 1892. Crake, William Vandeleur, B.A., Highlands Cottage, Essenden Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1912. Cramp, Jury, West Street, Horsham.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Baidland, Seaford; and East Grinstead.
 1913. Creswell Gee, Rev. E., Twineham Rectory, Hayward's Heath.
 1906. *Crewdson, W., F.S.A., Southside, Dane Road, St. Leonards.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Steyning.

1892. Cripps, F. S., Stanford House, Slinfold.
 1911. Cross, Mrs. R. N., Slinfold, Horsham.
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs. H. Mordaunt, Walsted Place, Lindfield.
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, 59, Porchester Terrace, w.
 1896. Curteis, Herbert, Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
 1912. Curteis, Robin, Pilttdown, Uckfield.
 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, 205, Ashley Gardens, s.w.
 1908. Daintree, Robert, Swan Wood, Horeham Road.
 1899. Dalton, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Glynde.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1908. Daniel-Tyssen, Rev. R., 61, Tisbury Road, Hove.
 1913. Dann, H. C., The Beeches, near Stroud, Gloucester.
 1899. Darby, Miss C. C., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1913. *Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Cripp's Corner, Forest Row.
 1870. Davey, Rev. Chancellor H. M., M.A., F.G.S., F.S.A., Cawley Priory, Chichester.
1871. *Davies, Miss, 28, Hans Place, London, s.w.
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, Oakhanger, 65, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
 1906. Davy, C. Hardy, 8 and 9, Frith Street, Soho, w.
 1892. Dawson, Charles, F.G.S., F.S.A., Uckfield.
 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.
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Prebendary Cecil, 32, Little London, Chichester.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1913. Dendy, R. A., 6, Fourth Avenue, Hove.
 1913. Denison Pender, Sir J., G.C.M.G., Slaugham Place, Handcross; and 6, Grosvenor Crescent, n.w.
1882. Denman, S., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1897. Denne, Major A. B., late R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives (Union of South Africa), Box 946, Johannesburg, South Africa.
1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.
 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.
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Alfriston.
 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.
 1908. Duval, Miss M. S., Pelham House, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., 32, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.
 1906. Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe.
1898. Eade, A. F. W., York Lodge, Shoreham.
 1904. Eadon, Rev. J. E., Westbourne, Emsworth.

1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library (Librarian).
 1910. Edwards, Aubrey, Pennhill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.
 1900. Edwards, H. Powell, 51, South Street, Park Lane, w.
 1881. Eggar, T., Moungeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.
 1914. Eliot, Rev. C. ff., The Vicarage, Mayfield.
 1857. Elliott, Robert, Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 1912. Ellis, C. H. S., Northlands, Hayward's Heath.
 1912. Ellis, Edwin, 211, Ladbroke Grove, w.
 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.
 1910. Eustace, Mrs. B., Carleton House, Arundel.
 1906. Evans, Rev. A. A., East Dean Vicarage, near Eastbourne.
 1894. Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1913. Eyre, Rev. P. D., D.D., The Vicarage, Framfield.
1913. Farncombe, J., Saltwood, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Pictou, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston.
 1913. Fawcett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.
 1904. Feest, Francis, Beacholme, Brighton Road, Worthing.
 1900. Felton, W. V., Sandgate, Pulborough.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Thistle Down, Findon, Worthing.
 1901. Field, Rev. S. B., 6, Ventnor Villas, Hove.
 1909. Field, W. A., 20, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, Westbroke, Lydd.
 1904. Firmin, Boys, Wyncote, Crowborough.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Robert, The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell.
 1911. *Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.
 1913. Fletcher, A. H. J., M.A., 1, Priory Terrace, Lewes.
 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.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 1913. Foulerton, A. G. R., F.R.C.S., Wealside, Lewes.
 1905. Fowle, W. T., The Broadway, Hayward's Heath.
 1912. Foyster, Rev. H. C. B., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
 1908. Frankfort-Moore, Frank, Castle Gate House, Lewes.
 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., C.B., Brickwall, Northiam.
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, s.w.
 1902. Frewen, Moreton, Brede Place, Brede.
 1897. *Frost, Edmund, M.D., Chesterfield, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1912. Fryer, Christopher, Orchardway, Hayward's Heath.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, s.e.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firlie Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.

1909. Gale, Arthur J., Leigham, Heene Road, Worthing.
 1914. Gale, F. R., 103, Abingdon Road, Kensington, w.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R. MET. SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1905. Gates, F. Chasemore, Nyetimber, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill.
 1899. Gillett, F., 3, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
 1907. Giuseppi, Montague S., F.S.A., 94, Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, s.w.
 1912. Glaisher, Henry J., 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, w.
 1909. Goddard, Alfred, Leap Cross, Hailsham.
 1909. Godden, A. G. E., 7, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1895. Godfrey, Captain Goodhart, Ivy Hatch, Horsham.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1913. Godley, Gilbert A., Strathmore, Cator Road, Sydenham, s.e.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1903. *Godman, C. R. Bayly, Hampsteel, Cowfold.
 1883. Godman, F. du Cane, F.R.S., South Lodge, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1877. *Godman, P. S., Hampsteel, Cowfold.
 1912. Godwin-Billingshurst, Rev. Henry, The Rectory, Lynch.
 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, Whittington Rectory, Andoversford, r.s.o., Glos.
 1875. Gordon, Mrs. A., The Red House, Slade End, Wallingford.
 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, 25, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and
 Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 1911. Goslett, G. A. D., Chelwood Gate, Uckfield.
 1913. Göttingen University Library, care of Asher & Co., 14, Bedford Street,
 Covent Garden, w.c.
 1896. Grace, Colonel Sheffield Hamilton, Knole, Frant.
 1907. *Grantham, W. W., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, e.c.
 1906. Gravely, Charles Ewart, Hassocks.
 1901. Graves, A. F., 117, North Street, Brighton.
 1899. Gray, G. G., LL.D., J.P., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., 33, Wellington Square, Hastings.
 1912. Gray, Miss K., Warden Court, Cuckfield.
 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.
 1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1914. Griffith, H. H., B.A., 59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1903. Griffiths, A. E., 47, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1912. Griffiths, Vine C., Gwynant, The Warren, Crowborough.
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., Eureka, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1904. Guernonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 1913. Gull, Rev. C. G., The Vicarage, Litlington, Sussex.
 1909. Guyer, T. S., F.R.C.O., 37, Amherst Road, Bexhill.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, M.P., Wootton, Polegate.
 1914. Haddock, Frazer, Horsham.
 1900. Haines, C. R., Mazagon, Godalming.
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Laughton.
 1913. Hale, Miss H., Forest House, Coleman's Hatch.
 1913. Hall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1864. *Hall, J. Eardley, Barrow Hill, Henfield.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., Stirling Lodge, Richmond Park, Bournemouth.

1907. Halls, Rowland H., Seveing Buildings, Lewes.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., Orotava, Eastgate Square, Chichester.
 1909. Hankey, C. T. Alers, Templecrone, East Grinstead.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., Fernroyd, Forest Row.
 1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly.
 1908. Hardy, Alfred L., 54, Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough.
 1914. Harman, Miss, care of M. White, Esq., Woods Gate, Downs Road, Coulsdon.
 1908. Harris, G. S., Highlands, Hailsham.
 1908. Harrison, Frederick, M.A., 17, 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.
 1911. Harvard University (per E. C. Allen & Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.).
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.
 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, Tanglewood, Grove-road, Sutton.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.
 1909. Hawkshaw, Miss, Hollycombe, Liphook.
 1907. Hemming, A. G., Cambridge Lodge, Horley.
 1908. Henderson, Mrs., Sedgewick Park, Horsham.
 1870. Henty, Colonel C. Percival, Avisford, Arundel.
 1894. Henty, Edwin, F.S.A., Ferring Grange, Worthing.
 1909. Henty, Mrs. Douglas, Westgate, Chichester.
 1910. Hermon, Mrs. Fanny, White House, Balcombe.
 1909. Heron-Allen, Edward, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., Large Acres, Selsey Bill; and 33, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
 1898. Hiersemann, Karl W., 29, Königsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
 1906. Hilbers, Hermann G., M.D., 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1909. Hill, Miss R. Marion, Huntsland, Crawley Down.
 1912. Hill, Rev. E. B., Wilderness Cottage, Hayward's Heath.
 1903. Hill, Rev. W. S., M.A., Espérance, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., Lansdowne House, East Grinstead.
 1903. Hinds, Mrs., Tennyson Road, Worthing.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1892. Hobbs, James, 13, Highdown Road, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1905. Holgate, Miss Mary S., Knowles, Ardingly.
 1907. Holland, Ernest George, 85, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony M. C., Highbuildings, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1898. Holman, Mrs. Frederick, High Street, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, The Rowans, Wallands Park, Lewes.
 1865. Holmes, G. P., The Chalêt, Felpham.
 1913. Hope, Lady, 102, Gloucester Place, W.; and New Lodge, Coleman's Hatch.
 1911. Hooper, H. B., Rathgowry, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., Cudlow House, Rustington, Worthing.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Maud, Ditton Place, Balcombe.
 1895. *Hounsom, W. A., J.P., 41, New Church Road, Hove.
 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.
 1911. Huddart, Mrs., Cudwells, Lindfield.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., care of Stanton & Hudson, 108A, Cannon Street, E.C.

1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, Uckfield.
 1908. Huish, M. B., Coombe Wood, Ditchling.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., c.b., k.c., 25, Cadogan Square, London, s.w.; and
 Barrington Grove, Burford.
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.
 1904. *Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1904. Huth, Mrs. E. A., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
1871. Infield, H. J., 130, North Street, Brighton.
 1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Coombsfield, Malden, Surrey.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colwell, Hayward's Heath.
 1912. Ingram, Arthur D., 4, London Wall Buildings, E.C.
1913. Jackson, A. C., Woodvale, Stonefield Road, Worthing.
 1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1912. Jackson, Miss Marion, Veine, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1909. Jamblin, Rev. Robert, St. Margaret's, Pulborough.
 1909. James, H. A., Hurstmonceaux Place, Hurstmonceaux.
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye.
 1911. Jay, Edwin P., 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 House, Lewes.
 1909. Jennings, A. O., 11, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1896. Joad, Mrs. L. C., Patching, Worthing.
 1911. Johnson, J. R. Kirby, 7, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1913. Johnson, Rev. A. N., Stone House, Bexhill.
 1913. Johnson, Mrs., Stone House, Bexhill.
 1913. Johnson, Rev. Theodore, Bodiam Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 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.
 1913. Jones, P. Morgan, 25, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1913. Justice, George, Lansdowne Place, Lewes.
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.
 1913. Kensett, Miss E. J., Barrington Road, Horsham.
 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, Henry, St. Leonards School, Ellenslea Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. King, Major H., Isfield Place, Uckfield.
 1899. King, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. King, Mrs. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1911. King, P. W., North Street, Lewes.
 1909. Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1908. Kirkley, James The Hall, Fairlight, Sussex; and Cleadon Park, *vid*
 Sunderland.
 1914. Kirtlan, T. E. Varley, Watt's Lane, Eastbourne.
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., 9, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1913. Laker, S. J., Holmbush, Barcombe.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford.
 1914. Lambert, A. U. Miller, B.A., Cantab, South Park Farm, Blechingley.
 1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1901. Lane, Mrs., Dangstein, Petersfield.
 1907. Lane, Mrs. K., Middleton, Hassocks.
 1908. Langdale, A. C., 38, Kensington Mansions, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, s.w.
 1913. Langdale, H. M., M.D., Ulverston, Uckfield.
 1913. Lawrence, The Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Ashdown House, Forest Row.
 1911. Lawry, William, Trevase, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 1861. *Leach, Miss, Apsley, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1893. Leadam, W. W., M.D., 118, Inverness Terrace, London, w.
 1913. Ledger, Horton, 157, North Street, Brighton.
 1909. Leggatt, T. G., 10, Southdown Avenue, Brighton.
 1904. Lennard, Rev. H. L. B., The Rectory, Crawley.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., 11, Chanoury, Old Aberdeen.
 1912. Letts, Louis R., 57, Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley, N.
 1912. Letts, M. H. I., 34, Canonbury Park, S. London, N.
 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., 5, New Steine Mansions, Devonshire Place, Brighton.
 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., Warminglid 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.
 1913. Locker Lampson, Mrs. J., Rowfant, Crawley.
 1902. Lockhart, A. W., F.R.HIST.S., Carnwathlee, Bedfont, Feltham, Middlesex.
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee (Librarian), Guildhall, E.C.
 1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, w.
 1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Sherrington Manor, Berwick.
 1909. Lovell-Keays, Lionel, Endsleigh, East Hoathly.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., Kingston Manor, Kingston.
 1898. Lucas, J., Foxhunt Manor, Waldron.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1909. Lucas, Perceval, Rackham Cottage, Rackham, Pulborough.
 1911. Lucey, Rev. A. C., The Vicarage, West Dean, Chichester.
 1913. Luning, W. Antrobus, Bakeham, Englefield Green.
 1905. Luttman-Johnson, Colonel F., D.S.O., Redhill House, Petworth; and Army and Navy Club.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
 1911. Maberly, Miss, Pax Holt, 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.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Hurstmonceux.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.

1908. *Macneill, A. D., Newchapel House, Lingfield.
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., Friston Place, East Dean.
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley Lodge, Frant.
 1913. Maltean, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.
 1913. Maltean, Miss, Saltdene, Seaford.
 1913. Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1910. Margesson, Major E. W., Kingsclere, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1913. Margetson, Alan, 1, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1913. Margetson, Mrs., 1, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
 1901. Marshall, Miss D. E. G. Don, Pillmead, Buriton, Petersfield.
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle.
 1903. Martin, R., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1911. Martin, Dr. T. H., The Gables, Crawley.
 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.
 1912. Massey-Cooke, Ambrose H., Bosenham, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1913. Matchett, Lieut.-Col., "Crypt," Cocking, Midhurst.
 1890. *Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, Hove.
 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.
 1913. Messel, Miss Muriel, Nymans, Handcross.
 1912. Meyrick, Rev. Arthur, Ashdowns, Hartfield.
 1913. Michell, Guy, A.R.C.O., Tenterfield, West Worthing.
 1910. Michell, Herbert, Gloucester Lodge, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1899. Miles, J., High Street, Lewes.
 1913. Miller, B. A., Seaford.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 116, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, London, W.
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., M.I.E.E., The Mount, Cuckfield.
 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. *Monk Bretton, The 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.; and Old Sarum, Salisbury.
 1899. Montgomery, J., B.A., The Grammar School, Uckfield.
 1914. Moore, Hy., 5, Ventnor Mansions, Hove.
 1914. Moore, Mrs. Hy., 5, Ventnor Mansions, Hove.
 1912. Moore, Norman, M.D., F.R.C.P., Hancox, Battle; and 94, Gloucester Place, W.
 1908. Moore, Resta W., Stirling, Amherst Road, Bexhill.
 1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Rostrevor, Seaford.
 1913. Morgan, Mrs., Rostrevor, Seaford.
 1913. Morphew, Harold, Loxwood Place, Loxwood.
 1893. Moro, His Grace the Duke de, Norton Mandeville Court, Blackmore, Ingatestone, Essex.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Eastgate Street, Lewes.

1913. Morris, Harry, St. Swithun's Terrace, 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.
 1911. Mundy, P. C. D., 49, Selborne Road, Hove.
1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., M.A., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chichester.
 1909. Newgass, Mrs., Shernfold Park, Frant.
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1905. Newington, C. R. K., Sunnyside, Patcham, Brighton.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
 1910. Newlands, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
 1914. Newman, Edgar A., The Bungalow, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1914. Newman, Mrs., The Bungalow, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1904. Nicholson, W. E., High Street, Lewes.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Selmeston.
 1913. *Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
 1913. Nix, J. A., J.P., Tilgate, Crawley.
 1881. *Noakes, Frederic, St. Mary's Villas, Battle.
 1870. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
 1892. Norman, Simeon H., London Road, Burgess Hill.
 1908. North, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
 1914. Norton, Rev. F. C., The Vicarage, Ditchling.
1912. Oakeshott, Miss Edith, The Priory, Heene, Worthing.
 1903. Ockenden, M., A.M.I.M.E., The Wigwam, Edgar Road, Sanderstead.
 1899. Ogle, Rev. J. L., M.A., The Vicarage House, Coleman's Hatch.
 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., Bay Trees, East Preston, near Worthing.
 1911. Osborn, G. W., Uplands, Heathfield.
 1913. Otter, J. L., 16, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 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., Lodge Hill, 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.
 1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Holford, Longfellow Road, Worthing.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., 16, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1907. Papillon, Pelham R., 26, Albany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1913. Parbury, Mrs. J. E., Springfield, Crawley.
 1909. Parker, Rev. R. J. C., Eartham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1881. Parsons, John, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Hartland, Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1908. Parsons, W. J., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 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.
 1912. Paul, Dudley M., Bridge, Lynchmere, Liphook.
 1905. Peach, C. Stanley, 28, Victoria Street, s.w.
 1909. Pearce, Rev. Duncan, St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes.
 1909. Pearce, Mrs., St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes.
 1911. Peat, A. H., 140, Orchard Road, Chichester.
 1909. *Peckham, A. N., Perry Hill Lodge, Worplesden, Guildford.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Perry Hill Lodge, Worplesden, Guildford.
 1913. Penfold, Fred. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., 9, Nottingham Place, w.; and Steyning, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 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.
 1913. Plunkett, Mrs., Starlings, Ditchling.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton.
 1914. Poland, Henry G., Waltham Farm, Pulborough.
 1914. Poland, Mrs., Waltham Farm, Pulborough.
 1911. Pollicutt, J. H., Walpole, Broadwater, 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., F.S.A., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Park House, Ringmer.
 1914. Porter, R. Ewhurst, Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Henfield.
 1904. Postlethwaite, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1912. Potter, Howard S., Fernside, Southover, Lewes.
 1912. Potter, Mrs., Fernside, Southover, Lewes.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1899. Powell, E. C., Fairlawn, Caversham, Oxon.
 1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, The Rectory, Newick.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1848. Powell, James D., High Hurst, Newick.
 1913. Powell, Jas. Crofts, F.S.A., 13, Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, s.w.
 1907. Powell, R. H., Malling House, Lewes.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.
 1902. Pownall, Rev. G. S., The Rectory, Buxted.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Southlands, Warninglid, Hayward's Heath.
 1913. Prince, Dr. J. W. G., Hartfield.
 1914. Preston, E. Mumford, Cuckfield Park, Hayward's Heath.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, n.
 1913. Pullen, Darcy, Sun Inn, Plaistow, Kirdford, Sussex.
 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., Moseham House, Wadhurst.
 1909. Randall, Miss, St. Michael's School, Bognor.
 1900. Randall, Rev. H. L., The Rectory, Cocking, Midhurst.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst.
 1906. Ranken, Arthur Wm., Culverwood, Cross-in-Hand.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.
 1902. Ray, J. E., 39, Havelock Road; and Hollingside, 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1905. Read, T., Buckingham Road, Brighton.

1912. Read, Rev. A. R., St. Leonards, New Church Road, Hove.
 1912. Read, Mrs., St. Leonards, New Church Road, Hove.
 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.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, F.S.A., 23, Cyril Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, London, s.w.; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
 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.
 1912. Rickman, W. B., Stroods, High Hurst Wood, Uckfield.
 1876. Ridge, L. W., 14, Liverpool Terrace, Worthing.
 1909. Ridsdale, E. A., 7, Queen's Gate Gardens, s.w.
 1889. Rigg, Herbert A., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1908. Roberts, J. Slingsby, 3, Powis Villas, Brighton.
 1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Fyning Corner, Rogate, Petersfield.
 1902. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.
 1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, Backsettow, Henfield.
 1896. Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1904. Robinson, W., Gravetye Manor, East Grinstead.
 1893. Roemer, Baron C. H. von, Lime Park, Hurstmonceux.
 1907. Rogers, Mrs. L. E. W., The Point, Newick.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1913. Row, Ernest F., Hazeldene, Midhurst.
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albermarle Street, London, w.
 1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Wm. Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, London, E.C.).
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Haremere Hall, Etchingham.
 1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
 1910. Rylands, John, Library, Manchester.
1905. Saleebey, Rev. E. S., The Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1912. Salmon, Arthur, 232, Eastern Road, Brighton.
 1898. Salmon, E. F., St. Hilda's, South View Road, Southwick.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., F.S.A., Wroth Tyes, Hartfield.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Preb. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield.
 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.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Tarring Road, 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.
 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.
 1914. Sergison, Miss P., Woodcote House, Woodcote.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.
 1875. Shenstone, F. S., Sutton Hall, Barcombe.
 1903. Sim, F. W., Rock, Washington, Pulborough.
 1898. Simmons, Edward, High Street, Lewes.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.

1912. Sinclair, Ven. Archdeacon, The Rectory, Shermanbury.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.
 1913. Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash.
 1909. Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1907. Smith, R. Cunliffe, J.P., Glenleigh House, Hankham, Hastings.
 1913. Smythe, Miss Mabel, St. Anne's House, Lewes.
 1912. Snape, Rev. R. H., 31, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Hawthorndene, Park Road, Worthing.
 1907. Snewin, Miss (care of H. E. Snewin, Esq.), 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.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Netherfield Court, Battle.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.
 1898. Standen, H., Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, Villa Roux, Ranulf Road, Cricklewood, n.w.
 1909. Stebbing, W. P. D., F.G.S., 78A, Lexham Gardens, w.
 1913. St. Croix, Clement de, 18, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1914. Steele, Eric, Broadfields, Crawley.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., 33, Palace Road, Roupell Park, s.w.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, s.w.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Stephenson, Mill, F.S.A., 38, Ritterdon Road, Upper Tooting, s.w.
 1909. Stevens, Miss Alice, Eskdale, Burgess Hill.
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, B.A., LL.B. CAMB., St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, 103, High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1908. Stewart-Jones, Thorold, The Grange, Lewes.
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, Rylstone, Heathfield.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1901. Streatfeild, Rev. W. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1872. Strickland, W., Hailsham.
 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.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, 55, South Street, Eastbourne.
1906. Talbot, Hugo, 79, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1909. Tate, Francis, North Street, Worthing.
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., The Rest, Southease, Lewes.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.
 1908. Taylor, Walter, Mareotis, Abbey Road, Worthing.
 1904. *Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1914. Thorns, Leslie, Henfield.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., Springfield, Bognor.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1914. Tippetts, A. S., Pine Lodge, Crawley.
 1911. Tompkins, Newland, Pulborough.
 1911. Tompkins, Mrs. F., 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., 11, Dane Road, 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., 9, Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1911. Uniacke, R. G. Fitzgerald, B.A., F.R.S.A., Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James', s.w.
 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.
 1913. Verrall, W. F., The Hollies, Worthing.
 1911. Villiers, E. A., Hambrook Park, Funtington.
 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.
 1912. Waghorn, Miss, Oaklands, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
 1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash.
 1911. Walker, J. Hanson, Westovers, Hickstead.
 1913. Walker, Rev. F. G., 114, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1906. Walton, Francis, Springfield Lodge, Horsham.
 1906. Warner, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 1911. Warren, E. P., Lewes House, Lewes.
 1912. Warrender, Lady Maud, Leasam House, Rye.
 1913. Watson, Rev. E. S. W., The Rectory, Bepton, Midhurst.
 1907. Watson, Thomas Henry, M.B., C.M., The Mount, Westham.
 1899. Wedgwood, R. H., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1911. Welldon, J. Turner, B.A., The Garth, Ashford, Kent.
 1912. Wells, Rev. R. P. B., The Vicarage, Boxgrove.
 1913. Wharton, Miss E. A., Fisher's Gate, Withyham.
 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., Comps, Station Road, Henfield.
 1909. Whitworth, Miss G., 3, Courtenay Terrace, Hove.
 1908. Wickham, G., Stonewall, Limpsfield.
 1903. Wickins, H. W., F.R.G.S., Log House, 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, 26, York Avenue, Hove.
 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.
 1913. Williams, S. H., Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., The Laurels, Uckfield; and Selwyn College, Cambridge.

1909. Wills, Mrs., Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.
1912. Willson, George, Lendarac, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1913. Willson, Mrs., Lendarac, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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, Lincoln.
1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
1909. Woodland, Herbert A., The Nest, Selsey.
1869. Woods, J. W., Chilgrove, Chichester.
1902. Woollan, J. H., 42, South Park Road, Wimbledon, s.w.
1891. *Woollett, Lieut.-Col. W. C., F.S.A., 4, The Ridges, Farnboro', Hants.
1898. Worsley, R., Broxmead, Cuckfield.
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per Miss M. Frost).
1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
1868. Wright, Robert, A.L.S., Herstmonceux.
1903. Wrightson, Mrs., Ockenden, Cuckfield.
1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Worthing.
1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
1910. Wyllie, Miss Florence, 6, Montpelier Villas, Brighton.
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., School Hill, Lewes.
1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough.
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The Editor requests that any Papers for publication in the Society's "Collections" may be sent to him not later than the 31st December in each year.

Sussex Archæological Society.

WITNESSES FROM ECCLESIASTICAL DEPOSITION BOOKS, 1580-1640.

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

THE ensuing list of witnesses taken from the Deposition Books of the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, with a very few from those of the Court of South Malling Deanery, may be found helpful by genealogists, as each extract affords brief particulars, given on oath, of a nature serviceable for purposes of tracing and identification. The list does not purport to be exhaustive, and the names of the clergy of whom the particulars in these books are given in Vol. LV. of our *Collections*, pp. 220-277, are here omitted.

- 157⁹/₈. Mar. 17. ROBERT SAXPEES of Southover yeoman where dwelt 40 years born at Withyham aged 64.
- ” ” WILLIAM SAXPEES of Piddinghoe yeoman where dwelt half a year before that at Iford for a year and before that at Southover born at East Grinstead 33 years ago.
- ” ” HUGH ELPHICK of Seaford yeoman where dwelt 30 years and previously at Balsdean aged 40.
1580. [] JOHN THOMAS of Southwick yeoman formerly of Seaford born at Tunbridge aged 46.
- ” ” HENRY WILLARD of Waldron butcher where resided 40 years before that at Heathfield aged 60 or thereabouts.
- ” ” THOMAS TURNER of Waldron cler: where dwelt 13 years and before that at Brightling 7 years born at Reading co: Berks aged 53.
- ” ” JOHN WILLARD of West Hoathly taylor where born aged 40 or thereabouts.

1580. []. THOMAS GLYD of Sittingburn co: Kanc: gent where lived half a year and before that at Brightling where he was born aged 60 or thereabouts.
1581. []. JOHN BEARD of Rottingdean husbandman where he was born aged 40 and more.
- " " PHILIP KIDDER of Maresfield yeoman where born and has lived aged 35.
- " " ROBERT ELPHICK of Rottingdean husbandman where lived since his birth aged about 40.
- " " JOHN KEMP of Preston husbandman where resided since his birth aged 36 or thereabouts.
1582. []. JOHN BACKSHALL of Beeding yeoman where resided 7 years and before that at Erringham 30 years where he was born aged 47.
- " " GREGORY PARDON of Clayton where lived a year before that at Keymer 7 years before that at Cuckfield 4 years before that at Clayton [] years and before that at Ditchling 20 years born at Streat.
1584. []. WILLIAM PLUMER of Rodmell where lived 40 years and more and before that at Combes where he was born aged 60 and more.
- " " HENRY KEMP of Playden shepherd where lived 50 years and more and before that at Wittersham co: Kanc:
1584. []. WALTER DUBBLE of Falmer yeoman where lived 3 years and more before that at Southover and before that at Falmer born at Combes aged 39.
- " " JOHN SAXPIES of Ringmer yeoman where resided 3 years and before that at Southover 2 years where he was born aged about 32.
1586. Oct. 20. [] WELLER cler: rector of Winchelsea where lived 10 years and more aged 36 born in City of London.
1586. Oct. 20. ROGER MILLES of St. Mary Westout where lived 21 years and before that in the parish of Chintinge Chiltington 18 years or thereabouts born at Iping [aged 80 years, deleted].
- " " EDWARD STONESTREET of Salehurst where lived all his life and born aged 45.
- " " JOHN GIBSON vicar of Bishopston where lived 2 years and more and before that at Thakeham aged 37 born at Mountsherbes co: Warwick.
1587. Jan. 27. JOHN KEALE vicar of Kingston juxta Lewes where lived 26 years aged about 66.
- " " ROBERT PARRIS vicar of Wadhurst where lived 20 years born at Lewes aged 54.

1586. Jan. 27. THOMAS GODDALL cler: vicar of Mayfield where lived 19 years born at Louth co: Linc: aged about 60.
1586. Mar. 22. RICHARD LINTOTT of East Grinstead husbandman where lived 23 years saying that he was dwelling and much abiding in Beeding these 5 years last past born at Horsham aged about 40.
- ” ” HENRY JENNER of Chailey taylor where lived 7 years before that in Barcombe and before that at Keymer aged 40 born in Cuckfield.
- ” ” EDMUND ROSE rector of Southease where lived 10 years and before that at Lewes since his childhood born in par: of St. Clement, Eastcheap, London aged 36.
- ” ” WILLIAM NEWTON of Southover where lived 38 years and before that at Prestwich in Cheshire aged 70.
1587. July 27. ROBERT EVANS cler: of Brighton where lived 4 years and before that at Westmeston half a year born at Llanrost co: Denbigh aged 34.
1587. Sept. 12. JOAN PLUMER widow of St. John's sub Castro where lived all her life and born aged about 60.
1587. Oct. 31. ALICE SHEPPARD relict of Edward Sheppard late of Ditchling where lived 16 years and before that at Lindfield aged 40.
- ” ” JOHN PARDON of Ditchling woollen draper where lived 30 years and more and before that at Streat aged 36.
1588. May 21. RICHARD HIDER sen' of Ditchling where lived since his birth except for 6 years aged 68.
1588. July 12. SAMUEL COULSTOCKE of Ninfield yeoman where lived [] years and before that at Hooe born at East Hoathly aged 24 or therabouts.
- ” ” ELIZABETH COULSTOCKE wife of Samuel Coulstocke of Ninfield where lived 30 years born at Hooe aged 40.
- ” ” RICHARD ALCOCK of Fletching yeoman where lived since his birth there aged [].
- ” ” HENRY BANBRICKE vicar of Fletching where lived 8 years aged 35.
1588. July 13. RICHARD A. TREE of Ditchling husbandman where resided from birth aged about 21.
- ” ” WILLIAM LANE of St. Mary Westout resided there 26 years.
1588. Sept. 30. THOMAS GODMAN of Barcombe yeoman where lived 8 years and more and before that at Wivelsfield most of his life born there.
1588. Jan. 4. ABRAHAM EDWARDS of St. Mary Westout merchant resident there 8 years or more aged 29.
1588. Jan. 14. THOMAS ATREE of Ditchling taylor where lived 30 years and more born at Wivelsfield.

- 1588 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 24. JAMES PLUMER of Southover yeoman where resided half a year before that at Brighton 12 years aged [].
1589. Jan. 26. EDMOND GRENEFYELDE vicar of Hollington where lived 17 years or thereabouts aged 47.
- " " JOHN SNELLING of Ringmer smith where lived 8 years born in Horsted Parva aged 26.
- " " ROGER HALL rector of Horsted Keynes where been half a year and before that rector of Newick for 20 years aged 57.
- " " CHRISTOPHER FOWLE of Ticehurst yeoman where lived all his life and born.
1589. July 5. RICHARD SCRASE of Blatchington where resided 14 years or thereabouts aged 30.
1590. []. WILLIAM DOPPE of Newick where resided 42 years born there aged 42.
- " " WILLIAM BYNE of Seaford husbandman where resided 2 years and more and before that at Hellingly born at Storrington aged 26.
1590. May 29. THOMAS NEWNAM of Ardingly yeoman where lived 2 years and before that all his life at Balcombe where born aged 56.
1590. June 26. JOHN MAYEO cler: vicar of Icklesham resident there since Michaelmas last aged 36.
1590. Oct. 17. WILLIAM FARNCOMBE of Radmell miller where lived 30 years and born aged 33.
1590. Nov. 7. JOHN MASCALL of Plumpton where lived 35 years aged 57.
1590. Nov. 25. RICHARD WOODMAN of Worth yeoman where lived 5 years before that at Hartfield born at Heathfield aged 47.
- 1590 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 23. EDWARD KEMP of Preston yeoman where lived since his birth born there and aged 60 or thereabouts.
- " " JOHN DOBSON vicar of Alfriston where lived 6 years aged 30.
- 1590 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 12. JOHN BONIFACE of Preston husbandman where resided all his life born there aged 40.
- " " JAMES BUCKHOLD of Preston where resided all his life born there aged 40.
1591. July 3. ANNA CHAMBER wife of William Chamber of Laughton where lived 3 years before that at Buxted aged 32.
- 1591 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 3. JOHN CHATFIELD of Woodmancote yeoman where lived 6 years born in Angmering aged 30.
1592. May 9. JOHN GIBSON vicar of East Dean where lived $\frac{1}{2}$ year before that at Bishopston 7 years aged 47.

1592. May 9. ELEANOR MICHELL wife of William Michell of Southwick where and in Shipley she has lived all her married life born in city of Carlisle aged 40 or thereabouts.
- 159 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 31. JAMES ROGERS of Playden husbandman where resident 30 years and born aged 40.
1593. []. ROBERT POOLE cler: rector of St Thomas Winchilsea for 7 years born in Shropshire aged 33.
- " " WILLIAM HILLS of Barcombe yeoman where lived 3 years or thereabouts before that in Telscombe all his life born in Iford aged 50.
- " " THOMAS AMORE of Ditchling yeoman where lived 80 years and born aged 80.
- " " RICHARD TOWNING of Ditchling husbandman where lived 67 years aged 67.
- " " THOMAS MUN of Ditchling blacksmith where lived all his life and born aged 70.
- " " MARGARET MICHELL of Southover widow where lived 70 years and born aged 70.
- " " STEPHEN TURNER of Allington cler: where lived 18 years born in Bristol aged 40.
1593. []. JOHN FOSTER of Burwash yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 53.
- 159 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 9. RICHARD FFERROLL of Ditchling taylor where lived all his life and born aged 64.
- " " THOMAS WORGER of Ditchling husbandman where lived 50 years born in Westmeston aged 66.
1595. []. HARBERT SPRINGETT of Lewes gent. where lived 19 years and in Southover 12 years born in co: Kanc: aged 40.
- " " RICHARD KIDDER of Lewes apparitor where lived nearly all his life and was born aged 21.
- " " JOHN KIDDER of Lewes apparitor where lived 36 years born in Maresfield aged 56.
- " " JOHN VINCENT of Bolney yeoman where lived 6 years before that in city of London 20 years born in Crawley aged 40.
- " " EDMUND ELPHICKE of Alciston yeoman where lived 15 years before that in Blatchington all his life and born there aged 50.
- " " THOMAS TRAITON of Lewes carpenter born there and lived there since his birth aged about 35.
- " " FRANCIS HEATH of Rype where lived 8 years and previously at Hailsham aged 26.
- " " MARGARET WARDEN wife of Simon Warden of Horsted Parva where lived 5 years before that in Chailey born in Buxted aged 40.

1595. []. SIMON WARDEN of Horsted Parva husbandman born in East Hoathly aged 47.
- " " THOMAS ATHERTON of Stanmer cler. where lived 4 years before that in Chiltington 10 years before that in Hailsham and before that in Westham 3 years aged [].
- 159 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 22. JOHN ATREE of Clayton yeoman where lived 10 years or thereabouts and previously in Wivelsfield where born aged 39.
- " " JOHN HEATH of Southease husbandman where lived 10 years born in Pycombe aged 70.
1596. April 20. THOMAS GRENEWOOD cler. curate of East Grinstead where lived since Christmas before that in Bletchingley and before that at University of Oxford for 5 years born in co: Ebor aged 28.
- " " JOHN ELPHICK of Seaford yeoman where lived since feast of St Mary the Virgin before that in Heathfield 5 years before that in Ripe and Buxted 5 years born in Seaford aged 28.
1596. May 29. WILLIAM FOWLE of Heathfield cloth maker where lived nine years born in Hawkhurst co: Kanc: aged 34.
1596. []. ROBERT MANSER of Ticehurst yeoman where lived 16 years born in Wadhurst aged 40.
- " " JOHN BARHAM of Ticehurst husbandman where lived a year and before that at Mayfield 3 years born in Burwash aged 30.
- " " MARGARET BATSON of Brighton spinster where lived 20 years born in Ashurst aged 30.
1596. []. ROBERT PORTER of Burwash cler: where lived 4 years before that in Wadhurst born in Framfield aged 37.
1596. Oct. 23. JOHN AMPLEFORD of Portslade yeom: resident there and at Hangleton over 50 years born in Old Shoreham aged 60.
- " " JOHN WOOLGAR of Hove resident there 30 years aged 50.
- " " JOHN JACKSON of Blatchington husbandman resident there 30 years born at Petworth aged 56.
1596. []. JOHN SELWYN of Hurstmonceux husbandman where lived 30 years before that in Ashburnham 4 years born in Sussex aged 60.
- " " ROBERT SELWYN of Friston husbandman where lived 50 years born in Westdean aged 60.
- " " JOHN SELWYN of Alciston husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 50 or thereabouts.
- 159 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 29. MARTHA WILLARD of Lewes sp^r where lived since Feast of Pentecost before that in East Grinstead 4 years born in Ardingly aged 23.

1598. []. ROBERT MASCALL of Robertsbridge husbandman where lived 40 years and more and was born aged 60.
- 1598 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. THOMAS NEWINGTON of Ripe yeoman where lived 2 years and before that in Echingham born in Salehurst aged 50.
- " " " RICHARD ACTON of Ripe yeoman where lived 23 years born there aged 52.
- " " " ALICE FROWARD wife of John Frowarde of Brede cler. where lived 6 years and before that in Playden born in city of London aged 60.
- " " " JOHN LULHAM of Ripe husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 50 or thereabouts.
- 1598 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 13. EDWARD COOKE of Bolney husbandman where lived 40 years born in Portslade aged 40.
- " " " JANE CRANCHESTER of Bolney widow born in Findon.
- " " " EDMUND CHALLONER of Cuckfield gent. where lived nearly all his life and was born aged 60 or thereabouts.
- 1598 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 27. JOHN DE LA CHAMBER of Lewes gent. where lived 2 years before that in Radmell aged 60 and more.
1599. April 28. THOMAS GLIDDE of Brightling yeoman where lived nearly all his life and was born aged 60.
- " " " RALPH STONWARD cler: rector of Folkington where lived 36 years and before that in Lullington born in co: Berks: aged 63.
- " " " JAMES GILDERIDGE of East Bourne gent. where lived a short while before that in Battle for a year and before that in Eastbourne 40 years where born aged 46.
1599. []. RICHARD ROBINSON cler: rector of St. Clements Hastings where been 14 years before that in Ditchling born in co: Linc: aged 46.
1600. Oct. 11. THOMAS SPRINGETT of Maresfield husbandman where lived 3 years born in Ticehurst aged 40.
- " " " MARY SPRINGETT wife of said Thomas born in Lamberhurst aged 39.
- " " " EDWARD DUNKE of Northiam weaver where lived 5 years born in Ticehurst aged 36.
1601. July 1. RICHARD TYLER of Wivelsfield yeoman where lived 9 years born in co: Southants aged 50.
- " " " JOHAN wife of Richard BRITT of Wivelsfield joyner where lived 20 years born in East Grinstead aged 40.
- " " " RICHARD BRECHE of Wivelsfield husbandman where lived nearly all his life born in Henfield aged 56.
- " " " STEPHEN WILLARD of Horley co: Surr: husbandman where lived 10 years born in Sussex aged 30.

1601. []. JAMES PLOMER of Southover gent where lived 12 years before that in Lewes where born aged 60.
- " " MARY wife of Richard CHAMBER of Rodmell gent where lived 6 years born in Hailsham aged 30.
- " " HENRY LUXFORDE of East Grinstead husbandman where lived nearly all his life and born aged 50.
1602. April 17. SYMON FOWLE of Bexhill husbandman where lived 12 years before that in Hollington 10 years born in Brightling aged 40.
- " " WILLIAM MANSER of Bexhill husbandman where lived 20 years born in Ticehurst aged 55.
1602. []. ROBERT SELLEN of Alciston husbandman where lived 10 years born in Litlington aged 66.
- " " ANDREW FARNCOMBE of Patcham husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 60.
- " " THOMAS LUXFORDE of Wartling yeoman where lived 7 years born in Westmeston aged 46.
- " " RICHARD CHANTLER of Udimore cler. where lived since Feast of St John Baptist last before that in Rodmell for a year and before that in Lewes 2 years born in Southover aged 48.
1603. Oct. 25. WILLIAM HOLLAND cler. rector of Echingham where lived 19 years before that in East ffurles co: Kanc: born in co. Linc: aged 60.
- " " RICHARD WILLARD of Benenden co: Kanc: where lived 6 years before that in Echingham 3 years born at Benenden aged 47.
1604. May 29. JOHN BYNE of Burwash yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 49.
1604. May 29. EDWARD HALBYE of Burwash clothier where lived 40 years and before that in Cranbrook co: Kanc where born aged 70.
1604. []. JOHN STAPLE of Barcombe yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 33.
- " " RICHARD CRUTTENDEN of Burwash yeoman where lived 75 years and born aged over 75.
1605. June 25. WILLIAM ALFRAY of East Grinstead yeoman where lived 4 years and before that in Patcham where born aged 27.
- " " ROBERT SELWYN of Alciston husbandman where lived 50 years before that at West Firle 9 years born in Westdean aged 74.
1605. Dec. 28. JOHN CHAMBERS of Meeching fisherman where lived 40 years before that at Brighton where born aged 80.
- 160 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. []. THOMAS COULSTOCK of Seaford yeoman where lived 3 years before that in Meeching 3 years born in Albourne aged 43.

- 160 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. []. ROBERT ELPHICK of Alciston yeoman where lived 4 years and before that at Benenden and Staplehurst co: Kanc: 9 years born in Blatchington aged 25.
- 160 $\frac{5}{8}$. Feb. 12. THOMAS GUNTER of Portslade yeoman where lived 16 years born in Steyning aged 34.
- 160 $\frac{5}{8}$. Mar. 28. NICHOLAS STAPLEY of Hastings calceator where lived 30 years born in Reigate co: Surr: aged 44.
- " " EDWARD SCRASE of Woodmancote yeoman where lived 17 years born in Henfield aged 50.
- 160 $\frac{6}{7}$. Mar. 17. JOHN DE LA CHAMBERS of Rodmell gent where lived 20 years born in Litlington aged 68 or thereabouts.
1607. Nov. 21. JAMES CARVER of Brighton brewer where lived all his life aged 30.
- " " THOMAS CARVER of Brighton tailor where lived all his life aged 30 and more.
1609. April 27. ABRAHAM EDWARDS of Lewes gent. resident there 2 years before that in Mayfield all his life born there aged 60.
1609. July 2. JOHN FULLER of Mayfield gent where lived 20 years born in Heathfield aged 36.
- 161 $\frac{0}{2}$. Mar. 11. THOMAS FOWLE of Echingham husbandman where lived 30 years born in Lamberhurst aged 75.
1611. May 17. EDWARD ELPHICK of Arlington yeoman where lived 2 years born in Alciston aged 28.
1611. May 30. WALTER KELWAY of the Cliffe since Michaelmas last born in Compton Dundor co: Som: aged 36.
1611. June 13. STEPHEN JENNER of Wivelsfield husbandman where lived 38 years born in Ditchling aged 64.
- " " FRANCIS MORE of Wivelsfield gent. resident there nearly all his life born there aged 46.
1611. July 2. HENRY WILLARD of East Hoathly husbandman where lived nearly all his life and born aged 31.
1611. July 22. ROBERT ADEANE al^s WARRENE of Wivelsfield yeoman born at Patcham.
1611. July 24. THOMAS LUCAS of Wivelsfield gent where resident 36 years born in Southerham aged 64.
- " " ROGER SHOULDER of Wivelsfield yeoman where resident all his life and born aged 56.
- " " JOHN HURST of Wivelsfield yeoman where lived 20 years and born aged 48.
1611. July 27. RICHARD ELPHICK of Alciston yeoman where lived 7 years born in Blatchington aged 30.
- " " GEORGE OCKENDEN of Telscomb yeoman where lived 24 years born in Rottingdean aged 53.
1611. Sept. 30. DIONYSIUS MARTEN of Cowfold husbandman where lived 8 years before that in Wivelsfield 2 years born in Chailey aged 33.

- 161 $\frac{2}{3}$. Jan. 23. HENRY MUNCK of Worth carpenter where lived nearly all his life and born aged 57.
- 161 $\frac{2}{3}$. Feb. 4. GEORGE NEWTON of Lindfield gent where lived 4 years and born aged 45.
1613. May 14. JOAN SELWIN of Alciston widow where lived 34 years born in Frant aged 60.
1613. May 28. RICHARD SCRASE of Henfield yeoman where lived 23 years and born aged 53.
1613. June 25. WILLIAM FARNCOMB of Southease miller where lived 6 months before that in Rodmell all his life and born there aged 60.
- 161 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 1. JOHN GLID of Chiddingly yeoman where lived since Michaelmas before that in Northiam 2 years born in Ticehurst aged 28.
1614. Nov. 3. THOMAS KIDD of Wivelsfield tanner where lived all his life and born aged 50.
1614. Dec. 13. THOMAS JARRETT of Dallington taylor where lived last year born in Battle aged 38.
- 161 $\frac{4}{5}$. Jan. 23. JOHN AWCOCK of Hamsey husbandman where lived 20 years born in St Mary Westout aged 40.
1615. Nov. 28. EDWARD ELPHICK of Bishopston yeoman where lived 3 years born in Alciston aged 32.
- 161 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 30. NICHOLAS WILLARD of Waldron yeoman where lived 8 years and born aged 40.
- ” ” ANTHONY FOWLE of Rotherfield gent where lived 12 years and born aged 48.
- ” ” HENRY COMPTON of Bramblety Kn^t of the Bath born in Compton in the whole (*sic*) in co: Warwick aged 32.
1616. July 16. WILLIAM GILLAM of Brighton fisherman where resided all his life and was born aged 60.
- ” ” HENRY HOWELL of Brighton fisherman where resided all his life and was born aged 57.
- ” ” ALICE SOMNER wife of William Somner of Brighton fisherman where lived 50 years born in Horsted Keynes aged 68.
1616. Sept. 10. LAURENCE ALFRAY of Lewes draper where lived 14 years born in Uckfield aged 37.
1616. Sept. 27. FRANCIS CHALONER of Chiltington gent where lived nearly all his life and born aged 46.
- ” ” EDMUND RUSHTON of Wivelsfield cler. where lived 3 years born in Rochdale co: Lancs: aged 36.
1616. Oct. 7. NICHOLAS CHATFIELD of Chiltington yeoman where lived 60 years born in Plumpton aged 78.
1616. Oct. 16. JOHN HIDER of Westmeston tailor where lived nearly all his life and born aged 56.

- 161 $\frac{6}{7}$. Jan. 20. WILLIAM BAXSHELL of Lindfield husbandman where lived 10 years born in Ardingly aged 40.
- 161 $\frac{6}{7}$. Feb. 20. JOHN THOMAS of Southwick husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 80.
- " " MARY BURSTOW of Southwick where lived 10 years born at Shoreham aged 20.
1617. July 13. ROBERT TAYLOR of Maresfield cler. where resided 11 years born at Coventry aged 48.
1617. July 15. JOHN FOSTER of East Bourne arm : where lived 4 years and born aged 33.
1617. Oct. 7. JOHN ELPHICK sen^r of Battle yeoman where lived 20 years born in Glynde aged 60.
1618. July 24. RICHARD DETHICK of Preston cler. where lived 12 years born at Stanford le Hope co: Essex aged 60.
- " " THOMAS JENNER of Ditchling husbandman where lived 12 years born at Lindfield aged 50.
- " " RICHARD KNIGHT of Wivelsfield shoemaker where lived 12 years born at Eastergate aged 30.
1618. Oct. 29. HENRY ALFREY of Lewes cler. where lived 13 months born in Cuckfield aged 30.
- " " RICHARD ELPHICK of Seaford yeoman where lived a month before that at Alciston born at Blatchington aged 40.
- 161 $\frac{8}{9}$. Jan. 28. JOHN MASCALL of Plumpton gent. where resided 20 years born in Chiltington aged 42.
1619. Sept. 14. JOHN SAXPES of Bexhill husbandman where lived 40 years born in Benenden co: Kane: aged 60.
- " " HENRY SHELLEY of Patcham arm : where lived nearly all his life born in Westbury co: Bucks aged 56.
1620. April 12. JANE LANE wife of John Lane of Southover butcher where lived nearly all her life and born aged 32.
- " " JOHN COULSTOCK of East Grinstead yeoman where lived 15 years before that in Hartfield 2 years before that in St John sub Castro 4 years before that in Maresfield 20 years before that in West Hoathly 7 years born in Westmeston aged 78.
1620. []. ROBERT HIDE of Seaford cler. vicar there 45 years born in Lancing aged 68 years.
- " " GEORGE WILLARD of Chiddingly butcher where born and lived since his birth aged 24.
1620. Nov. []. THOMAS ELPHICK of Seaford gent where born and lived since his birth aged 36.
- 162 $\frac{0}{1}$. Mar. 10. FRANCIS GOLDSMITH of Lewes innholder where lived 5 years before that in Lindfield where born aged 38.

1629. Mar. 19. HUMPHREY ROWE of Seaford yeoman where lived 9 years before that at Blatchington 19 years born at Tunbridge aged 72. "Cæcus est." ⁽¹⁾
- " " OFFINGTON ELPHICK of Blatchington yeoman where lived 13 years born at Alciston aged 31.
1621. May 8. WILLIAM MOORE cler. vicar of Wartling 2½ years before that lived at Goudhurst in Kent 5 years before that at Cambridge University born at Lesingham co : Kent aged 31.
1623. Nov. 25. EDWARD PAYNE of East Grinstead yeoman where lived all his life aged 65.
- " " FRANCES ALFREY of East Grinstead sp^r where lived since her birth aged 21.
1625. May 16. JOHN MICHELL of Keymer husbandman where lived 3 years born in Cuckfield aged 23.
1625. July 12. ROBERT BOWYER of East Grinstead yeoman where lived 30 years born in Hartfield aged 53.
1627. May 9. MARY BEEDING al^r HOLLAND of Brighton where lived 16 years born in Chailey aged 47.
1627. Nov. 3. WALTER TOWNER of Westmeston husbandman where lived 12 years born in Preston aged 40.
1627. Nov. 19. SAMUEL FULLER of Waldron gent where lived nearly all his life and born aged 34.
1628. Nov. 1. RICHARD TUPPEN of Meeching husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 28.
1628. Nov. 10. THOMAS SUZAN of Meeching yeoman where lived 4 years born in Alfriston aged 54.
1629. June 16. JOSIAS BARHAM of Dallington yeoman where lived 6 years born in Maidstone aged 29.
- " " MICHAEL GLIDD of Dallington taylor where lived nearly all his life and born aged 23.
1629. July 23. JOHN FOWLE of Albourne husbandman where lived 40 years and born aged 60.
1631. April 3. RICHARD LUXFORD of Hurstpierpoint gent where lived 12 years before that in Crowhurst 7 years born in Hurstpierpoint aged 36.
1632. Sept. 22. JOHN GODLEY of Bineham in Chailey yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 48.
1633. Jan. 23. HENRY CRUTTENDEN of Burwash yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 40.
1633. Jan. 30. THOMAS GLIDDE of Burwash yeoman where lived 8 years born in Brightling aged 51.

¹ This corrects some of the statements or assumptions in Vol. XXIV., S.A.C., p. 86. His will, dated 9th October, 1635, was proved at Lewes 26th January, 1638 (Book A., 25, fol. 211), so that he could not have died about 1658 as there alleged.

1633. Dec. 14. RICHARD BEARD of Rottingdean yeoman where lived 20 years born in Westmeston aged 59.
1634. June 30. EDWARD BURRELL of Cuckfield glover where lived 20 years born in Thakeham co: Norf: aged 50.
1634. Nov. 24. GEORGE CRUTTENDEN of Burwash husbandman where lived last year before that in Chalvington born in Heathfield aged 30.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 3. RICHARD THUNDER of Chiddingly yeoman where resided all his life and born aged 41.
1635. Nov. 12. THOMAS ELPHICK of Chiddingly yeoman where lived 55 years born in Hellingly aged 56.
1636. Mar. 29. EDWARD BLAKER of Portslade arm: where resided 55 years before that in Kingston Bousey 12 years born in Preston aged 76.
1636. Dec. 5. THOMAS OSBORN of Poynings yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 55.
- " " THOMAS MICHELL of Fletching tanner where lived 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years before that in Hamsey 9 years born in Albourne aged 30.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 4. JOHN MICHELL of Heathfield warpspinner where lived 8 years and born aged 42.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 23. SAMUEL GOLDSMITH of Keymer miller where lived some years born in Warlingham co: Surr: aged 46.
- " " EDWARD MERVIN cler. vicar of Bishopston born in East Knoyle co: Wilts aged 44.
- " " THOMAS NEWINGTON of Bishopston yeoman where lived 9 years born in Salehurst aged 47.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 6. ROSIE BATNOR al^e CATT wife of Stephen Batnor of Rochester taylor where lived 6 months born in Laughton aged 26.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mar. 14. THOMAS CRUTTENDEN of Burwash butcher where lived all his life and born aged 26.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mar. 22. GEORGE BUTLER of Portslade cler. where resided 3 years before that in New Shoreham 3 years born at Wisborough Green aged 35.
1637. Mar. 31. WILLIAM BYNE of Burwash husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 50.
1637. May 3. WILLIAM FOWLE of Brighton husbandman where lived 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years born in Ditchling aged 18.
1637. May 9. FRANCIS KILLINGBECKE of Heathfield cler. where lived 17 years born in Lindfield aged 50.
1637. July 7. SAMUEL NEWINGTON of Kingston Bowsey yeoman where lived 38 years born in Salehurst aged 52.
- " " THOMAS NEWINGTON of Kingston Bowsey yeoman where lived nearly all his life and born aged 23.

1637. Oct. 20. THOMAS TREE of Hurstmonceaux husbandman where lived 15 years born in Wartling aged 37.
1637. Oct. 26. JOHN BELLINGHAM of Poynings gent. where lived 9 years born in Hangleton aged 53.
1637. Dec. 1. GEORGE LASHMAR of Ditchling husbandman where lived 7 years born in Hurstpierpoint aged 37.
- 163 $\frac{7}{8}$. Feb. 26. JOHN PRYOR of Heathfield husbandman where lived 9 years and was born aged 38.
- 163 $\frac{7}{8}$. Mar. 1. STEPHEN BYNE of Burwash yeoman where lived 30 years born in Mayfield aged 54.
- 163 $\frac{7}{8}$. Mar. 19. JOHN NEWINGTON of Southwick yeoman where lived 11 years and born aged 34.
1638. April 10. JOHN KIDDER of Maresfield yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 77.
1638. April 20. THOMAS COULSTOCK of Fletching yeoman where lived 30 years born in Lurgashall aged 53.
- „ „ RICHARD ROOTES of Fletching cler. and vicar born in Tunbridge aged 73.
- „ „ WILLIAM AWCOCK of Fletching yeoman where lived nearly all his life and born aged 64.
1638. May 1. ANN AWCOCK of Maresfield widow where lived all her life and born aged 60.
1638. May 8. SUSANNA LINTOT wife of Henry Lintot of Cowfold mercer where lived 12 years and born aged 30.
1638. Nov. 13. RICHARD VYNALL of Chailey husbandman where lived all his life and born aged 23.
- 163 $\frac{8}{9}$. Feb. 4. THOMASINE ROWE of Chailey sp^r where lived 12 years born in Hamsey aged 24.
- 163 $\frac{8}{9}$. Feb. 11. WALTER DOBELL of Streat taylor where lived 18 months before that in Barcombe all his life and where born aged 31.
1639. May 28. HUGH VINCENT of Bolney husbandman where lived 18 years born in Cowfold aged 46.
1639. June 4. ABRAHAM EDWARDS of Portslade gent. where lived 20 years born in Mayfield aged 30.
1639. July 19. SAMSON COULSTOCK of Hamsey where lived 3 months and born aged 20.
1639. Sept. 30. NATHANIEL NEWINGTON of Laughton yeoman where lived 19 years born in Echingham aged 50.
1639. Oct. 31. JOHN VINALL of Kingston j. Lewes yeoman where lived 50 years born in Falmer aged 55.
- 16 $\frac{39}{40}$. July 15. WILLIAM PEAKE of Lewes merchant where lived 4 years born in Brighton aged 50.
- 16 $\frac{39}{40}$. Feb. 10. JOHN FOWLE of Albourne yeoman where lived all his life and born aged 55.

1640. May 6. ANTHONY CRUTTENDEN of Burwash gent. where lived 20 years and born aged 67.
1640. July 24. JOHN POLLARD of Southwick yeoman where lived 2 years before that at Hangleton 16 years born at Portslade aged 60.
- „ „ HENRY SCRAS of Blatchington gent where resided all his life aged 41.
1640. Oct. 19. THOMAS PRYOR of the Cliffe maltster where lived 20 years born in Lewes aged 31.
1640. Nov. 3. JOHN LUXFORD of Hurstpierpoint gent. where lived 2 years born in Wivelsfield aged 38.
1640. Nov. 18. JOHN MICHELBORN of Warminghurst husbandman where lived a week before that in Lewes for 7 months.
1640. Dec. 1. JOHN GYLES vicar of Ninfield 27 years born in Eastbourne aged 53.
- 1640^q. Jan. 14. ABRAHAM EDWARDS of Worth gent where lived 20 years and born aged 57.
- „ „ WALTER MORE of Pycombe gent. where lived 3 months before that in Cuckfield 10 years born in Wivelsfield aged 30.
- 1640^q. Mar. 12. WILLIAM STAPLEY of Folkington yeoman where lived 20 years born in Rotherfield aged 57.
1641. April 14. ROBERT MONKE of Cuckfield gent where resided 2 years born in Thakeham aged 27.
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AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT ALFRISTON, SUSSEX.

BY A. F. GRIFFITH, M.A., AND L. F. SALZMANN,
B.A., F.S.A.

IN the summer of 1912 an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery was discovered at Winton Street, at a spot a quarter of a mile or so North of the village of Alfriston, in the Cuckmere Valley, where two ancient highways cross; one of these passes Northward along the valley, through Alfriston to Alciston and on to Lewes; the other is a portion of the ancient track running along the Northern edge of the Southdowns, from near Eastbourne to beyond Graffham, dipping to cross the various river valleys as they cut through that edge. Here the track, after passing above the Long Man at Wilmington, drops down along the slope a little North of Lullington Church, then passes up through the hamlet of Winton and crosses the old highway to Lewes just before it commences to traverse another long slope leading to the top of the stretch of Downs which culminates in Firle Beacon.

Here, in the South-West angle formed by the cross-roads, a house was being built, and in trenching for the foundations of the house and the Western boundary wall, the workmen came on graves with fine bronze fibulæ and other articles, some gilt, beads and a glass vase. These, in due course, were submitted to the Society for examination; and through the kindness of Lord Gage, the freeholder, and Miss Gregory, for whom the house was built, not only was the Society enabled to excavate the new garden for further treasures, but also to exhibit the resulting finds in the Barbican House Museum.

The land there enclosed for a garden occupies just an acre. A careful examination of the ground showed

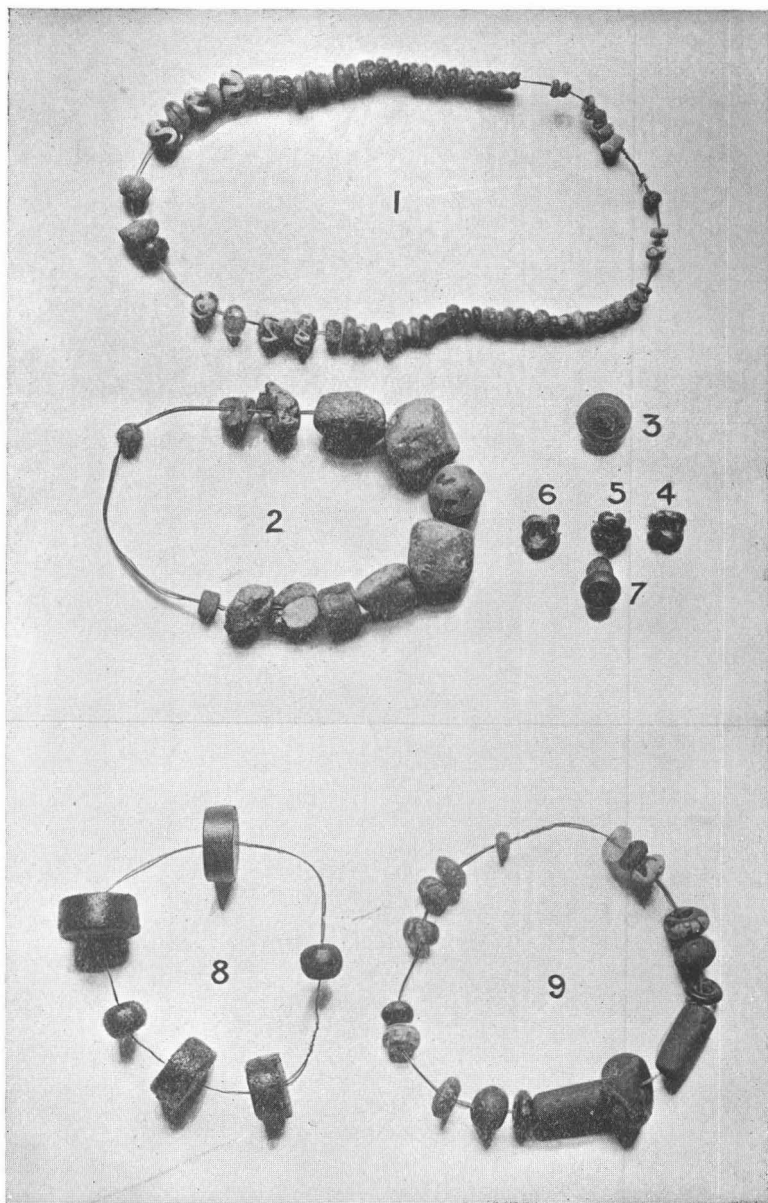


Fig. 1. Grave 68.
 „ 2. „ 64.

Figs. 3-7. X
 „ 8, 9. Grave 43.

A. BEADS, Etc.

B. GRAVE 24.

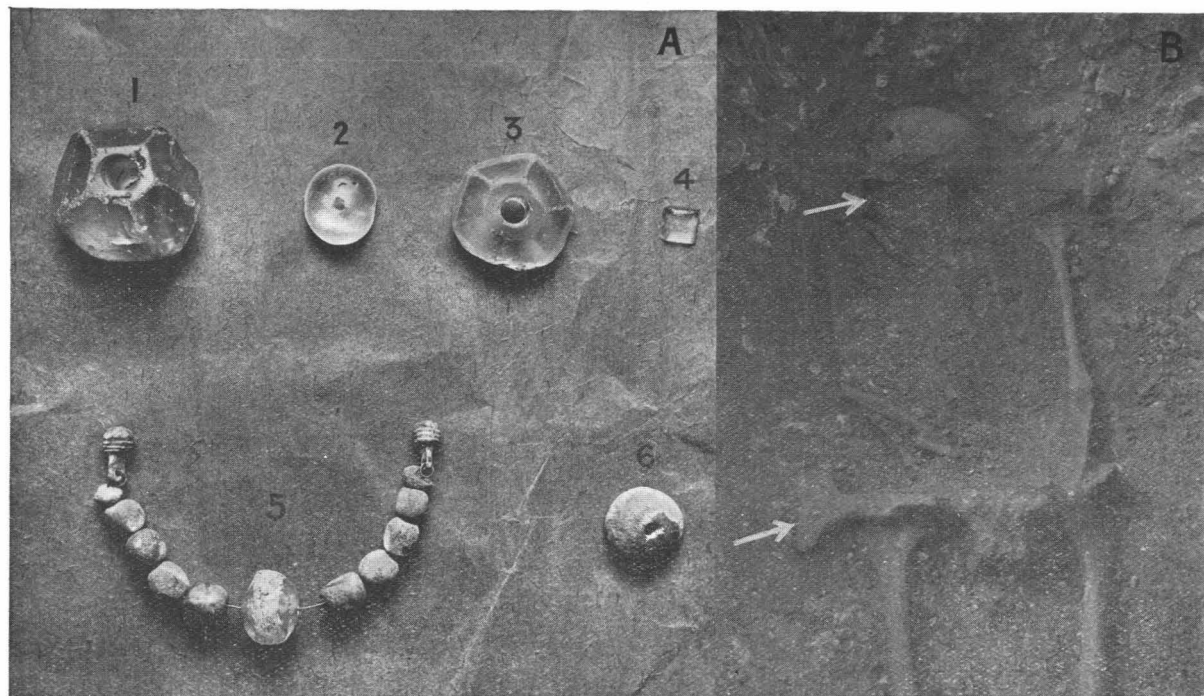


Fig. 1. Grave 28.
 " 2. " 56.
 " 3. " 65.

Fig. 4. Grave 3.
 " 5. " 23.
 " 6. " 28.

The arrows point to the axe-hammer
 and the iron buckle.

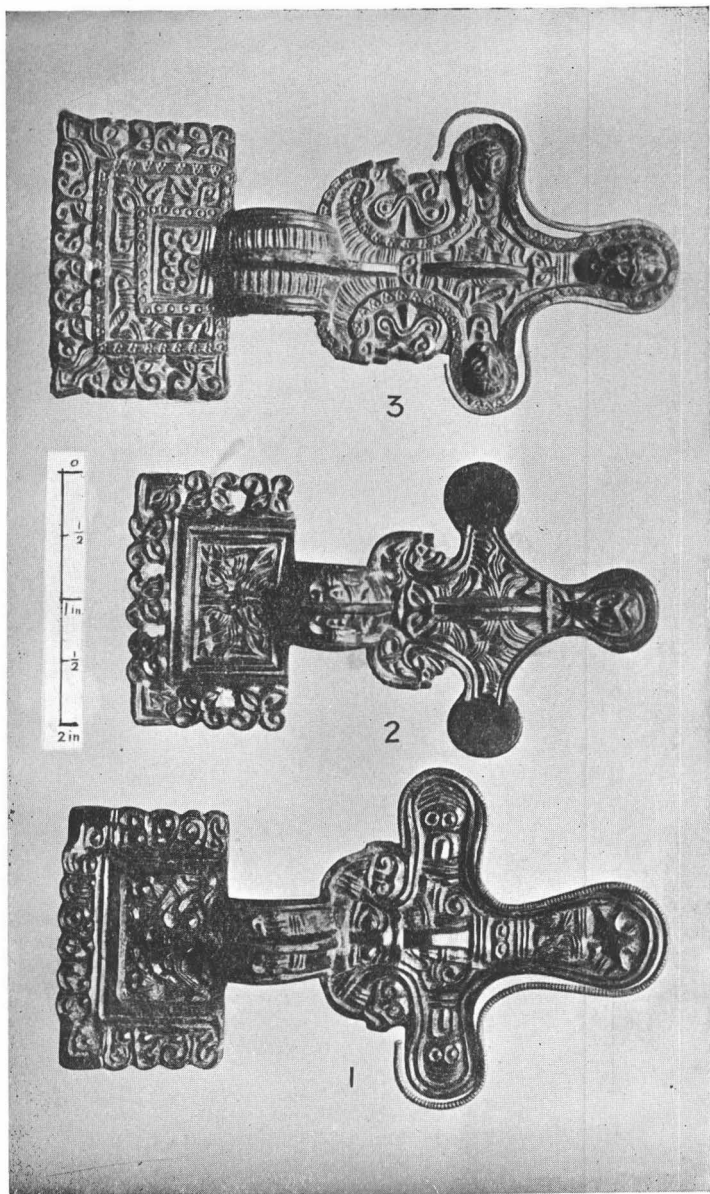


Fig. 1. Grave 43.
 „ 2. Before our excavations.
 „ 3. Grave 28.

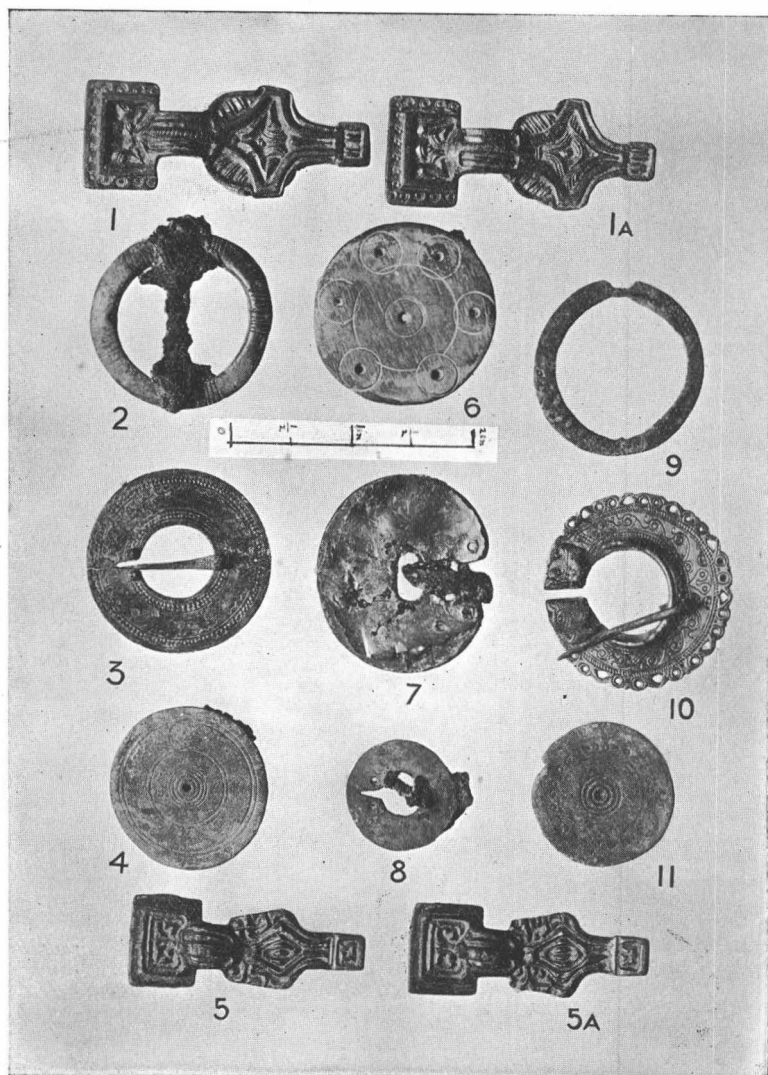


Fig. 1, 1A. Grave 47.
 „ 2. „ 38.
 „ 3. „ 57.
 „ 4. „ F.
 „ 5, 5A. „ 43.
 „ 6. „ 14.

Fig. 7. Grave 73.
 „ 8. „ 68.
 „ 9. „ 8.
 „ 10. „ 43.
 „ 11. „ 49.

BRONZE, all GILT except No. 4.

PLATE V.



Fig. 1-3A. Gr. 62.
 „ 4, 4A. „ 4.
 „ 5, 5A. „ 43.
 „ 6, 6A, 7. „ 29.
 „ 8, 9. X X
 „ 10 Gr. C.
 „ 11 „ 69a.

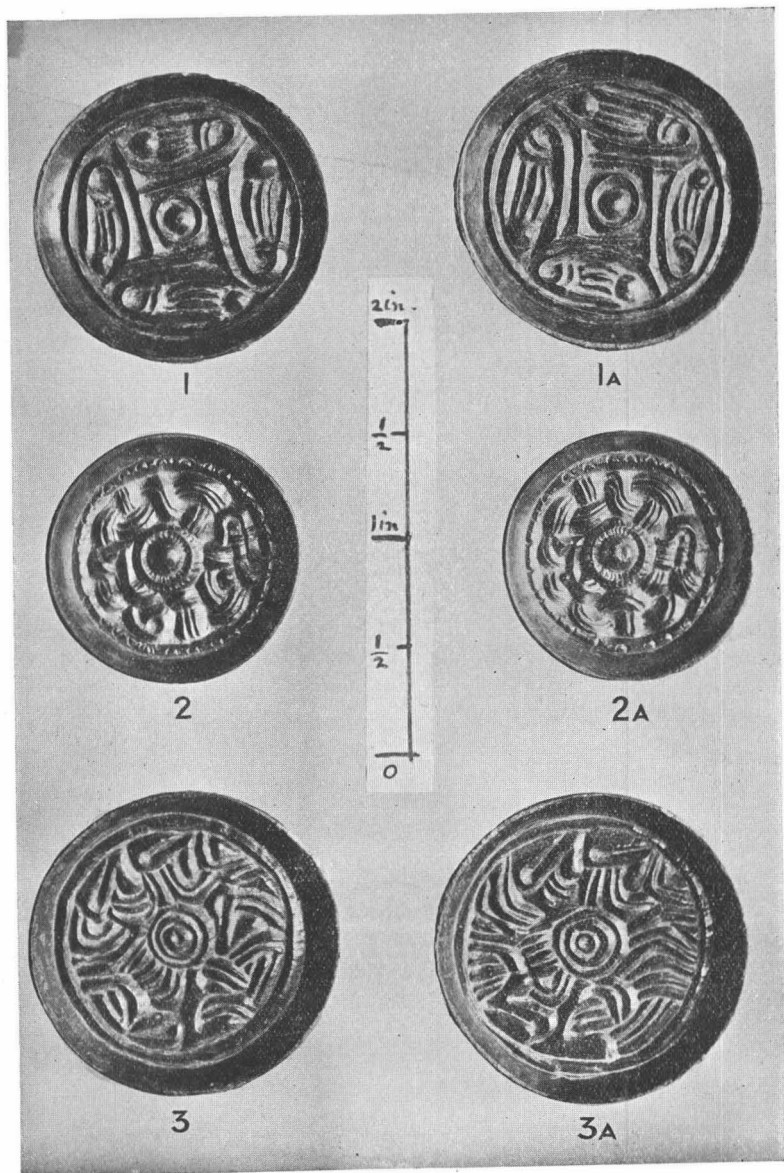


Fig. 1, 1A. Grave 62.
 „ 2, 2A. „ 56.
 „ 3, 3A. „ 28.

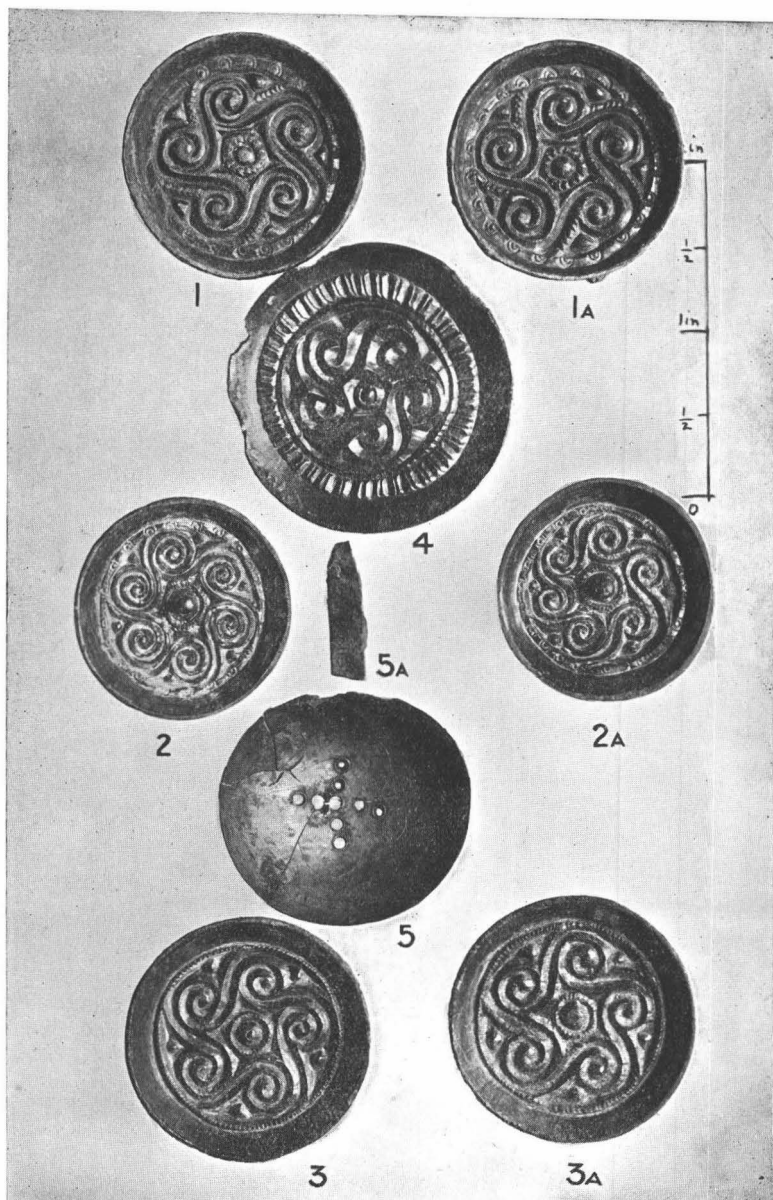


Fig. 1, 1A. Grave 46.
 ,, 2, 2A. ,, 15.
 ,, 3, 3A. ,, 60.

Fig. 4. Grave 65.
 ,, 5, 5A. ,, 62.

BRONZE, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 PARCEL GILT.

PLATE VIII.

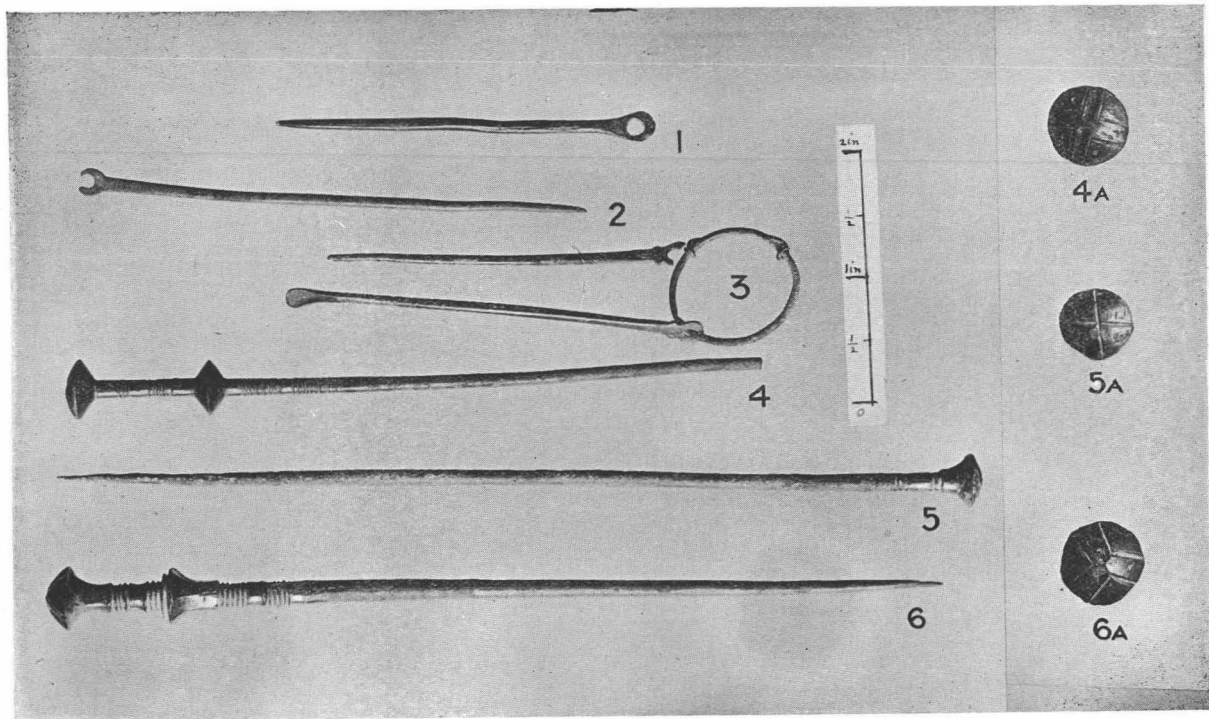


Fig. 1. Grave 5.
,, 2. ,, 8.

Fig. 3. Grave 47.
,, 4, 4A. ,, 62.

Fig. 5, 5A. Grave 29.
,, 6, 6A. ,, 65.

about 120 graves occupying an area which is roughly bounded, not by the roadways themselves, but by a line running about 25-ft. Westward of the North and South highway, and another line 40-ft. to 50-ft. South of the cross-road. Many old highways were much wider in old days than they appear now, under the care of highway authorities in these post-McAdam days. A good example of the change can be seen just beyond the point where the Brighton and Ditchling road crosses the boundary dividing Patcham and Stanmer parishes. Here the cultivation ends abruptly on the East side of the road, and the old turf beyond shows a wide series of parallel tracks, one of which is the present macadamised road. The others are cut off abruptly by the cultivation immediately to the South of the parish boundary, the land having been ploughed close up to the hard road since that was constructed. Some few hundred yards further South, nearly half-way between the parish boundary and Hollingbury Camp, the Eastern boundary of the old tracks will be found marked by an old boundary stone, several yards to the East of the present hard road. Similar parallel tracks may be found very frequently on the Downs and in the Weald. No doubt at the time when they were required, as soon as one track became foundrous a neighbouring one, more or less hardened by non-use, came back into use.

Some such explanation may no doubt account for the absence of any interments within 25-ft. of the North and South road at Winton. But not so with the wider belt which is free from graves, to the South of the East and West track. A considerable hole, some 30-ft. or more across, once existed about the middle of this belt; but this had been filled up level with the rest of the ground so long ago that no trace of its existence was apparent till the land was trenched; the hole appeared to be some 5-ft. in depth. We did not excavate nearly the whole of it. Where we worked in it we found nothing but one oyster shell in the "made earth" with which it had been filled in. A few small beach pebbles found in the filling up of some of the graves nearest this cross-road seemed

to suggest that a Roman road had passed close by. We found no such pebbles either in the graves further within the enclosure or in the filling up of the circular hole.

Near the North-Western corner of the enclosure we found traces of a ditch running more or less parallel with, and about 25-ft. away from, this cross-road. We were prevented from following out the line of the ditch, and ascertaining whether, as seemed probable, it started from the circular hole (which lay just in its line), partly by the fact that the road to the house had already been made across it, and could not be disturbed; and partly because a considerable depth of earth had been laid across the line of the ditch, forming a bank along the East side of this newly-made road to the house.

Southward the graves appeared not to extend beyond a belt about 180-ft. wide, *i.e.*, beyond a line some 210 to 230-ft. from the East to West highway. We learn from Mr. Nicholson that the land here was formerly held as tenantry land, set out in "furlongs," and that the neighbouring field was known as "In the Hallow Furlong." Possibly this name records the fact that this cemetery existed at the North-East corner of the Furlong, but if so it would seem that all recollection of the fact had been completely lost in the neighbourhood. The condition of the graves suggests that here, as in many Saxon cemeteries in Kent and elsewhere, each grave had originally been covered by a mound; these mounds, however (if they in fact existed), have been completely levelled by long continued ploughing. In fact, some of the interments were so near the present surface of the ground that their contents had been broken up and scattered. One portion of the lip of the fine urn found in the grave numbered 52 has been ploughed away, though fortunately by far the larger part of the lip remains intact, the urn having presumably been buried in a somewhat slanting position.

The work was commenced on the 12th October and had to be finished by the 16th November, so that the planting could be proceeded with that autumn, failing which a whole year would have been lost to the garden.

Working against time, and far from our base, we welcomed all helpers. The Vicar, Mr. Doughty, was most kind, and gave much time and attention to the work. Indeed, without his supervision, the results would have been far less complete. Mr. H. C. Griffith gave up many days to this work; other members who helped were Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Couchman, Dr. and Mrs. Grayling and Major Maitland. The three workmen who did the heavy work of trenching, &c., took the keenest interest in the work, and so did Mr. Pettit, the builder, at Alfriston, their employer. But one result of the hurried work was that no complete record was kept showing the positions of all the graves opened. Many, however, had their positions carefully noted, and very few escaped without a rough note being kept of the approximate site of each, by means of a stick put in to mark the spot when the graves were filled in, and the whole ground levelled and dug over. A careful plan was prepared from these sticks, but there was no means of knowing for certain whether any stick marked the head, the middle, or the foot of a grave. A reduction of this plan is reproduced as Pl. XXI.¹ Ninety-eight graves were examined during this period, and another (No. 52) a few days later by Miss Gregory's gardener, making 99 in all, in addition to about 20 found by the builders before our excavations began. Of these 99, at least 73 contained relics, varying from a single knife or buckle in a few instances to such collections as rewarded the excavators of No. 28 or 43. But several other graves besides these 73 yielded minor relics, such as spearheads, &c., particulars of which were not noted by the excavators at the time.

Nearly all the graves lay East and West; six were noted as lying North and South; three North-East and South-West; one (No. 26) South-East and North-West. No traces were found of cremation. For the most part the skeletons were in a very bad state of preservation, the smaller bones in most cases being completely decayed, so that it was impossible to take any series of craniological or other measurements.

¹ This shows also the graves found in the autumn of 1913 outside the garden.

One grave at least (No. 8) contained the bones of a child, with those of an adult. A list of the graves noted, with their contents, is appended (see pages 29 to 51); also an index of different groups of objects (page 52).

It is hoped that the rest of the Cemetery may be excavated in the coming autumn, and that the complete results may lead to definite suggestions as to the probable age² of the Cemetery.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Stenning, our Honorary Photographer, for the excellent photographs he has taken of the objects found, a selection of which, with one taken by Mr. H. C. Griffith, illustrate this paper.

Among the more notable objects found may be mentioned the following:—

BEADS.

In addition to one or more graves opened by the builders before we began to excavate, nine graves were found by us to contain AMBER BEADS, some of which are of considerable size (*e.g.*, grave 43). Most of them are bored pebbles, either left as found (see Pl. I., Fig. 2), or with the edges slightly rounded (Pl. II., Fig. 5); in a few cases they have been carefully shaped (Pl. I., Fig. 8).

Only four ROCK CRYSTAL BEADS were found, each in a separate grave (Nos. 23, 28, 56 and 65) see Pl. II. Two of these are spheroidal (Figs. 2 and 5); one has five (Fig. 1), and the remaining one six, facets (Fig. 3).

In only two graves (43 and 64) were found the PORCELAIN BEADS, green, yellow and red in colour, which form so striking a link between Saxon and late Egyptian objects (Pl. I., Fig. 9).

Considerable numbers of GLASS BEADS were found in nine graves. Many of these are of dark or light blue glass, either quite plain or with white spots or zigzag markings (Pl. I., Fig. 1). One is larger, of unusual shape, with red spots (grave 64, Fig. 2). Other parti-coloured examples were found in graves 28, 43, 47, 51,

² Mr. J. F. Tattersall refers us to "Curious Church Customs," 2nd Ed. p. 127, where Mr. England Howlett states that in A.D. 752, St. Cuthbert obtained leave of the Pope to have yards made in Churches, suitable for the burial of the dead; so that Christian burials might have continued till that date in Cemeteries previously Pagan.

64 and 68; lobed beads in 43 and 62, as well as by the builders before our excavations were begun (Pl. I., Figs. 4, 5 and 6).

Several are of quite black glass, either plain or with white markings, spots or zigzag (Pl. I., Fig. 9). One, unusually large, measures almost a full inch across, and has two white intertwining (galoshed) lines, of very irregular width, running round it, forming five loops, in each of which is a pale blue spot (the central bead in Fig. 9).

One very interesting discoidal deep azure glass bead, found by the builders before we began, has a spiral groove commencing on one face, carried in two circuits round the rounded edge, and then ending on the other face (Fig. 3). This groove seems intended for some coloured enamel, but no remnants of any exist.

Only two BUGLE BEADS were found, both in grave 28; one of which is evenly ornamented by a spiral fluting along its length.

Five very minute RED PORCELAIN BEADS come from grave 43. It is possible that in less inclement weather than the sleet and piercing wind which accompanied the opening of this grave, more of these might have been secured.

FIBULÆ.

LARGE "SQUARE-HEADED." — Three very interesting examples were found, all of bronze, gilt and elaborately ornamented.

The first was found by the builders before our work began. The "square head" has a neatly ornamented margin, very similar to that in the third example, but in this it is pierced in six places. The "bridge" is high (measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.). Of the three lobes at the lower end, the one at the extreme end has a human face or mask in high relief, much conventionalized, and the other two are quite plain, but thickly gilt. The ornamentation throughout is zoomorphic (see Pl. III., Fig. 2).

The second (from grave 28) has on each of the three lobes a well-designed human face or mask, in rather high

relief. A piece of annulated silver wire was soldered round the margin of the lower end, including the three lobes, but the solder has entirely perished, releasing the wire. The pin was of bronze; the pin catch was soldered on (not cast in one piece with the fibula as usual), but the solder here has also quite perished. The "bridge" is $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. high (see Pl. III., Fig. 3). The third, from grave 43, has the usual conventionalized human faces on the three lobes, but not raised; it has an annulated silver wire which was soldered round the lower end, but here also the solder is entirely perished and the wire quite loose. The "bridge" is $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. high (see Pl. III., Fig. 1).

SMALL "SQUARE-HEADED." — Two pairs only, from graves 43 and 47 (see Pl. IV., Figs. 5 and 1). It is worth noting that though each individual of a pair, in these as in other types of fibulæ, very closely correspond, yet it seems clear that they were not cast in the same mould.

Not one of the ordinary CRUCIFORM, or of the JUTISH, types was found. Two interesting small types were produced from graves 29, one pair, and 43, two pairs (see Pl. V., Figs. 6 and 5).

The pair shewn in Pl. XI., Fig. 9, each with four Swastika arms, and no enclosing circle, come from grave 28.

ANNULAR.—One, highly chased, of bronze, thickly silvered, in grave 57 (Pl. IV., Fig. 3); one pair, nearly plain, of bronze, in grave 38 (Fig. 2); single examples, plain, of bronze, in graves 8 (Fig. 9) and 68 (Fig. 8). It will be seen that Figs. 2 and 9 have narrow rings with iron pins, and the others wide rings with small triangular bits cut out from the inner margin for the silver or bronze pins to work through; little studs are fixed on each side of this triangle in Fig. 3; similar studs had evidently been fixed in Fig. 8, but are now lost.

Four silver fibulæ, of very similar shape, were found at Chavenage, Glos.; and one, set with six garnets in gold settings, at Barrington, Cambs.; but none of these have the little studs set on each side of the triangular slit. They are at the Ashmolean Museum.

One or two iron objects may probably have been Annular or Penannular fibulæ.

PENANNULAR.—One, highly chased, of silver, in grave 43 (Fig. 10). It has an unusual wire mounting,³ allowing the pin to run freely half way round the inner margin; the outer margin is delicately pierced.

One, of iron, in grave 8.

CIRCULAR, FLAT.—Three single examples, of bronze, in graves 14, 49 and F (Figs. 6, 11 and 4); the first is tinned on the surface; it and the last have each a minute hole pierced in the centre.

HEART-SHAPED.—One, in grave 73, of bronze with a rather thick plate of silver, or perhaps electrum, on the surface; iron pin (Fig. 7).

“BUTTON.”—Ten were found, of which five were in grave 62 (Pl. V., 1 to 3). Three distinct types are noticed. One pair only of one (Figs. 1, 1a) and three specimens of another (Figs. 2, 3, 3a) were found in grave 62, but Fig. 2 has the enclosing circle milled. All the remaining five are of the third type, one of which, Fig. 9 (found by the builders before our excavations), has the ridge milled which encircles the “face;” Figs. 1 and 8 have bronze pins, the rest iron.

SAUCER-SHAPED.—No less than 15 examples were found, one single and the rest in pairs, all of bronze gilt. Of these, three pairs have zoomorphic ornamentation (Pl. VI.); the rest spiral (Pl. VII.); one pair has the ornament six times repeated with a beautiful little stud in the centre, and deep pin catches (Fig. 2); the rest have the spirals five times repeated. All but Fig. 4 have some part of the ornamentation milled. Fig. 1 has centred semi-circles as an ornament round the outermost band. Fig. 4 has a cruder and more strongly marked ornamentation there.

None have any enamel, garnet, shell or other inset.

SAUCER, APPLIED.—Not one of this type was found.

³ Mr. E. T. Leeds reminds us of the somewhat similar, but more elaborate construction, employed on the silver annular brooch from Sarre, Kent, figured at p. 361, Vol. I., of the *Victoria History of Kent*.

SUNDRY OTHER OBJECTS.

FINGER RINGS.—Two in grave 28; one of these is of silver. The ring is not circular in outline, but hexagonal; it has some (apparently meaningless) lettering or quasi-lettering incised round the outer margin.

The second is of bronze, gilt, set with a carnelian, engraved with a scorpion.

Another, a plain spiral, thin, of silver, in grave 43 (Pl. XI., Fig. 2).

ROMAN COINS pierced for suspension. Four only were found, in three graves.

A second bronze of the second century (? Hadrian), the obverse in bad condition, in grave 14; a third bronze of Victorinus in grave C; two third bronzes strung together, in grave 43, one being of Constantine the Great and the other probably of Constantius.

The ease with which such excavations may sometimes lead to mistakes is exemplified by grave 25, where the sole relic found was a farthing of the reign of Charles I. This was found in the earth filling the grave near the side. Similarly a small fragment of a grey-beard pot was found in the filling in of grave E, and a piece of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe lay just in front of the skull in another grave.

BRONZE PINS.—Plain bronze pins, eyed at one end, were found in graves 5, 8 and 47, the last with an ear pick (Pl. VIII., Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

Fine examples, with the heads gilt, in graves 62, 29 and 65 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6).

BRONZE TWEEZERS.—Two only, see graves 37 and 47.

BUCKLES, BRONZE, were found in 12 graves; in three cases, at least, with iron pins. One with its tab, each finely chased and prepared for four circular glass settings (two of which remain inset) from grave 17 (see Pl. IX., Fig. 1). Another with two tabs or plaques tinned and finely chased, from grave 21 (Fig. 2). A third, of heavy Kentish type, thickly tinned, from grave 48 (Pl. X., Fig. 2).

BUCKLES, IRON, were found in 15 graves (see Pl. X., Figs. 9 and 12, and Pl. XV., Figs. 10, 11, 15 and 16).

IVORY.—A complete ring, but in fragments, was found in grave 68. It has now been skilfully repaired by the repairer at the Cambridge Archæological Museum.

Fragments were also found in graves 14a and A.

JET.—None found except a tiny fragment among the beads found by the builders before our excavations began.

SPOON.—One only (see grave 62 and Pl. VII., Fig. 5).

GLASS (other than beads or vases) was scarce, see graves 3 (Pl. II., Fig. 4), 10 and 17, insets on buckle (Pl. IX., Fig. 1).

GLASS VASES.—One small bowl, grave 28; a very rare type (Pl. XIV., Fig. 2). Three conical vessels with spiral threading near the mouth, and longitudinal threading below; see graves 39 (Fig. 1) and 43, and list of objects found by the builders. A fourth vase, from grave 60, beautifully mended by Mr. Young, of the Ashmolean Museum, is pyramidal, quadrangular, ornamented with pleats up each angle, and with the four sides pinched in half way up their height from the apex. It is proposed to figure this in next year's supplemental paper.

BRONZE BOWL.—One only (see grave 28 and Pl. XIII., Fig. 1).

PAILS, BRONZE.—See graves 3, 16b and 36a.

PAILS, IRON.—See graves 54 and 70 (Pl. XV., Figs. 3 and 5).

COWRIE SHELL.—Fragments of one example were found in grave 43 (*c.f.*, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pp. 68, 92, 133 and *Nenia Brit.*, Pl. xviii.).

TALON of an Eagle,⁴ bored for suspension, in grave 43.

A piece of bone, cut into the form of a talon and bored for suspension, was found in grave 28, with a broken ring still in the hole. This was unfortunately lost.

POTTERY.—Only two urns were found which would seem to have been perfect when buried. Of these one is practically whole; a very interesting example, with three large protuberances, well ornamented and on a well formed foot (Pl. XII).

⁴ Mr. W. P. Pycraft, of the British Museum, Cromwell Road, writes that this is the terminal phalanx, or claw, of digit ii. of the right foot of the White-tailed Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, the base of which has been cut away.

The second was crushed when found, but has been carefully restored at Cambridge (Pl. XIII., Fig. 2).

Of two others considerable fragments appear to have been buried with the body (in graves B and E), but only in the form of sherds. These have been successfully reconstructed by Mr. Couchman.

Fragmentary sherds were found in graves 41, 49, 54, 65 and 72. Those in grave 65 were 26 in number, derived apparently from no less than 10 separate pots.

These sherds, with the flint flakes next referred to, remind us that (as *Hamlet* says, Act V. Sc. 1), "Shards flints and pebbles should be thrown on her" who incurred pagan burial rather than Christian.

FLINT FLAKES were found, one in each of graves 33, 57, B and F.

Large PEBBLES of chalk and flint covered the body in grave 19.

A lump of IRON PYRITES in grave 6.

A small flint PEBBLE with a natural HOLE in it, no doubt suspended as a bead, in grave 60.

SHIELD BOSSES.—Fourteen were found (in 99 graves, a large proportion). We have called the less conical and wider forms "Cambridge type." These occurred, with no button on apex, in graves 1a, 40 and 34 (Pl. XVI., Figs. 1 and 6); and with apical button, in graves 3 (Fig. 7), 35, 37, 48, 55, 59 (Fig. 5) and 69. Those in graves 48 and 55 have the rivet-heads tinned, where the boss was rivetted onto the wooden shield.

The more conical type occurred in graves 41 (Fig. 2), 42, 54 and 67 (Figs. 4 and 3).

SHIELD STUDS.—Round the margin of shields are often found round iron studs. Four were found, arranged quarterly, in grave 67 (Pl. XVI., Fig. 8). In grave 59 one such stud was found, others having possibly decayed quite away; but in graves 34, 41 and 42 *two pairs* were found at either extremity of a diameter of the shield, one of each pair at the back, and the other at the front, of the shield.

It is perhaps worth noting that all these pairs were with conical bosses, except No. 34, where the boss is small and abnormal and without a central button.

SHIELD HANDLES.—Two handles, flanged in the middle where grasped, and elongated to reach to the margin of the shield, see graves 37 and 48, and Pl. XVII., Fig. 4, suggest that the pairs of studs above referred to may have been fixed at the extremities of strips of leather or wood, fixed across the grain of the wooden shield to minimise the risk of the wood cracking under a blow. These iron prolongations would no doubt also be fixed across the grain of the wood. Other shield bosses found elsewhere appear to show that the wooden shield was sometimes covered with leather, no doubt for the same object. But the weight of the double thickness of wood and leather would be a drawback and may have led to this lighter construction.

Though so many of the shield bosses are more or less of the Cambridge type, only two of them, in graves 3 and 55 (Fig. 7), have handles of the Cambridge type, short and flanged in the middle where grasped.

All the rest have quite flat, short handles; Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, and Pl. XV., Fig. 8.

The length of the rivets show the shields to have been from $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ -in. thick.

AXE HEADS.—Two were found in graves 39 and 26 (Pl. XIX., Fig. 2, which has much of the wooden haft preserved by the rust, and Fig. 3).

Another, a combined axe and hammer, in grave 24 (Fig. 1).

SWORDS.—Six were found, varying in length from 2-ft. $1\frac{7}{8}$ -ins. to 3-ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -ins.; only one had any bronze fittings. This was from grave 26 (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 2), and has a small plain bronze pommel or cross-piece at the extreme end of the handle. On the blade, just below the handle, were two small boat-shaped iron objects, probably intended to secure the scabbard into a "frog" on the belt.

Two, from graves 1 and 67 (Figs. 6 and 4), have short iron cross-pieces at the extreme end of the handle.

Three, from graves 3, 48 and 55 (Figs. 5, 3 and 1), are quite plain.

Fig. 4 had obviously a leather, not a wooden, sheath. All the others had, equally obviously, wooden scabbards, but two of them (Figs. 1 and 3) seem to show (preserved by the rust) a thin leather sheath inside the wooden scabbard. Wood from these scabbards has been submitted to the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, who most kindly informs us that it is dicotyledonous, not coniferous; but that owing to the mode of preservation and brittleness, the details of structure cannot be seen sufficiently to admit of identification.

Each of the six narrows slightly and regularly from close to the haft to within a short distance of the point, which is obtuse.

SPEARHEADS.—A large number of spearheads were found, but in many cases they have unfortunately been separated from the other contents of their graves.

One, found by the builders before our excavations began, is of interest, in that the broken haft discloses string, preserved in the rust, and still pliant; no doubt used to pack the spearhead firmly on to the spear.

Another from grave 63 (Pl. XX., Fig. 6, 6a, 6b) is a very light, miniature head, possibly used for spearing birds; or perhaps for a boy's use: it shows round the haft outside, the remains of what appears to have been string wound round it. Could it have been a harpoon? There is no barb. It is slightly curved (see 6b).

Only one of the numerous spearheads has the two halves of the blade in separate planes (grave 36a).

Not one iron **BUTT FERRULE** was found.

KNIVES.—Out of the 73 graves which are recorded as containing objects of one sort or another, no less than 35 are shewn to have contained one or more knives (three contained two each, and one, E, no less than three); one, exceptionally large, grave 73 (Pl. XV., Fig. 4; also Figs. 1, 2, 12 and 13).

A number of bronze tangs for leather thongs were found.

Also a large number of other objects, which are difficult to classify; what may have been an iron key in

grave No. 68 (Pl. XV., Fig. 9), and two rusted together, in grave No 23.

While the gilt-headed pins are very rare, if not unique, in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries, many groups of objects are quite absent from the graves here opened. No gold objects were found, and very few of silver (one annular and one heart-shaped fibula, thickly plated with silver and, of solid silver, one penannular fibula, one engraved and one plain spiral finger ring, two bands forming almost rings fixed to, or rusted into the queer iron object or group of objects in grave 68 (Pl. XV., Fig. 9), the fragmentary cells or mountings in grave 10, and the numerous rings of silver wire with beads strung on them, in grave 43, exhaust the list). No enamel, garnets or other stones or shell are used to ornament the fibulæ or other objects except the bronze-gilt finger ring from grave 28.

As noted above, no cruciform or "jutish" fibulæ occurred, and none of the "applied" saucer-shaped type. Not one girdle-hanger, and not one of the iron butt-ends of spears. Also very few urns.

The small glass bowl, with radial fluting, from grave 28, is apparently unique among English cemeteries.

In two graves (19 and 75) no objects were found but a small quantity of carbonized particles just under the face. Could these have been the remains of a pillow?

LIST OF GRAVES, WITH THEIR CONTENTS.

N.B.—All the graves here noted lay East and West, except where otherwise specified. The expression "Nothing but —" indicates that no other objects were found except a skeleton.

The numbers commence with the most North-Easterly grave discovered, then run Southward along the Eastern half of the garden to the Southern limit, then Northward along the Western half of the garden.

Among Saxon antiquities are frequently found bronze objects, apparently intended to be fixed on leather, either for ornament, or

use, especially in connection with buckles (tabs) or ends of thongs (tang). Four methods appear to have been used, of each of which examples were found :—

- i. A single plate, rivetted or sewn on (*e.g.*, in grave 2a).
- ii. *Duplicate plates*, one of which was placed on each side of the leather and rivetted through.
- iii. A single thin *plate*, *doubled* over the edge of the leather or other object and then rivetted (*e.g.*, grave 2a).
- iv. A thick tang, *split* at one end to take the leather and then rivetted.

1. This grave (which lay separate from the rest) contained nothing but a rather short iron sword, 2-ft. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long, with a short cross-piece (iron) at tip of haft (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 6). Much wood of the scabbard adheres, preserved in the rust. The sword measures 2-in. across near the haft, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. near point.

1a. Contained only a shield boss and handle and iron buckle. The boss was one of the ordinary Cambridge type, but with no "button" on the centre; the handle 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long, very plain and quite flat.

The next grave contained two separate interments.

2. Ten amber beads and two of porcelain. The amber beads are all small (one very small) and cut into shape (not mere pebbles of amber pierced). Of the porcelain beads, one is red; the other, blackish, thin, with large round hole.

2a. This skeleton lay just South of No. 2, but in the same grave. It was almost in a sitting posture, the head and shoulders being raised up. With it were found a quadrangular bronze buckle, with iron pin 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. (Pl. X., Fig. 5).

A long bronze tongue turned up at the end, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. between the ends.

A lozenge-shaped bronze plate, with two rivet holes near one side, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. by $\frac{6}{8}$ -in.

A narrow bronze tang, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

A piece of annulated wire ring, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. between ends.

A thin bronze plate doubled over the end of another object (which had quite decayed away) and rivetted.

3. This grave contained a fine shield boss and handle, both of the ordinary Cambridge type; the "button" on the centre of the boss is unusually large, measuring 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across. The whole boss measures 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high (Pl. XVI., Fig. 7). The handle is flanged in the middle and terminates at each end with a double curved ornament. One of the two rivets which fixed it to the wood of the shield is very perfect (Pl. XVII., Fig. 7).

Also an iron sword, 2-ft. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long; considerable remains of wooden scabbard still adhere, preserved in the rust (Pl. XVIII.,

Fig. 5). It measures 2-in. across near the hilt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in near point).

Also eight pieces of bronze hoops of a pail.

A bronze staple in the eyed end of a short thick bronze wire (Pl. XI., Fig. 7).

A bronze buckle, with bronze tongue and thin tab quite complete (Pl. X., Fig. 6).

A small clear glass plaque, $\frac{3}{8}$ -in across, two edges bevelled. No setting for this was found. The glass was quite unstained either by bronze or iron, so that it may have been set in wood (Pl. II., Fig. 4).

4. At the waist were found a bronze buckle, with bronze tongue, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across (Pl. V., Fig. 4, and Pl. X., Fig. 1).

A bronze shield-shaped ornament with three rivet holes; perhaps the tab for the buckle (Pl. V., Fig. 4a).

A bronze circular disc.

"Duplicate" rectangular bronze plates, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.

Two thin bronze ornaments; one, with three rivet holes.

"Duplicate" bronze tangs, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long, rivetted.

A bone object (possibly a knife handle) in two leaves, pinned together with a bronze rivet; length $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Another bone object, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in.

An iron object turned up at the end, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in; part of the leather cover is preserved. Three similar ones rusted together, showing the other ends to be eyed, and on the remains of a thin iron ring; also with part of the leather cover preserved; found in grave 62.

Several pieces of wood preserved in rust.

An iron knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long.

Another iron object, perhaps a knife, in a wooden case, partly preserved in rust.

5. This grave was very shallow, and the bones had been much displaced, probably by the plough. The only object found was a bronze pin, 3-in. long, eyed at one end, with very fine patina. This was just to the West of the remains of the skull (Pl. VIII., Fig. 1).

6. No object found except a lump of iron pyrites on the right shoulder. The right leg of the skeleton was crossed under the left.

7. Contains nothing but a knife and spearhead (not identified). The spearhead in this case was inverted, the point resting close to the pelvis and the butt being close to the top edge of the grave, so that the shaft of the spear cannot have been buried with the head.

8. Contained an adult skeleton, with a child's above. The child's skull was over the body of the other.

A bronze pin, eyed, 4-in. long, lay on the breast, or perhaps on the child's body; the pin is flattened (to take the eye), beginning about $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. from end (Pl. VIII., Fig. 2).

A bronze annular fibula, flat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, tongue gone; found on the right shoulder (Pl. IV., Fig. 9).

An iron penannular object, circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across and of circular section; found just above pelvis.

9. Nothing but remains of skeleton.

10. Skull lay with face to left.

A fine iron buckle, with tongue and duplicate tabs complete. The buckle is $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. across; the tabs (the upper one much broken away) measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (Pl. XV., Fig. 16). No doubt the end of the leather thong was rivetted between these two plates.

An iron knife, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long.

Many small metal fittings (? silver), with glass settings loose.

11. Nothing but remains of a man's skeleton.

12. Nothing but a small knife, $2\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long, at the right shoulder; a fragment of bone (?) is fixed to this knife by the rust.

13. This grave was only 5-ft. in length and 1-ft. 5-in. from the surface of the ground to the bottom; it contained nothing but remains of a skeleton (young).

14. A Roman bronze coin, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across. It is a second bronze of the second century (? Hadrian), but the legend is illegible and the head damaged; on the reverse—in the patina of which are preserved fibres of the garment on which it lay—is a female figure between the letters S.C.

The greater part of a bronze buckle, with tab attached, but tongue gone; this measured nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across (Pl. X., Fig. 4).

Another complete thin bronze buckle, or brooch, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, with part of the iron tongue left (Fig. 3).

A circular fibula of bronze, tinned. Engraved with a small central circle, with minute central hole; another concentric circle about half the radius of the fibula. Six small circles, each with a central pit or dot, arranged near the circumference of the fibula, and each cutting the second concentric circle (Pl. IV., Fig. 6).

A bronze object, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long. Similar to that figured *Camb. Ant. Soc. Comm.*, Vol. V., No. II., Plate V., Fig. 2, except that the longitudinal flutings are absent in this specimen (Pl. XI., Fig. 8).

A small iron knife, $4\frac{5}{8}$ -in. long.

A spearhead (this remains, unfortunately, unidentified).

Two fragments of an iron ring.

Two fragments of an iron rim.

14a. Five fragments of ivory were found by the men in a grave just North of this one.

15. This grave lay North and South. It was about 1-ft. 6-in. from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the grave.

The skull was separated from the rest of the skeleton and turned up on its crown, the face bones gone, the teeth between the skull and body.

A pair of saucer fibulæ, bronze thickly gilt, with iron pins. The gilding of one of these was very brilliant when found, instead of being obscured with verdigris as most of such objects were.

The support and catch for the pin are long ($\frac{3}{8}$ -in.).

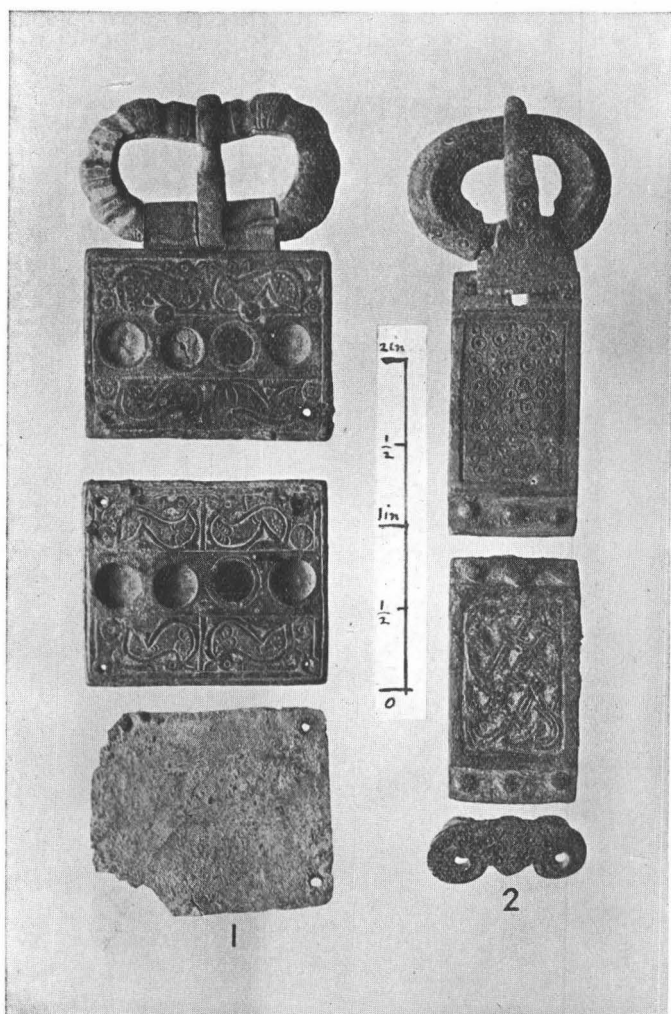


Fig. 1. Grave 17.

Fig. 2. Grave 21.

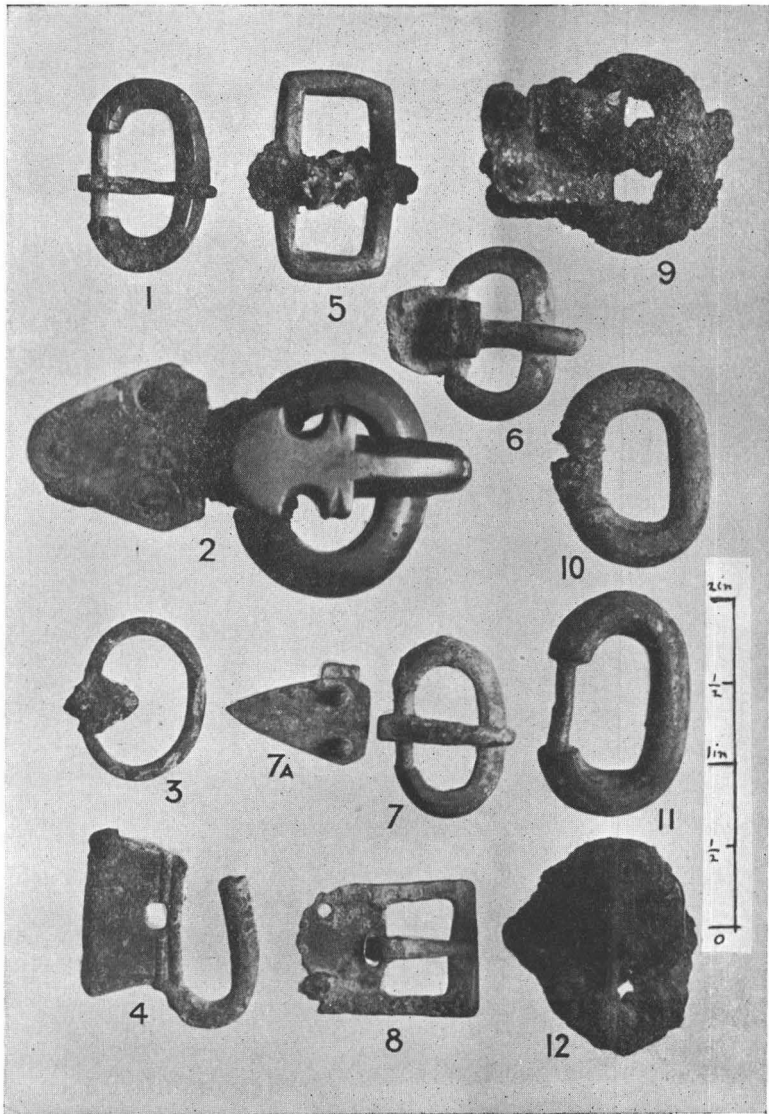


Fig. 1. Grave 4.
 „ 2. „ 48.
 „ 3, 4. „ 14.
 „ 5. „ 2a.
 „ 6. „ 3.
 „ 7, 7A. „ 55.

Fig. 8. Grave 43.
 „ 9. „ 36b.
 „ 10. „ 23.
 „ 11. „ H.
 „ 12. „ A.

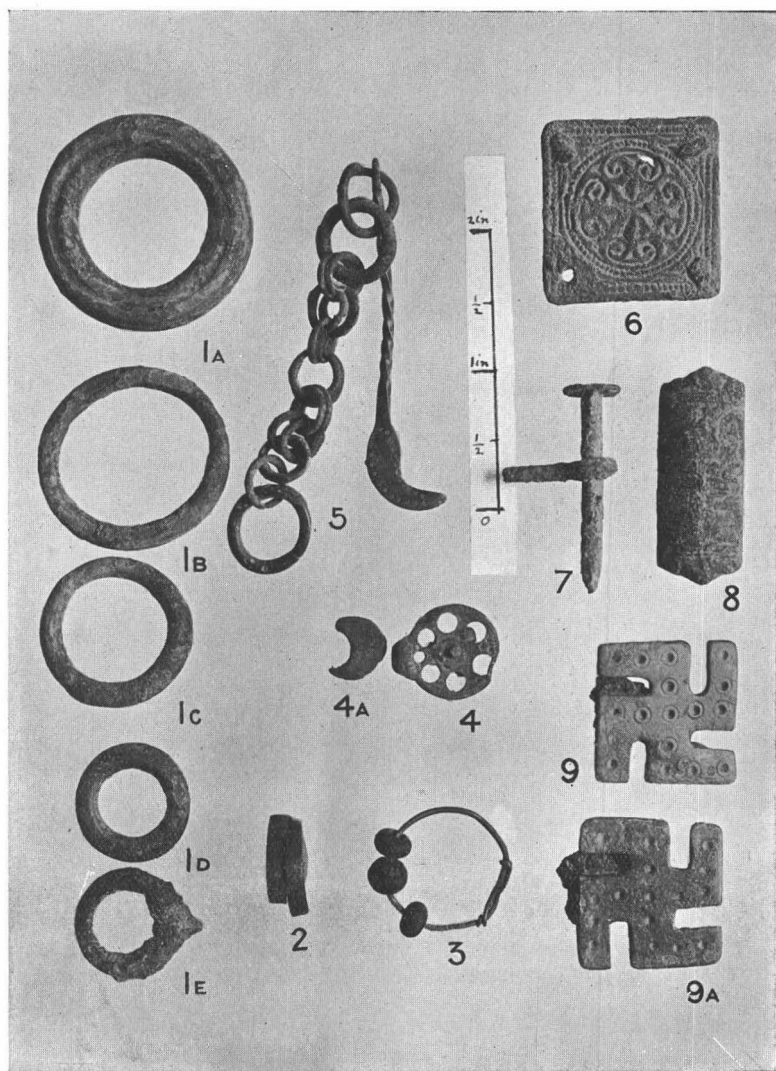


	Fig. 1A to 1E, 2 and 3.	Grave 43.	
Fig. 4, 4A.	Grave 24.	Fig. 7.	Grave 3.
„ 5.	„ 28.	„ 8.	„ 14.
„ 6.	„ 20.	„ 9, 9A.	„ 28.



From Grave 52.

The pattern consists of a beautiful little stud in centre, surrounded by a small deep circular groove, with milled edge, round which is a "reversed spiral" pattern six times repeated (Pl. VII., Figs. 2, 2a).

16. Contained remains of two interments.

(a) Skeleton in usual position, but bones disturbed and scattered.

Nothing but 19 beads and fragments of others, viz., one large amber bead, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. across, roughly cylindrical, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. thick; 16 smaller amber beads, some shaped, some merely pebbles bored; two glass beads, much decayed.

(b) Skeleton in almost a sitting position.

Fragments of belt ornaments, bronze.

Small pieces of bronze hoops of pail.

Seven fragments of their wood (from the pail).

17. A heavy bronze buckle, tinned, with rectangular tab attached and tongue complete. The ornamentation of the tab exactly corresponds with that on the tab next described, and, oddly enough, one only of the circular settings still retains its glass inset, and this exactly corresponds with the complete inset in the other. Two rivet holes at the far corners (Pl. IX., Fig. 1).

"Duplicate" rectangular plaques, to be rivetted at the four corners (on both sides of leather thong presumably). The thick upper tab is highly ornamented, with a neat line engraved round its margin, and is divided longitudinally into three compartments. The upper and lower with two figures in each, engraved and tinned; the middle with four circular settings, one of which still retains its glass inset.

"Duplicate" bronze tangs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long (to form end of a leather thong probably).

A bronze triangular ornament, milled along its outer edges, with three rivets. The under side shows remains of a pattern, an old engraved plate having been reversed and cut up for this ornament.

18. Nothing but remains of skeleton.

19. Nothing but remains of skeleton and some minute black fragments under the face (see also grave 75). The body, which lay unusually deep, about 2-ft. 6-in. below the surface, was covered with large lumps of chalk and flint.

20. The following were found under the left pelvis bones and vertebræ:—

A square bronze plaque, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across (rivetted at the four corners); ornamented with three concentric circular lines, within which is an elaborate zoomorphic pattern (Pl. XI., Fig. 6).

A bronze "split" tang, 2-in. long, split at the one end to take a leather thong, where the rivet still remains *in situ*. No ornament except three lines across in front of rivet hole.

An iron buckle, $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in., with its "duplicate" iron tabs, $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in.; one is thin (broken in three); the other is

thick, perhaps wood or leather, preserved in rust (Pl. XV., Figs. 15, 15a); 15a shews the linen preserved in the rust. On the *inner* sides of these tabs, that is, where they now fit closely to one another, the remains of a very delicate quadrangular pattern can be seen preserved in the rust. Can this be an impression of embroidery? It seems to be too symmetrically placed to be that; yet what other explanation can be offered of a pattern in this position.

An iron knife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long (broken in three).

21. The bones in this grave were much decayed.

The objects found were a knife $6\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long (iron).

A heavy bronze buckle with bronze tongue complete. The tongue and buckle are each ornamented with little incised circles, each with an incised central pit. The buckle measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across; the tongue also measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. between its ends.

A heavy rectangular plaque ($1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.), bronze tinned, fits the buckle; five rivet holes, two at buckle end, three at the other end. A rectangular space covered cater-wise with incised circles, each with incised central dot.

"Duplicate" rectangular plaques, bronze, rivetted together, each measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. The upper plate well ornamented with galosh patterns.

A bronze ornament with two rivet holes, and a projecting button or large headed rivet.

All the above, except the knife, are figured in Pl. IX., Fig 2.

22. No objects found in this grave.

23. This grave lay North and South.

A crystal bead, round, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across.

Eight small amber beads, roughly shaped, and one more broken.

Two porcelain beads, one whiteish, one blue and white, and another broken.

Two bronze tags, pierced, *query* ends to a necklace.

All the above, except the broken beads, are figured in Pl. II., Fig. 5.

One heavy bronze buckle, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across, tongue gone, originally of iron (Pl. X., Fig. 10).

One bronze plate, rivet hole at each corner, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 1-in.; the corners are rounded; two fine lines are chased along each side, within which is a row of semi-circular punch marks; within these again, three circular lines enclosing a pattern which has almost completely decayed away.

One knife $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; wood preserved on tang (Pl. XV., Fig. 12).

An iron object in several pieces, perhaps two keys, &c., rusted together.

Three long thin eyed objects of iron with remains of iron ring through the eyes, and leather and linen preserved in the rust.

Other pieces of iron.

24. This grave had a depth of 10-in. only at the head, deepening to 1-ft. 4-in. at the foot. The face was turned to the right. A photograph was taken of this grave by Mr. H. C. Griffith (see Pl. IIb.).

At the right hip, an iron axe-hammer, extreme length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in.; the blade measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across; the hammer is square-headed, about $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. each way and $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long (Pl. XIX., Fig. 1).

On the right shoulder, an iron buckle with leather attached, preserved in the rust (this was close to the mouth).

"Duplicate" thin iron plaques, 2-in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in., probably belonged to the buckle.

An iron object, probably a knife, but of unusual character, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long.

A bronze circular ornament, pierced with circular holes and with a hasp on the edge (Pl. XI., Fig. 4).

A bronze crescent-shaped ornament with large headed rivet (the hasp of the last mentioned ornament fits the crescent-shaped "notch" of this) (Fig. 4a).

25. Nothing but bones in this grave. In the filling in, towards the side, was found a farthing of Charles I.

26. A deep grave, lying South-East and North-West. No trace of any skull could be found.

An iron axe head, $6\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long, blade $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. wide; it is 2-in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. thick at handle (Pl. XIX., Fig. 3). It lay edge downwards by the right knee.

An iron spearhead, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; wood preserved in haft by the rust; linen preserved in the rust.

A short iron knife, with wooden sheath (in two pieces).

An iron sword, in three pieces, the whole 2-ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; a bronze knob (rectangular in section) at end of handle. Much of the wooden scabbard was preserved in the rust. The blade, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wide near handle, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. near point (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 2). Just below the haft were two thin iron objects (shaped somewhat like inverted boats). These would seem to have been fixed to the scabbard to fit into a belt or "frog."

A thin bronze plate (much damaged by the workman's pickaxe).

27. No objects found.

28. This grave was 2-ft. deep and contained no trace of iron. The long bones and the skull smaller than most, presumably those of a woman.

A bowl of clear, pale greenish glass, found at the head, on the North side (Pl. XIV., Fig. 2).

A bronze bowl, about 10-in. across, thin, with turned-over rim ornamented with a series of little bosses. A circular ribbon inside, near the circumference of the bottom, is tinned; found at the feet (Pl. XIII., Fig. 1).

A very fine bronze-gilt fibula, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long; bronze pin complete; the pin catch, instead of being as usual cast in one piece with the fibula, was apparently soldered on and the solder has perished away completely. The fibula is "square headed;" at each of

the three arms at the other end is a human mask, in high relief. Round the edge of these three arms was (apparently soldered) an annulated silver wire, but the solder is perished, releasing the wire; found across the breast (Pl. III., Fig. 3).

A pair of saucer-shaped fibulae, bronze gilt, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across, zoomorphic pattern; found on either side of the large fibula on the breast (Pl. VI., Figs. 3, 3a).

A pair of four-armed Swastika fibulae, 1-in. across, bronze, ornamented with incised circles, with central incised dots (Pl. XI., Figs. 9, 9a).

A pentagonal crystal bead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across by $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. thick (Pl. II., Fig. 1).

Glass beads, 167 blue or black.

1 blue and white.

1 blue and red, and another broken.

Glass bugles, 2 blue, one spirally fluted.

Porcelain beads, 3 bluish.

14 red.

Glazed porcelain bead or small spindle whorl, whiteish; nearly flat on one side; a central hole through it and one hole on each side of it bored partly through from the flat side (Pl. II., Fig. 6).

A bone ornament, cut to represent a talon; pierced and on a ring of wire (broken). This was unfortunately lost after being catalogued. This and the beads were found at the waist.

A bronze gilt finger ring set with a gem (carnelian), engraved with a scorpion (found with the finger bones).

A silver or electrum finger ring, hexagonal, with incised characters, which are apparently meaningless (found with the finger bones).

A bronze chain, with small curved knife (ornamented) attached; found with the beads (Pl. XI., Fig. 5).

Six circular bronze rings of different sizes, measuring from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across; the smallest being broad and thick in section (found with the beads).

Sundry small fragments.

29. One pair of small long bronze gilt fibulae, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. long, both ends symmetrical (Pl. V., Figs. 6, 6a). These, and the beads, were at the waist.

One "button" fibula, bronze gilt, full faced (human) pattern (Pl. V., Fig. 7). This was at the neck.

One long bronze pin, $5\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, the upper part gilt for $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., or perhaps more (Pl. VIII., Figs. 5, 5a). The pin lay diagonally across the breast, the head resting on the right collarbone.

One bronze tang, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ -in.

Glass beads, 2 blue.

2 white.

Three iron fragments.

30. No objects found.

31. Traces only of some bronze and iron.

32. No objects found.

33. Two skeletons were found in this grave, both much decayed.
An iron buckle, with tongue, $1\frac{3}{16}$ -in. across (Pl. XV., Fig. 10).
A small iron object, somewhat sickle shaped (in two pieces).
A flint flake.

34. A short broad spearhead, in two pieces; measures 10-in. with what is left of the ferrule. Wood preserved in ferrule (found at right shoulder).

A shield boss; Cambridge type, but no button on centre; small and poor in shape; $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. high (found near hips). Pieces of iron were welded on this boss within (Pl. XVI., Fig. 6).

A shield handle, very plain, 6-in. long (Pl. XVII., Fig. 3). The length of the rivets shows this shield to have been $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thick.

Two pairs of round iron studs, each $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across (two perfect and two broken); found lying in a line from right shoulder to left knee, equi-distant from boss; no doubt from near the rim of the shield.

A knife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; wood scabbard preserved in the rust.

35. A shield boss, much decayed and broken; "Cambridge" type; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high.

A shield handle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, broken in two, ends expanding in rounded outline (Pl. XV., Fig. 8).

A knife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long.

An iron buckle, 1-in. across.

These were all found together, about the middle of the body.

A long spearhead, $15\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long, at left shoulder; this lay on wood, the grain of which was parallel with the length of the spear, part being preserved by the rust.

36. Nothing but an iron buckle (not identified).

36a. Skull and bones, much decayed.

Fragments of bronze, apparently parts of hoops of a pail; fragments of wood preserved by the bronze (found at right side of skull).

An iron spearhead by right arm, $8\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, extreme tip broken off; the two wings of the spear on different planes (Pl. XX., Fig. 8).

36b. A shallow grave, bones much decayed; head to South-West.

A pair of "split" bronze tabs, $2\frac{7}{16}$ -in. long, each formed of two long narrow plates united at the narrower end, which are rivetted together at the other end (perhaps the ends of narrow leather thongs).

A pair of short "duplicate" bronze tabs, each 1-in. long, each formed of a larger and a smaller strip rivetted together at each end.

An iron buckle on bronze tab, the iron tongue perfect (Pl. X., Fig. 9).

A fragment of an iron handle.

37. A shallow grave; the upper part of the shield boss was away from the rest of the boss, no doubt disturbed by the plough.

A shield boss, much broken.

A long shield handle, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, one end broken off (Pl. XVII., Fig. 4).

A part of an iron knife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long.

A pair of tweezers, $2\frac{7}{16}$ -in. long; very good patina on one side; a neat ornamentation near the handle end, consisting of three pairs of lines across with lightly engraved cross lines (X-wise) in between.

38. A shallow grave, 14-in. deep; bones small.

Two bronze annular fibulae with iron pins. Quite plain except for some lines incised across in four places (Pl. IV., Fig. 2).

39. Legs crossed, right under left.

A pale green glass vase near left shoulder, $11\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, 4-in. across its mouth (Pl. XIV., Fig. 1).

Near the right hip were found:—

An iron axe, $5\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long, the blade $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across; the wooden handle is preserved by the rust, both in the haft hole and for a short length on each side of the hole (Pl. XIX., Fig. 2).

A rather narrow iron knife, $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long (Pl. XV., Fig. 1).

A thin iron buckle (broken in two), $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across.

40. A Cambridge shield boss, with no apical button, the rivets complete (Pl. XVI., Fig. 1).

A shield handle. The shield lay over the knees.

A spear.

A knife.

A bronze buckle.

41. A conical shield boss (Pl. XVI., Fig. 2).

Two pairs of iron studs. The shield lay over the knees, and was 18-in. in diameter, that being the distance between the two pairs of studs.

Some pieces of black pottery on the shin bone.

41a. The workmen found a fine spearhead, 14-in. long.

42. A deep grave.

A high shield boss, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, $3\frac{5}{8}$ -in. high; no button at apex; two rivets complete, two more loose, the fifth gone. The length of these shews the shield to have been unusually thick, viz., just $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.

A shield handle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; rivets complete; the ends widen out considerably (Pl. XVII., Fig. 6).

These were found on the body.

Two pairs of circular iron studs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across. These were found in pairs, each about $8\frac{1}{2}$ -in. from the centre of the boss and in a straight line with that centre. They must have been rivetted on each side (back and front) of the shield, near its margin.

A rather wide knife, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, by left hip.

43. A deep grave, containing the skeleton of a woman; the left femur was ankylosed with the pelvis; the pelvis and femora are preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Dr. Keith reports that this ankylosis was caused by tuberculous disease of the hip joint in youth; the joint became flexed and fixed in a most inconvenient position. What appeared to be the remains of a pad of vegetable matter, with the six bronze rings mentioned below, and bronze and iron fragments and much iron rust, was found between the left knee and the right hip bone, which lay under it, as if the left leg was supported by being thus attached to the right leg. Dr. Keith regretted that the arm bones were not also preserved to show whether she used crutches, but it was then too late to secure them.

A conical glass vase, with a dark surface colour, found at the head, the opening pressed on to the skull and the vase lying Eastward. Unfortunately it is much crushed, and some of the fragments near the middle of the vase had completely corroded away. It is very similar to that figured in Pl. XIV. from grave 29.

A large "square-headed" bronze gilt fibula lay on the breast, $4\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long, the head $2\frac{1}{16}$ -in. across; it measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across the widest arms at the other end; round the three arms was fixed an annulated silver wire, apparently soldered on; but the solder has quite perished, and the wire is loose; the ornamentation is zoomorphic (Pl. III., Fig. 1); the pin and its support are entirely gone.

A highly decorated thin silver penannular brooch, with the two extremities folded over in ornamental heads, pierced round its outer margin; a pin of silver wire runs freely round a raised wire ring fixed on the inner margin of the fibula; fibula measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across (Pl. IV., Fig. 10).

A pair of small "square-headed" bronze gilt fibulae, each 2-in. long, with heads $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across; $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across at the widest part below; ornamentation very simple and for the most part rectilinear, but suggestive of zoomorphic origin. Pins, iron (Pl. IV., Figs. 5, 5a).

Two pairs of bronze fibulae, thinly gilt, the gilding almost all gone; $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. long, $\frac{9}{16}$ -in. wide at widest part; of unusual pattern and ornamentation well marked, but not elaborate (Pl. V., Figs. 5, 5a).

A mass ($1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long) apparently of leather preserved in rust, with a tongue of bronze $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long in it.

One glass bead, by itself.

One ring of silver wire with three beads strung on it.

One talon, pierced at base, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. long (see p. 25).

Fifteen beads, viz., four white porcelain.

three red
" "
eight blue glass.

One bronze buckle, very square, with bronze tongue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across (Pl. X., Fig. 8).

All the above, except the glass vase, were found on the chest.

The following were found in such positions that they must have been arranged down the front of the dress:—

Sixteen rings of silver wire (two broken), varying in size from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across, and with beads strung on them as follows:—

Five have three red porcelain beads on each (Pl. XI., Fig. 3).

One has one red and two green porcelain beads.

One has two yellow and one white porcelain beads, the white one highly glazed.

One has one red porcelain and two clear blue glass beads.

One has two black glass and one reddish porcelain beads.

One has three parti-coloured porcelain beads.

Four have two porcelain beads on each.

Two (broken) had red porcelain beads.

Two Roman bronze coins, both pierced, were held together by verdigris, with the two holes together, showing that they were strung together when buried. One is a 3rd bronze of Constantine, with the altar and globe and legend—*BEATA TRANQUILLITAS*. The other with two soldiers and legend—*GLORIA EXERCITVS*, is apparently of Constantius.

Three pieces of a large Cowrie shell.

The following were found in a bunch on the pelvis:—

Eight small bronze ornaments, thin, sectors of sphere, with minute hole in middle of each.

Eighteen beads (see Pl. I., Fig. 9). The large central bead is of black glass with a wreath (enamel) running round it, of two inter-twined white lines (galoshed), forming five loops, in each of which is a blue spot (the bead is $\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{8}$ -in. across). On each side a cylindrical porcelain bead, green, with red and yellow markings (each one inch long). Then two discoidal beads of black glass (one with a spiral mark). Then two spherical porcelain beads, red, with three yellow and green "eyes" on each. Then eleven glass beads, two are pale green, 4-lobed, the rest either black (two with white markings, one zigzag and one spotted, another with the enamel gone) or blue, two being deep azure; one pale bluish green with a spiral line (4 whorls) of white enamel intersected with a wreathed line of red enamel.

Five very small red porcelain beads.

Six amber beads, four large cylindrical or disc-shaped, the longest measures 1-in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ -in., and two smaller, spheroidal (Fig. 8).

A plain silver spiral ring, probably among the finger bones, but this was not clear (Pl. XI., Fig. 2).

The following were found near the knee of the lame leg:—

Six bronze rings; one, thick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across; others, thinner, vary from $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across (Pl. XI., Figs. 1a-e). The two smallest are a pair, and have still the remains of some substance attached to them, preserved in oxide; one only of this pair is figured.

A mass of vegetable matter, apparently a pad, with traces of bronze.

Some bronze and iron fragments and a mass of iron rust from near the lame shin.

Two fragments of black stuff from near knee of sound leg.

44. A shallow grave, but few bones left, and those in confusion. A small piece of iron, apparently recent.

45. In this grave were two interments, but no other objects.

The bones of a tall man, in good preservation, at the bottom of the grave.

A fragmentary skeleton above, only 6-in. below the surface.

46. A grave 2-ft. deep, with no appearance of bones or anything else whatever, except the following:—

A pair of saucer fibulæ, bronze gilt, $1\frac{4}{5}$ -in. across. Geometric ornamentation, consisting of "reversed spiral" five times repeated; the triangular space between each group has a raised curved line, *milled*, round a raised circle, *milled*, with a raised central pellet. Just inside the circumference of the disc are ranged a series of small incised semi-circles, with central incised pit to each (Pl. VII., Figs. 1, 1a).

"Duplicate" small bronze plates, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long each; one broken at rivet holes, other complete.

A small bronze object, being a thin strip bent three times at right angles.

46a. Nothing but bones in this grave.

47. A pair of "square-headed" fibulæ, bronze gilt, $2\frac{3}{16}$ -in. long; ornamentation zoomorphic (Pl. IV., Figs. 1, 1a).

An eyed ear pick, bronze, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, on a ring of bronze wire $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across.

A bronze eyed pin, with its eye broken, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long. The ornamentation just below the eye corresponds with that of the ear pick, and this pin was probably strung on the same ring originally with that (Pl. VIII., Fig. 3).

A pair of bronze tweezers.

Sixty-three glass beads, viz.:—

Five black, white enamel.

One blue (and white enamel).

One blue (and red enamel).

Fifty-five blue or black, or greenish.

One broken.

48. A shield boss, "Cambridge" type, but slight button on centre, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. deep (a piece broken out). The rivet heads tinned; found on the middle of the body.

A long shield handle, $15\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long (in four pieces).

An iron object (perhaps a small knife) in sheath.

A long sword, 2-ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in. across near hilt, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. near point; slight remains of a wood scabbard still adhere, preserved in the rust; also what looks like remains of a thin leather sheath, inside the wood scabbard and "rucked up" by the sword; found on the left side (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 3).

Many fragments of the wood scabbard (separate).

A heavy tinned bronze buckle, with heavy tongue complete, but loose, and a thin, almost triangular tinned plate, found on mid chest. The thin plate fitted on immediately behind the buckle, held in position by rust (Pl. X., Fig. 2).

A flat round brooch.
A small brooch or stud. } (lost).

49. The skull, showing no supraorbital ridge, was apparently that of a woman.

A knife at the feet, $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long (broken in two).

A knife at left hip, $4\frac{3}{10}$ -in. long; its leather sheath is preserved in the rust.

An iron buckle (tongue gone) in two pieces between the hips.

A circular bronze fibula, $1\frac{3}{16}$ -in. across; thin; on right shoulder. Four incised circles, concentric, occupy central third part of disc; median third part quite plain; outer third part has a circular series of minute incised circles (Pl. IV., Fig. 11).

A fragment of pottery, apparently Romano-British, at feet. This is ornamented outside with dotted lines.

50. Nothing; grave lay North and South, with the left leg twisted outwards.

51. A very shallow grave; bones much decayed and scattered.

Two glass beads, one blue.

one blue, with white zigzag.

52. A fine, well ornamented, urn of blackish pottery on a well developed foot, which, however, is slightly lop-sided; three strongly marked protuberances. This urn is complete except a small part of the rim, which appears to have been ploughed off as it lay in the grave. Among the punch-marks on this urn are two, circular, about the same size. One is quite plain, and is used on the body of the urn; the other has a raised centre and a raised median concentric circle; this is used on each side of two of the protuberances, the plain one being used in the corresponding position on both sides of the third protuberance (Pl. XII.).

An iron buckle of unusual shape, $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in.; the tongue broken short off (Pl. XV., Fig. 11).

A knife, $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long (broken in two); long and narrow.

A small fragment.

A metal instrument, $2\frac{5}{8}$ -ins. long, possibly a chisel (metal not yet diagnosed).

This grave was found by Miss Gregory's gardener a few days after the other excavations had closed.

53. The skeleton in this grave was very fragmentary and decayed.

A thick knife, 6-in. long.

A bronze buckle.

54. The skeleton in this grave was not laid out straight; the legs lay East and West, but the body was bent to the South.

The iron handle and hoops of a large pail; the section of each hoop is flat inwards (toward the wooden staves) and rounded outward, with two rather deeply incised grooves running along the hoop, *i.e.*, round the pail

One hoop is perfect; diameter $10\frac{3}{8}$ -in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. wide.

Fifteen pieces of other hoops.

The handle is still fixed in one loop, the other loop is loose and of quite a different pattern (Pl. XV., Figs. 5, 5a).

A small high shield boss, only 5-in. across and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high, with a well-marked "button" on the apex (Pl. XVI., Fig. 4).

A shield handle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, broken in two (Pl. XVII., Fig. 2).

A spearhead, $10\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long; the blade is short and rather wide, the haft long (Pl. XX., Fig. 10).

Five very small pieces of an urn of greyish pottery.

A small piece of black stuff, apparently leather.

55. A rather deep grave. All the following objects, except the last two, were found on the left side.

A sword, 2-ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, the extreme point gone; the handle running almost to a point; $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across near hilt, $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in. near point. Some remains of wooden scabbard adhere on one side only; remains of what appears to be a thin leather sheath within the scabbard; the point reached just to the knee (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 1).

A shield boss, "Cambridge" type, $6\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across, 3-in. high. Five rivet heads round it are tinned; this was not found, as usual, lying flat, but sideways.

A shield handle, "Cambridge" type, 6-in. long; ends ornamented with curved out "horns." One rivet quite complete. The length of the rivets show this shield to have been $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. thick.

A spearhead, $10\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, the point having been broken off before burial; this was slanting upwards.

On the pelvis were found:—

A bronze buckle, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across, with bronze tongue (Pl. X., Fig. 7).

"Duplicate" bronze tangs, one broad and somewhat triangular, $\frac{9}{16}$ -in. long; the other, a band joined to it by two rivets (Fig. 7a).

56. A grave 22 inches deep. On the chest were found:—

A pair of saucer shaped fibulæ, bronze gilt, $1\frac{3}{16}$ -in. across. The pin catches are deep, measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. from bottom of fibula. Ornamentation zoomorphic, but so conventionalised as to appear only wreathed (Pl. VI., Figs. 2, 2a).

A crystal bead, circular section ($\frac{7}{8}$ -in. diameter) across the perforation, nearly semi-circular section along the perforation, which is $\frac{7}{16}$ -in. long (Pl. II., Fig. 2).

Two small iron fragments, use not recognisable.

57. A thin annular fibula, bronze silvered, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across, highly chased; silvered tongue (Pl. IV., Fig. 3).

A flint flake.

A small green glazed fragment (apparently a pebble, patinated with verdigris).

58. A grave lying North and South, with head at the North end; body lying on its side, legs bent.

An iron knife on left hip (not identified).

59. A shield boss, "Cambridge" type, $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. high (Pl. XVI., Fig. 5).

A shield handle, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long; a stud-headed rivet at each end.

The ends are square, but widened (Pl. XVII., Fig. 5).

One shield stud, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across.

One knife, $4\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long.

One spearhead, 9-in. long (Pl. XX., Fig. 4).

The length of the rivets show the shield to have been $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thick.

60. A deep grave.

A pale greenish glass vase, pyramidal, quadrangular, much crushed, $8\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long, lying to the right of the skull.

A pair of saucer fibulae, bronze gilt, $1\frac{7}{16}$ -in. across. Ornamented with "reversed spiral" five times repeated (Pl. VII., Figs. 3, 3a).

A heavy bronze ring, $1\frac{7}{16}$ -in. across and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick.

A bronze tab, apparently for an iron buckle (doubled over and with two rivets), $1\frac{1}{10}$ -in. across by 1-in.

A bronze tab, 1-in. by $\frac{8}{10}$ -in. (single, with four large rivets).

A small flint pebble, with a natural hole, apparently used as a bead.

A knife, $5\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, of unusual shape, the sharp edge being in a line with the median line of the haft, and separated from the haft by a curved guard; possibly a broad knife originally, but much ground down.

An iron nail, 1-in. long.

An iron fragment, 3-in. long.

Four other iron fragments.

61. A spearhead, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long (Pl. XX., Fig. 11).

61a. No objects found.

62. A deep grave, but the bones had quite disappeared except the thigh bones and skull.

A silver spoon, handle broken away, found near the feet by the men while trenching. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across and has nine small holes bored in the bottom, one central and four pairs, cross-wise (Pl. VII., Fig. 5).

A small silver tang, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long, apparently part of the handle of the spoon (Fig. 5a).

Thirty-six beads of amber and two of clear glass (one lobed), found on the pelvis.

One very bright gilt bronze button fibula (*bronze pin*), found to left of left thigh (Pl. V., Fig. 1).

Four more button fibulae (iron pins), in pairs, going up the body (Pl. V., Figs. 1a to 3a); 1 and 1a may have been cast in the

same mould, and when the original bronze pin of 1a was broken, local talent could only supply an iron substitute? 3 and 3a are also a pair.

A fine bronze pin, found with the saucer fibulæ on the chest; the point is decayed away, the part left is $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; upper part is gilt for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., with a kind of double head (Pl. VIII., Figs. 4, 4a).

A pair of saucer fibulæ, bronze-gilt, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across; short pin-catch, $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. from bottom of brooch. Ornamentation zoomorphic, in four well defined compartments, arranged round a square frame containing concentric circles (Pl. VI., Figs. 1, 1a).

By the left hip was also found a series of three iron objects, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long, rusted together; one end of each is curved downwards, the other formed into an eye; remains of the iron ring which passed through the three eyes; remains of a leather case or cover preserved in the rust.

A knife 5-in. long (in three pieces).

A circular iron ring, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across.

63. Very short skeleton, with small bones, probably a boy of about twelve years of age.

A miniature iron spearhead, $4\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long (Pl. XX., Figs. 6, 6a, 6b). This spearhead was inverted (point towards feet) close to, and possibly grasped by, the right hand.

An iron buckle, with tongue, $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. across.

A very small bronze stud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across (afterwards lost).

64. Three amber beads, shaped, two cylindrical or discoidal, one spherical.

Four amber beads (rough pebbles, bored).

One large dark blue glass or porcelain bead, with red spots, roughly hexagonal in section, just $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across.

Four of glass or porcelain, much perished.

The above are figured in Pl. I., Fig. 2.

One cylindrical porcelain bead; red, yellow and green pattern in fine lines.

One cylindrical porcelain bead; red; $\frac{7}{16}$ -in. across.

One barrel-shaped porcelain bead; red, with yellow bands; $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. across.

65. A grave about 20-in. deep. The workmen, in driving their trench, came across the following near the head:—

A very fine bronze pin, 7-in. long, the top part gilt for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and highly worked with a kind of double head; just below each "head" the shaft is septangular (Pl. VIII., Figs. 6, 6a).

A single saucer fibula, bronze, well gilt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across; a small circle at centre, surrounded by a pentagon; from each corner of the pentagon proceeds a dextral spiral (five in all, of course); a double circle surrounds the whole with radial grooves joining them (Pl. VII., Fig. 4).

Twenty-six small fragments of pottery, derived from ten different crocks at least, one being Romano-British.

The following were found in excavating:—

A crystal bead, six-facet in section across the bore; the bore passes from a small facet through to a large one, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. across (Pl. II., Fig. 3).

Three amber beads (one in four pieces, now mended).

Two well patinated bronze rings or links, of flattened wire.

These beads and rings were on the pelvis.

The following were at the left hip:—

Two long, narrow, flat bands, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long (one with a rivet).

Another shorter one rivetted to a turned down end.

One semi-circular plate, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. across.

One curved bit of bronze, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. between ends.

A knife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long; iron; remains of a leather sheath adhere.

An iron object, 4-in. long, rather like the three in grave 62.

66. No objects found.

67. Grave with head to the South-West; bones unusually large and strong.

A shield boss, high, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across, $3\frac{1}{8}$ -in. high; a narrow rim; a very small button on apex. The boss is deeply dented by a blow before burial. The rivets show the thickness of the shield to have been $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. (Pl. XVI., Fig. 3).

A shield handle, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long, quite flat and plain, slightly widening out at ends (one corner broken off).

Three round studs, $2\frac{7}{16}$ -in. across, and fragments of a fourth; each slightly concave. These were arranged, quarterly, round the margin of the shield, not in pairs, inside and outside the shield as in the remains of shields found in graves 34, 41 and 42.

Two of these studs dented by blows like the boss (Pl. XVI., Figs. 8, 8a).

A long sword, 3-ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long; measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across near hilt, $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. near point; an iron cross-piece at tip of handle, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across. The iron is much perished and is in six pieces. Much of the leather scabbard still adheres, preserved in the rust (Pl. XVIII., Fig. 4). The sword itself very thin and broad, perhaps of steel.

A short knife, imperfect, 4-in. long; in two pieces; very thick, apparently with leather sheath.

68. A deep grave.

Under left thighbone an ivory ring, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across; much broken.

This was lying on a curious hinged iron object, with two loops attached, made of silver bands. This may perhaps be several objects on an iron ring, and rusted together. One of the objects may probably be a key (Pl. XV., Fig. 9).

A long narrow thin iron chisel (?).

A few other minute fragments of iron.

On the pelvis were found a fibula and beads as follows:—

A thin annular bronze fibula, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. across, quite plain; iron wire tongue; a deep triangular slit cut in the inner edge to allow

the tongue to pass; holes for the usual two little pins on each side of this slit, but the pins themselves are gone (Pl. IV., Fig. 8).

Seventy-two beads (Pl. I., Fig. 1).

Two amber (small).

One blue glass with white enamel markings with blue eyes.

Six black glass with white zigzags.

A few red porcelain.

A few yellow porcelain.

One yellow glass.

One peacock blue glass.

The rest black, or blue, glass.

69. A grave with head to South-West, very shallow, where it almost touched grave No. 69a. The grave became much deeper toward the foot.

A shield boss (iron) on the shin bones, "Cambridge" type, $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across, 3-in. high, medium sized button on apex. A plate is welded on the rim to mend a break.

One round headed rivet (iron), $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. across, about 6-in. from the edge of the boss toward the left.

A quite plain shield handle, 5-in. long, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ -in. across, square at the ends and not widened out at all, but with a wide headed rivet at each end. This lay under the shield boss, undisturbed, with the rivets close up to the rim of the shield boss (Pl. XVII., Fig. 1).

A knife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, at right hip.

The skull was broken up by the plough. Among and under the remains were found:—

A bronze tab, a thin plate, doubled over with two bronze rivets at the edge, 1-in. wide.

A long, narrow, thin bronze strip, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. wide; bent four times at right angles (and twisted); $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long along the longest straight length.

69a. A very shallow grave.

One button fibula, bronze gilt (Pl. V., Fig. 11).

70. A very shallow grave, all the contents apparently much disturbed by the plough.

A handle of a large pail, one end broken off, the other ending in a hook, still fixed in the loop, which was attached to the pail; the handle except at the middle is ornamented by being twisted. Through the loop was fixed a short length of a hoop of the pail (Pl. XV., Fig. 3).

The hook from the broken end of the handle.

Five pieces of hoop of the bucket; each of the hoops was grooved with two parallel grooves running round the hoop.

Ten small fragments.

71. No objects found.

72. This grave measured 15-in. from the bottom to the present surface of the ground, and only 5-ft. from the foot of the grave to the top of the skull. The face was turned to the right.

A short iron object, bent, $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. long over the shoulder.

A knife (iron), $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, very narrow, to left of pelvis. The right arm was bent over with the hand resting on pelvis; a bronze rivet among the finger bones had preserved those bones and the pelvis. All the other bones had completely perished except parts of the limb-bones and skull.

Two fragments of Roman pottery (one quite flat) in the filling of the grave.

73. A deep grave, lying North and South.

A very large iron knife, $9\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long, on chest (Pl. XV., Fig. 4).

A heart-shaped fibula, bronze, with a rather thick silver plate attached to surface (iron pin), $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. across, by $1\frac{7}{16}$ -in. (Pl. IV., Fig. 7).

74. This grave was 18-in. deep; the head and shoulders had been cut clean away in digging the footings of the wall. The bones had all decayed away except the more solid parts of the limb-bones.

Where the pelvis had been were found :—

A knife, $4\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long.

A curved iron object, $2\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long, perhaps part of a strike-a-light.

A thin bronze tang (broken in two).

Small iron fragments.

The length from the foot of the grave to close to the shoulders was 4-ft. 3-in.

75. This grave measured 6-ft. from the foot to the top of the skull; all the bones were almost, if not quite, decayed away, except the skull and clavicles. Nothing found except some black remains (possibly a pillow, see also grave 19) under the face, which, like many others in the Cemetery, was turned to the right.

76. A long spearhead, 14-in. long (in two pieces), at right shoulder. The face turned to right. The left arm was bent over, bringing the left hand on to the pelvis; close to the left hand were found :—

An iron strike-a-light, $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long.

An iron nail, $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. long.

Small iron fragments.

The positions of the following graves were not recorded, but their contents were kept distinct :—

A. Fragment of wood preserved in rust, with two bronze tangs, or perhaps a spring imbedded.

Another fragment of wood preserved in rust, $2\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long.

An iron strike-a-light, very perfect, 4-in. long (Pl. XV., Fig. 14).

An iron knife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long; the haft shewing some of the wood of the handle still adhering; preserved in the rust.

An iron buckle, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across (Pl. X., Fig. 12).

Fragments of iron.

Two fragments of ivory.

A piece of leather.

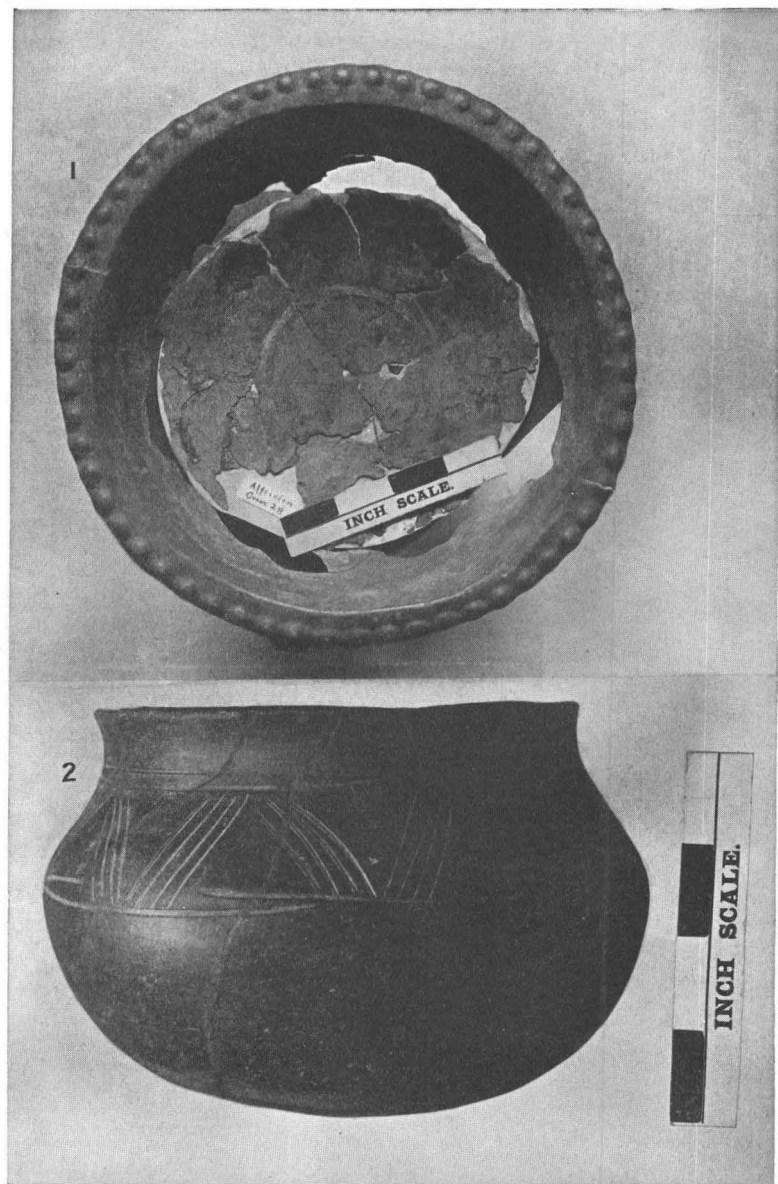


Fig. 1. Grave 28.

Fig 2. Grave D.

PALE GREEN GLASS.

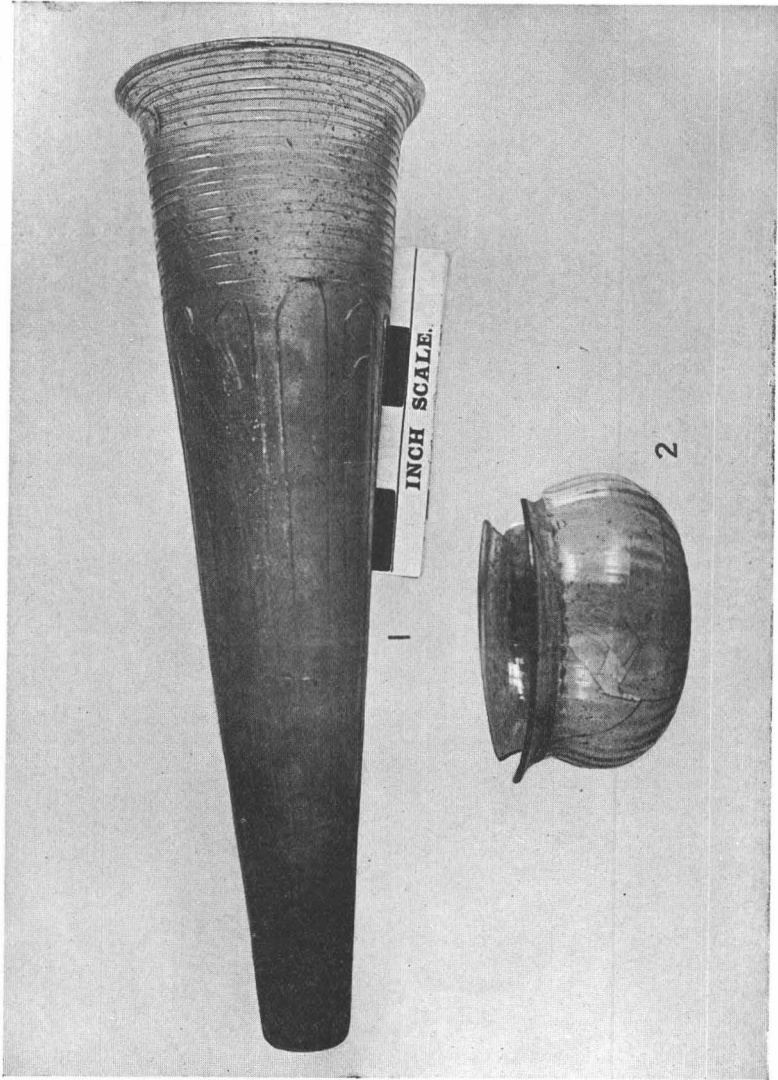


Fig. 1. Grave 39.

Fig. 2. Grave 28.

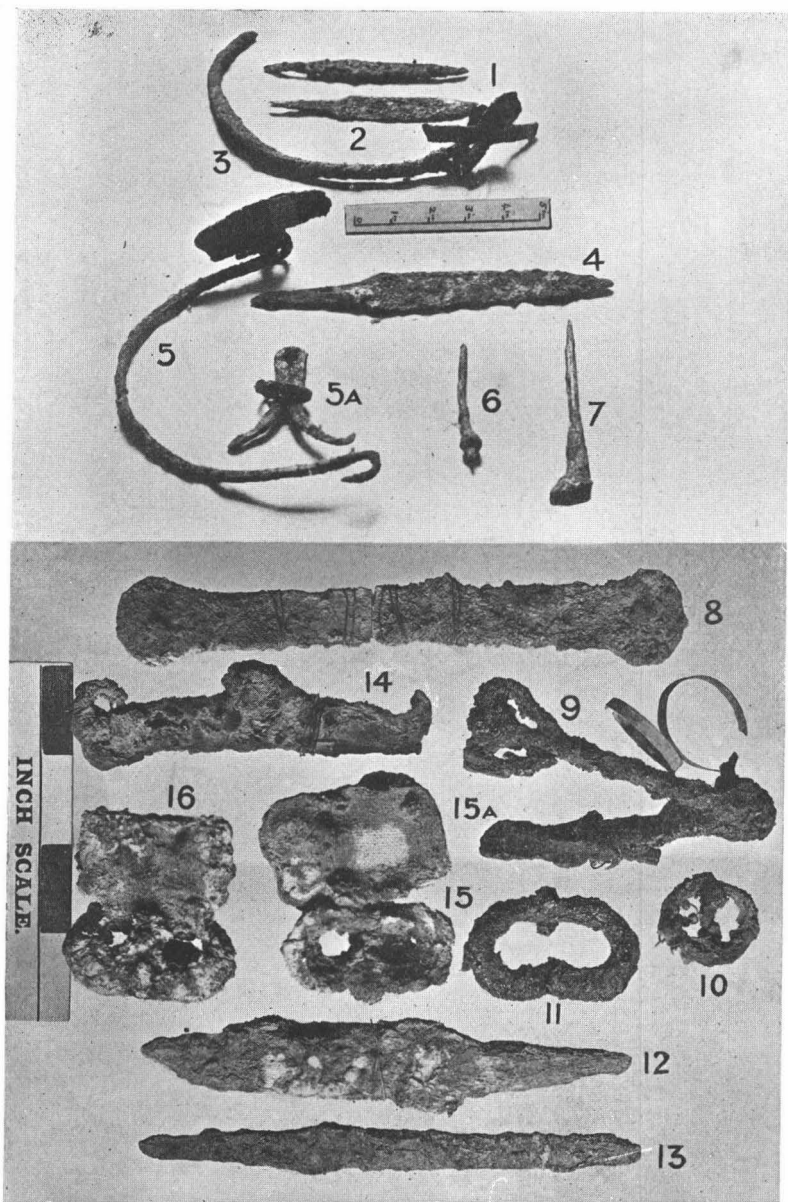


Fig. 1. Grave 39.
 " 2. " U.
 " 3. " 70.
 " 4. " 73.
 " 5, 5A. " 54.

Fig. 6, 7. X
 " 8. Grave 35.
 " 9. " 68.
 " 10. " 33.
 " 11. " 52.

Fig. 12. Grave 23.
 " 13. " U.
 " 14. " A.
 " 15, 15A. " 20.
 " 16. " 10.

SHIELD BOSSES and STUDS, IRON.

PLATE XVI.

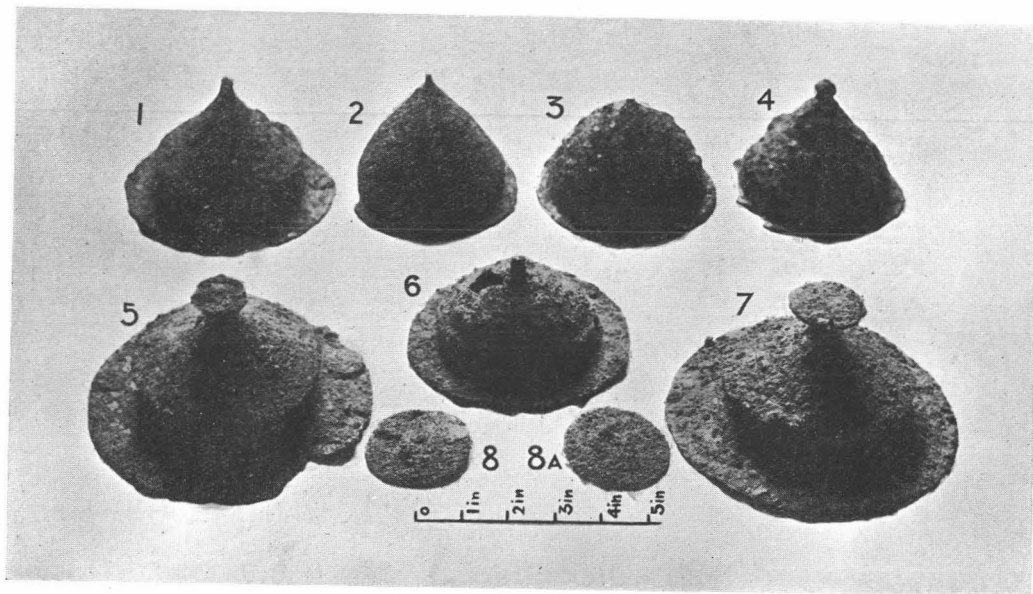


Fig. 1. Grave 40.
" 2. " 41.
" 3. " 67.
" 4. " 54.

Fig. 5. Grave 59.
" 6. " 34.
" 7. " 3.
" 8, 8A. " 67.

SHIELD HANDLES, IRON.

PLATE XVII.

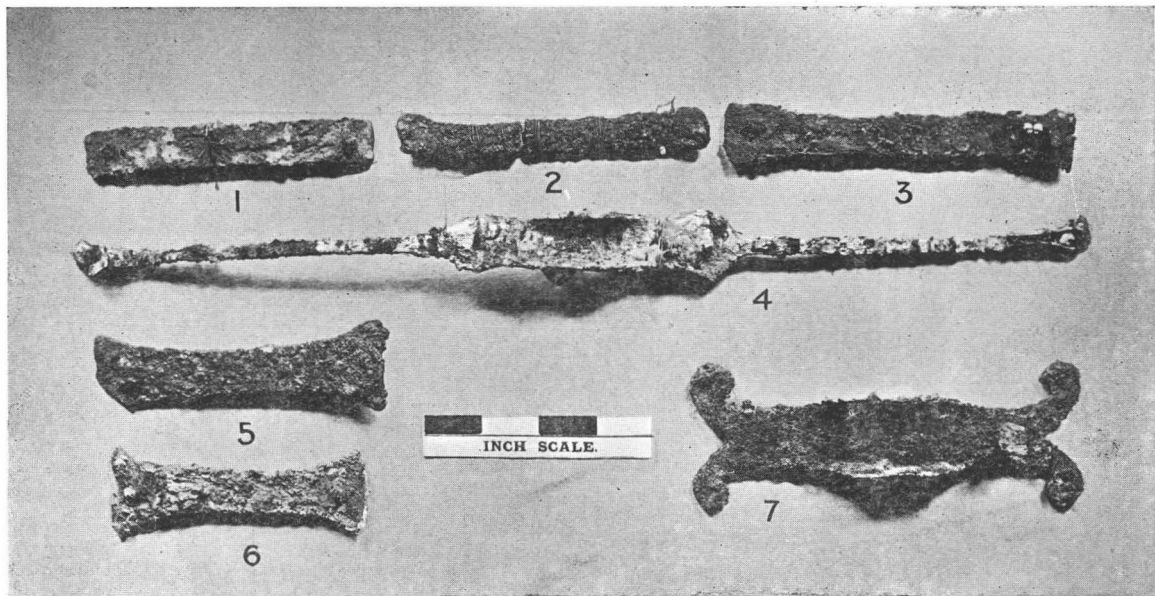


Fig. 1. Grave 69.
,, 2. ,, 54.
,, 3. ,, 34.
,, 4. ,, 37.

Fig. 5. Grave 59.
,, 6. ,, 42.
,, 7. ,, 3.

SWORDS, IRON (No. 2 BRONZE capped).

PLATE XVIII.

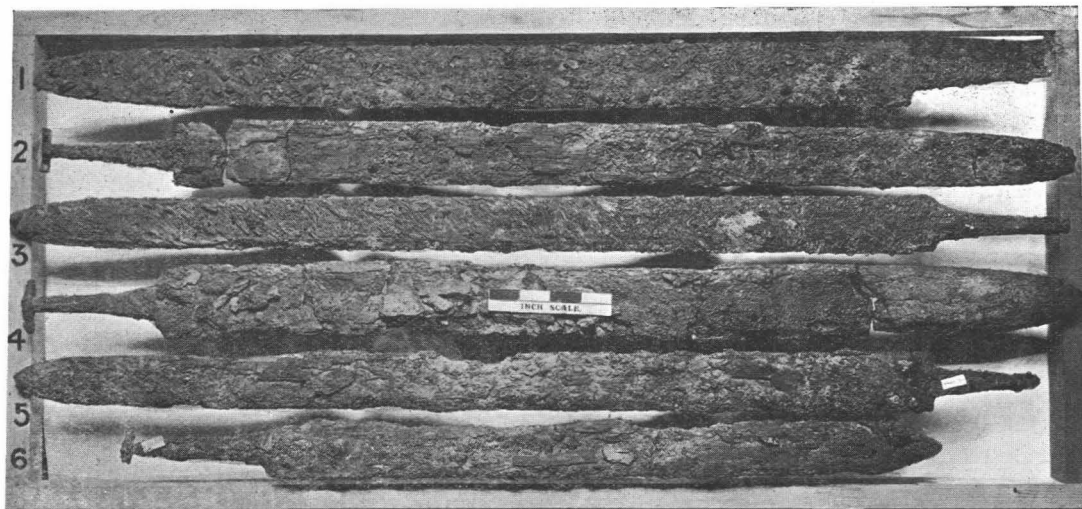


Fig. 1. Grave 55.

„ 2. „ 26.

„ 3. „ 48.

Fig. 4. Grave 67.

„ 5. „ 3.

„ 6. „ 1.

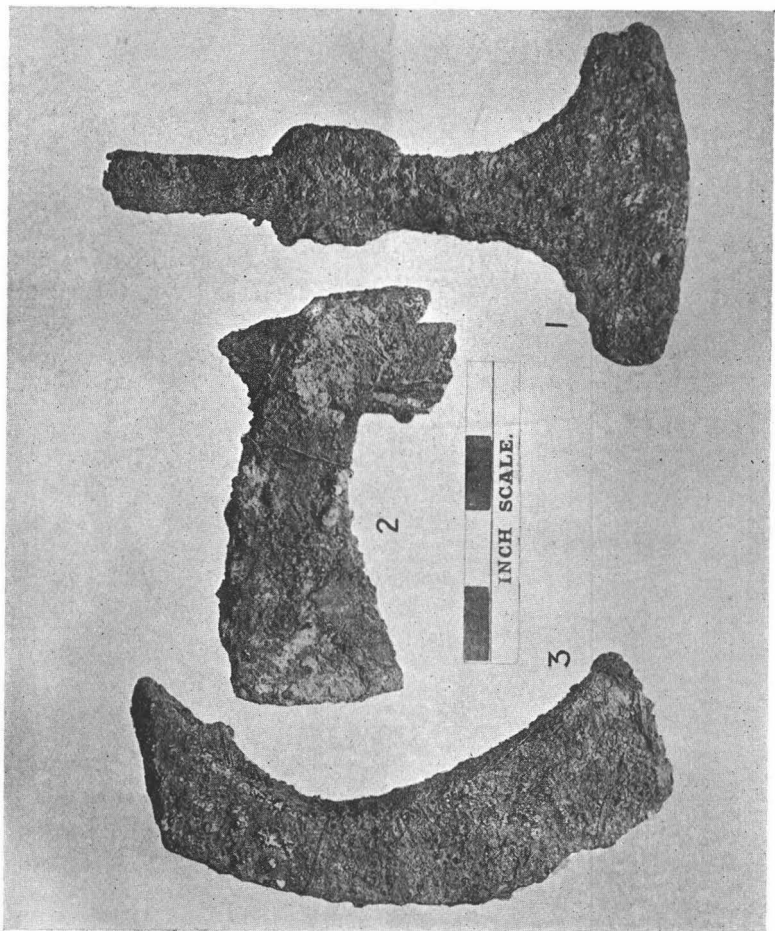
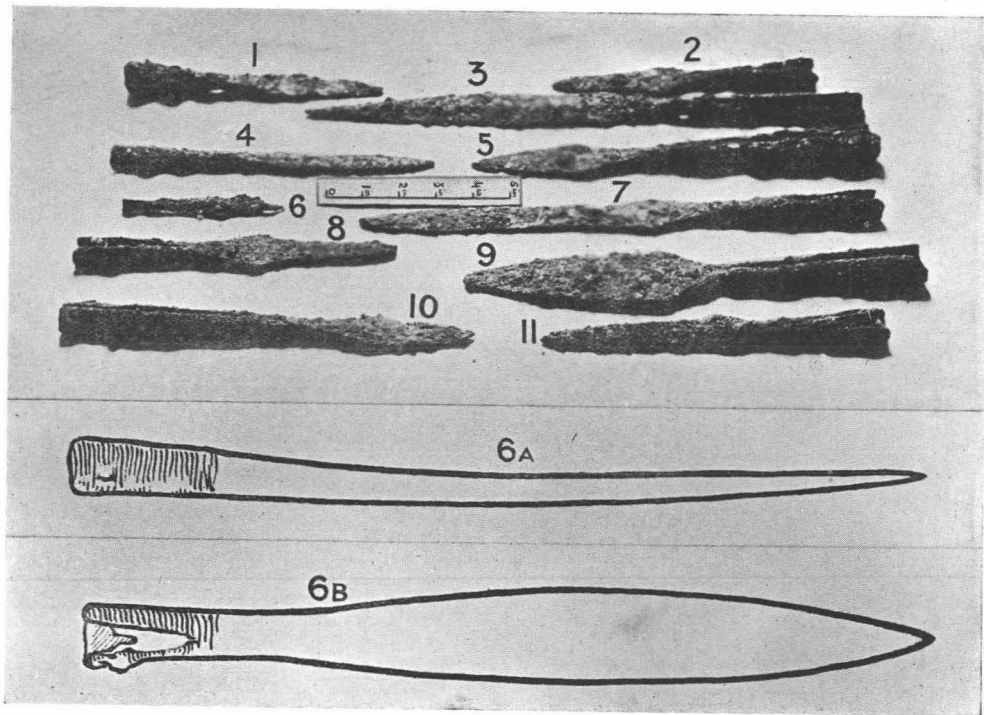


Fig. 1. Grave 24.
" 2. " 39.
" 3. " 26.

SPEAR HEADS, IRON (6A and 6B nat. size).

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| Fig. 1. | Grave U. |
| „ 2. | „ E. |
| „ 3. | „ U. |
| „ 4. | „ 59. |
| „ 5. | „ U. |
| „ 6, 6A, B. | „ 63. |
| „ 7. | „ H. |
| „ 8. | „ 36a. |
| „ 9. | „ U. |
| „ 10. | „ 54. |
| „ 11. | „ 61. |



B. A knife, $5\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long.

An iron object, 3-in. long (possibly the top of a purse, or a strike-a-light).

"Duplicate" bronze tabs, stamped with small circles.

A doubled-over plate, rivetted, bronze $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. broad; a rounded piece cut out of the doubled edge, with a serrated outline, possibly a tab for a buckle.

"Duplicate" shield-shaped bronze ornaments, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across, with three rivets.

Six fragments of iron and piece of buckle.

Two fragments of flint chip.

Seven fragments of rude black pottery, forming one piece of an urn, which had evidently been broken, and this piece thrown into the grave; the fragments have been joined together (by Mr. Couchman), and form about one-third of a complete small crock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high.

C. One button fibula (Pl. V., Fig. 10).

One iron ring in four fragments.

One bronze coin pierced; a 3rd bronze of Victorinus; the reverse, in bad condition, bears a nude male figure.

D. An urn, found by the men digging, and broken into fragments; about 5-in. high, and the mouth about 6-in. across; a zigzag ornament, four lined, on the upper slope of the bulge below the rim (Pl. XIII., Fig. 2).

E. Fragments of a rough black pottery urn, pottery full of minute crushed stone. The urn had evidently been broken, and pieces of it thrown into the grave. The pieces have been re-constructed by Mr. Couchman, forming portions of an urn $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. high.

A spearhead, 8-in. long (Pl. XX., Fig. 2).

A knife, 4-in. long (the tang gone).

Another knife, $5\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long (in two pieces).

Another knife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long (the end gone).

A long iron pin (?), $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long.

A short iron pin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long.

Two iron buckles (one tongue gone), $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across.

"Duplicate" bronze tabs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long; intended to be rivetted on both sides of a (leather ?) thong. One is ornamented by pairs of lines grooved straight across; the other by pairs of lines lightly incised cross-wise.

Two amber beads, one broken.

N.B.—A small piece of a German greybeard was found in the filling in of this grave.

F. One flint flake.

One very decayed stone (?) bead, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across.

One flat circular fibula, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. across; ornamented with concentric circles, chased, and a small hole pierced in centre (Pl. IV., Fig. 4).

One tinned stud, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across, on a pin $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. high.

One quadrangular bronze plate, 1-in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., with two rivets.

G. One bronze circular plate, rather thick, with a circular hole in the middle; all the edges very irregular.

One fragment of a knife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. long.

Three small iron fragments.

H. Iron spearhead, 14-in. long (Pl. XX., Fig. 7).

Four iron studs, $1\frac{7}{16}$ -in. across (one much broken up).

Two small iron buckles, 1-in. across.

One small knife, $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long.

One broad knife, $6\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long.

One bronze object, somewhat horseshoe shaped; no doubt the end of a knife sheath.

One heavy bronze buckle, with a thin round pivot for the tongue (which was gone) to work on, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across (Pl. X. Fig. 11).

The following objects were found by the builders before our excavations began:—

A large "square-headed" bronze-gilt fibula, $4\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. across the head and $2\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across the arms; the saddle is unusually high, viz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Ornamentation elaborate, zoomorphic. A raised human mask at lower end; the extremities of the two arms quite flat (though gilt, like the rest of the upper surface); pin apparently bronze, but covered with iron rust, and short pincatch, cast on to fibula, not soldered (Pl. III., Fig. 2).

A pair of saucer fibulae, bronze gilt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across; ornamented with "reversed spiral," five times repeated round central circular pellet and milled circle; extreme outer circumference ornamented with a series of small centred semi-circles (very similar to those in grave 46).

A button fibula, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. across; bronze pin (Pl. V., Fig. 8).

A button fibula, $\frac{9}{8}$ -in. across; outer circle milled; iron pin (Fig. 9).

A plain bronze ring.

A heavy, rather flattened, bronze buckle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. (very similar to that in grave H).

A long triangular ornament, bronze, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long; very possibly a buckle, with the tongue gone. (A somewhat similar specimen in the Ashmolean, from Icklingham, Suffolk, has its tongue complete).

Twenty-one fragments of bronze deckings, rivetted.

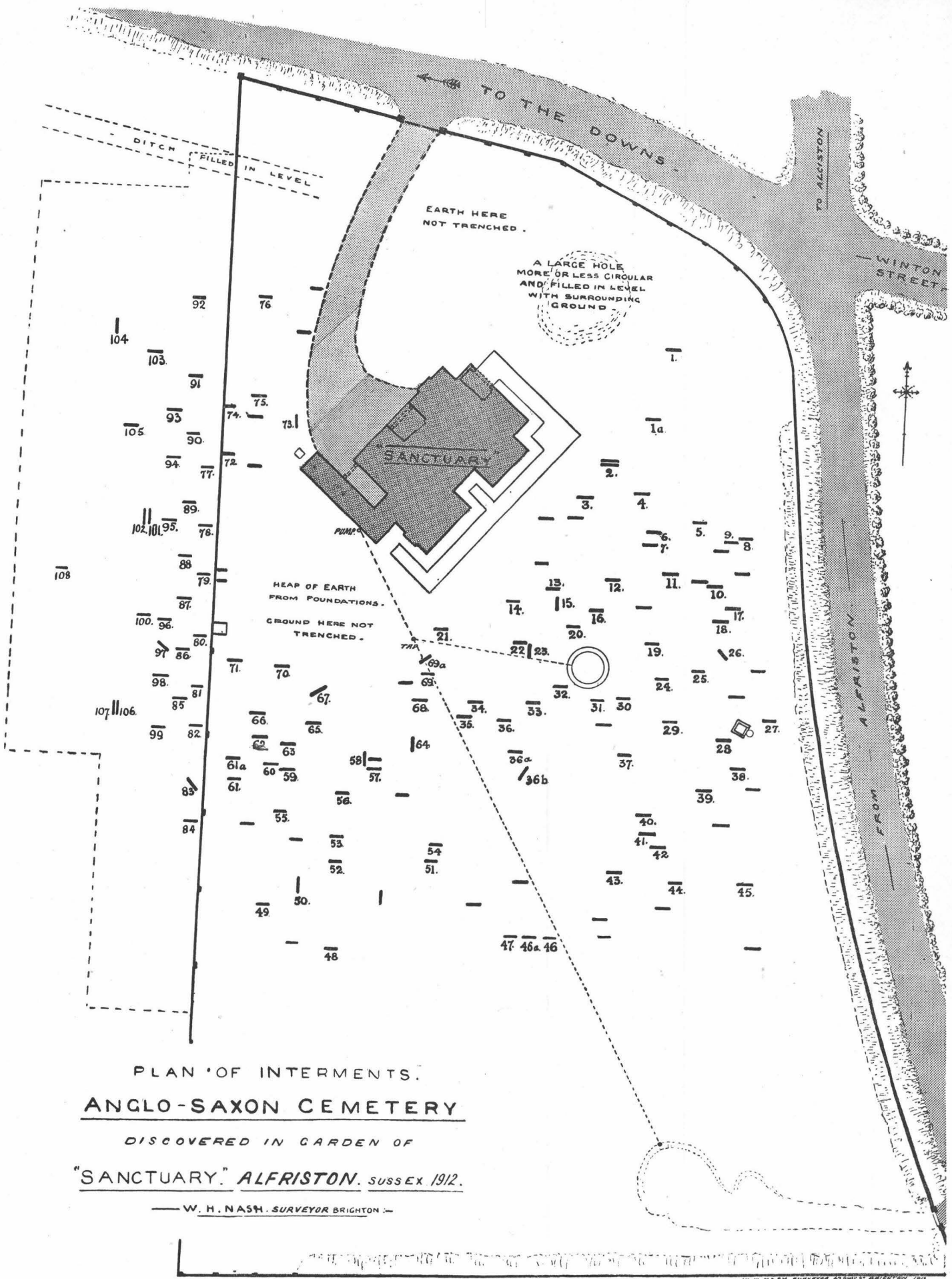
Beads, viz.:—

Sixty-three plain, black or dark blue glass and two more broken.

One disc-shaped deep azure glass, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. in diameter, $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. thick. Ornamented with a spiral groove; begun on one face, carried in two whorls over the rounded edge and finishing on the opposite face (Pl. I., Fig. 3). The appearance of the groove suggests that it was originally filled with "slip" or enamel, now quite gone.

One, three-lobed, blue ground, with white and red.

One, blue ground, broad white veining.



PLAN OF INTERMENTS.
ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY
 DISCOVERED IN GARDEN OF
 "SANCTUARY," ALFRISTON, SUSSEX 1912.
 — W. H. NASH, SURVEYOR BRIGHTON —

GENERAL PLAN

Showing the graves discovered in 1912 within the garden, and those discovered outside in 1913.

N.B.—The dotted line indicates the western boundary of the trenching in 1913.

The relative position, north and south, of the graves numbered 85 to 91 inclusive was not recorded before they, and the trench intersecting them, were finally filled in.

- One, porcellanous, white enamel veining.
 Two, porcellanous, red spots (surface much decayed).
 Two, dark blue glass, four lobed (Pl. I., Figs. 4 and 6).
 One, dark blue glass, five lobed (Fig. 5).
 Four small amber beads, and two more, broken.
 One, red porcelain, disc-shaped, with wreathed line of greenish white slip (Fig. 7).
 One fragment of jet.

Iron objects:—

- A long, narrow spearhead, $17\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long; haft broken in two; some fibrous matter (query string, originally wound round the wooden stem to fit tight into the haft) still exists, supple, in the broken haft.
 A spearhead, bent by a blow of the workmen, $12\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long.
 Another, with a rather short broad head; $8\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long over all.
 Another, part of the point broken off before burial; handle broken by workmen; $5\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long.
 A knife, $4\frac{7}{8}$ -in. long.
 Another, $4\frac{1}{4}$ -in. long (in two pieces).
 A long narrow knife, end broken off recently, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long.
 A long staple (?), with a curious head, $6\frac{3}{8}$ -in. long (Pl. XV., Fig. 7).
 A shorter staple, with a metal knob near the blunt end, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long (Fig. 6).
 A metal strip, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long, with one end rolled up.
 A broken glass vase, conical, pale green, very similar to that figured in Pl. XIV., but smaller.

INDEX.

The references are to the Catalogue of Graves except where specially noted.

X indicates the discoveries made by the builders before our excavations commenced.

AXE HEADS: 24, 26, 39.

BEADS.

Amber: 2, 16, 23, 43, 62, 64, 65,
68, E, X.

Crystal: 23, 28, 56, 65.

Flint: 60.

Glass, plain: 16, 28, 29, 43, 47, 51,
62, 68, X.

,, lobed: 43, 62, X.

,, parti-coloured: 28, 43, 47, 51,
64, 68, X.

,, bugle: 28.

Porcelain, plain: 2, 23, 28, 43, 64, 68.

,, parti-coloured: 23, 43,
64, X.

Strung on wire rings: 43.

BONE OBJECTS: 4, 28.

BOWLS.

Bronze: 28.

Glass: 28.

BRONZE DECKINGS: 2a, 16b, 17, 20, 21,
24, 43 (8), 65, X.

Rings: *See* Rings.

Sundries: 2a, 3, 4, 14, 21, 23, 26, 46,
63, 65, 69, F, G, H, X.

BUCKLES.

Bronze, bronze pins: 3, 4, 14, 17, 21,
40, 43, 48, 53, 55, H, X.

,, iron pins: 2a, 14, 23.

Iron, bronze tab: 36b, 60.

,, no bronze: 1a, 10, 20, 24, 33,
35, 36, 39, 49, 52, 63, A,
E (2), H (2).

CHISELS (?): 52, 68.

COINS.

Roman: 14, 43 (2), C.

Stuart: 25.

COWRIE SHELL: 43.

EAR-PICK: 47.

FIBULÆ.

Annular: 8, 38, 57, 68.

Button: 29, 62, 69a, C, X.

Circular: 14, 48, 49, F.

Heart-shaped: 73.

Penannular, silver: 43.

,, iron: 8.

FIBULÆ (continued).

Saucer, geometric: 15, 46, 60, 65, X.

,, zoomorphic: 28, 56, 62.

“Square-headed,” large: 28, 43, X.
,, small: 43, 47.

Sundry: 29, 43.

Swastika: 28.

FINGER RINGS: 28 (2), 43.

FLINT FLAKES: 33, 57, B, F.

GLASS.

Beads: *see* Beads.

Bowl: 28.

Insets: 3, 10, 17.

Vases: 39, 43, 60, X.

IRON EYED OBJECTS, WITH CURVED END:

4, 62, 65.

,, DO., STRAIGHT: 23.

,, KEY (?): 23, 68.

,, RING: *see* Rings.

,, STRIKE-A-LIGHT (or purse rim):
74, 76, A, B.

,, SUNDRIES: 23, 29, 31, 33, 36b, 43,
52, 56, 60, 68, 72, 76, B,
E (2), G, X.

IVORY: 14a, 68, A.

JET: X.

KNIVES: Bronze, on chain: 28.

,, Iron: 4 (2), 7, 10, 12, 14, 20,
21, 23, 24, 26, 34, 35, 37,
39, 40, 42, 48, 49, (2), 52,
53, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 67,
69, 72, 73, 74, A, B, E (3),
G, H (2), X.

LEATHER: 43, 54, A.

See also note on swords, p. 28.

PAILS (hoops of).

Bronze: 3, 16b, 36a.

Iron: 54, 70.

PEBBLES.

Chalk: 19.

Flint: p. 17, 26.

Holed: 60.

Iron pyrites: 6.

See also flint flakes.

- PINS.
Gilt headed : 29, 62, 65.
Plain : 5, 8, 47.
- POTTERY.
Urns : 52, D.
Fragments : 41, 49, 54, 65, 72, B, E.
Greybeard, fragment : E.
- PYRITES : 6.
- RINGS.
Bronze : 28 (6), 43 (6), 60, 65 (2), X.
Beaded, &c. : 2a, 28, 43.
Finger : 28 (2), 43.
Iron : 14, 62, C.
- SHIELD BOSSES.
Angular ("Cambridge type") : 1a,
3, 34, 35, 37, 40, 48, 55,
59, 69.
Conical : 41, 42, 54, 67.
- SHIELD HANDLES.
Long : 37, 48.
Short, flanged : 3, 55.
,, flat : 1a, 34, 35, 40, 42, 54, 59,
67, 69.
- SHIELD STUDS : 34, 41, 42, 59, 67, 69,
H.
- SPEARHEADS : 7, 14, 26, 34, 35, 36a, 40,
41a, 54, 55, 59, 61, 63, 76,
E, H, X.
- SPOON : 62.
- SWORDS.
Bronze pommel : 26.
All iron : 1, 3, 48, 55, 67.
- TABS AND TANGS.
Bronze, single : 2a, 4, 21, 23, 29, 48,
60, 74, F.
,, "Duplicate:" 4 (2), 17 (2)
21, 36b (2), 46, 55, B (2),
E.
,, "Doubled:" 2a, 40, 69, B.
,, "Split:" 20, 36b.
Iron, "Duplicate:" 20, 24.
- TALON : 43.
Bone, imitation : 28.
- TWEZERS : 37, 47.
- WOODEN OBJECTS : 4, A.

N.B.—Pl. IX. is deceptive to the eye; if in Fig. 1 the six circular "cells" from which the glass mountings are lost appear to be raised rather than sunk, this error, which extends also to the rest of the ornamentation on both sets of objects, can be corrected by turning the Plate upside down.

THE DEVOLUTION OF THE SUSSEX MANORS FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE EARLS OF WARENNE AND SURREY.

BY CHARLES G. O. BRIDGEMAN,

Barrister-at-Law.

NOTWITHSTANDING the valuable papers bearing on this subject, which have from time to time appeared in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* — notably that by Colonel Attree on the manors extending over the parish of Wivelsfield (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., pp. 7—20), the late Canon Cooper's articles on the manor of Cuckfield (*Ib.*, Vol. XL., pp. 173—210; Vol. XLI., pp. 79—94, &c.), and Mr. Renshaw's recent paper on the manor of Keymer (*Ib.*, Vol. LIV., pp. 6—31)—there still remains some points concerning the devolution of the Sussex manors of the Warennes at the close of the fifteenth century among the co-heirs of the FitzAlan Earls of Arundel, which are involved in obscurity; and indeed it is not easy to reconcile all the statements and conclusions contained in the papers above referred to. Who were these co-heirs? And did they inherit as tenants in tail under a subsisting entail or as heirs-at-law of the last owner? Why is it that some of the manors appear to have afterwards been held in fourth shares, whilst others were certainly split up into eighth shares? What became of the Berkeley share? And did the Stanleys and the Wingfields acquire their interests by descent or by purchase? These are some of the questions that arise, and there are other subordinate points not free from difficulty. It has appeared to me that a somewhat more detailed consideration than the subject has yet received of the evidence now available may be of use in clearing up most, at any rate, of these difficulties, and it

is with this object in view that I have ventured to write this paper, though I fully recognise the presumption of my offering any suggestions on a subject which apparently has puzzled far more competent inquirers than I can pretend to be. From a legal point of view the inquiry is an interesting one, for it illustrates, and indeed to a certain extent depends upon, the old law of inheritance, which prevailed in England up to the year 1834, and it also involves other questions of law concerning barring of entails, jointure and dower, and partitions of estates among coparceners. But the failure on two separate occasions of the direct heirs male, with the double devolution among co-heirs resulting therefrom, has caused a rather complicated sub-division of shares; and this makes the subject a difficult one to deal with in a manner sufficiently clear to be easily followed by a reader.

To understand the difficulties that have arisen it will be necessary to go back to the middle of the fourteenth century, when, after the death of John de Warenne, the last Earl of Warenne and Surrey, in 1347, and of his widow, Joan (de Bar), in 1361, his nephew Richard FitzAlan Earl of Arundel succeeded to the estates comprised in a previous settlement of 1326, under which the estates had been limited to the Earl of Warenne and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his sister Alice and her husband Edmund FitzAlan Earl of Arundel for their lives, with remainder to their son Richard, afterwards Earl of Arundel, and his first wife Isabel (le Despencer) and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the Earl of Warenne (*Cal. Pat. Rot.*, 19 Ed. II., pt. 2, m. 7). Richard Earl of Arundel was now (1361) married to his second wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster. Having had no issue by his first wife Isabel, he had become what is technically called "tenant in tail after possibility of issue extinct" under the settlement; and, as he was also entitled to the reversion in fee simple as his uncle's heir-at-law, his tenancy in special tail had become merged in the fee

simple. Moreover, his title to the estates under the settlement of 1326, which the Earl of Warenne had attempted to defeat by making a surrender to and taking a regrant from King Edward III., had in the meantime been recognised and confirmed by the King (*Cal. Pat. Rot.*, 20 Ed. III., pt. 3, m. 5; *Ib.*, 23 Ed. III., pt. 2, m. 28). A few years later, in 1366, after his eldest son Richard had married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun Earl of Northampton, Richard Earl of Arundel and Eleanor his wife levied a fine in favour of John Duke of Lancaster and other trustees of the following estates, viz.:—the castle and town of Reigate, the manors of Dorking and Becheworth, and a third part of the tolls of Guildford and Southwark, co. Surrey; the castle, town and lordship of Lewes, the manors of Cokefeld (Cuckfield), Clayton, Dychenyng (Ditchling), Mechyng (now Newhaven), Peccham (Patcham), Brighthelmeston (Brighton), Rottingdean, Houndedeane (Houndean), Northese, Rademelde (Rodmill), Kymere (Keymer), Middleton, Alyngton, Worth and Pycombe, and the towns of Seaford, Iford and Pydinghoo, co. Sussex; and the castles of Dynasbran and Lleon (Holt), with the territories of Bromfield, Yale and Wrexham in Wales or the Marches of Wales. And by a contemporaneous fine levied by John Duke of Lancaster and the other trustees, the same estates were settled upon Richard Earl of Arundel and Eleanor his wife, as regards the Surrey and Sussex properties for their respective lives and as regards the Welsh property for the life of Richard, with remainder to his eldest son Richard de Arundel junior and Elizabeth his wife, as regards the Surrey and Sussex properties for their respective lives and as regards the Welsh property for the life of Richard de Arundel junior, with remainder as regards all the estates to the *heirs of the body of Richard de Arundel junior*, with subsequent remainders first to John de Arundel the second son (ancestor of the later Earls of Arundel and his wife and the heirs *male* of his body, then to Thomas de Arundel the third son (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) and the heirs of his body, then to the heirs of the body of the second son

John, and then to the two daughters, Joan Countess of Hereford and Alice (afterwards Countess of Kent), successively in tail male (*Feet of Fines, Divers Counties*, Easter 40 Ed. III.).¹ It is curious that Tierney in his *History of Arundel*, p. 236, n., which, so far as I am aware, is the only published work in which the limitations of this settlement of 1366 are set out, gives these limitations very inaccurately; he makes the primary limitation after the life estates a limitation to Richard de Arundel (junior) and his *heirs male*, which, if it had been correct, would have carried these estates on the exhaustion of his issue male by the death of his son, Earl Thomas, without issue in 1415 (with the Arundel estates proper) to the descendants of his brother John, the next in the entail, instead of to his daughters.

On the death in 1376 of Richard Earl of Arundel, who had survived his wife, these settled estates devolved upon his son Richard de Arundel, junior, who then succeeded him as Earl of Arundel, and on the attainder and execution of the latter in 1397, his wife having predeceased him, all his estates, including these settled estates, were by authority of Parliament forfeited to the Crown (*Inq. p.m.*, 21 Ric. II. Forfeitures, No. 1, c. d., and No. 11, e. f. g. h.). In the same year they were granted by the King in tail male to Thomas (Mowbray) Earl Marshall and Earl of Nottingham (the son-in-law of the Earl of Arundel), who was then created Duke of Norfolk, but in the following year they again came into the hands of the King "by virtue of a judgment against the Duke by authority of Parliament" and were granted to the King's half-brother John (Holland) Duke of Exeter in tail male (*Pat. Rot.*, 21 Ric. II., pt. 1, m. 5; *Ib.*, 22 Ric. II., pt. 2, m. 28). In 1399, on the accession of Henry the Fourth, Richard Earl of Arundel's attainder and the forfeiture of his estates were annulled by the new Parliament, and his son Thomas Earl of Arundel, then still a minor in the King's ward, had licence to enter upon the estates (*Ib.*, 1 Hen. IV., pt. 4, m. 28).

¹ For explanatory pedigree see the end of this paper.

The annulment of the forfeiture would of course restore the settlement of 1366, but nevertheless, the provisions of that settlement seem to have been to a certain extent lost sight of at the time of the death of Thomas Earl of Arundel in 1415. For in May, 1415, a few months before his death, licence was given by the King for Thomas Earl of Arundel, who was a tenant *in capite* and therefore could not alienate without licence, to enfeoff Thomas Lord of Camoys, kt., and others of the above-mentioned estates in Surrey and Sussex (though the licence did not extend to the estates in the Marches of Wales), and for the feoffees to grant the same to him and Beatrice his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his right heirs (*Pat. Rot.*, 3 Hen. V., pt. 1, m. 5); and in the inquisitions taken on his death in the same year, whilst the jurors of Salop and the Marches of Wales find that Thomas Earl of Arundel died seised of the castles of Dynasbran and Lleon and the territories of Bromfield, Yale and Wrexham as tenant in tail under the settlement of 1366, the jurors of Surrey and Sussex refer only to the jointure settlement made by Thomas Earl of Arundel upon himself and his wife shortly before his death, and find that his three surviving sisters were his right heirs (*Inq. p.m.*, 4 Hen. V., No. 54). I cannot see what power Earl Thomas could possibly have as tenant in tail under the settlement of 1366 to make this jointure settlement upon his wife, though she would of course be entitled on his death to her dower out of the entailed property, or rather she would have been so entitled if she had not been an alien. Beatrice Countess of Arundel was a daughter of John King of Portugal, and as she had been born in Portugal it was necessary for her to obtain an Act of Parliament to entitle her to have dower assigned (*Rot. Parl.*, 9 Hen. V., m. 12; Vol. IV., p. 130); and I can only suggest that, if her interest was so great as to enable her to get this Act passed, it was probably sufficiently great to make it a difficult task for the tenants in tail to get the jointure settlement annulled, even if it were worth their while to do so. But, whatever the reason may have been, she enjoyed

her jointure out of these Surrey and Sussex estates and her dower out of the Welsh ones until her death in 1439, upon which the Denbighshire jurors again trace the title under the settlement of 1366, whilst the jurors of Surrey and Sussex refer both to the settlement of 1366 and to the jointure settlement of 1415, and find the then representatives of the three sisters, viz., John Duke of Norfolk, Elizabeth Lady Bergavenny and Edmund Lenthall, entitled in both capacities (*Inq. p.m.*, 18 Hen. VI., No. 28).

Thereupon a partition of the estates was made between the three co-heirs, and as they were tenants *in capite* it was necessary for this purpose to sue out a writ of livery and partition in Chancery (*Pat. Rot.*, 19 Hen. VI., pt. 1, mm. 19, 20; *Ib.*, pt. 3, m. 13).² It appears from various subsequent documents that under this partition the manors of Clayton, Meching, Brighthelmeston, Middleton and Alington and the town of Seaford, co. Sussex, with the manor of Reigate, co. Surrey, and the manors of Merford and Hosseley in the Marches of Wales, fell to the share of John Duke of Norfolk, the manors of Ditchling, Patcham, Rottingdean, Northese and Rodmill, co. Sussex, with the manor of Becheworth, co. Surrey, and the manors of Pyckhill, Sessewyk and Bedwell in the Marches of Wales, to the share of the Lady Bergavenny, and the manors of Cuckfield, Houndean and Keymer, co. Sussex, with the manor of Dorking, co. Surrey, and the manors of Hewlington and Almore in the Marches of Wales, to the share of Edmund Lenthall, whilst the castle and town of Lewes, the chace of Clerys, the park and chace of Worth, and the perquisites of various hundreds and other courts of the barony of Lewes, co. Sussex, with the tolls of Guildford and Southwark, co. Surrey, and the castles and other

² A partition made in this manner differed in several respects from a partition made under the common law writ *de partitione faciendâ*, it being directed to the Escheator instead of to the Sheriff, and made without a jury and without any judicial confirmation, the object being not so much the benefit of the parties as the increasing of the number of the King's tenants; it was not conclusive as between the parties, and if on subsequent inquiry it was found to be unequal it could be set aside either in Chancery or at common law (Coke upon Littleton, 169a, Hargrave's note).

territories in the Marches of Wales, seem to have been either divided by metes and bounds to be held in severalty by, or else left to be held in undivided shares between, the three co-heirs (*Pat. Rot.*, 23 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 17 (Lenthall share); *Inq. p.m.*, 16 Ed. IV., No. 66; *De Banco Rot.*, 18 Ed. IV., mm. 37, 333 (Bergavenny share); and *Inq. p.m.*, 4 Ed. IV., No. 59, and 17 Ed. IV., No. 58, and other inquisitions (Norfolk share)).

Of these three co-heirs John (Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk was the son of John Duke of Norfolk (who died 1432), son of Thomas 1st Duke of Norfolk by his wife Elizabeth FitzAlan (who died 1425), one of the daughters of the Richard Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded in 1397, the original tenant in tail under the settlement of 1366, and eldest surviving sister of Thomas Earl of Arundel, who died in 1415. Elizabeth Lady Bergavenny, the wife of Sir Edward Nevill,³ was the only daughter of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worcester (who died 1422), son and heir of William Beauchamp Lord Beauchamp de Bergavenny by his wife Joan FitzAlan (who died 1435), another of the daughters of Richard Earl of Arundel and the second surviving sister of Thomas Earl of Arundel. Edmund Lenthall was the son of Sir Roland Lenthall by his wife Margaret FitzAlan (who died 1422), another of the daughters of Richard Earl of Arundel and the third surviving sister of Thomas Earl of Arundel. Richard Earl of Arundel had also a fourth daughter Alice, who married John Charlton de Powys Lord Powys and was living at her father's death, but she died without issue before her brother Thomas. Consequently the three co-heirs were both heirs in tail under the settlement of 1366 and heirs-at-law of Thomas Earl of Arundel.

It will be necessary to trace the title to the several shares separately, but for the sake of convenience I propose to take them in the following order, viz., (1) the

³ This Sir Edward Nevill was a younger son of Ralph 1st Earl of Westmorland, by his second marriage with Joan de Beaufort, and a brother of the Earls of Salisbury and Kent and of Lord Latimer. He was himself summoned to Parliament as Lord Bergavenny *jure uxoris* after her death.

Bergavenny or Nevill share, (2) the Lenthall share, and (3) the Norfolk or Mowbray share, although this is not the proper order according to seniority of birth, because it is with reference to the last share that the main difficulties have arisen.

1. As regards the *Bergavenny* or *Nevill* share no difficulty occurs, at any rate in connection with the Sussex Manors. Elizabeth Lady Bergavenny died in 1447 in the lifetime of her husband, leaving George Nevill, afterwards Lord Bergavenny, her son and heir. Her husband, Edward Nevill, who was created Lord Bergavenny, enjoyed all her estates for his life by the curtesy of England, and on his death in 1476 he was succeeded by his son George Nevill, 2nd Lord Bergavenny (*Inq. p.m.*, 16 Ed. IV., No. 66, Surrey and Sussex inquisitions; there is no Welsh inquisition extant). George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, who (as we shall presently see) had also meanwhile succeeded to a moiety of the Lenthall share, making with his own third share altogether a moiety of the settled estates, died in 1492, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, George Nevill, 3rd Lord Bergavenny, who died in 1536. There are no inquisitions extant at the Public Record Office, taken on the death of either the 2nd or the 3rd Lord Bergavenny, except a Warwickshire inquisition taken on the death of the latter, who on the death of his father had obtained a licence from the Crown to enter without proof of age, livery or inquisition upon all manors, &c., of which his father had died seised (*Pat. Rot.*, 8 Hen. VII., pt. 1, m. 5).

2. As regards the *Lenthall* share. This share, as to the two-third parts of the Welsh estates which had not been held in jointure or dower by Beatrice Countess of Arundel, devolved on the death of her husband Earl Thomas in 1415 upon Margaret Lenthall, and after the death of the latter in 1422 was held by her husband Sir Roland Lenthall as tenant by the curtesy until his death in 1450 (*Inq. p.m.*, 29 Henry VIII., No. 27). Subject to Sir Roland's interest the share devolved upon their son Edmund Lenthall, who on the death of Beatrice

Countess of Arundel in 1439 succeeded also to the possession of the rest of his mother's share, including her share of the Surrey and Sussex estates. In 1445 by licence from the Crown he granted the whole of his share of these estates, then partly in possession and partly in reversion, to William Bishop of Salisbury and others, doubtless as feoffees to the uses of his will (*Pat. Rot.*, 23 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 17), and this accounts for the findings in the inquisitions taken on his death in 1447 that he held no lands in the counties of Surrey and Sussex (*Inq. p.m.*, 25 Hen. VI., No. 4). After his death the feoffees under his settlement made an assignment of a portion of the estates to his widow Margaret for her life in satisfaction of her dower in accordance with Edmund Lenthall's will, the estates so assigned consisting of the manors of Keymer and Houndean, the (so called) manor of Aldeleg'h or Haldeleg'h,⁴ an annual rent of £3. 13s. 1½d. accustomed to be paid for the inclosure of the Park of Cuckfield,⁴ and the seigniory of various lands held by tenants in fee and profits of courts, &c., belonging to the barony of Lewes (*Inq. p.m.*, 1 Ric. III., No. 43, taken on the death of his widow, who had meanwhile married Sir Thomas Tresham). The beneficial interest at any rate in the remainder of his estates passed on his death to the other two co-heirs, who would be entitled both as heirs in tail under the settlement of 1366 and as heirs-at-law of Edmund Lenthall; and from thenceforth the shares of the other two co-heirs, viz., the Mowbrays and the Nevills, in such estates become moieties instead of third shares.

Margaret Tresham, Edmund Lenthall's widow, died 3rd January, 1 Ric. III. (1484), seised of that portion of his estates which had been assigned to her in dower, the reversion being vested in the surviving trustees, who then were the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, to the use of John (Howard) Duke of Norfolk, William (Berkeley) Earl of Nottingham, Thomas Stanley Lord Stanley, Sir John Wingfield, Kt., and George Nevill

⁴ As to this see note B at the end of this paper.

Lord Bergavenny and their heirs as cousins and heirs of Edmund Lenthall, "viz., the said John now Duke of Norfolk, son of Margaret, one of the daughters of the said Richard late Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by a certain Thomas late Duke of Norfolk of the body of the said Elizabeth procreated, and one of the sisters of the said Margaret another of the daughters of the said Richard late Earl, mother of the said Edmund Lenthall, And the said now Earl of Nottingham, son of Isabel another of the daughters of the said Elizabeth by the said Thomas late Duke procreated, And the said Thomas Stanley, son of Joan, the third of the daughters of the said Elizabeth by a certain Robert Goushill kt. of the body of the said Elizabeth procreated, And the said John Wyngfeld, son of John, son of Elizabeth, the fourth daughter of the said Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Richard, by the said Robert Goushill of the body of the said Elizabeth procreated, And the said George Nevyll, son of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, son of Joan, the third of the daughters of the said Richard late Earl of Arundel and Surrey and another of the sisters of the said Margaret mother of the said Edmund Lenthall" (*Inq. p.m.*, 1 Ric. III., No. 43). It will be noticed that here again, though no express mention is made of the settlement of 1366, the title is traced up to the original tenant in tail, Richard Earl of Arundel, who was the common ancestor. Edmund Lenthall having been the person last seised, the heirs in tail under the settlement of 1366 (*quoad* this share) and the heirs-at-law of Edmund Lenthall would be the same persons, viz., John (Howard) Duke of Norfolk, William (Berkeley) Earl of Nottingham, Thomas (Stanley) Lord Stanley and Sir John Wingfield, in equal fourth shares as to one moiety, and George (Nevill) Lord Bergavenny as to the other moiety. The Stanleys and the Wingfields, though of the half blood only to the Howards and the Berkeleys, were equally with them of the whole blood to the Lenthalls, and all together with the Nevills were co-heirs in tail of Richard Earl of Arundel.

3. Lastly we come to the *Norfolk* or *Mowbray* share, which gives rise to the main difficulties. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel, was married four times, viz., (1) to William de Montacute, son and heir apparent of William Earl of Salisbury, who died before his father in 1383 and by whom she had no issue; (2) to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, created Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1399 or 1400 and by whom she had two sons and two daughters, the ancestors of the Howards and the Berkeleys; (3) to Sir Robert Goushill, who died in 1404 and by whom she had two daughters, the ancestors of the Stanleys and the Wingfields; and (4) to Sir Gerard Ufflete, who was living in 1411 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. X., p. 138) and by whom she had no issue. She died in 1425 (*Inq. p.m.*, 3 Hen. VI., No. 25), and her eldest son Thomas, who survived his father and was *de jure* 2nd Duke of Norfolk, though he does not appear to have borne that title (Cockayne's Complete Peerage, *sub nom.*), having predeceased her without issue, she was succeeded by her second son John 3rd Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1432 (*Inq. p.m.*, 11 Hen. VI., No. 43), leaving a widow Katherine, daughter of Ralph (Nevill) Earl of Westmorland, who afterwards married three other husbands and was still living in 1482 (*Rot. Parl.*, 22 Ed. IV., Vol. VI., p. 206), but died in or before 1488 (*Ib.*, 4 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., pp. 411-2). She appears to have died in 1483 or 1484 (Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, fo. 608, Vol. II., p. 142). In neither of the above mentioned inquisitions, taken in 1425 and 1432, is there any mention of the Surrey or Sussex estates comprised in the settlement of 1366, except a rent arising out of the tolls of Guildford and Southwark, those estates being then still held by Beatrice Countess of Arundel, but both of them include a third part of the castles of Dynasbran and Lleon and of the territories of Bromfield, Yale and Wrexham in the counties of Denbigh and Salop.

On the death of John 3rd Duke of Norfolk, in 1432, he was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son John 4th Duke, who married Eleanor, sister of Henry (Bouchier) Earl of Essex and daughter of William Earl

of Eu. As already mentioned, he became entitled on the death of Edmund Lenthall in 1447 to a moiety of his third share of the settled estates subject to Sir Roland Lenthall's interest in parts and to the dower of Margaret Tresham, Edmund Lenthall's widow, in other parts of his estates. He died in 1461, and dower was assigned to his widow (*Inq. p.m.*, 1 Ed. IV., No. 46; 4 Ed. IV., No. 59). The Surrey and Sussex inquisitions taken in 1 Ed. IV. are unfortunately now missing, though the estates referred to in them are set out in the printed Calendar to the Inquisitions, but the inquisition for Salop and the Marches of Wales traces his title as tenant in tail under the settlement of 1366. Shortly afterwards a Sussex inquisition was taken on the death of some Earl of Arundel (*Inq. p.m.*, 4 Ed. IV., No. 72, old number in Calendar Appendix No. 9). According to the printed Calendar to the Inquisitions all the above mentioned Sussex estates of the Warenes are here included, but it is not stated which is the Earl of Arundel referred to. The original inquisition is unfortunately in a bad state of preservation; it is a long one, difficult to decipher, and in several parts quite illegible, but I succeeded in making out words referring to limitations to "Richard Earl of Arundel and Eleanor his wife" and to "Richard de Arundel junior and Elizabeth his wife," so that there can be hardly any doubt that the reference is to the settlement of 1366, and it would seem that the continued existence of that settlement was at length recognised by a Sussex jury. The natural inference is that the Earl of Arundel referred to was the Earl Richard, who died in 1397. Indeed, it is difficult to suggest any reason why in 1464 an inquisition should be taken on the death of any Earl of Arundel, with reference to estates of which the last Arundel possessor died in 1415, except the obvious one that it refers to the death of the original tenant in tail.

Eleanor, the wife of John Duke of Norfolk, survived her husband and died in 1474. Their son John, 5th and last Duke of Norfolk of that creation, married Elizabeth daughter of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury,

who survived her husband for many years and did not die until 1507. He died in January, 1476. The inquisitions taken on his death for the counties of Surrey and Sussex are not very legible, but the Sussex inquisition included all the manors, which had been allotted to his father on the partition in 1440-1, and also the share, which had come to him on Edmund Lenthall's death in 1447, of the estates which had been allotted to Lenthall, which share included a moiety of the manor of Cuckfield and (subject to Margaret Tresham's life interest) a moiety of the manors of Houndean, Keymer and Holdelegh and of the Cuckfield park inclosure rent (*Inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. IV., No. 58). His heir was his only daughter, Anne Lady Mowbray, who was born in December, 1472, and was then of tender years.

Two years later, on 15th January, 1478, the infant heiress of the vast Mowbray estates was married to the ill-fated Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, who with his brother Edward V. was murdered in the Tower of London a few years afterwards. On the occasion of this marriage two Acts of Parliament were passed, by which a life interest was secured to Richard Duke of York in portions of his wife's estates in the event of her death without issue (*Rot. Parl.*, 17 Ed. IV., Vol. VI., pp. 168-9). The first comprised (besides a moiety of the estates in the Marches of Wales and the county of Surrey) a moiety of the castle of Lewes, the entirety of the manors of Clayton, Allington, Middleton, Brighthelmston, Meching and Seaford, and a moiety of the manor of Cuckfield, a moiety of the chace of Clerys, a moiety of the forest of Worth and a moiety of the profits of the various courts above referred to, in the county of Sussex, to all of which she was then entitled in possession, but it did not include the moiety of the manors of Houndean and Keymer or of the (so called) manor of Haldelegh or of the Cuckfield Park inclosure rent, to which she was only entitled in reversion on the death of Lady Tresham. The second Act comprised the lands then held in dower by her mother, Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, but the only Sussex estates there mentioned

are the (Mowbray) manors of Bosham, Funtyngdon, Thorney and Fyndon. These Acts would in any case be necessary to secure a life interest to the Duke of York, whether his young wife were tenant in tail or tenant in fee simple, because in either case, if she were to die before any issue should be born of the marriage (as in fact she did), he would not then have been entitled to hold them by the curtesy of England.

Anne Duchess of York died 16th January, 1481,⁵ and then the question of the existence of the entail would for the first time become of real importance, because under the old English law, before the passing in 1833 of the Act for the Amendment of the Law of Inheritance (3 and 4 William IV., c. 106), in the case of fee simple estates the heirship would be traced from the *person last seised*, and relatives of the half blood would be excluded, whereas in the case of a tenancy in tail the heirship would be traced from the *original donee in tail*. Consequently, as regards the fee simple estates of which she died seised her co-heirs would be her two cousins of the whole blood, John Lord Howard, afterwards created Duke of Norfolk, and William Lord Berkeley, afterwards created Earl of Nottingham and Marquis Berkeley, whereas with respect to the estates of which she was tenant in tail under the settlement of 1366 her co-heirs in tail would be her cousins, whether of the whole or of the half blood, *i.e.*, John Lord Howard, William Lord

⁵ This is the date given in Cockayne's *Complete Peerage*, *sub nom.* "York" and "Norfolk," and it is probably correct; but other dates have been assigned. In the same work *sub nom.* "Berkeley" the date given for her death is 16th Jan., 1477, a date which is obviously taken from Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, fo. 585., Vol. II., p. 120, whilst the date usually assigned is 1483, the same year as her husband was murdered. It is curious that there should be any doubt as to the death of an heiress of such large estates. That 1483 is wrong is quite certain, for her death is referred to in an Act passed in 22 Edward IV. Smyth's statement is that she died 16th Jan. 17 Edward IV., "she then under seven years of age, her father ending his days the tenth of January in the fourteenth of the said King." This also is clearly incorrect, for her father died 10th Jan. 15 Edward IV. (1478), and in January, 1477, Anne was under *six* years of age, having been born 10th December, 1472. The marriage was celebrated with much pomp at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, on 15th Jan., 1477 (Stowe's *Annals*, p. 430; Sandford's *Genealogical History*, p. 416), the very day before the date assigned for her death, which of itself seems rather improbable; moreover, there are entries on the *Patent Rolls* of 18 Edward IV. and 20 Edward IV., which seem to show conclusively that she was still alive after that date and as late as November, 1480 (*Cal. Pat. Rot.*, pp. 118, 124).

Berkeley, Thomas Lord Stanley and Sir John Wingfield, who were all descendants of the original donee in tail, Richard Earl of Arundel. Horsfield, in his *History of Lewes* (pp. 136, 137), apparently adopts the view that she was tenant in fee simple, though he admits his inability to explain the subsequent devolution of the title on that hypothesis, and Mr. Renshaw has added the weight of his authority to this view in his paper on the manor of Keymer (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LIV., p. 11). The other view, and I am convinced the correct one, is taken by Colonel Attree in his paper on the Wivelsfield manors (*Ib.*, Vol. XXXV., pp. 9, 12, 15, 18), and, I think, by Canon Cooper, in his papers on the manor of Cuckfield, though I cannot find any direct reference there to the Wingfield share (*Ib.*, Vol. XL., pp. 202-3, Vol. XLI., pp. 82, 86). It is also the view taken in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* (Vol. I., p. 276). My reasons for preferring this last view are as follows:—

(1) There is no doubt about the creation of the entail by the settlement of 1366, and, although it appears to have been ignored by successive Sussex juries during the greater part of the fifteenth century, I can find nothing which could legally have the effect of putting an end to this entail. It must be remembered that the celebrated decision in *Taltarum's Case*, by which, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the statute *De donis conditionalibus*, "common recoveries" first received judicial recognition as an effective mode of defeating estates tail, was not given till Michaelmas term 1472 (Y. B., Mich. 12 Ed. 4, No. 19); so that the only period during which a recovery is at all likely to have been suffered would be the few years between that time and the death of the last Duke of Norfolk in January, 1476, after which the tenant in tail was an infant, and I can find no record of any such recovery. The alienation by Thomas Earl of Arundel for his wife's jointure in 1415, though made by licence of the Crown, could have no such effect, nor could the partition before the King in Chancery in 1440-1, whilst the Act of 1477, though it interfered with the settlement to some extent by giving a life interest to

the Duke of York, did not purport to destroy the entail.

(2) It is true that as regards the Lenthall share, or rather that part of it which was held in dower by Margaret Tresham, the result would be precisely the same, whether the entail were still in existence or not; for the person last seised would be Edmund Lenthall himself, and therefore, whether the descent were traced from the original donee in tail or from the person last seised, the co-heirs would in either case be the representatives of all the four daughters of Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk as regards one moiety, whilst the other moiety would belong to George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny. But this would not apply to the manors already allotted on the previous partition to the Mowbrays or to that part of the Lenthall share which devolved upon the Mowbrays immediately on the death of Edmund Lenthall. It will be seen that the subsequent title is consistent, and, it is submitted, consistent only, with the view that the Mowbray interest in *all* the estates comprised in the settlement of 1366 devolved upon the representatives of all *four* daughters, who, as regards this share, would be the co-heirs of the original donee in tail, but not the co-heirs-at-law of the person last seised, viz., Anne Duchess of York. It is also true that the estates, which were allotted to the Duke of Norfolk on the partition in 1440-1, and that part of the Lenthall share, to which he succeeded in possession on Edmund Lenthall's death in 1447, were eventually held in moieties and not in fourth shares. But this did not happen at once; for, as will presently be seen, it is clear that the Berkeleys were at first entitled to a fourth share, and when the fourth shares had subsequently become moieties one of such moieties was held not by the Berkeleys, but by the Stanleys. This can be satisfactorily accounted for on the hypothesis, for which there is a good deal of evidence, that a partition was agreed upon, if not completely effected, between the four co-heirs, under which all these Surrey and Sussex manors and half manors were

allotted to the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Derby, whilst the share of the bulk of the estates in the Marches of Wales fell to the lot of Lord Berkeley and Sir John Wingfield. The estates then held in dower by Margaret Tresham were evidently not included in this partition, as we find one fourth of a moiety of these estates still held by the Wingfield family as late as 1538, whilst a similar share was held by the Stanleys in 1522.

To return now to a more detailed consideration of the evidence still extant. In 1482, after the death of Anne Duchess of York, a statutory settlement was effected of a share of the estate, to which Lord Berkeley would become entitled on the death of Richard Duke of York, in consideration of the payment by the King of a sum of £34,000 in satisfaction of debts incurred by Lord Berkeley and his brothers. The limitations of this settlement were to the Duke of York in tail, with remainder to his father the King in tail male, with remainder to Lord Berkeley and all other persons as if the Act had never been made (*Rot. Parl.*, 22 Ed. IV., Vol. VI., pp. 205-7). This statutory settlement could not possibly have had any *ex post facto* operation in enlarging the share of Lord Berkeley from one fourth into one half, nor did it purport to do so, and in any case its operation would be exhausted on the death of the King and his two sons, Edward V. and Richard Duke of York, in 1483, when the shares of the co-heirs would become vested in possession.

On the accession of Richard the Third in June, 1483, John Lord Howard (the senior co-heir) was created Duke of Norfolk, and William Lord Berkeley Earl of Nottingham. Thomas Lord Stanley was also then high in favour with King Richard, but Sir John Wingfield was attainted and his estates forfeited for taking part in the risings which followed that King's accession (*Rot. Parl.*, 1 Ric. 3, Vol. VI., pp. 244-250), though he received a general pardon on 24th February, 1484 (*Cal. Pat. Rot.*, 1 Ric. 3, pt. 5, m. 16; *Cal.*, p. 445). After the battle of Bosworth in August, 1485, in which

John Howard Duke of Norfolk (Jockey of Norfolk) was killed fighting for King Richard, he and his son Thomas Earl of Surrey were attainted and all their estates confiscated. Lord Stanley, who was then married to Margaret Countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII.), and had joined the Earl of Richmond just before the battle and placed the crown upon his head after his victory, was created Earl of Derby by the new King, whilst the attainder of Sir John Wingfield was annulled and his estates restored (*Rot. Parl.*, 1 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., p. 273). Not long afterwards, on 19th February, 1486, the Earl of Nottingham was made Earl Marshal and Great Marshal of England.

A few years later, by an Act passed in 4 Henry VII. (1488-9) the attainders of the Earl of Surrey and his father were annulled, but the restitution of estates affected only those of his wife (*Rot. Parl.*, 4 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., p. 410). In the same year a partition of the Mowbray estates, which had been made between John (Howard) late Duke of Norfolk and William Earl Marshal and of Nottingham, received statutory confirmation, but the confirmation was expressed to be "as to the said Earl Marshall only" (*Ib.*, Vol. VI., pp. 411, 412). This partition affected only the estates which had been enjoyed by Katherine late Duchess of Norfolk (the great grandmother of Anne Mowbray), and, though it dealt with several Sussex manors, did not touch any of the old Warenne manors comprised in the settlement of 1366.

On 28th January, 1489, the Earl of Nottingham was raised to the dignity of a Marquis under the title of Marquis Berkeley. In the same year (1489-90) Thomas Earl of Surrey was restored to the bulk of the estates of which he had been deprived by the attainder of his father and himself, but an exception was made of the estates then held by Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk (Anne Mowbray's mother) for her life, and various provisoes were inserted in the Act of Restitution for protection of persons to whom grants had been made by the King in the meantime; the partition between the

late Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Nottingham was again confirmed, this time in favour of the King, who had acquired a reversionary interest in some of the Earl of Nottingham's estates, and all other persons as against the Earl of Surrey and the Marquis Berkeley (*Rot. Parl.*, 5 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., pp. 426-8).

Two years later (1491-2) a further restitution was effected on the petition of the Earl of Surrey, and this time no exception was made of the estates held by Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, but a proviso was inserted instead for her protection as well as provisos for the protection of the interests of Anne Marchioness Berkeley (whose husband was now dead), Thomas Earl of Derby and others. A clause was also inserted giving statutory confirmation to all fines, feoffments, grants and recoveries levied or made in favour of the King by the Marquis Berkeley and his feoffees as against the Earl of Surrey and his heirs (*Rot. Parl.*, 7 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., pp. 448-450). This last clause is to be noticed, as it gave rise to a difficulty which had afterwards to be removed by Act of Parliament.

William Marquis Berkeley died without issue 14th February, 1491-2, but in 1489, a few years before his death, three fines had been levied between Edward Willoughby and John Skille, plaintiffs, and William Marquis Berkeley, defendant, the first comprising *one fourth* of the manors of Brighthelmston, Clayton, Middleton, Meching, Seford and Alington, *one fourth of one moiety* of the manors of Cuckfield, Keymer and Houndean, and *one fourth of one moiety* of the chace of Clerys, the forest of Worth, the borough of Lewes, the barony of Lewes, the profits of the court of Nomansland and of 32s. 2d. rent in Iford, co. Sussex, the second comprising one fourth of one moiety of the manor of Tyborn, co. Middlesex, and the third comprising one fourth of the manors of Reigate and Dorking and one fourth of one moiety of the tolls of Guildford and Southwark, co. Surrey. The uses declared of these fines were to the Marquis in tail, with remainder to the King in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of

the Marquis (*Feet of Fines, Divers Counties*, Mich., 5 Hen. VII., Nos. 1, 2 and 3). We find here, as we should have expected, that of the manors which had been specifically allotted to the Mowbrays the share is one fourth, whilst in the case of the other estates (either originally allotted to the Lenthalls or left undivided) the share is only one fourth of a moiety, or one eighth.

In the account of the Manor of Reigate given in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* (Vol. I., p. 276) it is stated that on the death of William Marquis Berkeley "his brother Maurice preferred a petition to the King in his Court of Chancery stating the matters hereinbefore mentioned" (which include the descent among the four co-heirs of Elizabeth FitzAlan, the wife of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk) "and praying that the estates might be restored to him. A writ was issued to the Escheator of Surrey, directing him to inquire into the several matters, and accordingly an inquisition was taken at Guildford on the 16th Nov. 9 Hen. VII. and the circumstances above mentioned were found and returned by the jury. The petition was afterwards heard, and the Attorney General had the King's orders to confess the matter as set forth and to restore the estates to the said Maurice, who soon after released his share in this Manor to his cousin, the Earl of Surrey, son of John Howard Duke of Norfolk above named, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field." I have not succeeded in finding this petition at the Public Record Office, but the account given by Manning and Bray is substantially confirmed by Smyth of Nibley from the Berkeley MSS. (*Lives of the Berkeleys*, fos. 611-2, Vol. II., p. 166), and there can be little doubt that it is in the main correct; the inquisition is still extant at the Public Record Office, but the date should be 12th (not 16th) November, 1493 (*Ch. Inq.*, Ser. II., Vol. IX., No. 7). This inquisition mentions one fourth of the manors of Reigate and Dorking and one fourth of a moiety of the tolls of Guildford and Southwark. A Sussex inquisition was also taken the following day, in which are mentioned *one fourth* of the manors of

Brightelmston, Clayton, Middleton, Meching, Seford and Alington, and *one fourth of a moiety* of the manors of Cuckfield, Houndean and Keymer, the chace of Clerys, the forest of Worth, the borough and barony of Lewes, the profits of the court of Nomansland and 36s. 2d. rent in Iford (*Ch. Inq.*, Ser. II., Vol. IX., No. 6). A few days previously a Middlesex inquisition had been taken in which is mentioned a fourth part of a moiety of the manor of Tyborn (*Ch. Inq.*, Ser. II., Vol. VIII., No. 22). In all these inquisitions the fines of 5 Henry VII. are referred to, and it is found that Maurice Berkeley was the Marquis's brother and heir. If the entail created by the settlement of 1366 was still in force, the proceedings on Maurice Berkeley's petition are intelligible; for the fines levied by the Marquis, though binding upon himself and his own issue if he had any, would not (apart from the effect of their statutory confirmation) have been operative as against his brother Maurice, whose reversionary right could only have been defeated by a common recovery. On the other hand, if the Marquis had been entitled in fee simple, I can see no reason whatever why the King should have submitted to Maurice Berkeley's claim and have restored the estates to him. Maurice Berkeley recovered another Sussex Manor, Bosham, on precisely the same ground, viz., a subsisting entail not effectively barred (Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, fo. 611, Vol. II., p. 166). Among the MSS. at Berkeley Castle, when Smyth wrote in 1618, was a claim drawn up by Maurice Berkeley and his counsel, in which, after tracing the title of the two co-heirs of the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk and the four co-heirs of the FitzAlan Earls of Arundel, and a reference to the death without issue then living of Margaret Lenthall, the document proceeds as follows:—"and soe the said Earle of Surrey, Lord Berkeley, the Earle of Derby and Sir John Wingfeild been heires to the said Elizabeth late Dutches of Norfolke and inheritable to the moietye of the Arundle lands that bee not entailed to the heires males in the form abovesaid" (*Ib.*, fos. 603-4, Vol. II., pp. 158-160).

In 1503-4, on the petition of Maurice Berkeley, an Act was passed by which the previous Acts of 5 and 7 Hen. VII. above referred to were repealed so far as regards the estates mentioned in these three inquisitions, but confirmed as regards all other lands, provisoes being inserted for the protection of Thomas Hobson and his heirs (in respect of the manor of Tyborn), Sir John Wingfield and his heirs, Thomas Earl of Derby and his heirs and feoffees to his use (in respect of lands which at any time belonged "to the said Earl Marshall and of Nottingham or to any other person or persons to his use or that otherwise appertaineth to the said Earl of Derby *by course of inheritance from any of his ancestors*"), Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk (in respect of her dower or grants by the King or devises by her late husband) and various other persons (*Rot. Parl.*, 19 Hen. VII., Vol. VI., pp. 529-532; and *Statutes of the Realm*, 19 Hen. VII., c. 30., *Rec. Com. Ed.*, Vol. II., p. 673). In Trinity term of the same year (1504) a fine was levied between Sir Edward Ponyngs, Sir Thomas Fiennes, Thomas Marrowe, Esq., serjeant-at-law, Edmund Ferrers, Esq., and William Rote, clerk, as plaintiffs, and Maurice Berkeley and Isabel, his wife, as deforciant, and a recovery was also suffered by Maurice Berkeley in favour of the same plaintiffs, both of these proceedings having reference to precisely the same property as was included in the three fines of 1489 and the three inquisitions of 1493, and thus the share became vested in the plaintiffs and the heirs of William Rote in consideration of 1,000 marks of silver (*Fect of Fines, Divers Counties*, Trin., 19 Hen. VII., No. 36; *De Banco Rot.*, Trin., 19 Hen. VII., m. 324). This fine has been supposed by Colonel Attree to have been a sale to Sir Edward Ponyngs (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., pp. 12, 15, 18), but the limitation to the heirs of William Rote shews that Sir Edward Ponyngs joined as a trustee and not as the beneficiary. Mr. Renshaw suggests, with rather more probability, that it may have been to perfect a mortgage for raising money to pay arrears due to Anne, the widow of the Marquis Berkeley, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Fiennes

and who died in 1497 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LIV., p. 13). But, if so, the arrears must have been overdue for more than six years, and I should have thought it much more probable that the plaintiffs in these proceedings were feoffees to the use of the Earl of Surrey himself; my reasons for this conjecture will appear presently. However, it is stated in Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys* that within four months after the passing of the Act of 19 Henry VII. Maurice Berkeley conveyed his shares in these manors to George Nevill Lord Bergavenny, and as his authority for this statement (in addition to certain records which I have not succeeded in verifying) he cites two deeds then at Berkeley Castle dated 16th February and 2nd July, 1504 (*Lives of the Berkeleys*, fos. 611-2, Vol. II., p. 166). But if so (and on such a point the authority of Smyth of Nibley should be conclusive), it seems fairly clear that the shares must have been subsequently conveyed to the Earl of Surrey or to trustees for him at any rate before 1513.

In 1512-3 a petition, containing the form of an Act of Restitution, was presented on behalf of Thomas Earl of Surrey, and received the sanction of the King in Parliament (*Rot. Parl.*, 4 Hen. VIII., Supp. Vol., pp. vi.-x.; *Statutes of the Realm*, 4 Hen. VIII., c. 13, *Record Com. Ed.*, Vol. III., p. 58). This petition is referred to by Col. Attree in his paper above mentioned under the heading of "Middleton" and the date 1511 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 18), though the reference for it is not given. It has such an important bearing upon the question under discussion that I propose to set it out somewhat fully. It states that Elizabeth, late Duchess of Norfolk (*i.e.*, Elizabeth FitzAlan, the wife of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke) "was seised in her demesne as of fee⁶ of and in the moiety of the castle and barony of Lewes in the county of Sussex and of and in the moiety of the manors of Mechyng, Midelton, BRIGHTHELMESTON, Clayton, Cookefeld, Alyngton, Lewes burgage, Iford barony [*query* whether this should not be 'Lewes burgage and barony, Iford, etc.'], Seafords, Hounden,

⁶ As to the meaning of this expression see Note A at the end of this paper.

Kymer, Haldebergh and Cookefeld Clandito^{r7} with their appurtenances in the same county of Sussex, and of and in the moiety of the manors of Reygate, Dorkyng and Gatton, with the appurtenances in the county of Surrey, and of and in the moiety of the chace of Clerys, the forest of Worthe, borough of Lewes and profits of the court of Nomanslond and of 36s. 2d. of rent in Iford, and of and in the moiety of the toll of Southwerk and the toll of Guldeford in the same county of Surrey, and of and in the moiety of the lordship and manor of Tyborn with the appurtenances in the county of Middlesex, and of and in the moiety of the lordship, manor and castle of Holte in the county of Chester with the appurtenances, and of and in the moiety of the manors of Bromefeld, and Yale in the same county of Chester and in the Marche of Wales with the appurtenances, in her demesne as of fee; and also the said Elizabeth was seised of and in the manors of Merford and Hosseley in the said county of Chester in her demesne as of fee;” and died so seised, “after whose death the said manors of Merford and Hosseley and the same moiety of all other the premises with their appurtenances descended unto John last Duke of Norfolk, father unto your besecher whose son and heir he is, and to William late Earl of Nottingham, Thomas late Earl of Derby and to Sir John Wingfield kt. as cousins and heirs of the said late Duchess, that is to say to the last Duke of Norfolk as son and heir of Dame Margaret Howard one of the daughters and heirs of the said Duchess, and to the said Thomas late Earl of Derby as son and heir of Dame Katerin [*sic, sed query, should be ‘Joan’*] Stanley another of the daughters and heirs of the said Duchess, and to the said William late Earl of Nottingham as son and heir of Dame Isabel another of the daughters and heirs of the said Duchess, and to Sir John Wingfield as son and heir of Sir John Wingfield kt. son of Elizabeth another of the daughters and heirs of the said Duchess; By virtue whereof the said last Duke, the late Earls of Nottingham and Derby, and Sir

⁷ As to this see Note B at the end of this paper.

John Wingfield entered into the said manors of Merford and Hoosseley and into the same moiety of all the other premises with the appurtenances and thereof were seised in their demesne as of fee in coparcenary; and so being seised *partition was made* between them of the said Manors of Merford and Hosseley and of the same moiety of all other the premises with the appurtenances in manner and form following, that is to say, that the said *John last Duke of Norfolk and Thomas late Earl of Derby should have and enjoy for their part and property to them and to their heirs in fee for evermore the said manors of Marford and Hosseley with the appurtenances and the moiety of the said barony of Lewes and of the said other manors lands and tenements in the said counties of Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex with the appurtenances* in allowance of all their part and property to them afferyng of the said manors of Merford and Hollesley [*sic*] and of the same moiety of all other the premises; and that the said late Earl of Nottingham and Sir John Wingfield knight should have and enjoy for their part and property to them and to their heirs in fee for evermore the moiety of the said castle, lordship and manor of Holte and of the other manors lands and tenements in the said county of Chester and the Marche of Wales with the appurtenances except the said manors of Merford and Hosseley with the appurtenances in allowance of all their part and property to them afferyng of the said manors of Merford and Hosseley and the said moiety of all the other premises, By virtue whereof the said last Duke of Norfolk and the said late Earl of Derby were seised of the same moiety of the said barony of Lewes and of the said manors lands and tenements in the said counties of Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex with the appurtenances and of the said manors of Merford and Hosseley in the said county of Chester, in their demesne as of fee and thereof took the issues and profits according to the said partition; and the said late Earl of Derby ever syth the said partition had and enjoyed all the days of his life his said property

according to the said partition, and also the said late Earl of Derby that now is ever syth the death of the said late Earl of Derby as cousin and heir of the said late Earl hath had his said property according to the said partition; and the said Earl of Nottingham and Sir John Wingfield were seised of the said moiety of the said castle, lordships and manors of Holte and other the premises in the county of Chester and in the Marche of Wales except before except and thereof took the profits according to the said partition; and after the said partition the said Earl of Nottingham was created Marquis Berkeley." The petition then goes on to refer to the above mentioned fines levied by the Marquis in 5 Henry VII. (1489) in favour of the late King in tail male in default of his own issue, and then states that afterwards, at a Parliament holden at Westminster, 17th October, 7 Henry VII. (1591), "at the unreasonable suit and labour of the said Marquis and by his means" it was enacted "that all fines, feoffments, grants and recoveries levied had or made to the King or to any other to his use by or against the said Marquis or by or against any feoffee to his use be good and effectual to the King and his heirs after the tenor and effect of the same against all other persons claiming anything comprised or contained in the said fines, feoffments, grants and recoveries by the said Marquis or by any other feoffee or feoffees to the use of the same Marquis and against the said Earl of Surrey and his heirs" . . . "your said suppliant then being absent in the North Country upon certain business of the said late King by his high commandment and having no knowledge of the said Act till after the said Parliament was ended, and after the said Earl of Nottingham died; by reason of which Act affirming the said fines your said beseecher is excluded of his said right and title of and to the said fourth part of the said manors," &c., &c., "against all right and good conscience." The petition then prays that "the said Act and all other Acts concerning the said fines and either of them and also the said fines against your said suppliant and his heirs by what name

soever he be named in the said Act or Acts, and also all and singular other Act and Acts of Parliament made and established syth the said fine and Acts made in the said fifth year of the said late King affirming the said Act and fine or concerning the said fourth part of the said manors," &c., &c. "Whereby your said suppliant should in any wise be excluded hurted or bounden to claim demand or have the said fourth part or any parcel thereof by reason of the said descent to him given by and after the death of the said late Duke of Norfolk be against your said suppliant and his heirs *and all other persons claiming to his use* and every of them void and of no force, strength nor effect to for or concerning the said fourth part," &c., &c. The prayer of the petition was granted by the King with the assent of Parliament, but a large number of provisoes were added for the protection of the interests of various persons, none of whom appear to have really been prejudiced by the Act. Of these provisoes one was a saving for George Nevill Lord Bergavenny and his heirs except only as regards the above mentioned fourth parts and fourth parts of moieties, all of which "were recovered by several writs of entry in the post brought by Edward Ponynys kt., Thomas Fiennes kt., Thomas Marrowe sergeant-at-the-law, Edward Ferrers Esq. and William Roote clerk against Maurice Berkeley brother and heir unto William Berkeley late Marquis Berkeley;" another was a saving for Joan Blennerhesset and the heirs of her late husband Thomas Hobson in respect of the manor of Tyborn, which was recovered against the said Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley, Thomas Stanley Earl of Derby and George Nevill of Bergavenny, "except the said fourth part of the moiety of the said manor of Tyborn comprised as well in the said fine levied in the said fifth year of the said late King and in the said recovery specified in the said Act of the said fourth part of the moiety of the said manor;" by another, John Earl of Oxford and Lady Elizabeth his wife were not to be prejudiced by this Act "made for the said Earl of Surrey *and his feoffees.*" Other provisoes were for the benefit of Thomas Earl of

Derby, Anthony Wingfield, Esq., Maurice Berkeley, kt., and various other persons.

No express reference is made in this Act to the Act of 19 Henry VII., which Maurice Berkeley had previously obtained before levying the fine and suffering the recovery of 1504, and by which the obnoxious clause in the Act of 7 Henry VII. seems to have been already repealed so far as it affected the share of the manors comprised in such fine or recovery, and it may possibly have been overlooked. However this may be, the statements in the Earl of Surrey's petition throw considerable light on the devolution of the various Manors, although perhaps it would not be safe to rely upon them implicitly in the absence of corroboration from other sources. That all the statements were not strictly accurate must, I think, be admitted. For instance, Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk certainly did not *die seised* of a moiety of all the manors referred to, as most of them were held by Beatrice Countess of Arundel either in jointure or in dower, and she survived Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk. Moreover, she was never herself entitled to more than a third share of the manors, her sister Margaret Lenthall at first, and afterwards her nephew Edmund Lenthall, being then entitled in reversion to a similar share. Again, the subsequent devolution of the manors of Houndean and Keymer and the (so called) manors of Haldelegh and Cuckfield Clauditor shews that the partition or agreement for partition in 1483 did not include those manors which at that time were held in dower by Margaret Tresham. Further, the Act of 7 Henry VII. certainly purports to have been passed on the petition of the Earl of Surrey, though it may well be that his name was used by Lord Berkeley without his knowledge during his absence on the King's service. But the statements in the petition as to the general course of descent and as to the agreement for partition—facts which must have been within the knowledge of the Earl of Surrey—receive independent corroboration from other sources, the former from the inquisitions on the death of Lord Berkeley and the fines and recoveries levied or suffered by him and by his

brother Maurice, and the old MS. at Berkeley Castle already referred to, and the latter from a passage in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* with reference to the manor of Reigate, where it is stated that "in 1496 the Prior and Convent (of Reigate) demised to Thomas Earl of Surrey and Thomas Earl of Derby, *lords of the manor of Reigate*, in consideration of 40 marks, and for better supply and accommodation of the free warren of the manor of Reigate all that land called Reigate Hill containing by estimation 60 acres" (Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. I., p. 278), as well as from the subsequent devolution of the title to the various manors in Surrey and Sussex and in the Marches of Wales. It seems fairly clear that the agreement for partition between the four co-heirs, not having been completed so as to be binding upon persons interested in remainder before the Marquis Berkeley's death, was then repudiated by Maurice Berkeley, and I had thought that the fine and recovery of 1504 were probably levied and suffered by him as part of a compromise with the Earl of Surrey, under which in consideration of 1,000 marks of silver he assured to feoffees for the Earl of Surrey the Berkeley share not only of the manors included in the agreement for partition, but also of the manors of Houndean and Keymer, and the rest of the property which Margaret Tresham had held in dower. It will have been noticed that in the proviso inserted in the Act of 4 Henry VIII. for the protection of Lord Bergavenny an exception was made in respect of the fourth parts recovered against Maurice Berkeley by the proceedings instituted by Sir Edward Ponynge and the other plaintiffs in 1504, and that in another proviso the Act is referred to as "made for the said Earl of Surrey *and his feoffees*." That the Howards became entitled in some way to a moiety instead of one fourth of these manors and half manors is beyond question, and no other assurance has been found to which their title can be referred except the alleged partition in or about 1483, and the fine or recovery of 1504; so that, if the Berkeley share of these estates was vested in feoffees to the use of the Earl of Surrey (as the

Act of 4 Henry VIII. appears to suggest), it would have been reasonable to suppose that those feoffees were Sir Edward Ponynys and the other persons who as plaintiffs were parties to the proceedings in 1504. But if these plaintiffs were trustees for George Nevill Lord Bergavenny (as seems to be indicated by the passage above quoted from Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*), the Earl of Surrey must have acquired the share shortly afterwards. The total annual value of the property included in their assurances, as stated in the three inquisitions of 1493, is £59. 7s. 10½d., whilst the purchase money mentioned in the fine is 1,000 marks of silver, or £666. 13s. 4d. This would be equivalent to about eleven years' purchase, which would seem to be the approximate value of landed property shortly before that date (see Hume's *History of England*, Vol. III., p. 236, n.), but I am not sure that it is always safe to accept the statements in these assurances in respect of the purchase money as being necessarily accurate, especially where they are given in round numbers.

Soon after the Act of 1512-3 was passed the Earl of Surrey was created Duke of Norfolk. He died in 1524, but there is no inquisition on his death extant at the Public Record Office.

Turning now to the *Stanley* share, we have already noticed that in 1496 the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Surrey appear to have been the joint lords of the manor of Reigate, and there is reason to believe that by that time Thomas Earl of Derby had acquired under the partition the Wingfield share of all the above mentioned Warenne manors in Surrey and Sussex, except those which Margaret Tresham had held in dower. He died in 1504, but there is no inquisition on his death at the Public Record Office, his successor having received licence from the Crown to enter upon all manors, &c., of which Thomas late Earl of Derby was seised *in dominico suo ut de feodo qualitercumque talliato* and also upon all manors, &c., which would devolve upon him after the death of Margaret Countess of Richmond (the King's mother and the widow of the late Earl of Derby) and

after the death of Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk (the widow of the last Mowbray Duke of Norfolk), without proof of age, livery or inquisition (*Pat. Rot.*, 20 Hen. VII., pt. 1, m. 11). This successor was his grandson, Thomas 2nd Earl of Derby, whose father, George Lord Strange (*jure uxoris*), had previously died.

Thomas 2nd Earl of Derby suffered a recovery of his share in the Sussex manors in favour of trustees in 1506 (*De Banco Rot.*, Hill. 21 Hen. VII., m. 462). He died in 1522, and in the Sussex inquisition, taken on his death, the jurors find that he died seised of one-eighth part of the barony and castle of Lewes, formerly of Edmund Lenthall, and of the manors of Houndean, Keymer, Cuckfield Clauditon and Haldelegh, a moiety of the manors of Meching, Pydingho, Cuckfield, Alington and Seaford and some other manors, the names of which are obliterated, and a fourth part of the manors of Cuckfield, Lewes barony, Lewes burghage and Nomansland and of 18s. 1d. rent issuing out of the manor of Iford (*Ch. Inq. p.m.*, Ser. II., Vol. XXXVIII., No. 10). The obliterated names would doubtless be Brighthelmeston, Clayton and Middleton (*cf. Ibid.*, Vol. LXXXI., No. 247), and, except that the barony of Lewes and the manor of Cuckfield are mentioned twice over (the first mention of the former having reference to the share formerly held by Edmund Lenthall and the first mention of the latter being, I think, simply a mistake), the findings of the jury are in exact conformity with what we should expect to find, if the Stanleys had acquired the Wingfield share of all the Sussex manors except those which Margaret Tresham had held in dower at the time of the agreement for partition between the four co-heirs in or about 1483.

The *Wingfield* share of the manors of Houndean and Keymer (as well as of the so-called manor of Haldelegh and the Cuckfield Park inclosure rent) passed on the death of Sir John Wingfield, the son of Sir John and grandson of Sir Robert and Lady Elizabeth Wingfield, some time between 1504 and 1513 to his son Anthony Wingfield, afterwards K.G., by whom it was sold in the

year 1538 to Joan Everard, widow (*Feet of Fines, Sussex*, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII., No. 26; *De Banco Rot.*, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII., m. 73).

The subsequent history of the manor of Keymer has been told by Mr. Renshaw in his excellent paper on that manor (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LIV., pp. 19 *et seq.*), whilst a summary of the subsequent title to the manor of Houndean has been given by Colonel Attree (*Ib.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 17). Colonel Attree's paper contains also a summary of the subsequent title to the manors of Clayton and Middleton, while the history of the manor of Cuckfield has been exhaustively treated by the late Canon Cooper in his articles referred to at the beginning of this paper (*Ib.*, Vol. XL., pp. 173-210; Vol. XLI., pp. 79-94, &c.). As regards the barony of Lewes the title is summarised in Horsfield's *History of Lewes* (Vol. I., pp. 135-139), and the second volume contains brief notices of some of the other neighbouring manors mentioned above.

If further confirmation were needed for the statement in the Earl of Surrey's petition in 1512-3 as to the agreement for partition between the four co-heirs after the death of Richard Duke of York in 1483, I think it would be found in the subsequent devolution of the title to the manors of Merford and Hosseley on the one hand and to the rest of the great Marcher lordship of Bromfield and Yale on the other. To trace this title in detail would, I am afraid, lead to too long a digression from the subject of this paper, *viz.*, the Sussex manors; but I may say here briefly that the manors of Merford and Hosseley will be found in 1507, and again in 1529, amongst the possessions of the Earls of Derby (Rentals and Surveys, Gen. Ser., Misc. Books Land Revenue, Vol. 251; Ministers' Account, 21 and 22 Henry VIII., No. 6148), who also owned the adjoining lordships of Moldsdale and Hopedale (*Ibid*; *cf. Pat. Rot.*, 2 Ric. III., pt. 1, m. 13); whereas the castles of Dynasbran and Lleon or Holt and the rest of Bromfield and Yale passed into the hands of Sir William Stanley, a younger brother of the 1st Earl of Derby, under a grant dated 10th December, 1484, from Richard the Third (*Pat. Rot.*, 2,

Ric. III., pt. 2, m. 22), following conveyances of their respective shares to that King by William Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, and Sir John Wingfield (*Claus. Rot.*, 2 Ric. III., m. 9 *dorso*, and m. 14 *dorso*), Richard the Third's grant being confirmed as regards one moiety thereof by two Acts of Parliament in 1485 and 1488, which may, or may not, refer to the same moiety (*Rot. Parl.*, 1 Hen. VII. and 4 Hen. 7, Vol. VI., pp. 316, 417); and, further, that in the former of these two Acts a special proviso was inserted for the protection of the interest of Sir John Wingfield, whilst no mention is made in it of any of the other co-heirs.

Assuming this brief summary to be correct, it is not difficult to understand why Maurice Berkeley, who appears to have been an adept at discovering flaws in the deeds by which his brother had dissipated all his large estates (see Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*, p. 139; and Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, fos. 599-618, Vol. II., pp. 154-172), should have thought it more prudent to repudiate (as I think he was legally entitled to do) the apparently uncompleted agreement for partition between the four co-heirs, and to claim his original share of the Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex manors, than to assert his title under the partition to a share of the Marcher lordship against the powerful Sir William Stanley, who had been in possession of it for several years before the death of the Marquis Berkeley under a title which had been confirmed by more than one Act of Parliament, and who was moreover the King's Chamberlain, and reputed to be one of the richest men in the kingdom (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, *sub nom.*).

In conclusion, I would say that I have referred to the original records of (I believe) all the documents which I have cited, but in several places, both in this paper itself and in the accompanying explanatory pedigree, where no reference is given, the dates and other genealogical details are taken from such works of authority as Cockayne's *Complete Peerage*, the accuracy of which may generally be relied on.

NOTE A.—SEISIN IN DEMESNE AS OF FEE.

The expression *seisitus in dominico suo sicut de feodo*, though generally used to indicate a seisin in fee simple, the largest estate known to the law of England, is not in strictness confined to fee simple estates, but includes also a fee tail, the usual mode of pleading which was *seisitus in dominico suo sicut de feodo talliato* or *sicut de feodo et de jure per formam donationis*. Until the passing of the Statute *De donis conditionalibus* in the reign of Edward I. a fee might have been either (1) absolute, or (2) conditional (*i.e.*, limited to a special sort of heirs), and in the latter case it could be alienated as soon as the condition was satisfied by the birth of issue inheritable (see Hargrave's note (1) to Littleton's *Tenures*, sec. 1; Coke upon Littleton, 1b. And see also the various forms of pleading referred to in the arguments in *Dowland v. Slade*, 5 East's Reports 272, pp. 278 *et seq.*). This power of alienation was put an end to in 1290 by the Statute *De donis conditionalibus*, by which estates tail were made indestructible, and it was not restored until the celebrated decision in *Taltarum's Case* in 12 Edward IV. (1472), by which judicial recognition was given to the efficacy of common recoveries—a sort of judgment in a collusive action—as a means of removing the fetter on the alienation of land and so remedying the inconvenience caused by the Statute.

NOTE B.—HALDELEGH AND CUCKFIELD CLAUDITOR'.

The manor, or so called manor, of Haldelegh, or Aldelegh, is not expressly mentioned in the Arundel settlement of 1366 or in the inquisition taken on the death of Thomas Earl of Arundel in 1415, the reason doubtless being that it was not a separate manor, but a member or parcel of the manor of Cuckfield; in the inquisition taken in 1439 on the death of Beatrice Countess of Arundel it is mentioned, not however among the other manors but among the *feoda* with

Cokefeld park and Bentelegh park, where it is described as *Holdelegh maner' extent' parcel' maner' Cokefeld'* (*Inq. p.m.*, 18 Hen. VI., No. 28). It is not mentioned by name in the licence to alienate obtained by Edmund Lenthall in 1445 (*Pat. Rot.*, 23 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 17), but it must have been included there under "Cokefeld," as it certainly formed part of the property assigned after his death by his trustees for his widow's dower, and it is expressly mentioned in conjunction with *Cokefeld parc' redd'* in the inquisition taken on her death in 1484 (*Inq. p.m.*, 1 Ric. III., No. 43). It seems to have been mentioned in the inquisition taken in 1461 on the death of John Duke of Norfolk, though the inquisition itself is now missing from the Public Record Office (*Cal. to Inq. p.m.*, 1 Ed. IV., No. 46), and again in the inquisition taken in 1477 after the death of his son John 5th Duke, where the jurors find that he died seised of a moiety of the manor of Cokefeld and entitled, subject to the dower of Edmund Lenthall's widow, to a moiety of the manors of Hunden Kymer and *Aldelegh* and of *Cokefeld redd' offic' Claudit'* (*Inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. IV., No. 58). The next mention that I have found of it is in the Earl of Surrey's petition in 1512-3, where it is called the manor of *Haldebergh* and is mentioned in conjunction with the manors of Hunden, Kymer and *Cookfeld Clauditor'* (*Rot. Parl.*, 4 Hen. VIII., Supp. Vol., p.p. vi.-x.; Statutes of the Realm, 4 Hen. VIII., c. 13, Rec. Com. Ed., Vol. III., p. 58). In the inquisition taken in 1522 on the death of Thomas 2nd Earl of Derby he is found to have been seised of an eighth part of the manors of Hunden, Kemer, *Cokefeld Claudit'* and *Haldelegh* (*Ch. Inq. p.m.*, Ser. II, Vol. XXXVIII., No. 10), and in the Ministers' Account of the possessions of the Countess of Derby in Sussex and Surrey for the year 1532-3, under the heading of "Cokefeld" is mentioned 30s. rent of the moiety of the demense land of *Haldelegh* (Ministers' Account, 24 to 25 Hen. VIII., No. 6158). Again, a fourth part of a moiety of the manors of Hunden, Kymer, *Haldeleigh* and *Cockfeld* [*qu. park enclosure*] is included in the fine levied by Anthony

Wingfield in favour of Joan Everard in 1538 (*Feet of Fines, Sussex*, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII., No. 26).

By an indenture dated 26th March, 2 Eliz. (1566), Henry Nevill Lord Bergavenny demised to Henry Bowyer the moiety of Bentley Park and the moiety of all the lands called Courtlands, *Haldeligh* Court garden and Court meade to hold "to the said Henry Bowyer, Henry and Francis his sonnes during their lyves at rent of £4. 13s. 10d. for first six yeares and afterwards 40 weather [*sic.*] sheep yearly on Mich. Day or £13. 6s. 8d. if the sheep shall be [] at the lord's choice" (*ex. inf.* W. C. Renshaw, Esq., K.C., from Rowe's MS.). It would be another fourth part of the same lands that was included in the conveyance to the same Henry Bowyer of 108 acres in Cuckfield, comprising *Hadleye*, *Hanlye* and Courtlands, by John Michel in 1584 (see Mr. Wilbraham Cooper's excellent *History of Cuckfield*, p. 77, referring to Patent Rolls, 27 Eliz.), and is also mentioned in the inquisition taken on the death of Henry Bowyer in 1589 as "a fourth part of 180 acres of land called *Haldleigh alias Haulie* and Courtlands," and stated to be held of the Queen *in capite* by the service of $\frac{1}{80}$ th part of a knight's fee and to be worth beyond reprises 40s. per annum (*Ch. Inq. p.m.*, Ser. II., Vol. CCXXV., No. 60). This inquisition is referred to in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 43, where it is taken from Burrell's MS. and (I think erroneously) called Haldelegh or *Hanlie* and Courtlands" (*cf.* also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., p. 47, note). It is impossible to distinguish between the letters *u* and *n* in the handwriting of that date, but etymologically the former is the more probable corruption of Haldelegh, and in the inquisition taken on the death of Henry Bowyer's son of the same name in 1606 it is described as a "fourth part of 180 acres of land called *Hadley alias Hawley* and Courtlands" in Cuckfield, which is free from ambiguity. Mr. Wilbraham Cooper, in his *History of Cuckfield* (pp. 82, 83), refers to an old seventeenth century survey and map of the manor of Cuckfield in the possession of Lord Abergavenny, in which what are obviously the same lands are called

Hally or *Hallies* and Courtlands, and he identifies the site of Hallies as lying between Ockenden and Mill Hall (p. 84).

There was another manor in this neighbourhood of a very similar name, variously called *Hagley*, *Heyley*, *Highligh* and *Hylve* (*Inq. p.m.*, temp. Eliz., Sussex Record Society, Vol. III., Nos. 25, 32, 54 and 77), which comprised lands in Ardingly, Balcombe and Worth, held in 1565 of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derby and Lord Bergavenny, and of which the identity is preserved in the modern residence called Highley Manor, near the entrance to Balcombe tunnel. Having regard to the names of the lords of this last manor, one might at first sight be tempted to identify it with Haldelegh, the subject of this note, but I think it is clear that it is a different manor altogether, and probably a member of the manor of Worth; for in the inquisition taken in 1477, after the death of John 5th Duke of Norfolk, both the manor of *Highlegh* and the manor of *Aldelegh* are mentioned, the former immediately before the manor and forest of Worth and the latter immediately before *Cokefeld redd' offic' Claudit'* (*Inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. 4, No. 58). In Horsfield's *History of Sussex* (Vol. I., p. 267) it is stated that the manor of Worth "seems about this time (*i.e.*, 1475) to have changed its name from *Worth* to *Highleghe*," but I doubt whether this can be strictly accurate.

The so-called manor of Cookfeld Clauditon (*Rot. Parl.*, 4 Hen. VIII., Supp. Vol., pp. vi.-x.), or more correctly, I think, Cookfield Clauditor' (*Statutes of the Realm*, 4 Hen. VIII., c. 13, Rec. Com. Ed., Vol. III., p. 58), seems to be nothing else than the accustomed rent payable to the holder of the office of Clauditor (*i.e.*, Incloser?) in respect of the Cuckfield Park inclosure (*Inq^s p.m.*, 18 Hen. VI., No. 28; 17 Ed. IV., No. 58; 1 Ric. III., No. 43). The old inclosed park at Cuckfield did not occupy the same site as the present park there, but lay to the east of the Church, between the Church and Broad Street (see Mr. Wilbraham Cooper's *History of Cuckfield*, p. 84), where it would be in close proximity to the ancient mansion of the Warennes adjoining the

TABLE SHOWING CO-HEIRS OF RICHARD FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL.

EDMUND FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL, = ALICE DE WARENNE, sister of John, 8th and last Earl of Warenne, d. ante 1347.
d. 17 Nov., 1326.

Isabel, dau. of Hugh le Despencer, = Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, = Eleanor, dau. of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, m. 1345, d. 11 Jan., 1372.
m. 1321, div^d 1345. s.p. b. c. 1306, d. 24 Jan., 1376.

Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, b. 1348, att^d and beh^d 21 March, 1397. = Elizabeth, dau. of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, m. 1359, d. 1385. John FitzAlan (or Arundel), d. 1397. = Eleanor, suo jure Baroness Maltravers, d. 1405. Thomas FitzAlan (or Arundel), b. 1353. Bp. of Ely 1374, Archbp. of York 1384, and of Canterbury 1396. d. 1414. Joan, Countess of Hereford. Alice, m. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.

Earls of Arundel.

Thomas FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, b. 1381, restored 1400, d. 13 Oct., 1415. s.p. = Beatrix, dau. of John, King of Portugal, nat^d 1421. m. (2) John Holland, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon. d. 23 Oct., 1439.

(1) William de Montacute, son of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, d.s.p. 1383. = Elizabeth FitzAlan, b. 1372 (or ante). d. 8 July, 1425. (3) Sir Robert Goushill, d. 1404.

(2) Thomas Mowbray, Lord Mowbray and Segrave and Earl of Nottingham, cr. Duke of Norfolk 1397. d. Sept., 1400. = She m. 2ndly in or ante 1395 (as his second wife). (4) Sir Gerard Ufflete, living 1411. d.s.p.

Sir Thos. Stanley, cr. Lord Stanley, 1456, d. 20 Feb., 1459. = Joan Goushill. Sir Robt. Wingfield, d. 1431. Elizabeth Goushill, d. 1424.

Thomas Mowbray, Earl (de jure Duke) of Norfolk, b. 1385. Beheaded 10 June, 1405. s.p. = Constance, dau. of John Holland, 1st Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter. m. (2) Sir John Grey, K.G.

John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, b. 1390, m. 1412, d. 19 Oct., 1432. = Katherine, dau. of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, m. (2) Sir Thomas Strangways, (3) John Viscount Beaumont, (4) Sir John Wydville, living 1482, dead 1488.

Sir Robert Howard, of Stoke Neyland, co. Suffolk, d. April, 1436.

Margaret Mowbray.

James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley (2nd husband), d. 1463.

Isabel Mowbray, m. (1) Henry, son and heir app. of William Lord Ferrers of Groby (who d. s.p.), d. 1452.

Sir Thomas Stanley, Esq. of body to Hen. VI., 1454, kt. 1460, Steward of Household to Ed. IV. and Ric. III., Constable of England 16 Dec., 1483, cr. Earl of Derby 27 Oct., 1485, d. 1504.

(1) Eleanor, dau. of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury. = (2) Margaret, Countess Dow. of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. d. 20 June, 1509.

Sir William Stanley, kt., of Holt Castle, co. Denbigh, beh^d 16 Feb., 1495. Sir John Wingfield, K.B., 1461, d. 1481. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John FitzLewes.

John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, b. 12 Sept., 1415, m. ante Feb., 1444, d. 6 Nov., 1461. = Eleanor, sister of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and dau. of William Earl of Eu, d. Nov., 1474.

Sir John Howard, b. c. 1430, cr. Baron Howard 1470, Earl Marshal and Duke of Norfolk 28 June, 1483, d. 22 Aug., 1485.

(1) Catherine, dau. of Sir Wm. de Moleyns, d. 1452. = (2) Margaret, dau. of Sir John Chadworth and widow of John Norreys, d. 1494.

William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, cr. Viscount Berkeley 1481, Earl of Nottingham 28 June, 1483, Earl Marshal 1485, Marquis Berkeley 28 Jan., 1490, d. 14 Feb., 1492. s.p. = (1) 1466, Elizabeth, dau. of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr. = (2) 1468, Joan, widow of Sir Wm. Willoughby, and dau. of Sir Thos. Strangways by Kath. Duchess Dow. of Norfolk, d. 1484.

Maurice Berkeley, de jure Lord Berkeley, d. 1506.

Sir George Stanley, b. c. 1460, K.B. 18 Ap., 1485, sum. as Lord Strange jure ux. 1482, d. vi. pa. 5 Dec., 1497.

Joan, dau. and heiress of John le Strange, Lord Strange of Knockin, d. 20 Mar., 1514.

Sir Anthony Wingfield, kt. 1513, K.G. 1541, d. 1552.

Ann, dau. of Esq. of the body to Ed. IV., K.B. 1483, att^d 1483, restored 1485, living 1504, dead 1512. John, Lord Audley.

John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, b. 18 Oct., 1444, m. ante 20 Oct., 1462, d. 17 Jan., 1476. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Will dated 6 Nov., 1506, pr. 28 June, 1507.

Sir Thomas Howard, b. 1443, kt. 1478, cr. Earl of Surrey 28 June, 1483, att. 1485, restored as Earl of Surrey Jan., 1490, Earl Marshal 1510, Duke of Norfolk 1 Feb., 1514, d. 21 May, 1524.

(1) 1472, Elizabeth, dau. and heir. of Sir Frederick Tylney, d. 4 Ap., 1497. He = (2) 1497, Agnes, dau. of Sir Philip Tylney, d. May, 1545.

(3) Anne, dau. of Sir Thos. Fiennes, who m. (2) Sir Thos. Brandon and d. 1497.

Thomas Stanley, 2nd Earl of Derby, b. ante 1485, K.B. 1494, m. 1507, d. 23 May, 1521.

Anne, dau. of Edw. Hastings, Lord Hungerford and Hastings, and sister of George, 1st Earl of Huntingdon, d. 1550-1.

Sir James Stanley, of Crosshall, co. Lancaster (ancestor of 11th and subsequent Earls of Derby).

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, son of Edward IV., murdered in the Tower 23 June, 1483. = Anne Mowbray, Lady Mowbray, b. 10 Dec., 1472, m. 15 Jan., 1478, d. 16 Jan., 1481. s.p.

Sir Thos. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, b. 1473, K.G. 1510, attainted 1547, restored 1553, d. 25 Aug., 1554. = (1) 1495, Lady Anne Plantagenet, dau. of King Edward IV., d. s.p. = (2) ante 1513, Elizabeth, dau. of Edwd. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Dukes of Norfolk, Earls of Surrey and Arundel, and Lords Mowbray, Segrave, Stourton and Petre.

Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby, b. c. 1508, d. 24 Oct., 1572. = (1) Dorothy, dau. of Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk.

4th to 10th Earls of Derby, Dukes of Athole, and co-heirs of 5th Earl of Derby.

William Beauchamp (4th son of Thos. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Katherine Mortimer), sum. to Parliament as Lord Beauchamp de Bergavenny, d. 8 May, 1411. = Joan FitzAlan, b. 1375 (or ante). d. 14 Nov., 1435.

John Charleton de Powis, Lord Powis, m. ante March, 1392, d. s.p. 19 Oct., 1401. = Alice FitzAlan, living 1400, d. ante Oct., 1415. s.p.

Sir Roland Lenthall, d. 1450. = Margaret FitzAlan, b. 1382. d. 1422.

(1) Richard Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp de Bergavenny, b. c. 1397, cr. Earl of Worcester 1420, d. 16 Ap., 1422.

Isabel le Despencer, dau. of Thos., 2nd Lord le Despencer and Earl of Gloucester, and event. heiress of her brother Richard le Despencer, d. 26 Dec., 1439.

(2) Richard Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick, b. 28 Jan., 1482, d. 30 Ap., 1438.

Edmund Lenthall, b. 1420, d. vi. pa. April, 1447, s.p. = Margaret, dau. of Lord Zouche, m. (2) Sir Thomas Tresham, d. 3 Jan., 1484.

Sir Edward Nevill (11th son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joan de Beaufort, illegitimate dau. of John of Gaunt), Lord Bergavenny, d. 18 Oct., 1476. = Elizabeth Beauchamp, b. 16 Dec., 1415, m. ante 1424. d. 18 June, 1447.

Henry, Earl and Duke of Warwick.

Sir George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, b. c. 1440, kt. 1471, d. 20 Sept., 1492. = Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Hugh Fenne (1st wife), d. 28 Sept., 1485.

Joan, dau. of Thomas, Earl of Arundel (1st wife). = Sir George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, K.B. 1483, d. 1535.

Mary, dau. of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (2nd wife). = Sir Edward Nevill, = Eleanor, dau. of Aldington, co. Kent, beh^d 9 Nov., 1539.

Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny (ancestor of Earls and Marquis of Abergavenny).

Elizabeth Nevill, m. Henry, Lord d'Aubeney.

Henry Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, d. 10 Feb., 1587. = Frances, dau. of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland (1st wife).

Mary Nevill, m. Sir Thomas Fane, kt., cr. Baroness le Despencer.

Earls of Westmoreland and Lords le Despencer.

Church (*Ibid.*, pp. 77, 78; *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., pp. 37, 38). It seems to have been inclosed before the year 1218 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., pp. 178-9), but even before the death of the last Earl of Warenne we find it let to strangers, being in the occupation of Geoffrey de Say and Idonea his wife in 1321 and of Thomas de Poynings in 1339 (*Ib.*, Vol. XL., p. 193). In the late Mr. Mark Anthony Lower's paper on Charles Sergison, Esq. (*Ib.*, Vol. XXV., p. 80) reference is made to a passage in Rowe's MS. among the Burrell MSS. describing the office of Cuckfield "Park-auditor" from a document dated 31 Elizabeth (1589), but I suspect that there is some mistake in the name of the officer and that it should have been "Park Clauditor," an office which evidently carried with it the enjoyment of the rent or rents issuing out of the park inclosure.

THE VICARS' CLOSE AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS, CHICHESTER.

BY IAN C. HANNAH.

THE creeper-covered, crumbling buildings between the Cathedral Cloisters and Canon Gate at Chichester, calling up memories of many periods of the past, clothed here and there by Nature with lichen and wild flowers, form just such a block as the devoted antiquary loves. For the general visitor, however, their charm was largely destroyed in the early years of the nineteenth century by money-grubbing vandals, whose forgotten names are to be held for all time accursed. No respectable person can read the sad tale of their infamy without desiring to consign their memory to everlasting contempt.

In trying to describe buildings so miscellaneous in character and so diverse in date as those structures that figure on the accompanying plan, it will be best to take them, as far as possible, in the order of their erection. The oldest part is that well-known vaulted chamber which is the only pillared crypt in Chichester, whose erection is ascribed to the Romans by at least one old writer on the City. It is locally known by the unimaginative name of the Vaults. The general character of its masonry would indicate a date of about the first quarter of the thirteenth century, and it is built, at any rate in part, of Quarr Abbey stone. It seems originally to have formed the undercroft of the Gilden Hall. The walls are enormously thick; the structure stands east and west, and has three bays and two aisles. The two round pillars have shafts only two feet in height and one foot in diameter; the capitals and bases have the simplest of mouldings, the former have a greatest diameter of 1-ft. 10-in. The bases are at present more

than half covered by the paving bricks of the floor. In the corners and against the walls are responds of similar character. The vaulting has plain bevelled ribs, the arches that separate the compartments are just pointed, the intersecting ones are round and there is a metal ring at the point of intersection in the centre of each compartment. In the north wall are three splayed, round-headed windows which are possibly, but not very probably, of an earlier date than the vaulting. In the south wall is a narrow blocked door; the present entrance is by a wide doorway with segmental arch in the east wall. Of the character of the original super-structure there is at present no indication whatever.

Next in date, and, as was originally the case with the Vaults, unconnected with the College of the Vicars, is the Chapel of St. Faith, a structure of whose foundation nothing is known, which in size and character is very similar to most of the City Churches. Detached Chantry Chapels are not very uncommon; there is one in the Cloisters of Winchester College and another in the Churchyard at Bodmin, but there is nothing whatever to show that such was the pristine object of the existence of this building, and an ingenious, but unlikely, suggestion has been made that it may have been the long-lost Church of St. Peter iuxta Gilden Hall. Dean Garland founded a chantry in St. Faith's in 1332, but the slightly earlier Okehurst chantry, which Precentor Walcott places there, seems really to have been in the Chapel of St. George. Mediæval references to the chapel, "Infra Clastrum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis," are not such as to give us a very high opinion of its usefulness, or of the way it used to be kept. In 1402 (*Bishop Robert Rede's Register*, folio xxxiii.) we read: "Quod canonici residentarii inhabitantes hospitium suum, ex antiqua consuetudine pacifice observata a tempore cuius contrarii etc. habebant, et semper habere consueverunt ius eundi per capellam antedictam ad ecclesiam cathedralem." At the same time Master John Paxton promised to restore to John Mason,¹ master of the works, "Meremium ad opus summi altaris

¹ This seems interesting in connection with the evolution of surnames,

in ecclesia Cicestrensi in capella S. Fidis depositum." In 1441 Bishop Praty complained (*Register*, folio lxxiii.j.b) "Est quedam Cantaria in capella Sancte Fidis Virginis dicta Cantaria de Colworth,² cuius capellanus non celebrat, nec celebrare procurat pro fundatoribus, ut deberet; et tamen arbores nuper crescentes in eadem Cantaria succiduntur et venditioni exponuntur, et domus unita deformatur." In other words, there was evidently a tendency for the chapel to become an untidy lumber room.

It is a plain oblong Early English structure, buttressed at the four corners, and still retaining three original lancets—in the north, south and west walls. These are very plain, deeply splayed, and with internal arches, but without shafts. The western one, looking into Paradise, is walled up; the southern is still partly open; the northern can only be seen in a bedroom cupboard. The east window was a three-light Decorated insertion, of which the north side remains. Some Quarr Abbey stone was used in the building of the Chapel.

When the Cathedral Cloisters were constructed at different times in the fifteenth century, the west end of the Chapel, which was dilapidated, or even ruinous, was made into the two southern bays of the east walk, and the south walk (which is not at right angles, but deviates towards the north), was made to start from the more southern bay. The lower parts of the original Chapel walls were removed for the whole width of the Cloister walks and plainly-moulded arches thrown across to support the upper parts. As the moulded arch that pierces the west wall is rather thin, a rough relieving arch (whose centre is slightly north of the other) was inserted in the wall above. The northern half of the west wall of St. Faith's was at the same time pierced by a large four-light Perpendicular window with bench along the sill, similar to the others in the cloister walks.³

² This is a hamlet south of Oving, which gives its name to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral.

³ The next window (not shown on plan) was originally a large open archway, as was also the corresponding one on the west side. Originally, but evidently for a short time only, there was a road to the Bishop's Palace through the southern part of Paradise.



1. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. FAITH'S CHAPEL, SHOWING RUINED EAST WINDOW AND THE WEST END OF THE VICARS' HALL BEYOND.



2. WEST FRONT OF ST. FAITH'S CHAPEL FROM PARADISE.

The part of the chapel thus taken into the cloisters was covered with a plain waggon roof, having moulded wall plates and ridge piece, quite different from the roofs of the rest of the cloister walks. For the west wall of the shortened chapel was provided a solid, rather plain, closed oak screen, pierced by a pointed doorway, which has been well restored. The old west door of the chapel, a Decorated composition with much-worn head corbels to the dripstone, was inserted in the south wall so as to lead from the corner of the Cloisters to the dark cloister that leads to the Vicars' Close.

This is now closed by an iron gate, but the Act Book of the Chapter, under date 1786 (May) has the following entry: "Whereas many base and disorderly Persons are wont to get into the Cloysters in the Evening & in the Night Time, and Whereas Mr John Drew has offered to put up at his own Expence a Door at the South Entrance thereof next to St Richard's Lane, Ordered that the Church-Carpenter do put up like Doors at the East & West Entrance & at the End of the Dark Cloyster leading to the Vicars' Close; and that the said Doors be shut every evening & opened every morning by the Sextons." Mr. Drew was a banker, who rented part of the Cathedral Churchyard, though for what purpose does not appear.

The dark cloister, which ran along the south side of St. Faith's Chapel was taken down by James Essex, the eighteenth century architect. He described it as "a very old cloister mostly built with wood, but of what age I cannot tell." The passage still exists, but is open to the sky, except where it passes under the buildings on the west side of the Vicars' Close (p. 107). Some small and featureless corbels against the chapel wall doubtless supported the woodwork, which was in all probability of no very great antiquity.⁴

Judging by indications that remain, it seems probable that St. Faith's was converted into a dwelling house

⁴ Another corbel in the north-west angle of the court (see Drawing 9) seems to show that there was a covered way of some sort from the dark cloister to the outside stair. There seems no good ground for the conjecture that a cloister surrounded the whole court.

during the reign of Elizabeth. Under the ruined east window—now in the open air, for the east part at present forms a little walled garden—is a huge wide fire-place, whose lintel is an oaken beam; it is now walled up. The present tiled roof is in the exact position of the original one; but it seems to be a sixteenth century composition, whose framers made use of some older materials. There is no ridge piece and the collars are fixed to the rafters by means of wooden pegs, the whole a rough but substantial piece of work. It is partly plastered and once there were evidently attic rooms, but at present the whole is open as a large loft, from the west end of which one looks down on to the top of the barrel cloister roof and sees the blocked lancet. A thin brick chimney runs up through the centre, but the part visible from outside above the roof is modern. The general character of the house to-day is that of the early nineteenth century, when it was re-constructed, and probably the basement kitchen was then substituted for the one at the east end.

It is not very easy to speak precisely as to the original date of Canon Gate, which joins the south-east corner of the old Vicars' College and opens from South Street to Canon Lane, forming the only public entrance to the Close that does not traverse the Cloisters. There are large and small arches and the jambs of the large inner arch have an older look than the rest of the structure, while (on the south side especially) the corbels of the actual arch fit very badly. Both within and without there is a very simple parapet with two gargoyles having grotesque animals' heads that project very little; over the large arch is a canopied niche with a single trefoiled window joining it on either side; each niche has a base formed by an angel holding a shield on which are the letters I. H. S. The niche facing the street is empty, the other is filled by a shield bearing the well-known arms of William of Wykeham, which are also to be seen on the south door of the Cathedral Quire. The large arches are elliptical and very flat; their dripstone corbels bear the usual heads of a Bishop and a King. The outer is stopped for the gate and has no capital or corbel; the



3. GENERAL VIEW OF VICARS' CLOSE, LOOKING NORTH-EAST
FROM SITE OF GATEWAY.



4. CANON GATE AND EAST SIDE OF VICARS' HOUSES,
REFRONTED ONTO SOUTH STREET.

inner has corbels with angels holding shields bearing the arms of Wykeham and of Canon Edward More, Warden of Winchester College (being a fess dancettee between three estoiles), who rebuilt the gateway early in the sixteenth century.

An engraving by T. Higham (1822) shows the small opening a very pointed arch and a high roof, hipped towards the north, surmounting the structure. Shortly after that time the space between the small gateway arches was actually converted into a little stable, which existed within human memory. In 1894 the whole structure was restored under the direction of Mr. Ewan Christian. Flat Tudor arches were inserted in place of the small openings that had been destroyed, and for dripstone-corbels were carved the arms of the See and heads of Bishop Durnford and Queen Victoria.⁵ At the same time was reconstructed the chamber over the gateway and stone stair that had been destroyed. The gateway has a flat wooden roof and there is no trace of vaulting ever having existed. The outer roof is now also flat.

In the chamber over this gate in days gone by was held the Court of Pie Powder for Sloe Fair, about which there is some interesting information in a parchment-covered volume belonging to the See, inscribed on the outside *Curia Pavilionis Cicestr L VI. 1729*. The oldest account of the holding of this Court is in 1582, and the documents are in the name of the Queen, but it is explained that this is only because the Bishopric is vacant. There is a complete account of the proceedings of the Court from 1729 to 1801, inclusive. On a loose sheet is the following:—

A short account of the Antient Pavilion or Pyepowder Court of the Lord Bishop of Chichester (to wit)

The Bishops of Chichester have time immemorial in right of the said Bishoprick by virtue of Divers Grants from the Crown held an Antient Court called the pavilion or pye powder Court within the City of Chichester for eight days (to wit) from ye Vigill of St Faith ye

⁵ There are three and not four, because, owing to the proximity of a garden wall, there was no room for a corbel in the south-west corner of the gateway.

Virgin⁶ being ye 5th of October to ye Vigil of St Edward ye King & Confessor being the 13th of October During which time the Maior's Power & Jurisdiction ceases and the Bishop hath the Liberty & Jurisdiction of the whole City with the Fair called Sloe Fair⁷ and the Toll & profits of the Market & Fair.

And formerly the keys of ye Gates & Cōmon pound and the Weights Scales & Measures of the City used to & Delivered (*sic*) at ye Palace which for many years hath been disused, and of late years refused.

The Toll & profits are as follows (to wit) Every Butcher having Beef 6d. If no beef 4d. only. Every Publican selling Wine 6d. If Ale and Beer only 4d. Every shopkeeper useing Weights & Scales or Measures 4d. Every Waggon coming into the City with corn or Goods for Sale 4d. Every Score of Welch Cattle 4d. And everp pen of Sheep or Drove of Hoggs and for all Stall or Standings 1d. each.

Which Toll or profits used to be Farmed at 30s. yearly out of which was Deducted

	£	s.	d.
For Crying ye Court ⁸ 1s. For a breakfast 1s. 6d..	0	2	6
And when kept by a seperate Steward for that purpose (& not ye Bps own Steward) for his Fee	13	4	

But of late years thro' ye neglect of the Corporation to Assert their Right the Butchers, and most of ye Publicans with many of the Citizens have refused to pay which hath so reduced ye profit that ye same have not been Farmed since the year 1737 and no more than the following sums have been collected (to wit)

	£	s.	d.
In the year 1738	1	11	7
1739	1	10	
1740	1	10	
and in the year 1741	1	11	3

Out of which hath been annually deducted for Crying ye Court 1s.; For a Breakfast 1s. 6d. and 2s. per day for collecting, 16s.: in all 18s.; 6d. and it is very probable Less rather than more will be collected hereafter.

In order to support this Right in ye year 1737 Jo Dear the then & present Steward made his Warrant for Distress upon such as sho'd refuse to pay and by virtue thereof Some Sacks the property of one Lambert were distrained who thereupon bro't his Action for ye same in ye Maiors Court and the cause of action being under £5; ye same could not be removed whereby the Cause was Tryed by a Jury of Citizens and a verdict given against ye Bishops Officer who made ye Distress; which cost ye sd Jno Dear upwards of £4; And it was not thought proper to proceed in a Superior Court for so small a sum as 4d. at a hazard of Success thro defect of Records &c.

⁶ Mediæval Fairs were frequently held on or near the festival of the patron saint of the church, and this connection with St. Faith's is probably not accidental.

⁷ The name was derived from a sloe tree in the field outside North Gate, where the Fair (shorn of all its dignity) is still held. It now belongs to the City.

⁸ On the Crying of Courts at Chichester Cross, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV., pp. 139-141.

The Fair was cried first at the City Cross, and then at Canon Gate, one of whose gates was shut. The words of the proclamation are given, but they are not of any special interest. The chamber in which the Court of Pie Powder was held is now used for storing sundry papers.

The Vicars in Chichester, as in other Cathedrals, originated from a preference that the dignitaries showed at an early date for performing their duties (other than drawing their incomes) by deputy instead of in person. Bishop Seffrid II. (builder of the Retro-Quire) allotted stall-wages to be paid to the Vicars by their *domini*, i.e., the dignitaries by whom they were employed.

About the year 1394 the old Gilden Hall came into the hands of Bishop Richard Mitford, being granted to him by Richard II. "to have and to hold for the mansions, habitations, gardens and other easements of the vicars now being or which shall hereafter be, in the said church according to the pleasure and disposal of the said Bishop."

In 1396 the present Vicars' Hall was begun, a very full account of the ceremony of laying its foundation stones is given in a "Notarial Instrument setting forth the preliminary proceedings and consecration ceremony of the foundation of a Common Mansion for the Vicars Choral," drawn up by the public notary, William de Dunham, of Lincoln Diocese, dated Tuesday, 6 March, A.D. 1396-7. It is contained in a MS. book containing copies of Charters belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in the Library, and it has been printed by the *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. XI. (Bishop Robert Rede's *Register*), p. 435 *seq.*⁹

The Vicars having given their delighted consent to residing in the new mansion to be provided for their accommodation at a meeting in the Chapter House, the whole Cathedral body heard mass in the Chapel of St. Faith, the celebrant being Master John Paxton, Canon (p. 93). From this it seems possible, although it is nothing but a guess, that the reason that there is no trace whatever of a chapel in the Vicars' Close is that St.

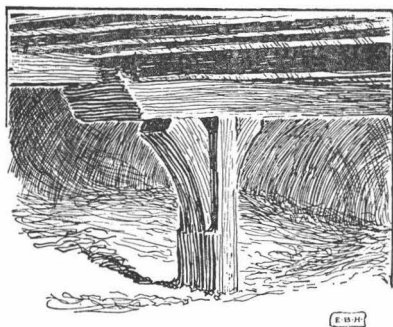
⁹ This very interesting volume was ably edited by Prebendary Deedes.

Faith's was available for their use. Foundation stones were then laid at each corner of the new mansion by the Dean and three canons in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mother of God, St. Richard and all the saints. The chief mover in the work was Canon Robert Pubelowe, Rector of Westbourne. Architectural evidence seems quite conclusive that the mansion was the long single block of building which is figured on the separate larger scale plan, which incorporates the old Vaults at the east end. The four corners are too much built round to allow of any search for the four stones, but there is no reason to suppose they were inscribed, or indeed that they markedly differed from other stones forming the quoins. Whatever kind of structure stood over the pillared crypt was probably dilapidated at the time; its western part was taken down and replaced by the daised end of the new hall, the rest may have been adapted as the Vicars' Parlour, an apartment that is now the library of the Theological College, but its existing features are later (see p. 104). This parlour is the same width as the crypt, but the Vicars' Hall is narrower, so that while its north wall follows the line of that of the crypt,¹⁰ the east end of the south wall is actually built on the side of the crypt vault, and the large pulpit recess, which comes out almost as far as the crypt is over its south-west corner. The point of this bold, but apparently objectless, arrangement it is difficult to conjecture. It is undoubtedly the reason why the south wall is made some four inches thinner than the north; no harm seems to have resulted from building a wall on so slippery a foundation, though there is a rather bad settlement in the same south wall of the Hall a few feet further west; it has dislocated parts of a window and of the original entrance archway.

The part of the long building west of the vaulted crypt was provided with a continuous undercroft roofed with wood. The joists of the floor of the Hall are supported on a very heavy central beam, which rests upon wooden pillars with brackets, all of oak. Part has been fairly recently renewed in a very much less massive

¹⁰ A buttress was built at the east end of the Hall against the old wall.

style, but a central pillar, a foot square, remains, and also a smaller one at the western end. This large and fine chamber, about twelve feet in height, was lit by two-light square-headed uncusped windows. It is



7. WOODEN PILLAR OF VERY LATE
FOURTEENTH CENTURY CRYPT.

entered by a plain Perpendicular doorway in the south part of the west wall of the older crypt. On the south side a wide flat arch opened into a small projection—at the top of the present Vicars' Close—against whose western side was an outside stair to the Hall; it has an almost straight-sided tunnel vault in the same direction as the arch, and

to judge by a jamb outside, there was a similar arch going through into the open air. In the west wall, under the old stair, is a deep recess. The steps are destroyed, and on part of their site is a small structure forming a westward extension of the projection, of timber, brick and weather tiles, whose purpose seems as uncertain as its date.

At the top of the old stairs the projection is entered by a plain doorway, and in the opposite east wall is a remarkable bevelled cross of stone on a little corbel; the total height is 1-ft. 8-in., the breadth 1-ft. 3-in., and the width of the arms six inches.

A broad arch, stopped for doors, opens into the Hall, which is lit by four two-light square-headed windows, whose trefoil-headed openings are rabbited for shutters, but the small openings above them were evidently glazed from the first. The windows are now entirely glazed, but the iron hinges for their shutters remain in almost every case. The fine open timber roof is quite perfect. Brackets support the three tie-beams, whose undersides, like the wall-plates, are simply moulded; king-posts support the purlin underneath the collars, the central

one, rising from a hugely massive tie-beam, has four braces; wind-braces against the actual rafters steady the purlins. At either end were timber partitions, and the eastern one is still perfect. Against the north wall, close to the west end, is a lavatory, whose thick stone bowl, 4-ft. 5-in. long, rests on a grotesque figure-corbels and projects 1-ft. 8-in.; there is a drain. A deep niche, with moulded ogee arch, was late in the seventeenth century pierced as a window. Over it is a drip terminating in heads with long hair, but wearing priestly robes, while above it supports a beautiful foliage crocket.

In the south wall—east of the old outside stair—is a large mural pulpit. A door and another opening separated only by a mullion, and both with flat arches, communicate with the Hall, a two-light window with the outside world. The little chamber (p. 101) is 4-ft. by 3-ft. 4-in., and forms a picturesque projection on the outside; its roof is plastered, but seems to be vaulted in chalk. A water-colour drawing, made by Sir Gilbert Scott before 1870, shows rising above the pulpit projection outside a pointed gable with a two-light arched window, having trefoiled lights; this seems to have been part of the original work—though probably an afterthought when it was discovered that the Hall was rather dark. At present there are skylights through the roof. The pulpit door has the original iron hinges; the window has the mark of bars, but these were only inserted by the late Bishop Awdry, who frequently found when he came to lecture to the theological students that one of their number was already holding forth to the others from the old pulpit. The habit of reading improving works at meals during the middle ages was a godly custom, which our own age can merely distantly admire; in table talk at all events we are in no way better than our fathers. The statutes of the Vicars directed the Bible or other lection to be read at times of refectio in hall.

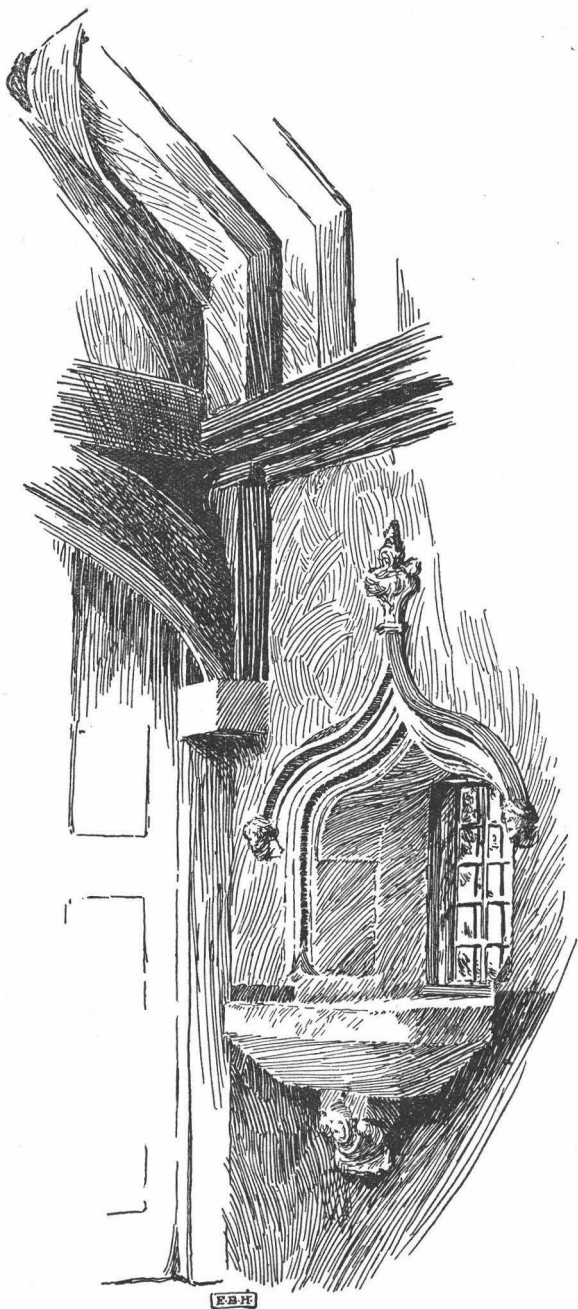
In the opposite wall to the pulpit is a rather mysterious plain embattled cornice (3-ft. 4-in. long) that now helps to support a picture of Bishop Durnford.



6. SOUTH SIDE OF HALL, SHOWING STAIR PROJECTION
AND EXTERIOR OF PULPIT.



5. PULPIT, INTERIOR.



8. VERY LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY LAVATORY AND ROOF.

The western part of the common mansion was probably devoted to kitchen, dormitory and offices. From the remains of a square-headed window high up on the south side¹¹ it would seem as if it were originally divided by a floor. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, however, it was added to the hall and large square-headed windows with wooden uprights and leaded panes were inserted in the older walls.¹² They are very similar to those of the part of Wolvesey Palace at Winchester that was built by Bishop Morley. A large fireplace was added in the west wall, and a new roof, with heavy tie-beams, king-posts and braces, was provided.

Very shortly afterwards, in the early eighteenth century, a new door was made in the north wall, approached by wooden clap-boarded stairway.¹³

East of the Hall is the slightly wider apartment known as the Vicars' Parlour, but its existing features are mostly modern. In the north wall is a small skew window like a hagioscope, in whose sill is a little drain, and by it the mark of what was evidently a head, now broken off. *The Chichester Guide*, by Richard Dally, 1831, says "Under the north window is an antique font fixed in the wall, with a head of rude workmanship, apparently of Saxon origin." In the same wall are a plain door with flat arch, and a 4-light transomed window that looks Elizabethan or a little later. The door is walled up, and would now lead out into the air; if the chamber to which it once opened were a chapel (of which there is no kind of evidence) the hagioscope would command a view of

¹¹ This appears over the sloping roof in Drawing 9. The bricked up place just left of the seventeenth century window was possibly an opening, but the stonework is greatly destroyed.

¹² Laud at a visitation in 1635 required hall and kitchen to be repaired.

¹³ The Memorandum Book of the Chapter has the following on page 25. It was during the time of Dean Hayley:—

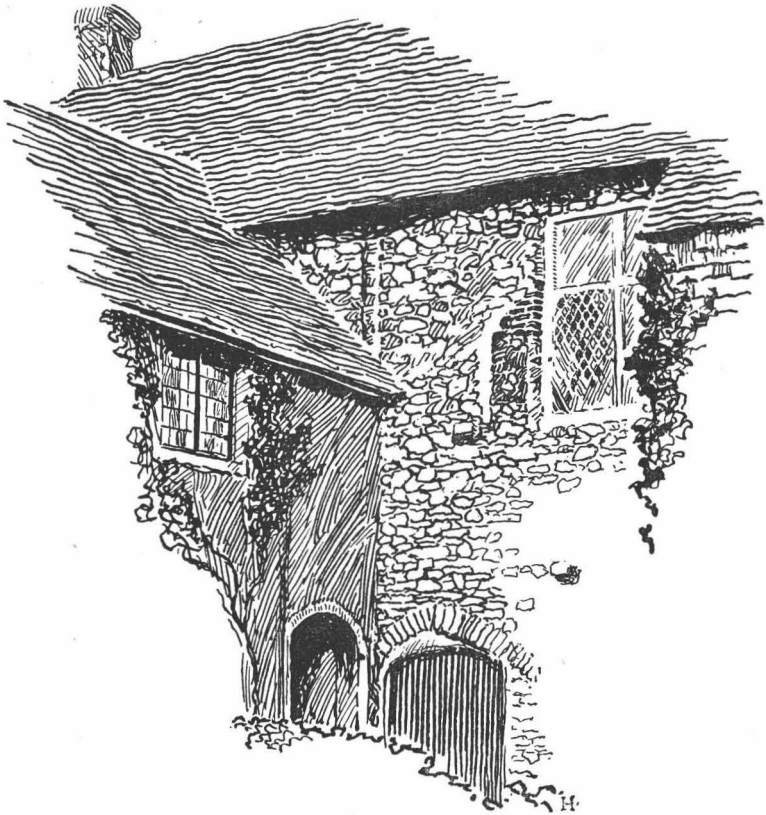
"4 Augst 1722 Whereas the Dean & Chapt of Chichr have permitted me to raise steps out of the Churchyard to the Vicars-Hall, I do hereby promise to remove them again at their pleasure, and when ever order'd by them so to do.

Witness my hand

ALEX: HILL."

Mr. Hill was the tenant of part of the buildings. Prebendary Bennett most kindly drew my attention to the above and has helped with this article in many other ways.

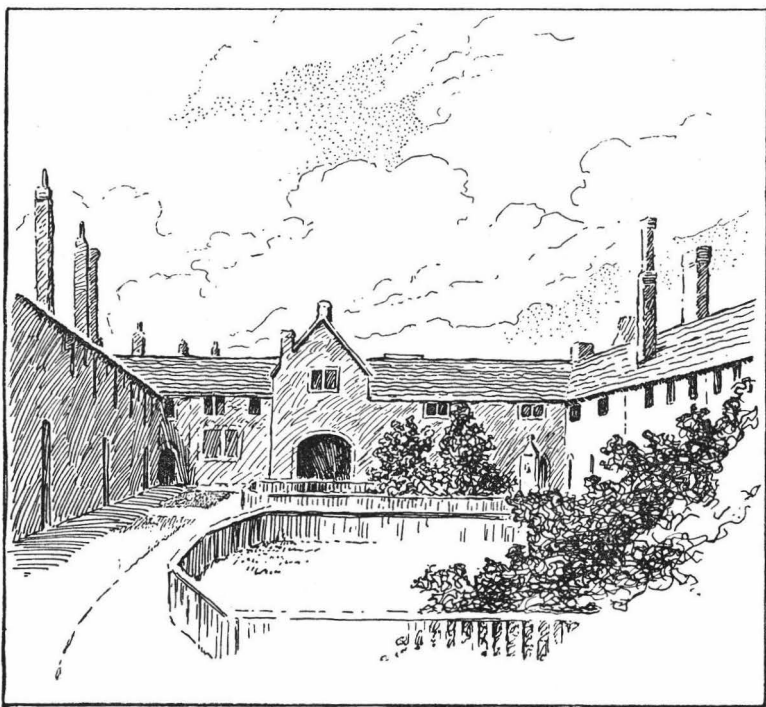
the altar. The roof timbers of the parlour are partly old, but do not look earlier than the time of Elizabeth.



9. NORTH-WEST CORNER OF COURT; DOORS TO DARK CLOISTER AND VAULTED CHAMBER.

Not long after the building of the Common Mansion, perhaps about the middle of the fifteenth century, two little vaulted chambers were inserted at the west end of the long crypt. The northern one is now inaccessible—the way into it from the little L-shaped eighteenth century house (p. 107) having been boarded up; the southern is entered by a wide perpendicular door from the Vicars' Close, just west of the old outside stair to the Hall. The end into which the door opens is roofed

with boards, but on the left are the remains of a thin partition, pierced by another door, whose hinges remain, but one side is only held up by modern brickwork. It gives access to an oblong chamber roofed with a nearly straight-sided, flat, tunnel vault of chalk. The two original windows are now closed up. The long crypt itself was blocked up by two brick-tunnelled cellars (separated by a thick wall that encloses the lower part of the wooden pillar), one along each side, during the early



10. SOUTH SIDE OF COURT.

From an Engraving by T. Bonnor, 1783.

years of the nineteenth century, when the whole undercroft was let to a wine seller. In one place the bins still remain, but the place is now used for the storage of bulbs and seeds and all that is connected with gardening.

During the eighteenth century a little L-shaped house of red and blue bricks was squeezed into the space between the north-west corner of the common mansion and the east wall of St. Faith's. This was erected almost certainly after the stairs.

By Edward IV. the Vicars were incorporated "ut de caetero principalis et communitas vicariorum ecclesie Sanctae Trinitatis fiant et nominentur; habeant unum commune sigillum pro negotiis agendis; et sint capaces ad acquirendum terras et tenementa, possessiones, et emolumenta spiritualia et temporalia." It was probably about the same time that a courtyard, with separate houses for the vicars, was added to the south of the old common mansion. The new chambers were about 15-ft. wide with walls more than 2-ft. thick, and they formed a long and rather narrow quadrangle starting from the west end of the older building, extending to Canon Lane, in the side facing which was a plain but handsome gateway, their east side joining the old crypt a few feet from its eastern edge so as to allow a series of narrow yards between the new buildings and South Street.¹⁴ Through the north end of the west side remains a passage that was a continuation of the dark cloister. The original doors have the plain flat arches characteristic of the period, four on the west side and one on the east are still in use. The windows were trefoil-headed with either single or double lights, and with flat inner arches. Only two

¹⁴ It is clear that there must have been projecting structures abutting on to South Street. In the house now numbered 21, Mr. V. C. Weston tells me there are two small pointed windows with fragments of coloured glass (now blocked up) in a wall running east and west beyond the old outer wall of the buildings of the Vicars. Some idea of the condition of these buildings in 1710 may be gathered from the following order, slightly shortened and translated from the Chapter Act Book:—

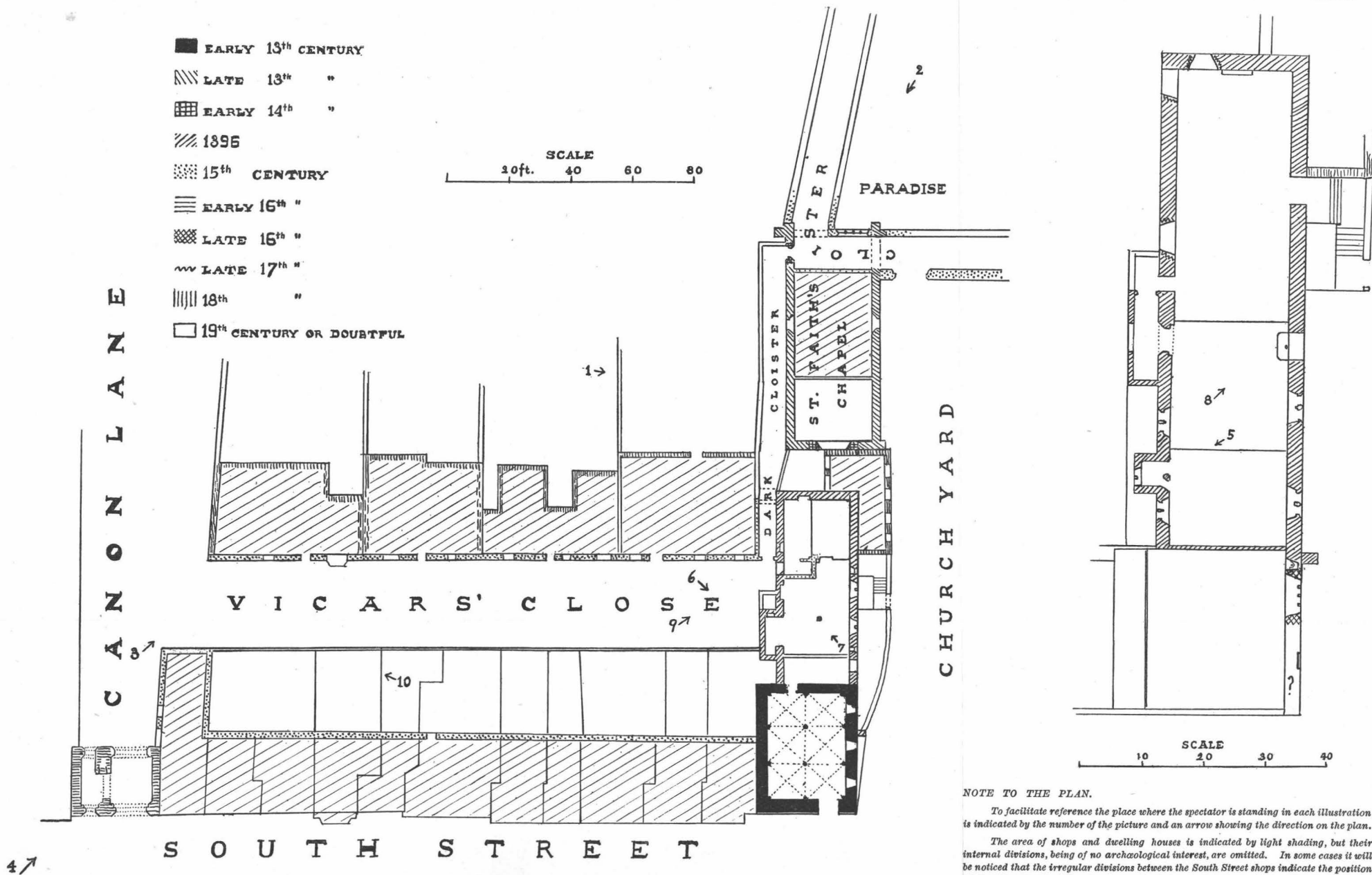
"October 10th, 1710. The Vicars Choral appearing before the Dean and Chapter, complaint was made that the former had permitted doors and great windows like doors to exist in the Vicars' houses fronting on to South Street, between Canon Gate and the Turnstile (where now is a narrow gateway by the Vaults into the Churchyard). The existence of such doors is contrary to the statutes and through them thieves and other scoundrels can get into the Close. So the Vicars were warned that unless without delay such openings were either blocked up or so altered that none could through them come in or go out they would find half their salaries gone.

Further the said Vicars were warned not to appear in the streets of the City in their dressing gowns (*togis matutinis amicti*)."

or three are still in use, several may still be seen in cupboards, but in the vast majority of cases sash windows have been inserted. This transformation was largely carried out in the eighteenth century, during which, but at different times, the west side was converted into four ordinary dwelling houses, retaining the old front wall. The second house from the north is the smallest and seems rather earlier than the other three. An interesting original feature is a little monolithic trefoil-headed niche in the wall just east of the gateway facing Canon Lane; a double light window close by is walled up with old stones. The house that incorporates this portion has the original flat inner arch of one of the windows looking into the quadrangle.

In 1825, to the utter and hideous ruin of the effect, the houses on the east side were newly fronted on to South Street, shops taking the place of the little yards and all original features being destroyed. A high wall shut off from the Close what had been front gardens, but now became back yards. As if this iniquity were not enough, a few years later, in 1831, the gateway and all the building up to the corner of the court in the south-west were destroyed. It is difficult to see what men thought was being gained or how money was made by this ruthless barbarism. Thus a feature of Chichester that might well have challenged comparison even with the beautiful Vicars' Close at Wells was recklessly sacrificed, and though the wavy tiled roofs and creepered walls of what remains are most attractive in themselves, the Close has lost three-quarters of its beauty, and by far the greater part of its charm. Restoration to its original character is very much to be desired; no greater improvement to the Close generally could be conceived.

The Principal of the Vicars was elected on the feast of SS. Cosmas and Damian, two obscure saints of Rome, to whose honour are dedicated the ancient Temple of Romulus and also one of our oldest Sussex Churches—that of Keymer. The Vicars' *statutes* refer to "nocturnas collationes (quas Bevers vulgariter vocant)."



NOTE TO THE PLAN.

To facilitate reference the place where the spectator is standing in each illustration is indicated by the number of the picture and an arrow showing the direction on the plan.

The area of shops and dwelling houses is indicated by light shading, but their internal divisions, being of no archaeological interest, are omitted. In some cases it will be noticed that the irregular divisions between the South Street shops indicate the position of the old east wall of the chambers on that side; a few pieces of this wall still exist.

The plan of the Vicars' Hall, on the upper floor, is on twice as large a scale as the general plan.

PLAN OF VICARS' CLOSE AND HALL ON UPPER FLOOR.

By Ian C. Hannah.

To those who were not educated at Winchester College the word *Bevers* probably conveys very little to-day, to Wykehamists, however, it is familiar as the "notion" for a meal of bread, cheese and beer or water, partaken of for supper in Cloister Time, *alias* the Summer Term.

THE BARHAMS OF SHOESMITHS IN WADHURST.

BY R. G. FITZGERALD-UNIACKE, B.A., F.R.S.A.

MR. MARK ANTONY LOWER, the Sussex historian—to whom this Society was indebted, in its early days, for so many interesting articles on the iron-works and antiquities of his native county—refers to the origin of the Wadhurst Barhams in the following passage:—¹

John Barham of Butts, in Wadhurst, second son of a younger son of Henry Barham, Esq., lord of Barham, &c., Co., Kent, a descendant (according to the Kentish historian and genealogist, Philipot) from Robert de Berham, son of Richard Fitz-Urse,² and brother of the murderer of Thomas à Becket, was the founder of several branches of the Barhams inhabiting the mansions of Great Butts and Shoesmiths, the former of which has disappeared and been replaced by a miserable little house. His descendant, John Barham, resided there till about 1713. . . John Barham, grandson of the above named John Barham of Great Butts,³ erected or rebuilt, about 1630, the beautifully-situated and spacious mansion of Shoesmiths, and worked Bartley Mill and Brookland Forges. . . His grandson was high-sheriff of the county 14 William III.

In Philipot's pedigree of the Barhams of Teston (which was evidently the source of the information "obligingly communicated by William Courthope, Esq., *Rouge Croix*," to Mr. Lower), John Berham, the second son of Henry Berham, "*Dominus de Berham Teston et Sissinghurst*," by Elizabeth Colepeper of Oxenhoath, is set down as the founder of those branches of the family which settled at Wadhurst, Maidstone and Boughton Monchelsey.⁴ It seems quite clear, however, from the Court Rolls and Rental of Bivelham Manor and other

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. II. (1849), p. 218.

² I have searched in vain for any contemporary evidence of this Fitz Urse tradition, which appears to have originated in a typically Elizabethan flourish, by Robert Glover, *Somerset Herald*, at the head of the pedigree of John Berham of Berham, recorded at the *Visitation of Kent* in 1574.

³ The John Barham who built Shoesmiths (will proved 1640) was the *great-grandson* of the first John Berham of Buttes (will proved 1555).

⁴ *Philipot MSS.*, Heralds' College; Kent, XXVI., f. 38.



"SHOESMITHS," SOUTH FRONT.

Photo. by H. King, Tunbridge Wells.

contemporary records, that the grandfather of Nicholas Barham of Maidstone (the famous Queen's Serjeant of Elizabeth's reign) was not John Berham, the second son of Henry of Sissinghurst (as stated by Philipot), but Nicholas Berham, senior, of Brownes in Wadhurst, whose younger son, John Berham "*Iron-maker*," purchased the estate of Woodlande and Buttes, *circa* 1533, and was the undoubted ancestor of the Barhams of Buttes and of Shoesmiths.

But although the old herald-historian has obviously gone very far astray, in his hap-hazard affiliation of the Wadhurst Barhams to the parent stock at Teston, it does not necessarily follow that he had no foundation for his evident belief that they were a cadet branch of that ancient Kentish family. In other words, Philipot may have been quite correct in deriving the Barhams of Wadhurst and Maidstone from a younger son of the Teston house, though he was certainly mistaken in selecting a son of Henry Berham and Elizabeth Colepeper as their progenitor.

In support of this derivation, I would point out that Barham Court in Teston is within three miles of Maidstone, and the parish of Lamberhurst (in which the celebrated iron-works, owned by the Barhams of Buttes, were situated) is only nine miles from Sissinghurst, and about twelve from Teston. Also, while fully aware of the many and flagrant delinquencies of "*Pedigree-makers*" in general,⁵ and of the Jacobean heralds in particular, I think we should bear in mind that Philipot was an experienced and painstaking genealogist,⁶ and had devoted much time and trouble to the collection of materials from original sources for the compilation of his *magnum opus*, the *VILLARE CANTIANUM*;⁷ so that it is improbable that he would have drawn up a pedigree, showing the connection between the Barhams of Wadhurst and Teston, unless he had *some* authority for so doing.

⁵ See the trenchant article on this subject, by the late Professor Freeman, in the *Contemporary Review*, June, 1877.

⁶ For proof of this, see his *MS. Collections* at the Heralds' College and British Museum.

⁷ Published by his son, Thomas Philipot, in 1659, under his own name.

Moreover, Robert Barham of Boughton Monchelsea, who recorded his Arms and signed his Pedigree in 1619, was a grandson of John Berham of Buttes, the "Iron-maker." And John Barham of Shoesmiths, a great-grandson of the same John Berham, was living at the time of the Visitation of Sussex in 1633, and was possessed of a very considerable estate;⁸ while his near kinsmen, Nicholas Barham of Buttes, and David Barham of Snape, were also large landowners in that neighbourhood. It is therefore quite conceivable that Philipot (who acted as marshal and deputy to William Camden, *Clarencieux*, for the Visitation of Kent in 1619, and in a similar capacity for the Visitation of Sussex in 1633) may have been personally acquainted with members of the Barham family then living, and may consequently have had access to deeds or writings in their possession, which have since been destroyed, or which have passed with the title-deeds of their estates into other hands.

Before dealing with my main subject, I propose to submit a brief account of the Senior line of the Kentish Barhams, from Warine de Berham, living in 1203, to Thomas Barham of Teston, who died without male issue in 1617. This will not only serve to illustrate my argument, but may perhaps induce some fellow-antiquary, with more local knowledge than I possess, to take up and carry on the work of investigation.

WARINE DE BERHAM.

The first of the name, of whom we have any contemporary record, was Warine de Berham, who occurs in a Recognizance of Great Assize, dated 15th June, 1203⁹ — "*Inter Warinum de Berham, petentem, et Robertum de Hamme, tenentem. De lx. acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Hammes.*"¹⁰ The same Warine held lands in Berham,

⁸ This John Barham refused a knighthood in 1625, but omitted to enter his pedigree in 1633. His grandson of the same name recorded his descent at the 1662 Visitation.

⁹ *Pedes Finium*, 5 John. See *Arch. Cantiana*, IV., p. 276.

¹⁰ Hamme, now called Ham, is about three miles from Sandwich and seven from Barham.

near Canterbury, by Knight service, as one of the military tenants of the Archbishop, in 1210.¹¹

In the Chapter Library at Canterbury is the original charter, by which

Gileb[ertu]s filius Warini de Berham

granted to the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, a rent-charge upon a portion of his lands at Berham, "*for the lights and other uses of the Altar of the Blessed Mary in the nave of that Church.*" The charter is not dated. Among the witnesses are:—Thomas de Ocholte, Ralph de Berham, and Robert de Hamme.

This Gilbert, the son of Warine de Berham, appears to have married Lucy, daughter of Thomas de Ocholte (or Acolt), by whom he had three sons—Henry, Warine and Gilbert de Berham. The latter had a son, Richard, living in 1255.¹²

An interesting entry on the Patent Roll for the 28th year of Henry III. (dated 26th November, 1243) records a "Pardon to Gilbert de Bereham for the death of Richard de Tapinton, whom he killed by misadventure with a lance, in jousting; on condition that he make his peace with the relatives, and stand his trial if anyone will proceed against him. Mandate to the Sheriff of Kent to permit him to remain in his bailiwick, and to restore to him any goods which he may have taken."¹³

If only the Rev. R. H. Barham (better known to fame as *Thomas Ingoldsby*) had chanced to light upon this authentic reference to the "Tapinton Tournament," he would certainly have added another tale of "Mirth and Marvels" to his inimitable collection. How he would have revelled in the description of the Joust; and what pictures we might have had of the subsequent scene with the bereaved Lady of Tapinton, and of the Sheriff carting away the family "four-poster" and other household treasures from Barham Court!

¹¹ *Liber Rubeus*, II., p. 470. "Milites tenentes de Arch. Cant.; Warinus de Bereham, dimidium feodum in Bereham."

¹² *Feet of Fines*, Kent, 39 Henry III. (No. 740).

¹³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry III.

Gilbert de Berham and Lucy his wife were parties to several fines of lands, in Barham and the neighbourhood, between 1246 and 1249; he died before 24th July, 1255, on which date Lucy, his widow, was the wife of Henry de Burne.¹⁴

HENRY DE BERHAM, "son of Gilbert," paid the Aid assessed upon his lands at Barham (*i.e.*, "half a Knight's fee, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury") at the knighting of Prince Edward in 1254;¹⁵ he was implicated in Simon de Montfort's rebellion in 1264, and died before 1276. A "Richard de Berham" (who was probably his nephew of that name) was also an adherent of the Earl of Leicester.¹⁶

HENRY DE BERHAM, "the heir of Henry," was a minor in 1276, in the custody of William de Apelton; he was admitted to his father's lands 1st July, 1279, when he did homage and fealty to Archbishop Peckham, at Cranbrook.¹⁷

HENRY DE BERHAM, presumably son of the above, was summoned as "*homo ad arma*" to attend the Great Council at Westminster, 30th May, 1324. He was commissioned by the Prior of Christchurch, in 1339, to seize "*wayfs estrais chateux des felons et threzor trovez,*" belonging to the Chapter; and the Christchurch Registers record his appointment as "*Custos,*" *i.e.* Churchwarden, of the Church of Cranebroke, in 1349. In the library of the Society of Antiquaries there is a sixteenth century copy of the assessments, in the County of Kent, of the Aid for knighting the Black Prince in 1346; the entry relating to Barham is as follows: "*Barrham Court—De henrico de Berham, pro dimidio feodo quod henricus de Berham tenuit in Berham de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi.*" The Henry de Berham, "who held of the Archbishop," was Henry the son of Gilbert, who paid the former Aid in 1254 (see also *Lansdown MSS.*, 276, f. 90).

¹⁴ *Feet of Fines*, Kent, 39 Henry III.

¹⁵ *Arch. Cantiana*, XII., p. 203.

¹⁶ Roberts, *Cal. Gen.*, I., p. 246.

¹⁷ *Register of John Peckham*, III., p. 997.

In 1352 Henry de Berham purchased from Queen Phillippa the custody of the lands of William de Lonsford, in Sussex, with the wardship and marriage of his son and heir, for which he paid a fine of £100.¹⁸

Henry de Berham had a son, Richard, and two daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to "William Bowes, chivaler" (see *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Henry IV.), and Catharine to John Dryland, of Feversham.

RICHARD THE SHERIFF.

RICHARD DE BERHAM, "son of Henry," appears to have succeeded his father in 1365.¹⁹ He resided at Sissinghurst, near Cranbrook, (according to Philipot), and married Constance, daughter of . . . Gibun, of that place. He was in the Commission of the Peace, 1381; a Commissioner of "*oyer and terminer*," in 1383; and Commissioner of Array, "in view of imminent invasion by the French," in 1385. He was Sheriff of Kent 14 Richard II. (1390-1), and kept his shrievalty at Berham Court, in Teston.²⁰ He served as Commissioner of Array in 1403, 1405 and 1407; and his name occurs in a Fine of the Manors of Sherlonde and Thramhatche, co. Kent, in Hilary Term, 1409-10. From an entry in the "*Comptus*" of William Notbeme, Sheriff of Kent, we learn that "Richard Berham held lands and rents in that county worth £40 per ann. beyond reprises." (*Lay Subsidy*, 28 April, 13 Henry IV., 1412.) The last reference we have to this gallant veteran is in 6 Henry V., when "Richard Berham" was again appointed "Commissioner of Array for the defence of the realm, while the King is in foreign parts for the recovery of the inheritance and rights of the Crown." Dated at Westminster, 28th April, 1418.

It was during the lifetime of Richard the Sheriff that the old territorial designation "de Berham" gave place

¹⁸ Nicholls, *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, IV., p. 154.

¹⁹ *Dover Plea Rolls*. See Streatfield's annotated copy of Hasted's *Kent*, at the British Museum (Vol. III., p. 755).

²⁰ Hasted's *Kent*, II., p. 290.

to the more modern surname of Berham, or Barham, without the prefix. In the various Commissions, above mentioned, the name is written indifferently, "de Berham," "de Bereham," or "Berham." After the reign of Henry VIII., it is usually written "Barham."

In Courthope's pedigree,²¹ Richard the Sheriff is stated to have had a son and heir, JOHN BARHAM, who, by "Constance da: of lord Courcy," had a son and heir, "Nicholas Barham of Barham Court in Teston," who was the father of "Henry Barham, lord of Barham Teston and Sissinghurst," who married "Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Colepeper of Oxenhoath in Peckham, Knt.,²² Aunt to Q. Catherine Howard."

Philipot's pedigree omits Nicholas, and makes "Johēs Berham," son of Richard the Sheriff, the father of "Henricus Berham, Dñs de Berham Teston et Sissinghurst." In the *Villare Cantianum*, however, he informs us that "in the fourth year of Henry the fourth, at the marriage of Blanch that Monarchs Daughter, there is a recital of Nicholas Berham, who contributed a supply for his lands at Terstan."

Now the Princess Blanche was married to Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, in 1402; and it is scarcely credible that the Nicholas Berham, who paid the Aid on that occasion, could have been the father of Henry Berham, who married Elizabeth Colepeper nearly seventy years later! If, however, we assume that the two generations following Richard the Sheriff have been transposed, the apparently insuperable difficulty as to dates would disappear. I think, therefore, that Nicholas (who paid the Aid in 1402, on lands at Teston, which had presumably been settled upon him by his father) was the *son* of Richard the Sheriff and *father* of John Berham. It should also be noted that a "John Bereham" is mentioned in a Commission, dated 1st May, 1434, directed to the

²¹ *Courthope MSS.*, Stem. Misc., II., f. 294.

²² Richard Colepeper, the father of Elizabeth Berham, was not a knight but an esquire ("Armiger"). See his Inq. P.M., 19th January, 1484. He was lord of the manors of Oxenhoath, Sevelynghon, Brampton, Pekham, Snodbeme, Stanstede, Badlesmere, Mascall and other lands. (See also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII., p. 80.)

Archbishop of Canterbury and other county magnates, who were to take the oath of "certain knights, esquires and men of influence and substance" (*ceteros regni potentes et valentes*), that they would not "wetyngly receyve, cherishe, hold in household ne maynteyne, Pilours, Robours, Oppressours of the people, Mansleers, Felons, Outlawes, Ravyschers of women ayenst the lawe. . . . or eny other open mysdoers" (Patent Roll, 12 Henry VI., No. 437, *dorso*). His name occurs next to that of "John Bettenham" (? of Bettenham, in Cranbrook). It may perchance have been this John Berham, whose arms—*Gold, three bears sable*—were carved in stone upon the west face of the tower of Cranbrook Church, together with those of Bettenham and Wilsford, surmounted by a shield bearing the arms of Archbishop Chichele, impaled with those of the See of Canterbury.²³ Henry Chichele was Archbishop from 1414 to 1443, which enables us to fix the approximate date at which the tower was built, or repaired.

Sissinghurst manor-house, near Cranbrook, the ancient seat of the Berhams, was demolished by Sir John Baker, the Attorney General, when he "raised that Magnificent Pile within the Park, which now charmes with so much Delight the eyes of the Spectators."²⁴ I am informed that the brick towers of the main entrance, which are still standing, were built of materials taken from the original Barham mansion. There is a fine engraving of Sissinghurst Castle in Hasted's *Kent*.

HENRY BERHAM, the son (or grandson) of John Berham of Sissinghurst, and great-grandson of Richard the Sheriff, is styled by Philipot "*Dominus de Berham Teston et Sissinghurst*." He married (probably about 1470) Elizabeth, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir (on the death of her only brother Thomas in 1492) of Richard Colepeper, of Oxenhoath, co. Kent, Esquire. Her half-sister, Joyce Colepeper, was the wife of Lord Edmund Howard, and mother of the beautiful, but ill-fated, Lady Katherine Howard, fifth Queen of Henry

²³ *Arch. Cantiana*, XXII., p. 231.

²⁴ Philipot's *Villare Cantianum*, p. 98.

VIII. Henry Berham was living in 1492, Elizabeth his wife being then aged 42.²⁵ The names of "Henry Bereham" and "John Beram" occur in a list of "*The Gentils of Kent*," compiled in the reign of Henry VII.

Henry and Elizabeth Berham had issue:—

- (1) Thomas, son and heir.
- (2) John, who, according to Philipot, was ancestor of the Barhams of Wadhurst, Maidstone and Boughton Monchelsea.

THOMAS BERHAM, their eldest son, resided at Berham Court in Teston, Sissinghurst having been sold to Thomas Baker of Cranbrook (grandfather of Sir John Baker, the Attorney General) at the latter end of Henry VII.'s reign.²⁶ He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Aucher of Otterden (who died 23rd April, 1503), by whom he had two sons and one daughter:—

- (1) James, his heir.
- (2) John, who, according to Philipot, was ancestor of the Barhams of Barham, near Canterbury.
- (1) Catherine, married first to William Sidney, and secondly to . . . Bercroft.

The younger son, John, is said by Philipot to have married "Eliz: filia G. Oxenbridge militis," by whom he had a son, "Barthol: Barham de Barham," whose grandson, Thomas, "*vendidit manerium de Barham.*" It should, however, be noted that Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, was the wife (and died the widow) of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Layton Bromswold. In Courthope's pedigree this John Berham is said to have married "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Oxenbridge, Knt."²⁷

Also, as Bartholomew Berham was of full age in 1517, I do not see how his father could possibly have been son of Thomas Berham of Teston (whose mother, Elizabeth Colepeper, was born in 1450); while the John Berham,

²⁵ *Inquisitions*, Henry VII.; Exchr., Series II., No. 461 (*Thomas Culpepir*).

²⁶ Hasted's *Kent*, III., p. 48.

²⁷ *Courthope MSS.*; *Stemm. Misc.*, II., f. 295.

who married Elizabeth Oxenbridge, is far more likely to have been the *brother* than the *grandson* of Henry Berham, assuming that Philipot is correct in making him a cadet of the Teston line.

JAMES BARHAM,²⁸ of Barham Court in Teston, the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married (before 1540) Mary, second daughter of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge of Brede, by Anna his second wife, who was daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes of Claverham, co. Sussex, second son of Richard, Lord Dacre of the South.²⁹ Dame Anna Oxenbridge had been previously married to John Pelham, Esq. (the eldest son of Thomas, third son and eventual heir of Sir John Pelham of Laughton), who died without issue in his father's lifetime. She had the Manor of Bivelham as her dower, as appears by entries on the Court Roll of that Manor.

James Barham, of Teston, and Thomas, his eldest son, were feoffees of a Tripartite Deed of Settlement, executed by Nicholas Barham of Maidstone, the Queen's Serjeant, 8th July, 1576;³⁰ and the same Thomas was one of his executors in 1577. The Queen's Serjeant was son and heir of Richard Berham, of Brownes in Wadhurst, and grandson of Nicholas Berham, senior, of the same place; his connection with the Teston Barhams has not yet been ascertained, but the above appointments would seem to indicate that the relationship was mutually recognised, and that he regarded the Squire of Teston as head of the family.

James and Mary Barham had issue:—

(1) Thomas, his heir.

(2) James, baptized at Teston, 24th August, 1551; to whom his brother Thomas left an annuity of £30, charged upon lands at Yalding, in 1617. "James Barham, Gent.," was buried at Yalding, 13th August, 1630.

²⁸ Incorrectly named "Thomas" in Philipot's pedigree.

²⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., p. 231.

³⁰ *Inquisitions*, Jas. I.; Chancery, Series II.; taken at East Greenwich, 11th October, 1609. (*Nicholas Barham.*)

(3) Henry, to whom the same Thomas Barham left an annuity of £20. He brought an action against Sir Oliver Boteler, in 1618, claiming a life interest in lands called "*the Outlands*," in Yalding and Brenchley, under a lease granted by "Henry Nevill, late Lord Aburgaveney," in 1565, "in regard of divers yeares faythfull service donne vnto the sayd Lord by James Barham father of yo^r Supplyant."

(1) Mary, married at Teston, 15th January, 157 $\frac{7}{8}$, to John Heron, of Teston, Gent.

(2) Martha, the wife of William Holland, "Mr. of Artes and person of Echingham," co. Sussex; his will, dated 2nd January, 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, was proved (P.C.C.) the 10th of May following.

(3) Elizabeth, living unmarried in 1574, when she is mentioned in the will of her uncle, Sir Robert Oxenbridge, as "Elizabeth Barham, my sister's Daughter."

James Barham died intestate, admōn of his estate being granted (P.C.C.) to Thomas Barham, his son, 11th September, 1585; he was buried at Teston, 21st August, 1584.

THOMAS BARHAM, of Barham Court, in Teston, his eldest son and heir, was baptized at Teston, 10th January, 154 $\frac{1}{2}$; he married (Settlement dated 13th January, 157 $\frac{9}{10}$) Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Heron, of Agecome House, in Croydon, co. Surrey, by whom (who was buried at Teston, 3rd November, 1580) he had an only surviving daughter and heir, Anne Barham, baptized at Teston, 26th February, 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, who was married to Sir Oliver Boteler, son and heir of John Boteler, of Sharnbrooke, co. Bedford, and succeeded to the property at her father's death; she was buried at Teston, 19th December, 1639, her will being proved (P.C.C.) 5th February following.

From an *Inq.*, *p.m.*, taken at Maidstone 17th July, 1617, it appears that "Thomas Barham, Armiger, died at London, 21st February, 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, possessed of a considerable estate, the greater part of which was held of Sir

Henry Baker of Sissinghurst, as of his Manors of Teston, West Barming and Yalding; also 150 acres of woodland at Ditton, held of the royal manor of Boxley. His will, undated, was proved (P.C.C.) 6th March, 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, by Sir Oliver Boteler and Dame Anne, his wife, as executors. The fact that no nephews are mentioned in his will, and that no lands (but only small annuities) are left to his two younger brothers, seems to indicate that neither James nor Henry Barham had any male issue then living; otherwise Thomas Barham would scarcely have left the whole of his landed property to his daughter, and so "made this seat, which had been so many centuries of years in the Tenure of this Family, alter its Proprietary, and become the Patrimony of another Name."³¹

THE BARHAMS OF WADHURST.

Having thus briefly sketched the descent of the Senior line of the Kentish Barhams, during a period of four hundred years, we now turn to that branch of the family which for many generations occupied a leading position, as Iron-masters and landed proprietors, on the north-eastern border of Sussex.

Mr. William Courthope, *Somerset Herald*, mentions some ancient charters in the possession of his kinsman, Mr. George Campion Courthope, of Whiligh, from which it appears that "John Berham of Wadhurst made a feoffment of lands, called '*Le Denne*,' before 3 Henry VI. (1424), to John Shotinghurst, of Wadhurst, who enfeoffed others the same year."³² As, however, we have no means of connecting this John Berham, either with his traditional ancestors at Sissinghurst, or with his probable descendants at Wadhurst, we must be content to take as the earliest authentic progenitor of this branch of the family a certain "Thomas Bereham," whose name stands at the head of the Barham pedigree recently recorded at the Heralds' College.

³¹ Philipot's *Villare Cantianum*, p. 336.

³² *Courthope MSS.*; *Stemm. Misc.*, II., f. 296.

The evidences upon which this pedigree is founded were submitted to Mr. H. Farnham Burke, F.S.A. (then *Somerset Herald*, now *Norroy King of Arms*), who personally verified the descent, and re-drafted the pedigree in the form in which it was finally entered in the books of the College.³³ A certified copy of this pedigree forms the basis of the more detailed account contained in the following pages.

THOMAS BEREHAM

and Isabella his wife were admitted, at a Court of the Manor of Bivelham, 10th January, 19 Henry VI. (1449), "to all the lands held of the lord (*i.e.*, Sir John Pelham of Laughton) by Richard atte Melle and Isabella his wife, in the parish of WADHURST, in the *wiste* of Cumden and in Edwardes *wiste*, and did Fealty for the same—Fine XX^s."³⁴

The original Court Rolls of this manor are among the large and valuable collection of historical and family MSS. presented to the British Museum about 25 years ago by the late Earl of Chichester. These Rolls extend from the latter end of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century (*Additional Charters*, 31,080—31,161), and though there are, unfortunately, several breaks in the continuity of the series, they have proved invaluable in the compilation of this account of the Wadhurst Barhams, from their first appearance as tenants of the manor in 1440, down to the admission of William and David Barham of Snape to their father's lands in 1644.

The death of Richard atte Melle was reported on the 16th October, 1441; and, at the same Court, John Busse and "Thomas Berham" were eliges for the office of *Receptor*, to which the former was appointed. On the 5th October, 1446, Thomas Bereham and Isabella, his wife, surrendered a house and all their lands in Cumden *wiste*, with other lands called Snorehellys, Edwardesfeld,

³³ *Norfolk*, XXVI., 58-62. Entered 14th March, 1910.

³⁴ *Pelham MSS.*; Add. Ch., 31,116. "*Wista*"=a measure of land, half a hide in extent.

Middilcroft and Marlings, formerly belonging to Richard atte Melle, to the use of John Busse and his heirs, who was admitted to same. At the following Court, Thomas Bereham, with William atte Chambre and John Busse, surrendered lands called Aylotteland and Edwardysfeld, which were then granted to John Busse and his heirs; and, on the 22nd September, 1447, Thomas Bereham, John Busse and William atte Chamber were admitted by the Seneschal, Thomas Hoo, Esquire, to lands called Brokes, in Wadhurst.

At the Courts held 18th October, 1447, 13th April, 1448, and 19th October, 1448, Thomas Bereham was fined for default of suit. I cannot find any later reference to him, nor any report of his death, which was presumably recorded on one of the missing Rolls.

RICHARD BERHAM,

the son of Thomas and Isabella, is first mentioned at a Court held 20th February, 145 $\frac{2}{3}$, when John Bakere and Juliana, his wife, surrendered 40 acres of land in Cumden *wiste*, formerly belonging to William Cumden, "to the use of Richard Berham and Anne, his wife, and the heirs of Richard," who were admitted to same.³⁵ "Richard Berham" was present at a Court held 20th June, 1453; and "Richard Bereham" was absent on the 9th December, 1453, making "*Essoin*" for non-attendance. In the following year he was appointed *Prepositus*, or Reeve of the manor. His *Compotus*, or Statement of Account, for the twelve months ending at Michaelmas, 34 Henry VI., is among the Pelham MSS.³⁶

The lord of the Manor of Bivelham, at this date, and of many another Sussex manor and lordship, was Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, Chamberlain to Queen Katherine. The original will of Sir John Pelham, the younger, dated at Laughton, 2nd January, 10 Edward VI. (147 $\frac{1}{2}$), is at the British Museum;³⁷ also an earlier

³⁵ Add. Ch., 31,126.

³⁶ Add. Ch., 31,193.

³⁷ *Pelham MSS.*; Add. Ch., 30,433.

will, dated 20th May, 1458. Impressions of the fine armorial seal, described in Collins' *Peerage* (Vol. VIII., p. 110), are affixed to both wills. There are no witnesses to the earlier will, but the later one is attested as follows:—"Henrõ Berham, Johẽ Berham, Johẽ Hampton, Ricõ Selewyn, Johẽ Westburn,³⁸ & aliis."

If it were possible to identify with certainty the Henry and John Berham, who were present at the sealing of this important document, the perplexing problem of the relationship existing between the various branches of the family, at this period, would probably be much nearer solution. My own theory (which I submit with considerable diffidence) is that the first witness may be identified with Henry Berham, of Sissinghurst, the husband of Elizabeth Colepeper; and that the second witness was his kinsman, "John Berham, Arm^r," whose name heads the pedigree of "*Berham of Berham*" in the 1574 Visitation.³⁹ Or perhaps the latter may have been that John Berham, the son of Richard of Wadhurst, who was admitted by John Westburn, the Seneschal, to lands in the Pelham manor of Bivelham, in 1480.

The name of "John Berham, Armiger," occurs in two other Pelham charters, dated 8th October, 1491, and 10th December, 1499, respectively, as one of the feoffees of William Pelham, the second son and eventual heir of the above Sir John Pelham, of Laughton.⁴⁰ The will of "William Pelham, Esquyre," dated 12th February, 150 $\frac{3}{4}$, and proved 11th March following, is among the Pelham MSS. It contains the following reference to Bivelham manor:—

Item. I will and vpon Godds behalf require my said feffees immediately aft^r my disses do make vnto my Nevew John Pelham sonne and heir nowe apparente of my said brother Thomas, and to such a gentilwoman as the same John shall marye, soe as the same John be maried be the advise of my said brodr^r his fadr^r, An estate of

³⁸ John Westburn was Seneschal of Bivelham Manor.

³⁹ The Arms assigned to *Berham of Berham*, at this Visitation, are differenced with a crescent, which usually denotes descent from a *second* son. (H. 2, Kent; f. 59.)

⁴⁰ Add. Ch., 30,444 and 30,446.

the Mano^{rs} of Burgherssh and *Bevilhame* . . . to the same John and to his Wyf such as god shall appoint hym to marye.

This John Pelham, the nephew, married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes of Claverham, but died without issue before 1516; his widow became the second wife of Sir Godard Oxenbridge of Brede, and their daughter, Mary Oxenbridge, was married to James Barham of Teston, as already stated.

Returning to the Bivelham Court Rolls, we find numerous references to Richard Berham. On several occasions between 1453 and 1470 his name occurs among the "*Essoins*," *i.e.*, those tenants who sent excuses for non-appearance at the Manorial Court; when absent, he was usually represented by John Busse, his father-in-law. On the 11th December, 1461, William Bartlot, Thomas Norman and Richard Berham did fealty for lands called Mauncers and Brookes, in Wadhurst. At a Court held 18th September, 1464, "Richard Berham and Anne his wife surrendered a house with the appurtenances, late William Comden's situate in the *wiste* of Comden, into the lord's hands, who, by his Seneschal, John Westburn, granted the same to the said Richard and Anne, to hold to them their heirs and assigns."⁴¹

At a Court held 9th May, 1472, it was reported "that John Busse *had closed his last day*, who held certain lands called Snorehyll" (which had been surrendered to his use by Thomas Berham in 1446); also, "that Anne, the wife of Richard Berham, and daughter of the said John, was his next heir and of full age."⁴² At the following Court, "Joan, who was the wife of John Busse," surrendered other lands in Comden *wiste*, called Redyng (with the woodland adjacent), Smythfeld and Lytil Comden, to the use of Richard Berham and Anne his wife and their heirs.

Richard Berham died before 27th January, 147⁹/₈, his death being reported at a Court held 17th May following.

⁴¹ Add. Ch., 31,134.

⁴² Add. Ch., 31,138.

By Anne, his wife, who survived him, and had a life-interest in certain lands, he had issue two sons:—

(1) Nicholas, of Wadhurst; of whom presently.

(2) John, of Bivelham, who succeeded to the above-mentioned copyhold lands, which devolved upon *the youngest son*, by custom of the manor.

At a Court held 17th May, 1480, "John Westburn, the Seneschal, reported that on the previous 27th of January John Berham, son and heir of Richard Berham deceased, came to him at Battle (*apud Bellum*) and surrendered into the lord's hand the reversion of a house and 60 acres of land called Upper Comden, except a field called Waters comden, to which he was entitled on the death of his mother Anne. Whereupon the lord, by his Seneschal, granted the said house and lands to the same John, and to Agnes his wife, the daughter of Thomas Broun, and their heirs."⁴³

BARHAMS OF SNAPE.

This John Barham was the ancestor of an influential branch of the family, who had their chief residence at "Bivelham, *als* Snape," in Wadhurst, which was probably the ancient Court Lodge of the manor. An entry on the Court Roll, dated 28th April, 1579, records the admission of "John Berham, son and heir of William Berham," to the lands of Upper and Nether Combden and Newland Wood, containing in all 150 acres, "to which the said William had been admitted on the 20th of June 1522."⁴⁴

These lands of Upper Combden had been confirmed to John Berham, son of Richard and Anne, in 1480, and they formed part of the Snape estate, of which David Barham died seised in 1644. This David was the youngest son of John Barham of Bivelham, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the first George Courthope of Whiligh; he was a minor, aged 16, in 1597, under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, William Courthope, of Buckling Hill in Wadhurst, gent. (will dated 18th

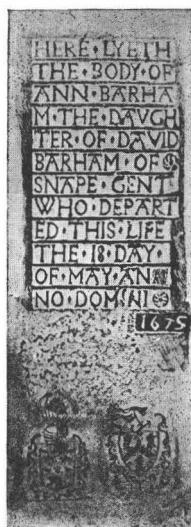
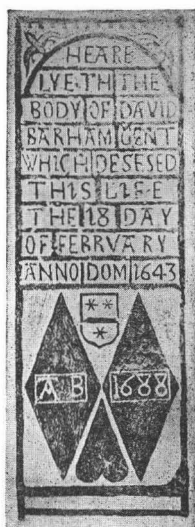
⁴³ Add. Ch., 31,140.

⁴⁴ Add. Ch., 31,156 (*Dorso*).

May, 1625), as we learn from an entry on the Court Roll of Mayfield Manor.

David Barham built the older portion of the present house at Snape, in 1617. He married at Frant, 30th December, 1622, Helen, daughter of William Fowle, of Lightlands in Frant, Esquire, by whom he had, with other issue, a son David, baptized at Wadhurst, 3rd June, 1629, who was presented as heir to his father's copyhold lands at a Court of Bivelham Manor, 26th April, 1644, his eldest brother, William (who succeeded, by custom of the manor, to the freehold lands of Maplesden, in Wadhurst, and Mapesden, in Ticehurst) being appointed guardian during his minority.

David Barham, the elder, was Churchwarden of Wadhurst in 1621. He died 18th February, 1643-4, as



we learn from his curious iron tomb-slab in the South Aisle of Wadhurst Church (*see illustration*). The armorial bearings, beneath the inscription, are those of his mother's family, the Courthopes of Whiligh—*Silver a fesse azure between three stars sable*—while the initials

and date, in the two lozenge-shaped compartments, refer to his daughter-in-law, "Anne, wife of M^r David Barham," who was buried 15th January, 1688-9.

The other memorial slab, to "Ann Barham, the daughter of David Barham of Snape, gent.," is noteworthy for having, in addition to her paternal coat of arms, a second shield (presumably that of her mother's father), bearing *a cheveron between three (?) eagles' heads erased*, which may perhaps suggest a clue to her mother's parentage.

This Ann Barham was baptized at Wadhurst, 10th August, 1655, and was buried there 21st May, 1675; the entry of her burial is as follows: "Ann daughter of M^r David and Ann Barham of Snape (*virgo imatura*)."

David Barham, the younger, surrendered his lands of "Bivelham *als* Snape" to his first cousin, William Barham, of Scrag Oak, in Wadhurst, gent., 27th October, 1680, who, by his will, dated 20th November, 1697, settled the same lands upon his "Godson and kinsman William Barham, first sonne of the said Thomas Barham . . . sonne of my kinsman David Barham, late of Snape aforesayd deceased." This William Barham, junior, was baptized at Wadhurst 14th May, 1691, and, being a minor at his godfather's death, was not admitted to his inheritance until 1712. At a Court held 12th June, 1721, he surrendered Snape, and other lands, to his kinsman John Dunmoll, and died without issue in June, 1764. Mr. Henry Barham, of Stonegate in Ticehurst, third son of the late Nicholas Barham, of Whitegates in Wadhurst, is a direct descendant of Thomas Barham, of Wadhurst, a younger brother of the last mentioned William Barham of Snape.

Moreover, it was written in the Book of Destiny that the pleasant woods and vales of Snape should not pass for ever into the hands of strangers. For, within six years of the above surrender, there was born one Thomas Barham of Mountfield (seventh in descent from William of Stalerege, a younger brother of the "Iron-maker"), and his great-grandson, Sir George Barham of Snape, returning in 1885, bought back the ancient home of his

race; so that a Barham is once again "lord of that goodly heritage."

THE RECALL.

I am the land of their fathers,
In me the virtue stays;
I will bring back my children
After certain days.

Under their feet in the grasses
My clinging magic runs.
They shall return as strangers,
They shall remain as sons.

—Rudyard Kipling.

NICHOLAS BERHAM,

the elder son of Richard and Anne, and grandson of Thomas Bereham, was feoffee of lands in Wadhurst called Stumblett, East Bynne, Mottesfield, Takkscroft and Ramgates, by charter from Richard Goding and others, dated 1st September, 7 Henry VII. (1491). William Berham was witness to this deed.⁴⁵ A Fine levied in Easter Term, 1493, between Thomas May, William Patynden, Nicholas Berham and Thomas Baker, *querents*, and Richard Goding and Margaret his wife, *deforcians*, concerning 64 acres of land and four acres of woodland, in Wadhurst, evidently has to do with the above feoffment.

In Easter Term, 1492, Nicholas Berham and Thomas Baker, of Fayercrouch (in Wadhurst), were parties to another Fine of lands, in the adjacent parish of Lamberhurst; and, in Easter Term, 1494, Thomas May, Nicholas Berham and Thomas Baker, occur as *querents* in a Fine concerning land at Ealding (*i.e.*, Yalding, two miles south of Teston) in Kent. The association of the names of May, Berham and Baker, in the above Fines, may be only a coincidence, but it should certainly be noted, in view of the traditional connection between the Barhams of Wadhurst and the Senior line at Sissinghurst and Teston.

Hasted informs us that the family of Baker were settled at Cranbrook "so early as the reign of K.

⁴⁵ *Courthope MSS.* The original charter is at Whiligh.

Edward III." and they also held lands in the neighbourhood of Wadhurst. Thomas Baker "of Cranebroke" (who bought Sissinghurst from the Barhams), in his will dated 3rd February, 149 $\frac{3}{4}$, proved (P.C.C.) 4th March, 149 $\frac{7}{8}$, bequeathed land and houses "in Burwessch" to his grandson Thomas Baker, and left money for lights and repairs to the Churches of Burwash, Echyngham, Bexhill and Saleherst.

Nicholas Berham was Churchwarden of Wadhurst during the incumbency of "S^r John Broun, preest, vicar of the seid Chirch," as appears by a Chancery suit (undated), a copy of which is in the possession of the present Vicar, to whom I am indebted for much interesting information contained in the Wadhurst registers and other parochial records. "John Browne, chaplain," was collated to Wadhurst 24th January, 146 $\frac{3}{4}$, and died before 16th November, 1487.⁴⁶

In the course of my genealogical researches I have had occasion to visit a large number of Sussex parishes, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality I have invariably met with on these expeditions. Where all have been so ready to help it may seem invidious to mention individuals, but I feel that my thanks are especially due to the Dean of Battle, the Vicars of Wadhurst and Westfield, Mr. Raper (of Battle), Mr. W. E. Nicholson (of Lewes), and the officials at the District Probate Office and Diocesan Registry in that town, for their kindly and invaluable co-operation.

At a Court of the Manor of Mayfield, 28th November, 1499, William Kingewood, Nicholas Berham and 10 other jurors, were appointed to hold an Inquisition, on behalf of the Lord of that Manor, concerning the payments due for *pannage*, *i.e.*, the right of pasturing swine in the lord's woods.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVI., p. 93.

⁴⁷ *Court Rolls*, Sussex; Portfolio 206, No. 33 (P.R.O.).

In a very ancient MS. book, entitled "*Rentall de Beddellaria de Maghfelde*,"⁴⁸ there are several references to Nicholas Berham and the lands he held of this manor. Some of these lands were inherited by his youngest son, William Berham of Stalerege, in accordance with his will, of which Thomas Baker was feoffee. This will is not registered, either at Lewes or Somerset House, though it is mentioned on the Court Roll of the manor.

Nicholas Berham had issue three sons:—

(1) Richard, of Brownes in Wadhurst. From an entry in the Mayfield Rental we learn that "a house at Wadhurst, wherein Richard Berham some time dwelt, with 30 acres of freehold land called Brownes, formerly held by Nicholas Berham senior, and lately by Nicholas Berham the son of Richard," was, at the date of this entry (*i.e.*, circa 1550), in the possession of John Berham, "*Iern man*." This John Berham was of Woodlande and Buttes, in Wadhurst; he was Richard's younger brother, and uncle to Nicholas, the Queen's Serjeant, from whom he purchased this property in 1548. Richard Berham married Alice, daughter of . . . Cradock, of Sussex, by whom he had an only son,

NICHOLAS BARHAM, of Chillington Manor in Maidstone; admitted of Gray's Inn 1540, called to the Bar 1542, Serjeant-at-law 1567, and Queen's Serjeant 1573; he was Recorder of Maidstone in 1562, and M.P. for that town in 1563. He married Mary, daughter of John Holte, of Cheshire, by whom (who died 1st August, 1597) he had an only son, Arthur Barham of Maidstone, who married (Settlement dated 24th April, 1574) Jane, daughter and co-heir of Richard Chamber, of Charing, co. Kent; and a daughter Margaret, married (by licence dated 31st August, 1564) to Peter Nott, of Gray's Inn, gent. Nicholas Barham, died 25th July, 1577, of gaol fever, with which he had been infected at the "Black Assize," held at Oxford on the 4th of that month. His

⁴⁸ The *Rental* is now in the custody of Messrs. Stone & Simpson, of Tunbridge Wells, solicitors to the Marquess Camden, by whose kind permission I was enabled to make extracts from this interesting MS., and other manorial records.

will, a most interesting one, was signed the day before his death, and proved (P.C.C.) 29th November following by Mary Barham, his widow, and Thomas Barham, of Barham Court in Teston, his executors. From inquisitions taken at Deptford, Maidstone and East Greenwich it appears that he left a very considerable estate; for, in addition to Chillington Manor—"his principall messuage in Maidston"—he had another property there called Digons, with lands called *Lez Quarries* and Springfield Grove; he also owned the Manor of Hall Place in Barming, Leigh Park in Boxley, Copt Hall and other lands in Cobham, and sundry houses and lands in Charing, Egerton, Luddesdowne and Nutsted. He recorded his pedigree, and entered his Arms and Crest, at the Visitation of Kent in 1574.

(2) John, of Woodlande and Buttes; of whom presently.

(3) William, of Stalerege, in Wadhurst. He was feoffee of Brookland, with John Berham (his elder brother) and Thomas Luck, 10th February, 152 $\frac{6}{11}$, which lands he released to his said brother, the "Iron maker," by deed dated 31st July, 1528.⁴⁹ At a Court of Mayfield Manor, 9th August, 1546, it was reported that Thomas Baker, feoffee of the will of Nicholas Barham, had surrendered on the 1st December, 1545, certain lands in the Virgates of Wyke and Stalerege, in Wadhurst, "to William Barham, John Bromley and John Dorant, who were admitted to hold same *for the use of the said William* and his heirs." These lands are mentioned in the Mayfield Rental, as being then in the possession of William Berham, junior, his son and heir. At the Hundred Court, 30th September, 1546, William Barham was fined for non-attendance; and on the 2nd March, 154 $\frac{6}{7}$, Nicholas Barham (afterwards Queen's Serjeant) surrendered lands called Barnefield and Barnehaw, in the Virgate of Stalerege, to William and John Barham, to the use of the said William and his heirs. William Barham died shortly after this transaction, his death being reported at a Court of the Manor, 20th February,

⁴⁹ Title deeds of the Shoesmiths' estate (P.R.O.).

1547, when William Barham, "as eldest son and next heir of the said William," was admitted to his father's lands.

From this William of Stalerege descend several branches of the Sussex Barhams, of which the most important are the Barhams of Westfield, who for five successive generations have occupied the old manor-farm of DOLEHAM, in that parish, and the Barhams of Mountfield and Battle, now represented by Sir George Barham, of Snape. On some future occasion I hope to submit a more detailed description of these two branches, together with some account of the Manor of Doleham and its former owners. Meanwhile, the following brief outline of the descent will be sufficient to indicate the relationship existing between the Barhams of Westfield and those of Battle, and their connection with the parent stock at Wadhurst:—

William Barham, of Spenyes, in Wadhurst, the eldest son of William of Stalerege, succeeded his father in 1548, as above stated; from the Mayfield Rental we learn that the lands he held of that Manor included Barnefield, Mayston Dodds, Mercroft, Little Dodds, a messuage and garden in the ward of Stalerege, Bernerede and Broderede, with Upper and Nether Spenyes. Some of these lands remained in the possession of his descendants until the end of the seventeenth century. In his will, dated 10th September, 1589, and proved (*Deanery of South Malling*) on the 16th of the following month, he is styled "William Barham the elder, of Wadhurst in the countie of Sussex yeoman." By Agnes (otherwise called Anne) his wife, sister of William Lorkyn, of Pembury, co. Kent, he had with other issue a son,

William Barham, of Skynes in Ticehurst, to which lands he was admitted at a Court of the Manor of Robertsbridge, 17th November, 1603. He was "Headborough" of Hoathley in 1612, and was buried at Wadhurst, 1st June, 1614, his nuncupative will being proved at Lewes on the 8th of same month. He married Barbara Gouldsmith (sister of Anthony Gouldsmith, of Framfield, a wealthy ironmaster), by whom, who

married secondly, 21st July, 1618, John Waker (? Walker), of Heathfield, yeoman, he had seven sons and two daughters.

Robert Barham, of Hawkhurst, co. Kent, his sixth son, was a minor at his father's death. He married at Hawkhurst, 11th July, 1639, Anne, younger daughter of Edward Gibbon of that parish, clothier, by whom (who died 26th April, 1678) he had five sons and three daughters; he was buried at Hawkhurst, 25th May, 1683, admōn. granted to Robert, his eldest surviving son, 19th June following.

Francis Barham, of Echingham, co. Sussex, his youngest son, was born at Hawkhurst, 5th August, 1656, and baptized there 26th of same month. He married, first, at Dallington, 29th September, 1677, Martha, daughter of Thomas Russell, of Echingham, by whom (who was baptized 20th July, 1656, and buried there 7th December, 1699) he had issue:—

(1) Francis, baptized at Echingham, 5th June, 1681; died an infant.

(2) Francis, of Whatlington; born 1686; died S.P., in September, 1733.

(3) William of Salehurst and Westfield; whose line we follow.

(4) Arthur of Salehurst and Mountfield, of whom presently.

(5) John, of Whatlington, born 1697; married at Salehurst, 29th April, 1731, Mary Hollands, who was buried at Whatlington, 12th April, 1764; he was buried there 17th November, 1755.

(1) Anne, eldest daughter; baptized at Echingham, 28th November, 1680; buried there 26th June, 1692.

Francis Barham married secondly, at Echingham, 26th November, 1700, Sarah Austen, by whom he had further issue. He was buried there 1st April, 1733; admōn. granted to William his son, on the 6th of same month.

William Barham, of Salehurst, afterwards of Doleham, in Westfield; third son of Francis and Martha; baptized at Echingham 23rd August, 1690; married at Dallington

11th November, 1720, Mary, widow of James Stace, of Salehurst, by whom he had an only son named William. He was Churchwarden of Westfield in 1744, and was buried there 10th December, 1751, as "William Barham Sen^r." His wife died the previous year, and was buried there 5th August, 1750, as "Mary, wife of William Barham Sen^r."

William Barham, of Doleham, their only son, was baptized at Salehurst, 21st October, 1721. He married, first, at Westfield, 17th January, 1748, Sarah, daughter of Robert Thomas of that parish; she was baptized 26th November, 1729, and buried there 27th October, 1750, ten days after the baptism of her daughter, Mary Barham. He married, secondly, at St. Mary Westout, Lewes, 20th Jan^y., 1759, Jane Benner, by whom (who was buried at Westfield 26th December, 1800) he had three sons and two daughters. He was Churchwarden in 1761; and voted at the Election in 1774, in respect of freehold land at Westfield. He was buried there 28th November, 1796.

Arthur Barham, of Doleham, his second son, was baptized at Westfield 22nd December, 1754; he was Churchwarden in 1792, and voted at the Election in 1820. He married (before 1782) Mary Russell, of Warbleton, by whom he had five sons—(1) Samuel, of Fairlight; (2) Henry, of Winchelsea; (3) Tilden, of Seddlescombe; (4) Edmund, of Doleham; (5) Lewis, of Little Tildens, in Headcorn—and a daughter, Ann, married at Westfield, 23rd November, 1804, to John Walker, of Hawkhurst. Mary Barham was buried 30th December, 1793, admon. granted to Arthur Barham, her husband, 25th February, 1800. He was buried at Westfield 29th August, 1831; his will, dated 15th of same month, was proved at Lewes 9th May, 1832.

Samuel Barham, of Headcorn and Fairlight, his eldest son, was baptized at Westfield 18th September, 1782; he married at Headcorn 31st October, 1805, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Greenhill, of that parish, by whom (who was baptized at Headcorn 23rd February, 1781, and buried at Fairlight 12th March,

1850) he had three sons and three daughters; from whom descend the Barhams of Sidecup, co. Kent, and of Hitchin, co. Hertford. Mr. Samuel Barham died at Fairlight 12th August, 1879, aged 97, and was buried there. His third son, the late Mr. Tilden Barham of Hitchin, took a keen interest in the past history of his Sussex forbears. On his death, in 1902, he left his grandson, Mr. C. Loftus Barham, to carry on the good work, to whom, and to his kinsman Mr. Robert Barham of Sidecup, I am indebted for much valuable assistance in tracing the descent of the Doleham branch of the family.

Edmund Barham, the fourth son of Arthur and Mary, baptized at Westfield 22nd January, 1790, succeeded his father at Doleham; he married at Westfield 11th February, 1812, Philadelphia, daughter of Richard Stunt, of that parish, by whom he had, with other issue, a son William, baptized at Westfield 4th November, 1832, now living at Doleham.

Arthur Barham, of Salehurst and Mountfield, the fourth son of Francis and Martha Barham, of Echingham, was baptized there 26th March, 1693; he married at Echingham 4th April, 1722, Elizabeth Cruttenden, by whom (who was buried at Mountfield 21st August, 1765) he had issue: (1) Arthur, of Mountfield, baptized at Salehurst 23rd May, 1725, buried at Mountfield 27th September, 1754; (2) Thomas, of whom presently; (3) Francis, baptized at Salehurst 30th March, 1729, died young. Mr. Arthur Barham, senior, was buried at Mountfield 30th November, 1767. His second son,

Thomas Barham, of Mountfield and Battle, was baptized at Salehurst 12th February, 1729; he married at Mountfield 22nd January, 1748, Elizabeth Cutbart, of Battle, by whom (who was buried at Battle 2nd September, 1786) he had six sons and five daughters. He was buried at Battle 17th January, 1795.

Robert Barham, of Battle, his youngest son, was baptized at Mountfield 12th April, 1767, and married at Battle 28th May, 1787, Mary, daughter of Richard Mepham, of that parish, by whom (who died 4th July,

1842) he had five sons and four daughters. He died 29th April, 1842, aged 75, and was buried at Battle, where there is a tombstone to his memory. His youngest son,

Robert Barham, of the Strand, London, and of Camden Road, in the parish of St. Pancras, co. Middlesex, baptized at Battle 26th August, 1807; married at St. Edmund the King and Martyr's, Lombard Street, 22nd March, 1830, Altezeera Henrietta, daughter of George Davey, of Bletchley, co. Buckingham, and had, with other issue, a son,

Sir George Barham, of Snape, in Wadhurst; born 22nd November, 1836; he married at Spilsby, co. Lincoln, 22nd June, 1859, Margaret, daughter of Jarvis Rainey, by whom he had surviving issue:—(1) George Titus, of Sudbury Park, co. Middlesex; born 22nd March, 1860; married 29th April, 1897, Florence Elizabeth, daughter of William Peter Vosper, Esquire, of Merafield, Plympton, co. Devon. (5) Arthur Saxby, of Hole Park, Rolvenden, co. Kent; Lieutenant-Colonel 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 1901-7; born 17th July, 1869; married 5th July, 1893, Annie Gertrude, daughter of Edward H. Edwards, Esquire, of Hampstead, and has issue. Lady Barham died 14th April, 1906.

Sir George Barham was knighted at Buckingham Palace, 5th July, 1904, and served the office of High Sheriff for the County of Middlesex in 1908-9; he was a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Sussex, and a member of the East Sussex County Council. It is with great regret that we have to record his death, on 16th November, 1913, at the very time that this proof was passing through the press.

We now return to JOHN BERHAM, "of Woodlande and Buttes in the parish of Woodherst wthin the Countie of Sussex, Iron maker" (as he is styled in his will), the second son of Nicholas Berham, of Wadhurst; born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was one of the first and most successful of the Sussex Ironmasters, and the extensive works he founded near

Bayham Abbey, in Lamberhurst (afterwards known as Gloucester Furnace) are said to have been "the largest iron-manufactory in Sussex."⁵⁰ He also owned Brookland Forge, in Frant (which he purchased from Humphrey Lewknor, Esquire, by deed dated 10th February, 1529); with Barkley Mill and Verredge Forge, on the borders of Frant and Wadhurst. His assessment, in the Subsidy of 1543, indicates that he was by far the wealthiest inhabitant of Wadhurst at this period.

The Mayfield Rental contains a long list of Chief-rents, &c., payable by "John Berham, Iern man," as set forth "in the new book of Sir Edward North, lord of the Manor of Maughfeld."⁵¹ The schedule of his lands extends to $5\frac{1}{2}$ closely written pages, and includes, *inter alia*, "104 acres in the Virgate of Pell, called Woodland and Sowthland," together with 157 acres in the Virgate of Stedyngligh, and 6 acres in the Virgate of Wyke, "all which aforesaid lands John Waller Esquire formerly held." This entry evidently refers to the estate mentioned in John Berham's will as "Woodlande and Buttes, conteyning by estimacon xiiii. score (*i.e.*, 280) acres or thereabout, the whiche I late had and purchased of one William Waller of Gromebrege Esquier." John Waller died 5th March, 1517;⁵² he was the second son of Sir Richard Waller, of Speldhurst, and father of William Waller, of Groombridge, who died 18th January, 1555.

Another entry in the Rental records that "The same John [Berham] holds two pieces of land called Bengerede and Bengerede croft, adjacent to the king's way leading from Wadherst towards Suresbrege on the south, formerly held by the said Nicholas [Berham] Sen^r, and before by Richard [atte] Melle, and recently by the aforesaid Richard Berham." Turning to the Court Roll of the same manor, we find that these identical holdings, with Dedemanscroft and other lands in the

⁵⁰ *Ironworks of Co. Sussex*, by M. A. Lower, S.A.C., Vol. II., p. 212.

⁵¹ The Manor of Mayfield was granted to Sir Edward North, 5th January, 1545; he appears to have sold it to Sir John Gresham shortly afterwards. (*Burrell MSS.*, 5,682, f. 12.)

⁵² Hasted's *Kent*, I., 431.

Virgate of Stalerege, were surrendered by Nicholas Berham, Robert Wemborne, and Thomas Baker, of Wyke, on the 20th February, 1547 $\frac{7}{8}$, "to the use of John Barham Sen^r for life and after his decease to the use of John Barham, *son of the said John*, and his heirs." It is quite clear, therefore, that the first John Barham of Buttes had a son John, on whom he settled the reversion of certain lands, although no son of that name is mentioned in his will. Moreover, "Bengrede and Bengrede crofte," with other copyholds, were bequeathed by John Barham of Fayercrouch, in 1583, to Richard his fourth son.

John Berham, of Woodlande and Buttes, died before 19th June, 1555, on which date his will, dated 1st May, 1551, was proved (P.C.C.) by Nicholas Berham, his eldest son and executor. He left issue five sons and a daughter, Alice. Thomasyne, his wife, was living in 1551; he left her an annuity, charged upon his lands at Lamberhurst, and gave directions "that my said wief shal haue and enjoie during three yeres next after my decease, yf so long she be widowe and vnmariéd, her free inhabiting and being in one Chamber with a Chymbney in the Mansion house called Woodlande, and also the vse and occupying of the two buttries being at the stayers Leading to the saide Chamber, with franck egressse and regresse, also the pastorage and keping of two kyne and her Convenient firebote within the Landes called Woodlande." The sons were:—

(1) Nicholas, devisee of Woodlande and Buttes, and executor of his father's will in 1555. In the subsidy of 1571, he was assessed on lands of the annual value of £8, in "Cowslye," *i.e.*, Cousley Wood quarter, in which Buttes is situated; John Barham, his brother, who had inherited the ironworks at Frant and Wadhurst, being assessed at £14 in the same return. In a Chancery Suit of 1571 Nicholas and John Barham were defendants to a "*Bill of Complaint*," filed by Stephen Bromeley, grandson of John Bromeley, of Wadhurst, concerning certain Title Deeds, which, he alleged, "they do wrongfullie deteine and w^hold." Their "*Answer*" is a brief and

absolute denial of the charge. Nicholas Barham died before 1599,⁵³ leaving issue two sons, John and Nicholas. The latter is mentioned in the will of his uncle, John Barham, of Fayercrouch (1583). The former married, before 1590, Agnes (or Annis), daughter of Gregory Markwicke, of Wadhurst (will dated 13th July, 1592), and had, with other issue, a son and heir, Nicholas Barham of Buttes, who married at St. Clement's, Hastings, 24th July, 1615, his cousin Mary, daughter of John Barham, of Bivelham, by Mary Courthope, and widow of John Holland, the younger, of Lamberhurst. Their only son, John Barham,⁵⁴ died in 1697, aged 80, leaving with other issue, a son and heir, also named John, who resided at Great Buttes until the year 1713, "about which time he is presumed to have sold what remained to him of his paternal inheritance; he afterwards lived in obscurity, and dying in June, 1732, aged 75, was interred at Wadhurst."⁵⁵

(2) John, of Fayercrouch, in Wadhurst; of whom presently.

(3) Thomas, of Boughton Monchelsea, co. Kent, to whom his father bequeathed "certeyn Landes and tenements lying in Pepynbery and Tunbridge, called Springells and Southlandes;" he was overseer of the will of his brother John Barham in 1583; and, as "Thomas Barham, the sonne of John Barham of Buttes," he was appointed executor by Nicholas Durrant, of Wadhurst, in 1591. He married (after 1562, and before 1572) Mildred, daughter of Thomas Franckelyn, of East Sutton, co. Kent, and sister to John Franckelyn, of Charte,⁵⁶ by whom he had issue three sons, Robert, Thomas and

⁵³ At a Court held 15th March, 1598, it was reported that "divers years had elapsed" since the death of Nicholas Barham. "John Barham de Buttes," presumably his son, is mentioned at the previous Court, 22nd January, 1598 (Manor of Mayfield-Aynscombe).

⁵⁴ In the *Hearth Tax* returns, 1665, "John Barham, Gent." (of Buttes), and "John Barham gent., Shoosmiths," were each assessed on 10 hearths; "Nicho. fflowle Esq." (of Riverhall) paid on 13, and "Sr Geo. Courthopp" (of Whiligh) on 14 hearths.

⁵⁵ *Courthope MSS.*, W.C. 26, f. 41.

⁵⁶ She had previously been married, as his second wife, to George Roberts, of Mootlands in Brenchley, gent. His will was proved (P.C.C.) 25th February, 1563.

Richard, and a daughter Mildred, married (by licence dated 13th January, 160₁^q) to Thomas Ayerste, of Maidstone, gent. His will, dated 28th August, 1595, was proved at Canterbury (A.C.) 26th September, 1595. His son and heir,

Robert Barham, of East Hall, in Boughton Monchelsea, Gent., Comptroller of the Pipe, recorded his pedigree (with the same Arms and Crest as in 1574) at the Visitation of Kent in 1619. He married, by licence dated 7th January, 159₅^z, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Sare, of Provender in Norton, Gent., by whom he had a large family. By fine, levied in Easter Term, 1610, "Robert Barham, Gent., and Susanna, his wife," purchased 300 acres of land in Gestling and Westfield, co. Sussex, from Sir Henry Browne and Elizabeth his wife; which estate he settled, in 1621, upon Robert Barham, his eldest son, on his marriage with Katherine, third daughter of Sir Edward Filmer, of East Sutton, co. Kent.

(4) Richard, of Lamberhurst Mill, and of Wateringbury, near Maidstone, Clothier. He married, *circa* 1582, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Bettes, of Wouldham, co. Kent, maltster,⁵⁷ and died in 1602. His will, dated 16th March, 160₂¹/₂, was proved at Rochester, 24th April following. His descendants were living at Wiskitts Farm, Lamberhurst, in 1715.

(5) Robert, of Lamberhurst, to whom his father left a moiety of "Wiskers" (? Wiskitts) and Lamberhurst Mill, which he subsequently conveyed to his brother Richard, by deed dated 9th March, 157₈^z; he is mentioned in the will of Magnus Fowle, of Mayfield, in 1595, but I can find no trace of his descendants.

JOHN BARHAM, of Fayercrouch, in Wadhurst, the second son of John, of Woodlande and Buttes, succeeded at his father's death to the iron mills and forges at Frant and Wadhurst. In the Subsidy for the first year of Elizabeth (155₈^z) he was assessed on lands of £15 per annum, and he was a "Cessor" for the Subsidy of 1571.

⁵⁷ *Chancery Proceedings*, Series II., B 259/50.

His name is entered under "Fayre Croche" in the Subsidy of 1576;⁵⁸ and George Courthope, of Whiligh, appoints as overseers of his will, dated 11th April, 1577, "John Barham th' elder of Fayrcrooche, and John Barham of Bivelham my sonne in lawe." In 1565 "John Barham, son of John Barham of Buttes," was juror on an *Inq. p.m.*, held at Lamberhurst, on Alexander Collen. From a list of owners of ironworks, in 1574, we learn that "John Barham had ij fordgs in Fraunt, in other men's hands;"⁵⁹ from which it would seem that he was not personally engaged in that lucrative industry at the date of this return.

He married (after 1541, and during his father's lifetime)⁶⁰ Alice, daughter of Richard Isted, of the Moate, in Mayfield, by Joane, his wife, who, in her will, dated 11th August, 1557, mentions "John Byrham my sonne in lawe," and "Alice Byrham my daughter," to whom she bequeaths 100 markes and a fourth part of "my chief lynen apparell."

The will of John Barham (in which he is styled "of the Towne of Wadherst, yeoman"), dated 4th April, 1583, was proved (P.C.C.) 7th August following, by Nicholas Barham, his eldest son. He bequeaths "to Alice my wiewe ffowrescore poundes of lawfull monney of England, to be paide to her within one yeare after my deathe in the Churche Porche of Wadherst;" also "all my householde stuffe . . . and the Leasse of my howse wherein I nowe dwell, and the Landes thereto belonginge."

John and Alice Barham had issue:—

(1) Nicholas, baptized at Frant, 21st September, 1559; to whom his father bequeathed "All my message called Brownes, wth all the Landes aswell free as Copyhoulde to the same belonginge . . . and all other my Landes whatsoever whiche weare heretofore purchased of Nicholas Barham Seriante at Lawe deceased." This was the house "wherein Richard Berham sometime dwelt,"

⁵⁸ *Lay Subsidies*, Sussex, 190/298.

⁵⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 241.

⁶⁰ John Barham mentions in his will (1583) a deed by which "my father assured unto Alice my Wyfe a certen yerely rente of Tenne poundes."

afterwards held by "Nicholas Berham, son of the said Richard," and surrendered by the latter to John Berham, "*Iern man*," before the compilation of the Mayfield Rental. Nicholas Barham married a daughter of the first George Courthope, of Whiligh, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, who was married, first, to Henry Haslyn, of Meopham Court, co. Kent;⁶¹ and, secondly, to Capt. Francis Courthope, of Wombell Hall, in Northfleet. He was buried at Wadhurst, 13th February, 164 $\frac{4}{5}$, as "Mr. Nicholas Barrham of Lampkin Corner;" in his will, dated 15th March, 164 $\frac{3}{4}$, and proved (P.C.C.) 2nd May, 1645, he mentions, among numerous other relatives, "my two Cozens, Stephen and John Barham, sonnes of my nephue John Barham, late of Shoesmythes deceased."

(2) John, of Maidstone, of whom presently.

(3) Thomas, of Maidstone, and afterwards of London; to whom his father left £200 at 24, and "all my Landes and Tenements in Maidstone . . . ltelie purchased of my brother Richard Barham of Maidstone."⁶² In his will, dated 9th October, 1603, and proved (P.C.C.) 26th of same month (in which he styles himself "Citizen and tallowe chandler of London") he mentions his sons, Thomas and Josias, and his daughter, Marie, all of whom were baptized at All Saints, Maidstone. Also his brother, "Arthur Bareham Gent.," and his brother William. Josias Barham, his younger son, baptized at Maidstone 24th March, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$, settled at Dallington, in Sussex, where he married, 28th October, 1623, Martha, daughter and co-heir of John Avery, of that parish, and had issue.

(4) Richard, to whom his father left £300, with the reversion of "a messuage called Seddens, and certen parcell of copyhoulde Lande" (specified), at his mother's death or re-marriage. I think that he may almost certainly be identified with a certain Richard Barham who married at Waldron, 14th October, 1594,

⁶¹ His will was proved (P.C.C.) 14th January, 162 $\frac{3}{8}$, by Anne Haslen, his widow.

⁶² Richard Barham, fourth son of John of Woodlande, was of Wateringbury, near Maidstone.

Bennet (or Benedicta), sixth daughter and co-heir of Thomas Taylor, of Lindfield, co. Sussex,⁶³ and settled there. His descendants resided at Beadles Hill, in Lindfield, for several generations. Bennet and Richard Barham lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding, the former being buried at Lindfield 3rd June, 1649, and the latter 26th February, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. His will, dated 28th June, 1650, was proved (P.C.C.) 10th February, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$, in which he styles himself "Richard Barham Senior of Linfeild co. Sussex yeoman;" he mentions his sons, Richard and John Barham; his daughters, Elizabeth and Ann Barham, and Mary Tompkin; and certain lands "which I sometime purchased of one Lettice Taylor, sister to my late wife deceased . . . scituate in Linfeild And now in my tenure and occupation." His younger son,

John Barham, of Lindfield, Gent., married at St. Michael's, Lewes (banns published 7th June, 1656), Anne, daughter of John Attree, of Newick, yeoman (by Judith his wife, daughter of Anthony Ollive, of Laughton),⁶⁴ and was buried at Lindfield, 20th November, 1699. Their grandson, Nathaniel Barham, inherited landed property at Lindfield, East Hothly, Broadwater and Mayfield, and died in 1792.

(5) William, of Isfield and East Hothly; his father left him £300, and lands called Buckhurst, in Wadhurst, after his mother's death. These lands he appears to have sold to Thomas Edwardes, of Wadhurst, Gent., in 1610, Anne, his wife, being party to the Fine. He was appointed "*Sessor*" for the Hundred of Loxfield-Dorset in 1620, and for Isfield in the Subsidies of 1626 and 1628. In 1642 he contributed to the "Irish Benevolence," being then resident in East Hothly. His will, dated 1st August, 1641, was proved at Lewes, 3rd May, 1643, by Nicholas, his eldest son, to whom he left "all my lands and tenements in Eastthothly." To Arthur, his

⁶³ *Inq. p.m.*, taken at East Grinstead, 26th November, 1590.

⁶⁴ Information supplied by Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., whose extracts from Parish Registers, and other notes on the Sussex Barhams, have assisted me very materially in the compilation of this article.

fifth son (who was baptized at Buxted, 22nd November, 1618), he bequeathed "all my lands in Fletching, Commonly called Fitridge," at 24.

In the *Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate*, by Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D., there is a most interesting account of this Arthur Barham, from which I take the following extracts:—

He was first designed for the Law, but upon his father's death he sold his law books and went to Cambridge, where he studied divinity with great diligence and delight. When he left the University he was first chosen lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark, from whence he removed to St. Helens (in 1647), to which he was presented by Sir John Langham. . . . There he continued, preaching with great success, until his ejection in 1662. He then removed with his family to Hackney, where he continued until the Five Mile Act passed, when he left his family and retired into Sussex. Upon the indulgence in 1672, he took out a licence and preached in his own house. . . . For the last two years of his life he lived with his son-in-law, Mr. John Clark, a bookseller in the City. . . . He was a sincere, godly, humble man, of a mild and peaceable disposition, and was generally beloved by those who knew him.

Admōn. of the goods of "Nicholas Barrham, late of Easthoathly, deceased," was granted at Lewes, 25th May, 1681, "to Arthur Barham his brother, of Hackney co. Surrey, Clerk." The Rev. Arthur Barham died 6th March, 169½, and was buried at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, "in the South Ile, over against the pullpitt."

(6) Arthur, to whom his father left £240, with certain "Customary Lands" in Wadhurst. By Fine, levied in 1604, Arthur Barham and Mary, his wife, sold a house, and about 100 acres of land, in Wadhurst, to Thomas Porter, Gent. He married Mary, daughter of John Wenham, of More Hall in Ninfield, gent., who "sold Morehayle and lived after at Battle."⁶⁵ A Fine, levied in Trinity Term, 1620, between Sir George Farewell and George Farewell, esquire, his son and heir, *querents*, and John Wenham, gent., and Mary his wife, with Arthur Barham and Mary his wife, *deforcians*, concerning the Manor of Morehall, with lands in Ninfield and three other parishes, evidently refers to this transaction. In

⁶⁵ Berry's *County Genealogies*, Sussex, p. 257. John Wenham's son-in-law was Arthur, not Matthew, Barham.

his will, dated 5th April, 1624, and proved (P.C.C.) 29th April, 1626, he writes himself "John Wenham of Battell co. Sussex, gentleman," and mentions "my daughter Marie, the wief of Arthur Barham."

(1) Dorothy, the eldest daughter of John and Alice Barham, was left £100 in her father's will (1583), "to be paid vnto her in the Churche Porche of Wadherste," at 21 or day of marriage.

(2) Alice, to whom her father bequeathed a similar portion, was married at Marden, co. Kent, 18th April, 1585, to Edward Maplesden, of Cheveney, in Marden, Gent., who died in 1638. Their second son, George Maplesden, of the Middle Temple, married (Settlement dated 10th October, 1626) Mary, only daughter of Thomas Barham, of Maidstone, Gent., second son of Thomas Barham, of Boughton Monchelsey.

(3) Johane, who was left a similar bequest, "to be paid at the same place in like sorte."

JOHN BARHAM, of Maidstone, second son of John of Fayercrouch and Alice Isted; to whom his father bequeathed £30, "to make vpp the hundred poundes whiche I promysed him," together with "All my Landes in Frante, and certeyne of my free and copyehoulde Landes in Wadherst called Myllands Holmehedges and Barkley Mill, with the Toolles and ymplementes vnto Brokeland forge belonginge, How be itt myne executor shall have my fforge called Veredge forge . . . and all my Landes called Veredge, excepte so muche thereof as lyeth vnder water in Barklye Millponde, for ffyve yeares next ensuinge my deceasse."

John Barham married, before 1584, Elizabeth, daughter of David Willard,⁶⁶ by whom he had issue an only son, John (of whom presently), and three daughters:—

(1) Alice, baptized at Maidstone, 9th July, 1584, as "Alice, daughter of Mr. John Barham;" she was living

⁶⁶ David Willard was appointed overseer of the will of John Berham of Woodlande, in 1551; and the "Southfrithe Yron workes" were leased to "David Willard of Hadlow, yeoman," by Alexander Colepeper, of Goudhurst, in 1561. "David Willard, gent., and Elizabeth his wife," were *deforciants* to a fine of Byrchenden Manor, in Wythyam, in 1582.

at Sellenge, near Hythe, in 1609; and was married at Saltwood, by licence, dated 11th July, 1609, to John Goldfinch, of Sellenge, co. Kent.

(2) Elizabeth, baptized 3rd Oct., 1585; mentioned in her father's will.

(3) Margaret, baptised 1st April, 1590; living at Sellenge in 1613, when she was married by licence, dated 13th August, to Reginald Keale, of Smeeth, yeoman. Smeeth is the adjoining parish to Sellenge.

John, of Maidstone, died before 11th February, 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ (when his will was proved), and Elizabeth Barham, his widow (*née* Willard) was married secondly, before 1601, to "Henry Hart, of Sellenge, co. Kent, Gent.," whom she survived. The will of Henry Hart, in which he makes provision for Elizabeth, his wife, was proved at Canterbury, 28th September, 1625, by William, his son. This is evidently the William Hart who is mentioned as "brother in law" (*i.e.*, stepbrother), in the will of John Barham, of Shoesmiths, in 1639. Adm \ddot{o} n. of the goods of "Elizabeth Hart, *als* Barham, late of Smeeth co. Kent, widow, deceased," was granted (P.C.C.) "to John Barham her son," 17th October, 1633. The marriage of Henry Hart, "Lord of the Manor of Greyn Court," to "Elizabeth da: of David Willard," was recorded by William Hart, of Sellenge, Gent., their grandson, at the Visitation of Kent in 1663.

In his will, dated 20th September, 1589, and proved (P.C.C.) 11th February, 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Edmond Williard, his brother-in-law and executor, John Barham mentions Elizabeth, his wife, and bequeaths £100 "to either of my two Daughters Alice and Elizabeth," at 21 or day of marriage. These portions were to be increased to £200 each, "yf my said Landes happen to fall and come to my saide two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas Barham," *i.e.*, by the death without surviving issue of John Barham, his son and heir, to whom he left all his houses, lands and woods, "whatsoever and wheresoever wthin the Counties of Kente and Sussex." His youngest daughter,

Margaret, was not born when he made his will,⁶⁷ but he bequeathed £100 "to the Childe w^h my wif nowe goeth w^hall, yf yt be a woman Childe." Among other bequests, "the poore people of Maidstone" were to have 40s., the poor of Tonbridge 20s., and of Wadherst 20s. To Edmond Willard, as executor, he left "the residue of all my goodes and Cattalls whatsoever, stocke of Iron, Coale, sowes, and all other my goodes . . . to see this my will proved, my Debts and legacies paide, and to employ the ov^rplus towards the Advancement in Livinge and honest godly and vertuous bringinge vpp of my children." He appoints as overseers, "my brother Thomas Barham,⁶⁸ and my two brothers in Lawe John Willard and Abraham Willard." He also mentions "my two messuges in the Towne of Maydstone, in one of which I nowe dwell."

JOHN BARHAM, of Shoesmiths, in Wadhurst, Gent., the only son of John, of Maidstone, and Elizabeth Willard, was born in 1587, being 10 years old in 1597, as we know from the Court Book of the Manor of Mayfield-Aynscombe.⁶⁹ I am informed that there is no entry of his baptism at All Saints, Maidstone, where his three sisters were christened. Perhaps he was baptized at Wadhurst.⁷⁰

At a Court of the above manor, held at Mayfield 14th December, 40 Elizabeth (1597):—

It was reported that John Barham, who held certain lands called Barkley⁷¹ containing ten acres, and other Customary lands, bequeathed the same to John Barham his son, and appointed one Edmond Willard, uncle of the said John Barham the son who was then and still is under age, viz. now of the age of ten years, to have the custody of the said John and of the aforesaid lands until he came of age, . . . who was accordingly admitted to same.

⁶⁷ She was baptized at Maidstone, 1st April, 1590. Information supplied by Mr. Percy Wilkinson, of Maidstone, to whom I am indebted for numerous extracts from the *All Saints* Registers.

⁶⁸ Thomas Barham, of Maidstone and London, third son of John of Fayercrouch.

⁶⁹ Now in the custody of Messrs. Stone & Simpson, Tunbridge Wells.

⁷⁰ The earliest Parish Register now at Wadhurst commences 25th March, 1604.

⁷¹ Barkley Mill was purchased from Robert Lewknor, in 1536, by John Berham of Woodlande; and was bequeathed by John of Fayercrouch, in 1583, to his second son, the John Barham (of Maidstone) here mentioned.



"SHOESMITHS," IN 1785.

From a Water-colour Drawing by S. H. Grimm in the Burrell Collection.

Photo. by A. P. Monger, Chancery Lane.

His father's will provided that he should remain under his uncle's guardianship until he was 24; and, from the Title Deeds of the Shoemiths estate,⁷² it appears that he purchased this property in 1611, which was the year in which he attained his majority. An abstract of the Conveyance recites that "William Fowle of Lightlands in Frant Gentlⁿ by one deed dated 20th Dec. 9th Jas. I. (1611), in consideration of £1000. paid him by John Barham of Wadhurst, Gent., conveys All that Messuage called Shoemiths *als* old Shoemiths, with two Barns one Stable two Watermills and severall parcellls of Land Meadow pasture Wood and Land covered with water . . . containing by Estimation one hundred and forty acres, to the use of the said John Barham and his heires."

This estate had formerly belonged to Thomas Whitfield (third son of Robert Whitfield, of Wadhurst, by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Giles, of Biddenden, co. Kent), on whose death in 1553 it fell to the share of Susan Whitfield, his eldest daughter and co-heir, who was married to John Clarke in 1563. John Clarke and Susan his wife conveyed Shoemiths to Reginald Knight, by deed dated 10th July, 1571; from whom it passed to Nicholas Fowle, of Mayfield, in the following year. This Nicholas was afterwards of Riverhall, in Wadhurst. He married Elinor Isted, and was the father of William Fowle, of Lightlands, and brother-in-law to John Barham, of Fayercrouch; his will, dated 24th October, 1599, was proved (P.C.C.) 8th November, 1600, in which he mentions "my capitall messuage wherein I nowe dwell called Ryverhall."⁷³

John Barham married, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, 16th May, 1610, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of John Dunmoll, of Wadhurst, Gent.,⁷⁴ by Dorothy his wife,

⁷² Abstracts of the original deeds are contained in *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, Geo. I., Sussex, No. 106.

⁷³ There is an interesting description of this picturesque old mansion in the *Courthope MSS.*, at the Heralds' College. It was built by Nicholas Fowle in 1591, and contains some very fine oak panelling.

⁷⁴ He mentions his son-in-law, John Barham, and his brother-in-law, William Fowle, in his will, dated 18th January, 162½ (P.C.C., 4 *Hele*).

one of the daughters of Nicholas Fowle of Riverhall, and had the following children:—

(1) Stephen, who was aged 25 in 1640;⁷⁵ to whom his father left “my message and all my lands and tenements in Maidstone,” with the underwoods then growing on his woodgrounds at Verredge. In his will, dated 25th October, 1699 (registered D. of S.M.), he mentions his three sons, Stephen, John and Nicholas, and his two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann Barham; and appoints as overseers “my Brother William Barham gent., and my Cosen John Barham of Shoosmiths gent.” He was buried at Wadhurst, 18th February, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, as “Mr. Stephen Barham;” and Frances Barham, his widow, was buried there 29th September, 1675. Their youngest son,

Nicholas Barham, was baptized at Wadhurst, 2nd November, 1651, and married at Dallington, 18th December, 1677, Mary Brightridge, of Warbleton, by whom he had, with other issue, a son,

Nicholas Barham, of Speldhurst, co. Kent, to whom admōn. was granted (P.C.C.) of the estate of John Barham of Shoosmiths, his father’s first cousin, 9th December, 1727.

(2) John, of Shoosmiths; of whom presently.

(3) Thomas, baptized at Wadhurst, 7th April, 1622, as “sonne of John Barham de Shoosmithes;” died an infant.

(4) William, baptized 19th September, 1624; died an infant.

(5) Nicholas, baptized 4th February, 162 $\frac{6}{7}$; to whom his father bequeathed £400 at 21. In his will, dated 3rd February, 165 $\frac{1}{2}$, proved (P.C.C.) 16th of same month, he is described as “of Savio^{rs} Southwarke in Surrey;” he mentions his sister, Dorothy Hart, and her husband, his sister [in law] Elizabeth Barham, and his

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.*, 16 Chas. I.; John Barham of Shoosmiths (*Court of Wards and Liveries*, 223/164).

sister, Elizabeth More and her husband. He appoints his brother, William Barham, executor.

(6) William, baptized 24th November, 1629; to whom his father left £400 at 21. In his will, dated 10th October, 1700, proved at Lewes 16th April, 1702, he is styled "of Riverhall;" he was buried at Wadhurst, 30th January, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, as "Mr. William Barham of Shoemsmiths."

(7) Thomas, baptized 7th May, 1637; died an infant.

(1) Dorothy, eldest daughter, baptized at Wadhurst 16th February, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, as "daughter of John Barham;" married, before 1639, to David Hart, of Wartling, gent., son and heir of Thomas Hart of the same place. "Mrs. Dorothy Hart, wife of David Hart, gent.," was buried at Wartling 13th December, 1655; and "Mr. David Hart," 20th December, 1678.

(2) Elizabeth, baptized at Wadhurst 23rd April, 1620, as "daughter of John Barham de Fayercroche;" to whom her father left £400, at 21 or day of marriage; she was married to . . . More, and was living in 1652.

The name of John Barham occurs in the report of the Commissioners for *Knighthood Compositions*, dated 29th June, 7 Charles I. (1631), as one of those "which have not agreed to paie their fines for their not attending at his Majesty's Coronacon."⁷⁶ Among the gentry of Sussex, who also declined the honour of knighthood on this occasion, were Nicholas Maunser, of Hightown, in Wadhurst (second cousin to John Barham, of Shoemsmiths), and George Courthope, of Whiligh (first cousin to David Barham, of Snape).⁷⁷ "Coronation Honours" seem to have been regarded, at this period, as a means of extorting payments from the proposed recipients, either by fees or fines, rather than as a mark of royal favour or social distinction. (There is a most interesting article on this subject by the late Sir Henry Ellis, in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI., p. 45.)

John Barham was buried at Wadhurst, 13th February, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$. His will, dated 23rd March, 163 $\frac{8}{9}$, was proved

⁷⁶ *Exchequer, Special Commissions*, No. 5,678 (P.R.O.).

⁷⁷ *Book of Compositions*, No. 223, f. 164 (P.R.O.).

(P.C.C.) 5th March, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{9}{10}$, by John Barham, his second son and executor. Having settled his landed property at Wadhurst and Maidstone upon his two elder sons, he left £400 to each of his younger sons, desiring "that they be bound out to honest and able Masters to learne some such good trades as my Overseers shall think fitt."

An Inquisition taken at Lewes, 25th July, 16 Charles I. (1640), records that "John Barham gent., . . . died at Wadhurst on the thirteenth day of February now last past, and that Stephen Barham is his eldest son and next heir . . . and was at the time of his father's death of the age of 25 years and more." The Inquisition contains a long and detailed description of his freehold and copyhold property at Wadhurst, Frant and Maidstone; of which "Shoesmithes *als* ould Shoesmithes, two water-mills, Great Baredge, and '*le milpond,*' were held of John Baker Esquire, as of his Manor of Mayfield, by fealty, in free and common soccage," as were certain other houses and lands, including "12 acres adjacent to Barkley," in Wadhurst; Brookelands, Verredge Iron-mill, Verredge Downe and Sewerbridge Wood,⁷⁸ in Frant, were held of Edward Honeywood and Thomas Baker, as of their Manor of Frant; and a messuage and tenement called "*le Sydermill,*" with a garden and orchard in Maidstone, were held of Elizabeth, Countess of Winchelsey, as of her Manor of Maidstone.

Elizabeth, the wife of the above John Barham, was buried at Wadhurst, 1st June, 1638.

JOHN BARHAM, of Shoesmiths, gent., the second son of John Barham and Elizabeth Dunmoll, was baptized at Wadhurst, 24th August, 1617; he succeeded to the Shoesmiths estate, and to "all my messuages tenements lands mills Ironworkes woodgrounds and hereditaments whatsoever . . . in the parishes of Wadhurst and Frant aforesaid, and elsewhere in the said County of Sussex," in accordance with his father's will.

⁷⁸ Sewersbridge Wood was purchased by John Barham "*of Faircrouch,*" from Richard Ellis of Frant; *Release* dated 1st October, 1619 (Title Deeds, Shoesmiths estate).

He married at Frant, 8th June, 1639, his cousin Elizabeth, younger daughter of Nicholas Barham, of Buttes (by Mary his wife, daughter of John Barham, of Bivelham), by whom (who survived him and married, secondly, at Frant, 20th January, 165 $\frac{2}{3}$, Gregory Dyne, of Wadhurst, gent.) he had issue:—

(1) John, baptized at Wadhurst 7th May, 1641; died an infant.

(2) John, of Shoemiths; of whom presently.

(1) Mary, baptized 17th June, 1645; buried 6th September, 1647.

(2) Elizabeth, born after her father's death; baptized 3rd April, 1649, as "Elizabeth *posthume* of Mr. John Barham of Shosmith." She was married at Westham, near Pevensey, 2nd August, 1666, to her cousin, Nicholas Fowle, of Riverhall.

John Barham was buried in the Chancel of Wadhurst Church, 7th December, 1648, beneath an iron armorial slab of very elaborate workmanship, an engraving of which was published in Mr. Lower's article on the *Ironworks of the County of Sussex*.⁷⁹ The arms are the same as those recorded by Nicholas Barham, of Maidstone, Queen's Serjeant, in 1574; and by Robert Barham, of Boughton Monchelsey, in 1619.⁸⁰ The inscription is as follows:—

HEER · LYETH · THE
 BODYE · OF · IOHN
 BARHAM · OF · SH-
 OOSMITHES · GE-
 NT · WHO · DIED
 THE · FIFT · DAY · OF
 DECEMBAR · 1648

⁷⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 200.

⁸⁰ *ARMS*—Silver, three bears sable, muzzled gules; on a fesse gules a fleur de lys between two martlets gold. *CREST*—A stork among bulrushes. These Armorial Bearings were recently certified by Mr. H. Farnham Burke, *Somerset Herald*, as of right belonging to George Titus Barham, of Sudbury Park, Middlesex, Esquire, by virtue of his descent from William Barham of Stalerege, *temp.* Henry VIII.

His nuncupative will, made 4th December, 1648, was proved (P.C.C.) and admōn. granted to Elizabeth Barham, his widow, on the 7th of same month. The following is an abstract:—

Memorandum that John Barham of Shosmythes in the parish of Wadhurst in the County of Sussex gent. being Sicke on his death bedd . . . the 4th December 1648. He willed and declared that Elizabeth his wife should have and hold all his Lands and tenements vntill his sonne should attaine to his full age of 21 yeares . . . when she should have onely the third part thereof dureing her life for her dower. To his brothers Nicholas and William Barham, £20. apeece, together with £400. apeece which was given vnto them by their ffathers will. To his brother Stephen Barham, £20. To his two Sisters, £20 apeece after his Sonn should attaine 21 yeares. To every of his Servants, 20s apeece. And to goodwife Sharpe, who tended him in his sicknes, 10s. His wife to see to the bringing up of his brother William.

In the presence of William Barham, William Kinge, John Sands, and Constance Sharpe.

JOHN BARHAM, of Shoesmiths, Esquire, the only surviving son and heir of the above John Barham, was born in 1642 or 1643, as he is said to have been "about the age of 51 yeares before that he marryed," *i.e.*, in 1695;⁸¹ and, in the inscription on his monument in Wadhurst Church, he is stated to have been "in the 82nd year of his Age" when he died, on the 10th of March, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$. I could not find any entry of his baptism at Wadhurst, but the omission may probably be attributed to the very careless manner in which the Register was kept during the Civil War, the entries from April, 1641, to October, 1644, being most irregular, and the writing quite illiterate.

John Barham married at Wadhurst, 14th February, 169 $\frac{4}{5}$, Lucy, daughter of John Chauntler, of Laughton, Gent., by Elizabeth, his wife, younger daughter of Arthur Button, of Baldees in Wadhurst. John Chauntler was her third husband, her first being Gabriel Egles, of Ticehurst, by whom she had a son, Gabriel Egles, of Copwood in Uckfield, Gent., who married Mary, daughter of William

⁸¹ *Exchequer Depositions*, 13 Geo. I. Evidence of "Ann the wife of John Barham, now of Wadhurst, and late of Great Butts, Gentleman."



“SHOESMITHS.”

S.E. CORNER OF HOUSE, AS IT NOW APPEARS.

Rideout, of Mayfield, and had a son, George Egles, who afterwards succeeded, under the will of Lucy Barham (his father's half-sister), to the Shoemiths property.

Dina Chauntler, John Barham's sister-in-law, was the wife of William Benge, of Faircrouch in Wadhurst, Gent., who re-built and extended the great Ironworks at Lamberhurst (formerly owned by the Barhams of Buttes), known in later times as Gloucester Furnace. The foundations of the furnace were still traceable when Mr. Lower wrote his article on the Sussex Ironworks, in 1849.

In Courthope's *History of Loxfield Half-Hundred*, compiled about the year 1840, there is the following interesting description of Shoemiths, and of the last John Barham who resided there:—⁸²

SHOESMITHS was formerly a mansion of considerable note, but has long since fallen into decay, and is now tenanted merely as a farmhouse; it is most beautifully situated on the slope of a small valley, thro' which runs a trifling stream, and the opposite side of the vale rising rapidly to a great height, presents a summit crowned with a grove of very fine Beech and Oak trees (called *the Toll*) forming the boundary to the left of the front view; the scenery around is of the most picturesque and romantic nature and equals, if not excels, any spot in the parish. The present edifice, which is built of the sandstone common to these parts, can scarcely be said to belong to any style of architecture, but is of a character exceedingly plain and simple; the depth of the main part of the building is very inconsiderable, but the front is of great length, having two rows of square headed windows but exhibiting no display of ornament, only a few remnants of gothic mouldings being visible round the entrance door; there is (or rather was in 1778) over the door the date 1630, with the initials I. E. B., thus giving us the date and name of the presumed builder,⁸³ and there is still an ornament on the apex of one of the gable ends, the letters of which ^{B.} I. L. indicate that it was either rebuilt or repaired ^{1695.} by John Barham, grandson of the Builder and sometime Sheriff of the County.⁸⁴ The piers of the gateways are still remaining, through which the carriage road formerly passed to the grand entrance; the present private drive to Shoemiths was made by Mr. Egles (formerly it passed much nearer to Wadhurst), it is by a steep descent until you

⁸² *Courthope MSS.*, W.C., 26, f. 47.

⁸³ These initials stand for John and Elizabeth Barham (*née* Dunmoll). He is described as "*of Shoemithes*" in 1622, previous to which he was styled "*of Faircrouch*," or "*of Wadhurst*."

⁸⁴ The last John Barham of Shoemiths married Lucy Chauntler, in 1695.

reach the stream, over which is thrown a stone bridge which has the appearance of some antiquity; there is supposed to be a subterranean passage from the cellar to some distance south of the house, but it has never been exactly ascertained.

The interior exhibits rather more ornament than the outside; the ground floor consists only of two good rooms, from which we may conclude it formerly to have been of much larger dimensions;⁸⁵ that on the right hand side the entrance is handsomely pannelled from the floor to the ceiling with oak, which is in a good state of preservation; the kitchen, formerly the entrance hall, is a fine large room, but exhibiting nothing of interest, if we except the old-fashioned chimney of dimensions seldom to be met with at the present day; the principal staircase is still remaining, built of oak, with open twisted balusters. On the right hand upstairs is a large pannelled room, the compartments of which are covered with paintings, but in so decayed a state that the subjects are for the most part undistinguishable; that which occupied the space over the fireplace contained a painting of Cleopatra applying the Asp to her breast, which is still in good preservation and the colours brilliant, but it has been removed to another part of the house, the room being now applied to the purpose of a store room for apples, potatoes, &c. [*How are the mighty fallen!*] The outbuildings are chiefly modern, with nothing remarkable in them either for taste or beauty.

A finely executed watercolour drawing of the "South Front of Shoesmiths," painted by S. H. Grimm in 1785, is in the Burrell Collection at the British Museum. Also two views of "Faircrouch," by the same artist.⁸⁶

After the death of John Barham in 1724 a "*Bill of Complaint*" was filed, in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, by Thomas Wykes (who had married Ann Fowle, of Riverhall, one of the daughters of John Barham's only sister Elizabeth), against George Egles, Nicholas Fowle, Nicholas Barham and other defendants.⁸⁷ The "*Answer*" of George Egles contains, *inter alia*, an Inventory of the Furniture and other effects at Shoesmiths, an Account of all monies due to John Barham at the time of his decease, and an "Abstract of the

⁸⁵ An Inventory, taken in 1724, mentions the following rooms:—"The Hall, the Great Parlour, the little Parlour, the Study, the Great Parlour Chamber, the Hall Chamber, the little Parlour Chamber, the little Chamber, the Nursery, the Play Closett, the Garrett over the Nursery, the Chamber over the Bakehouse, and the Banqueting House," &c., &c. There was also an extensive range of domestic offices and outbuildings.

⁸⁶ Add. MSS., 5,671, f. 20 and 21.

⁸⁷ *Exchequer, Bills and Answers*, Geo. I., Sussex, 106 and 128; and *Exchequer Depositions*, 13 Geo. I., No. 25.



“SHOESMITHS,” WADHURST.
THE ROOM WITH PAINTED PANELS.

Title and other Deeds relating to his Real Estate." I append a few extracts from the Inventory:—

"*Imprimis*—His wearing Apparell and money in his purse£10 . 0 . 0."

"*In the Hall*—Two Tables, Three Joyned Stools, One Settle, One Leaffe, fourteen Cane Chairs, One Horse for Cloaths, two and twenty pictures, two Cushions, two Andirons, One pair of Tongs and Bellows, Eleven fish nets, five peeces of Yarn for Coneys, two curtain rodde, One [fire] Back, One Book, and pair of Tables
£9 . 15 . 0."

(Rather a heterogeneous collection! The pictures were probably family portraits, which were usually hung in the hall. The valuation does not strike one as excessive!)

"*In the Great Parlour Chamber*—One Bed, Bolster, pillowes, Two Blanketts, Quilt and Hangings, six Chairs, One Easy Chair, One Table and Glass, One Hand Glass, Two Sconces, China and Delph in the Chimney and Mantle peece£51 . 13 . 0."

(This was evidently the room with painted panels, mentioned by Courthope. See illustration.)

"*In the Study*—A Parcell of Books, a Desk, One Cane, One Pistoll, One Chair, One Glass and other small things£3 . 10 . 0."

"*In the Play Closett*—One Babys Bed, One Cradle, three Chairs, One Basket, One Cage, pictures, and other Babys small things£3 . 3 . 0."

(A pathetic interest attaches to the above entry, in view of the untimely death of John Barham's only two children.)

"*In the Milk-house*—5 Leads, 2 Brass Kettles, 4 Milk Bowles, 2 Milk pales, 2 Milk scives, 9 Crocks, 1 handle Dish, and the Stallage.....£4 . 6 . 0."

"*In the Vault*—2 Barrells, 70 Dozen of Bottles, Two Stallages£8 . 1 . 0."

(This was in addition to the contents of the *Mild Beer Cellar* and the *Small Beer Cellar*.)

"*Silver Plate in the House*—Two Tankards, five Salvers, One Silver Bason, four Silver Candlesticks, Three Castors, Two Tea Canisters, Eight Silver Salts,

One Silver Skillet, Two Silver Porrengers, Two Silver Coffee Potts, One Silver Ladle, One Silver Mugg, One Tumbler, One Chaffing Dish, One Silver Tobacco Box, One pair of Snuffers and Stand—Two dozen and two large Silver Spoons, Twelve Tea Spoons, Six Silver Salt Spoons, One pair of Tea Tongs, One Tea Strainer, Three odd Silver Spoons, and Three Gold Rings

£109 . 17 . 9.”

(There were a few other articles, not included in the above valuation, *i.e.*, a silver Porringer, a small Silver Cup, some more Silver Spoons, and “Silver Toys.” It would be interesting to know what such a collection of antique Silver Plate would be worth at the present day?)

“*Ready money in the House*, at the time of the decease of the s^d John Barham£160 . 4 . 0.”

We now return to Courthope’s account of the Barhams of Shoesmiths:—⁸⁸

“John Barham, esq., when of age, succeeded to his father’s estates: this gentleman served the office of Sheriff for the County, 14th Will. III. (1701-2), and was possessed of divers considerable estates in this parish. . . . He married at Wadhurst, 14 Feb. 1694[-5], Lucy dañr. of John Chauntler, gent. by whom he had issue a son John,⁸⁹ who died an infant, and a dañr. Elizabeth⁹⁰ who died in a consumption 20 Sept. 1712 at the age of 16 years, when about to have been united to Sir Walter Parker of Ratton, Bart: not a month from the death of this, his only surviving child, viz^t on the 12th October following, he was induced by the extraordinary influence of his wife,⁹¹ aided perhaps by the grief into which he had been plunged, to execute deeds conveying to his said wife a power to dispose not only of all his real but likewise his personal estate, to the prejudice of his near relatives of the same name, and of his great-nephew and heir at law Nicholas Fowle of Riverhall. . . . George

⁸⁸ *Courthope MSS.*, W.C., 26, f. 49.

⁸⁹ Baptized at Wadhurst, 14th May, 1699; buried 26th August following.

⁹⁰ Baptized at Wadhurst, 6th March, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$; buried 24th September, 1712.

⁹¹ She is described as “a very subtle ill tempered woman,” and her husband is said to have been “much afraid of the said Lucy” (*Exchequer Depositions*).

Egles, esq. appears to have resided at Shoesmiths until his decease, which took place in Dec^r 1752, he is said to have squandered away his estate,⁹² and by his will dated 2 Sept. that year he left the residue of his personalty with all his real estate to Alexander Courthope of Horsemonden, esq. (and other trustees) for payment of his debts, &c., in pursuance of which trust this estate—which was then estimated at £7000, and to be worth more than £200 per ann.—was disposed of in the year 1753 to Charles Pratt, esq. who was appointed Attorney General in 1758, and by patent 17th July 1765 was created Baron Camden of Camden Place co. Kent.”

His descendant, the 4th Marquess Camden, is the present owner of Shoesmiths, which is the residence of Mr. William Hardman, who courteously gave permission for a series of photographs to be taken of this fine old house, some of which are reproduced in the present article.

The will of “John Barham of Shoesmithes in the parish of Wadhurst, gent.,” dated 6th October, 1697 (of which he appointed Lucy, his wife, sole executrix) was not proved until nearly four years after his decease, admōn. of his estate being granted (P.C.C.) 9th December, 1727, to Nicholas Barham (his first cousin once-removed), who was one of the legatees, Lucy Barham having died in her husband’s lifetime.⁹³ He bequeathed his personal estate, after payment of a few small legacies, and the whole of his real estate “in the severall parishes of Wadhurst and Fant and Tisehurst co. Sussex, and in Yalding co. Kent, unto my daughter Elizabeth Barham and the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such issue unto my dear and Welbeloved Wife Lucy Barham.”

John Barham died 10th March, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$, and was buried on the 16th of that month. In the Chancel of Wadhurst Church there is a handsome marble monument to “John Barham late of Shoosmiths in this Parish Esq^r,” to Lucy,

⁹² Sir William Burrell states that “George Egles Sen^r spent great part of ye Estate, and his son George the Remainder” (Add. MSS., 5,682, f. 484).

⁹³ She was buried at Wadhurst, 2nd October, 1716.

his wife, and their two children—"Erected with the utmost Gratitude and respect to the Memories of the Deceased by George Egles of Shoosmiths Gent. Anno Dom̃. 1730." Lucy Barham, in her will dated 24th September, 1716, had left £300 for this purpose, and "£5. per annum for ever, to be laid out in keeping the same in good repair and the Inscriptions thereon Legible."

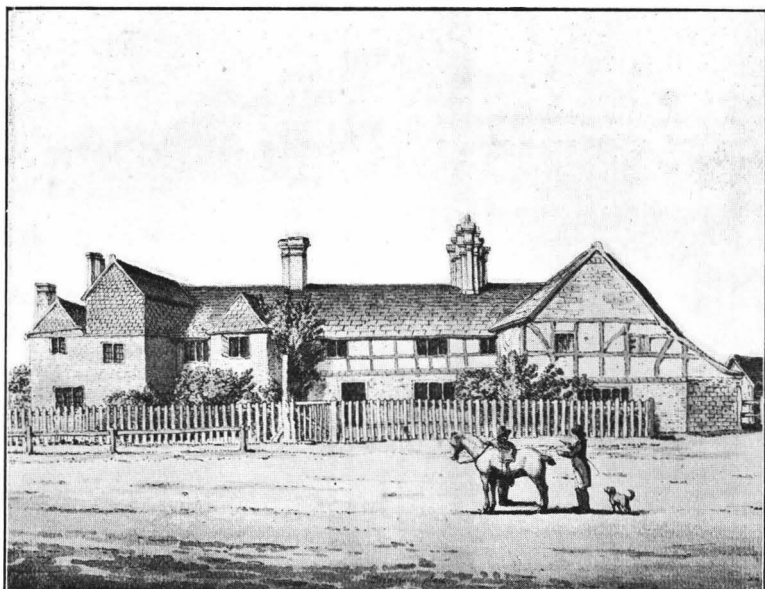
In accordance with her will, the greater part of her husband's property devolved, at his death, upon her nephew, George Egles, of Uckfield;⁹⁴ viz., Shoosmiths, Snape Wood, Brooklands, Wellwood and Newlands, Barkley Mill and Veredge, Lampkins Corner, Nobles Gate and Tookinghurst, with other farms and woodlands in Wadhurst and Frant, and the farm at Yalding, near Teston. John Egles, his half-brother, succeeded to Buckhurst Wood; with Faircrouch and other lands, mortgaged by William Benge to John Barham in 1696, on which the latter had foreclosed.

The wooded heights which had echoed to the thunderous din of the hammer-mills, and the secluded valleys whose pent-up waters had reflected the glare of the Barham furnaces, when John of Woodlande was casting cannon for King Henry's ships of war; with many another fertile farm and pleasant homestead, acquired by the "Iron-maker's" descendants during five successive generations; every stick and stone of them had been signed away, at the bidding of a spiteful and domineering woman, who, we are informed,⁹⁵ "had such Advantage over her Husband that he would not deny what She desired, and did persuade the said John Barham to settle his Estate as she would have it."

And so it came to pass that when the last Barham of Shoosmiths was laid to rest with his forefathers, the sons of a stranger divided the spoil.

⁹⁴ George Egles was baptized at Wadhurst, 18th September, 1688, and buried there 16th December, 1752.

⁹⁵ *Exchequer Depositions*, 13 Geo. I., No. 25 (Mary Wykes, of Wadhurst).



BACK OF DRUNGEWICK HOUSE—as in 1795.

(Add. MS. 5679 f. 27.)

Photo by Donald Macbeth, London.



BACK OF DRUNGEWICK HOUSE, 1913.

STORIES OF LOXWOOD.

BY JOHN C. BUCKWELL.

LOXWOOD forms part of the Civil Parish of Wisborough Green, at the northern end of which it is situated and from which, for Ecclesiastical purposes, it has been separated since 1873.

I have tried to discover the derivation of the word Loxwood. The best information I can get on the subject is from one who is interested in the Hundred of Loxfield, and who thinks that the first syllable is derived from the name of a Celtic or Saxon God called "Lokka" or "Lokwa."

Wisborough Green, the parent of Loxwood, is one of those few parishes that is not mentioned in Domesday Book and so its earlier history is absolutely in obscurity. A fair is annually held on the second Thursday in May. It was originally held on a fixed date, the 6th May, but was altered in 1869.

Loxwood possesses several old houses, the most notable of which is Drungewick. This estate is now in the possession of Mr. E. E. Braby, J.P., and the house is a fine old mansion. In front of the house was originally a chapel, which the moat surrounded, as well as the house. The moat to-day is nearly in a perfect condition and can well be traced.

In remote times Drungewick belonged to the Cell of the Norman Abbey of Seez, in Arundel. In 1256 it passed into the possession of John de Clymping, fourteenth Bishop of Chichester, who gave the estate to the Cathedral and who built a house, in which he and his successors in the same See occasionally resided; and also a chapel for their particular use. The site of this chapel can still be traced on the lawn in front of the house. Here, too, the Bishop established a staurum or

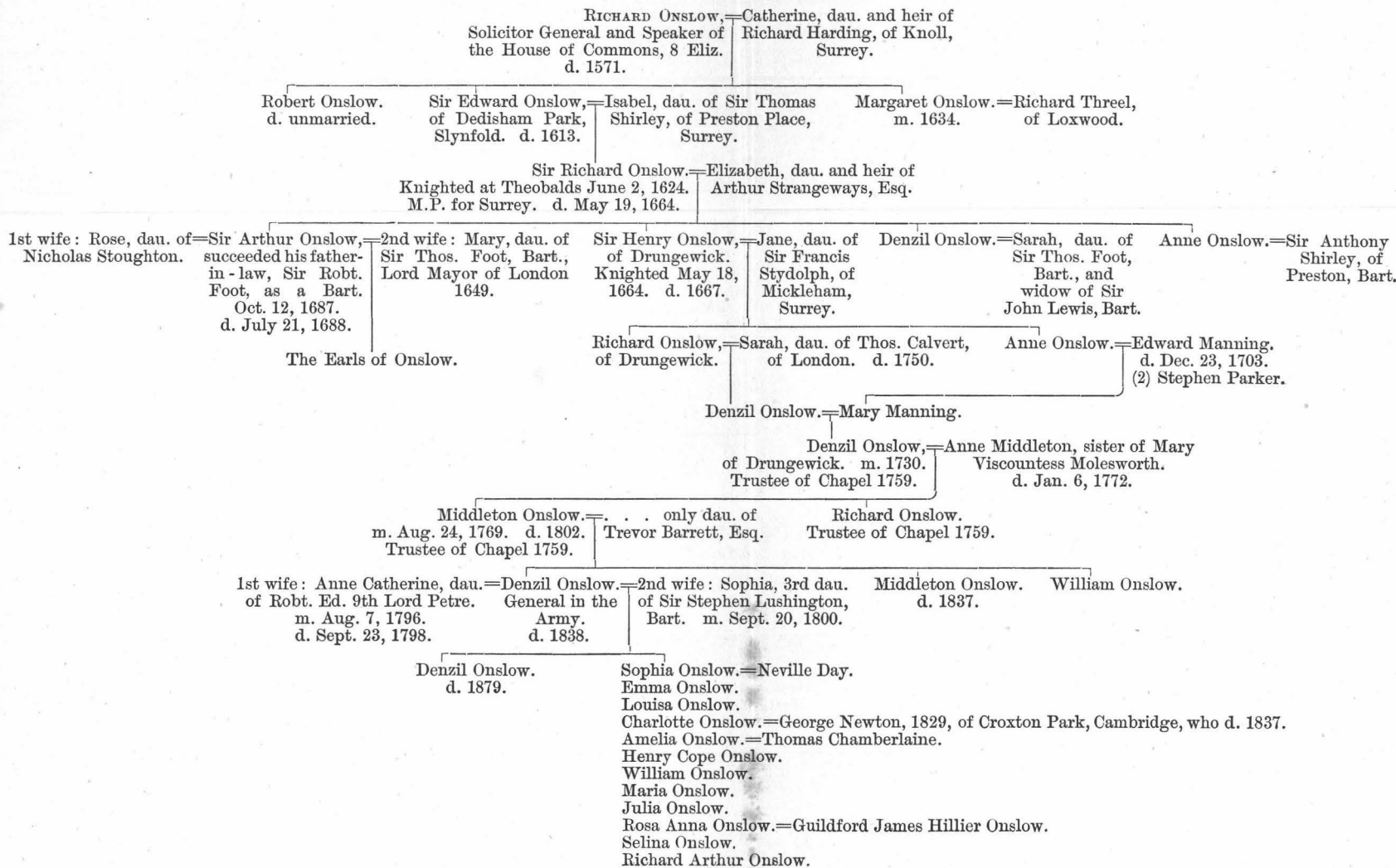
store for cattle, from which meat of different kinds was supplied for the use of the Episcopal household. The following is a list of the cattle kept in store here in the last year of Henry III. (1272): 252 oxen, 100 cows, 10 bulls, 3,150 sheep, 120 she-goats, 10 he-goats and 10 horses. The staurum was kept up until the year 1560 (2 Elizabeth), when it was discontinued by Bishop Barlowe as a store, and the whole property demised by him on lease for lives (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII., p. 248).

In the year 1396 Robert Rede, a Dominican friar and already Bishop of Carlisle, was, at the request of Richard II., declared by the Pope Bishop of Chichester, although William Strickland had been duly chosen to that office. Duryngewyk seems to have been a favourite residence of his, and in Bishop Rede's Register (printed in the Sussex Record Society) there are continual references to this place. Robert Rede was Bishop of Chichester from 1396 to 1417, and during those years ordinations, collations, admissions, exchanges and other ecclesiastical business were continually taking place at Duryngewyk. Here also benediction was bestowed on John Ulynggh, as Abbot of Dureford, in 1405. In 1438 Bishop Richard Praty, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, became Bishop of Chichester, and held ordinations at Drungewick in 1444.

In the angle of the Eastern gable of the house are placed the letters "W T 1559." I have tried to find out to whom these allude. Evidently they were put there to mark the date of the erection of that gable, and by whom made. The estate had not then passed into the hands of the Onslows, and probably remained the property of the Bishops. I cannot find anybody connected with the See of Chichester whose initials in 1559 were W. T. except Wm. Tressham, who was Chancellor that year. I have thought perhaps the initials are his.

Opposite page 161 is a drawing copied from the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum of the back of Drungewick House in 1795, and below it is a photograph recently taken of the rear of the house as it now is.

PEDIGREE OF ONSLOW.



A large portion of the present house is certainly several centuries old, but it is somewhat difficult to distinguish between what is original and what has been added, the additions having been made in consonance with the old building.

Inside the front door is an entrance hall with panelled dado, the ceiling showing the floor joists of the first storey. This small hall leads to a larger hall, or lounge, in which is a fine old fire-back, undated, enriched with a basket of flowers. The floor joists of the upper storey are again exposed. To the right of this room is a large room called the court room, because the Manor Courts of Drungewick used to be held there. This room is panelled from floor to ceiling. The dining room is panelled round, some of it evidently original work, but some a wonderfully good imitation. In the ceiling are some very old beams, and the floor joists of the storey above are shown. In the corner are two very old cupboard door frames, which Mr. Braby informs me were removed from a secret chamber on the upper portion of the house, and which he claims are four or five hundred years old. The dining room possesses an open fire-place, with a fire-back of fluted pattern, dated "1617 H. G. B."

Nearly all the bedrooms are built in old oak and plaster.

Dallaway states that in the time of Elizabeth an exchange was made between the Crown and the Bishops by which the Drungewick Estate passed to the Crown and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Onslow, the son of Richard Onslow (see Dallaway, *West Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 376), and eventually became vested in Middleton Onslow. Upon the marriage, in 1796, of his son, General Denzil Onslow, with Ann Catherine Petre, the daughter of Robert Edward Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, Essex, a marriage settlement was executed by which Middleton Onslow and his son, Denzil Onslow, settled (*inter alia*) the major portion of that which is now the Parish of Loxwood. It is interesting to note that Lord Petre gave as a marriage portion with his daughter the sum of £25,000. Under this settlement the Manors of Drungewick and Loxwood, together with

the Drungewick Estate in Loxwood and a considerable acreage of land outside the parish, stood limited to Middleton Onslow for life; to Denzil Onslow for life, and then to his first and others sons in tail male. The marriage between Denzil Onslow and Miss Petre apparently took place in 1796, but the lady died without issue in 1798.

In 1800 a marriage was arranged between General Denzil Onslow and Miss Lushington, the daughter of Sir Stephen Lushington, of Wimbledon, Surrey, and a marriage settlement was again executed. By this Deed the property comprised in the settlement of 1796 was re-settled again to Middleton Onslow for life, then to Denzil Onslow for life, and then to his first and other sons in tail male. Of this marriage there were 13 children, the eldest son of whom was Denzil Onslow, the younger. Middleton Onslow died in 1802.

In 1830 an Inclosure award was made of the Manor of Loxwood, by which several pieces of land lying on the east side of the turnpike road were allotted to Denzil Onslow, the Lord of the Manor, and his eldest son, and by them settled upon the trusts of the settlement of 1800. In the year 1840 Denzil Onslow, the grandson of Middleton Onslow, barred the entail.

There is also in the parish another old house called "Loxwood Place," a sixteenth century Tudor built structure. Parts of the house, however, exhibit characteristics of an earlier style of architecture, and although the front is apparently of Tudor construction, the back possessing as it does upright oak posts placed fairly close together, and the interstices filled in with plaster, rather points to the house having originally been built in the early part of the fifteenth century.

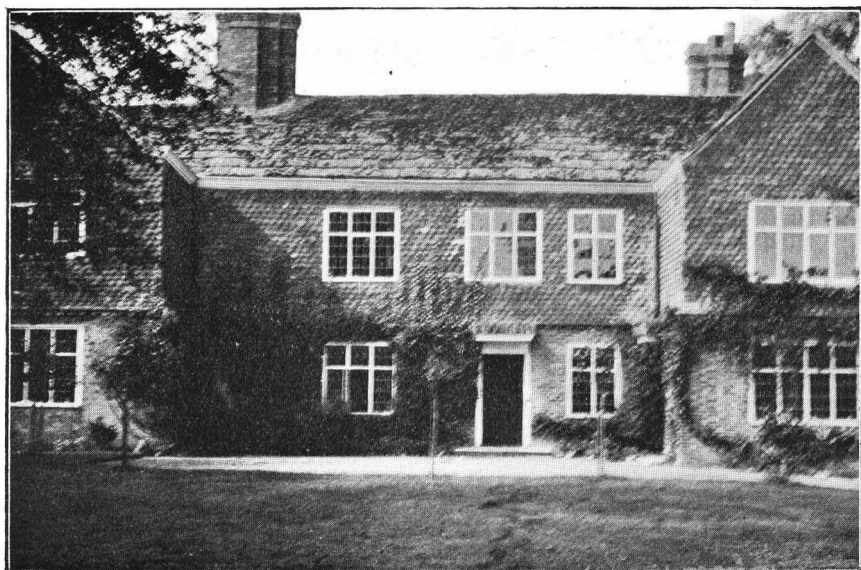
There are the remains of a moat on the west and south sides of the building, and Mr. Waller Stevens, who was recently the owner of the property, tells me that he has traced a continuation of this moat to the south and east of the old house called "Willetts," on the opposite side of what is now the road. He is of opinion the moat at



LOXWOOD PLACE—as in 1795.

(Add. MS. 5678 f. 35.)

Photo by Donald Macbeth, London.



LOXWOOD PLACE, 1913.

some period surrounded the two properties, and that there was no road dividing the two houses in former times. Loxwood Bridge, however, appears in Speed's map of 1610, and before that there was a ford to the east of the present road and a road running into the Rudgwick road called Nep Lane. This house was the property of the Onslows in the eighteenth century, and is included in the marriage settlement of 1796 under the description of, "All that messuage or tenement called 'Loxwood Place' or by whatsoever other name the same is called and all barns stables outhouses buildings courts yards gardens orchards farms lands meadows pastures and feedings thereunto belonging or therewith used or enjoyed containing in the whole by estimation 130 acres (more or less) situate lying and being in Loxwood aforesaid in the said County of Sussex and in Awfold aforesaid in the County of Surrey." Opposite is a copy of a drawing copied from the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum of the house as it stood in 1795, and below it is a photograph taken this year.

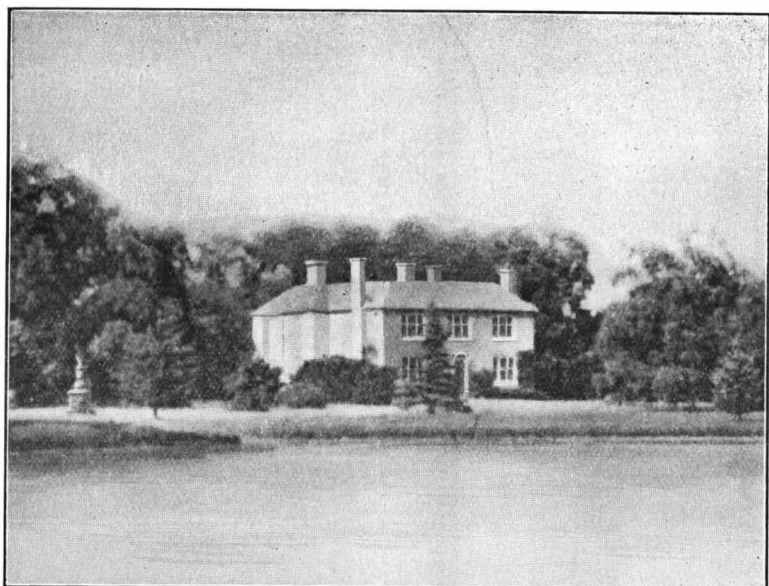
This property still belonged to General Onslow at the time of the Wey and Arun Canal Act in 1813, when it was excepted from the operation of Section 5 of that Act, which prevented the taking compulsorily of the site of any house or garden. The property was then described as being in the occupation of John Hemmings.

In 1830, at the time of the Loxwood Common Inclosure, the property had passed into the ownership of John King, and a piece of frontage land was therein allotted to him in respect of the holding. Since then it was acquired and was recently owned by Mr. Waller Stevens.

The new owner, Mr. Morphew, is at the present moment making extensive alterations. Entering by the front door, he has extended the hall to its original size, throwing together two rooms, and in doing so has disclosed an old open fireplace, about 10-ft. across, with herringbone panelling at the back. The oak joists over this hall, for about 2-ft. 6-in. in front, show weather beating, and thereby it is evident that when the house was originally built the ground floor was set back 2-ft. 6 in.,

the first floor overhanging it to that extent with exposed joists. The face of the ground floor is now flush with the upper storey. In the work of restoration at the back of the hall, dividing it from the passage, have been discovered some very old oak posts, which Mr. Morphew proposes to leave, throwing the passage into the hall. In the work of restoring the southern front room or drawing room another large open fireplace, with its back to the one in the hall, has been discovered, and is now being opened out. The ceiling joists in this room show signs of exposure similar to those over the hall. The main beams in this room, which have only been recently uncovered (having been previously ceiled in with lath and plaster), are 14-ins. square. The first floor is approached by what is apparently a deal staircase, but I am informed that underneath is an oak and elm staircase, which I understand Mr. Morphew intends to bring to light. In the room over the hall are two moulded oak tie beams, with Gothic braces, supporting above the ceiling a king post. The tie beams supporting the king post trusses above are fitted with moulded braces. In the room is a cupboard with a very fine old Gothic doorway. The principal rooms on the first floor are ceiled at a pitch of about 10 or 11-ft., on a level with the tie beams, but on an inspection of the roof a second ceiling is disclosed level with the collars, and running up to the collars on the rafters. It appears, therefore, that the present ceiling was put in at a later date than the building of the house, and as originally planned the king posts were exposed, and the rooms had a pitch of about 14-ft.

To-day the largest house in the parish is undoubtedly "Loxwood House," situated on the eastern side of the main road (formerly the turnpike) leading through the parish, and now the property of Mrs. Prioleau. This estate was centuries ago known by the name of "Great-house," and was owned by the Threeles, from whom, about the year 1600, it passed into the hands of the Kings, in whose hands it remained for over 300 years, when, towards the close of the nineteenth century, it



GREATHOUSE—as in 1770.



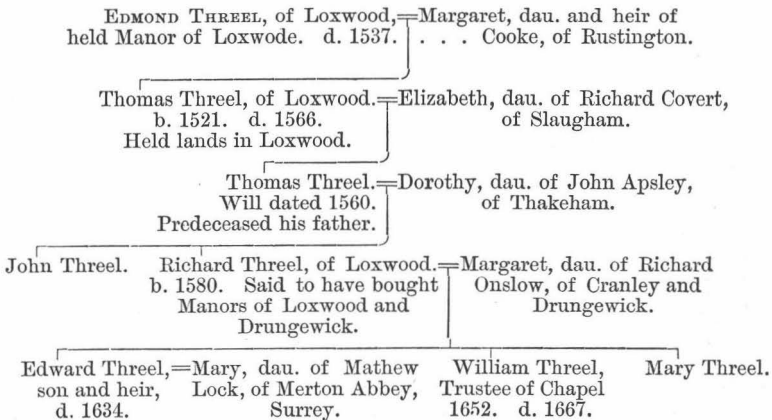
LOXWOOD HOUSE, 1913.

was sold and ultimately passed into the hands of its present possessor.

Opposite is a picture taken from a photograph, *c.* 1840, of the house as it was as far back as 1770, and below is a photograph of the house as it is to-day.

On this estate there formerly existed a glass factory. The site of this is shown on Speed's Map of Sussex of 1610. Glass factories formerly existed in Sussex at Kirdford, Wisborough Green, Brede, Beckley and Rye, but the only one shown on Speed's Map is the one at Loxwood. There is a wood on the Loxwood House Estate corresponding in site with the "glass house" marked on Speed's Map, and which is still called "Glasshouse Wood." As far as the wood is concerned it was planted by one of the Kings in the last century, but probably that is the site of the old glass house by reason of the similarity of the names.

The Threel family held the estate of Greathouse, but as far as can be seen from the title deeds, to which I have had access, the old manor belonged to the Onslows.

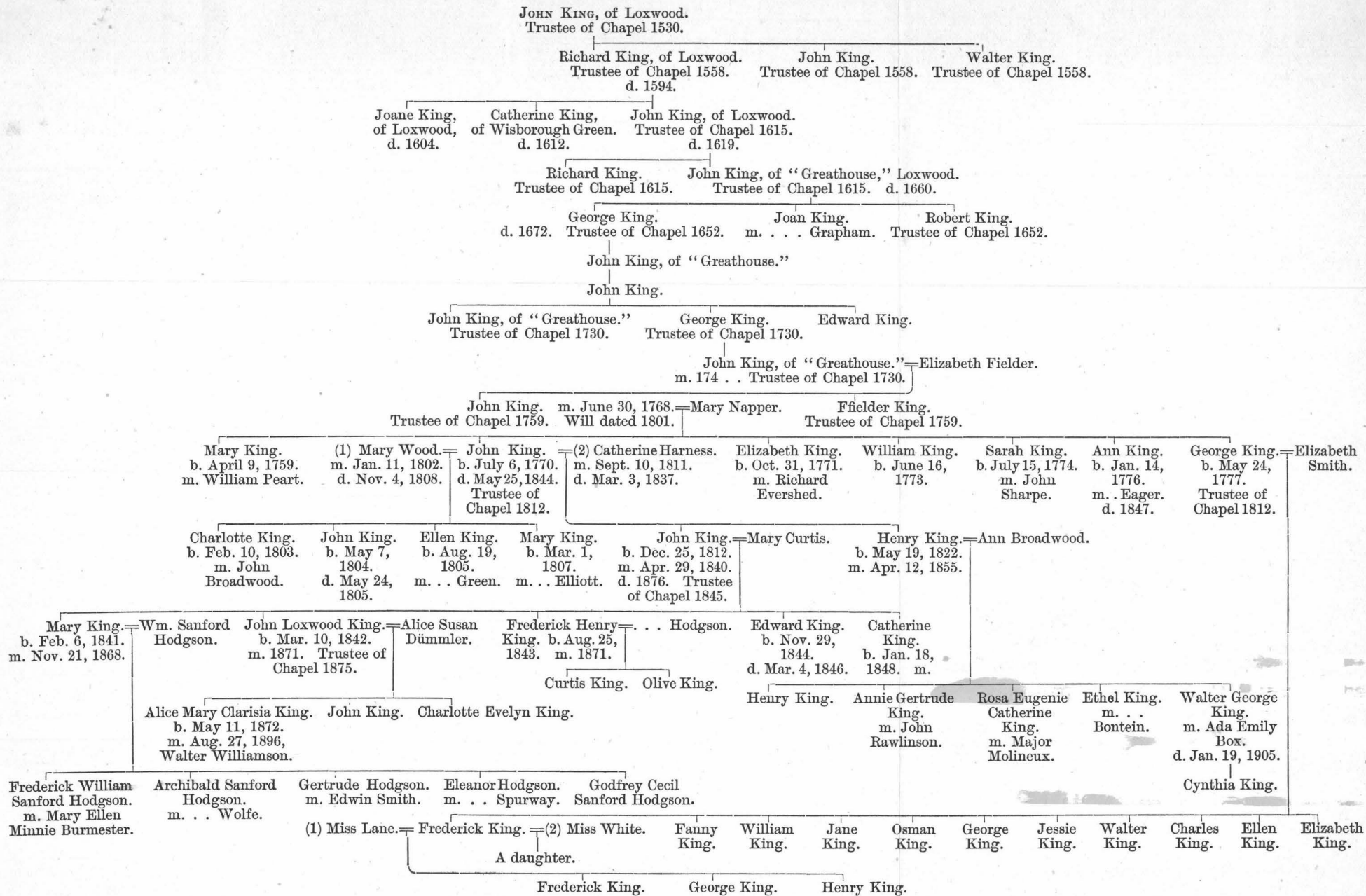


It will be seen from this that in 1634 a marriage took place between the then Threel of Loxwood, who, according to Collins's Peerage (1768), lived at Drengwike, and Margaret, daughter of Richard Onslow.

The Kings appear from early times to have taken a very intimate interest in the welfare of the parish. On looking through the names of the Trustees of Loxwood Chapel, which are given later on, it will be seen that the name of King is constantly recurring. They were originally described as "Yeoman" and eventually rose to the position of landed gentry and Justices of the Peace. Indeed one, John King, the grandfather of Mr. John Loxwood King, was in 1818 the High Sheriff for Sussex, and by the courtesy of Mr. John Loxwood King I have before me a deed of covenant entered into with him by his Under Sheriff on his appointment. The Under Sheriff was George Palmer, a predecessor in the firm of Palmer & Bull, which firm is still carried on by Mr. Walter Bartlett, who is annually re-appointed Under Sheriff. The deed in question provides for the appointment of the Under Sheriff and his deputies, who indemnify the Sheriff against any liability for acts done or omitted to be done by them.

Mr. John Loxwood King has lent me a number of Inventories of the Chattels of deceased Kings. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Bishops granted administration of the personal estate of deceased persons, and Inventories were delivered to the Bishops, apparently in detail, much in the same way as to-day, upon the decease of a person an Inventory of his estate is delivered in gross to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. I have before me several of these Inventories. The heading of the first reads as follows: "The Inventorie indented of the goods cattel and chattels late of Richard Kynge of Loxwoodd in the Pische of Wisborough Greene in the Countie of Sussex Yeoman deceased taken and provyed the XIII daie of November A° Dm 1594 by Walter Kynge, John Irelande, John Kynge, Richard Irelande and John Lutman," and then follows an Inventory of all the goods and chattels of the deceased, setting a value mostly in shillings and pence on each lot. In addition to the first one, I have before me the Inventories of Joane King, of Loxwood, 1604; Catharin King, of Wisborough Greene, 1612; John King, of

PEDIGREE OF KING, OF LOXWOOD.



Loxwood, 1619; John King, of Loxwood, 1660; John King, of Greathouse; and Gabriel Ryde, of Ewhurst, in the County of Surrey, 1705.

Another residence just to the south of the River Arun is Lakers Lodge, formerly the property of the Lakers, from whom it passed by marriage into the hands of the Nappers. This house was very much altered by Mr. Henry Frederick Napper, a recent possessor. It was originally surrounded by the moat, remains of which can still be seen. Its name in former times was "Beggars Bush," and as such it appears on Speed's Map of Sussex, of 1610.

There are two licensed houses in the parish, one of them a full licensed house close to the bridge over the River Arun, called the "Onslow Arms," and another one a beer house at Alfold Bars, called the "Sir Roger Tichborne." The first was named after the Onslows, who 100 years ago were the principal proprietors in the locality. The other one, the "Sir Roger Tichborne," was named after that would-be baronet, whose cause was so largely championed by Mr. Denzil Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford in the sixties of the last century. Neither of these, however, is by any means the oldest inn in the parish. Tradition asserts that "Hall House," a building just opposite the Manor Pond, and now used as a farmhouse, was the original inn of the locality, and there is still jutting out from the back of the house what was evidently the arm upon which swung the signboard. The green lane at the back of what is now Hall House is asserted to have been the original road to Guildford and London. This property formerly belonged to the Onslows and is included in the Onslow Settlement of 1796 under the description of "A Public house in Loxwood let to John Hemmings at £15 per annum." This house ceased to be the inn and was replaced by the Onslow Arms about the end of the eighteenth century, a little before the construction of the Wey and Arun canal in 1813. The earliest record I can find of the Onslow Arms is in the Wey and Arun Canal Act of 1813. It undoubtedly was an inn at that time and the old one at Hall House had

then ceased to exist. It is related that the landlord of the Onslow Arms made a fortune out of the labourers employed in the building of the canal. Between that time and the Inclosure Award of 1830 Hall House appears to have been acquired by John Hemmings, because by that award the strip of common ground in front was allotted to him.

In the present kitchen of this house there is an old fire-back marked "E. F. 1606." At the top of this fire-back is an eagle above a Crown, and below is a coat of arms containing three eagles. These are the arms of the Francis family, of Staffordshire. Mr. Charles Dawson informs me that Lord Leconfield has a duplicate cast, a picture of which appears in Mr. Dawson's book on *Sussex Ironwork and Pottery*.

If it is correct that originally there was no road dividing "Loxwood Place" from "Willetts," and that these two houses were in former times surrounded by a common moat, probably the road from Wisborough Green to the northward ran through Brewhurst Mill to what is now the Rudgwick Road and there divided, the eastern part going by Hook Street to Horsham and the western part by the old green lane at the back of Hall House to Guildford and London, as shown on the map and coloured brown.

Apparently the first awakening of Loxwood from the slumbers of the past was the Act of Parliament passed in 1757 for the purpose of making a turnpike road from Alfold Bars in the County of Surrey to Saint Mary's Gate, in Arundel, in the County of Sussex. This is the road which leads from Alfold, through Loxwood, over New Pound Common and New Bridge, through Pulborough and Bury to Arundel. This Act of Parliament was one of the earliest in Sussex, being the second Turnpike Act ever passed for that county. The Right Honorable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, heads the list of the promoters, which contains many well known Sussex names, of which I quote the following: Lord George Lenox, Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Sir John Shelley, Sir Charles Goreing, Walter Bartellott,

John Hollist, John Napper, Denzil Onslow, Middleton Onslow, Lee Steer, the Mayor of Arundel for the time being, John King, senior, John King, junior, John Laker and John Napper, of Paplins.

The tolls at the time were pretty heavy. A carriage drawn by six horses paid 1s. 6d., by four horses 1s., by two horses 9d. and by one horse 6d. Horses paid 2d., cattle 1d. and sheep 2d. per score.

Even the laws of the eighteenth century, as those of the present day, put the licensed victualler under many disadvantages; for instance, under this Turnpike Act no one who sold ale, wine or spirits was capable of holding an office of profit.

No plan of this road was deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, but evidently it did not take the line of the old road, because there is power in the Act to sell such of the lands constituting the old road which should not be required.

In the Loxwood Turnpike Act there are provisions making persons liable to perform Statute labour. Everyone who held lands to the yearly value of £50 was deemed to keep a team, and any person keeping or deemed to keep a team was liable to a penalty of 10s. a day for refusing to work it when liable, and every other person failing to perform his work was liable to a penalty of 1s. 6d. per day.

At the time of the French Revolution of 1789 one of the great complaints among the Rural Corporations of France was the *corvée* or forced labour. The peasants there complained bitterly that they had to put in several days of labour upon the highways. I wonder how many people nowadays realise that at the same period the same system was in force in Rural England. This was under the Highways Act of 13 George III., by which all persons keeping waggons horses and such like were bound to put in six days every year at the will of the Surveyor, upon the repair of the highways, and every man between 18 and 60 years of age, not being an apprentice or menial servant, had to put in six days work on the roads, either by himself or a sufficient labourer. Just fancy

for a moment what a outcry there would be at the present day if such a Statute was still in force, and take notice that this Statute remained unrepealed until the Highways Act of 1835.

From this old Turnpike Act I gather that the present Turnpike Road did not take the line of the original highway to London. As before stated, there is a way to the westward of the present main road, and starting from Mr. Weller's saddler's shop an old green lane, which was apparently the old road to London. Away to the eastward, running from Brewhurst over the Loxwood House Estate to Hook Street in the north, is another well defined way, which was evidently many years ago a road. It is referred to in the Settlement made in 1796 on the marriage of Denzil Onslow with Miss Petre, where a part of the property settled is described as "Wood Croft alias Crumps Croft in Wisborough Green bounding abutting or adjoining to or near the King's Highway leading from Hook Street in the County of Sussex through Farnefeld to Brewhurst in the said County." The same description appears in the Onslow Disentailing Deed, dated in 1840.

A story is told that when subsequently, in the forties of last century, this portion of the Onslow Estate was in the hands of the Kings the then Napper, of Lakers Lodge, who had an old standing feud with the King of the time, drove a waggon and team of horses through this road to assert the public right. Whatever may have been the public rights in the past over this and the Western Road, they appear to have fallen into desuetude for many years past.

There are three bridges in the parish over the River Arun, namely, Loxwood, Brewhurst and Drungewick Bridges.

From 1820 to 1840 the Drungewick Road was a mud farm lane, and was maintained by the owners of the adjoining land or their tenants, and there were five gates across the road, which was about two miles long.

In March, 1840, the late John Laker Napper, of Rudgwick, laid informations against the owners of the

lands abutting upon the road for neglecting to repair the sections which passed through their respective lands, and summonses were issued against these persons to appear before the Justices at Petworth, but the proceedings were dropped.

The road was then considerably improved, but by whom there is no very certain knowledge. In 1899 Mr. Braby, the owner of Drungewick, made a complaint to the County Council about the state of the road and urged that the Rural Council ought to keep it in repair. The Rural Council objected, but eventually it was proposed that the road should be put in repair at a cost of £300 and taken over by the Rural Council.

This was eventually amicably settled and the Rural Council took over the liability subject to Mr. Braby contributing £117 towards the cost. The repair of the road was completed in 1903 and the gates were removed, the total cost being £646. Then the existing Drungewick Bridge got out of repair and it became a question who was liable for that. Previous to 1880 the bridge had been repaired by the Lords of the Manor of Amberley with timber cut upon Trenchmouth Farm, sufficient timber being cut to enable a portion to be sold to defray the expense of labour. The matter was, however, ultimately settled by the Rural Council contributing one-third of the cost and the County Council two-thirds, and the bridge was re-built in 1905 at a cost of £344. Mr. Suter, the surveyor to the Rural District Council, tells me that at the time of the re-building he came to the conclusion that there had been two previous bridges, both of wooden construction, and that when the second one was built it was built by the side of the original bridge and the timbers of the original bridge were not all removed. This points to the original Drungewick Bridge having been built very many years ago.

Before Loxwood Bridge was built there existed a ford some 20 yards to the eastward of the present bridge and there are traces of a road leading from that ford into the Rudgwick Road, and which I have coloured brown on the

map. This road, although disused, still rejoices in the name of Nep Lane.

Saxton's Map of Sussex (1589) shows a bridge at Newbridge, but no bridge at Loxwood. Speed's Map (1610) shows the bridges both at Loxwood and Newbridge. From this I have come to the conclusion that the only means of crossing the River Arun at Loxwood up to about 1600 was by the ford I have mentioned.

Loxwood is watered by the River Arun, which at this distance from the sea is of little importance. Before, however, the discovery of steam, waterways were becoming more and more necessary for the carrying of goods throughout the kingdom, and it was deemed a matter of great importance that there should be communication between the English Channel at the mouth of the Arun and the Thames at the mouth of the River Wey. Many schemes for the building of a canal connecting up these two rivers were proposed—in all about twelve. One scheme was, however, by virtue of an Act passed in the year 1813, carried into execution, and an interesting document is the map deposited with the Clerk of the Peace accompanying that Act of Parliament, setting out as it does the owners of the soil through which the canal was to be formed. It is strange that amongst the promoters of the Act no mention is found of the names of King, Napper or Onslow, all well known old families, who were associated with Loxwood at that time.

This canal in course of time became disused, and the company was wound up in 1893, when the site was sold to the various landowners on either side.

There is only one mill in the parish, namely, Brewhurst Mill, the property of Mr. Botting, but this has lost all its archaeological features, having a few years since been burnt down and replaced by a brick structure.

Loxwood possesses five manors, namely, Loxwood, Drungewick, Amberley, Bury and Malham Ashfield.

The Manor of Loxwood was formerly the property of the Onslows, and is included in the marriage settlement of 1796.

In 1879, when the Onslow Estates in the parish were sold by auction, the Manor of Loxwood was then included. The quit rents at that time amounted to £2. 2s. 6d. per annum. The Court Rolls only go back as far as 1719.

In 1803 a perambulation of the boundaries of this manor took place, and an Inclosure of the common lands took place in 1830. The Inclosures then made are coloured green on the map attached to this history. A curious thing about this Inclosure is that all the copyhold tenants of this manor seem to have been made parties to it, and the Inclosure was made by common assent.

The Manor of Loxwood was still the property of the Onslows in 1840, when Denzil Onslow, the then owner of the estates, barred the entail which had been created by the Onslow Settlement.

The Manor of Drungewick, as well as Drungewick House, was formerly the property of the Bishops of Chichester and passed from them by the same title as the house to General Denzil Onslow, who was the happy bridegroom in the Settlement of 1796, and was finally sold by the Trustees of his son Denzil Onslow in 1876 and is now vested in the present proprietor, Mr. E. E. Braby, J.P.

A perambulation of this manor took place in 1803 and an Inclosure of the common lands took place on the 22nd December, 1865. The Inclosures are coloured red on the map. By the award John Napper, of Ifold, Sussex, Esquire, was given all those allotments, No. 9, 13, 14 and 15 on the map annexed to it, subject as to the said allotment No. 15 (which is marked 15 on the map accompanying this history) to the same being used as a Public Recreation Ground for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

On the 12th and 13th October, 1882, another perambulation of this manor took place, when the then Lord of the Manor, Mr. James Braby, accompanied by his Steward, Mr. Alfred Frederick Church, together with several other persons, perambulated the bounds of the manor and a record of that proceeding is with the manor

documents and has been kindly lent to me by Mr. F. B. B. Church, the present Steward of the manor.

Amberley Manor is the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. An Inclosure of the common lands took place in 1871.

The Manor of Bury is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and was such so far back as the time of Elizabeth. In the second year of this reign a lease of Fletchings Farm was granted for 1,000 years at a rental of 22 pence per annum, and in the 39th year of this same reign a lease of a portion of the lands of this Manor was granted for 2,000 years at 1s. a year, and in the same reign other leases were granted for periods as long as 10,000 years.

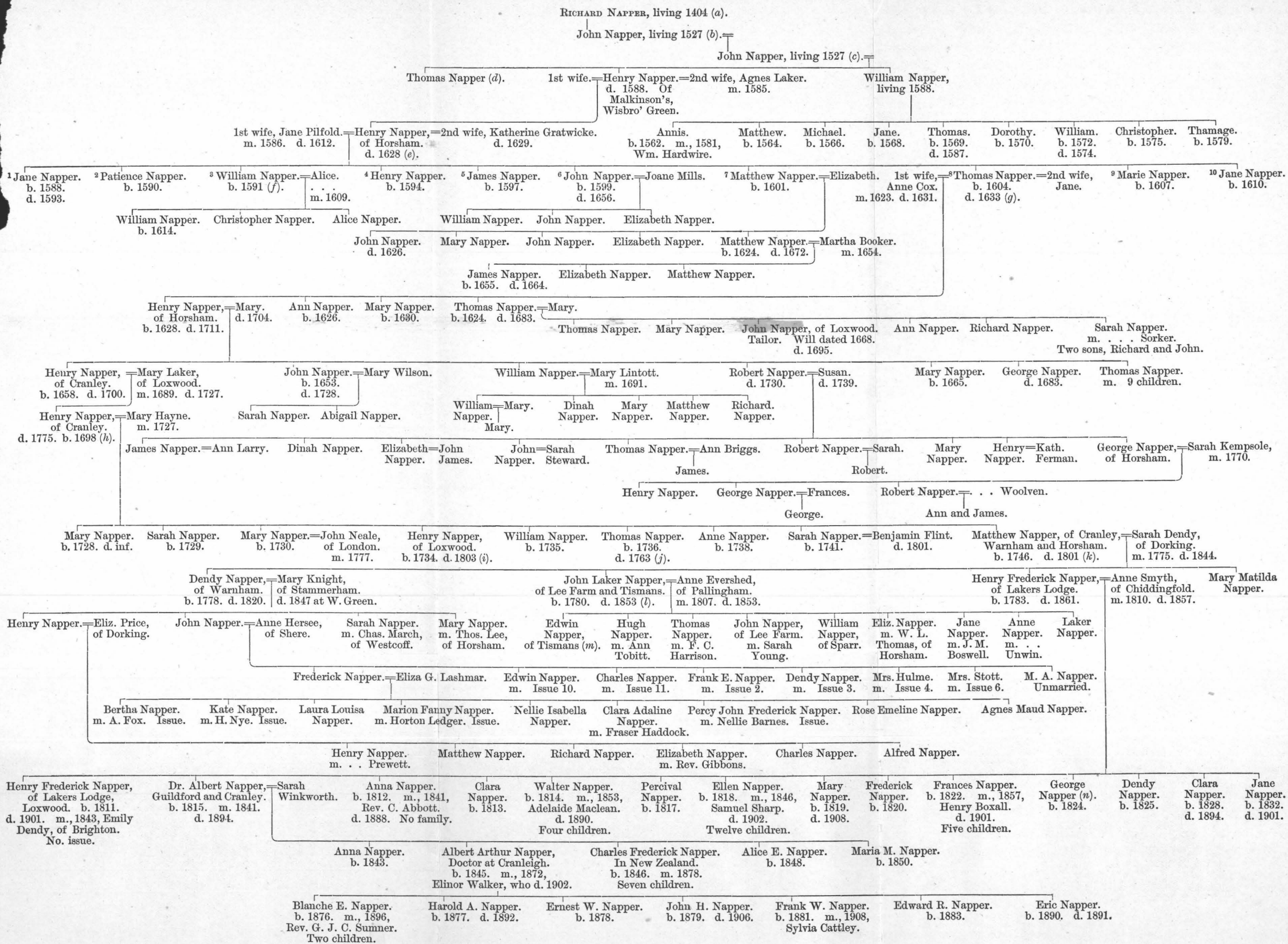
The Manor of Malham-Ashfield has been held for many generations by the family of Napper, but I cannot trace who is the present owner.

There originally existed opposite the Manor Pond, and near the junction of the road to Rudgwick with the old turnpike road, an ancient Church. This Church was first built in the fifteenth century. Mr. John Loxwood King, the former owner of Loxwood House, has kindly lent me a copy of a grant of Exemplification, of which the following is a copy:—

An Exemplification found in the Records of the Tower of the Grant given and a Confirmation of the same by the successive Bishops Robert and Adam of Chichester for the erecting of a Chappell in the Hamlett of Loxwood in the parish of Wisborough. That is to say granted by Robert in the 6th year of the Reigne of Henry the 4th 1404 and confirmed for the more full assurance of the Inhabitants of the said Hamlett by Adam in the 26th year of Henry the 6th 1447. The tenor whereof is this:—

Robert by divine Providence and favor of the Apostolicall Sea Bissopp of Chichester. To all that shall look into these present Letters Health. By the information of honest and approved men and beloved Sonnes in the Lord Jesus Christ Walter Whitechurch Vicar and Richard Threele, Phillip Neldred, Thomas Pally, John Schudd, Nicholas Nicoll, John Okehurst, William Atthall, Richard Napper, and other parishioners of the parish of Wisborough in the Diocese of Chichester Wee are given to understand That the said Richard, Phillipp, Thomas, John, Nicholas, John, William, Richard, and other Inhabitants dwelling in and near the said Loxwood are certainly knowne distant from their parish Church three long miles

PEDIGREE OF NAPPER.



(a) One of the petitioners for Chapel at Loxwood, 1404.
 (b) Witness of Church Deed at Wisburgh, alias Grene, 1527.
 (c) Churchwarden of Wisborough Green and one of the grantees of Church lands from John Clark, 1527.
 (d) Feoffee of Church lands.

(e) Waywarden in 1625.
 (f) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1615.
 (g) Churchwarden, 1626; Waywarden, 1632.
 (h) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1759.
 (i) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1759.

(j) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1759.
 (k) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1759.
 (l) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1812 and 1845.
 (m) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1845 and 1875.
 (n) Trustee of Loxwood Chapel, 1875.

deepe and miery and full of moorish woods so that in rainy and winter seasons the accesse to their parish Church by reason of the difficultie of the wayes is too tiresome and long so that they are forced to go out of the Diocesse of Chichester to hear Masse and other Divine Services and to receive blessed Sacraments and many manifest and dangerous discommodities are feared will thence arise as well to the aforesaid Vicar of Wisborow in the charitable work of visiting the sick as to the said parishioners and Inhabitants of Loxwood And therefore for these and other causes us moving thereto by the consent of the Vicar and the Inhabitants aforesaid doe give and grant unto the said Richard Phillipp Thomas John Nicholas John William and Richard and the other Inhabitants Dwelling at and near Loxwood to build and make one oratory or Chappell in some meete and convenient place at Loxwood In which Chappell the said Richard Phillipp Thomas John Nicholas John William and Richard and other Inhabitants aforesaid may at and for all times and years to come have and heare Masse the Purifications of weomen and other divine Services Only 4 festivall Dayes excepted that is to say the Dayes of the Pasche the Rogation dayes and the festivalls of St Peter and St Paul and the dedication of their owne parish Church in Wisborow in which five dayes and feasts all the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Hamlett of Loxwood and the Chaplaine of the said Oratory for the time being shall come into their owne parish Church situate and standing in Wisborow and be present at divine Service there and make there their offerings and other accustomed Duties thereunto belonging as the other inhabitants belonging to the said Church use and ought to doe Bee it alsoe ordained that Richard Phillipp Thomas John Nicholas John William and Richard and the rest of the Inhabitants aforesaid shall stand bound to sustaine and repaire the said Oratory and provide all things necessarie for celebrating Masse and other Divine Offices And that they be alsoe bound to find an apt meete Chaplaine to administer there in all devine employments and the same to maintain at their own proper costs and charges And that the said Chaplaine before he doth administer in the said Chappell be approved of for his abilitie and manner by the Vicar for the time being of the said parish Church of Wisborow And that he alsoe sweare fidelitie to the said Vicar and that he shall not doe nor suffer as much as in him lies to be done any prejudice to the Rights of the said Vicar Bee it alsoe ordained that all the Tythes offerings Fruites Revenues and Issues arising from Loxwood and of ancient time appertaining to the Vicar of the said Parish Church of Wisborow shall still and for ever at all time appertaine and be paid to the said Vicar.

Bee it alsoe ordained That all which shall decease at or neare Loxwood shall be buried at their owne parish Church of Wisborow.

Bee it alsoe further ordained That the said Richard Phillipp Thomas John Nicholas John William and Richard and the other said Inhabitants and their Successors shall notwithstanding be bound to contribute and pay to the repairing of their said parish Church of Wisborow and all taxes and other parish Duties as they were wont and accustomed formerly to doe.

It will be observed that among the petitioners are Richard Threel and Richard Napper, two surnames which were associated with Loxwood for centuries.

This church was in existence in 1520, when William Phillippe, of Grene or Wisborough Green, left to the Chapel of Loxwood 13s. 4d. for a stock to be pray'd perpetual, and in the same year George Cowyke, also of Grene, left to the Chapel of Lawkswode 13s. 4d. for two stocks, which he charged upon his lands called "Baldwyns" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XII., p. 91).

By the courtesy of Mr. Hildebrand, the Vicar of Loxwood, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the deeds relating to the endowments of the church, from which I have extracted the following information.

There are seven properties now belonging to Loxwood Church. (1) A field originally called "Stevensfield," but now known as "Chapel Field," at Foxbridge, Kirdford. This field is numbered 653 on the accompanying map. (2) A croft formerly known as "Cokkes," near the Manor Pond at Loxwood, but now known as "Pond Field," numbered 224 on the map. (3) A croft formerly known as "Baldwins," near Pephurst, Loxwood, but now known as "Chapel Croft," numbered 376 on the map. (4) A field formerly called "Calletts Haw," but now known as "The Caddicks," numbered 262 on the map. (5) A piece of ground next the old Church, on which stands the Chapel Cottage, numbered 219 on the map. (6) A piece of ground between the Pond Field and the Rudgwick Road, on which is erected two cottages, numbered 223 on the map; and (7) A piece of ground known as "Gravel Pit Field," abutting on the Rudgwick Road and close to the Causeway, numbered 261 on the map. "Cokkes" and "Baldwins" are probably derived from the George Cowyke previously mentioned, and the last two items were allotted to the Chapel Trustees in 1830 by the Loxwood Inclosure. I cannot find how the other properties were acquired.

In 1531 John Yrlond, of Lokyswode, who apparently was the surviving trustee of the lands then belonging to

Loxwood Chapel, conveyed them to new trustees, viz.: John Alyn, of Drongewyke, Richard Shudde, junior, John Mulle, John Hammond, Richard Yrlond, Robert Hammond, William Hall (all of the parish of Wisborough), John King and John Hurste (of the parish of Kurdeford) and Robert Lakyer. The property thus conveyed consisted of "Stenynsfeld" "Cokkes" and a cottage and ground called "Baldwynys."

On the other side is a *fac simile* copy of this deed, and the following is an expanded version of it:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Yrlond de Lokyswode infra parochia de Wysbergh alias Grene de Comitatu Sussex dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea indentata confirmavi Johanni Alyn de drongewyke Ricardo Shudde Juniori Johanni Mulle Johanni hammond Ricardo yrlond Roberto hammond Willelmo hall de parochia predicta Johanni king et Johanni hurste de parochia de kurdeford ac Roberto lakyer unum campum vulgariter vocatum Stevynsfeld jacentem in parochia de Kurdeford predicta quondam Katherine at nowrs et dictus campus abuttat Super terram vocatam Broke reden ex parte Australi et terram vocatam motons ex parte Boriali et terram Henrici Strodwyke ex parte occidentali preterea dedi concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi eisdem Johanni Ricardo Johanni Johanni Ricardo Roberto Willelmo Johanni Johanni et Roberto unum tenementum cum gardino ac parvo prato vocatum cokkes jacentem in lokyswode et dictum tenementum abuttat super terram vocatam nycols ex partibus Boriali et orientali et super communam Sancti Johannis ibidem ex parte Australi Insuper ego predictus Johannes dedi concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi predictis Johanni Ricardo Johanni Ricardo Roberto Willelmo Johanni Johanni et Roberto quoddam mesuagium et gardenum simul cum quadam crofta terre adjacentis vocata baldwynys cum suis pertinenciis jacentia in parochia de Wysbergh predicta que nuper habui ex dono et ultima voluntate georgii cowyk ac ex relaxatione thome cowyk fratris et heredis predicti georgii quod quidem mesuagium cum suis pertinenciis jacet inter terram quondam Johannis mabunt ex parte Australi et boscum vocatum pybhurste ex parte orientali et terram Johannis at mulle ex partibus Australi et occidentali Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prefatis Johanni Alyn Ricardo Shudde Johanni Mulle Johanni hammond Ricardo yrlond Roberto hammond Willelmo hall Johanni king Johanni hurste et Roberto lakyer heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et consueta et ego predictus Johannes yrlond et heredes mei omnia predicta prefatis Johanni Alyn et aliis supra nominatis contra omnes gentes warantisabimus et defendemus in cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui data apud lokyswode ultimo die mensis marcii anno regni regis henrici octavi vicesimo secundo.

In 1541 Richard Yrlond, John Mulle, John King, Richard Shuddle the younger and Robert Lakyer leased to Thomas Puttok, of Alfold, the properties of "Cokkys" and "Callettehaw" for 25 years from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing, the tenant paying to the lessors to the use of the chapel of Loxwood 13s. 4d. per annum.

In 1544 John Alyn, of Drongewyke, Richd. Shudde, junr., John Hamond, Wm. Hall and Robert Lakyer, all of the Parish of Wisborough, *alias* Grene, Richd. Yrlond, of the Parish of Rudgwick, and John King, of the Parish of Kurdeford, with the consent of John Dymcok, the chaplain, granted to John Mill, of Lokyswode, a small piece of land near the church at the rent of 6d. per annum. This is apparently now a part of the property called "Willetts."

In 1548 John Mills, Richard Yrlond, John King and Wm. Hall, the four surviving trustees, sold "Stevynsfield" for 40s. to Henry Strodwyke, of Kyrdeford, yeoman, reserving a yearly rent of 5s., payable half-yearly at Ladytime and Michaelmas. This rent is still received by the present trustees.

In 1558 John Kyng, of Loykyswode, yeoman, who was apparently the surviving trustee of the property made over to six new trustees, viz.: Richd. Kyng, John King, Walter King, Richard Mylls, John Ireland, of Rudgwick, and John Laker, "Stevynsfield," "Cokkes," "Baldwynnes" and "Callettehaw," which is described as being bounded by land called Oakhurst on the east and south, and to the road from Loxwood to Horsham on the north.

In 1612 John Ireland and his co-trustee leased "Cokkes" and "Calletts Haw" to Thomas Gratwyke for 21 years at 40s. per annum.

In 1615 an appointment of 11 new trustees took place, when John Ireland, then late of Loxwood, yeoman, the surviving trustee of 1558, conveyed to John King, the elder, of Loxwood, yeoman, Richd. King and John King, the younger, sons of the said John King, the elder, Richard King, the elder, of Kirdford, yeoman, Walter

King and Richard King, the younger, sons of the said Richard King, the elder, Edward Phillippe (otherwise Mill, yeoman), of Wisborough Green, yeoman, Henry Phillippe (otherwise Mill), Henry Ireland, yeoman, William Napper, then of Kirdford, yeoman, and John Larker, of Wisborough Green, yeoman, "Stevensfeild," the tenement and garden called "Cokkes," the messuage and garden called "Baldwins," the parcel of land called "Callettshaw," and the messuage and garden near the chapel of Loxwood, then in the occupation of Abraham Willins.

According to Mr. H. F. Napper this last mentioned cottage had previously stood on "Baldwins," but was removed in 1568 and erected close to the chapel for the residence of the chaplain. The same authority also relates that "at the Reformation the stone altar of the chapel had been taken away to make room for a Communion Table and it appears to have been worked in for the bressummer of the kitchen chimney. Some years since on the chimney being rebuilt it was pulled out and carried to the Vicarage at Wisborough Green, where it now forms a garden seat."

In 1628 it was desired that one Richard Tanner should be appointed curate of the Chapel of Loxwood, but unfortunately he was a poor man, and worse than all he had 13 children. The whole lot of them might one day become chargeable to any parish in which he might acquire a settlement. The inhabitants were anxious to have him. He was anxious to be appointed, but Wisborough Green, as a whole, decreed that he should not be unless he found sureties to guard against the great possibility of himself and his family becoming a charge upon the parish. He wanted to be appointed very badly, so he got his sureties, and an undertaking was entered into on the 31st January, 1628, in the following terms:—

Know all men Whereas Richard Tanner yet having his present aboad at Okewood Chappell in the Parish of Wootton in the County of Surrey and borne at Warnham in the County of Sussex and for the most part of his time hitherto there lived and being a poore schollard. and having but small meanes to maintaine himself his wife and

children; yet being very desirous to doo his best indeavour for the maintainance of himself his wife and family. And now being lately entertained by the minister Churchwardens and parishioners of Wisborough Green in the sayd County of Sussex to serve the cure at Loxwood in the sayd Parish of Wisborough Green and by the consent of the feoffees in trust for the sayd Chappell if in case he can satisfy the request of the Parishioners of Wisborough Green aforesayd and the feoffees Weh is to crave the favour of his beloved friend and well willers of Warnham aforesayd to subscribe ther hands to this present writting to this effect: That if at any time or times hereafter the sayd Richard Tanner his wife or children now being shall become chargeable to the Parishioners and Overseers of the poore for the time being of the sayd Parish of Wisborough Green that they may be secured and fully unburthened from any such charge weh may befall hereby. Wee whose hands are here under subscribed doo certyfie and with one assent and consent give our faithfull promise by these presents That if at any time or times hereafter the sayd Richard Tanner his wife or children now being shall become chargeable to the overseers for the time being and Parishioners of Wisborough Green aforesayd soe that he shee or they be fallen into such want that hee shee or they are not able to provide for themselves but are constrained to have releefe of the Overseers of Wisborough Green aforesayd for the Time being That then we the sayd Parishioners of Warnham aforesayd whose names are here under subscribed and our successors will take such charge away from them without any further delay fraud or collusion and maintaine them at our own proper cost and charges without any gainsaying. In witness whereof to the true performance of our promise concerning the premises wee have subscribed our hands the last day of January Anno. Dom 1628.

Thomas Holland
Vicar of Warnham
John West
John Young

John May	} Overseers for the poor of Warnham
John Caerfor	
Thomas A Cato	Tho Taylor
John Pilford	his mark
E ^d Ward	Henry Studman his mark
O. Willott	John Charman
Owen Rube	Churchwardens

It was by no means an uncommon thing, two or three centuries ago, for a parish to protect itself against liability for fresh inhabitants by demanding such an undertaking from the Overseers of the original settlement of the new parishioner.

In the parish chest at Wisborough Green, which the Rev. W. Mainprice has put at my disposal, I find there are nearly 100 of these undertakings, but I cannot find one among them in respect of a clergyman and his

family. That is my excuse in setting out the above in extenso.

In 1637 the Reverend Christopher Butler was the Vicar of Wisborough Green, and in this year he presented a silver communion chalice to the Chapel of Loxwood. The date letter points to the chalice having been made in the year 1623. It bears the following inscription: "The gift of Christopher Butler, Vicar of Wisborough Green, given vnto this Chappell of Loxwood 1637."

In 1652 by an "Indenture made the 10th day of September in the year of our Lord God according to the computation of the Church of England 1652" John King, of Greathouse, in the parish of Wisborough Green, Yeoman, and John Laker, of Wisborough Green, Yeoman, leased to Thomas Wattleton, of Wisborough Green, Butcher, "Cokkes" and "Callettsaw" for 12 years, at a rental of £3.

By a Deed Poll in 1652, under the hands of John King (party to the deed of 1615 and in the present Indenture described as of Greathouse in the parish of Wisborough Green) and John Laker (also one of the parties to the deed of 1615) "for and in consideration of the care we have that the said messuage lands and pmisses should inure and be enjoyed according to all former uses and purposes whereby and whereto the sayd messuages lands tenements hereditaments and pmisses have been freelye and quietlye since the memory of man used and enjoyed according to the true intent and meaning of the trust in us reposed and all other feoffees granted to W^m Threele, George King, son of the said John King party to those presents and Robert King brother of the said Geo. King both sons of the said John King party to those presents, John Mills of Brewhurst Yeoman and John Mills the Yn^r son and heir apparent, George Shudd of Loxwood the Elder Yeoman and Geo. Shudd the Younger Richard Layker and W^m Layker two of the sons of the said John Layker party to those presents, Robert Trower of Wood House Loxwood and Robert Trower grandchild of the said Robert Trower

John Ireland of Headsfoldwood and John Ireland son of the said John Ireland the Elder their heirs and assigns All the lands before mentioned."

On the back of this deed is a declaration by three witnesses that the deed had been sealed and delivered and full possession, together with seizin of part of the within granted in the name of the whole, had been given by King and Laker to the said William Threede and others. This, of course, was shortly before the passing of the Statute of Frauds, and when land was still capable of being conveyed by "livery of seisin."

In 1693, out of the 13 Trustees appointed in 1652, only two were then living, namely, George Shudd the Elder and Geo. Shudd the Younger, son of the said Geo. Shudd the Elder, and they then made over the Chapel property, which consisted of "Stevinsfeld," "Cokkes," "Ballwins," "Callettsaw" and the messuage near the Chapel to 10 new Trustees, namely, John Shudd the Elder, John Shudd the Younger, Richard Shudd, John Laker, Richard Laker, Edward Laker, John Butler the Elder, John Butler the Younger, Robert Handsher and Richard Trower.

In 1730 there were only three of these Trustees surviving, namely, John Shudd of Loxwood Gentleman, Richard Trower of Loxwood Yeoman, and John Butler of Warnham Yeoman, and they then conveyed the same premises to John Shudd, Richard Pay, John Layker, John King of Greathouse, George King brother of the said John King, John King the son, Henry Trower son of the said Richard Trower, John Napper the Elder of Loxwood yeoman, John Napper the Younger, son of the said John Napper the Elder.

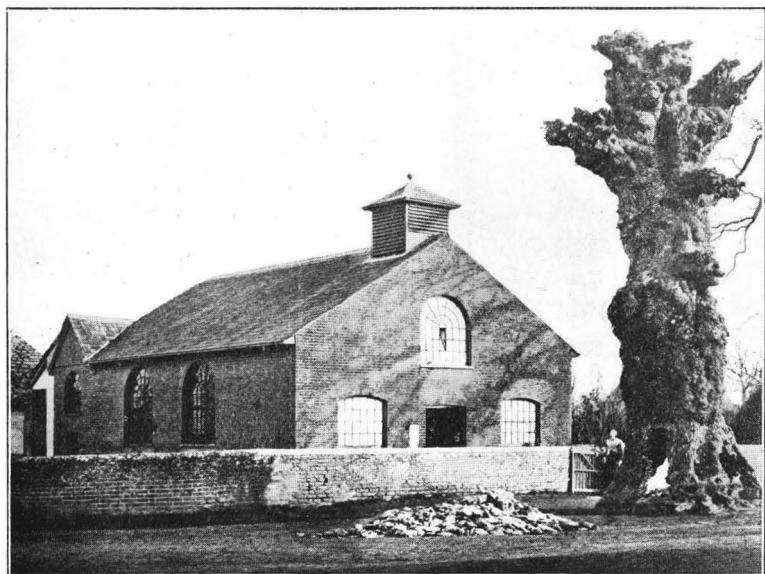
In 1759 26 new Trustees were appointed. The surviving Trustees were John Layker of Loxwood Gentleman, John King of Greathouse Gentleman and John Napper of Papelings Yeoman. The new Trustees appointed were Denzil Onslow of Drungewicke, Middleton Onslow and Richard Onslow his two sons, John Napper the elder of "Highes," John Napper and Edward Napper his sons, John Pay of Kirdford, the Rev. Thos. Sanderson



THE OLD CHURCH c. 1795.

(Add. MS. 5678 f. 35.)

Photo by Donald Macbeth, London.



LOXWOOD CHAPEL c. 1874.

of Hazlemere, John King and Ffielder King sons of the said John King of Greathouse, John Seward the Elder of Loxwood Yeoman, John Seward, Richard Seward, Thos. Seward, William Seward, Bridger Seward and Samuel Seward his sons, Henry Napper the Elder of Cranley Surgeon, Henry Napper, Thomas Napper and Matthew Napper his sons, Edward Harbroe of Rudgwick Surgeon and Edward his son, John Butler of Wisborough Green, Wm. Tribe of Wisborough Green and Charles Tribe his son. The property consisted of the five hereditaments already mentioned.

There is in the Burrell MSS. a drawing of Loxwood Chapel, c. 1795. That drawing is reproduced on the opposite page.

In 1812 seven new Trustees were appointed by the four surviving Trustees, John Napper of Malham, Ffielder King of Petersfied, Richard Seward of Farnham and Thos. Seward of Buriton. The new Trustees were Edward Napper of Ifold, John King of Loxwood, Geo. King of Alfold, John Seward of Headsfoldwood son of Thos. Seward party thereto, Geo. Butcher of Burchett, John Elliott of Loves Farm and John Napper of Lee Farm.

According to Mr. H. F. Napper, in 1820 the front part of the Chapel had fallen into great disrepair, and it was then pulled down. Mr. Napper was born in the year 1811, and, according to the story he told, when he was about nine years old he was called up early one morning to go and lay the first brick of the new Chapel. This new Chapel having been erected, remained the Chapel of Loxwood until about the year 1900, and below the drawing of the old Chapel is a picture of the more recent one, taken about 40 years ago. The front part of this Chapel was built of brick and slated. The interior of the Chapel had three rows of seats. It had a hipped roof, forming in effect only a nave without aisles. At the far end remains the old Chancel, which apparently was not renovated in 1820, and was pulled down with the front part about 1900. On the left hand side of the Chancel was the Vestry, and over the Vestry was the pew belonging to the Kings of Greathouse. This pew was approached

by some steps on the Northern side of the Vestry. One feature of this Church was some very ancient oak pews. They consisted of a plain oak seat and oak back being let into the wall on the one side and having a slab of oak at the other end cut to form arms. The whole of the work seems to have been the work of the axe and adze, no saw apparently having been used. They probably date from the building of the old Church in the fifteenth century.

In 1830, by the Loxwood Inclosure Award, two pieces of land, numbered 223 and 261 on the map, were allotted to the Trustees.

In 1839 the Rev. Richard Constable, the Vicar of Wisborough Green, made over a sum of £432 reduced 3 per cents. in trust for the Incumbent or Curate for the time being of Loxwood Chapel, and at the same time he also made other grants out of the tithes of Wisborough Green.

In 1845 another appointment of Trustees took place, when, on the 18th March in that year, the surviving Trustees, Edward Napper of Ifold, Geo. Butcher of Burchett and John Laker Napper formerly of Lee, but then of Tismans, appointed the following: John King the Younger of Loxwood, John Napper of Malham son of the said Edward Napper and Edward Napper of Leigh Farm. The same premises were conveyed, with the addition of the two allotments, under the Inclosure Award.

Up till 1873 the Loxwood Chapel had only been a chapel of ease to Wisborough Green.

In 1873 it was erected into a distinct Ecclesiastical Parish and John Davis Trigg was appointed the first Vicar. A portion of the Tithe of Wisborough Green was allocated to Loxwood, particulars of which appeared in the *London Gazette* under date May 15th, 1874. When so erected into a separate Ecclesiastical Parish general Church privileges were accorded to Loxwood, among others the right of burial. However, where the old church then stood there was no churchyard or any room for one, so that for a considerable period after that

time the Loxwood Parishioners still continued to be buried at Wisborough Green.

In 1875 another appointment took place. Denzil Onslow had died, and the two surviving Trustees, John Napper of Ifold and Edward Napper of Tismans, appointed John Loxwood King and George Napper of Arfold new Trustees.

In 1887 a scheme for the endowment of the Church was made by the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trust Acts, 1853 to 1869. By this scheme five Trustees were to be elected and the first Trustees were Edwin Napper, George Napper, John Loxwood King and Maurice Botting. The property then belonging to the Trustees is mentioned in the Second Schedule, of which the following is a copy:—

No. on Ordnance Map.	Description.	Acreage.			Tenant.	Term.	Rent.		
		A.	R.	P.					
224	Pond Field	1	2	19	} Rev. J. D. Trigge	Yearly	7	-	-
262	The Caddicks	1	2	18					
261	Gravel Pit Field ...	1	1	25					
376	Chapel Croft	1	2	2	Alfred Phillips ...	do.	-	15	-
223	{ Cottage and Garden...	-	1	3	William Tickner ..	do.	4	4	-
		-	1	2	Henry Lipscomb..	do.	4	4	-
Part of 219	„ „	-	1	11	George Hunt ...	do.	6	-	-
653	An annual rentcharge of 5/- on a field called Chapel Field, near Foxbridge, in the Parish of Kirdford, in the County of Sussex, now in the occupation of Henry Botting.								

The present Trustees under this scheme are Messrs. Maurice Botting, Robertson Smallpiece, Corrall Farmer, E. E. Braby, J.P., and the Rev. C. H. Hildebrand.

On the death of Mr. Trigg in 1896 the living became vacant and the Revd. Mr. Hildebrand was presented by the Vicar of Wisborough Green, who claimed to be patron. A question arose as to who had the right of presentation. Mr. Henry Frederick Napper, of Lakers

Lodge, claimed it on behalf of the parishioners under the old grant of 1404, and there was some question as to whether the Bishop had the right or the Vicar of Wisborough Green. The matter went before Vice-Chancellor Tristram, who decided that the living was in the gift of the Vicar of Wisborough Green for the time being.

Towards the end of the last century the fabric of the Church had fallen into a very bad state of repair, and it was proposed to build a new Church. The question was mooted whether it should be built on the old site or whether a new one should be obtained. The want of a burial ground gave weight in favour of a new site, which was generously given by Mr. Constable, of Ifold, and is situated on the main Turnpike Road a little to the South of the River Arun. The Church was erected about the year 1900 by public subscriptions at a cost of nearly £3,000, and is surrounded by a graveyard of ample dimensions.

There is one thing of great interest in the new Church. Some dozen of the original pews which were in use in the old Chapel, and which have been previously described, have been transplanted into the new Church.

I am exhibiting a photograph of the cottage which now stands to the east of the site of the Chapel as it is to-day and there is also a photograph taken from the south of this cottage of the Chancel window of the Chapel as it was in 1890. It will be seen from these two pictures that the Chancel of the Church and the present cottage bear evidences of having been built about the same period. The main portion of the cottage, excluding the lean-tos and the chimney corner, is a half-timber building, largely filled in with plaster, and might well be ascribed to the fifteenth century. The chimney at the east end is evidently of later construction, being built of brick. The lean-tos at the east and south sides of the cottage are of wood, and of much later construction. It has been suggested that the cottage of to-day was the original Chapel of the fifteenth century. The cottage stands east and west, as a place of



CHANCEL WINDOW.
(Taken from the back of the Old Cottage c. 1900.)



THE OLD COTTAGE, 1913.
(Possibly the Old Chapel.)

religious worship should do, being about 30-ft. long with a width of about 15-ft. There is within the four walls of the cottage no fire-place. There is one in the lean-to and there is one built out at the east end of the cottage itself, but both of these are built in brick and are of much later date of construction than the original building.

From the picture of the cottage it will be seen that there are three windows on the north side, facing the Rudgwick Road. There are likewise signs of three similar windows having originally been in the south side, but which have been bricked up. There are also signs of windows on the first floor on the western side, which also are bricked up, and there are signs of there having been a window in the east end in the upper part of the house, which has been bricked up, and outside which the chimney has been built. The cottage is only one room deep, about 15-ft., including walls. It is highly improbable that a cottage would have windows back and front when only one room deep. Inside, the cottage has been whitewashed from generation to generation, but still reveals some very substantial oaken work of a Church pattern, and much more substantial than would have been required for a mere cottage. There are three rooms on the ground floor and three rooms overhead. The partition dividing the eastern room from the central room on the first floor consists of two Gothic arched braces, springing from the floor of the upper storey and resting on two posts north and south on the ground floor. These two arched ribs are $8\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 4-in. Resting on the top of these ribs is a tie beam tying the north to the south wall. This beam again is roughly 10-in. by 8-in. Above the tie beam is a king post about 4-ft. high, supporting a collar tying the principals of the roof together. This king post is itself supported by two Gothic braces, which rest upon the tie beam. In the king post are mortice holes, which show that originally there were two wing braces supporting a purlin. The posts which support the ribs are ornamented at the top, which would be unusual in cottage work.

Now crossing to the other partition dividing the western from the central room on the first floor, the ribbed arches are gone, but there are traces from the condition of the posts below that there was originally a Gothic arch similar to the other one. The tie beam is still there, and the king post is there. This king post, however, possesses not only the Gothic braces, but also the wing braces.

The cottage is built from east to west, as is also the nave of the chapel, but the original chancel was built from north to south. Now supposing for a moment that the original nave of the Chapel had been built at the same time as the Chancel, one would have expected to find the entire building of one construction and built from east to west. One can hardly conceive an original Chancel being built from north to south and the nave from east to west. From these signs it appears to me that the present cottage was possibly the original Chapel, and so remained until somewhen in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The distance between the cottage and the Chancel was only about 4-ft. The Chancel, I am informed, was about 12-ft. in width from east to west, and practically the width of the entire Chapel, say 30-ft. from north to south. This stood back about 10-ft. beyond the front alignment of the present cottage. I conceive that this building was possibly the cottage which originally stood on "Baldwins," and which was moved near the Church in 1568 to form the Vicarage wherein our friend, the Rev. Richard Tanner, had to house himself, his wife and the 13 children. Later on (it might have been for the benefit of Mr. Tanner) the Chapel and the Vicarage were both found to be too small and so it was resolved to build a new Nave, and there could be no more economical way of carrying this out than to convert the Chapel into a Vicarage, and to make the Vicarage the Chancel of the new Church.

No account of Loxwood would be complete without reference to a peculiar religious Sect which has its principal abiding place in the Parish. They call themselves "Dependants," but they are more often called by the public by the name of "Cokelers." The Sect

was started by a man named John Sirgood at Loxwood in 1850, and from the fact that several of the younger members made cocoa their principal drink they were christened by the public generally as "Cokelers." The Sect has made considerable strides since 1850, and now has branches in many neighbouring parishes. They have turned their attention not only to the spiritual needs of their members, but also to their temporal necessities by the establishment of very large stores, where almost everything is sold and which are patronised by their members and many others. Many of these stores are the freehold of the Sect, who have a very large amount of capital embarked in the concerns.

The general public do not seem to be able to obtain a very clear account of the tenets of their religion, but everybody who has had any dealings with them will willingly admit that there never existed a religious Sect more trustworthy, honourable and clean living than the "Dependants." Their principal Chapel is in Loxwood, where is also situated one of their largest stores. They are universally respected by everyone who is brought in contact with them.

An account of this Sect was given by Viscount Turnour, now Earl Winterton, in the "National Review" of September, 1904, which furnishes many very interesting details.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks particularly to Mr. Merrifield (the Clerk of the Peace of Sussex) for putting at my disposal such information as he possessed in the archives of the county. I have also to thank Mr. E. E. Braby, of Drungewick Manor, and his Steward, Mr. F. F. B. Church; the Rev. W. Mainprice, the Vicar of Wisborough Green; Mr. John Loxwood King, of Wisborough Green; the Rev. C. H. Hildebrand, Vicar of Loxwood; Mr. W. J. Parr, of Loxwood; Mr. Waller Stevens, of Loxwood; Mr. M. Botting, of Loxwood; Mr. G. T. Suter, the Surveyor to the Petworth Rural District Council; and Mr. Hammond, Builder, of Loxwood.

NOTES ON AN ANCIENT HOUSE AT STEYNING.

By W. POWELL BREACH.

BEHIND the modern cemented front of the "Norfolk Arms," the inn in Church Street, Steyning, may be found some interesting details of the interior of a good sixteenth century house. There are several nail-studded doors of excellent construction and an exceptionally beautiful staircase, of which the drawing by Miss Drake shows only the flight on the first floor.

About the middle of the seventeenth century this house was undoubtedly the residence of Richard White, gent.,¹ which is confirmed by one of the doors having upon it in nails the initials "R. W." and by the clause in the following will:—

I John Marchant of the Parish of Beeding als Seale in the County of Sussex Gent. . . .

I give more to the said Towne of Stenning Three pounds towards the paving of the Churche Streete between the shopp of . . . Peckham, Blacksmith, and the house of Richard White, Gent. to be paid by my Executors to D^r Chatfeld to be disposed of as aforesaid.²

Proved 17 Nov 1670.

In the Assessment for the Hearth Tax, A.D. 1664, is the following item:—

6^s 0^d Richard White Gent vi hearths.

The house continued to be used as a private residence until some 60 years ago, when the public-house licence was obtained. The blacksmith's business is still carried on at the old "Shopp."

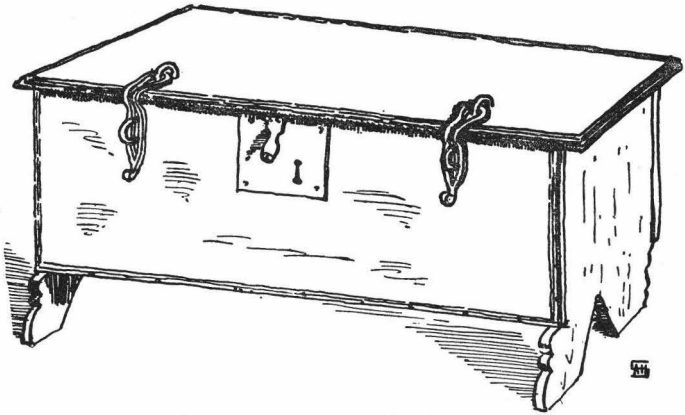
¹ For further particulars relating to this Richard White, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIV., pp. 139-162.

² Information: R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.



PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS: DURRINGTON.

COMPILED BY H. E. SNEWIN.



DURRINGTON PARISH CHEST.

THIS old oak chest is in the keeping of Mr. Luke Leggett, Chairman of the Durrington Parish Council. It measures in length on the top 36-in., by 13½-in. wide, and its depth is 14-in. raised to a further 6-in. by its ends, which are carried down as legs. A small shelf, with deep rim, is fixed about half-way up inside at the left end.

The lid is hung with ordinary wrought iron chest hinges, and is secured by two clasps fitting into eyes; there is the front plate only of an old chest lock with the hasp appertaining thereto.

It contains a few account books belonging to the Parish, the only one of interest is a thin volume 18-in. by 6-in., bound in parchment, inscribed as follows:—

1770. Disbursements for the Relief of the Poor of the Parish of Durrington by John Hill Overseer.

It contains the accounts of receipts and expenditure incurred by the overseers from the years 1770 to 1794 inclusive, with the certificates of allowance by the justices. The Annual Vestry Meetings are duly recorded.

None of them, however, has reference to other matters than the accounts and nomination of overseers, the names of whom are as follows:—

OVERSEERS APPOINTED.

1771. Joseph Staker John Clear	1783. Joseph Staker Thomas Stafford
1772. John Clear Noah Keen	1784. Joseph Staker Noah Keen
1773. Noah Keen John Hill	1785. John Challenger Noah Keen
1774. John Hill Joseph Staker	1786. Joseph Staker Noah Keen
1775. Joseph Staker Noah Keen	1787. Joseph Staker Noah Keen
1776. Noah Keen John Hills	1788. Noah Keen Joseph Staker
1777. Joseph Staker Noah Keen	1789. Jos. Staker Noah Keen
1778. Noah Keen Thomas Stafford	1790. Joseph Staker Noah Keen
1779. Thomas Stafford Joseph Staker	1791. Jos. Staker John Challenger
1780. Joseph Staker Noah Keen	1792. John Challenger Noah Keen
1781. Noah Keen Thomas Stafford	1793. Jos. Staker Thos. Stafford
1782. Noah Keen Thomas Stafford	1794. Jos. Staker Noah Keen

There are, in addition to the one old book, three printed pamphlets of "Assessors' Instructions" for the collection, &c., of the assessed taxes, 1826, 1827. The earliest one contains the assessors' warrant, duly filled in and addressed to Joseph Straker and Richard Street.

The other books are quite modern, being those of:—

Poor Rate Collection	1877 to 1878
" " "	1878 to 1883
" " "	1883 to 1887
" " "	1888 to 1890
" " "	1891 to 1892
Highway Rate Collection	1882
" " "	1888 to 1890
Postage Book	1886 to 1891
Receipt Cheque Book 1895, and Receipt and Deposit Book 1892 to 1894.	

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.

CORRIGENDA TO "CHURCH PLATE OF SUSSEX."

NORTHIAM (Vol. LV., p. 202).

The description of the arms of Frewen is not very happily expressed. These arms are very similar to those which belonged to a family of de Freyne. This family becoming extinct the arms were granted, with a slight variation of tincture, by the College of Heralds to the family of Frewen, certainly before 1664, as they were used by Archbishop Frewen. In the description in Vol. LV. the statement that they were appropriated by the family of Frewen bears an interpretation which was not intended.

EAST GRINSTEAD. S. SWITHUN.

This list of the plate of this church has been sent to me by Mr. W. H. Hills.

- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 11 inches; weight 23-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1618; maker's mark S over W (see Jackson, p. 117). A large tall cup, with round stem, knop and foot. Inscribed, "The Gift of Edward Drewe to the paryshe of Greensted in February 1618."
- A COMMUNION CUP OF SILVER. Height 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 9-oz. 10-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1722. A straight sided bowl, with round stem and foot. Inscribed, "East Grinstead 1723."
- TWO CHALICES OF SILVER, GILT. Height 8 inches; weight of each 15-oz. 15-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1908. These have hexagonal stems, knops and feet; they were given in memory of the Rev. Charles Hubert Payne Crawford.
- A PATEN COVER ON A FOOT, OF SILVER. Diameter 5 inches; weight 5-oz.; hall marks for year 1660; maker's mark R M between mullets and pellets (see Jackson, p. 127).
- A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 11 inches; hall marks for the year 1702. Inscribed, "Ex dono Johannis Payne Gen. Anno Dom. 1702."
- A PATEN ON A FOOT, OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; height 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 18-oz.; hall marks for the year 1720; maker's mark illegible. Inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Barbbery Cole widow to

ye Parish of East Grinstead 1748," and a coat of arms: *arg.* a bull passant; impaling, *erm.* a lion rampant ducally crowned. A crest, a demi dragon holding in its paws an arrow.

The Coles were for a long time owners of property at East Grinstead. The Rev. George Cole was some time Vicar of Godstone, and is buried with Barbara, his wife, near the organ in East Grinstead Church, he in 1730 and she in 1747.

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; weight 20-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1825. A dished plate, with bastard gadroon edge, inscribed underneath, "The Parish Church of East Grinstead 1825."

A PATEN OF SILVER. Diameter 10 inches; hall marks for the year 1819. Inscribed, "This plate bequeathed to the Parish Church of East Grinstead by Mrs. Sarah Burt a native of the place: in the year 1819."

TWO PATENS OF SILVER, GILT. Diameter 7 inches; weight of each 6-oz. 5-dwts.; hall marks for the year 1908. Inscribed underneath to the memory of the Rev. Charles Hubert Payne Crawfurd.

A FLAGON OF SILVER. Height $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 44-oz.; hall marks for the year 1703. This is a nearly parallel sided vessel, with a wide spreading pot, scroll handle, hinged lid and thumb piece. Inscribed, "Ex dono Johannis Toke 1704."

Mr. John Toke, of Godington, Kent, was M.P. for East Grinstead from 1702 to 1708.

A LARGE SILVER-GILT ALMS DISH. Hall marks for the year 1909; weight about 60-oz. It has a floral border 4 inches wide, and is inscribed, "To the Glory of God and as a thank-offering for many mercies received, this alms dish the Gift of Harriet Hastie was dedicated for use in the Parish Church of St. Swithin on Easter Day 1910."

A GLASS EWER-SHAPED FLAGON, with silver-gilt foot and mounts, presented in memory of the Rev. C. H. P. Crawfurd.

A GLASS CRUET, with silver-gilt mounts.

J. E. COUCHMAN.

No. 2.

A ROMAN WELL AT HASSOCKS.

The main road from Hassocks Station to Hurst-Pierpoint lies on a sand ridge and runs almost East and West; about a quarter of a mile from the Station is the Ham Farmhouse, and immediately at its side is the Buttinghill, from which the hundred takes its name. In front of the Farmhouse is a 21 acre field sloping to the South; the upper part of the field has only two to three feet of soil, which increases to about six feet at the bottom of the lower half.

It is in the upper half of this field, running parallel with the road, where we find not only evidence of early human occupation, but a considerable amount of pottery of the late Celtic, Roman and Saxon periods, which suggests that this site was used as a burial ground and probably as a settlement.

The sand below the soil is clean and red, the depth reaches to as much as 22 feet before it is mixed with clay or other substances which make it unsuitable for building purposes. As this sand has been removed it has disclosed a Roman well of a total depth of 38 feet; the first 24 feet was round and lined with blue clay about 18 inches in thickness (the clay is found at the bottom of the field), the lower 14 feet was lined with oak planks and was 2-ft. 7-in. square, both ends of each plank were halved for about three inches, each ear interlocking in the angles for the purpose of taking the thrust of the sand outside: some of the planks were six inches thick and 14 inches wide; on the outside, for about an inch in thickness, the wood resembled putty, the inside was sound, hard and black, the latter caused by the ironstone which abounds in the sand; the position of the well was 405 feet from the centre of the road in front of the Ham Farmhouse and due South-West.

Evidently this well was abandoned at an early date, probably before the end of the second century, as it was full of clay and soil, and in the middle, about half way down, was a first century vase. The trouble seems to have been the weakness of the clay to support the sides; benefitting by this experience, another well, some 20 or 30 yards to the N.W. of the first, was dug and lined with large flint stones; this cannot be opened for some time to come.

The animal and vegetable remains found in some of the original mud at the bottom of the well are interesting by reason of the centuries they have survived. Mr. A. H. Lyell, F.S.A., kindly identified the specimens as follows:—

Woods: Maple, elder, oak, hazel, alder, hawthorn, rose
(with thorns), wheat straw.

Seeds of elder.

Bones of a dog.

The elytra, thorax and legs of beetles, still holding their dark iridescent blue colouring, are described by Mr. Arrow, of South Kensington Natural History Museum, as "fragments of three genera, *i.e.*, *Gestrupes stercovarius*, *Carabus nemoralis*, and either *Pterosticus* or *Harpalus*. It is most probable that these fragments represent the remains from the larder of some small animal, such as a field mouse."

From the N.E. corner of the field, near the four crossways, which is the highest point of the field, a ditch ran diagonally till it met the well, the ditch probably served a spring which runs slightly for many months of the year even now, and would have been much greater before the roads were cut out of the crown of the hill in this corner. It is possible that this ditch was made at the time the disused well was turned into a latrine.

J. E. COUCHMAN.

No. 3.

PLUMPTON AND THE SPRINGETT FAMILY.

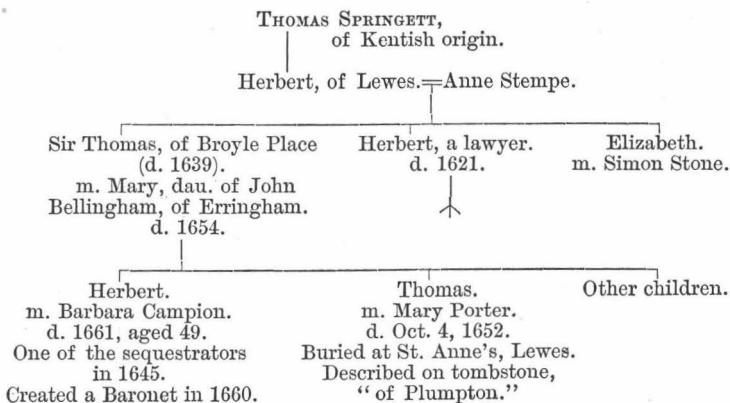
Horsfield, writing in 1834 of the Manor of Plumpton, states, "In 3rd Charles, 1627, Sir Henry Delves held Plumpton, *jure uxoris*; and in 1663 Anthony Springett, Esq: in whose family it appears to have continued till 4 George III., 1763." Lower makes the same statement in his *History of Sussex* (1870), having probably derived it from Horsfield.

Amongst some old deeds recently lent to the writer for perusal are two which hardly seem to agree with the above, as they show that the Springetts were intimately connected with Plumpton long before 1663.

The earlier deed is a recovery by "Harbertus Springett, *generosus*" against Thomas Springett, and is dated 12th February, 18th James I. (161 $\frac{9}{10}$). This apparently shews that before the said date Herbert Springett held the Plumpton Estate and then sold it to Thomas.

The later deed is an "Indenture made the first daye of Aprill Anno dñi 1640 Betweene Harbert Springett of the Broyle place in the parish of Ringmere 'Esquier' and Thomas Springett of the Middle Temple, London, gent, Brother of the said Harbert Springett," by which the latter made an absolute sale to his brother Thomas of the "capital messuage and mansion dwelling house of the Manor or farm of Plumpton called Plumpton House with the appurtenances thereof wherein John Amooore now dwelleth," "and also all that capital messuage and mansion dwelling house with the appurtenances wherein Dame Mary Springett now dwelleth and inhabiteth," and also a small messuage and tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Lewes, in the occupation of Edward Colman. These three properties changed owners for the sum of £615 "to be paid before the feast of the annuntiation of our Ladie Marye the Virgin in 1650."

To better understand who the several parties to the above deeds were, the following genealogical table is drawn up from the late M. A. Lower's paper on the Springett family in Vol. XX. *S.A.C.*



The Harbert of the first deed 161 $\frac{9}{20}$ is most probably the father of Thomas, afterwards known as Sir Thomas, of Broyle Place, by it demising the Plumpton Estate to his son Thomas.

The Harbert and Thomas of the second deed dated 1640, are the sons of the above Sir Thomas, and the dame Mary Springett their mother.

E. F. SALMON.

No. 4.

HARTFIELD CHURCH BELL.

The following letter, preserved in the church chest at Hartfield, seems to me of sufficient interest to be printed.

L. F. S.

Copy of a Letter to the Bell Founders concerning the Fifth Bell being broke.

Hartfield, Sussex, Feby. 6th 1783.

Gentlemen

The Fifth Bell, one of the new Peal lately sent from your Foundry to this Place is now on the Road in her way to you to be recast. The manner and necessity of the Case stands as follows, when the above Bells were hung, and even before, she was observed to have a worse Sound than any of the rest; but had she continued in that State and not to have altered the Parish might have been satisfied; but in the Frost about Christmas she was observed to alter for the worse a great deal, and then in the open Weather she was something better, and so she kept changeable agreeable to the alteration of the Weather till Wednesday the 29th Day of Jan^{ry} last in the Evening, when in the middle of a steady Peal the Ringers observed a very sudden alteration in one of the Bells, and immediately the Man that was Ringing the 3rd Bell cry'd out, the 5th Bell is broke, from which Notice the Treble Man said stand. After which they turned the 5th Bell and found her Tongue too Fatal to think any other than that of being broke. Notice was (as soon as convenient) conveyed to Robert Gilbert, who the Sunday following was at this Place, and on Monday thought proper to take her Down and immediately send her to you to be recast; which the Parish expect you'll put in Execution as soon as convenient, and at the same time will be glad to know by a line in return when or how long you may think it will be. She will arrive in London on Tuesday next per Kenward. The Tenor is Keyed in (A). The above relation I can safely attest being mostly concerned in Ringing during the time the Bells have been Hung, and was Ringing the Second Bell when the 5th made her last and great alteration.

I am, Gentlemen, for the aforesaid Parish,

Your Hum^b Serv^t

WM. MORPHEW.

Robert Gilbert declares the whole Peal to be much over clappered ; if that be the Case the 5th Bell has done her part ; for as she was never sound and having too great a force in proportion to her weight ; it is very reasonable that she was obliged to give up her Breath. The weight of the Clapper is under your consideration. Therefore

No. 5.

*EXPLORATION OF THE "CASTLE" MOUND AT
HARTFIELD.*

On sheet vi. S.W. of the 6-in. Ordnance Maps for Sussex, just above Hartfield Station, is marked an "ancient earthwork," lying in "The Castle Fields." These "Castle Fields" are referred to by Horsfield in 1835 as "probably the scite of an ancient fortification," and the name is certainly of considerable antiquity. The "earthwork" at the present time consists of a circular, or oval, mound, about 180 feet in diameter from north to south and 200 feet from east to west, and rising some seven or eight feet above the general surface level of the field, which is rather irregular and undulating. Its appearance is suggestive of a small motte, the more so as there is a ditch running round its base on the south-east, but this ditch is quite modern and was made for drainage purposes. The undulations of the surface of the field are in places vaguely suggestive of outworks, and the whole place was sufficiently like a small "motte and bailey castle" to make its exploration desirable. Accordingly, in November, 1912, having obtained permission from the tenant and subscriptions from a few local antiquaries, three trenches were cut into the mound under the supervision of the Rev. Arthur Meyrick and myself.

The first trench, 93-ft. in length, was driven northwards to the extreme limit of the mound. In the centre the mound proved to be constructed mainly of sandstone rubble. After removing the surface mould, about a foot in depth, we found 3-ft. 7-in. of this sandstone rubble, mostly small, but containing some fairly large pieces. Towards the bottom of this layer many of the stones showed signs of burning and below the rubble was a thick layer of black earth containing a great deal of ash to a depth of some 14-in. ; this was found to be resting on the undisturbed sandstone which underlies the field and must at this point have formed a slight knoll before the mound was raised on it. The layer of ash extended, thinning out, about 23-ft. from the centre northwards, the rubble dying out about 47-ft. from the centre. There was no trace whatever of any ditch at the base of the mound.

A second trench was driven from the centre north-west, and a third, in continuation of the first, southwards. Both of these trenches showed the same features as the first, and in view of the paucity of results it was felt that the expenditure of further money upon the exploration would not be justified. The objects found during the excavation of the three trenches amounted to no more than a couple

of handfuls of potsherds, none of which could be assigned with certainty to any date earlier than the sixteenth century at earliest, most being fragments of the crude pottery common to all centuries from the fourteenth to the seventeenth. The only object of iron, beyond two or three nails, was a horseshoe of rather unusual type, being very light and thin, quite unlike early medieval shoes and probably not earlier than the seventeenth century; as this was in the black earth below the rubble, it would point to the comparatively late date of the mound. One small worked flint was also found.

The absence of any ditch round the mound and the complete lack of any trace of any structural remains clearly negative the suggestion that this mound was ever the site of any building, and the extreme paucity of remains such as potsherds also point to its never having been occupied. The only solution that I have been able to formulate—and I believe Mr. Meyrick is inclined to agree with me—is that when the quarry, which is now separated from the Castle Field by the road down to the station, was opened the surface was first cleared of all brushwood, &c., which was piled up on this spot and burnt, and that afterwards the “ridding” or rubbish from the quarry was heaped over it by some unusually methodical foreman—possibly with the idea of making a site for a windmill or for some other purpose. The solution is not very satisfactory, but I have none other to offer, nor can I explain the existence of the name Castle Fields.

L. F. SALZMANN.

No. 6.

*SAMUEL KNIGHT, THE YOUNGER, BELLFOUNDER OF
READING, BERKS., SETTLES AT ARUNDEL IN 1712.*

In the admirable monograph on “The Church Bells of Sussex,” by Mr. Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, printed in Vol. XVI. of the Society’s *Collections*¹, will be found several references to the Knight family of Reading, Berks, members of which were for several generations bellfounders there. Mr. Daniel-Tyssen states that Samuel Knight was established at Reading, as a bellfounder, from 1689 to 1708, and that he removed to *London* about 1710², also that his “will dated Nov. 15 proved Dec. 19, 1639 [*sic.* ? 1739], tells us nothing more about him than that he was of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, bellfounder.”³ Samuel Knight cast the 3rd and other bells at Broadwater in 1712.⁴ The period covered by Samuel Knight’s work, as given by Mr. Daniel-Tyssen, viz., from 1689 to 1739, seems a long one. The document, printed below, shows that there were two members of the family named Samuel, probably father and son. It therefore seems not unlikely the bells by Samuel Knight, 1689 to 1739, were the work of *two* founders of that name. Moreover it is clear that Samuel Knight, the younger, did not remove direct from Reading to London, but settled first at Arundel, somewhere about the middle of 1712, where probably he carried on his business before he

¹ Vol. XVI., 1864, pp. 138 to 232.

² *Ibid.* p. 177.

³ *Ibid.* p. 178.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 192, 202.

became of St. Andrew, Holborn; this will account for the Broad-water bells having been cast by him in that year, doubtless at Arundel.

During last autumn I cleaned, pressed, repaired, classified, generally arranged and calendared "Certain Parochial Records of Arundel," 1,136 documents in all, which were formerly in a chest at the Church, subsequently at the Vicarage, but now handed over by the Vicar and Churchwardens to the Corporation of Arundel, and deposited for secure custody in a safe at the Town Hall.⁵ Among these documents are 157 Certificates of Settlement, dating from 1674 to 1822. It was amongst these papers that I came across the Certificate of Samuel Knight, the younger, of the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, on his removal to Arundel. The document is a printed form filled up in MS., the latter represented here by italics.⁶

[Print of Royal Arms].

*The Borough of
Reading in the
County of Berks.*

We Moses Gill and Mathew Terry and Thomas Bushnell, Edward Plummer and Thomas Biddle Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of St. Lawrence in Reading in the County of Berks aforesaid, do hereby own and acknowledge Samuel Knight the younger, of our said Parish, Bellfounder, having his wife and three children, to be all Inhabitants legally settled in the Parish of St. Lawrence in Reading aforesaid. In Witness wherof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, the Eighth Day of July in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God, of Great Britaine,⁷ France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1712.

Attested by

<i>John Denton</i> <i>Fracis Knight</i>	} Church-Wardens	{	<i>Moses Gill</i>	(L.S.)
			<i>Matthew Terry</i>	(L.S.)
	} Overseers	{	<i>Tho: Bushnell</i>	(L.S.)
			<i>Edward Plommer</i>	(L.S.)
			<i>Tho: Biddell</i>	(L.S.)

To the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Arundell* in the County of *Sussex* or to any or either of them.

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed, Justices of the Peace of the *Borough of Reading* aforesaid do allow of the Certificate abovewritten. Dated the *Eighth* day of *July* Ann. Dom. 1712.

Sam: Watlington, Mayor.
Rob: Blake.

Printed for R. Vincent, in Clifford's-Inn-Lane, Fleetstreet.

⁵ See *West Sussex Gazette*, Feb. 12th, 1914, No. 3,086, p. 5, column 4.

⁶ The reference to the document is *Arundel Parochial Records*, Bundle A, No. 32.

⁷ The words "England, Scotland," ruled out, and "Great Britaine" put in in MS.

Original endorsement:—*Samuel Knighte. Certificate from Reading, 1712, No. 38. More modern endorsement Certificate, Reading to Arundel, Saml. Knight, 8 July, 1712, No. 32.*

In reference to above, it may be mentioned that Certificates of Settlement were sometimes given before the time of William III. to persons removing from one parish to another, but it was not until the latter part of the seventeenth century that they were regulated by Statute. They were dealt with by 3 and 4 William and Mary, Cap. 11, and by 8 and 9 William III., Cap. 30, it was enacted, in effect, that where a person removed from one parish to settle in another, and did not pay £10 annual rental, or purchase a freehold of £30 value, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish to which the stranger came, could demand from him a Certificate of Settlement, given by the like officers of his parish of origin, agreeing to indemnify the former parish from any charge which might arise in the event of the settler becoming chargeable to the parish of his adoption. In this connection it must be borne in mind that an annual rental of £10, early in the eighteenth century would, in consequence of the greater purchasing power of money in years gone by, be equivalent to a rental of £30 per annum, or more at the present day. Documents of this description, as that of Samuel Knight proves, are particularly valuable for the identification of persons who removed from one place to another, and consequently are calculated to be of great service in genealogical research.⁸

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

⁸ From the Preface to a MS. Calendar of "Certain Parochial Records of Arundel," compiled by the writer, and now deposited with the documents.

No. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Since the publication of the last volume of *Collections* the foundations of the ancient Norman church of Exceit, near the mouth of the Cuckmere, have been uncovered; it is hoped to report more fully on this in the next volume. The sixteenth century house north of the old church at Eastbourne has been presented to the parish by the Duke of Devonshire, and is being put into repair, several interesting features being discovered during the process. On the other hand, the stone house of similar date and style at Marshfoot in Hailsham, which had been unoccupied for some years, has been pulled down, with the intention, as we understand, of its being re-erected elsewhere. The removal of the fittings and panelling from a house in East Grinstead known as "Cromwell House" resulted in the discovery of a fragment of wall-painting representing a hunting scene, of about 1600; by the generosity of Mr. J. Godwin King tracings of the paintings have been made and a reduced copy has been presented to the Society, and may be seen at Barbican House.

Mr. Heron-Allen reports the find of a hitherto undescribed coin of Tincommius at Selsey, and the Vicar of Harting reports the discovery of a denarius of Hadrian at Foxcombe in that parish. At Lywood House in Ardingly Mr. Forrester Scott has found a quantity of slag and a floor of rough sandstone, apparently the remains of an ancient iron foundry.

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.

The Sussex Record Society have issued as their 16th volume *Abstracts of Star Chamber Proceedings Relating to Sussex, Henry VII. to Philip and Mary*, edited by Mr. Percy Mundy. The volume is smaller than most of the Society's publications, but contains much more of interest to the general reader. It cannot be said that the Record Society's publications often contain light reading, but an exception might be made in favour of these Star Chamber Proceedings, many of the verbatim extracts being distinctly amusing. In the Parish Register section the subscribers have been presented by Mr. G. W. E. Loder with a transcript of the *Registers of Ardingly* from 1558 to 1812.

It is rather remarkable that the same year should see the issue of histories of both the Sussex Bournes, East and West. In his *Old Eastbourne* the Rev. W. Budgen has given a full and careful account of the parish in all its different aspects, ecclesiastical, manorial and genealogical. In addition to over 350 pages full of interesting matter, there are 42 plates, well chosen and of much value, besides smaller illustrations, maps and pedigrees, and a good index.

Bourne in the Past, by the Rev. J. H. Mee, Precentor of Chichester, is a detailed history of Westbourne. Additional interest is given to this work by the fact that Dr. Mee, in order to interest the parishioners in the records of their past, published the greater part of the book in monthly instalments in the Westbourne Parish Magazine from 1897 to 1910—an example which might well be followed in other parishes. There are three large maps, including two reproductions of seventeenth century maps, but the volume is not otherwise illustrated.

Sackville College is a brief history of that picturesque and interesting foundation at East Grinstead, compiled by the present Warden, Mr. Frank Hill. It contains accounts of the patrons and wardens, as well as details of the buildings and inner life of the hospital, and is well illustrated with portraits and views.

INDEX TO VOL. LVI.

INDEX TO VOL. LVI.

A.

- Abergavenny, Bergavenny, Lord,
 George Neville, 69, 73, 80, 83.
 Henry Neville, 89, 120.
 Lady Elizabeth, 59, 60, 61.
- Acton, Richard, 7.
- Adeane, Robert, 9.
- Alcock, Richard, 3.
- Aldelegh, 62.
- Alfrey, Frances, 12.
 Henry, 11.
 Laurence, 10.
 William, 8.
- Alfriston, 4, 16.
- Alington, 56, 59, 66, 72, 74, 76.
- Almore, 59.
- Alyn, John, 179, 180.
- Amberley Manor, 174.
- Amore, John, 199.
 Thomas, 5.
- Ampleford, John, 6.
- ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT ALFRISTON.
 By A. F. GRIFFITH AND L. F.
 SALZMANN, 16-51.
- Apelton, William de, 114.
- Apsley, Dorothy, 167.
 John, 167.
- Ardingly, 90, 204.
- Arundel, 202.
- Arundel, Earl of, Edmund, 55.
- Arundel, Earl of, Richard, 55, 56, 57,
 60, 63, 65, 68.
 — Thomas, 57, 58, 60, 61,
 68.
 Countess of, Beatrice, 58, 61,
 64, 81, 87.
 — Eleanor, 55, 56, 65.
 — Isabel, 55.
- Arundel, Elizabeth de, 65.
 John de, 56, 57.
 Richard de, 57.
 Thomas de, 56.
 See also FitzAlan.
- Atthall, William, 176.
- Atherton, Thomas, 6.
- Attree, John, 6, 144.
 Ann, 144.
 Thomas, 3.
- Aucher, John, 118.
 Elizabeth, 118.
- Austen, Sarah, 134.
- Avery, John, 143.
 Martha, 143.
- Awcock, John, 10.
 William, 14.
- Ayerste, Thomas, 141.
 Mildred, 141.
- Aylotteland, 123.

B.

- Backshall, John, 2.
- Badlesmere, 116.
- Baker, Henry, 121.
 John, 123, 152.
 Sir John, 117, 121.
 Juliana, 123.
 Thomas, 129, 130, 131, 132,
 139, 152.
- Balcombe, 90.
- Banbricke, Henry, 3.
- Bar, Joan de, 55.
- BARHAM OF WADHURST. By R.
 FITZGERALD UNIACKE, 110-160.
- Barham, John, 6.
 Josias, 12.
- Baring, W., 121.
- Barkley Mill, 138, 160.
- Barnefeld, 133.
- Bartellot, Walter, 170.
- Bartlot, William, 125.
- Batnor, Rosie, 13.
 Stephen, 13.
- Batson, Margaret, 6.
- Bavaria, Duke of, Lewis, 116.
- Baxshall, William, 11.
- Bayham Abbey, 138.
- Beard, John, 2.
 Richard, 13.
- Beauchamp, Richard, Earl of Wor-
 cester, 60.
- Beaufort, Joan de, 16.
- Becheworth, Manor of, 56, 58.
- Beckley, 167.
- Bedwell, 59.
- Beeding, or Holland, Mary, 12.
- Bellingham, John, 14, 199.
 Mary, 199.
- Benge, William, 155, 160.
- Bengerede, 138.
- Benner, Jane, 135.

- Bercroft, Catherine, 118.
 Berkeley, Anne, Marchioness, 72, 75.
 Isabel, 75.
 Maurice, 73, 74, 75, 80, 82, 86.
 William, Lord, 67, 70, 71, 72,
 73, 76.
 Bernerede, 133.
 Bettenham, John, 117.
 Bettes, Elizabeth, 141.
 John, 141.
 Bexhill, 130.
 Biddle, Thomas, 203.
 Bishop, Sir Cecil, 173.
 Bishopston, 2, 13.
 Bivelham Manor, 110, 119.
 Blake, Robert, 203.
 Blaker, Edward, 13.
 Blennerhesset, Joan, 80.
 Bohun, Elizabeth, 56.
 William de, 56.
 Boniface, John, 4.
 BOOK NOTICES, 206.
 Bosham, 67.
 Boteler, John, 120.
 Sir Oliver, 120.
 Anne, wife of, 120.
 Boughton Monchelsea, 111, 112.
 Bowes, Elizabeth, 115.
 William, 115.
 Bowyer, Francis, 89.
 Henry, 89.
 Robert, 12.
 Brampton, 116.
 BREACH, W. POWELL. ON ANCIENT
 HOUSE AT STEYNING, 192.
 Breche, Richard, 7.
 Brede, 167.
 BRIDGEMAN, C. G. ON DEVOLUTION OF
 SUSSEX MANORS OF EARLS OF WARENNE
 AND SURREY, 54-91.
- Brighton, 3, 56, 58, 66, 72, 74, 76.
 Brightridge, Mary, 150.
 Britt, Johan, 7.
 Richard, 7.
 Broderede, 133.
 Brokelands, 152, 160.
 Brokes, 123, 125.
 Bromfield, 56, 58, 64, 77, 85.
 Bromley, John, 132, 139.
 Stephen, 139.
 Brookland Forge, 138.
 Brown, Elizabeth, 141.
 Sir Henry, 141.
 Sir John, 130.
 Thomas, 126.
 Agnes, daughter of, 126.
 Buckhold, James, 4.
 BUCKWELL, J. C. ON STORIES OF
 LOXWOOD, 161-191.
 Burne, Henry de, 114.
 Burrell, Edward, 13.
 Burstow, Mary, 11.
 Burt, Sarah, 197.
 Burwash, 130.
 Bury Manor, 174.
 Bushnell, Thomas, 203.
 Busse, John, 122, 123, 125.
 Butcher, George, 185, 186.
 Butler, Rev. Christopher, 183.
 George, 13.
 John, 184, 185.
 Buttow, Arthur, 154.
 Elizabeth, 154.
 Butts, 110.
 Byne, John, 8.
 Stephen, 14.
 William, 4, 13.
 Bynne, East, 129.

C.

- Caerfor, John, 182.
 Camoys, Thomas, Lord, 58.
 Campion, Barbara, 199.
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, 62.
 Carlisle, Bishop of, Robert Rede, 162.
 Carver, James, 9.
 Thomas, 9.
 Cato, Thomas A., 182.
 Catt, Rosie, 13.
 Challender, John, 195.
 Chaloner, Edmund, 7.
 Francis, 10.
 Chamber, Anna, 4.
 John, 7, 8, 9.
 Mary, 8.
 Richard, 8, 131.
 Jane, daughter of, 131.
 William, 123.
- Charman, John, 182.
 Chatfield, Dr., 192.
 John, 4.
 Nicholas, 10.
 Chauntler, Dina, 155.
 John, 154.
 Lucy, 154.
 Richard, 8.
 Chichele, Henry, 117.
 CHICHESTER, VICARS' CLOSE. By I. C.
 HANNAH, 92-108.
 Chichester, Bishop of, Adam, 176.
 — Barlow, 162.
 — John de Clymping, 161.
 — Richard Mitford, 99.
 — Richard Praty, 94, 162.
 — Robert Rede, 162, 176.
 — Seffrid II., 9.

- Chillington Manor (Kent), 132.
 Clarke, John, 145, 149.
 Susan, 149.
 Clayton, 56, 58, 66, 72, 74, 76.
 Clear, John, 195.
 Clerys, 59, 66, 72, 74, 76.
 Cole, Mrs. Barbery, 196, 197.
 George, 197.
 Colman, Edward, 199.
 Colpeper, Alexander, 146.
 Elizabeth, 110, 111, 116, 117,
 118, 124.
 Joyce, 117.
 Richard, 116.
 Comden, Lytil, 125.
 Upper and Lower, 126.
 Compton, Henry, 10.
 Constable, Richard, 186.
 Cooke, Edward, 7.
 Margaret, 167.
 Coulstock, Elizabeth, 3.
 John, 4.
 Samson, 14.
 Samuel, 3.
 Thomas, 8, 14.
 Courcy, Lord, 116.
 Courcy, Constance, daughter of Lord,
 116.
 Courthope, Alexander, 159.
 Capt. Francis, 143.
 George, 126, 142, 143, 151.
 Mary, 126, 140.
 William, 126.
 Cousley Wood, 139.
 Covert, Elizabeth, 167.
 Richard, 167.
 Cowyke, George, 178.
 Cradock, Alice, 131.
 Cranbrook, 114.
 Cranchester, Jane, 7.
 Crawford, Rev. Charles, 196, 197.
 Cruttenden, Anthony, 15.
 Elizabeth, 136.
 George, 13.
 Henry, 12.
 Richard, 8.
 Thomas, 13.
 Cuckfield, 56, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 81, 84,
 87.
 Park of, 62.
 Cumden, William, 123.
 Cutbart, Elizabeth, 136.

D.

- Dacre, Lord, Richard, 119.
 Davey, Altezeera, 137.
 George, 137.
 Dean, East, 4.
 Dedemanscroft, 139.
 Delves, Sir Henry, 199.
 Denton, John, 203.
 Derby, Earl of, Thomas, 70, 75, 77, 78,
 82, 83.
 Despencer, Isabelle, 55.
 Dethick, Richard, 11.
 Ditchling, 56, 58.
 Dobell, Walter, 4.
 Dobson, John, 4.
 Dodds, Little, 133.
 Doleham, 133.
 Doppe, William, 4.
 Dorant, John, 132.
 Dorking, 56, 58, 72, 73, 77.
 Drew, Edward, 196.
 John, 95.
 Drungewick, 162, 174.
 Dryland, John, 115.
 Catherine, wife of, 115.
 Dubble, Walter, 2.
 Dunke, Edward, 7.
 Dunmott, Elizabeth, 149, 152.
 John, 128, 149.
 Durrant, Nicholas, 140.
 DURRINGTON PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS.
 Compiled by H. E. SNEWIN, 194-195.
 Dymcook, John, 180.
 Dynasbran, 56, 58, 64, 85.
 Dyne, Gregory, 153.

E.

- East Grinstead, 6, 204.
 S. Swithun, 196.
 ECCLESIASTICAL DEPOSITION BOOKS, 1580-
 1640, WITNESSES FROM. By WALTER
 C. RENSHAW, 1-15.
 Echingham, 130.
 Edwards, Abraham, 3, 9, 14, 15.
 Anne, 137, 144.
 Edward, 137.
 Thomas, 144.
 Edwardesfeld, 122.
 Egles, Gabriel, 154.
 George, 156.
 Elliott, John, 185.
 Ellis, Richard, 152.
 Elphick, Edmund, 5.
 Edward, 9, 10.
 Hugh, 1.
 John, 6, 11.
 Offington, 12.

Elphick, Richard, 9, 11.
 Robert, 2, 9.
 Thomas, 11, 13.
 Essex, Earl of, Henry, 64.
 Essex, James, 95.

Eu, Earl of, William, 65.
 Eleanor, daughter of, 65.
 Evans, Robert, 3.
 Everard, Joan, 85, 89.
 Exceit, 204.

F.

Farewell, Sir George, 145.
 Farncombe, Andrew, 8
 William, 4, 10.
 Ferrers, Edmund, 75, 80.
 Ffirroll, Richard, 5.
 Fiennes, *see* Fynes.
 Filmer, Sir Edward, 141.
 Katherine, 141.
 Findon, 67.
 FitzAlan, Alice, 60.
 Elizabeth, 60, 64, 73, 76.
 Joan, 60, 63.
 Margaret, 60.
See also Arundel.
 Fitz-Urse, Richard, 110.
 Foster, John, 5, 11.
 Fowle, Ann, 156.
 Anthony, 10.
 Christopher, 4.

Fowle, Elizabeth, 153.
 John, 12, 14.
 Magnus, 141.
 Nicholas, 140, 149, 153, 156.
 Symon, 8.
 Thomas, 9.
 William, 6, 13, 127, 149.
 Helen, daughter of, 127.
 Franckelyn, John, 140.
 Mildred, 140.
 Thomas, 140.
 Fresham, Margaret, 81, 82, 83, 84.
 Frewen Family, 196.
 Froward, Alice, 7.
 Fuller, John, 9.
 Samuel, 12.
 Funtingdon, 67.
 Fynes, Ann, 75, 119, 125.
 Sir Thomas, 75, 80, 119, 125.

G.

Garland, Dean, 93.
 Gattton, 77.
 Gibbon, Edward, 134.
 Anne, daughter of, 134.
 Gibson, John, 2, 4,
 Gilbert, Robert, 200, 201.
 Gilderidge, James, 7.
 Giles, John, 149.
 Agnes, daughter of, 149.
 Gill, Moses, 203.
 Gillam, William, 10.
 Glidd, Glyd, John, 10.
 Michael, 12.
 Thomas, 2, 7, 12.
 Godall, Thomas, 3.
 Goding, Margaret, 129.
 Richard, 129.
 Godley, John, 12.
 Godman, Thomas, 3.

Goldfinch, Alice, 147.
 John, 147.
 Goldsmith, Anthony, 133.
 Barbara, 133.
 Francis, 11.
 Samuel, 13.
 Goring, Sir Charles, 170.
 Goushill, Sir Robert, 63, 64.
 Gratwyke, Thomas, 180.
 Greenhill, Margaret, 135.
 Thomas, 135.
 Grenefyelde, Edmond, 4.
 Grenewode, Thomas, 6.
 Gresham, Sir John, 138.
 GRIFFITH, A. F. ON ANGLO-SAXON
 CEMETERY AT ALPRISTON, 16-51.
 Guildford (Surrey), 56, 72, 73.
 Gunter, Thomas, 9.

H.

Hailsham, 204.
 Halbye, Edward, 8.
 Hall, Roger, 4.
 William, 179, 180.
 Ham (Kent), 112.
 Hamme, Robert de, 113.
 Hammond, John, 179.
 Robert, 180.

Hampton, John, 124.
 Handsher, Robert, 184.
 HANNAH, I. C. ON VICARS' CLOSE,
 CHICHESTER, 92-108.
 Harbroe, Edward, 185.
 Hart, David, 151.
 Dorothy, 150.
 Henry, 147.

Hart, Thomas, 151.
 Hartfield, 200, 201.
 Harting, 204.
 Haslyn, Ann, 143.
 Henry, 143.
 Hassocks, 197.
 Hastie, Harriet, 197.
 Heath, Francis, 5.
 John, 6.
 Hemmings, John, 165, 169.
 Henry VII., 71.
 Hereford, Countess of, Joan, 57.
 Heron, Anne, 120.
 John, 120.
 Mary, 120.
 Nicholas, 120.
 Hesseley, 59, 77, 78, 85.
 Hewlington, 59.
 Hide, Robert, 11.
 Hider, John, 10.
 Richard, 3.
 Hill, Alexander, 104.
 John, 194, 195.
 Hills, William, 5.
 Hobson, Thomas, 75, 80.

Holborn, S. Andrew, 203.
 Holdelegh, 66, 76, 81, 87.
 Holland, John, Duke of Exeter, 57.
 John, 140.
 Mary, 12, 140.
 Thomas, 182.
 William, 8.
 Hollands, Mary, 134.
 Hollish, John, 171.
 Holt, 56, 58, 77, 78, 79.
 Holte, John, 131.
 Mary, 131.
 Honeywood, Edward, 152.
 Hoo, Thomas, 123.
 Hopedale, 85.
 Horsted Keynes, 4.
 Houndean, 56, 58, 62, 66, 72, 74, 76, 81,
 84, 85.
 Howard, Edmund, 117.
 John, Lord, 67, 70, 71, 73.
 Lady Joyce, 117.
 — Katherine, 117.
 — Margaret, 77.
 Howell, Henry, 10.
 Hurste, John, 9, 179.

I.

Icklesham, 4,
 Iford, 56, 72, 74, 77, 84.
 Ireland, Henry, 181.
 John, 168, 178, 184.
 Richard, 168, 179, 180.

Isted, Eleanor, 149.
 Richard, 142.
 Alice, daughter of, 142, 146.
 Joane, wife of, 142, 146.

J.

Jackson, John, 6.
 Jarrett, Thomas, 10.
 Jenner, Henry, 3.

Jenner, Stephen, 9.
 Thomas, 11.

K.

Keale, John, 2.
 Margaret, 147.
 Reginald, 147.
 Keen, Noah, 195.
 Kelway, Walter, 9.
 Kemp, Edward, 4.
 Henry, 2.
 John, 2.
 Kent, Countess of, Alice, 57.
 Kenward, 200.
 Keymer, 56, 58, 62, 66, 72, 74, 76, 81,
 84, 85.
 Kidd, Thomas, 10.
 Kidder, John, 5, 14.
 Phillip, 2.
 Killingbecke, Francis, 13.
 King, Catherine, 168.

King, Fielder, 185.
 George, 183, 184, 185.
 Joane, 168.
 John, 165, 168, 171, 179, 184,
 185, 186.
 Richard, 168, 180, 183.
 Robert, 183.
 Walter, 168, 180.
 William, 154.
 Pedigree of, 168.
 Kingwood, William, 130.
 Kingston, Lewes, 2.
 Kirdford, 167.
 Knight, Francis, 203.
 Reginald, 149.
 Richard, 11.
 Samuel, 202, 203, 204.

L.

Laker, Edward, 184.
 John, 171, 180, 183, 184.
 Richard, 183, 184.
 Robert, 179.
 William, 183.
 Lakers Lodge, 169.
 Lamberhurst, 111.
 Lampkins Corner, 160.
 Lancaster, Duke of, John, 56.
 Countess of, Eleanor, 55.
 Earl of, Henry, 55.
 Lane, Jane, 11.
 William, 3.
 Lashmar, George, 14.
 Leicester, Earl of, 114.
 Leon, 64, 85.
 Lenox, Lord George, 170.
 Lenthall, Edmund, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66,
 69, 81, 88.
 Margaret, 61, 62, 63, 74, 81.
 Sir Roland, 61, 65.
 Lewes, 11, 56, 58, 60, 72, 74, 76, 84.

Lewes, S. Michael, 199.
 Lewkenor, Humphrey, 138.
 Robert, 148.
 Lintott, Richard, 3.
 Susanna, 14.
 Lock, Mary, 167.
 Mathew, 167.
 Lonsford, William de, 115.
 Lorkyn, Agnes, 133.
 William, 133.
 LOXWOOD, STORIES OF. By J. C.
 BUCKWELL, 161-191.
 Lucas, Thomas, 9.
 Luck, Thomas, 132.
 Lulham, John, 7.
 Lushington, Miss, 164.
 Sir Stephen, 164.
 Lutman, John, 168.
 Luxford, Henry, 8.
 John, 15.
 Richard, 12.
 Thomas, 8.

M.

Malham Ashfield Manor, 174.
 Manser, Nicholas, 151.
 Robert, 6.
 William, 8.
 Mapesden, 127.
 Maplesden, 127.
 Maplesden, Alice, 146.
 Edward, 146.
 George, 146.
 Marchant, John, 192.
 Markwick, Gregory, 140.
 Agnes, daughter of, 140.
 Marlings, 123.
 Marrowe, Thomas, 75, 80.
 Marten, Dionysius, 9.
 Mascal, John, 4, 11.
 Robert, 7.
 Mascal, 116.
 Maser, John, 93.
 Mauncers, 125.
 May, John, 182.
 Thomas, 129.
 Mayo, John, 4.
 Mayfield, 3.
 Mayston Dodds, 133.
 Meching, 66, 72, 74, 76, 84.
 Melle, Isabella, 123.
 Richard, 122, 138.
 Mepham, Richard, 136.
 Mary, daughter of, 136.

Merecroft, 133.
 Merford, 59, 77, 78, 85.
 Mervin, Edward, 13.
 Michell, Eleanor, 4.
 Margaret, 5.
 John, 12, 13, 89.
 Thomas, 13.
 William, 5.
 Michelborn, John, 15.
 Middileroft, 123.
 Middleton, 56, 58, 66, 72, 74, 76.
 Mill, John, 180.
 Mills, John, 183.
 Richard, 180.
 Roger, 2.
 Monke, Robert, 15.
 Montacute, William de, 64.
 Moore, Edward, 97.
 Elizabeth, 151.
 Francis, 9.
 Walter, 15.
 Morphew, William, 200.
 Mottesfield, 129.
 Mowbray, Earl Marshall, Thomas, 57.
 Lady Anne, 66, 67.
 Mulle, John, 179, 180.
 Mun, Thomas, 5.
 Munck, Henry, 10.

N.

Napper, Edward, 184, 185, 186.
 Henry, 185.
 John, 171, 172, 175, 184, 185,
 186.
 Matthew, 185.
 Richard, 176.
 Thomas, 185.
 William, 181.
 Pedigree of, 176.
 Neldred, Philip, 176.
 Nevill, Sir Edward, 60.
 George, 61, 62, 63.
 William, 60.
 Newhaven, 56.
 Newick, 4.
 Newington, John, 14.
 Nathaniel, 14.
 Samuel, 13.
 Thomas, 7, 13.
 Newland Wood, 126.
 Newman, Thomas, 4.
 Newton, George, 10.

Newton, William, 3.
 Nicoll, Nicholas, 176.
 Nobles Gate, 160.
 Nomansland, 72, 74, 77.
 Norfolk, Duke of, John, 59, 60, 62, 64,
 77, 78.
 Thomas, 60, 64, 73.
 Duchess of, Eleanor, 65.
 Elizabeth, 66, 69, 72, 74, 84.
 Katherine, 71, 75, 81.
 Norman, Thomas, 125.
 North, Sir Edward, 138.
 Northese, 56, 58.
 Northiam, 196.
 Notbene, William, 115.
 NOTES AND QUERIES, 196-205.
 Nott, Margaret, 131.
 Peter, 131.
 Nottingham, Earl of, 57.
 — Richard, 77.
 — Thomas, 64.
 — William, 62, 86.

O.

Ocholte, Thomas de, 113.
 Lucy, daughter of, 113.
 Ockenden, George, 9.
 Okehurst, John, 176.
 Ollive, Anthony, 144.
 Judith, 144.
 Onslow, Arthur, 170.
 General Denzil, 163, 171, 175,
 184.
 Margaret, 167.

Onslow, Middleton, 163, 164, 171, 184.
 Richard, 184.
 Pedigree of, 163.
 Oxenbridge, Sir Godard, 118, 125.
 Elizabeth, daughter of, 119.
 Mary, 125.
 Sir Richard, 120.
 Oxford, Earl of, John, 80.
 Elizabeth, wife of, 80.

P.

Pally, Thomas, 176.
 Palmer, George, 168.
 Pardon, Gregory, 2.
 John, 3.
 Parker, Sir Walter, 158.
 Parris, Robert, 2.
 Patcham, 56, 58.
 Patynden, William, 129.
 Paxton, John, 93, 99.
 Pay, John, 184.
 Richard, 184.
 Payne, Edward, 12.
 John, 196.
 Peake, William, 14.
 Peckham, Archbishop, 114.
 Pelham, Sir John, 119, 122, 123.
 William, 124.

Petre, Ann, 163.
 Robert, Lord, 163.
 Philippe, Edward, 181.
 Henry, 181.
 William, 178.
 Piddinghoo, 56, 84.
 Pilford, John, 182.
 Plumer, Plomer, Edward, 203.
 James, 8, 24.
 Joan, 3.
 William, 24.
 Plumpton, Manor of, 199.
 Pollard, John, 15.
 Ponymys, Sir Edward, 75, 80, 82, 83.
 Poole, Robert, 5.
 Porter, Mary, 199.
 Robert, 6.

Porter, Thomas, 145.
 Powys, John Charlton, Lord, 60.
 Alice, wife of, 60.
 Poynings, Thomas, 91.
 Pratt, Charles, 159.
 Princess Blanche, 116.

Pryor, John, 14.
 Thomas, 15.
 Pubelowe, Robert, 100.
 Puttok, Thomas, 180.
 Pyckhill, 59.
 Pycombe, 56.

Q.

Queen Philippa, 115.

R.

Rainey, Jarvis, 137.
 Margaret, 137.
 Raingates, 129.
 Reading (Berks), 202.
 Redyng, 125.
 Reigate, 56, 58, 72, 73, 77, 82.
 RENSHAW, W. C. ON WITNESSES FROM
 ECCLESIASTICAL DEPOSITION BOOKS,
 1580-1640, 1-15.
 Richmond, Countess of, Margaret, 71,
 83.
 Rideout, Mary, 154.
 William, 154.
 Roberts, George, 140.
 Robinson, Richard, 7.

Rodmill, 56, 58.
 Rogers, James, 4.
 Rootes, Richard, 14.
 Rose, Edmund, 3.
 Rote, William, 75, 80.
 Rottingdean, 56, 58.
 Rowe, Humphrey, 12.
 Thomasine, 14.
 Rube, Owen, 182.
 Rushton, Edmund, 10.
 Russell, Martha, 134.
 Mary, 135.
 Thomas, 134.
 Ryde, Gabriel, 169.
 Rye, 167.

S.

Salehurst, 130.
 Salisbury, Bishop of, William, 62.
 Earl of, William, 64.
 SALZMANN, L. F. ON ANGLO-SAXON
 CEMETERY AT ALFRISTON, 16-51.
 Sanderson, Thomas, 184.
 Sands, John, 154.
 Sare, Thomas, 141.
 Susanna, daughter of, 141.
 Say, Geoffrey de, 91.
 Idonea, 91.
 Saxpies, John, 2, 11.
 Robert, 1.
 William, 1.
 Schudd, George, 183, 184.
 John, 176, 184.
 Richard, 179, 180.
 Scrase, Edward, 9.
 Henry, 15.
 Richard, 4, 10.
 Seaford, 56, 58, 66, 72, 74, 76, 84.
 Seez, Abbey of, 161.
 Sellen, Robert, 8.
 Selsey, 204.
 Selwyn, Joan, 10.
 John, 6.
 Richard, 124.
 Robert, 6, 8.
 Sergison, Charles, 91.

Sessewyk, 59.
 Seward, Bridger, 185.
 John, 185.
 Richard, 185.
 Samuel, 185.
 Thomas, 185.
 William, 185.
 Sewerbridge Wood, 152.
 Sharpe, Constance, 154.
 Shelley, Henry, 11.
 Sir John, 170.
 Sheppard, Alice, 3.
 Shoesmiths, 110.
 Shotinghurst, John, 121.
 Shoulder, Roger, 9.
 Shrewsbury, Earl of, John Talbot, 65.
 Elizabeth, daughter of, 65.
 Sidney, William, 118.
 Catherine, wife of, 118.
 Sirgood, John, 191.
 Sittinghurst, 111, 115, 118, 121.
 Skyle, John, 72.
 Smythfeld, 125.
 Snape Wood, 160.
 Snelling, John, 4.
 Snodbeme, 116.
 Snorehellys, 122.
 Somner, Alice, 10.
 William, 10.

Southeast, 3.
 Southwark, 56, 58, 72, 73.
 SNEWIN, H. C. DURRINGTON PAROCHIAL
 DOCUMENTS, 194-195.
 Spenyas, Lower, 133.
 Upper, 133.
 Springett, Anthony, 199.
 Elizabeth, 199.
 Harbert, 5, 199, 200.
 Mary, 7, 199, 200.
 Thomas, 7, 199, 200.
 Stace, James, 135.
 Mary, 135.
 Stafford, Thomas, 195.
 Staker, Joseph, 195.
 Stalerege, 133.
 Stanley, Dame Joan, 77.
 Thomas Lord, 62, 68, 70, 71.
 Sir William, 85.
 Stansted, 116.

Staple, John, 8.
 Stapley, Nicholas, 9.
 William, 15.
 Stempe, Anne, 199.
 STEYNING, NOTES ON AN ANCIENT HOUSE
 AT. By W. POWELL BREACH, 192.
 Stone, Simon, 199.
 Stonestreet, Edward, 2.
 Stonward, Ralph, 7.
 Strange, George, Lord, 84.
 Street, Richard, 195.
 Strickland, William, 162.
 Strodwylke, Henry, 180.
 Studman, Henry, 182.
 Stumblett, 129.
 Stunt, Richard, 136.
 Philadelphia, 136.
 Suzan, Thomas, 12.
 Surrey, Earl of, Thomas, 71, 76, 82.

T.

Takks Croft, 129.
 Tanner, Richard, 181, 182.
 Tapinton, Richard de, 113.
 Taylor, Lettice, 144.
 Robert, 11.
 Thomas, 11, 144, 182.
 Bennett, daughter of, 144.
 Terry, Mathew, 203.
 Teston, 111, 121.
 Thomas, John, 1, 11.
 Robert, 135.
 Sarah, 135.
 Thorney, 67.
 Threel, Edmund, 167.
 Edward, 167.
 John, 167.
 Mary, 167.
 Richard, 167, 176.
 Thomas, 167.
 William, 167.
 Thunder, Richard, 13.
 Tichborne, Sir Roger, 169.
 Toke, John, 197.

Tompkin, Mary, 144.
 Tookinghurst, 160.
 Towner, Walter, 12.
 Towing, Richard, 5.
 Traiton, Thomas, 5.
 Tree, Richard, 3.
 Thomas, 14.
 Tresham, Margaret, 62, 65, 69.
 Sir Thomas, 62.
 William, 162.
 Tribe, Charles, 185.
 William, 185.
 Trigg, J. D., 186.
 Trower, Henry, 184.
 Richard, 184.
 Robert, 183.
 Tuppen, Richard, 12.
 Turner, Stephen, 5.
 Thomas, 1.
 Tyborn, 72, 75, 77, 80.
 Tyler, Richard, 7.
 Tyrwhit, Sir Robert, 118.

U.

Udimore, 8.
 Ufflete, Sir Gerard, 64.
 Ultyng, John, 162.

UNIACKE, R. G. FITZGERALD. ON THE
 BARHAMS OF WADHURST, 110-160.

V.

Verredge, 152.
 Forge, 138.
 Vinall, John, 14.
 Vincent, Hugh, 14.
 John, 5.

Vincent, R., 203.
 Voster, William, 137.
 Elizabeth, daughter of, 137.
 Vynall, Richard, 14.

W.

- Wadhurst, 2.
 Waker, John, 134.
 Walcott, Precentor, 93.
 Walker, Ann, 135.
 John, 135.
 Waller, John, 138.
 Sir Richard, 138.
 William, 138.
 Ward, Edward, 182.
 Warden, Margaret, 5.
 Simon, 5, 6.
 WARENNE AND SURREY, EARLS OF,
 DEVOLUTION OF SUSSEX MANORS OF.
 By CHAS. G. BRIDGEMAN, 54-91.
 Warrene, John de, 55.
 Joan, 55.
 Robert, 9.
 Wartling, 12.
 Washington, Samuel, 203.
 Wattleton, Thomas, 183.
 Weller, Rev., 2.
 Wellwood, Newlands, 160.
 Wemborne, Robert, 139.
 Wenham, John, 145.
 Mary, daughter of, 145.
 West, John, 182.
 Westbourne, Rector of, Robert
 Pubelowe, 100.
 Westburn, John, 124, 125, 126.
 Westmoreland, Earl of, Ralph, 60, 64.
 Lady Katherine, 64.
 Whitchurch, Walter, 176.
 White, Richard, 192.
 Whitfield, Agnes, 149.
 Robert, 149.
 Susan, 149.
 Thomas, 149.
 Willard, Abraham, 148.
 David, 146.
 Edmund, 147.
 Elizabeth, 146, 147.
 George, 11.
 Henry, 1, 9.
 John, 1, 148.
 Martha, 6.
 Nicholas, 10.
 Richard, 8.
 Stephen, 7.
 Willins, Abraham, 181.
 Willott, O., 182.
 Willoughby, Edward, 72.
 Wilsford, 117.
 Winchelsea, Countess of, Elizabeth, 152.
 Wingfield, Anthony, 81, 84.
 Lady Elizabeth, 84.
 Sir John, 62, 68, 70, 71, 75, 77,
 78, 79, 84, 86.
 Sir Robert, 84.
 Winton Street, 16.
 Wisborough Green, 167.
 Woodman, Richard, 4.
 Woolgar, John, 6.
 Worger, Thomas, 5.
 Worth, 56, 58, 66, 72, 74, 76, 90.
 Wrexham, 56, 58, 64.
 Wykeham, William of, 96.
 Wykes, Thomas, 156.

Y.

- Yalding, 119, 121, 160.
 Yale, 56, 58, 64, 77, 85.
 | York, Duke of, Richard, 66, 70.
 | York, John, 182.

18/10/99
