

ERRATA.

p. 12, title of plate : for “ Art of Dexant ” read “ Art of Descant.”

p. 42, note 14 : for “ her ” read “ he.”

p. 64, l. 29 : for “ *Fragmanta Genealogica* ” read “ *Fragmenta Genealogica.*”

p. 104, last line : after “ Heli ” insert “ is.”

SUSSEX.

Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

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The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. LX.

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NOVEMBER, 1919.



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 1912. Cramp, Jury, West Street, Horsham.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Baidland, Seaford; and East Grinstead.
 1913. Creswell-Gee, Rev. E., The Vicarage, Haywards Heath.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Steyning.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Stanford House, Slinfold.
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs. H., Mordaunt, Walsted Place, Lindfield.
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.
 1912. Curteis, Robin, Com., D.S.O. R.N., Farnhurst, Uckfield.
 1918. Curteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1919. Curteis, Robt. Mascall, 21, London Road, Uckfield.
 1906. *Curtis, James, F.S.A., V.P., R.S.L., 179, Marylebone Road, n.w.
 1909. Curwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. Curwen, Eliot Cecil, 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.
 1899. Darby, Miss C. C., 1, St. Aubyn's Gardens, Hove.
 1913. *Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Cripp's Corner, Forest Row.
 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.
 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 Sion, 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.
 1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.
 1919. Denny, Rev. H. L. L., St. Giles Rectory, Horsted Keynes.
 1914. Denton, J. Gurney, Seldon Lodge, Worthing.
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarage, Lewes.
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1903. Dibley, Colonel, Gaveston Place, Nuthurst, Horsham.
 1862. Dixon, Miss M. M., North Highlands, Haywards Heath.
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 2, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1909. Dowell, Capt. H. A., Union Club, Brighton.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.
 1914. Drew, H. W., F.R.C.S., The Cottage, East Blatchington.
 1903. Duke, F., Charlton House, Steyning.
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1908. Duplock, E. G., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1901. Durnford, Miss Midhurst.
 1908. Duval, Miss M. S., Pelham House, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., 32, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.
 1908. Dyer-Edwardes, Thos., Charman Dean, Broadwater; and 5, Hyde
 Park Gate, w.
 1906. Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe.
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library (Librarian).
 1918. Egerton, Claude F., The Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1918. Egerton, Mrs., The Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1881. Eggar, T., Mougomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1912. Ellis, C. H. S., Thorpe, Haywards Heath.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, 23, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1917. Ellis, G., Tower House, Rye.
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, 108, Seddlescombe Road North, St. Leonards-
 on-Sea.
 1904. Elwes, The Rev. Chancellor E. L., Woolbeding Rectory, Midhurst.
 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., 18, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Pictou, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston.
 1913. Fawsett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Vectis, Woodleigh Road, West Worthing.
 1909. Field, W. A., 20, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, Westbroke House, Lydd.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, The Elms, Chichester.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell.
 1911. *Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.
 1916. Fletcher, J. S., The Crossways, Hambrook, Emsworth.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 1905. Fowle, W. T., The Broadway, Haywards Heath.
 1916. Fosbroke-Hobbes, Lieut. A. W., R.H.A., 54, Sackville Gardens, Hove.
 1918. Fox, W. H., F.S.A., 69, Lombard Street, E.C.
 1912. Foyster, Rev. H. C. B., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
 1911. Freeman, G. M., The Friars, Winchelsea.
 1903. Frend, E. C., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, 2, Dyott Terrace, 41, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 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.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, S.E.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., Laurel Cottage, Tarrant Street, Arundel.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firl Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1914. Gale, Capt. F. R., M.B.E. 103, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
 1917. Gardiner, Lieut. A. E., Lewes and County Club, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R. MET. SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Mill Hill, N.W. 7.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, W.
 1919. Gibson, Alexr., Traquair, Balcombe Road, Lindfield.
 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.
 1918. Godfrey, Walter H., F.S.A., Melvill Park Road, Lewes.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1903. *Godman, C. R. Bayly, Hampsteel, Cowfold.
 1877. *Godman, P. S., Hampsteel, Cowfold.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1911. Goodman, C. H., Tremont, Heene Road, Worthing.
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, Whittington Rectory, Andoversford, R.S.O., Glos.
 1911. Gorham, J. M., Drove House, Singleton.

1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1916. Gorringe, John Hugh, Aysgarth, Uckfield.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 25, Rutland Gate, s.w. ;
 and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 1911. Goslett, G. A. D., Chelworth, Chelwood Gate, Uckfield.
 1913. Göttingen University Library (care of Asher & Co., 14, Bedford
 Street, Covent Garden, w.c.).
 1916. Graff, Clarence, 12, Great Cumberland Place, w. ; and Brook Cottage
 Slaugham.
 1919. Grant, John, Seafield, West Tarring, Worthing.
 1907. *Grantham, Major W. W., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
 1918. *Grantham, Lieut. W. Ivor, Balneath Manor, Lewes.
 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.
 1911. Grayling, Dr. J. F., 52, Rutland Gardens, Hove.
 1916. Green, Brig.-General Edgar, Glebe House, Lewes.
 1916. Green, Mrs., Glebe House, Lewes.
 1898. Greenwood, J. Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1919. Greemp, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., 59, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 13, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1903. Griffiths, A. E., 47, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., Eureka, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1904. Guermonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, M.P., Wootton, Polegate.
 1900. Haines, C. R., Meadowleigh, Petersfield.
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Laughton.
 1913. Hale, Miss H., Forest House, Coleman's Hatch.
 1913. Hall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1897. Halliwell, Mrs., Stirling Lodge, Richmond Park, Bournemouth.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., East Pallant House, Chichester.
 1918. Hankey, Rev. A., 8, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., F.S.A., Fernroyd, Forest Row.
 1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Colwood Park, Bolney.
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough.
 1914. Harman, Miss, The Grosvenor, Grosvenor Gardens, St. Leonards-
 on-Sea.
 1889. Harrison, Walter, 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. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftes-
 bury Avenue, w.c.).
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.
 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.
 1900. Hawes, G. C., 55, Combe Park, Bath.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, s.w.
 1909. Hawkshaw, Miss, Hollycombe, Liphook.
 1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.
 1914. Helm, Mrs., Lindfield Place, Haywards Heath.
 1907. Hemming, A. G., Cambridge Lodge, Horley.
 1908. Henderson, Mrs., Sedgwick Park, Horsham.
 1870. Henty, Colonel C. Percival, Henbury Manor, Wimborne, Dorset.
 1909. Henty, Mrs. Douglas, 117, Eaton Square, s.w. 1.

1919. Herbert, Rev. George, 61, Preston Road, Brighton.
 1909. Héron-Allen, Edward, F.R.S., 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.
 1912. Hill, Rev. E. B., Wilderness Cottage, Haywards Heath.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., Lansdowne House, East Grinstead.
 1903. Hinds, Mrs., Lynton House, Worthing.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1917. Hodson, L. I., LL.B., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.
 1917. Hodgson, A. Sanford, Westons Place, Warnham.
 1905. Holgate, Miss Mary S., Knowles, Ardingly.
 1898. Holman, Mrs. Frederick, High Street, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, Rokeby, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1919. Holmes, Arthur, Arundel.
 1916. Hoper, J. D., 28, Albert Street, Rugby.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1919. Horn, Miss Isabel, Anstye, Cuckfield.
 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.
 1916. Howe, H. W., St. George's, Harpenden.
 1916. Hockett, Miss, Mytten, Cuckfield.
 1911. Huddart, Mrs., Cudwells, Lindfield.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 3, Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, s.w. 2.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, Uckfield.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. Prebendary W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1916. Humphries, S., 4, Chichester Place, Brighton.
 1918. Huntley, S., 59, High Street, Southover, Lewes.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., C.B., K.C., 14, Ashley Gardens, s.w. 1; and Dialpost, Ruspur, Horsham.
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.
 1904. *Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1904. Huth, Mrs. E. A., Hillstead, St. Marychurch Road, Torquay.
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
1871. Infield, H. J., 130, North Street, Brighton.
 1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Woodlands, Crofton, Orpington, Kent.
 1912. Ingram, Arthur D., 4, London Wall Buildings, E.C.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, M.A., F.R.G.S., Slindon House, Arundel.
1913. Jackson, A. C., Woodvale, Stonefield Road, Worthing.
 1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1909. Jamblin, Rev. Robert, St. Margaret's, Pulborough.
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye
 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.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, London, w.c.
 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, s.e.

1908. Johnston, Sir H. H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., St. John's Priory, Poling, near Arundel.
1913. Johnson, Rev. A. N. Flimwell Rectory, Hawkhurst.
1913. Justice, George, High Street, Lewes.
1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
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.
1916. Kilbracken, Lord, G.C.B., South Hartfield House, Coleman's Hatch.
1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.
1907. King, Henry, St. Leonard's 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., 51, York Road, Hove.
1919. King, A. W. W., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth.
1909. Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
1914. Kirtlan, T. E. Varley, Garden Graith, 55, Watts Lanc, Eastbourne.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford.
1914. Lambert, Ulvedale, M.A., F.R. HIST. SOC., South Park Farm, Blechingley.
1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
1901. Lane, Mrs., Dangstein, Petersfield.
1908. Langdale, A. C., 38, Kensington Mansions, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, s.w.
1913. Langdale, H. M., M.D., Ulverston, Uckfield.
1911. Lawry, William, Trevoze, Mill Road, West Worthing.
1904. Lennard, Rev. H. L. B., The Rectory, Crawley.
1863. *Leslie, C. S., Fetternear House, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.
1912. Letts, Louis R., 57, Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley, N.
1912. Letts, H. M. I., 124, Holland Park Avenue, W.
1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S. (care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, King Edward Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, w.c.).
1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c.
1918. Lindsay, D. G., The Laurels, Boreham Street, near Herstmonceux.
1899. Lintott, W., 50, Osmond Road, Hove.
1870. Lister, John J., Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath.
1906. Little, Miss E. M., 26, Brunswick Place, Hove.
1905. Livett, Rev. Canon 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, Great Dixter, Northiam.
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.
1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham.

1909. Lucas, E. V., Tillington, Petworth.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1911. Maberly, Miss, Pax Holt, Cuckfield.
 1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., L.T.H., A.R.C.M., Selsey Rectory, Chichester.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Herstmonceux.
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 1919. *Mackenzie, A. D., 23, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 1919. MacLeod, D, Heathfield.
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadagon Place, s.w.
 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, Brighton.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle.
 1908. Marx, E. M., 62, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Fairhill, Southover, Lewes.
 1918. Matthews, H. J., Court Lodge, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1879. *Melville, Robert, 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.
 1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, 137, West End Lane, West Hampstead, n.w.
1864. Merrifield, F., 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
 1902. Messel, L., Balcombe House, Balcombe.
 1913. Messel, Miss Muriel, Coldharbour Manor, East Grinstead.
 1916. Michell, Edward, Holmbush, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1913. Michell, Guy, F.R.C.O., Allerton, 107, The Drive, Hove.
 1910. Michell, Herbert, Gloucester Lodge, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, n.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1899. Miles, J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 116, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, London, w.
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., M.I.E.E., Marchwirth, Furzefield Road, Reigate.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1907. Mitchell, H. P., Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington s.w.
 1907. Mitten, Miss Flora, Culver Croft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Barclays 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., 91, Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill, London, w.; and Old Sarum, Salisbury.
 1899. Montgomery, J., B.A., The Grammar School, Uckfield.

1914. Moore, Hy., Crondall, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1912. Monre, Norman, M.D., F.R.C.P., Hancox, Battle; and 94, Gloucester Place, w.
 1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Rostrevor, Seaford.
 1913. Morgan, Mrs., Rostrevor, Seaford.
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., Resta-a-Wyde, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1916. Mosse, H. R., M.D., Old Parkhouse, Ifield, Crawley.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle.
 1919. Murray, E. C., Ellerslie, Chichester.
1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., M.A., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chichester.
 1909. Newgass, Mrs., Shernfold Park, Frant.
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
 1910. Newlands, The Right Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
 1914. Newman, Edgar A., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
 1914. Newman, Mrs., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
 1918. Newnham, H. S., Herons Court, Withdean, Brighton.
 1916. Nicholls, Miss E. C. S., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
 1904. Nicholson, W. E., F.L.S., High Street, Lewes.
 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.
 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.
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.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Bay Trees, East Preston, near Worthing.
 1911. Osborn, G. W., Uplands, Heathfield.
 1913. Otter, Sir 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.
 1917. Padwick, F. G., M.A., The Mount, Petersfield.
 1908. Padwick, P. H., Thatch Cottage, Fittleworth.
 1917. Padwick, Surgeon H. W. B., R.N., D.S.O., Red House, West Ashling, near Chichester.
 1908. Padwick, H. C., Danehurst, Horsham.
 1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Holford, Long-fellow Road, Worthing.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilestedet, Haywards Heath.
 1907. Papillon, Pelham R., 26, Albany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1913. Parbury, Mrs. J. E., Springfield, Crawley.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1916. Parsons, Dr. J. Inglis, Soanberg Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, 19, Woodbury Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1914. Parsons, Mrs. W. J., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1916. Passmore, J. R., Sutton Farm, Iford, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, 29, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1918. Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 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, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
 1909. Pearce, Mrs., Lynchmere, Haslemere.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Rannoch, Summersdale, Chichester.
 1916. Pellatt, F., Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
 1919. Pellatt, Apsley, Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
 1913. Penfold, Fred. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Steyning, Beaconsfield,
 Bucks.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington, near Worthing.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, Larkbarrow, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
 1910. Phillipson-Stow, Lady, Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1917. Phillips, I. R., Barons Down, Lewes.
 1917. Phillips, Mrs., Barons Down, Lewes.
 1904. Phillips, Rev. J. P. Bacon, 12, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B.
 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. Poppley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1911. Port, C. G. J., F.S.A., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hillgay, Burgess Hill.
 1914. Porter, R. Ewhurst, Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Henfield.
 1912. Potter, Howard S., The Avenue, Lewes.
 1912. Potter, Mrs., The Avenue, 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.
 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, Haywards Heath.
 1914. Preston, E. Mumford, Cuckfield Park, Haywards Heath.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, n.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1919. Pullen, Miss C., The Manor House, Rotherfield.
 1903. Quinnell, R., Dewbrook, Blackboys.
 1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Charterhouse, Godalming.
 1911. Raikes, Arthur Stewart, The Gate House, Ingatestone, Essex.

1910. Ramsden, Colonel H. F. S., Moseham House, Wadhurst.
 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., F.R.HIST.SOC., 41, Havelock Road; and Hollingside,
 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1905. Read, T., The Grammar School, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1906. Reckitt, A. Benington, Kenmore Highlands, St. Leonards.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1893. Renshaw, Walter C., LL.M., K.C., Sandrocks, near Haywards Heath.
 1899. *Renton, J. Hall, Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, F.S.A., Park House, 75, Albert Bridge Road,
 London, s.w. 11; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
 1919. Richardson, P., Parkside, Offington Lane, Worthing.
 1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood,
 Chichester.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, Malling Lane, Lewes.
 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.
 1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Fyning Corner, Rogate, Petersfield.
 1919. Roberts, T. G., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1914. Roberts, Mrs., 8, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
 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, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1916. Routh, Col. W. R., 55, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 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. Ryelands John, Library Manchester.
 1905. Saleebey, Rev. E. S., The Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1898. Salmon, E. F., Hempnall House, Southwick.
 1896. Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 14, Brookside, Cambridge.
 1906. Sanderson, Sidney, 10, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1919. Sandell, H. Weller, Allersford House, Railway Approach, Worthing.
 1900. Sands, H., F.S.A., Beacon Hall, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.
 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.
 1914. Sayer-Milward, Mrs., Fairlight Place, East Sussex.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Tarring Road, Worthing.
 1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone, Firle, Lewes.
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.
 1898. Scott, Rev. H. von Essen, Christ Church Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1891. Scrase-Dickens, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham.
 1914. Sergison-Brooke, Mrs., 70, Draycott Place, s.w.
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.
 1919. Simmance, John F., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1919. Simpson, Rev. A. Hume, Compton House, Lewes.
 1919. Simpson, Mrs. Hume, Compton House, Lewes.

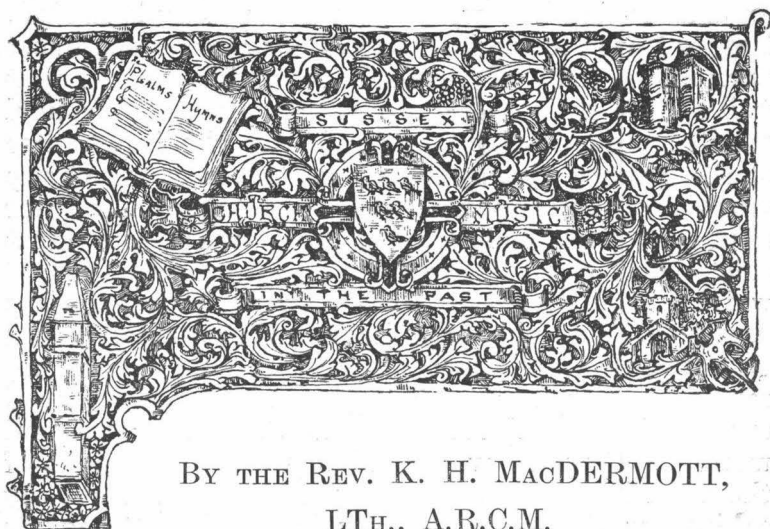
1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.
 1913. Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1901. Smith, Gregory D., Fair Haven, Burwash.
 1909. Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1913. Smythe, Miss Mabel, The Corner House, St. Anne's, 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.
 1919. Southey, Robert, 53, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1918. Spenceley, Lance-Corpl. Harold, M.M., Uxbridge, Ontario, Canada.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Netherfield Court, Battle.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1918. Spink, Lieut. T. C., Royal Naval Airship Station, Polegate.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1914. Sproston, W. M., Maylands, Haywards Heath.
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.
 1898. Sprott, H., Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, Maisonette, 3, Ranulf Road, n.w.
 1913. St. Croix, Clement de, 18, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1914. Steele, F., Broadfields, Crawley.
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, Solicitor, 18, Vernon Road, Bromley.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., 18, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W. 8; and East Grinstead.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., 42, Lushington Road, Eastbourne.
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, B.A., L.L.B. CAMB., Castlegate, Lewes.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Castlegate, Lewes.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, 22, Kent Avenue, Ashford, Kent.
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, Rylstone, Heathfield.
 1867. Streatfield, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1901. Streatfield, Rev. Preb. W. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1897. Strong, Dr. H. J., Colonnade House, Worthing.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Saddlescombe Road, South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, Clover Cottage, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
 1914. Sykes, Walter, The Drewitts, Warninglid.
 1914. Sykes, Mrs., The Drewitts, Warninglid.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, 79, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1909. Tate, Francis, North Street, Worthing.
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., The Priory Cottage, Bishopstone, Lewes.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.
 1904. *Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., 7, Queen's Square, Bognor.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Hill Crest, Amsherst Gardens, Hastings.
 1903. Timms, F. I., Talybent, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1911. Tompkins, Newland, Pulborough.
 1911. Tompkins, Mrs. F. Newland, Pulborough.
 1905. Toms, H. S., 53, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 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, Owen S., Fridays Hill, Haslemere.
 1919. Twine, Perceval, Saxons, Winchester Road, Worthing.

1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., 9, Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1909. Unsworth, R., Jun., 6, Station Road, Petersfield.
1907. Uridge, A. J. R., Clavreham, The Wallands, Lewes.
1909. Verrall, Frank, Manor House, Southover, Lewes.
1913. Verrall, W. F., The Hollies, Worthing.
1915. Victor, Rev. H. E., 103, High Street, Lewes.
1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., Ferryside, Twickenham.
1899. Vipan, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1911. Wagg, A., 2, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere, Terrace, Brighton.
1896. *Walker, Charles W., Holmshurst, Burwash.
1913. Walker, Rev. F. G., 114, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
1919. Waller-Bridge, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Worth.
1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
1917. Walton, Mrs., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
1917. Warner, Regd. G., Clayton Old Rectory, Hassocks.
1917. Warre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
1911. Warren, E. P., Lewes House, Lewes.
1918. Warren, A. G., Melvill, Park Road, Lewes.
1917. Waters, The Rev. R. A., The Rectory, Albourne.
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, Mrs., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
1911. Welldon, J. Turner, B.A., The Garth, Ashford, Kent.
1912. Wells, Rev. R. P. B., The Vicarage, Boxgrove.
1919. Weston, Mrs., Cooden Down, Bexhill.
1913. Wharton, Miss E. A., Fisher's Gate, Withyham.
1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.
1891. Whitfield, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.
1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Broadway Court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.
1901. Whiteman, C. L., Comps, 6, Station Road, Horsham.
1908. Wickham, G., Stonewall, Limpsfield.
1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.
1919. Wight, Mrs., 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
1919. Wight, Miss, 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
1919. Wilkinson, Miss D., 6, Holland Park, W. 11.
1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 26, York Avenue, Hove.
1901. Willett, H., Bishopstone Manor, near Lewes.
1917. Willett, H. A., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.
1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Haywards Heath
1905. Williams, H. M., Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
1913. Williams, S. H., Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., Selwyn College, Cambridge.
1912. Willson, George, Lendarac, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1913. Willson, Mrs., Lendarac, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
1914. Winbolt, S. E., M.A., Christ's Hospital, Horsham.
1890. Winton, E. W., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
1901. Wisden, Captain T. F. M., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Lincoln.
1916. Wolsley, The Viscountess, Massetts Place, Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath.

1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
1909. Woodland, Herbert A., The Nest, Selsey.
1969. Woods, J. W., Chilgrove, Chichester.
1802. Woollan, J. H., Normans Cottage, Ditchling.
1891. *Woollett, Lieut.-Col. W. C., F.S.A., 4, The Ridges, Farnboro', Hants.
1917. Worsley, Mrs. F. P., Broxmead, Cuckfield.
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per Miss M. Frost).
1911. Wrenbury, Right Hon. Baron, P.C., Old Castle, Dallington.
1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Worthing.
1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
1910. Yale University, U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Sons, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.).
1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Eastdean.
1892. Young, Edwin, Redholme, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
1904. Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
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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.



BY THE REV. K. H. MACDERMOTT,
LTH., A.R.C.M.

“ If there be one thing more conspicuous than another by its absence in the archæological records of Sussex, it is all reference to music.” Such is the sweeping statement of Mr. Fleet in his *Glimpses of Our Ancestors*; and no-one with any knowledge of our County’s antiquarian literature can do aught but endorse the statement. Both secular and sacred music have suffered from this lack of the historian’s recognition; the subject of music is not mentioned by the Sussex diarists—Gale, Stapley and Marchant; there is scarcely any reference to it either in the Burrell MSS. or the Sussex Archæological Collections, while few of the numerous general and local histories or other books relating to the County have devoted even a page to this “ Art unsearchable, Divine and Excellent,” as Playford terms it.

In mentioning this lacuna in Sussex literature my intention is not to condemn the writers and enquirers

after knowledge of the past for their omission of a very important subject ; nor is it to offer an apology for introducing it now, for no such apology is needed. Rather I wish to suggest to local antiquaries an almost unexplored field of research to which they might well devote their energies with every hope of fruitful results ; and specially to emphasize the importance of this research being made *now*, before many of the sources of information will have disappeared for ever. For the main spring from which one must chiefly derive any knowledge of the subject, and to which I have turned for the last twenty years, consists partly of the old inhabitants whose fathers and grandfathers performed and often composed the music of the past ; and partly of the well-thumbed and dog-eared volumes of music, both printed and manuscript, which were the treasured possessions of those ancient enthusiasts. And time is relentlessly calling away the one class, while the kitchen fire is too often the finale of the other.

Before proceeding further it is necessary to define the term " The Past " as used in this article ; otherwise the treatment of too lengthy a period of history may be anticipated by so ambiguous an expression. It is to be understood, therefore, as referring mainly to the two hundred years beginning with the latter half of the 17th and ending with the corresponding part of the 19th Century. These two-hundred years cover a period in the history of Sussex Church Music quite distinct and separate in its characteristics from the times both before and after that period ; an epoch indeed which differed far more widely from both its preceding and succeeding ages than these do from each other. In all departments concerned with ecclesiastical music the divergence was great : the music was different in style, the instruments were not the same species, the performers were in many respects dis-similar, and the places where they sang or played were at opposite ends of the churches.

For some hundred years or so before the beginning of "The Past," as defined above, most of the Church music was of the simple and stately kind represented by the familiar "Old 100th" tune, a type to which the best modern ecclesiastical music has a tendency to revert; and this was a great contrast from the florid style adopted by composer and performer alike within our period. As regards the instruments used before "The Past" the organ reigned practically supreme and almost alone, and it has recovered its supremacy in subsequent years; but during the era covered by our title nearly every instrument known, from a fiddle to a flute, from a trumpet to a triangle was employed; and whereas the place in the churches allotted to the musicians, both before and since that period, has been in the chancel—either in the stalls or in the rood-loft—during "The Past" itself it was up in the gallery specially erected for the minstrels at the west end. The dissimilitude between the musicians themselves was perhaps not quite so great, but such as there was will appear in the third section of this article.

It is to be understood therefore that the term "The Past," as used herein, refers neither to the remote era of Gregory and his modes, nor to the 16th Century when the German chorale was introduced into England, but to the period beginning with the Restoration in 1660 and ending somewhere near the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria two centuries later. And the subject itself is discussed under the three headings into which it can obviously be divided—the Music, the Instruments and the Musicians.

1. THE MUSIC.

The musical outlook of our forefathers in "The Past" was evidently a limited one, for the energies of both composers and performers seem to have been chiefly confined to metrical versions of the Psalms,

and to short Anthems; and of the former that by Sternhold and Hopkins, published in 1549, and issued for the first time with tunes a few years later, was regarded practically everywhere as the best. This was the "Old Version" as distinguished from the "New Version" of Tate and Brady, published in 1698. It is stated by J. Holland in *The Psalmists of Great Britain* (1843) that the Psalms, in whole or in part, had been rendered into English verse by over 150 authors; of which about 70 were complete versions, amongst them being one by Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester (1642-1669). In Sussex choirs, however, the "Old" and the "New" versions superseded nearly all the others.

The indigenous Sussex books claim our first attention; and of these the most noteworthy is a splendid volume, entitled *Improved Psalmody*, compiled by the Rev. William Dechair Tattersall, A.M., Rector of Westbourne, and published in 1794. The words are "The Psalms of David from a Poetical Version originally written by the Reverend James Merrick, A.M., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford," while the music is "Collected from the most Eminent Composers." The book is bound in leather (oblong 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), and contains 348 pages of music, beautifully printed from special plates, and 46 pages of introductory letter-press; with a *List of Subscribers*, among whom appear Mr. Dupuis, Organist and Composer to His Majesty, Guiseppe Haydn, Mus.D. Ox., Samuel Johnson, Esq., and other well-known names. In the *Advertisement* it is stated that "the design of the Editor is not only to silence the many ludicrous reflections that are perpetually cast upon our psalmody, but to fulfil the wishes of many able writers who have recommended an amendment in this part of the service." Then follows a lengthy explanation why Mr. Merrick's Version of the Psalms was used in preference to others, a laudatory apology that was by no means necessary, for Mr. Merrick's version is

far better poetry than that of either the "Old" or the "New" versions so commonly adopted. In the introduction a special acknowledgment is made to Dr. Haydn (the famous composer of the "Creation," etc., then in his 65th year) for having allowed the editor "to reckon him in the number of my respectable coadjutors," but it is not stated whether the tunes by Haydn included in the work were specially composed for it or not.

The tunes are nearly all in three parts only (treble, alto and bass) and only 75 Psalms are set to music in this book of Psalmody, it being the Editor's intention to issue a second volume, though whether that design was carried out or not I have been unable to ascertain.

Early in the 19th Century a Brighton musician, Nathaniel Cooke, organist of the Parish Church, contributed a remarkable achievement to Sussex ecclesiastical music by issuing—*A Collection of Psalms and Hymns Sung at the Parish Church, Brighthelmston*. This book went through three editions; the second of these contained 93 tunes (set to the New Version) of which no less than 78 were composed by the indefatigable compiler himself. Many of these tunes are of great merit, written in four parts, with a certain feeling of dignity and repose unusual in the similar compositions of the same period. The author was evidently a true son of Sussex, for he named all his compositions after towns or villages in the County, the first dozen being entitled respectively—Chichester, Brighton, Arundel, Steyning, Bosham, Worthing, Shoreham, Hastings, Cuckfield, Broadwater, Lewes, Newtimber. There was apparently no eclecticism about this nomenclature as the titles include places of all sizes and degrees of importance situate in every part of Sussex. Nathaniel Cooke was, I believe, born in Bosham; he was buried there, in the chancel of the old Church, in 1827. (A collateral descendant of his, Mr. A. Stanley Cooke, the author of "South Down

Songs and Idylls," etc., for many years wore his ancestor Nathaniel's mantle as organist of Brighton Parish Church.)

Two other contributions to Sussex Church Music were made by Chichester organists; the earlier (undated, but issued before 1815, in which year a former owner of my copy inscribed her name, with date, on the title page) was:—*Sacred Melodies. A Collection of Psalms and Hymns as sung at the Cathedral Church, and the Chapel of Saint John the Evangelist, Chichester, Composed, Selected and Adapted by T. Bennett, Organist.* This book was published by subscription at 7s. 6d., and in the List of Subscribers appear many names that are familiar in Chichester at the present moment. The tunes were chiefly from other collections, only one, named "Sussex,"* being by Bennett himself, while the words were nearly all from Tate and Brady. A few years later another and enlarged edition of this work was published in five volumes, and in this edition the compiler made an amusing and novel departure by re-naming many of the tunes selected after local places, no matter who the composer happened to be. Thus we have the tune "Littlehampton," by Dr. Croft, "Cowdray" by Dr. Hayes, "Woolbeeding" by Gluck, "Fittleworth" by Mozart, and "Aldwich," by Beethoven!

Mr. Bennett was organist of St. John's Church, Chichester, when he compiled his book, and then became organist of the Cathedral from 1817 to 1848; he left four musical sons to carry on his name and fame, one of whom, Thomas J. Bennett, also compiled a tune-book:—*A Selection from the New Version of the Psalms and from the Hymns appended to the Book of Common Prayer Adapted to Appropriate Tunes, by T. J. Bennett, Organist of St. Paul's, Chi-*

*Another tune called "Sussex" appeared in "Lock Hymn Tunes" published in London in 1769.

chester. This work is undated but was probably issued about 1850; it contains 51 tunes for Psalms and four for Hymns, none composed by the compiler himself, unless several anonymous tunes were his, but several of them taken from his father's publication.

In 1842 an anonymous book was published by Hayley Mason of Chichester, entitled:—*A Collection of Psalms, Hymns, Anthems and Collects as Sung at Selsey Church*. This contained words only (New Version) and was probably compiled by the Rev. Barré Phipps, Rector of Selsey from 1817 to 1863.

Mention is made of another Sussex book by the Rev. E. B. Ellman, Rector of Berwick (Sussex) from 1846 to 1906, in his *Recollections of a Sussex Parson* where he states that "the hymnal used at Berwick in 1838 was a local one for the neighbourhood." This may have been a selection compiled by Mr. Scobell, of Southover, Lewes, introduced into the parish in 1825, but I have been unable to trace a copy of this work or obtain any account of it.

It is now impossible to ascertain the number of Churches in which any of these particular books were used, but inasmuch as two of them went through more than one edition it is possible that they were fairly widely known. Unfortunately not many copies of any of them seem to be in existence at the present time, and very few people have any recollection of them at all.

Of greater interest in some respects than these printed volumes are the innumerable manuscript books used by the enthusiastic and painstaking village scribes, who combined the art of the singer or player with that of the copyist and composer. A large number of these MSS. are fortunately still extant, and they form a notable monument to the care and diligence which our rustic forefathers exercised in their part of the Church's service; for they are most of them admirable specimens of penmanship,

The image shows a page of a musical manuscript for a Tenor part. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is decorated with illustrations of various insects: a fly, a bee, a butterfly, a dragonfly, a grasshopper, a cicada, and a spider. Above the first staff, the word "TO" is written in large, stylized letters, with "TO" being significantly larger than "T". The lyrics are written below the notes. The music includes dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *f*, and *pp*. The page is framed by decorative borders at the bottom of the first and last staves.

TO

They that in ships with courage sail
 Do Gods amaryng
 But for the choicest tempest flies,
 Which see the storm in the rapid haste and

ppp *f* *ppp* *ppp*

often with well executed scroll-work designs in the margins of the pages, and generally free from errors or other blemishes. Indeed very few of the great composers' MSS. are to be compared in their calligraphy with that of the old Sussex musicians.

The *raison d'être* of these MS. books is, of course, obvious; the prices of printed music were practically prohibitive in "The Past" to our local choirmen, who would often have had to give a week's wages or more for a single copy of a choir-book. Each man, therefore, made his own copy and in most cases it became a cherished and well used possession for the rest of the owner's life.

Frequently these old MS. books were "begun" at both ends, to use an Irishism, the Psalm-tunes being written at one end and the Anthems at the other, the book having been turned upside down for the latter. Each tune had its own special name, and doubtless this universal custom owed its origin to the diversity of the books; no two books being precisely alike either as to pagination or the order in which the tunes occurred. In referring to any particular tune the choirmen could only mention it by name, not by number or page; and the old choirmen always spoke of psalm-tunes by name, never by number even after the prevalence of printed books rendered this feasible.

Down to the middle of the 19th Century the melody of all Church tunes was usually sung by the tenor voices, not by the treble as at the present time; the latter only rendered the inner part commonly allotted to the tenor in modern music.

A typical MS. book, of probably the late 18th Century, was used at Waldron Church by successive generations of the family Collins (members of which still live in the parish); it contains 55 pages of music all very neatly written, with tunes arranged in 2, 3 or 4 parts. In size it is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{4}$, oblong in shape, and is bound in leather, with a piece of old

parchment having some 16th Century writing on it incorporated in the binding. At Bosham there was a set of MS. books, all dated 1822, of similar size to the Waldron example, a separate book being used for each different voice—bass, tenor, etc. A Willingdon 18th Century MS. contains a fine tune named after the parish, but the composer's name is omitted—an unfortunate circumstance, for his work is so good that he deserves to be remembered. The music at Angmering was very clearly and neatly copied; a Hurstpierpoint specimen was embellished in a minute manner with scrolls and dots and wavy lines; several good examples are preserved in Warnham Church (two dated 1799 and 1812 respectively) one of which contains a tune, "Portsmouth," to *Trumpet metre*, whatever that may mean. A West Grinstead Anthem book of 96 well-written pages, has the words placed underneath the tenor part only, an indication of the importance of this voice in the olden days. The penmanship of a Wilmington MS. of the 18th Century is splendid, both notes and words being written with a care that one could scarcely have expected in those illiterate days.

An exceptional example of the illustrative abilities of our old Sussex musicians is given at the head of this article. This is the work of Mr. Frederick Jones, of East Hoathly, who played the flute nearly seventy years ago at Falmer and other neighbouring Churches, who 60 years ago inherited the pitchpipe and MSS. of an octogenarian tenor of Falmer, who has for nearly three-quarters of a century been a church musician, composer, artist and writer; a son of a singer; and an enthusiast of the old type who, alas, are gradually passing away. Mr. Jones ornamented many of the old MS. tunes in bygone years, but as he had none of them still extant, he essayed to prove that his right hand had not yet lost its cunning—with what success the reader may judge.

Many of the old copyists were also composers,

and not a few of their tunes (generally namesakes of the places of their origin) deserve a better fate than the oblivion in which they now repose. A fine collection was composed by James Marshall, of Rogate, early in the 19th Century; they were of a bold and vigorous type and must assuredly have been popular. Their names reveal the writer's habitat: Rogate, Trotton, Elsted, Woolbeeding, Harting, Treyford, Iping, etc.

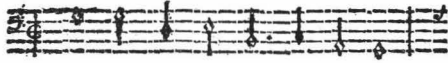
A favourite anthem with our forefathers was Pope's famous ode—"The Dying Christian to his Soul" ("Vital spark of heavenly flame") which occurs in most of the old tune books, though not always set to the same music.

Turning from manuscript to print again we come to the large number of published Psalmodies used in Sussex, of various editors and dates. The earliest I have yet discovered is a small copy of what was known as "Day's Psalter," after the name of its publisher, containing the Old Version with tunes, dated 1630 and entitled:—*The Whole Booke of Psalmes Collected into English Meeter by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, W. Whittingham conferred with the Hebrew with apt notes to sing them withall.* This book (now in the possession of Mr. E. Collins, Bramber, a member of the Waldron family referred to above) is bound in velvet with silver filigree with a New Testament, 1628. It was formerly used at Waldron and contains the Canticles, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments *et alia* besides the Psalms done into *meeter* and set to apt notes, the said notes being of a diamond shape as in the facsimile of the "Old 100th" herein reproduced. This is taken from a book in the Warnham Church collection: John Playford's *Introduction to Music*, with which is incorporated *The Art of Descant* by Dr. Thos. Campion, 1664. This book was formerly in the possession of Michael Turner, Parish Clerk of Warnham from 1835 to the year of his death in 1885. Previously it belonged to a singer

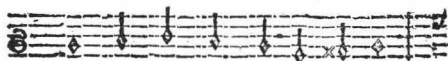
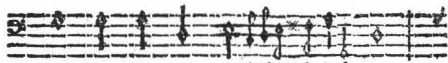
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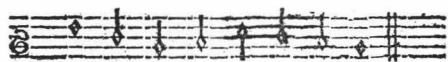
AL people that on earth do dwell,



Sing to the Lord with cheer-full voyce:



Him serve with fear, his praise forth tell,



Come ye before him and rejoice.



Page from the "Art of Descant." 1664.

of a neighbouring parish whose name is inscribed on the first page in early 18th Century style:—"May Jephthaniah Mugeridge, Rudgwick." The "Old 100th" appears in *The Art of Descant*, only the treble and bass parts being given with the usual sign at the end of each line to indicate the note on which the particular part begins in the next line.

Another of the Warnham collection is Evisan's *A Compleat Book of Psalmody*, 1750, a similar copy of which was used in Bosham Church. The former owners of this Bosham book adorned it with their autographs in an interesting manner; thus:—

“ James Wossil His book march y’ 27 in the yeare of 1757.

James Wossil His book,
 God give him grace therein to look,
 But not to look but understand
 That larning is better than house and land ;
 When land is gone and munny spent,
 Then larning is most excellent.”

“ John Caplin his book 1791 Harting, Sussex.

John Caplin
 His Hand and Pen,
 He will be good
 But God no [know] when.”

“ Thomas Welch, 1796.”

“ Elizabeth Welch Bosham.”

Waldron and Warnham Churches both used *The Psalmist's New Companion Set forth and corrected by Abram Adams, at Shoreham in Kent*—an undated book of late 18th Century containing Psalm-tunes and Anthems with an “ Introduction to the Grounds of Musick.” As in most of the choir-books of this period there is a quaint Preface beginning “ I need not acquaint you with the original and ancientness of musick ” and extolling the aims and object of the publication, which in this instance is to “ better and improve this excellent and useful Part of our Service, to keep up Uniformity in our Parish Churches, and bring them as much as may be to imitate their Mother-Churches, the Cathedrals.” An ambitious aspiration, truly ! One wonders at the intrepidity of the author—especially when we know Sussex country churches ! Kindred to this in ingenuousness is the Introduction to *Psalmody Improved*, by William Gresham of Dunstable (about 1780), a tune-book once used in Henfield Church, containing Canticles, Psalms and Hymns with music. The editor states that “ It is intended to facilitate and improve that delightful part of Public Worship—Singing Praises to our Creator and Redeemer The Words are taken from the Version of Tate and Brady, with a few alterations ; of which the design is to improve

the Poetry, to give a Sense nearer to the Prose, or adjust the Words better to the Music." Then follows a pedantic dissertation "on the Matter, the Words, the Music, and the Manner of Performance most adapted to mixed assemblies," in all of which Mr. Gresham claims to have made great improvements, a claim scarcely justified by the results. One remark in the Introduction reveals the 18th Century mind on the question of the multiplicity of tunes: "The number of Psalms and Hymns in this Work is Eighty-six; and, if each were adapted to different music, the tunes would be too numerous for a congregation to use: I have therefore limited their number to about Forty." What would our forefathers of a century or two ago have said about some of our modern hymn-books with their tunes running into several hundreds? Instructions as to the rendering of the hymns are given in *Psalmody Improved* in an amusingly direct manner; "Cheerful but not too fast," "Loud and not very slow," "Supplicating," "Loud and majestic," "Slow and tenderly," "Slow and solemn."

Other books formerly used in Sussex were:—*Williams' New Universal Psalmist*, 1764, at Billingshurst; *Psalms and Hymn-tunes* by Reinagle, 1839, at Hellingly; *Cheetham's Psalmody*, 1851, at Twineham; *The Union Tune Book* at Berwick; *Horne's Psalms and Hymns* at Angmering and Hellingly; *Rippon's Tunes*, 1806, at Wilmington, Lurgashall and other places; *Congregational Harmonist*, and *Clark's Psalms* at Bolney; *Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn-book*, 1859, at Hurstpierpoint; *Dr. Addington's Collection of Psalm Tunes*, 1786, at Waldron; *Bristol Tune-book*, 1863, and *Bennett and Goldschmid's Chorale Book*, 1863, at various places. The favourite words were the Metrical Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins (one book dated 1744 at Greatham), and Tate and Brady; and *Dr. Watts' Hymns*. Besides

all these there were countless numbers of manuscript music-books employed, nearly every choirman deeming it necessary to write and possess his own copy.

A general custom in most churches was to begin the morning service with some special hymn, generally "Awake, my soul, and with the sun," the same one being sung invariably all the year round. Another common practice was the strict limitation of the psalm or hymn to four verses only; it being apparently a matter of indifference whether the fourth verse made a satisfactory termination or not. The frequent repetition of the words, especially of the two last lines of each verse, was also the general usage, and many of the old tunes were specially composed with two extra lines of music to fit these iterations. (A familiar survival of this occurs in most modern hymn-books in such favourites as "O come, all ye faithful," "Lo! He comes with clouds descending" and "All hail the power of Jesus' Name.")

2. THE INSTRUMENTS.*

Many of the sins of their generation are visited on the heads of the great men of every age, and Cromwell was no exception to the rule. Every visitor to a cathedral or noteworthy church is familiar with the phrase: "Cromwell destroyed this or that," and almost every iconoclastic act of the fanatics among the Puritans has been ascribed directly to the mighty Oliver, including the wholesale destruction of organs. In justice to the Lord Protector's memory it is but fair to state that he was a good amateur musician; he was specially fond of the organ and had one set up in Hampton Court Palace for his own pleasure; he constantly endeavoured to check the extravagances of his followers and on most occasions counselled moderation and tolerance.

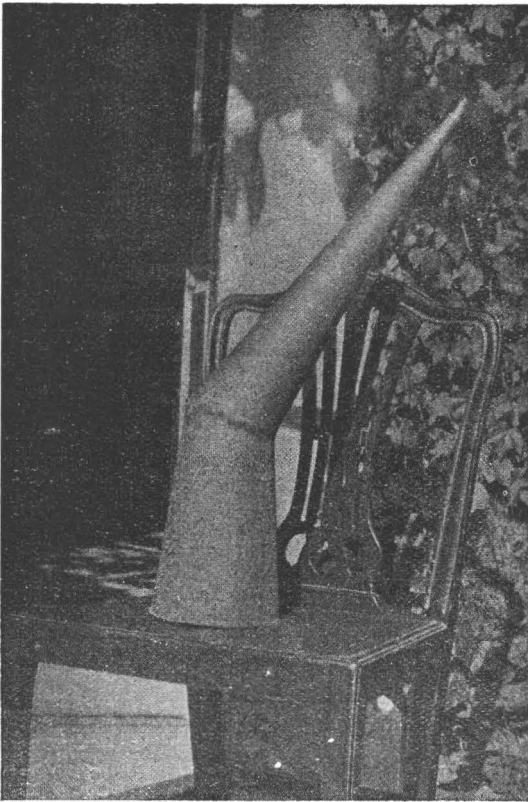
*A complete list of the instruments used in Sussex Churches of which I have been able to obtain record is given at the end of this article.

(See Morley's *Life of Cromwell*). In all probability, therefore, our Sussex musician, Mr. Henry Davey, of Brighton, was quite correct when he wrote to *Notes and Queries* (9th Series, Vol. III., 1899) defending Cromwell's memory in the matter of church organs, which were abolished from our churches by a law passed in 1644 and were accordingly destroyed wholesale; but not by Cromwell's own wishes or instructions.

The Puritan rage against music and organs was not so much against the instruments or music *per se*, as against the frivolous manners of the singers in vogue in the days of Charles I. As a matter of fact the Puritans were fond of music and evinced it by their frequent Psalm-singing; moreover in 1656 a Committee of Council was formed to assist in founding a College of Music in London, a project that was only stopped by the Restoration in 1660!

Whoever was responsible, however, it is actually true that from the middle of the 17th Century to the corresponding part of the 19th Century there were very few churches (other than cathedrals, collegiate chapels, etc.) wherein the instrumental part of the music was provided by an organ (excluding barrel-organs from the category for the moment). Direct evidence of this is furnished by the Selsey Collection of Psalms, where the Preface, written in 1842, makes a reference to the suitability of the Organ for Church Music, and concludes thus:—"Its general adoption is therefore strongly recommended and earnestly to be hoped for."

In the absence of organs the necessary accompaniments were supplied by bands containing a variety of instruments, of which in Sussex there were no less than eighteen different kinds employed in one place or another.



Vamp-horn at Ashurst.

Unique amongst them was a *Vamp-horn*, still extant, formerly used in Ashurst Church. This curious instrument is made of tin, 3ft. in length by 7in. across the mouth of the bell, painted green with an inscription of yellow lettering:—"Praise Him upon ye Strings and Pipe. 1770. Palmer fecit." Inside the bell, about 8½in. from the end, are stretched some intersecting wires, the purpose of which it is impossible to tell. The instrument has no mouth-piece and can only produce a sort of bellowing noise; in all probability it was employed to form a drone foundation.

for the band and choir, like the drones of a bagpipe, or the drone-strings of a hurdy-gurdy.

There are in existence five other vamp-horns in England (at Willoughton in Lincolnshire, East Leake and Braybrooke in Nottinghamshire, Charing in Kent, and Harrington in Northants), all of them larger than the Ashurst example, and it seems to be the general opinion that they were merely used to amplify the sound of the lowest part of the music. The word "vamp" is derived from the French *avant-pied*, which was originally applied to a piece of leather attached to the front part of a boot to add strength; thus "vamping" came to mean making the best of a thing by helping it out. In music the term is used in reference to accompanying a solo without music to help the performer; and no doubt the vamp-horns were so called from their function of supporting the other members of the church bands.

The *Flute* nearly always figured in the orchestras of Sussex Churches and was often used, when no pitchpipe was available, to sound the note for the choir when singing was unaccompanied. Most of the old flutes were of boxwood, about 2ft. in length, with only one key, though sometimes the piccolo (as at Selsey) or short flute was used. At E. Lavant there are two flutes in existence, one dated 1821; the other is stated to have been played by a Thomas Wackford in 1824.

The *Oboe*, a double-reed instrument with a penetrating sound, also of boxwood, was not very frequently employed, no doubt on account of the difficulty in playing it. A Sidlesham specimen is of boxwood with ivory rings, and has only two keys.

The somewhat kindred single-reed *Clarionet* was much more common, and most of those that were used had several keys and were thus capable of producing many more notes than the flutes and oboes.

One of them formerly played at Sidlesham has no less than twelve keys, an unusual number for an instrument about a century old as this is. A Harting clarinet has only six keys and that of Bosham has no more than one.

Sussex people love nick-names, both for people and things, and their forefathers were apparently like-minded; and they spared not the things of the Church any more than those of other places. The *Bassoon* is a thick wooden double pipe about 4ft. in length, always nicknamed the "horse's leg" in Sussex; a reed instrument of low pitch, supplying the bass to the oboe and clarinet with a tone that may be described as "nasal." Though difficult to play it was not uncommon in the Churches, and two were used at West Tarring. One now in the possession of Mr. Edward Sayers (author of *Transcripts and Records of the Past: West Tarring*) who has done much towards rescuing from oblivion the history of Sussex Church Music, was made by W. Millhouse, London, about 1800, and has 8 keys; the other, belonging to Mr. Jesse Clipper, has 6 keys. A Sidlesham bassoon has also 6 keys. The chief difficulty in playing this instrument is the production of the notes at an accurate pitch, and what the Church congregations suffered in the Past from bassoons played out of tune by some of the ill-taught enthusiasts must have been torture indescribable.

An instrument that is now practically obsolete in England but still to be met with in France, the *Serpent*, formed part of Selsey, Heathfield and Upper Beeding bands and probably also of others. The Beeding example is preserved by Mr. Collins in his famous and quaint Museum at Bramber. The instrument is of thin wood covered with leather, with a brass trumpet-like mouthpiece; total length 7ft. 10in., with four keys and the usual finger-holes. Its name is derived from the curved form in which the tube is contorted, presenting three U-shaped turns followed

by a large circular convolution. Supposed to have been invented in the 16th Century in France, the instrument was so well recognised as a member of the Church bands in that country that it became known as the *Serpent d'Eglise*; and as, owing to the material of which it was made, its tone was more tender and less obtrusive than that of the brass orchestral instruments, it was therefore deemed more suitable for ecclesiastical purposes.

Of the brass instruments the *Cornet*, *Trumpet*, *French Horn* and *Trombone* have all been used in Sussex, though none of them were common. At Berwick a cornet (then commonly called *cornopean*) and a harmonium provided the musical accompaniment in the middle of the 19th Century; a wonderful and fearful combination indeed!*

The stringed instruments, *Violin*, *'Cello* and *Bass-viol*, were all fairly commonly used and little need be said about them. The bass-viol was the immediate precursor of the 'cello and was only slightly different in shape, having a flatter back and more sloping shoulders. Owing to this it was comparatively lacking in tone, and the louder 'cello gradually ousted it from orchestras all over Europe, England being the last country to allow it to be displaced. Here the bass-viol survived till the end of the 18th Century in general use, but for Sussex churches it lasted for at least another 50 years. Two bass-viols in the County were made of thin sheet copper instead of wood—one at Bosham and another at Eastbourne.

During an interregnum between band and organ, a *Concertina* was used at Balcombe. This instrument is practically a miniature harmonium; and if custom has sanctioned the latter, we need not shudder too much at thoughts of the former.

*For some time after the Restoration in 1660 there was a dearth of boys' voices and the Clergy supplied the need for treble parts by the introduction of cornets into the Churches.

One would scarcely expect any member of the percussion tribe of instruments to be used in Divine service—their sound can hardly have been edifying—but the *Drum* was used in Nuthurst Church and, possibly at an early date, in West Tarring Church also. In the Churchwardens' Account Book of the latter parish occurs this entry:—

“ 1561. It. to the Drowme pleyr xi.,D.”

This payment was for the music performed at the “ Church Ales,” and evidently the “ Drowme pleyr ” (drum player) was an important member of the Church band, for he had this special fee, whereas the other “ mynssterylls ” were all massed together in one item of payment:—

“ It. to the mynssterylls v/,s. vii,D.”

It is not quite certain, however, that either the drummer or the minstrels performed in the Church itself, they may have been engaged for the out-door revelry only.

If played well and with restraint, the drum may have been effective in some of the old jovial (there is no other word for them) Psalm tunes, but how can the *Triangle* have found a place in a Church band? In the Coptic Churches in Old Cairo in the middle of the 19th Century, cymbals, small bells and triangles were all used to accompany the hymns; but Cairo and Sussex have not much in common, and one can only state the fact, leaving it to the imagination to conceive the effect, that a triangle was actually used in Rustington Church some 70 or 80 years ago. Whether Sussex copied Cairo, or the reverse, must also be left to the imagination.

In the Sussex Churches where no band was available the accompaniments to the Psalms were almost universally provided by a *Barrel Organ*, an instrument that had the obvious advantage over all others that it could be played without learning or practice—the performer simply turned a handle. These organs were

in great vogue for about a hundred years, and were of various sizes, some having four stops and others none. Most of them had three separate "barrels" (wooden cylinders with pins on them after the style of the barrels in musical boxes), each having ten tunes which could be employed as required. The tone of the barrel-organs, or "winch-organs" as they were also called, was probably little better than that of the familiar one-legged resting-place of a monkey so often seen in the London streets; but our Sussex forefathers evidently deemed its soft sounds to be nothing less than celestial, for they nick-named the instrument the "Seraphim." (In contra-distinction from "winch-organ," one with a key-board was called a "finger-organ.") Unfortunately not all of these "Seraphims" were equally angelic, far from it indeed; for many of them were made to be used primarily in the village inn, to entertain the bucolic and alcoholic peasant mind, and the tunes provided were "apt musick withall," generally consisting of about 7 or 8 very secular songs leavened with 2 or 3 Psalms. It is related that the Berwick (Sussex) barrel-organ was one of these mundane "Seraphim," and it was played by clockwork; and on one occasion instead of stopping at the end of a Psalm, the mechanism gave a "click" and went on with a comic song entitled "Little drops of brandy"; after which another "click" and then—"Go to the Devil and wash yourself!"

About 1830 Jevington resolved to have a barrel-organ and a farmer who was Churchwarden was deputed to fetch it in his wagon from London. Also at the same time he was commissioned by his spouse to bring back a new washing machine. Both were duly brought down on a Saturday—but the organ was deposited in the farmhouse kitchen and the washer in the Church!

Piddinghoe still possesses its winch-organ, sadly

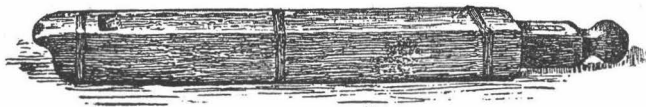
out of order, however; at Rogate are some remains of a barrel, and at Harting is the box formerly used to keep the spare barrels. Hartfield had a "Seraphim" as early as 1726—a three-barrelled one made by Bryceson of London. Rye obtained one in 1811, Salehurst in 1836, East Ferring about 1850, Angmering in 1852. Steyning had its winch-organ transformed into a finger-organ in 1853, but the barrels were still left *in situ* inside the organ where I saw them in 1894. The "organist" at Bishopstone received the munificent sum of £1 a year for "grinding" out the music, and yet we hear of the badly-paid Church musician!

The following advertisement appeared in the *West Sussex Gazette* on June 25th, 1857—quaint reading in the present days:—

"Church Organ. For sale an excellent barrel-organ in wainscote case with gilt pipes in front. It has 3 barrels each playing 10 Psalm tunes. The above instrument was made by Bryceson, has 4 stops and will be sold for the very moderate price of 8 guineas. Apply Mr. Bennett, North St., Chichester."

The firm of Bryceson were famous manufacturers of barrel-organs for many years.

When neither band nor organ was available the singing in Sussex churches was rendered unaccompanied, the key-note of the tune being given out on



Bosham Pitch-pipe.

a *Pitchpipe* by the Clerk. These pipes were of wood, square in section, about 19 inches in length; the mouthpiece was similar to that of an ordinary tin whistle and at the other end was a wooden plug on which the notes of the scale were marked. The

plug was pulled out to the indication mark of the note required, the pipe was then sounded and the members of the choir took their note by singing the word "Praise," or "Praise ye the Lord"; when all had obtained their proper notes, off they started on what must have often been a somewhat uncertain musical venture.

Many of the old pitchpipes are fortunately still in existence, and those of Bosham (discovered by myself among a pile of rubbish) Brede and Lavant are preserved in their respective churches.

Up to the middle of the 17th Century the Organ was the instrument in general use in our churches, but it does not quite come within the scope of this article, for it was almost entirely ousted during the whole of the period covered by "The Past"; but a brief reference to the King of Instruments may be permitted. Rye Church had several organs, one in the choir, a larger one in the transept. In Rye Churchwardens' Accounts appears this item under the date 1513:—

	£ s. d.
" For the bringing the organ from London to Rye...	1 3 8"

In 1514:—

" For scouring and mending the old organ now standing in Our Lady Chapel	0 10 0"
---	---------

In 1523:—

" Pd. the organ maker; for making St. Georges' organ	1 4"
---	------

The last item was probably for tuning and could not have been for actual manufacture.

In the West Tarring Churchwardens' Accounts transcribed by Edward Sayers) occurs:—

" 1570 R. [received] for Orgayne Pypes Xs.

Rotherfield Churchwardens' Accounts contain:—

" 1532 May 19. And for th' old organs Xd.
1606 Aug. 3. Certaine orgle pipes."

As before stated organs were practically all banished from our Churches in the middle of the 17th Century, and they did not generally re-appear until the end of the 19th, when a great wave of Church restoration (and destruction) spread over Sussex.

3. THE MUSICIANS.

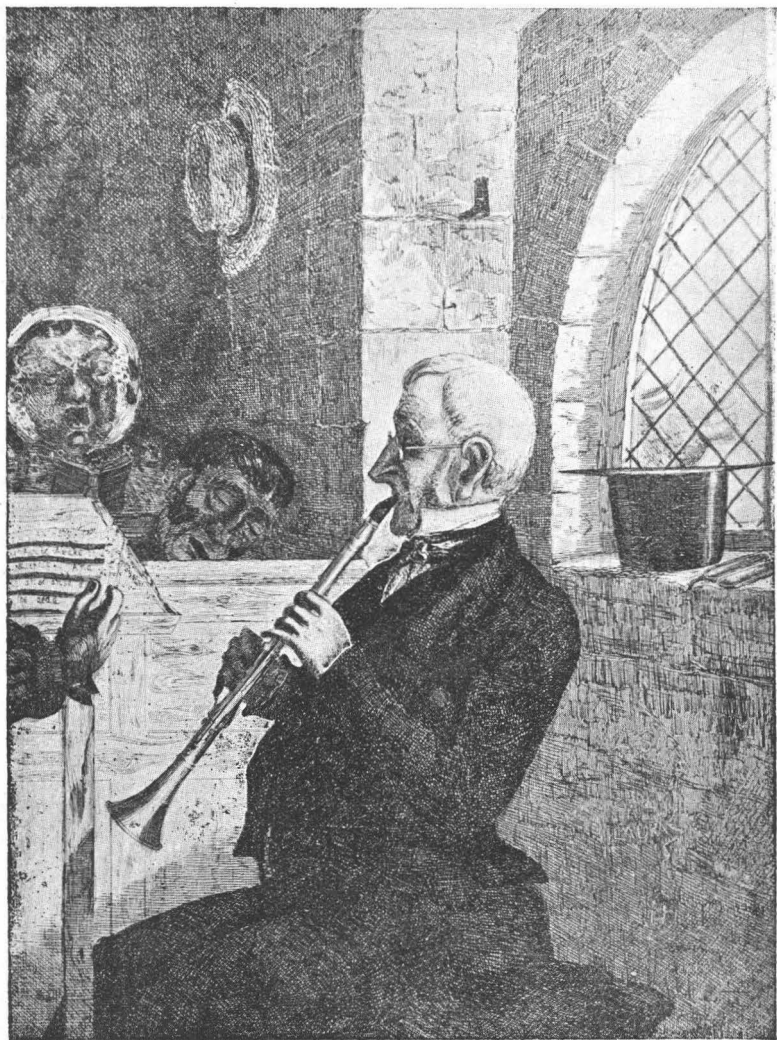
The human element in all branches of research, eminently so of course in the realm of history, is at once the most interesting and fascinating, and at the same time the most elusive and difficult to portray with accuracy ; especially if one endeavours to analyse the motives or disclose the mental attitude of those who have played their parts in history. Fortunately for me the Sussex Church Musician of the Past was apparently not a very complex character, and the extensive array of facts that I have gathered about him enables me to state without hesitation that the two pre-eminent features in his character were his boundless enthusiasm and extraordinary industry as a musician. It is true the Sussex Church Minstrels were often ignorant, only occasionally talented, frequently poor executants, sometimes irreverent ; but they were *always* zealous and *always* diligent in matters musical. They practised singing several nights a week, at home or at the Church ; or they learned their instruments slowly and laboriously, often without any tuition save that afforded by an instruction-book or a fellow-player, devoting most of their spare time to this one and only hobby ; or they spent hours of painstaking labour on the production of MS. music ; and their enthusiasm for their task equalled their industry. Never, in their estimation, were there such voices as in the Sussex Church choir ; never such singers, never such players ! Their daily toil was but a necessary parenthesis in their humble lives, but their true mission in life was to excel in the minstrels' gallery in the old Parish Church of their native village. It is certainly a sad result of the

boundless circuit of our modern mental activities that the old enthusiasm for one definite pursuit, especially that of the Church Musician, is almost entirely extinct.

One of the happy features of the old Church minstrelsy was the common custom of whole families for generations taking part therein, the juniors regarding it as a sacred obligation that they should carry on the traditions of their ancestors in this respect. There was no compulsion about it, however, and the obligation was generally regarded as a privileged one. Notable instances of the custom may be given:—At Bosham the family of Arnold supplied members of the choir without a break for nearly 90 years; at Falmer the Jones and Sandall families did the same for a long period; the Cootes at Clymping, the Hodges and Roberts at Henfield and Shermanbury, the Collins and Unsteads at Waldron, the Marshalls at Rogate, the Sayers, Bushby, Binstead and Chipper families at West Tarring, the Ashbys at Wadhurst, the Ransomes at Sidlesham,—all these had many members of different generations in their respective Church choirs; while at Donnington the band at one time was formed by twelve brothers named Davis. A Welch was in Bosham choir in 1796 and a descendant was in it nearly a century later.

Another custom was the lengthy tenure of office of individual members of bands or choirs, many of whom could claim from 40 to 60 years' service to their credit. At one time all the twelve adult singers at Bosham had an average of over 40 years continuous membership of the choir; and the senior of them, "Grand-sire" Arnold, established a world's record by occupying his seat for 80 years.

Frequently the bandsmen went to neighbouring Churches to help their brother minstrels, and at Christmas-tide any choir or band that had attained to some measure of fame for its skill visited all the



Old Penniket, in Woodmancote Church, about 1850.

parishes in the immediate locality as "waits." Dressed in their best smocks and carrying their music carefully tied up in red handkerchiefs, they were as picturesque as they were enterprising; for it was no light task in olden days to traverse the notoriously bad Sussex roads for miles in the dark winter evenings.

Some of the old players were indefatigable in their energies, not a few of them being able to play two or more different instruments. A famous character in and around Henfield in the fifties of last century was one Penniket whose performances on both clarionet and trombone were noted. A humorous sketch of him in Woodmancote Church was made by the late Mr. H. Smith, of Henfield (herewith reproduced by kind permission of Mr. C. L. A. Smith of Albourne, the owner of the original) in which Mr. Penniket is depicted playing the clarionet for the anthem "Awake, thou that sleepest!" thus disturbing the slumbers of the congregation. A lifelong resident of Henfield, in her 91st year, remembered old Penniket well, and in telling me of his performances on the trombone, remarked—"What a lot of that brass he could get into his mouth!" A great fascination it must have been to her in her childhood to sit in Church and see that wonderful performer swallow half his instrument, as she imagined, every time he drew in the crook of the trombone!

Another accomplished musician, Mr. George Marshall, of Rogate, played several instruments and was associated with his Parish Church as a performer for 65 years.

The old choirmen were very proud of their chief singers and players, and it was not an uncommon boast that their particular Church possessed the grandest bass or the finest tenor voice in Sussex, or even in England; an idle boast, doubtless, in most cases, but the pride that begot it was wholly pardon-

able on account of the splendid *esprit-de-corps* it be-tokened. Of one thing concerning their ability it may be confidently stated that they were all geniuses in the sense of having infinite capacity for taking pains; for many of the old singers could neither read nor write and they learnt their parts by heart and sang the Psalms and Anthems entirely from memory, a feat that will be more readily appreciated when the florid nature of the music is recalled. At Twineham, some 70 or 80 years ago, the leader of the choir was quite illiterate, but he managed to conduct the others as well as take his own part.

The "Minstrels' gallery" was in most cases especially erected at the west end of the Sussex Churches for the accommodation of the orchestra and choir; they were generally built about the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th Centuries, and their demolition practically coincided with the disappearance of the real old "minstrels" themselves in or about the sixties of the 19th Century. It was considered a privilege to sit in the gallery, and often no-one but a musician was allowed a place there. The gallery at Cuckfield, for instance, erected in 1699, was "only for the singing of Psalms by those that have learnt and for their singing them together."

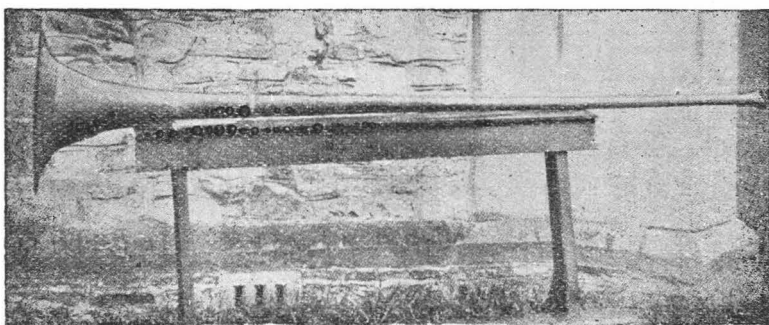
At Hailsham in 1762, £1 5s. 6d. was "paid for peoples learning to sing in the Church," but as far as I have been able to ascertain the Sussex Church Musicians in "The Past" were seldom paid for their services; they gave them willingly and loyally, though previously to that period they evidently received remuneration as the following extract from the West Tarring Churchwardens' Account Book shows:—

" 1561	It. to the mynssterylls	v.s.	vii .d.
1571.	To John Selden for mondayes play		xi.d.
"	paid to Alb Ston for the menstrells our			
	church all day	i.s.	vd "

This John Selden was the father of the famous

“learned Selden,” who may have been proud, as a child, of the fact that he was the son of a Church minstrel whose talented labours were valued at one shilling a day.

Very little reference has been made in this article to the music of Chichester Cathedral. This omission is intentional, as the aim has been to give a record of the musical activities of the amateur native of Sussex in their parish Churches, rather than that of the professional who often hailed from other counties.



Vamp-horn in East Leake Church, Notts.



A Warnham Worthy—Michael Turner—Clerk and Sexton for 50 years (1830 to 1880).

See page 11.

TABLE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—*Continued.*

An asterisk, *, signifies that the instruments thus indicated are still in existence.

CHURCHES.	Flutes	Clarinets	Oboes	Bassoons	Cornets	Trombones	Serpents	Violins	'Cellos	Bass-viols	Barrel-organs	Pitch-pipes	Various
Lurgashall ...									4				
Newick ...	1												
North Chapel	1*	1											
Nuthurst ...	1	1						1	1*	1		1*	Drum
Pagham ...											1		
Piddinghoe											1*		
Poling ...		1*											
Pulborough											1		
Rogate ...	2*	1						2	1		1	1	
Rotherfield				1									
Rustington		1						1		1			Triangle
Rye ...								1			1		
Salehurst											1	1	
Selsey ...	2*						1*	2*					
Sherman-bury ...	1*, 1									1*			
Sidlesham ...		1*	1*	1*				1*					
Singleton ...											1		
Steyning ...											1		
Stopham ...											1		
Tarring, W.		3*	1*	2*		1				1		1*	
Thakeham											1		
Twineham ...	1							2	1	1		1	
Wadhurst ...	1	1						1	1*				
Waldron ...	2	2		1					2		1		
Warnham ...		1						1		1			
Westbourne		1							1				
Willingdon	1	1		1				1		1		1	
Wilmington	1	1								1		1	
Wittering													
W.		1											
Withyham ...	1	1		2				3		2			
Woodman-cote ...	1	1											
Yapton ...				1	1	1		1					

Churches where bands were used but instruments unknown:—Lancing, Sompting, Tillington.

THE FAMILY OF GRATWICKE, OF JARVIS, SHERMANBURY AND TORTINGTON.

BY J. COMBER.

THROUGHOUT the 16th Century the family of Gratwicke were so numerous and widespread, in the county of Sussex, that, though it is possible to make out numerous pedigrees of the various branches, it is by no means easy to connect them all together. In the main, however, they may, with tolerable certainty, be reduced to two main branches, (1) the Western, which at the beginning of the century was settled at W. Grinstead and embraces the families of Needs, Septens, etc., in that place, Ham in Angmering, Godshill in Cowfold, and, I believe, Eatons in Henfield; (2) the Eastern, embracing the families of Jarvis in Cowfold, Shermanbury and Tortington, which latter also at one time held part of the manor of Ham.¹

The two earliest wills of Gratwicke, which I have been able to discover, are those of John Gratwik, of W. Grinstead, in 1515 [Chichester, I. 2 b],² and James Grateweke of Cowfold and Seaford in 1532 [P.C.C. 24 Thower]. From the former descend what I have called the Western, from the latter the Eastern branch, with which the present article is alone concerned. A reference to the Schedule at the end will make it

¹Much confusion has arisen from this division of the manor. Originally the property of the Lewknor family, 2/3rds of it was sold, by fine, in 1550/1, to one Thomas Wolder (or Oulder), and by him to Henry Gratwicke of the W. Grinstead branch. The other portion was sold, by fine, in 1566, to Francis Kelleway, Esq., and by him, in the same year, to Roger Gratwicke, of Sullington. Eventually, as will be seen below, this portion also passed into the possession of the first family.

²He mentions his father, another John, then dead, who was perhaps the common ancestor of both branches.

easier to follow the rather complicated descent of their various estates.

Several references to the name appear in the old Cowfold Churchwardens accounts, printed in S.A.C. Vol. ii., pp. 317/21. A John Gretwyke was one of the wardens about the year 1470, and a Rechard Gratwyke in 1476-7. In 1473-4 reference is made to a bequest by William Gratwyke of 2 cows "to fynd a tapre afor Sante Antonie et unam afor Zowr Lady." Another William is mentioned in 1477-8. From one of these probably descended the James³, whose will follows:—

WILL OF JAMES GRATEWEKE OF COWFOLD AND
SEAFORTH.

Dat. 21 Feb., 1532. To be burd. within the Ch. of Cowfold. To sons William, Thomas and Roger £10 each. To daurs. Elizabeth, Joane and Alice each £13 6s. 8d. Residue to wife Joane, Execx. Overseers, Sir Thos. Browne and James Pellet, to whom 20/- each.

Dat. 22 Feb., 1532. Son William to have house and lands in Seaford. Son Thomas manor of Hawke, in Rudgwick, but if my cousin John Gratewicke do repay £55, sd. son Thomas to have £20 thereof only, and residue to wife. Lands in Cowfold to son John and his next heir male. Wits. :—Sir Thos. Browne, John Berde, the Raunger, Stevyn Grateweke, &c. Proved by relict 27 Feb., 1532. [P.C.C. 24 Thower].

His widow was probably the "Johan Gratwyke, a wydow, dwellyng at Bradbrydges, in the paryshe of Sullyngton," bur^d at Horsham, 13 January, 1551. Of his four sons all, except William, had large families; and it will be necessary to follow their descendants in turn, reserving to the last those of John, the 2nd son, as being the most numerous.

WILLIAM GRATWICKE, the eldest son, was of Holling-

³A James Gratewicke was wits. to the will of Roger a Gate, of Cowfold, dat. 23 Aug., 1530, and prd. 12 Sep. follg. John G., another witness, and Roger G., one of the Exors., were probably two of his sons.

ton, and had no male issue.⁴ From a lawsuit [Chancery Procs. t. Eliz., I., bundle 2, No. 50] we learn that Joan, his eldest daughter, married Richard James; and that the expected child was Mary, who married John Grevett, of Droxford, Hants, and died in 1581.⁵

WILL OF WILLIAM GRATWYCKE, OF HOLLINGTON.

Dat. 12 May, 1558. Lands in "Sefforde and Sotton sometime popes" to wife Johan for life, remr. to an expected child, remr. to daur. Johan G., remr. to Roger Gratwicke, son of John G., my brother. To expected child and to daur. Johan £40 each. Daur. Johan has use of lands in Seaford by deed between my brother John and myself, and is to render account of same to expected child. Wife Johan, Execx. Witness: Thomas Gratwycke and others. Overseer, Richard Smythe, of Seaford. If Roger, son of John G., has land in Aldryngton, then the above reversion to his next brother. Children of Johan Langford, my sister. Prd. by relict 4 Nov., 1559. [P.C.C. 52 Chaynay].

* * *

THOMAS GRATWICKE, the 3rd son of James, was of Seaford, and died 12 Jan., 1558/9. His Inq. P.M. was taken at Steyning on 29th Apl. 1 Eliz. [Chancery Inqns. Vol. 124, No. 161], when Richard, his son, was found his heir, and aged 7 yrs., 7 mos. and 8 dys.

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWYKE, OF SEAFORD.

Dat. 4 Jan. 1558/9. To eldest son Richard the manor of Balsden⁶, at 21; also 20 wethers, 100 ewes and 100 teggs, 6 oxen, 2 kine, 20 seams of wheat, and 30 of barley. To son William, my mill called Telscombe Mill, with my house and barn at Lewes, and £20 at 21. To my 2 daurs. 40 mks. each at marriage. Residue to wife Annes, sole Execx. If wife die before children are of age, then Richard Smith, of Seaford, and John French, of Blatchington, to take

⁴I suspect him to have marrd. Joane, daur. of Nicholas Gratwyke, of Hollington, whose will [Lewes A 1, 49] was dat. 8 Oct., 1542. Mentions Agnes, wife of son James (apparently dead). Daur. Jone. Lands called "Nottknowle," in Woodmancote, and others in Mayfield. Ralph G (son?). Wife living. Exor. Wm. Pownds, gent. Overseer, Thos. Pope, of Crowhurst.

⁵S.A.C. xvii., 158, where, however, the will is not quite correctly quoted, and he is called "of Allington," instead of "Hollington."

⁶How he became possessed of this manor I do not know. It had formed part of the possessions of the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, and was taken from them by the King in 1537. [Rec. Socy, xx. 426].

possession of my lands. Overseers, sd. R. S. & J. F. & Thos. Sharman. Prd. 20 Ap., 1559. [Lewes, A4, 267].

Richard, the elder, son, has left no will, but he and his wife Anne, sold the manor of Balsden to his brother William by fine in 1580/1.

WILLIAM GRATWICKE, the younger son, resided for some time at East Malling, co. Kent^{6a}, and inherited a large property at Tortington from his cousin Roger Gratwicke, of that place. He was knighted, and died in Apl. 1613, and was bur. at Tortington. There is a short pedigree of this family in the Visn. of 1634, and it is there stated that his wife, Lady Margery, was a dau. of William Lee, of Curham, in the par. of South Mimms, co. Hertford; but it is also stated that he himself was 'of Ulverston, co. Lancaster,' of which I can find no confirmation, and which I believe to be an error. He added to his estates by purchasing the manor of Seaford from the family of Snelling, and also bought the manors of Itford and Balsden from his relatives Anne, dau. of Philip Gratwicke, and her husband Hugh Keate, by fine in 1699.

His Inqn. P.M. [Chancery Inqns. Vol. 342, No. 115] was taken at E. Grinstead on 1 Jan. 11 Jas., when his son William was found his heir and aged 23 years and more. His widow survived him many years, and was a party to the sale of the manor of Ham in 1625/6; she was Execx. to the will of her dau. Margaret in 1634. The wills of Sir William and Lady Gratwicke follow:—

WILL OF SIR WILLIAM GRATWICKE, OF TORTINGTON,
KNT.

Dat. 19 Ap., 1613. To eldest son, William, as 1/3rd of all lands, &c., the 2 manors of Tortington and Tortington Cheynesse, also house at Seaford, and manor of Seaford, bought of Richd. Snelling,

^{6a}On 23 Nov., 1593, he brought an action against John Tomlyn, claiming a right of way, through the latter's property, to his house called "Parrise," in E. Malling. [Chancery Procs., Series II., 240/35].

Esq., and Sir George Snelling Knt., his son, and of Henry Smith, of Seaford; remr. to heirs male, remr. to heirs female and to right heirs. If son William has daughters only then my heirs male to pay them £1000. To Edward, my 2nd son, my manor of Itford and Asham, in par. of Bedingham. To Roger, my 3rd son, my manor of Balsden in par. of Rottingdean. To Thomas, my 4th son, house, &c., in par. of Birdham. To John, my 5th son, house and lands in Seaford and Sutton, which my father left me, and also all houses, land, &c., bought of Mr. Henry Smith, of Seaford, Maister John Comber, and Humfrey Rowe, of Seaford; also the house, &c., called Chestham, in Henfield, granted to Roger Mercer. Son Roger to have wardship and marrge. of Elizabeth, daur. of Philip Gratwicke, deceased, to marry her himself or to one of his brethren, or to anyone else. To my 6 daurs., Margery, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret and Hellene, £300 each at 21⁷. Wife Margery, Execx. Prd. by Execx. 4 June, 1613. [P.C.C. 62 Capell].

WILL OF DAME MARGERY GRATWICKE, OF SEAFORD,
WIDOW.

Dat. 2 Ap., 1638. To be burd. in Ch. of Seaford, near my dear daughter Margaret, decd. To son Thomas one judgment of £114 which I have recovered agst. my son Edward G., by law, and in part payment of a bond of £300 which I owe my sd. son Thomas. . . . To son, John G., my right, &c., in lease of one Mersers, called Chestham, nr. Mokebridge, in Henfield. . . . he to pay to my son Thomas £50, and to my daur. Anne Haye £20. . . . Plate and household stuff . . . to be divided between Thomas G. and Anne Haye. And for my 2 elder sons, William and Roger, they have already had a larger share than these will get. To daurs. Elizabeth Morris and Anne Haye all wearing apparel and £60 when it shall be recovered from my son William Gratwicke, Esq. Residue to son Thomas, Exor. Witns. John Haye, &c. Prd. by Exor. 23 Ap., 1638. [P.C.C. 45 Lee].⁸

⁷Of these daurs., Margery marrd. (license at Chichester 31 Oct., 1620) Richard Sugar, of New Shoreham, gent., who admind. the estate of her sister Helen. Elizabeth marrd. Richard Morris, of London, gent. [Lic. at Faculty Office, 20 November, 1632]. Anne marrd. John Haye, of Seaford, clerk (lic. at Lewes 29 Aug., 1636). Margaret died unmarrd; her will [Lewes A 23. 176], dat. 22 July, prd. 30 Oct., 1634, by her mother, the sole Execx., she mentions bros. John and Thomas, and sisters Anne and Elizabeth Morris. Helen died unmd. and admon. [Lewes B 5, 122, granted 22 Oct., 1622, to Richard Sugar, husband of her sister Margery, and to Robert Hanson, of the Cliffe, Lewes; Inv. £340. Another daur. Mary, is mentioned in the Visn. pedigree.

⁸Prd. also at Lewes, a caveat having been lodged there on 10 Apl. by William G., Esq., and Roger G., gent., the sons. [Lewes A 27, 110: B 7, 81].

Of the sons I know nothing further for certain of the two younger. The eldest son,

WILLIAM GRATWICKE, ESQ., was, according to the Visn., of Tortington Place, and married Amphilis, youngest dau. of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, Bart. (by Amphilis, his 2nd wife, dau. of Richard Weston, of Skrynes, co. Essex)⁹. He had two sons, William and Francis, and a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1641/2 he surrendered by fine the manor of Seaford to his brother Roger.¹⁰ Both sons died s.p., and his estates passed to their nephew Oliver, son of their sister Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Weekes. This Oliver, the nephew, married Philippa, one of the daurs. and cohers. of Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt.¹¹; and extracts from their wills are given in the Genealogist N.S. iv., pp. 11 and 14. He sold the manors of Seaford by fine in 1671, and of Balsden in 1676. Carew Weekes, his son, who was M.P. for Arundel in 1702, sold the Tortington estate in 1706. The wills of William Gratwicke's two sons follow:—

WILL OF WILLIAM GRATWICKE, OF TORTINGTON, Esq.

Dat. 23 Feb., 1664. To be burd. in Chancel of Tortington Ch. Exor. my brother, Mr. frauncis G. To wife Mary, all wearing apparel. To kinsman, Oliver Weeks, £300, of which £200 in 6 mos. if he has served out his apprenticeship, and if my aunt Mrs. Woodcock be also dead when he has served out his time, otherwise not till 6 mos. after her death. The other £100 12 mos. after the first. To Mrs. Lucy Michell £250 Legacies secured on Townman Mead in Tortington. Prd. by Exor. 22 June, 1666. [Chichester, xxiii. 330].

WILL OF FRANCIS GRATWICK, OF TORTINGTON, Esq.¹²

Dat. 28 June, 1670. To be burd. in N. side of body of Ch. of

⁹See Tichborne ped. in Herald and Genealogist iv., 64.

¹⁰This may have been only a friendly arrangement, for Roger settled it by deed in 1653, and it eventually passed, with the rest of the Tortington estates to Oliver Weekes.

¹¹See ped. of Raleigh in Le Neve's Knights.

¹²He was Subsidy Commr. for the County of Sussex in 1666. [S.A.C. xv., 71], and was returned M.P. for Seaford 15 Mch., 1669/70, but his election was declared void by order of the House dat. 10 Feb., 1670/1. [S.A.C. xxxiii., 96]. He marrd. Barbara Venebles, who died before her husband, admon. of her estate being granted to him 12 Feb., 1669. [P.C.C. Admons., p. 12].

Tortington. To aunt Elizabeth Morris, widow, £10 per ann. for life. Bequests to servants—Residue to kinsman Oliver Weeks, Exor. All lands to be settled as by deed between me and sd. cousin Oliver Weeks, dat. the day before date hereof. Prd. by Exor. 15 Aug., 1670. [P.C.C. 99 Penn].

EDWARD GRATWICKE, 2nd son of Sir William, was of Itford, in the par. of Bedingham, and marrd, Frances, daur. of John Morris, of London, merchant. He had some trouble with the Bailiff and Jurats of Seaford over his assessment for rates, an account of which is given in S.A.C. xvii., 159. He died 28 Nov., 1625, leaving 2 daurs. and cohers., Frances, who d. 4 Apl. 7 Chas., and Mary, born 19 Dec., 1625. a posthumous child. His Inq. P.M. was taken at Horsham, 14 Sept. 2 Chas. [Chancery Inqns. Vol. 425, 18] and that of his daur. Frances, at the same place on 7 June, 7 Chas. [Ibid. Vol. 439, 38] her sister Mary being found her heir. The latter also seems to have died unmarrd., for Frances, her mother, having re-marrd., as his 2nd wife, Lyming Dickenson, of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, Esq., surrendered, in 1656, the manors of Itford and Asham, and tenemts. in Bedingham, by fine, to John Coell, Esq., and Richard Pagett, the younger, the latter of whom married her daur., Abigail Dickenson, at Westminster Abbey, on 23 Sept. in that year. [Harl. Soc. x. 2 note.].

WILL OF EDWARD GRATWICKE, OF ITFORD, PAR.
BEDINGHAM.

Dat. 21 Nov., 22 Jas. Manor of Itford to daur. Fraunces. Also to her my manor of Asham, in par. of B., paying . . . £100 to Dame Margery, my mother, and £200 to Thomas G., my brother, and £100 to Clement Ashurst, Gent. I entreat my father-in-law, Mr. John Morris, to allow my wife Fraunces, out of lease of sd. manor, some reasonable sum towards her and her daughter's maintenance. Expected child to share with daur. Fraunces. Exor., brother Roger G. Residue to wife. Prd. by Exor. 2 Feb., 1626. [P.C.C. 16 Skyenner].

ROGER GRATWICKE, 3rd son of Sir William, was elected M.P. for Hastings in 1645, and he is stated

[S.A.C. ix. 49] to have been a Captain in the Parliamentary forces, though he withdrew from the King's trial [Ibid. v. 102]. He was Bailiff of Seaford in 1652 [Ibid. vii., 105], having purchased that manor from his brother William, by fine, in 1641/2. He married 1stly (Lic. at Chichester 1 Feb., 1612/3) Elizabeth, one of the daurs. and cohers. of his relative Philip Gratwicke, of Ham, who brought to her husband her share of that manor. This share he, with the co-operation of his mother, Lady Margery, subsequently sold, by fine, in 1625/6 to Thomas Gratwicke of that place, who already possessed, as we have seen, 2/3rds of the manor by inheritance from his father Henry. Elizabeth died without issue and was burd. at Tortington, and her husband married 2dly Anne, daur. of Thomas Selwyn, of Friston, co. Sussex¹³ (Lic. at Lewes 15 Nov., 1620, to be marrd. at Friston), who had, from her father, property called "Cutts-crofte" and "Farnstreete" [S.A.C. xxxvii. 108]. She survived her husband, by whom she had no issue, and remarred. at Hailsham, 17 Oct. 1655, Henry Woodcock, of Seaford, Gent. She was living, a widow, at the date of her nephew William's will in 1664.

WILL OF ROGER GRATWICK, OF SEAFORD, Esq.

Dat. 5 Jan., 1653. To be burd. in Chancel of Tortington Ch., on the N. side thereof, in the grave that Elizabeth, my first wife, was buried in. Copyhold in Sutton to Anne, my wife, for life, then to cousin William Gratwick, of Tortington, Esq. To her also for life the profit of my 9 acres in E. Angmering, held by lease of 1000 years from the Lord of Arundel, as of the manor of Medhurst, then to my Exor. All freeholds to descend as per deed dat. 4 June, 1653. . . . Refers to manor of Balsden. . . . Exor. my cousin William G., of Tortington. Prd. by Exor. 11 Sep., 1655. [P.C.C. 205 Aylett].

* * *

ROGER GRATWICKE, the 4th and youngest son of James, of Cowfold, though he did not inherit any lands from his father, prospered more than any of his

¹³See ped. of Selwyn, Visn. 1634.

brothers, became an ironmaster, and was an exceedingly wealthy man at the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th Augt., 1570. He had purchased the manors of Ham (a portion), Preston, Hyde, Itford and Lewes, by fine, in 1566; but, of these, he sold those of Hyde and Lewes in 1569/70. His Inqn. P.M. was taken at Steyning on 20th Sept. 12 Eliz. [1570]. [Chancery Inqns. 154, 104].

WILL OF ROGER GRATWYKE, OF SULLINGTON, YEOMAN.

Dat. 10 Aug., 1570. To be burd. at Itchingfield. To cousin Jane Gratwyke, 20/-. To son Roger all my lease of the "newe parke" and the woods there, which I hold of the D. of Norfolk for £20 p. ann. Also my lease of the 2 forges in St. Leonard's Forest, and lease of furnace in Ifield. Also a stock of £300. Also all the coales at the ironworks at 5/- the load, and all the coarces of wood at 4d. the coarde in part payment of sd. £300. Also £100 as a loan for 2 years. Said son to pay £100 each to my children at 21 or marriage, viz., to Thomas, John, Philip, Richard and Benjamin,¹⁴ Mary, Elizabeth, Jane and Susan.¹⁵ Wife Mary to occupy my farm called Brodbridge till son Roger is 21, and during widowhood. To son Roger all my manor of Itford, but 2 parts thereof to wife Mary for life. To son John, houses, &c., forming part of manor of Hamme, remr. to son Thomas, remr. to Philip, remr. to Richard, remr. to Benjamin, remr. to Roger. Residue of sd. manor of Ham to son Philip, remr. to Thomas, remr. to Richard, remr. to Benjamin. To son Richard house in Horsham, purchased of John Grover, of Cowfold. Also to son Richard, croft called Woodgates, in Southwater, in Horsham, and lands, &c., called Dallingford, in W. Grinstead. Residue to wife Mary, Execx. Overseers, Richard Covert, of Slaugham, Esq., Francis Garton, Gent., Raphe Cowper and William Page. Prd. 11 Sep., 1570. [Chichester, x., 383].

ROGER GRATWICKE, his son and heir,¹⁶ was aged 19 at his father's death, and added further to his estate.

¹⁴ There was also a son, Hugh, bapt. at Horsham 5 June, 1564; both her and Benjamin probably d. young.

¹⁵ Of these daurs., Mary, bapt. at Horsham 8 Oct., 1559, was wife of James Westbrook; Elizabeth, bapt. at H. 16 Sep., 1565, was wife of ——— Hatton, and had issue a son, Thomas; Jane marrd. John Wannerton; Susan, bap. at H. 3 July, 1568, marrd. John Page, and had issue Richard and William. There was also a daur. Anne, bapt. at H. 9 Mch., 1562/3, probably d. young.

¹⁶ Compare with the account in S.A.C. lii., 167.

As we shall see he purchased Jarvis and other lands in Cowfold from his cousin Richard G., of Ringmer, son of his uncle John. He also purchased the manor of Balsden from another cousin, of the same name, son of his uncle Thomas, in 1580/1. The property of Sunt or Suntlands, in W. Grinstead, he bought from Thomas Saris, of Horsham.¹⁷ He paid £100 Armada contribution in 1588. [S.A.C.i 37]. He purchased the manor of Tortington Cheynes, and various other lands and tents. from John Apsley, Esq., and John Browne, Gent., by fine in 1587. He died without issue on 25 July, 38 Eliz. [1596], and there is a brass to his memory in Tortington Ch. [S.A.C. xxiii. 185]. Below are extracts from his Inqn. P.M. and his will :—

INQN. P.M. OF ROGER GRATWICK.

Taken at Arundel 26 Aug., 38 Eliz. Jurors say he was seised of the manors of Itford and Asham, in Beddingham, and of the manor of Balsden, in Balsdean and Rottingdeane, and of Butlers in Ham. At the death of the sd. Roger a certain Philip Gratwick was seised of the Manor of Ham, by will of Roger G., father of sd. R. G., with remr. in default of male issue to sd. R.G., as son and heir of sd. Roger, the father. He was also seised of the manor of Tortington Cheyne, and on 12 Ap., 38 Eliz., enfeoffed William Gratwick, of East Malling, co. Kent, and his heirs for ever, to the use of Roger and William, sons of the sd. W. G., of East Malling. . . . Roger G. died 25 July, 38 Eliz., without issue, and Philip G. is his brother and heir, and was aged 38 at his brother's death. [Chancery Inqns., 247, 77].

WILL OF ROGER GRATWYK, OF TORTINGTON, YEOMAN.

Dat. 20 Ap., 1596. To sister Mary Westbrooke £10 p. ann. for life. To sister Elizabeth Hatton the same. To Thomas H., her son, £100 at 21. To sister Jane Wannerton, £10 p. ann. for life. To Richard and William, sons of my sister Susan Page, £100 each. Certain standards to remain to my houses called Gervis and Tortington for ever. To Roger, my godson, son of William G., of Cowfold, £100 at 21. To cousin Thomas Aynscombe, and his son John, £10. . . . Richard Bennett, of London, and his son Richard. To Richard G.'s children, of Horsham, £20. Manors of Itford, Asham, and Ballsden, with their appts. in Ballsden and

¹⁷Dallaway, II., ii., 308, says in 1598; but there must be some error in this date.

Rottingdeane to my brother Philip G. and Roger his son, as the full 1/3rd of all my manors and lands. Confirms deed of 12 Ap., 1596, whereby I have given to my cousin William G., of Eastmallings, co. Kent, yeoman, all my manor of Tortington, als. Tortington Cheyne, to use of Roger and William, his sons, with remr. to sd. William G., the father, and his heirs. Confirms also deed conveying certain other of my houses and lands to John G., and Thomas G., sons of Thomas G., of Cowfold, and to John G. and Roger G., sons of William G., of Cowfold.¹⁸ Exors., my cousin William G. of East Mallinge, and his son Edward G. Overseers, cousins Thomas Aynscombe, the elder, and Thomas Gratwicke, of Cowfold, the elder. Sundry bequests to servants and poor people. Witness, Thomas G. and others. Prd. by William G. 26 July, 1596. [P.C.C. 53, Drake].

JOHN GRATWICKE, the 2nd son of Roger, to whom his father left a portion of his share of the manor of Ham, at his mother's death, died without issue, and has left no will or Inq. P.M. His lands therefore descended to

THOMAS GRATWICKE, the 3rd son, who also died unmarrd. on 21 Dec., 37 Eliz., and his Inq. P.M. was taken at Arundel on 26 Aug. follg. This Thomas was a Ch. warden of Angmering in 1594, and was burd. there 1 Jan., 1594/5.

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWICK, OF WESTANGMERING.

Dat. 29 Dec., 1594. To be burd. at W. Angmering. Servant John Gratwick. To sister Mary Westbrooke, £20, if she have issue; if not, then to brother Philip's childn., and to the rest of my sister's children. To Roger, son of brother Philip G., £10, and to each of his daurs. 20 nobles. To Thomas Hatton, my godson, £20; to each of my brother Hatton's daurs. 20 nobles. To my brother Page's eldt. son £10, and to each of his daurs. 20 nobles. To daur. of my brother-in-law John Wannerton, 20 nobles. To brother Philip all lands in W. Angmering, remr. to Roger G., my nephew. Residue to brother Philip, sole Exor., with the letter of Admon. due unto me by death of my brother John. Overseers, John Westbrook, John Page, my brother-in-law, and Thomas Stempe, my cousin. Witness, Humfrey Hatton, and others. Prd. by Exor. 22 May, 1595. [Chichester xiv., 380].

PHILIP GRATWICKE, the 4th son, had a portion of his father's share of the manor of Ham under his father's

¹⁸This William was of Godshill, in Cowfold, ancestor of that family.

will, and inherited the remainder at the deaths of his brothers without issue. He also had the manors of Itford and Balsden under the will of his brother Roger. He was Exor. to his cousin Richard G., of Ringmer, in 1588. In 1597, as we shall see later, he had a lawsuit with his cousin Thomas G., of Cowfold, concerning the estate of Jarvis. He died on 7 May, 40 Eliz. [1598], and his Inq. P.M. follows:—

INQN. P.M. OF PHILIP GRATTWICKE, YEOMAN.

Taken at Arundel 4 Aug. 42 Eliz. Seised of the Manor of Hame and Butlers in Hame (20 acres) held of the Castle and Honor of Arundel. Anne, aged 10 yrs. 6 mos., at father's death, Mary, 4 yrs, 4 mos., Elizabeth, 1 yr. 6 mos., are his daurs. and coheireses. From the death of Philip, Henry Grattwicke, and John Baker have recd. the rents and profits. [Chancery Inqns. Series II., Vol. 259, No. 83].

He had married, by license issued at Chichester 26 July, 1586, Elizabeth Ward, of Cowfold, and she remarrd. at Angmering 3 July, 1599 (license at Chichester 2 July) John Baker, of Angmering, and aftds. John Tutball. By her Philip had issue:—

Roger Gratwicke, mentd. in wills of his uncles Roger and Thomas, died v.p.

Anne, marrd. at Angmering, 6 June, 1605, Hugh Keate, gent. They sold the manors of Itford, Asham and Balsden to Sir William Gratwicke, Knt., by fine, in 1609; and in 1666, she, then a widow, and George Keate and Sarah, his wife, sold her share of the manor of Ham to Humphrey Gratwicke, Gent., of that place.

Mary, died a minor, and was burd. at Angmering 2 Dec., 1603. By an Inqn. P.M. taken on 13 Ap., 7 Jas. [Chancery Inqns. Vol. 307, No. 4], her 2 sisters were found her heirs.

Elizabeth, of whom Sir William Gratwicke, of Tortington, had the wardship, married his son Roger Gratwicke, of Seaford (License at Chichester 1 Feb., 1612/3) as stated above.

RICHARD GRATWICKE, 5th son of Roger, was baptd. at Horsham, 12 Feb., 1560/1, and had lands there under his father's will. The following entries in the Horsham registers probably relate to him :—

James,	s. of Richard G. and Joane his wife,	bapt. 8 Sept. 1533
John,	s. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	4 July 1585
Roger,	s. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	17 Jan. 1588/9
Nathaniel,	s. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	28 Feb. 1590/1
Richard Gratweeke,	howshoulder, bur'd	6 Feb. 1614/5.
Joane	„ an owld widow „	6 Dec. 1621.

* * *

JOHN GRATWICKE, to whom we now revert, the 2nd son of the original James, inherited the Cowfold property at his father's death. He was overseer to the will of James Pellet, of Steyning, who calls him "cousin," in 1555, and to that of William Pellet, of Charlton, where he is also called "cousin" in the same year. His own will follows :—

WILL OF JOHN GRATWYCKE, OF COWFOLD.

Dat. 6 Jan., 1558. Land and tenemts. in Cowfold, called "Wyllm Jervys Seaches" and "Jelyansfelde," to son Richard G., provided he settle his lands in Aldrington on Stephen G., his brother at 21, and if latter die before that age, then on Roger G., his brother, at 21, and failing him on Thomas G., his brother. Failing such settlement, lands in Cowfold to go to son Stephen, remr. to son Roger, remr. to son Thomas. Richard G. to have sd. lands till 21. To son Roger £20, son Thomas £20, son John 1 cow. To 3 daurs. Charlotte, Jone and Alice £13 6s. 8d. each. Residue to son Richard, Exor. Overseer, brother Richard G. Witns. Richard Gratwycke, the elder, Roger G., my brother, &c. Prd. 22 Apl., 1560. [Lewes A4, 413].

RICHARD GRATWICKE, the eldest son, was of Ringmer, and sold the Cowfold property to his cousin Roger. He seems to have married at Cowfold, 8 June, 1561, Margery Porcell, but I know nothing of his children, or their descendants, if they survived.

WILL OF RICHARD GRATWICK, OF RINGMER, ALDRINGTON, SUSSEX.

Dat. 12 Nov., 1587. To be burd. at Ringmer. To wife Margery £50, and profit of my lands in Aldrington during the whole time of

the lease which I have letten ; and after end of sd. lease, half of all my lands to wife for life, provided she release to Roger Gratwick, my kinsman, all lands in Cowfold, which I have sold him. To my sister, John Browne's wife, 10s. ; to each of my sister's children 12d. To Nicholas Browne a white sow hogg and all my wearing apparel, except my best cloke. To Marie Hawkes £5 at 18. If wife die before son Richard is of age, then Roger G., my kinsman, to have his bringing up till 21. Residue to kinsman Roger G. and Philip G. his brother, Exors. in trust to use of son Richard and daur. Mary (latter under 18). Prd. by Exors. 12 Oct., 1588. [P.C.C. 58 Rutland].

STEPHEN GRATWICKE, the 2nd son, was most probably of Albourne,¹⁹ but his descendants are not of much interest. He was doubtless the Stephen Gratwicke, of "Potters," who witnd. the will of John Ward, of Cowfold, in 1578. His children, down to 1575, were baptized at Cowfold.

Of ROGER, the 3rd, and JOHN, the youngest sons of John Gratwicke, I have no further certain records ; but

THOMAS GRATWICKE, the 4th son, continued to reside at Cowfold, and was buried there 12 Apl. 1616. From Chancery Procs. Eliz. G. g. 5/54, we learn that on 2 May, 1597, he brought an action against Philip Gratwicke, of Bedingham and Ham, to establish the title of his son John to Jarvis and Sunt, which had been settled on him by Roger, of Tortington, the brother of Philip. This document, though somewhat mutilated, is so important that I quote it, as far as possible, in full.

¹⁹Will of Stephen G. of Albourne : " Eldt. son Henry, sons William and Stephen, y'gest son Richard. Daus. Lettes, Mary, Annis. Wife Jane Execx. Brother Thomas G. and cousin [i.e., probably 'nephew'] John G., overseers. Prd. 28 Sep., 1596." [Lewes A 9, 410]. Will of Jane G., of Albourne, widow : " Dat. 6 Feb., 1617. Son William. Daur. Anne's 2 daurs. Anne and Jane. John, s. of Wm. Fennell. John, s. of Stephen G. Daur. Lettyce Younge's child. Daur. Mary. Son Wm. Fennell, Exor. Son Henry and Robt. Prickett, overseers. Prd. 7 Mch., 1617." [Lewes A 16, 124]. Admon. of Henry G., of Albourne, 16 Dec., 1631, to Thos. Furlonger, husbd. of Anne F. als. G., sister of decd. Inv. £88 8/-. [Lewes B6, 107].

GRATEWICKE v. GRATEWICKE.

1597, May 2. Thomas Gratewicke, of Cowfold, co. Sussex, yeoman, complains that whereas one Roger Gratewicke was seized in fee of and in two messges., &c., in Cowfold and West Greensted, co. Sussex, commonly called Garvis Serches, Julian's field and Sunt, by indenture of lease dated 16 Apl., 37 Elizabeth, did demise the same to your orator for divers years yet to come and unexpired and the next day conveyed the same to John Cowper to the use of the said John Gratewicke, your sayd. . . . did come to the said John Gratewicke, your sayd orator's sonne. But now so it is one Phillip Gratewicke, of Beddingham, co. Sussex. . . . one John Smith, of Horsham, taylor, and others, have in their hands divers ancient evidences, &c., and have contrived some secret estate in the same lands to persons unknown. . . . the said Roger's next brother and heire Thomas Gratewicke being elder than the said Philip, and Philip being next heire to his brother Roger after Thomas was dead . . . pretend that the said Roger made some former conveyance. Prays writ against Phillip Gratewicke and John Smith for perpetuation of testimony.

The demurrer of Phillip Gratewicke and John Smyth.

That the plaintiff has no estate in the said lands but only for term of years, and therefore cannot call into question the freehold and inheritance. Pray to be dismissed.

ADMON. OF THOMAS GRATWICKE, OF COWFOLD.

Granted 4 May, 1616, to John Gratwicke, of Cowfold, yeoman, son of decd., who died intestate. He and John Gratwicke, senior, of Cowfold,²⁰ being sureties. Inv. xix^{li}. and xx^d. [Lewes B4, 111].

THOMAS GRATWICKE, his younger son, was of Eastlands in that place, and the follg. was his will :—

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWICKE, OF COWFOLD.

Dat. 8 May, 1646. To be burd. at C. To poor of C. 20/-. To eldest son, Thomas, all goods in the house at Hurstpierpoint. To 3rd son, Richard, a bedstead in my house at C. called Esteland. To 4th son, William, 20/-. Residue to 2nd son, John, Exor. Prd. 15 June, 1648. [P.C.C. 97 Essex].

He was twice married, and by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, burd. at C. 13 Mch., 1615, he had :—

²⁰Probably of Godshill, in Cowfold, the then head of that family.

1. Thomas G., of Hurstpierpoint, bapt. at C. 8 Mch., 1608.
2. John G., of Shermanbury, bapt. at C. 5 Feb., 1611.
3. Richard G., of Eastlands, bapt. at C. 27 Dec., 1614, and burd. there 23 Sept., 1681.
- A. Elizabeth, bapt. at C. 3 May, 1607.

By his 2nd wife, Joyce, relict of John Michell, of Cowfold, mercer [S.A.C. liii., 129] whom he marrd. at Cowfold 22 Dec., 1607, and who was burd. there 25 Apl. 1625, he had :—

4. William G., of Horsham, bapt. at C. 1 Nov., 1619.

The wills of the 3 elder sons follow :—

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWICKE, OF HURSTPIERPOINT,
YEOMAN.

Dat. 7 May, 1679. Wife Bridget £10 per ann. and £100. To John and Thomas, sons of my brother John G., late of Shermanbury, decd., leasehold messges., &c., in Hurstpierpoint. To Henry G., of Horsham, son of my bro. William G., late of Horsham, decd., lands, &c., in Hurstpierpoint. To brother Richard G., of Cowfold, yeoman, certain lands for life ; remr. to Mary, his daur., wife of Thomas Vincent, of Cowfold. To my wife's 2 sisters, Anne Hamblin, of Ardingly, widow, and Jane Wood, of Chailey, widow, £5 each. To cousin Elizabeth, daur. of brother John G., £5. Residue to bro. Richard G., Exor. Overseers, Thomas Jenner, of Chailey, and Francis Hamblin, of Ardingly, friends and kinsmen. Prd. by Exor. 13 June, 1679. [Lewes A35, 145/6].

WILL OF JOHN GRATWICKE, OF SHERMANBURY,
YEOMAN²¹.

Dat. 26 Ap., 1666. To wife Mary, £50, feather bed, &c. To daur. Elizabeth, £80 at 21 or marrge. To poor of S. 10/-. Residue to 2 sons John and Thomas, Exors. Overseers, bros. Thomas and Richard G. Children under age. Witns., Ann Gratwicke, &c. [Lewes A30, 277].

²¹ John Gratwicke, the bullock leech, burd. at S. 28 Ap., 1666.

WILL OF RICHARD GRATWICKE, OF COWFOLD, GENT.

Dat. 29 Nov., 1680. To wife Anne, £20. To gr.-daur. Mary Vincent,²² £100, now on mortgage on 2 houses, &c., of Henry G., of Horsham, my nephew, at 21 or marrge. Daur. Mary, wife of Thomas Vincent.²³ To cousins John and Thomas, sons of brother John G., decd., 20/- each. To gr.-son Richard Vincent,²⁴ all my books and £10. To loving kinsman Mr. John G., of Jarvis, and Mr. Thomas Lintott, of Walhurst, overseers, 20/- each. Residue to son-in-law Thomas V., Exor. Witsn., John Gratwicke, John Roberts, &c. Prd. 18 Oct., 1681. [Lewes A 35, 419/20].

JOHN GRATWICKE, the elder son of Thomas, of Cowfold, inherited Jarvis from his kinsman Roger, of Tortington. He marrd. Elizabeth, the eldest of the daurs. and cohers. of William Comber, of Shermanbury, Esq.,²⁵ (by Martha, daur. and coh. of Henry Brockhull, of Aldington, co. Kent). He was Exor. to his father-in-law, in 1625, and inherited Shermanbury in right of his wife. He admind. his mother-in-law's estate in 1635.²⁶ There is a short pedigree given

²²She married at Twineham, John Weekes, of Easebourne, mercer, 7 Oct., 1711.

²³He inherited Eastlands through his wife. John Holney, of Lewes, physician and apothecary, in his will dat. 17 Sep., 1706; prd. 18 Dec., 1707 [Lewes A 47, 63] mentns. wife Jane [John Holney and Jane Roberts marrd. at Cuckfield 18 Mch., 1657] gr. childn. John Holney Wade, Edmund W. and Jane W. Trustees John Gratwick, of Sherny., Thomas G., of Leatherhead, and Philip Cheale, of Henfield. Mentns. Thomas Vincent, of Eastland, in Cowfold, and Hugh V., of Fryland, in Sherny.

²⁴Will of Richard Vincent, of Cowfold, Gent.: "Dat. 19 Mch., 1737. Sister Mary Weekes, wid., and her son John Weekes, Exors. Kinsmen Thomas Gratwicke, son of Thomas G., of Cowfold, carpenter. Kinsman Thomas Gratwick, of London, silk mercer, £20. Prd. 20 Nov., 1740, by John Weekes. p. r. to Mary." [Lewes A 56, 149].

²⁵See S.A.C. xlix., 136.

²⁶The following deed, kindly given me by Sir Wm. Bull, M.P., relates to this John Gratwicke and his wife, and is worth putting on record for its reference to the Selden family. This Thomas Selden may have been the one mentioned in Lower's "Worthies" p. 1. He was probably one of the trustees to the will of John Comber, of Shermanbury, father of the grantor,

of this part of the family in the Visn. of 1634, the arms assigned to them being "Or, a chevron engrailed gules, between 3 ogresses." From the Parly. Survey of the County in 1650 [S.A.C. xxv., 45] it appears that by indenture dat. 5 Mch., 17 Chas. [1641/2], he leased, for a term of 13 years, from Sir Wm. Ford, of Harting, with the assent of Sir John Carrill, of Harting, 3 messges, etc., and about 324 acres of land, forming part of the Sedgwick Park estate, in the parishes of Horsham, Nuthurst and Broadwater, at a yearly rent of £62 10s. The lease was a repairing lease, the timber, mineral and sporting rights being reserved. At the time of the survey the

and seems to have married his daur. Dorothy. [S.A.C. xlix., 131/2].

"To all Xhen. people . . . William Comber, of Shermanbury, in the county of Sussex, gent., sendeth greeting. . . . Knowe ye that I, the said William Comber for and in consideration of the naturall love and fatherly affection wch. I beare to John Gratwick of Jarvis in the pish of Cowfold in the county aforesaid yeoman and Elizabeth his wife my naturall daughter . . . have given &c. . . . unto the said John and Elizabeth his wife all those my lands &c. . . . caled or known by the name of Sponers . . . lying and being in the pish of Shermanbury aforesaid contanyng by estimation fifty akers of land . . . nowe in the tenure or occupation of William Bull . . . And also all that messuage &c. . . . containyng by estimation five and thirty akers . . . in the pishes of Shurmanbury and Hendfeild . . . in the tenure or occupation of the assignes of Thomas Selden late of Taringe in the said county deceased whereof one aker of medowe lyeth in Chestham in the said pish of Hendfeild together also wth. three akers of medowe lying in Chestham . . . sometime in the occupation of Thomas Bysshoppe Knight or his assignes together also wth. the herbage pasture and comon feeding for the cattell and swine and geese of the said John Gratwick in the streat and highe wayes leading from Mockbridge towards Cowfold as in tymes past hath benn used to and wth the said messuages and landes To have and to hold &c. . . . unto the said John and Elizabeth and their heires absolutly for ever . . . In witsn hereof I the said William Comber have hereunto set my hand and seale the fower and twentieth daye of October in the yeare of the rayne of our soveraigne lord King James . . . the fowertenth and of Scotland the ffifteth : Anno Dn 1616."

[Signed :] William Comber. John Gratwyck.

[Witsn :] Ockenden Cowper. [Seal (broken) Arms of Comber].

William Bull and John Morly attorned tenants to the said John Gratwyck
13 Apl., 1617.

whole Sedgwick estate, of 374 acres, was estimated as worth £120 per ann. He was buried at Cowfold 8 Nov., 1642, as was also his widow on 6 Feb., 1677.

WILL OF JOHN GRATWICKE, OF SHERMANBURY,
YEOMAN.

Dat. 5 Nov., 1642. To be burd. in the Ch. or Ch.-yard of Cowfold. Bequests to poor of Cowfold 40/-, W. Grinstead 20/-, Shermanbury 20/-. Whereas I and Elizabeth, my wife, are seized of an annuity of £20 out of the manor of Aldington, Cobham, in Kent, and out of other lands in par. of Aldington and Thurnham, and of another annuity of £10 out of sd. manor of Aldington West Court, als. Aldington Sepvans, als. Aldington Gower, nr. Thurnham, co. Kent; I hereby give both annuities at my wife's death to Richard my son, remr. to Thomas my son. To Anne Sharpe, my gr. child, £10 at 21 or marraige. Whereas I and my wife are seized of 1 messge, &c., and 4 acres of land in Barsted and Thurnham, I hereby grant the sd. house, &c., to Henry Lyntott, my son-in-law, and my daur. Susan, his wife, at my wife's death. To Elizabeth, my beloved wife, £10, and use of all plate and household stuff during her life; and at her death I give 1 bed, &c., to my son Richard. Wife to dispose of my linen and plate to which of my children she shall think fittest, and not elsewhere. Certain furniture, after wife's death to son Thomas, as standards to my house called Chencies [? Jervis] for ever. Residue of household stuff to son Thomas. To my 4 daurs. Elizabeth, Tecla, Jane and Anne £10 each. To son Thomas reversion of 2 leases of 2 acres of meadow nr. Mockbridge. Exor. Henry Lyntott, my son-in-law. Prd. 13 Dec., 1642. [P.C.C. 130 Campbell].

WILL OF ELIZABETH GRATWICKE, OF JARVIS, IN
COWFOLD, WIDOW.

Undated. Overseers, John Gratwicke, of Jarvis, and John Gratwicke, of Shermanbury, my gr.-children. To gr.-son Roger G., £50 at 21. To gr.-son Thomas G., one other son of my son Richard, £60 at 21. "Item I will, &c., my bedd that I lye on, curtaines and vallence, and the picture with my ffather's armes to John Gratwicke, my grandson, of Shermanbury." To John G., of Jarvis, 40s. for a ring. Exors. in trust, William Holney, of Henfield, Gent., and John Roberts, of Nuthurst, my gr.-son. Prd. 7 Mch., 1681, by Roger G., p. r. to Thomas G. [Lewes A35, 463/4].

They had issue a large family, of whom the following survived :—²⁷

1. William Gratwicke, of Jarvis, see below.
2. Richard Gratwicke, of Shermanbury, Gent., bapt. at Cowfold 15 Aug., 1619, and burd. there 21 Jan., 1681/2²⁸. He had two wives, (1) Elizabeth (2) Anne who was named Execx. in his will, but renounced probate. By his 1st wife he had issue :—
 - i. Roger G., bapt. at Shermanbury, 6 July, 1654, Exor. to his gr-mother, and proved his father's will.
 - ii. Thomas G., bapt. at S. 8 Oct., 1660, Exor, to grandmother²⁹.
 - a. Elizabeth.
 - b. Anne.
 - c. Judith, bapt. (Regr. says burd.) at S. 29 Aug., 1664. Perhaps wife of Henry Madgwick, see will of her cousin Thomas G. of Leatherhead.
 - d. Temperance, bapt. at S. 18 July, 1667. and by his 2nd wife,
 - e. Patience, burd. at S. 22 Ap. 1672.
3. Thomas Gratwicke, of Shermanbury Place, Gent., see below.
 - A. Elizabeth, who marrd. 1stly, at Cowfold, 28

²⁷ Also 3 other sons, Richard G., bap. at C., 7 May, 1610, burd. there 14 May, 1616. Ockenden G., bap. at C., 27 Mch., 1614, and mentd. in will of John Hodsoll, 1628. Thomas G., bap. at C., 10 Dec., and burd. there 12 Dec., 1620.

²⁸ Will dat. 24 Nov., 1681, prd. 6 Mch., 1681/2, by Roger G., the son, the widow renouncing. To children Roger, Thomas, Elizabeth, Anne, Judith and Temperance, 10/- each. Residue to wife Anne, for life, then to son Roger. Wife Execx. [Lewes A 35, 462/3].

²⁹ Query if the follg. entries in the Shermanbury Regrs. relate to him :— Elizabeth, wife of Thomas G., gent., of St. Mary Cray, co. Kent, burd. 22 June, 1690. Mr. Thomas G., of Orpington, Kent, burd. 2 Sep., 1702 ?

June, 1617, John Hodsoll, of Shermanbury, Gent., who died s.p. in 1628; will dat. 11 June, prd. 25 Nov. 1628 [P.C.C. 104 Barrington].³⁰ She marrd. 2dly, as his 2nd wife, William Hodsoll, of Ash, Kent, by the latter of whom she had issue. She died 14 May, 1676, aged 75, and her will, dat. 6 Apl. 1671, was prd. 10 July, 1676. She mentions her niece Anne G., daur. of brother Richard G., and her sisters Tecla Challenor and Jane Burtenchar. [See Arch. Cant. xiv., 226].

- B. Susan, bapt. at C. 25 June, 1607; marrd. at Shermy. (license at Lewes) 3rd Nov. 1624, Henry Lintott, of Comole in Cowfold, mercer. They had a house and lands in Barsted and Thurnham under her father's will, to which her husband was Exor. In 1638 she made a deposition that she was then wife of Henry L. of Cowfold, mercer, had lived there 12 yrs., been born there and was aged 30. [S.A.C. lvi., 14]. Her husband was dead at the Parly. Survey in 1650. [Ibid xxv., 45].
- c. Tecla, bapt. at C. 3 Jan. 1608, who marrd. 1st, at Shermy. (license at Lewes) 7 Sep. 1634, the Rev. Gregory Roberts, Rector of Shermanbury, who had been presented to that living in 1633/4 by Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle [Ibid lv., 261]. Their son, John Roberts, of Nuthurst, was trustee to his grandmother in 1681. She marrd. 2dly at Horsham in 1654 Richard

³⁰This will, a very long one, names a great number of relatives, among them:—Father, John Hodsoll, burd. in Cowfold Ch., Uncle Thomas H. and his children, William, Henry, Stephen and Elizabeth. Sister Bennett, w. of Edmond Freeman, and their children Edmond, John, Alice, Bennett and Elizabeth. Sister Ann, w. of Thomas Sheffield, and their children John, Anne and Martha. Sister Elizabeth, married 1st William Scates (children John, William and Elizabeth Scates), marrd. 2dly Printopp (mentions a child). Sister Katherine, w. of Norwood, and their daur. Faith. Sister Christian, wife of William Freeman, and Alice, their daur. Wife Elizabeth, daur. of John Gratwicke, of Gervis, and her brothers Richard, Ockenden G. and Thomas G., Cousin Thomas Houghton, of Mayfield. Exors: Father-in-law, John G., and brother-in-law William F.

Chaloner, Gent., and was burd. at Shermy. 9 Jan., 1701.

- D. Anne, bapt. at C. 15 Jan., 1617. Marrd. at S. (license at Lewes) 12 July, 1636, Thomas Dunstall of Shermy., yeoman.
- E. Jane, bapt. at C. 5 Mch., 1615. Marrd. at S. (license at Lewes) 12 July, 1636, Charles Sharpe, of Nuthurst, by whom she had a daur. Anne, mentioned in her gr.-father's will. (Query if she re-marrd. . . . Burtenshaw, see will of Elizabeth Hodsooll?)

WILLIAM GRATWICKE, of Jarvis, the eldest son, was baptd. at Cowfold 22 Sept., 1605, and dying v. p. was burd. there 29 Oct., 1636. He married at Cowfold 14 Oct., 1630, Jane, daur. of Edward Skinner. of Chailey, who survived him and remarrd. (license at Lewes) William Freeman, of Shermanbury, Gent. An Inqn. P.M. [Chancery Inqns. Vol. 536, No. 20] was taken at East Grinstead 17 Jan., 12 Chas. (1636/7), when he was found seized of Beeding New Park in Sele als. Beeding, William G. being his son and hr. and aged 2 years and 3 mos.

WILL OF WILLIAM GRATWICKE, OF COWFOLD, GENT.

Dat. Oct., 1636. To be burd. in par. Ch. of Cowfold. To poor of C. £5. Wife Jane, Execx., to whom all goods, &c., except leasehold called Lidford, in Cowfold, and the bedsteads and standards in house called Jarvis, which latter to her for life and aftds. to son William. To wife my annuity of £20 out of lands, contg. about 100 acres, known as New Park, in par. of Beeding, for life, in lieu of her widow's estate if she marry again. To eldest daur. Elizabeth, £400; to 2nd daur., Jane, £400.³¹ To expected child, if a girl, £400; if a boy, to whom copyhold estate will descend, then £100 each more to daurs. To wife Jane, kinsman Henry Shelley, of Lewes, Esq., father, John G., and brothers-in-law Gregory Roberts, clerk, and Henry Lintott, all lands, &c., known as New Park in B., Sunt in W. Grinstead, leasehold called Lidford,

³¹Of these daurs. Elizabeth was bapt. at Cowfold 6 Aug., 1631, and Jane on 27 Aug., 1633; both marrd. and had issue. The possible marrge and issue of the latter is discussed below.

and all other lands for 30 yrs. on trust to pay debts and educate daurs., and to hand over surplus to son William. To said son residue of lease of Lidford. Messge. called Jarvis and lands thereto belonging called Jarvis Searches and Julian's field, contg. abt. 120 acres, and reversion expectant on father's death to house, &c., called Sunt, contg. about 60 acres, to my heirs male, remr. to brother Richard G., remr. to my other brother Thomas G. Prd. by relict 1 Dec., 1636. [Lewes, A24, 135].

WILLIAM GRATWICKE, of Jarvis, his eldest son, was bapt. at Cowfold 15 July, 1634, died unmarrd., and was burd. there 20 Aug., 1670.

WILL OF WILLIAM GRATWICK, OF COWFOLD.

Dat. 17 Aug., 1670. To Mr. John Gratwick, of Henfield, house and lands called Lydford for unexpired term. To each of my 2 sisters children £50 at 21 or marrge. To cousin Mrs. Ellen Hadsell, £50. To each of my 'cosen Germans' being the children of the brethren and sisters of my father 40s. To each of my uncles and aunts a ring of £1. To Richard G. and his wife and to Thomas Lintott a £1 ring. To Thomas Beard, of Hurst, Esq., John Gratwick, of Eatons, Esq.,³² Willm. Holney, of Henfield, Gent., Richard Gratwick, of Eastland, Mr. John Roberts, of Horsham, and John Roberts, of Cowfold, all house and lands called 'New Park' until they shall by the sale of timber and woods, and by the profits of sd. lands have raised £600 to payment of debts and legacies. To each trustee £10. Trustees to sell messge. and lands called Sunt. Brother John G., Exor. If personal estate is sufficient then no woods at New Park to be cut and Sunt not to be sold. Prd. by Exor. 17 Mch., 1670. [Lewes, A32, 151].

JOHN GRATWICKE, the posthumous child referred to in his father's will, was bapt. at Cowfold 15 Dec., 1636. He resided first at Potters and afterwards, on his brother's death, at Jarvis. He was overseer to his gr. mother's will in 1681, and trustee to his father-in-law, Mr. John Holney, in 1689. He was burd. at Cowfold 11 Nov., 1696. By his 1st wife Anne . . . (burd. at C. 16 Sep., 1663) he had issue :—

- A. Anne, born 4th and bapt. at C. 16 Sept., 1663, who marrd. there (license at Chichester) 21 May, 1691, Richard Madgwick, of Fittleworth, Gent.,

³² Later in the will he is called Capt. Gratwick.

and their son John M., eventually inherited the family estates. He marrd. Anne, daur. of Thomas Ives, of Cuckfield, and they had issue John Gratwick M., bap. at C. 9 Feb., 1726, and burd. there 24 Feb., 1727, and a daur. Elizabeth, born 1725, who marrd. in 1748 Thomas Steele, Esq., Recorder of Chichester. [See the account in Cartwright, pp. 319/20].

He married 2dly³³, Mary, one of the daurs. and cohers. of John Holney, of Henfield. She was burd. at C. 5 Mch., 1680. He had issue by her :—

1. William Gratwicke, bap. at C. 29 Ap., 1674, and burd. there the follg. day.
2. John Gratwicke, of Jarvis, and aftds. of Chichester, born 8 Apl., and bapt. at C. 30 Ap., 1677. Burd. there 24 Jan., 1720. [See his M.I. in Cartwright, p. 320].
- B. Elizabeth, bapt. at C. 22 Oct., 1668, marrd. there 24 Feb., 1695, Edward Batten of Lambourn, Berks. She had New Park and Sunt under her brother John's will.
- C. Mary, baptd. at C. 25 Mch., 1672. She inherited Jarvis from her brother John, and was the last of the Gratwicks of that place. She left it to her nephew John Madgwick. She resided latterly at Windsor, and, dying 17th was burd. at Cowfold 26th May, 1726. [See her M.I. in Cartwright, p. 320].
- D. Jane, bapt. at C. 17 July, 1675, and burd. there 5 Sept., 1680.
- E. Hester, bapt. at C. 17, and burd. there 19 Apl., 1678.

The wills of John and Mary Gratwicke follow :—

³³He seems to have had a 3rd wife, Elizabeth, mentd. as "my mother-in-law," in the will of her stepson John G. in 1720.

WILL OF JOHN GRATWICKE, OF CHICHESTER, GENT.

Dat. 20 Oct., 1720. House and lands called Heasland or Heathsland, in par. of Clayton, to nephew John Madgwicke. New Park, in Beeding (subject to annuities of £18, £6 and £4 to my mother-in-law Elizabeth G.), to sister Elizabeth Batten. If any of my copyhold come to sd. sister E.B., then lands of equal value out of New Park to go to my youngest sister Mary G. Reversion to Sunt to sister E.B. Inholmes in Beeding, also Gervais Serches and Julian's Garden in Cowfold, to sister Mary G. To niece Mary, w. of Charles Garrard, £500. To nephew John Madgwicke £300. To cousin Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Lintott, £200, and my damask field bed and bedding and the chairs belonging to it. To cousin Mary, w. of Mr. John Cheale, £200. To my uncle and aunt Gratwicke and Mr. Thomas Lintott, of Shermanbury, and Mr. John Cheale, of Henfield, £20 apiece. To the Ch.-wardens of Cowfold £50, to be laid out in the ceiling and other ornaments, and not in necessary repairs. To sister Mary £500. To poor of C. £10, of Beeding £5, of sub-deanery of Chichester £5. To Mrs. Beckington £5, and to her daur. Sarah B. £20. Residue to sisters E. B. and M. G., Exces. Prd. 18 Feb., 1720. [P.C.C., 27 Buckingham].

WILL OF MARY GRATWICKE, OF WINDSOR, Co. BERKS, SPINSTER.

Dat. 18 Ap., 1726. To be burd. at Cowfold, and a marble monument, value at least £30, to be fixed on the wall near my grave. To poor of C. £20, and to the Ch. a piece of plate value £20.³⁴ Whereas my cousin Thomas Gratwicke (son of John G., late of Cowfold, carpenter, decd.)³⁵ is indebted to me £100, now

³⁴ See the description of it in S.A.C. liv., 256.

³⁵ How this relationship arose is not clear; but it may have been through the marriage, at W. Grinstead, on 10 Jan., 1664, of Jane Gratwicke, described as of that parish, with Thomas Gratwicke, of Cowfold. This Jane was *perhaps* the aunt of the testator, and youngest daur. of William G., of Jarvis, and Jane Skinner. They seem to have had a son Thomas, bapt. at Cowfold, as son of Thomas and Jane G., 14 May, 1667. This Thomas was very probably the Thomas G., of Aldgate, London, cordwayner, whose will, dat. 12 Jan., 1692, was p.d. [P.C.C. 95 Coker] 7 June, 1693:—"All real estate to go as already settled. To brother John Gratwick, of Cowfold, carpenter (in case I have no child by my wife Sarah) £50, or if such child or children die under 21. Residue to wife Sarah, sole Execx." Mary, daur. of Thomas and Sarah G., of 'Potters,' bapt. at C., 1 Oct., and burd. there 24 Oct., 1691, was probably his daur. Thomas, the father of the carpenter and cordwayner, was, I believe, the Thomas G., of Shermanbury, burd. at Cowfold 27 Dec., 1679, for there are the follg. entries in the Sherm. Regrs. :—Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas and Jane G., bapt., 28 Oct., 1672; William, s. of Thomas and Jane G., bapt. 2 Mch., 1674, burd. 27 May, 1677. John Gratwicke, of Cowfold, carpenter, was married (license at Lewes) at Cowfold on 2 Feb., 1687/8, to Mary Harland, maiden. In addition to the Thomas named in the will (of whose baptm. there is no record in the Regr.) they had William, bapt. at C. 13 Sep., and burd. there 11 Oct., 1689, Anne, bapt. at C. 31 Oct., 1696, and Sarah, bapt. at C., 14 Sept., 1701.

I give him the same. To my godson Thomas, son of Thomas G., of London, silk mercer, £100, to be paid to his said father in trust for him till 21. To the children of the daurs. of the said J. G., late of C., carpenter, £100, to be expended in placing them out apprentices. To brother Batten £20 for mourning; and to cousin Philip Cheale, of Henfield, Gent., and to Mr. Charles Elsing, of E. Garston, co. Berks, Gent., £10 each. To cousins Jane and Mary Libbard £50 between them. To cousin Marchant, wife of Mr. Thomas M., of Hurstpierpoint, £25. To god-daur. Cassandra Lintott £10 for a ring, and to god-daur. Mary Garrard my gold watch. To Mr. Charles Garrard, husband of niece Mary G., £100; and to cousin Jane Milles, late the widow Bodle, £50, if living at my death; if not, to her 3 daurs. Whereas I have £400 at interest in the hands of my brother Batten, I now direct the interest to be paid to my sister Mrs. Elizabeth B. for life, and at her death £100 to Mary G. and £300 to Catharine G., daurs. of my nephew Charles Garrard, both at 21 or marrge. To Philip Cheale and Charles Elsing, Gent., my messge, &c., called Jervais Searches and Julians Garden in trust to the use of my cousin John Madgwick, remr. to his sons, remr. to his daurs., remr. to niece Mary Garrard, remr. to Thomas Gratwicke, son of sd. John G., of Cowfold, carpenter, decd. To friends Edward Batten, John Madgwick, Philip Cheale and Charles Elsing, messges, &c., called Inholmes, in Beeding, now in occupn. of Mr. John Lintott, and all copyhold messges. at Peppersgate in Cowfold, also copyhold called Singers and Potters in C., which came to me at the death of my late brother John G., Esq., decd., in trust to the use of my godson Edward Garrard, son of niece Mary G., and his hrs., remr. to sd. niece, remr. to sister Elizth., wife of Edward Batten, for life, remr. to John Madgwick, remr. to Thomas Gratwicke aforesd. To cousin Ann Cheale my best tea table, best china set, silver coffee pot, &c. Residue of plate to niece Mary Garrard. All residue to sd. niece and to John Madgwick equally; latter Exor. Prd. by Exor. 6 June, 1726. [P.C.C., 120 Plymouth].

* * *

THOMAS GRATWICKE, to whom we now revert, the youngest son of John G. and Elizabeth Comber, was baptd. at Cowfold 28 June, 1622, and inherited the Shermanbury estate. His wife, Anne, was Execx. to her husband, and was burd. at Sherm. 28 June, 1670, then residing at "Morleys." He was buried there 14 Aug., 1664.

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWICKE, OF SHERMANBURY,
GENT.

Dat. 13 Aug., 1664. To friends John Holney, of Hurstpierpoint, William Holney, of Henfield, Gent., William Gratwicke, of Jervis, Gent., and Henry Lintott, of Cowfold, Gent., reversion expectant on death of mother, Elizabeth G., to a barn and abt. 50 acres of land called Danningfold, in W. Grinstead, to sell same and pay the follg. debts:—To William Holney £100; to sister Elizabeth Hodsall £100; to Thomas Gosse, of Shermý., yeoman, £50; to Anne Sharpe, of Cowfold, spinr., £40; to Mrs. Mary Draper, of Henfield, £10; to John Parson, of Shermý., husbandman, £10; any balance to Execx. To my cousin Robert Heath, of Deptford, Kent., Esq., my moiety of the manor of S. and of lands called the Old Park, now, or late, in the occupn. of Thomas Goss and Edmond Chaloner, to hold for term of 500 years yet to come granted by Thomas Ld. Sandys, 33 Hen. VIII., to one William Comber, and now vested in me, on trust to pay Elizabeth G., my mother, the rents, &c., for life, in terms of an agreement made between her and me, dat. 20 May, 1650; and also to raise £80, which I owe to sd. Robert H., and £300 which I give to my daur. Cassandra G.; then to settle whole on son John G., for life, and his heirs; remr. to son William and hrs., remr. to right heirs. To Thomas, George and Anne G., my children, £300 each at 21. To Execx. my meadow in Ashurst called the Lords Mead, or Byne Mead; also 1 close of pasture in Shermanbury, purchased of William Bull; also timber on lands called Morleys and Greentrees, in S. and Cowfold. To son John my suite of damask which was his mother's, being a table cloth and abt. 2 dozen napkins, at marrge or housekeeping. To daur. Cassandra 1 table cloth and 1 doz. napkins which were her mother's marked with letter "E." Residue to loving wife, Ann, sole Execx. Witsns, John Roberts, Thomas Lintott, &c. Prd. by Execx. 20 Oct., 1664. [Lewes, A60, 143].

Issue:—

1. John Gratwicke, see below.
2. William G., born 16th and bapt. at S. 30 May, 1654. He was in the Royal Navy and served on H.M.S. Expectation. Died in 1677 or 8.
3. Thomas G., bapt. at S. 5 May, 1657, was sometime of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, mercer, later of Leatherhead, Surrey, and aftds. of Chichester. He purchased an annuity on the Shermý. estate from the children of his uncle Richard. Exor.

and heir to brother William 1678. Trustee to John Holney of Lewes, 1706. He marrd. at S., 9 Nov., 1680, Mary, daur. of . . . Goring,³⁶ who was burd. at S. 5 Nov., 1716. He was burd. there 11 Nov., 1719.

4. George G., bapt. at S. 27 Feb., 1661; mentd. in his father's will. Burd. at S. 2 June, 1666.
- A. Cassandra, mentd. in her father's will 1664. Probably the Cassandra G. who marrd., at Warnham, Abraham Freeman, 12 May 1670.
- B. Anne, bapt. at S. 20 Dec., 1655. Perhaps she marrd. Hugh Vincent. [See will of her brother Thomas].
- c. Elizabeth, bapt. at S. 7 June, 1660; burd. there 12 Dec., 1661.

The wills of William and Thomas follow :—

WILL OF WILLIAM GRATWICKE, OF SHERMANBURY,
GENT.

Dat. 24 Oct., 1677. Be it known &c., that I, William G., of Shermanbury, Gent., now going to sea in the good ship "Expectation," have constituted, &c., my brother Thomas G., of Covent Garden, mercer, my Attorney to obtain from the Treasurer of H.M. Navy all sums due to me, and in case of my death I bequeath all to my said brother and make him sole Exor. Prd. by Exor. 18 Mch., 1678. [P.C.C., 32 King].

WILL OF THOMAS GRATWICKE, OF LEATHERHEAD,
CO. SURREY.

Dat. 13 Nov., 1713. To John G., of Gervais, Esq., and William Roberts, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, goldsmith, my lands, &c., called Sweethill and Woollers, in Ashurst, on trust to the use of cousin Mary Buckeridge, wife of Baynbrig Buckeridge, of St. Giles in the Fields, remr. to her daurs, remr. to her sons, remr. to William French als. Westridge, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, wood-

³⁶So the Regrs., but the license at the Faculty Office gives the name as Geering. "5 Nov., 1680, Thomas Gratwicke, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middx., Bachr., 24, and Mrs. Mary Geering, of Sherman Bury, co. Sussex, Spr., 23, at her own disposal, at Shermanbury or Cowfold."

monger, and his hrs. To brother John G. my annuity of £20 issuing out of his estate of Shermanbury, which I purchased of the children of my uncle Richard G. To sd. brother John £200. To nephew John Vincent my annuity of £14, but, if my brother Hugh Vincent³⁷ is living at my death, he is to covenant with him to take it to his own use. To sd. nephew J. V. £200. To cousins Eleanor Holney, Sarah, widow of Randolph Tutte and Mary Holney £50 each, and to each of the daurs. of the sd. Sarah Tutte £50, and £100 to her son . . . T. To cousin John G., of Gervaise, £100. To cousin Judith Madgwick, wife of Henry M., my share of annuity of £12 in the exchequer . . . To Thomas M., my godson, son of Henry M., £50. Lands at Chillham, Kent., to cousin William Roberts, and William French, on trust to sell same and pay £100 to Mary, eldt. daur. of sd. William F.; half the remainder to each of sd. trustees. To brother John G. my chariot, harness and horses. To nieces Ann G. and Mary Cheal all residue, they to be Exces. but to pay £24 to John Ward for life. To Sarah Bekington £20. To be burd. in Shermy Ch. yard. Codicil:—Dat. 24 June, 1718. To Sarah B. a further £80, and £5 to her mother Mary Bekington. Prd. by Ann Gratwick als. Lintott, now wife of Thomas L., and Mary, wife of John Cheale, the Exces., 14 Dec., 1719. [P.C.C., 234 Browning].

JOHN GRATWICKE, the eldest son, inherited Shermanbury and presented to the living in 1677, 1706 and 1711. He was overseer to his gr.-mother's will 1681, and trustee to his father-in-law, John Holney, in 1689, and to John Holney, physician, in 1706. He marrd. at S. 9 Nov., 1671, Anne, one of the daurs. and cohers. of John Holney, of Henfield, Gent., and she had leasehold lands called "Woolvely," in Henfield, under

³⁷I do not know how this relationship arose. Perhaps this Hugh marrd. testator's sister, Anne; but there is a license at Lewes, 15 June, 1676, for a marriage, between Hugh Vincent and Mary Peckham, of Henfield. Will of John Vincent, of Shermanbury, Esq.:—"Dat. 27 Feb., 1719. To wife Mary [John Vincent and Mary Cheale, md. at Henfield, 1707] for life, lands in Oving, settled on me in lieu of £200 after death of my father Hugh V.; also 'Furrs Lands,' in Woodmancote; also an annuity of £14 left me by Thomas Gratwicke, late of Chichester, Esq., after my father's death; remr. in each case to my brother Richard V. Wife Execc. Prd. 4 Mch., 1724. [Lewes A 51, 367].

her father's will.³⁵ Mr. Gratwicke died in 1724, and was buried at S. on 13 Dec. His wife survived and was burd. there 14 Aug., 1727, in which year a piece of plate was given, in her name, to the Church at Shermanbury. [See its description in S.A.C. liv., 257].

WILL OF JOHN GRATWICK, OF SHERMANBURY, Esq.

Dat. 14 Mch., 1720. Body to be burd. privately by Anne Lintott, my Execx. To poor of S. £5. To friends and kinsmen Henry Lintott, of Henfield, Gent., Philip Cheale, of Uckfield, Gent., John Lintott, of Cowfold, Gent., and John Vincent, of Sherm., Gent., my manor of Sherm. and my capital messge. called Shermanbury Place, with the land, watermill, ponds, floodgates and water courses; also all the house and land formerly purchased out of the manor of Ewhurst for a way to the sd. messge; and also the advowson of the Par. Ch. of S., situate in Sherm., Henfield, Cowfold, Slaugham, or elsewhere in Sx.; also my 2 messges. and lands in Sherm. and Cowfold, called Lidford and Old Park, in trust, to permit my Execx. to present a clerk to the Par. Ch. of S. as often as void, and to have rents, &c., of sd. lands, and in default of disposal by her then to my daur. Mary. Trustees to pay out of rents, &c., of Lydford and Old Park mortgage of £400 to Thomas Gratwick, also abt. £450 to my now wife and the yearly rents of £27 to Mr. John Cheale during life of sd. wife, she to have sd. £27 if she relinquish her right to certain lands called Woolvely; also £400 to my Execx. Daur. Anne sole Execx. Codicil: Execx. to pay my wife £60 and 20/-, each to all my servts., and to all Mr. Lintott's servts. living in my house. Witns. Philip Cheale, &c. Prd. 8

³⁵Will of John Holney, of Henfield, Gent.: "Dat. 19 Dec., 1 Jas. II. (1685). To be burd. with my wife. To John Holney, of Lewes, and Jane, his wife. . . . To daur. Jane, w. of John Alchorne, Gent., £100 at her husb'd's death. Her son John and daurs. Mary and Jane, £100 each. To William A., another son, £200 (all under 21). To sons-in-law John G., of Sherm., Esq., and John Stone, of Rusp., Gent., lands in Beeding on trust to educate sd. William A., until Elizabeth and Mary (daurs. of Mary, my late daur., wife of John G., of Jarvis, Esq.), are 21, then $\frac{1}{2}$ to each; if both die, then to John G., the only son of sd. daur. Mary. To my daur. Anne, w. of John G., of Sherm., leasehold called Woolvely, in Henfield, remr. to her children. To Anne and Mary, their daurs., £100 each. To Elizabeth, Mary, Henry and William, childrn. of my daur. Ellenor, w. of John Stone, £400. £100 out of interest thereon to eldt. son John Stone. To daur. Ellenor £5. To John G., son of daur. Mary, £10 to buy a horse at 18 yrs. To god daur. Mary (daur. of my y'gest daur. Sarah, w. of Philip Cheale, Gent.), my best silver tankard. Residue to daur. Sarah, Execx. Overseers, sons-in-law, John A., John G., of Jarvis, John G., of Sherm., John Stone. Witns., Ann Cheale, William Holney, John Roberdes, &c. Codicil:—Dat. 8 Ap., 1689. £50, instead of £5, to daur. Ellenor, w. of John S. To gr.-childn. John, Sarah and William, childn. of my Execx., £5 each. Witns.:—John Gratwick. Prd. 2 Dec., 1689. [Lewes A 39, 73/5].

Mch., 1724, by Anne, wife of Thomas Lintott, Gent., the Execx. [Lewes A51, 275].

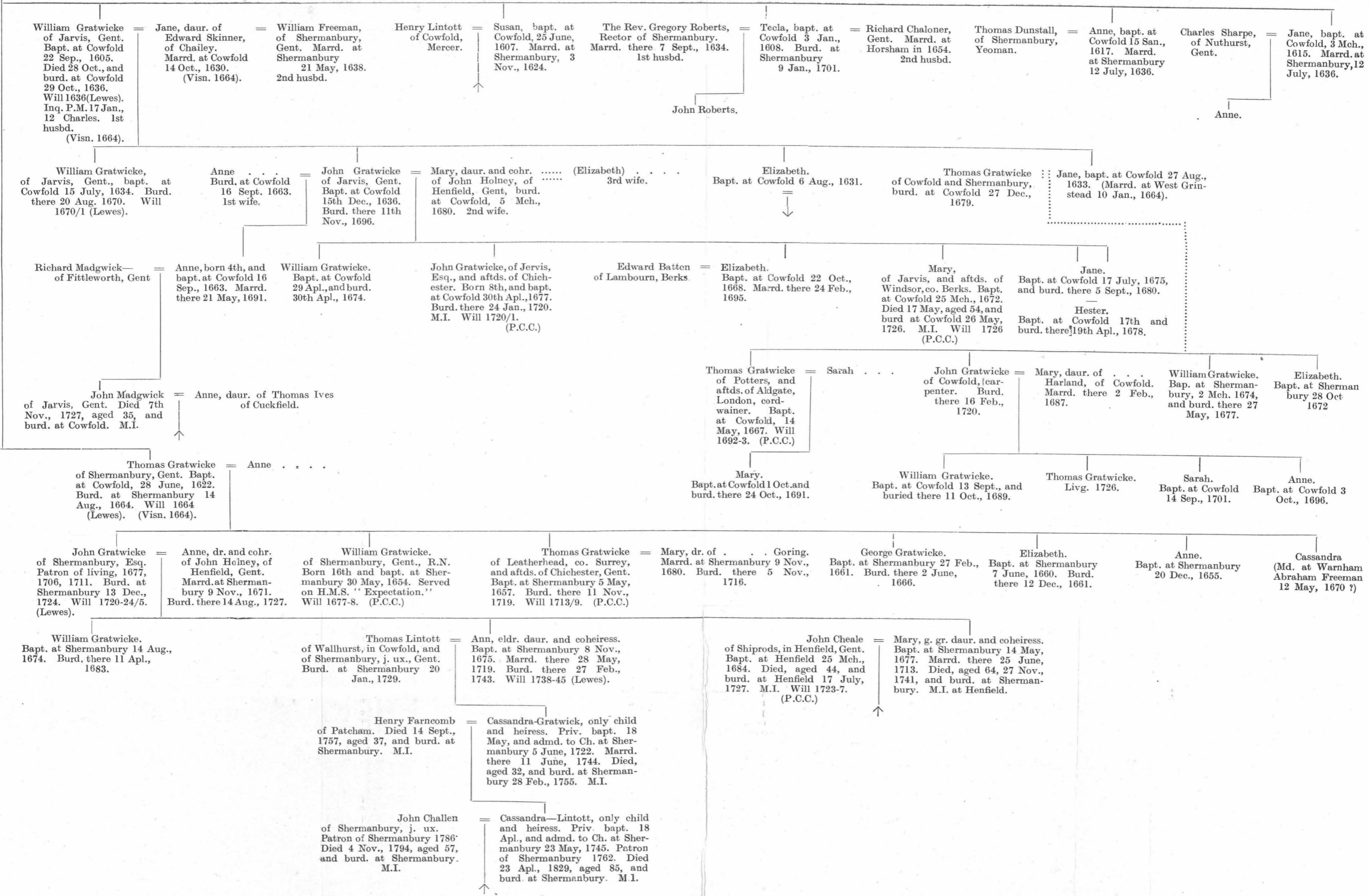
Of his two daurs. and cohers., the elder.³⁹

ANN, bapt. at Shermy. 8 Nov., 1675, marrd. there, 28 May, 1719, Thomas Lintott, of Wallhurst, in Cowfold, and carried Shermanbury to her husband. He was burd. at Shermy. 20 Jan., 1729, and she on 27 Feb., 1743. It was this lady, then a widow, to whom the letters, printed in Vol. xxii. of our collections, were addressed; but the genealogical particulars there given are incorrect. Shermanbury descended to their only child and heiress, Cassandra Gratwick Lintott, the "Miss Cass" of the letters, who married Henry Farncombe, of Patcham. By him she, too, had an only child and heiress, Cassandra Lintott Farncombe, who married John Challen; and their gr.-daur. became the wife of Henry Hunt, Esq. At Mrs. Hunt's death, the property was, in 1876, sold by auction and purchased by Mr. Copestake.

MARY, the younger daur. and coheiress, was baptd. at S. 14 May, 1677, and married⁴⁰ there, 25 June, 1713, John Cheale, Esq., son of Philip Cheale, of Shiprods, in Henfield, Gent. He (bapt. at H, 25 Mch., 1684), died, aged 44, 17 July, 1727, and was burd. at Henfield. She died 27 Nov., 1741, aged 64, and was burd. at Shermanbury. There is a monument to them in Henfield Church. [See Ped. of Cheale in "Fragmanta Genealogica," Vol. vii., p. 115].

³⁹There was a son, William, bapt. at S. 14 Aug., 1674, and burd. there 11 Ap., 1683.

⁴⁰A deed dat. 19 and 20 June, 1713, forming part of her marriage covts. is printed in "Fragmanta Genealogica," vii., 108, together with facsimiles of her signature and that of her husband. She spells her name without the final "e," and it is so spelt in the body of the deed; but in an earlier one dat. 12 and 13 Ap., 1686 [Ibid, p. 106], where a facsimile of her father's signature and seal is given, it is spelt with the final "e" in the deed, though his signature, which has a rather complicated flourish appears to be without it.



William Gratwicke of Jarvis, Gent. Bapt. at Cowfold 22 Sep., 1605. Died 28 Oct., and burd. at Cowfold 29 Oct., 1636. Will 1636(Lewes). Inq. P.M. 17 Jan., 12 Charles. 1st husbd. (Visn. 1664).

Jane, daur. of Edward Skinner, of Chailey. Marrd. at Cowfold 14 Oct., 1630. (Visn. 1664).

William Freeman, of Shermanbury, Gent. Marrd. at Shermanbury 21 May, 1638. 2nd husbd.

Henry Lintott of Cowfold, Mercer.

Susan, bapt. at Cowfold, 25 June, 1607. Marrd. at Shermanbury, 3 Nov., 1624.

The Rev. Gregory Roberts, Rector of Shermanbury. Marrd. there 7 Sept., 1634. 1st husbd.

Tecla, bapt. at Cowfold 3 Jan., 1608. Burd. at Shermanbury 9 Jan., 1701.

Richard Chaloner, Gent. Marrd. at Horsham in 1654. 2nd husbd.

Thomas Dunstall, of Shermanbury, Yeoman.

Anne, bapt. at Cowfold 15 San., 1617. Marrd. at Shermanbury 12 July, 1636.

Charles Sharpe, of Nuthurst, Gent.

Jane, bapt. at Cowfold, 3 Mch., 1615. Marrd. at Shermanbury, 12 July, 1636.

John Roberts.

Anne.

William Gratwicke, of Jarvis, Gent., bapt. at Cowfold 15 July, 1634. Burd. there 20 Aug. 1670. Will 1670/1 (Lewes).

Anne . . . Burd. at Cowfold 16 Sept. 1663. 1st wife.

John Gratwicke of Jarvis, Gent. Bapt. at Cowfold 15th Dec., 1636. Burd. there 11th Nov., 1696.

Mary, daur. and coh. of John Holney, of Henfield, Gent, burd. at Cowfold, 5 Mch., 1680. 2nd wife.

(Elizabeth) . . . 3rd wife.

Elizabeth. Bapt. at Cowfold 6 Aug., 1631.

Thomas Gratwicke of Cowfold and Shermanbury, burd. at Cowfold 27 Dec., 1679.

Jane, bapt. at Cowfold 27 Aug., 1633. (Marrd. at West Grinstead 10 Jan., 1664).

Richard Madgwick— of Fittleworth, Gent

Anne, born 4th, and bapt. at Cowfold 16 Sep., 1663. Marrd. there 21 May, 1691.

William Gratwicke. Bapt. at Cowfold 29 Apl., and burd. 30th Apl., 1674.

John Gratwicke, of Jervis, Esq., and aftds. of Chichester. Born 8th, and bapt. at Cowfold 30th Apl., 1677. Burd. there 24 Jan., 1720. M.I. Will 1720/1. (P.C.C.)

Edward Batten of Lambourn, Berks.

Elizabeth. Bapt. at Cowfold 22 Oct., 1668. Marrd. there 24 Feb., 1695.

Mary, of Jarvis, and aftds. of Windsor, co. Berks. Bapt. at Cowfold 25 Mch., 1672. Died 17 May, aged 54, and burd. at Cowfold 26 May, 1726. M.I. Will 1726 (P.C.C.)

Jane. Bapt. at Cowfold 17 July, 1675, and burd. there 5 Sept., 1680. Hester. Bapt. at Cowfold 17th and burd. there 19th Apl., 1678.

John Madgwick of Jarvis, Gent. Died 7th Nov., 1727, aged 35, and burd. at Cowfold. M.I.

Anne, daur. of Thomas Ives of Cuckfield.

Thomas Gratwicke of Shermanbury, Gent. Bapt. at Cowfold, 28 June, 1622. Burd. at Shermanbury 14 Aug., 1664. Will 1664 (Lewes). (Visn. 1664).

Anne . . .

Thomas Gratwicke of Potters, and aftds. of Aldgate, London, cord-wainer. Bapt. at Cowfold, 14 May, 1667. Will 1692-3. (P.C.C.)

Sarah . . .

John Gratwicke of Cowfold, carpenter. Burd. there 16 Feb., 1720.

Mary, daur. of Harland, of Cowfold. Marrd. there 2 Feb., 1687.

William Gratwicke. Bap. at Shermanbury, 2 Mch. 1674, and burd. there 27 May, 1677.

Elizabeth. Bapt. at Shermanbury 28 Oct 1672

Mary. Bapt. at Cowfold 1 Oct. and burd. there 24 Oct., 1691.

William Gratwicke. Bapt. at Cowfold 13 Sept., and buried there 11 Oct., 1689.

Thomas Gratwicke. Livg. 1726.

Sarah. Bapt. at Cowfold 14 Sep., 1701.

Anne. Bapt. at Cowfold 3 Oct., 1696.

John Gratwicke of Shermanbury, Esq. Patron of living, 1677, 1706, 1711. Burd. at Shermanbury 13 Dec., 1724. Will 1720-24/5. (Lewes).

Anne, dr. and coh. of John Holney, of Henfield, Gent. Marrd. at Shermanbury 9 Nov., 1671. Burd. there 14 Aug., 1727.

William Gratwicke. of Shermanbury, Gent., R.N. Born 16th and bapt. at Shermanbury 30 May, 1654. Served on H.M.S. "Expectation." Will 1677-8. (P.C.C.)

Thomas Gratwicke of Leatherhead, co. Surrey, and aftds. of Chichester, Gent. Bapt. at Shermanbury 5 May, 1657. Burd. there 11 Nov., 1719. Will 1713/9. (P.C.C.)

Mary, dr. of Goring. Marrd. at Shermanbury 9 Nov., 1680. Burd. there 5 Nov., 1716.

George Gratwicke. Bapt. at Shermanbury 27 Feb., 1661. Burd. there 2 June, 1666.

Elizabeth. Bapt. at Shermanbury 7 June, 1660. Burd. there 12 Dec., 1661.

Anne. Bapt. at Shermanbury 20 Dec., 1655.

Cassandra (Md. at Warnham Abraham Freeman 12 May, 1670 ?)

William Gratwicke. Bapt. at Shermanbury 14 Aug., 1674. Burd. there 11 Apl., 1683.

Thomas Lintott of Wallhurst, in Cowfold, and of Shermanbury, j. ux., Gent. Burd. at Shermanbury 20 Jan., 1729.

Ann, eldr. daur. and coheirss. Bapt. at Shermanbury 8 Nov., 1675. Marrd. there 28 May, 1719. Burd. there 27 Feb., 1743. Will 1738-45 (Lewes).

John Cheale of Shiprods, in Henfield, Gent. Bapt. at Henfield 25 Mch., 1684. Died, aged 44, and burd. at Henfield 17 July, 1727. M.I. Will 1723-7. (P.C.C.)

Mary, g. gr. daur. and coheirss. Bapt. at Shermanbury 14 May, 1677. Marrd. there 25 June, 1713. Died, aged 64, 27 Nov., 1741, and burd. at Shermanbury. M.I. at Henfield.

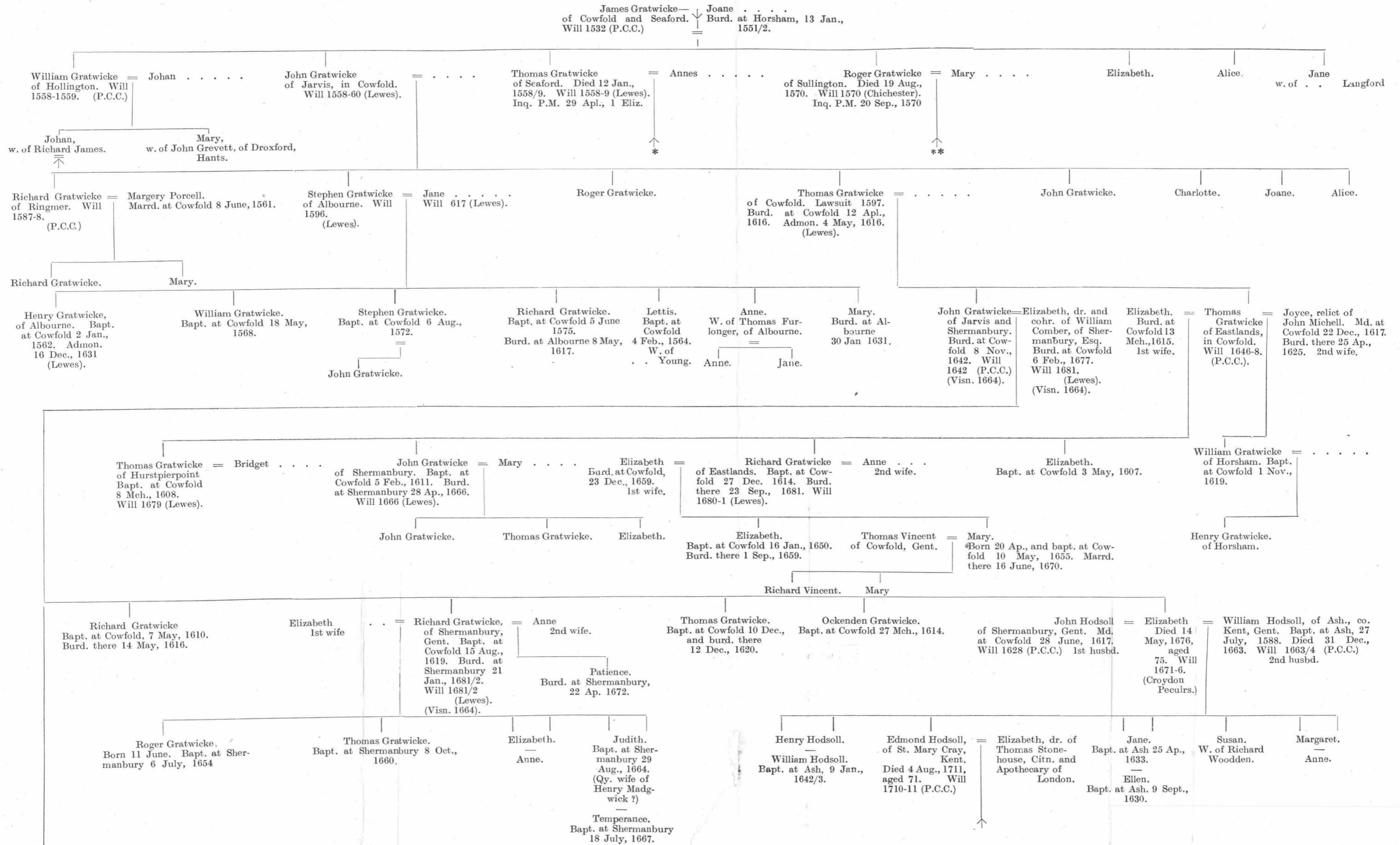
Henry Farncomb of Patcham. Died 14 Sept., 1757, aged 37, and burd. at Shermanbury. M.I.

Cassandra-Gratwick, only child and heiress. Priv. bapt. 18 May, and admd. to Ch. at Shermanbury 5 June, 1722. Marrd. there 11 June, 1744. Died, aged 32, and burd. at Shermanbury 28 Feb., 1755. M.I.

John Challen of Shermanbury, j. ux. Patron of Shermanbury 1786. Died 4 Nov., 1794, aged 57, and burd. at Shermanbury. M.I.

Cassandra—Lintott, only child and heiress. Priv. bapt. 18 Apl., and admd. to Ch. at Shermanbury 23 May, 1745. Patron of Shermanbury 1762. Died 23 Apl., 1829, aged 85, and burd. at Shermanbury. M.I.

GRATWICKE, OF JARVIS, SHERMANBURY & TORTINGTON.



Richard Gratwicke = Anne

Sir William Gratwicke, Kt. of East Malling, and aftds. of Tortington. Died 12 Apl., 1613. Will 1613 (P.C.C.) Inqn. P.M. 1 Jan., 11 Jas. (Visn. 1634).

Margery, daur. of William Lee, of Curham, par. of South Mimms, co. Hertford. Will 1638 (P.C.C. and Lewes). (Visn. 1634).

2 daughters.

William Gratwicke of Tortington, Esq. (Visn. 1634). = Amphillis, y'gest daur. of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, of Tichborne, Bart. (Visn. 1634).

Edward Gratwicke of Itford, par. Bedingham. Died 28 Nov., 22 Jas. Will 1625-6 (P.C.C.) Inq. P.M. 14 Sep., 2 Chas. 1st husbd. (Visn. 1634).

Frances, daur. of John Morris, of London, Gent. (Visn. 1634).

Lyming Dickenson, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Esq. 2nd husbd.

Elizabeth, daur. of Philip Gratwicke, of Ham and Bedingham. Mar. Lic. 1 Feb., 1612/3. (See below). 1st wife. (Visn. 1634).

Roger Gratwicke of Seaford, Esq., M.P. for Hastings 1645. Will 1653-5 (P.C.C.) 1st husbd. (Visn. 1634).

Anne, daur. of Thomas Selwyn, of Friston. Mar. Lic. 15 Nov., 1620. 2nd wife. (Visn. 1634).

Henry Woodcock of Seaford, Gent. Marrd. at Hailsham 17 Oct., 1655. 2nd husbd.

Thomas Gratwicke. (Visn. 1634).

John Gratwicke. (Visn. 1634).

Frances. Died 4 Apl., 7 Chas. Inq. P.M. 7 June follg.

Mary. Born 19 Dec., 1625.

Richard Pagett = Abigail. Marrd. at Westminster Abbey, 23 Sept., 1656.

Margery. Marrd. Richard Sugar, of New Shoreham, Gent. Mar. Lic. 31 Oct., 1620. (Visn. 1634).

Elizabeth. Marrd. Richard Morris. of London, Gt. Mar. Lic. 20 Nov., 1632. (Visn. 1634).

Jane. (Visn. 1634).

Mary. (Visn. 1634).

Anne. Marrd. the Revd. John Haye, of Seaford. Mar. Lic. 29 Aug., 1636. (Visn. 1634).

Margaret. Burd. at Seaford. Will 1634 (Lewes). (Visn. 1634).

Helen. Admon. 22 Oct., 1622 (Lewes). (Visn. 1634).

William Gratwicke of Tortington, Esq. Will 1664-6 (Chichester). = Mary

Francis Gratwicke of Tortington, Esq. Will 1670. (P.C.C.) = Barbara Venables. Admon. 12 Feb., 1669. (P.C.C.)

Oliver Weekes = Elizabeth.

Oliver Weekes = Philippa, daur. and coh. of Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt. Will in P.C.C. (304 Pyne).

Carew Weekes, Esq. of Tortington. M.P. for Arundel 1702.

* *

Roger Gratwicke, of Tortington. Died 25 July, 1596. Brass in Tortington Ch. Will 1596 (P.C.C.) Inq. P.M. 26 Aug., 38 Eliz.

John Gratwicke. Died unmd.

Thomas Gratwicke, of Ham. Died unmd. 21 Dec., 37 Eliz. Will 1594-5 (Chichester). Burd. at Angmering 1 Jan., 1594/5. Inq. P.M. 26 Aug., 37 Eliz.

Philip Gratwicke of Ham and Bedingham. Died 7 May, 40 Eliz. Inq. P.M. 4 Aug., 42 Eliz. 1st husbd.

Elizabeth Ward of Cowfold. Mar. Lic. 26 July, 1586.

John Baker of Angmering. Mar. Lic. 2 July, 1599. 2nd husbd.

John Tutball, 3rd husbd.

Richard Gratwicke, of Horsham. Bapt. there 12 Feb. 1560/1. (Burd. there 6 Feb., 1614/5 ?)

(Joane Burd. at Horsham 6 Dec., 1621 ?)

Benjamin Gratwicke. Hugh Gratwicke. Bapt. at Horsham 5 June, 1564.

James Gratwicke. Bap. at Horsham 8 Sept. 1583.

John Gratwicke. Bap. at Horsham 4 July, 1585.

Roger Gratwicke. Bap. at Horsham 17 Jan. 1588/9.

Nathaniel Gratwicke. Bap. at Horsham 28 Feb., 1590/1.

Roger Gratwicke. Died v.p.

Hugh Keate, Gent. = Anne. Marrd. at Angmering 6 June, 1605.

Mary. Burd. at Angmering 2 Dec., 1603. Inq. P.M. 13 Apl., 7 Jas.

Roger Gratwicke of Seaford, Esq. (see above).

Elizabeth. Mar. Lic. 1 Feb., 1612/3.

Mary. Bapt. at Horsham 8 Oct., 1559. Marrd. John Westbrook.

Elizabeth. Bapt. at Horsham 16 Sep. 1565. Marrd. . . . Hatton.

Jane. Marrd. John Wannerton.

John Page = Susan. Bapt. at Horsham 3 July 1568.

Anne. Bapt. at Horsham 8 Mch., 1562/3.

Thomas Hatton. Daurs.

A daur.

Richard Page William Page. A daur.

DESCENT OF GRATWICKE ESTATES.

JARVIS (OTHERWISE WILLIAM JARVIS SEARCHES) IN COWFOLD.

James Gratwicke left it, by will, to son Richard, in 1532.

Richard G., of Ringmer, sold to kinsman Roger G., of Tortington.

Roger G., of Tortington, conveyed to John G., son of his cousin Thomas G., of Cowfold, by deed, 1596.

John G., his direct descendant, left it by will to his nephew John Madgwick.

MANOR OF SEAFORD.

Sir William Gratwicke, Kt., of Tortington, purchased it from Richard and Sir George Snelling, and left it, by will, to his son William, 1613.

William G. sold it, by fine, to his brother Roger, 1641/2.

Roger G. left it, by deed, to his nephew William (son of above), 1653.

William G. left it (probably) to his brother Francis, 1664.

Francis G. left it, by deed, to his nephew Oliver Weekes, 1670.

Oliver Weekes sold it by fine to Wm. Peake, Gent., 1671.

MANOR OF BALS DEN.

Thomas Gratwicke, of Seaford, left it, by will, to his son Richard, 1558/9.

Richard G. sold it to his cousin Roger G., of Tortington, by fine, 1580/1.

Roger G. left it, by will, to his brother Philip G. and his son Roger, 1596.

Roger G., died s.p., and it passed to his sister Anne, w. of Hugh Keate, Gent.

Hugh Keate and Anne, his wife, sold it, by fine, to Sir William G., of Tortington, 1599.

Sir William G. left it to his son Roger, by will, 1613.

Roger G. left it, by deed, to his nephew William, 1653.

William G. left it (probably) by deed to his brother Francis, 1664.

Francis G. left it, by deed, to his nephew Oliver Weekes, 1670.

Oliver Weekes sold it to William Coby, Gent., by fine, 1676.

MANOR OF ITFORD.

- Roger Gratwicke, of Sullington, purchased, by fine, from Francis Kelleway, Esq., in 1566, and left it by will to his son Roger, of Tortington, 1570.
- Roger G., of Tortington, left it to his brother Philip G., of Bedingham, and his son Roger, by will, 1596.
- Roger, the son, died v.p., and it passed to his sister Anne, wife of Hugh Keate.
- Hugh Keate and Anne, his wife, sold it, by fine, to Sir William Gratwicke, of Tortington, Kt., 1609.
- Sir William G., left it, by will, to his son Edward, 1613.
- Edward G. left it, by will to his daurs. Frances and Mary, 1625/6. Frances and Mary died young, and it passed to their mother Frances, who remd. Lyming Dickenson.
- Frances Dickenson transferred it, by fine, to John Coell, Esq., and Richard Pagett, the younger, in 1656.

MANOR OF HAM (1/3RD).

- Roger Gratwicke, of Sullington, purchased it, by fine, from Francis Kelleway, Esq., in 1566. He left part thereof to his son John, with remr. to son Thomas, remr. to son Philip. The other portion he left to Philip direct, all by will, 1570.
- John and Thomas G., dying s.p., the whole thus came to Philip.
- Philip G., dying in 1598, it came to his 3 daurs. and cohers., Anne, Mary and Elizabeth, of whom Mary died a minor.
- Elizabeth brought her share to her husband and kinsman Roger Gratwicke, of Seaford, at her marge. in 1612/3.
- Roger G. sold it, by fine, to Thomas Gratwicke of Ham in 1625/6.
- Anne, the other coheiress, marrd. Hugh Keate, and sold her share to Humphrey (son of Thomas) Gratwicke, of Ham, by fine, in 1676.

TORTINGTON.

- Roger Gratwicke purchased it, by fine, from John Apsley, Esq., and John Browne, Gent., in 1587, and left it by deed to his cousin William (aftds. Sir William) G., of East Malling, in 1596.
- Sir William G. left it to his eldt. son William G., by will, 1613.
- William G. succeeded by eldt. son William G., who was succeeded by his brother Francis G.
- Francis G. left it to his nephew Oliver Weekes, by deed, 1670.
- Carew Weekes (son of Oliver) sold it, by fine, in 1706, to William Vincent, Gent., in 1706.

POLING, and the KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

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

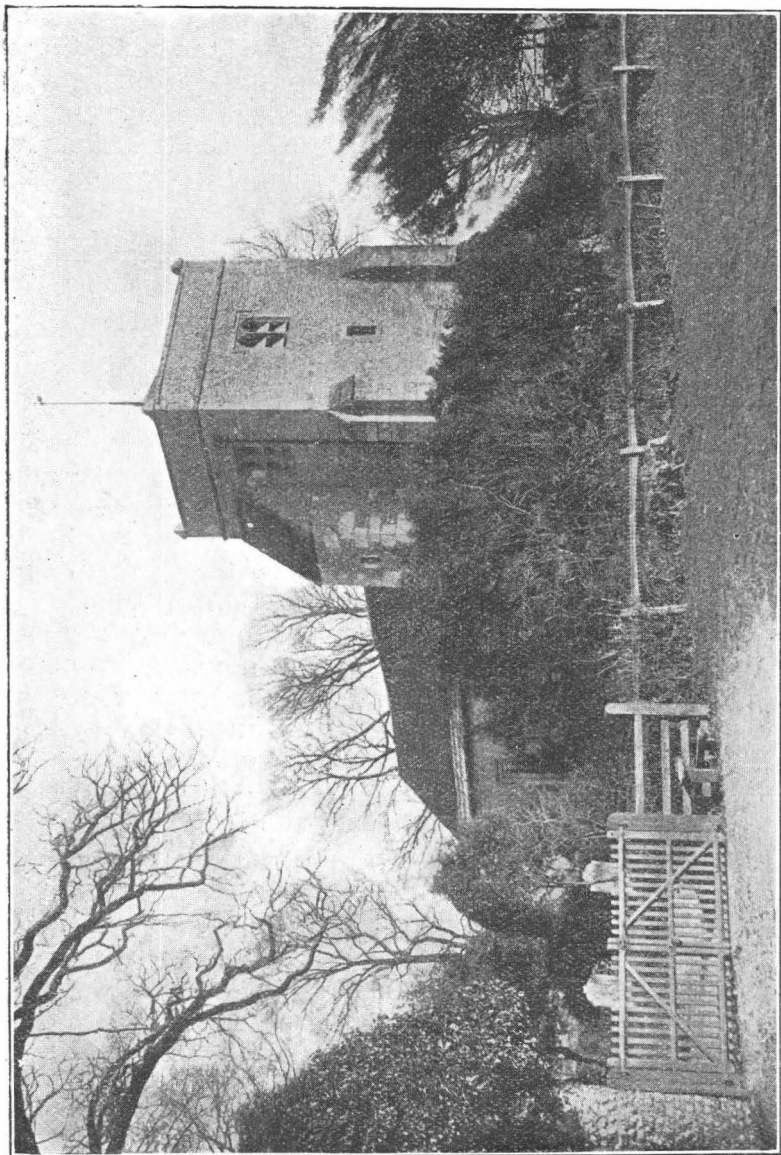
PART I.—THE VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

IT may be doubted if one in a thousand of the inhabitants of Sussex could say whereabouts in the county Poling is situated, or is, indeed, aware of its existence. It does not lie on a main road, and even the bye-roads on which the straggling village is centred form a *cul de sac*. This isolation is of very ancient date, and is largely due to the character of the surrounding country, the settlement having in the earliest times grown up on slightly rising ground, bordering on a great tract of marshland, that formed originally the delta of the Arun, and, at least intermittently, was covered by the sea.* The place has evidently been inhabited from pre-historic days. There may have been a lake-village here two thousand years ago, the inhabitants of which used dug-out canoes—such as those that have been recovered from the Arun hard by—and lived on the fish and abundant wild fowl. Poling Decoy for wild duck is doubtless a relic of those far-off ages, when this swampy littoral swarmed with bird-life. It is not difficult to imagine a lake-village, built out on the piles driven into the deep black mud, as the original of our 20th Century Poling.

We have a link with historical times in the British gold coin of Cunobeline, dug up in 1816 in the garden of the farm-house near the church, of which

*The custumal of the estates held by the Nunnery of Syon, Middlesex, in the parish of Angmering, adjoining Poling to the east, states that the tenants of the Nunnery were entitled to wrecks of the sea. The sea is said to have flowed up to Angmering and Poling Churches in the 15th Century.

an exact representation is figured in "S. A. C.," XXIX, p. 89. The obverse is without any device, but the reverse bears the usual rude imitation of the Greek chariot-horse. Just outside the parish boundary, to the south-east, there were uncovered in 1819 the foundations of one of those numerous Roman villas that seem to have been planted at almost regular intervals along this sunny sea-coast—not too close to the sea, for safety's sake, yet near enough for practical convenience. And it is likely that in those days the small stream, or "rife," that forms the southern and eastern boundary of the parish, and is a tributary of the Arun, was sufficiently navigable to afford water carriage of materials. The shape of the parish is roughly an irregular rectangle, enclosing about $1\frac{1}{8}$ square mile. It has Lyminster to the west and south, Burpham to the north, and Angmering to the east; and the present sea-coast—much further inland nowadays than it was even in the 16th Century—is, as the crow flies, just two miles to the south of the south-east corner of the parish. The northern boundary is formed by the ancient high road running from Chichester, through Arundel—two miles to the west—to Broadwater, Brighton, Lewes, etc., on the east. There is a narrow belt of woodland bordering this high road, and answering to the much more extensive woods of the Arundel domain on the other side: and hereabouts bricks and tiles have probably been made almost continuously from Roman times. Poling Street runs north and south from the high road, till it joins a narrow road going east and west, and the village is dotted about the junction of these two roads. This east to west road is practically impassable in winter though it leads directly to Lyminster, and must anciently have been of some importance: and on the eastern side it dwindles to little more than a farm track on its way to Angmering. Besides these, there is another uncertain track or causeway over the marsh, which crosses the "rife" on its way to the very ancient and picturesque hamlet of Toddington, and



POLING CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

finally conducts to Littlehampton: but a stranger trying to find his way from that pleasant sea-side resort to coy and retiring Poling, will, in nine cases out of ten, get bogged, or find himself cut off by the "rife." The remoteness of Poling is still a fact to be reckoned with, and the narrowness of its principal roads does not—perhaps fortunately—invite the ubiquitous motorist.

Poling does not occur in the Domesday Book under that name, but was probably included in "Lolinminstre," in the hundred of Rieberge or Risberge, where there was a church and a water-mill.

It may be added that the present population is somewhere about 200, and that for a century, at least, it has been the same, more or less: but possibly when the Knights Hospitallers settled in the parish, and down to the middle of the 16th Century, it was actually greater than to-day. The general aspect of the country here and in the immediate neighbourhood can have altered hardly at all since that period.

Fine tall elms are a conspicuous feature here and hereabouts, but the landscape otherwise, save for the wooded hills to the north, presents few distinctive features. Grass meadows and rich marshland, bearing some of the finest wheat and root crops, occupy the greater part of the area of the parish. A very noticeable characteristic is the deeply sunk level of the lanes, or the great height of the adjoining fields, which, as is well known, marks an old inhabited country. This peculiarity is very noticeable in the north-to-south road.

As to the mediæval and later history of Poling there is not much to record. Through Roger de Montgomerie it passed with the earldom of Arundel to the Fitz Alans, and in 1244 the hundred and manor of Poling were allotted to John Fitz Alan. In 1381 they were settled upon the newly founded College of

the summer of 1917, of a typical Saxon double-splayed window in the north wall of the nave, has placed the pre-Conquest date of the little church beyond all doubt, and has added one more to our already lengthy list of Saxon churches in Sussex. This discovery, and the find a few months previously of a similar window in Witley Church, Surrey, which had hitherto been classed as belonging to the Early Norman period, enforce the suggestion that a scientific examination of others of our churches—the smaller ones, especially,—might bring to light similar evidence of pre-Conquest work.

A carefully worked out plan (Plate II.) made at the time of the finding of this window has made it possible to set down the probable dimensions of the tiny Saxon church. It consisted of a nave, 24ft. 6in. by 13ft. 2in., and a chancel about 10ft. square. A narrow arch in the east wall of the nave opened into the little chancel—just large enough to contain the altar and the mass-priest—and this chancel was no doubt lit by two, or perhaps three, small windows: the nave probably had three—one in each of its external walls. The north wall of the nave, in which the Saxon window was found, is about 17ft. 6in. high to the wall plate—3ft. 6in. more than the width of the nave. Its height is much more than one would find in a small church of the Norman period, such as Binsted, and is in itself confirmatory evidence of pre-Conquest date.

This north wall of the nave still retains on its exterior face the Saxon coat of tough, brownish plaster, finished with a tenacious lime-putty. It was the slight difference in colour of the plaster covering the blocked-up window on the outside—which some might have taken to be merely a weather stain—that led me many years ago to make a note that this patch, which had a roughly circular outline at the top, concealed a blocked window of early date.*

*No hint of the window was visible internally, owing to the care with which it had been blocked—probably in the 12th or 13th Century—and to the fact that the walls had been re-plastered in the restoration of 1875. It is not a little singular that the window was passed over at that date.

Arundel. We find Sir John Caryll lord of the manor in 1568. Afterwards it was incorporated with Michelgrove, and in 1828 the estate was bought by Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk. The Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers at Poling was no doubt originally endowed by one of the Fitz Alans.

The great tithes of the parish were given to the Nunnery of Almenesches in Normandy by Earl Roger, and in Henry V's. reign they were transferred to the Nunnery of Lyminster, in the parish adjoining Poling on the west.

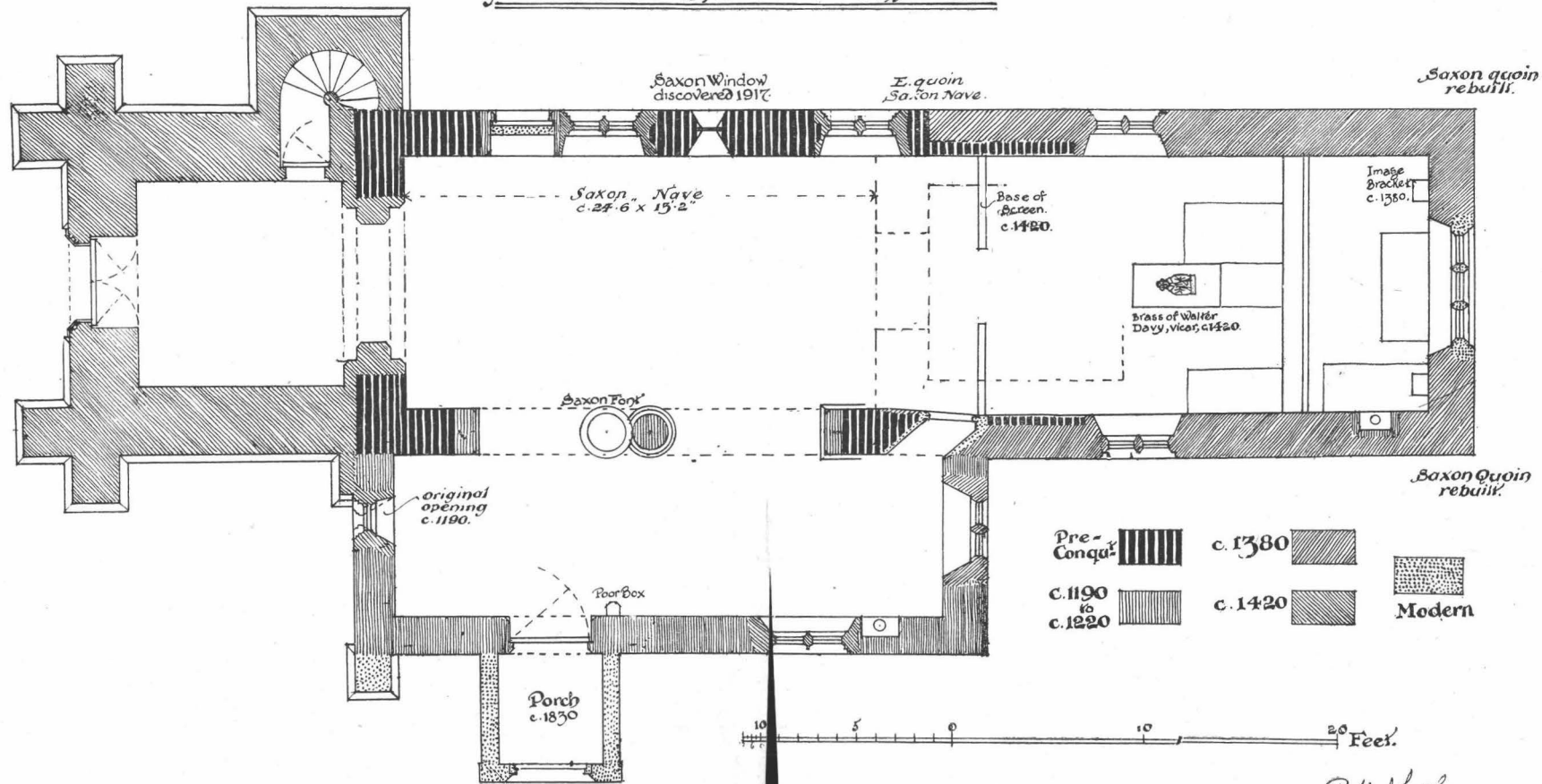
In 1285 Isabella de Mortimer, widow of John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, was, without license, married in the Church of Poling to Robert de Hastings, and, the lady being in ward to King Edward I., her dower was escheated; but afterwards it was restored to her on payment of a fine of £1,000. A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1832 (Pt. I., p. 578) makes the quaint suggestion that some crowned I's in the borders of the old glass then in the windows of the church represented the lady's initials! They have nothing to do with Isabella, and were not earlier in date than the 15th Century, being, in fact, the initial of the Holy Name, Jesus.*

One naturally turns to the church for the oldest building in the parish; and in this, as in other cases, evidence of pre-Conquest date is forthcoming. It is presumably the church mentioned under Lolinminstre.

Until the other day, however, there was not conclusive evidence of so early a date, although to the seeing eye the eastern quoins of the chancel, with their distinctly "long and short" disposition, would suggest pre-Conquest work, *in situ*, or re-constructed. The discovery which I was fortunate enough to make, in

*They occur also in glass of this date in the west window of the tower of East Preston Church, a mile or two away.

St Nicholas, POLING, Sussex.



P. M. Johnson
R.S.A.
Plans. 5 vol. 1017-18.

Consent having been obtained from the courteous Vicar, the Rev. Arthur Dry, and the Churchwardens, Lady Johnston and Mr. Penn, I set to work on July 30, 1917, and in the course of a day or two Mr. Penn carefully removed the very solid blocking of flints and chalk from the outer and inner splays, and an almost perfect Saxon window stood revealed. (Fig. 1).

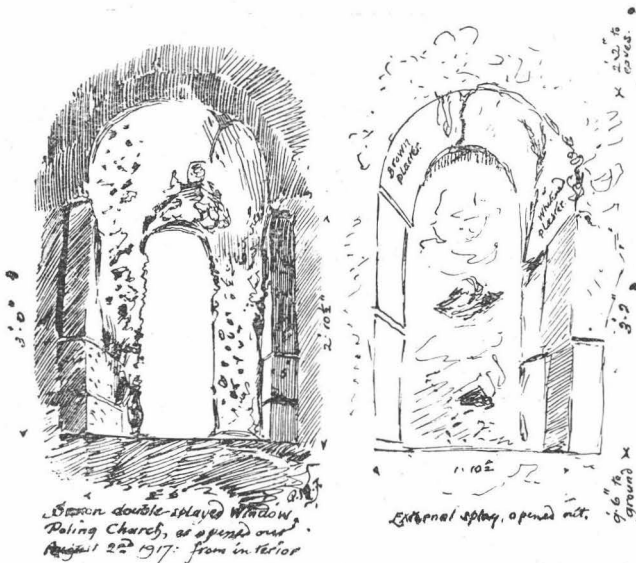
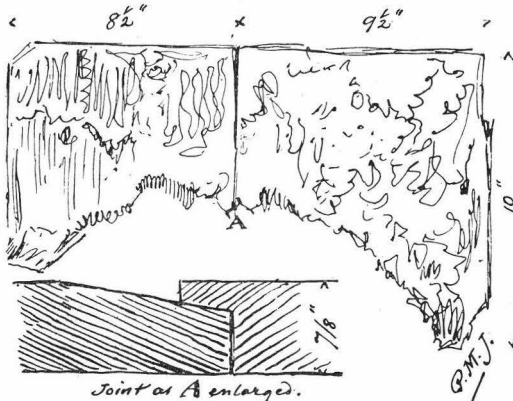
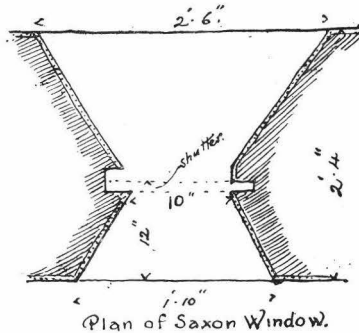


Fig 1.

When the line that marks the meeting of the inner and outer splays was reached, the upper part of the Saxon wooden shutter was actually found in position in the wide groove that the original builders had made for it in the rubble. (Fig 2). We managed to remove this fragment intact, and found it to consist of two rectangular boards, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, rebated together, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width respectively; about 10in. of which, in height, had survived, filling the circular head of the opening. At my suggestion, Mr. Penn has coated these precious fragments with gelatine, and hung them in a glazed frame on the wall below the window, where they can proudly boast of

being the only survival in Sussex of a veritable Saxon window shutter—or, to use a more exact term, a mid-wall slab. For it is evident that these boards were fixed, and that somewhere in the destroyed lower part there was either a small hinged panel or flap, like a jib door in a larger door, or else a pierced opening



Fragment of Saxon oak shutter,
found in position at junction of plays.

Fig 2.

to admit the light through a piece of thin horn or oiled linen nailed over the orifice. It is a remarkable coincidence that in the similar double-splayed Saxon window just previously opened out at Witley, parts of an oak mid-wall slab still remained in the groove ;

but here the thickness was much greater—about 3in.—and the groove was V-shaped, the sides of the shutter or slab being tapered to fit the V.

The construction of the Poling window itself is also interesting. (See Fig. 1). The angles of the

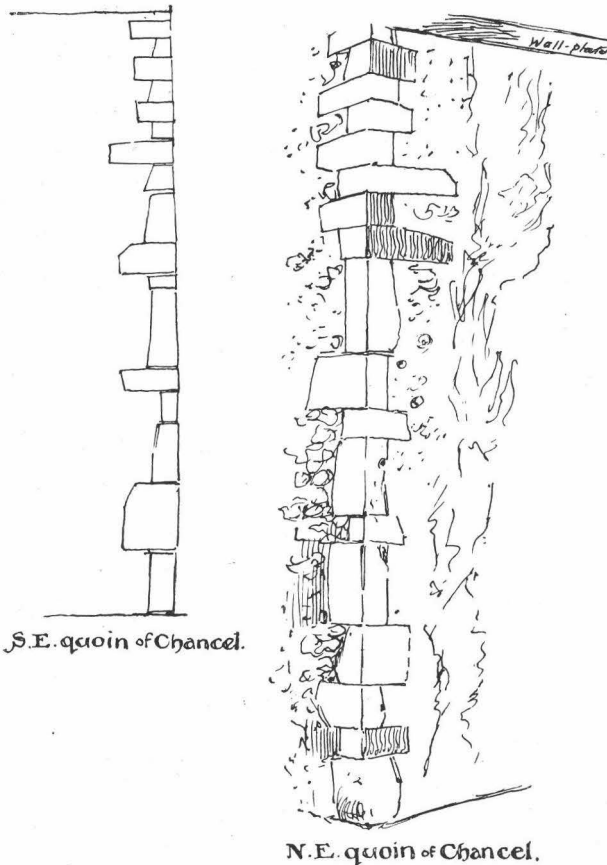


Fig 3.

splays, both inner and outer, are formed of thin upright stones, white limestone and Caen stone—two on the inside being $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by about 1ft. 9in. in height—while the arch is only of rubble and flints, coated with buff

plaster, which was skimmed over the stone also, and the whole finished with a thin coat of lime. The sight size of the window opening is about 3ft. by 10in., splaying out to 1ft. 10½in. on the outside, and 2ft. 6in. inside. On the right or east splay were traces of a figure of an angel, painted in broad, strong, red outlines, quite possibly at the date of the window itself; but as the Saxon plaster has been hacked to get a key for the blocking, the painting is hard to decipher.

A short distance eastward of this recovered Saxon window, the bottom stones of the north-east quoin of the nave of the pre-Conquest church remain in position. When the church was enlarged by the rebuilding of the small square chancel of the early period, the chancel walls were carried out to the same line as those of the nave, and the greater part of this quoin was pulled down, as stone was scarce, for re-use in the new work, leaving some half-dozen courses in position above the ground. At the same time a singular and most unusual thing was done.

The north-east and south-east quoins of the Saxon chancel were rebuilt at the angles of the widened and lengthened chancel very much as they must have been built up originally, *i.e.*, in long and short work. Some of these stones are in a hard, white limestone, or Caen stone, like those in the Saxon window, but most of them are in Quarr Abbey stone from the Isle of Wight, or from analogous beds on the Sussex coast that have long been worked out or covered by the sea.

This stone—a freshwater Chara limestone—is found in all the pre-Conquest churches of West Sussex near the sea, such as Sompting, Bosham, Singleton, Lyminster, Ford, Yapton Walberton, etc., and in one or two eastward, such as in the doorway preserved in the rebuilt church of St. John Sub-Castro, Lewes. It occurs also in Early Norman work, perhaps as spoil from demolished Saxon buildings, as in Chichester

Cathedral, Lewes Priory, etc. ; and in the pre-Conquest *aula*, preserved in Barton Farm, Nyetimber, Pagham.*

We must imagine the Saxon church, then, as a tiny building of nave and chancel, coated with white plaster, with a roof of reed thatch, and having four to half-a-dozen double-splayed and shuttered windows, with probably only one door, in its south wall. And so it must have remained, without alteration or enlargement, until the close of the 12th Century, a period coincident with the establishment within the parish of the Knights Hospitallers.

In about 1190 the aisle on the south of the nave was built, 28ft. 6in. long, by 13ft. 4in., having a tiny chapel at its eastern end—probably dedicated to Our Lady—the piscina of which still remains. Two plain, pointed arches of a single order were then pierced through the Saxon south wall. (Fig. 4). They are built for the most part in chalk, with a little Caen stone, the arches being chamfered, with stops just above the abacus of the column, and the impost of the plain responds east and west. These responds have chamfered angles, with characteristic stops below the impost and above the chamfered plinth. The imposts are steeply chamfered—a fashion characteristic of the Transition Norman period: and the same section is repeated in the abacus of the column.† The circular column is entirely in Caen stone, 1ft. 10½in. in diameter, tooled with a broad chisel in vertical strokes, the base—which is also circular—having a moulding of two rolls divided by a sunk flat member, and below this a steeply chamfered plinth, the total height being 1ft. 4½in. from the floor. The capital is characteristic of its date, the abacus and the square upper member immediately beneath being planned on the square, but having the four angles bevelled off, so as

**Vide* paper by H. L. F. Guernonprez and the writer, in "S.A.C." XLVI., 145.

†Cf. the arches that support the central tower of Witley Church, Surrey.

to form an unequal-sided octagon, and this dies into the circular plan of the shallow bell of the capital half-way to the rounded necking. This form of capital is peculiar to the last decade of the 12th Century, when the style was merging into the Early English, and other examples may be seen in the nave arcades of Rogate, Sussex, and of Freshwater, I. of Wight.

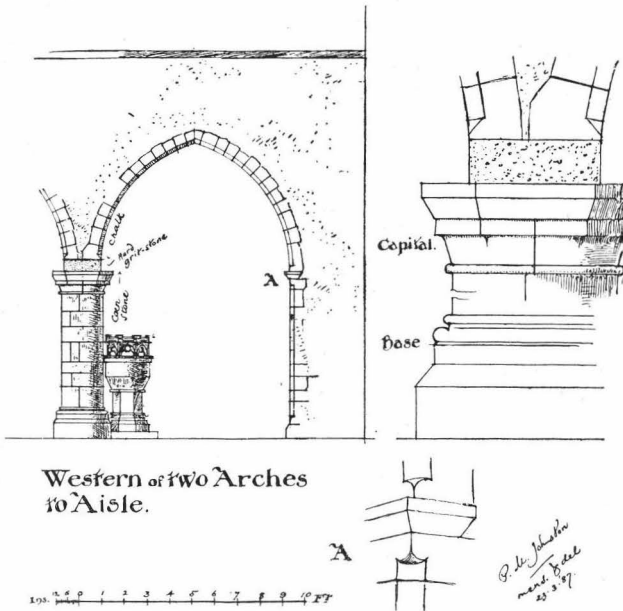


Fig 4.

One point that strikes the eye at once is the thinness of the arch springer at the place where it leaves the Capital. It is only 1ft. 5½in. wide on north and south faces, against 2ft. 4in. on east and west; and as the column is 1ft. 10in. in diameter the effect when seen in elevation is more curious than elegant. Perhaps to meet this weakness in construction the springer stone is a solid block of a hard, grey grit-stone, and from this the arch-vousoirs of chalk radiate; the arches being built in the usual local fashion, of quoin work, filled in with rubble. This pair of plain late

12th Century arches may be compared with the arcades at Lyminster, Rustington and Yapton.

The font (Fig 4), which stands against the western side of the pillar—probably its ancient position—is of small circular tub-shape, in a hard greenish yellow grit-stone, with a flat projecting band or rim; but half-way down its sides have been roughly chopped back to meet the octagon moulded stem on which it was mounted in the 15th Century. The Saxon bowl (as we may consider it to be) was perhaps mounted in the first instance on a thick cushion stone, and it may be compared with others in a group of early fonts remaining in West Sussex.*

The south doorway, with plain arch and pointed jambs, chamfered, and the rather large piscina in an oblong square-headed recess, with a circular drain, at the eastern end of the aisle, together with a similar piscina in the chancel, may be considered as belonging to this same late 12th Century date as the arches of the aisle. A consecration cross in red was found upon the south wall of the aisle at the restoration in 1875; but it was not preserved: indeed, this piece of wall seems to have been a good deal rebuilt, though with the old materials.

It should be noted that the single-light window in the west wall of the aisle is really a lancet of this period, turned into 15th Century Perpendicular externally, and having a drop-arch of that date on the inside; but its left-hand sply is that of *c.* 1190. (See the

*At Burton, Bignor, Bepton, Milland, Graffham, Chithurst, Trotton, Cocking, Didling, Tangmere, Selham, Fernhurst, Lodsworth, Up Marden, Up Waltham and Woolbeding, Littlehampton, Walberton, Yapton, Chidham, North Mundham and West Wittering. It is interesting to record that the Saxon font at Walberton, after having been divorced from the original cushion-stone on which it used to rest, and set up on a sort of ornamental flower-pot, has once more been placed upon its cushion-stones through the taste and zeal of the present Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Hunter. It may be safely said that no other county in England has preserved so many Saxon fonts as Sussex. The early font at Clayton has vanished, but its cushion-stone has been found lately in the churchyard.

plan). Built into the south wall of the aisle is the cill-stone of another lancet, which has belonged to an opening 6in. wide. It is cut out of a block of the freshwater limestone above referred to.

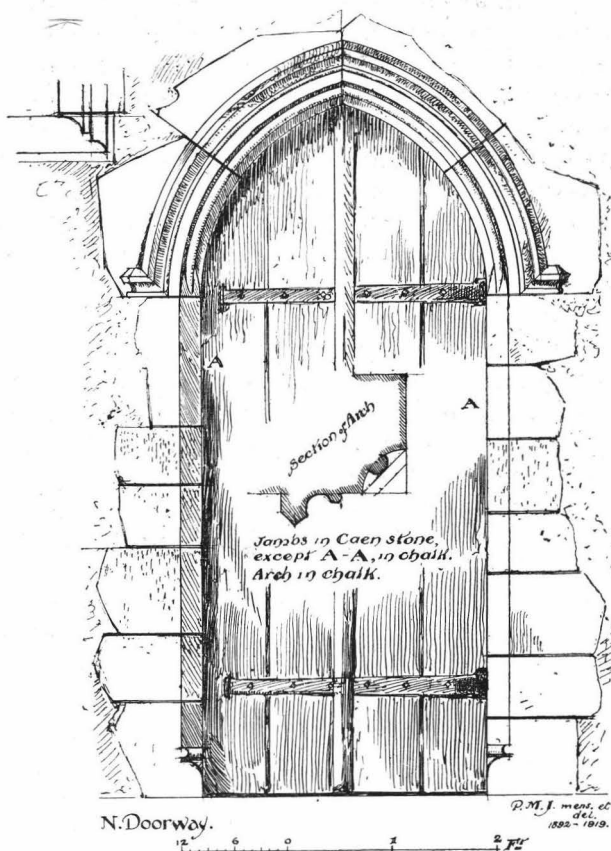
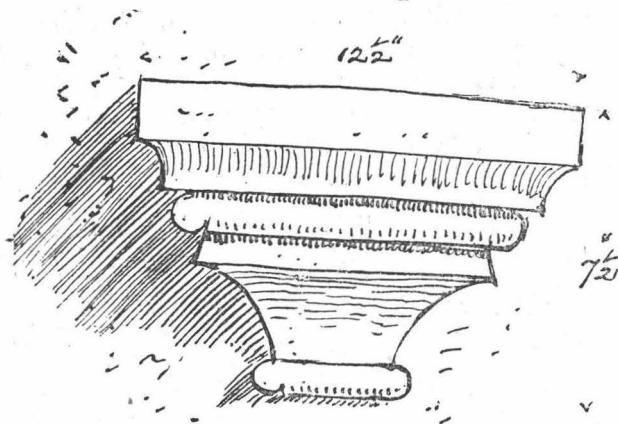


Fig 5.

The south doorway seems to have been given a new internal arch of four-centred form in Pulborough stone, at some date in the late 14th or 15th Century.

In the north wall of the nave, near the western end, a small doorway was inserted in this period, which, like the west window of the aisle, has been dressed up in the fashion of a later style. (Fig. 5). The chamfered

jambs, with a roll and cushion stop, are in Caen stone, tooled with a broad chisel, except two blocks of chalk just below the springing. The elegantly moulded arch of two-centred form is fashioned out of exactly four large pieces of chalk, the chamfer of the jambs giving place to a hollow, with a bead planted in the centre, and the small label being worked out of the same stone. The internal arch in chalk, of segmental form, belongs to the later, while the jambs are those of the earlier period. This doorway is now blocked up, but the old wooden door remains in position.



Bracket
on E. wall.

Fig 6.

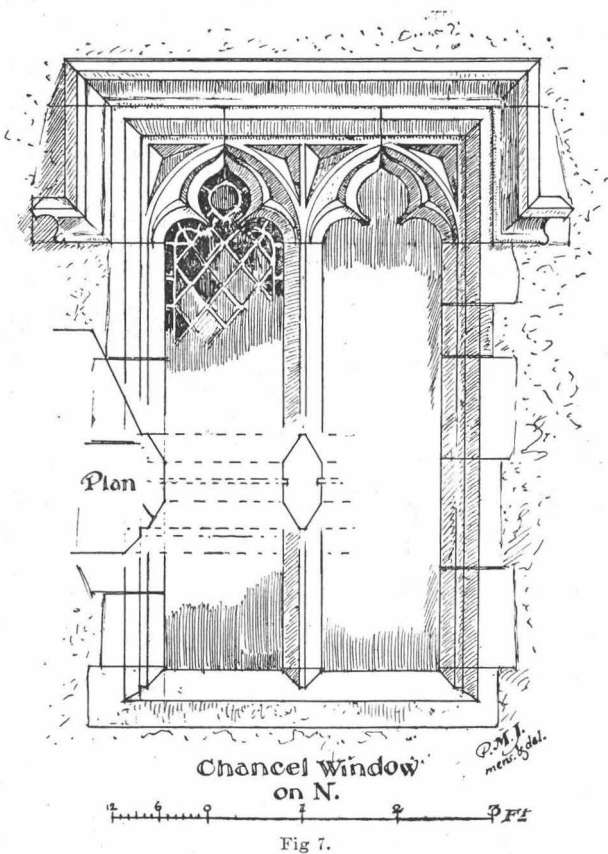
In about 1380 the small Saxon chancel, which one may assume had survived till then, was pulled down, its long-and-short quoins being rebuilt with the widened and greatly lengthened chancel—an unusually dignified one for so small a church—that now arose. The east window is only mediæval so far as its internal arch and jambs, the intersecting tracery of three lights dating from a repair of about 1830.* Right and left of this, on the inside, are two moulded stone

*Vide an excellent account of the church in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1832, Part I. pp. 577-559.

brackets, perhaps to support a beam for the Cross and candlesticks, or to carry images. Their tops are about level with the internal cill of the window. (Fig. 6).

In the enlargement of the chancel in the end of the 14th Century—perhaps about 1381, when Poling became part of the endowment of the newly founded College of Arundel—part of the area of the Saxon chancel was taken into the nave, according to the evidence of the quoin remaining in the north wall, the early chancel arch being entirely removed, and none being erected to replace it. But a rood-screen was set up, part of the base of which remains, much restored, and this being placed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. eastward of the western face of the Saxon chancel arch, gives a chancel nearly 23ft. long by 13ft. 2in. at the east, and 13ft. 5in. at the west. Had the chancel been rebuilt in the 13th Century, instead of at the date suggested, there would assuredly have been some trace of lancet windows in its walls. Such, however, is not the case, and the rebuilding must therefore be dated from the only architectural evidence, viz., the square-headed two-light windows, one in the north, and another, not quite opposite, in the south wall. (Fig. 7). At first sight these appear to be identical with two others inserted in the north wall of the nave. But on closer examination it will be found that though they range with them as to height they differ in detail—such as in the sections of jambs, mullions and labels, in the foliation of the lights, which in the chancel are ogeed trefoils under a pointed sub-arch, while the nave windows have foliations of ordinary form. It would seem likely, therefore, that the nave windows are slightly later, say *c.* 1420. The plain painted segmental internal arches are similar in all four. The north wall of the chancel is still coated with a thin plaster or mortar-dashing, continuing that of Saxon date that covers the north wall of the nave. In an old photograph in my possession the whole of the chancel and aisle are shown plastered. The plaster was mostly

removed in 1875, and the flint and rubble of the walls rather obtrusively pointed. As to the windows of the aisle, that in the east wall has a mullion of the same section as the chancel windows, while that in the south wall has jamb and mullion sections similar to those in the nave.



The massive low tower,* of grey flints and Pulborough sand-stone, was added at the west end of the nave in c. 1420. It is a fine piece of work, and has stood

*It may be interesting to quote for comparison the neighbouring towers of Pulborough, East Preston, Burpham, Lyminster and Angmering, and the central tower of Arundel.

admirably through the 500 years. The walls are 3ft. 6in. thick in the ground storey, and the west wall of the Saxon nave has been thickened by about a foot, and a plain pointed arch of two chamfered orders cut through. There is a pair of sturdy buttresses in two stages at the western angles, another where the south side joins the west wall of the aisle; and in the north is a large square stair turret, with its original sloping roof of stone, lit by one oblong square-headed loop. The only window to the ground storey is one of two lights with trefoiled openings under pointed arches, crowned by a square label. This is in the west

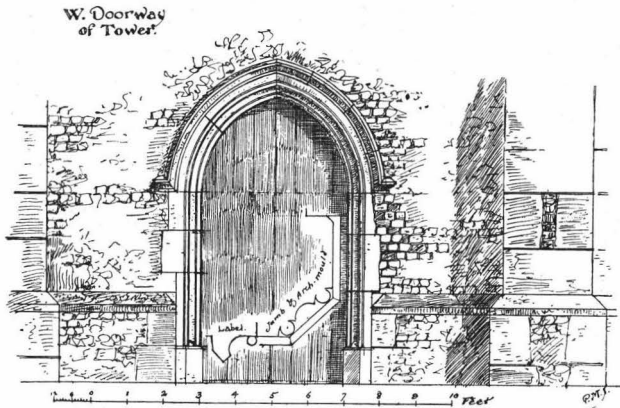


Fig 8

wall, and those in the bell-chamber are similar, one in each face of the tower, but the ringing-stage that intervenes has only two single square-headed loops, one in the west and the other in the south wall. The floors that divide these storeys are of the original massive oak timbers. A string-course of unusual section for this period, and a parapet with angle-ornaments and plain coping, suggest a later repair. Along the base of the tower is a chamfered plinth, projecting 4½in., and carried round the stair-turret.

This plinth returns in itself on either side of the doorway in the west wall. The doorway (Fig. 8) is wide and tall, with a well-proportioned arch, struck from two centres, moulded continuously with the jambs, and having a label of the common section. The arch and jamb moulding consists of three hollows, set splay-fashion, the outer and inner ones carrying a bold bead or roll. At the base is a plinth of slight projection. The stonework is Pulborough, with some Caen. The present doors are modern (? 1830), painted. The doorway to the turret stair, which has a nearly flat head, retains its original door and strap-hinges. The loops in the middle stage have hooks for shutters.

Eastward of the aisle arcade a modern opening has been cut obliquely through the wall, destroying the Saxon south-east quoin of the nave, with the object of giving access to the vestry formed in the end of the aisle. This space is now used for the organ. Above the modern opening is the 15th Century rood-loft doorway, with a flat four-centred head. There must, therefore, have been a ladder or stair from the aisle side, and a gallery or loft before the rood, and in front of the screen. Besides the boarded lower part of the screen, pierced with quatrefoils, the font-cover is made up of trefoiled tracery-heads and battlementing, which formed, until the 1830 repairs, the open upper part of the screen.

The south porch is modern—1830 Gothic, in Roman cement over brickwork. Within the inner doorway, on the east side, is a very curious ancient poor-box, rude and much patched, consisting of an oak post, about 2ft. high, 6in. by 3½in., tapering upwards to 4½in. This bears a roughly shaped block, having two shields or bosses in front, on which is mounted the box proper, of oak, with a six-sided lid of iron and a lock of the same. On the box are cut the initials, I C T 1797, and on the top of the lid, round the money slot,—R T D E H I C O F A.

These mysterious initials and the date refer to the marriage here of Isabella de Mortimer and Robert de Hastings. I C OF A stands for ISABELLA, COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL, the lady being the widow of John Fitz Alan.

It is difficult to hazard a guess at the age of the box, though the materials of which it is composed, of more than one date, suggest a considerable age. It is, of course, quite possible that this noble couple left a thank-offering for the poor of Poling, to commemorate their secret marriage in the church, and a poor-box, of which this is the much patched descendant, was made as a visible token of their bounty: but the letters, of course, are relatively modern—"I. C. T." (? Tompkins) cut them, perhaps, with his own initials at a repair in 1797. Anyway, it is almost the only ancient poor-box, as distinct from alms-chests, in Sussex.

The roofs are still in part covered with the ancient Horsham slabs, and are of unusually flat pitch—45° in the chancel and less over the south slope of nave and aisle, which are continuous. They are underdrawn with plaster, but retain the ancient rafters, and those of the nave and chancel are of braced collar construction. The oak tie-beams are mostly ancient, and attached to them are six well carved oak bosses, still showing traces of colour and gilding. They are, however, imported antiquities, having been given by Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, at the the restoration of 1830, or thereabouts. They belong by rights to the beautiful oak vaulting of the Collegiate Church, Arundel; and it is to be regretted that when the late Duke of Norfolk carefully restored that roof, replacing the moulded ribs and the oak bosses, that had been preserved when his ancestor suffered the vaulting to fall in, these bosses were not restored to their rightful home. The bosses, which are about 10in. or 11in. in diameter, and date from c. 1380, going west to east, are carved with (1) conventional

foliage, (2) roses, (3) foliage of pointed and curled leaves, (4) four gilt lions' heads, with their tongues out, making a red cross in the centre, (5) a large rose, and (6) four beautiful women's or angels' heads with wavy hair, grouped round a rosette. (Fig. 9).

In the east window of the chancel are some fragments of painted glass, which include a (?) 17th Century



Boss from Arundel
on a tie-beam.

Fig 9.

figure of St. Paul, holding the sword of his martyrdom ; and a flaming star in a roundel between two crowned I's—obviously referring to our Lord. These crowned I's or J's occur in the super-tracery of the west window of the tower at East Preston, together with crowned H's. The star and initials at Poling are probably of 15th Century date, both being yellow (silver stain) on a white ground.

On the Caen stone-work of the south doorway are various scratchings, such as a votive ✠ on each arch-springer, a small 'scratch-dial,' more votive crosses on the west jamb, and the initials R and L R. This doorway retains its hole for a closing-bar.

No old furniture has survived the sweepings and garnishings of the '30's and '70's, save a good early 17th Century Communion table, with baluster legs and carved frieze-rail, painted stone-colour, which now stands in the tower.

Of the monuments, the most interesting is the half-length brass of Walter Davy, Vicar, usually assigned to c. 1420. It is about two-thirds life size, and is set in a slab of blue Sussex marble, 4ft. 6in. by 2ft. 3in., and represents a tonsured priest, clean shaven, with hands joined in prayer, vested in albe, amice with embroidered collar, chasuble and maniple. The sleeves of the albe have embroidered parures at the wrists. Beneath is the inscription:—

**Hic iacet dñs Walterus Davy qu'dam
Vicar' ecclē de Poling cui' aīe p'priet, deu'.**

The half-effigy measures 20in. by 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the inscription-plate, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A blue marble slab in the chancel has the following inscription, in mixed Roman "caps" and "smalls":—

M. S.
HIC IACET THOMA(S)
BRODNAX GENEROSU^S
HUIUS ECCLESIAE
VICARIUS. QUI OBIIT
17 DIE AUG. ANNO
DO^{NI} 1679

ÆTATIS SUÆ 36

A triangle is scratched on the lower part of the slab:



Hic iacet dñs Walterus dani quidam
vicari' ecclie de poling cui' au' p'pici' d'ni

On the north of the altar is a Sussex marble slab, bearing a coat of arms, and inscribed to Robert Dunham, Vicar, 1706. Another, plain, on the south side, 5ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in., may be the mediæval altar-slab.

On the north of Walter Davy's brass is a plain stone inscribed :--

“ . . . Body of Thomas Scriven, A.M., who was Vicar of this Church near 15 year. . . . He liv'd belived (*sic*) and Died lamented Octo . . . the 29th Anno Dom 1722, Ætat 56°. Near this place also was Buried Thomas Infunt (*sic*) son of ye abovesaid Mr. Scriven by Mary his wife, Who Died ye 8th of August, 1721, Aged above 3 years. As also the Body of Mary his wife, She died July the ”

In the nave is a stone slab to Mary, wife of Henry Jackson, 1757, and to Henry Jackson, 1773, with the lines :—

“ Although we lie confin'd with worms and dust,
We hope in Christ to rise among the just.”

I have been shown a table-tomb in the churchyard, near the south porch, that tradition says used to receive smuggled kegs of spirit, placed therein by shifting one of the slabs.

Of the three bells in the tower, the first and second have the initials TW. 1617, and the third is inscribed, B E. 1654. The Communion plate includes a Cup of 1568. The oldest register commences in 1653.

The situation and surroundings of the church are most attractive and quaint. There is no road directly up to it, but it is approached by paths and stiles, and appears to be half in somebody's back garden and half in somebody else's farmyard. A footpath, evidently very ancient, leads from the churchyard to Angmering. Around the church are towering elms, which frame it in very pleasantly from most points of view.

If we take the northward lane from the church, passing some picturesque old cottages and farm buildings, a walk of about half-a-mile brings us to a long farmhouse, on a raised bank to the east of the road, known to the local people as "The Knight's Stables." It seems originally to have been an oblong timber-framed building, placed with the ends east and west, to which a wing has been added at either end in the 18th Century. On the southern side there has been a deeply recessed stone-and-flint built fireplace, with a small window in its western side wall, and a fine segmental stone arch of large voussoirs, chamfered. The back of the fireplace has been roughly broken through, so that at first sight it is difficult to recognize it for what it has been. The date cannot be later than the 15th Century: and cut up though it is by later floors and partitions it is not difficult to see that originally this was a large hall, open to the roof. Probably the east and west wings only replace more ancient two-storied chambers at either end of this open hall. There are said to be ancient foundations near the house.



THE NAMES OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS

IN

DOMESDAY BOOK,

BY

ALFRED ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.Soc.

-
-
- I. ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE DOMESDAY AND MODERN NAMES OF THE HUNDREDS.
 - II. THE PHONOLOGY OF THE DOMESDAY NAMES, AND
 - III. THEIR GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION.
 - IV. AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY NAMES :

§i. *Monothemes in the locative case*, 1—6.

§ii. *Uncompounded patronymics in the possessive case*, i—v.

§iii. *Undeclined protothemes*, 7—18.

§iv. *Deuterothemes in the locative case*, 19—49.

§v. *Protothemes in the possessive case*, vi.—xli.

I. ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS.

DOMESDAY.		MODERN.		
	55	1	Alciston	P.
	40	2	Aldwick	C.
	4	3	Avisford	A.
1	Avronehelle		1, 41	P.
2	Babinrerode		32	H.
3	Baldeslei	4	Baldslow	H.
4	Benestede		3	A.
5	Bercham	5	Barcombe	L.
		6	Battle	H.
6	Berie	7	Bury	A.
7	Bexelei	8	Bexhill	H.
		9	Bishopstone	P.
8	Bocse	10	Box and Stockbridge	C.
9	Borne	11	Eastbourne	P.
10	Boseham	12	Bosham	C.
11	Bosgrave		10	C.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS.

DOMESDAY.		MODERN.	
12	Bottingelle	13	Buttinghill L.
13	Bredford	14	Brightford B.
14	Burbece	15	Burbeach B.
15	Colespore	16	Goldspur H.
	43	17	Danehill P.
	38	18	Dean L.
	33	19	Dill P.
16	Edivestone	20	Dumpford C.
17	Eldritune	58	P.
18	Eseburne	28	B.
19	Esseswelle	21	Easebourne C.
20	Estocbrige	22	Shoyswell H.
21	Estrat	23	Stockbridge C.
22	Esweride	24	Street L.
	59	25	E. Easewrithe B.A.
23	Fa'emere	26	W. Easewrithe
	17	27	Ewhurst with Windham B.
24	Flexeberge	69, 70	L.
25	Fol[c]salre	28	Fishergate L.B.
26	Framelle	29	Flexborough P.
27	Ghestelinges	30	Foxearle H.
28	Ghidenetroi		P.
	2	31	Guestling H.
29	Grenestede	56, 68	C.
30	Grenestede	32	Gostrow H.
31	Hailsaltede	33	E. Grinstead P.
32	Hertewel	34	W. Grinstead B.
33	Hamesford	45, 46	H.
34	Hamfelde	35	Hartfield P.
35	Hauochesberie	20	C.
36	Henhert	64	B.
37	Homestreu	36	Hawksborough H.
		37	Henhurst H.
38	Latille	38	Holmstrow L.
		39	Horsham B.
		19	P.
	1, 55	20	Lindfield P.
	39	41	Longbridge P.
	39	42	Loxfield Camden P.
39	Mellinges	43	Loxfield Dorset P.
	52	42, 43	P.
	31	44	Manhood C.
	31	45	Netherfield H.
40	Pageham	46	Ninfield H.
		2	C.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS.

DOMESDAY		MODERN.		
	46	47	Patching	B.
41	Pevenesel	48	Lowey of Pevensey	P.
42	Poninges	49	Poynings	L.
	46	50	Poling	A.
43	Prestetune	51	Preston	L.
44	Redrebrige	52	Rotherbridge	A.
45	Reredfelle	53	Rotherfield	P.
46	Risberge		47, 50	A.
47	Ristone	54	Rushmonden	P.
		55	Ringmer	P.
48	Sillentone	56	Singleton with Westbourne	C.
49	Suaneberge	57	Swanborough	L.
	16	58	Shiplake	P.
		59	Singlecross	B.
50	Staninges	60	Steyning	B.
51	Staple	61	Staple	H.
	37	62	Southover	L.
52	Summerleg		44	C.
53	Tifeld		15	
	24	63	Tarring	B.
	34	64	Tipnoak	B.
54	Totenore	65	Totnore	P.
55	Wandelmestrei		1, 41	P.
56	Welesmere		69, 70	L.
57	Westringes		44	C.
58	Wilendone	66	Willingdon	P.
59	Windeham	67	Windham and Ewhurst	B.
	28	68	Westbourne and Singleton	C.
	23, 56	69	Whalesbone	L.
	23, 56	70	Youngsmere	L.

II. THE PHONOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS IN DOMESDAY.

The student of old forms of Sussex names who reads the list of Domesday Hundreds for the first time cannot fail to be struck by the flat and thin vocalisation their names present. The following statistical table will set the point beyond dispute :—

a	occurs	23	times	in	21	names.
e	”	126	”	58	”	”
i	”	27	”	26	”	”
o	”	22	”	20	”	”
u	”	7	”	7	”	”
		<hr/>		205		
		<hr/>				

Out of 205 vowels in the 58 names no fewer than 153 are *e* or *i*; and *e* actually occurs in every word. That the dialect of Old English spoken in the district from which these names were drawn was the South Eastern one could be deduced by phonologists from these facts alone. In this dialect, which is called Kentish, for the sake of brevity, the vowel *e* represents no fewer than twelve West Saxon vowels and diphthongs. It stands for \bar{v} , \bar{i} , \bar{e} , \bar{y} , and \bar{v} , \bar{i} , \bar{e} , \bar{y} ; and for \bar{a} , $\bar{e}\bar{a}$ and \bar{e} , $\bar{e}\bar{a}$. When the history of these W. S. vowels and diphthongs is reviewed we find that Kent. *e* represents as many as 18 different O.E. vocalic sounds.

Moreover, while on the one hand the dialectical forms of Sussex place-names present their own problems for the student of Old English to solve, on the other we have to appreciate the serious factors that the Sussex dialect was transliterated by Norman scribes and in several particulars was reproduced by them in a conventional and incorrect way. In the Norman dialect of Old French, *w* and \bar{u} had no true place; the sound of *sc* before *e* or *i* (our *sh*) was inconvenient;

and *th* and *ht* were unutterable. The Old English scribes used the thorn-letter, and the barred *d*: *sc.* *ƿ* and *ð*. They also used the Runic letter *P* for *w* and *uu*, and retained the ligatures *Æ* and *æ*. The Normans knew none of these. For *ð* they wrote simple *d*, as in “*Ordinges*” (= *Wordinges*) and “*Achingē worde*” (= *Acinge-worde*). For *ƿ* they wrote and said *t*, as in “*Latille*,” by which *ƿille* (now *Dill*) is intended. For O.E. *c* and *k* they wrote *ch*, and for ‘*æ*’ they were constrained to write *a* as in “*Estrat*” (= *Stræt* > *Street*), and “*Staninges*” (= *Stæninges* > *Steyning* > *Ste’ning*).

Notwithstanding all this we must reject the notion that the dialect of Sussex was “*edited*” by the Normans. Whatever degree of relevancy that notion may have attained to eventually, it cannot apply at so early a date as 1086. In the first place the Norman stewards who were responsible for the returns made under the Great Survey had learnt sufficient English to transact business with the natives. In the second place all natives who had attained maturity and prominence by 1086 had necessarily learnt to speak their native language before the Norman invasion. Some of them, no doubt, were occupying official positions on the estates of the Norman lords. These considerations enable us to explain why, in a Norman-French record, forty names beginning severally with *Wa-*, *We-*, and *Wi-*, retain the English *W*; and how it is that the Norman *G* is substituted therefor in only two instances. These are “*Garneçāpo*” and “*Gorde*.” Initial *W* is omitted three times, viz., in “*Odemanscote*,” “*Ordinges*” and “*Odetone*.” Medial *w* is omitted in “*Peteorde*” and “*In-ode*”; and it is retained in “*Niworde*” and “*Achingē-worde*.” Consequently in 84 per cent. of its occurrences O.E. *w* is found to have been reproduced by Norman scribes in compliance with English custom.

The Normans represented O.E. *ht* by *st*. This was confusing, because the scribe had no means of deter-

mining for himself, or indicating to others, the three several values of *st*, as they occur in words of the types of "Bristelmestone" and "Estrat"—*sc.* (1) *ht*, (2) casual contact of *s* and *t*, and (3) Norman-French idiom which demanded a vowel before initial *s plus* consonant. The O.E. *h* before *t* cannot have been guttural. It must have been palatal and it probably resembled the final *g* and *ch* of High Dutch as these are pronounced by educated people in Germany. There can be no doubt but that the Norman said *s* for O.E. palatal *h*. Such forms as *Brismar* and *Brisnoth* for *Brihtmar* and *Brihtnoth* prove this.

The letter *y* does not occur in Sussex names. The reason for this is dialectal: the South Eastern and East Anglian dialects had ceased to round the lips when pronouncing *ÿ* and *ȳ*, the i-infections of *ÿ* and *ū*, long before the Conquest. In Kent this simplification had taken place as early as the IXth century.

As regards diphthongs it may be said that they had almost disappeared. The extent to which monophthongization had weakened the Sussex dialect is remarkable. The only words in our list in which vocalic digraphs occur are:—

Baldeslei.

Berie.

Bexelei.

Ghidenetroi.

Hailsaltede.

Havochesberie.

Homestreu.

Wandelmestrei.

The modern representative of *leage* in Sx. is peculiar to the county. When we pronounce names ending in -ly as if they were spelt -ligh we are not incorrect. The O.E. words *hēah*, *nēah* and *tēah*, are pronounced 'high,' 'nigh' and 'tye' in modern English, and they correspond in form with *lēah*, the ancestor of Sussex "ligh" (in 'Whiligh, etc.). This sound had not been developed in Sussex in 1086; but its precursor, *i* in *leie*, *lei*, had acquired consonantal power, and the forms *leie*, *leg*, *lega*, *leia*, were pronounced with con-

sonantal *i*. This gave *leia* and the rest the sound of **layya*. This phenomenon is found in common words in Kent. and is one of the chief criteria of that dialect; cp. Kent. *dei* for W.S. *dæg*, our 'day,' and *lyge* > **lege*, a 'lie.'

The infection of the sound of a stem-vowel by *i* or some other vowel is rather obscure owing to the paucity of instances yielded by the record. In "Avrone," which responds to W.S. *eaforena*, we see o-infection rejected; cp. *infra*, § v., *vi*. In "Benestede" we get i-infection of u > y > Kent. e; cp. § ix. The i-infection due to *-ing* occurs in **Stæninges*, *Westringes* and *Mellinges*; but is not found in *Bottingelle* or *Poninges*.

III. GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION.

The vast majority of the names of places in England are made up of a common nominal descriptive in the locative case and singular number, preceded by a determinative in the genitive case, either singular or plural. In the place-name "Havochesberie," the deuterotheme is the locative case, singular number, of the common noun *burg*. The preposition *æt*, which governs the dative case and makes *æt Byrig*, is understood, and I am using the phrase "locative case" for the sake of simplicity. The prototheme presents the genitive case and singular number of the noun *hafoc*, 'a hawk,' used as a man's name. This hundred name gives us the norm of place-names. There are deviations from the norm and they are readily explicable.

First, I have set a group of six names of which 1, 2, 3 and 6 are declined in the locative case. Nos. 4 and 5 are not declined.

Secondly, there are grouped together five personal names in the singular number and genitive case which have the O.E. *stede* understood.

Thirdly, there are grouped together twelve names which are composed of a descriptive deuterotheme in the locative case, and, presumably, a common nominal determinative which is undeclined.

Lastly, there may be found thirty-five names with personal protothemes in the genitive case, and descriptive deuterothemes in the locative. Of the whole number of Sussex hundred names in Domesday, 38 per cent. indisputably contain a personal element.

The forms of the genitive case are various. We get *e*, *en*, *es*, *s*, *one* and *in*. Of these, *e* has two values: Firstly, it represents *a*, the O.E. gen. pl., as in *Prestetun*, the priests' town. Secondly, it represents *an* or *en*, the O.E. gen. sing. of weak nouns, an inflexion which preserved the liquid *n* before *d* and *t*, and before a vowel; cp. *Sillentone*, *Wilendone* and *Totenore*. Thirdly, we have the genitive sing. of the strong declension in *es*, and in *s* after a vowel; cp. *Bald-es*, *Ediv-es*, *Hām-es*, *Havoch-es*, *Hōm-es*, *Wandelm-es* and *Wel-es*; and *Bo's*, *Esse's*, *Fol's* and *Ri's*. Fourthly, we get *one*. This is a genitive plural; cp. *Avrone* for *Afrona* (= *filiorum*). Lastly, we get the Alemannic *in* and its apocopated form *i*. These are of great importance and significance; cp. my article contributed to our 'Collections' for 1917, Vol. lix.

IV. AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY NAMES OF THE SUSSEX HUNDREDS.

f. Number of the Article.						1	§i. <i>Monothemes in the locative</i>	e	f. Number of the Article.
	a. Possesses in <i>es</i> .	b. " in <i>en</i> .	c. " in <i>e</i> .	d. " in <i>in, i</i> .	e. " in <i>one</i> .				
						2	Beri-	e	
						3	Bocs-	e	
						4	Born-	e	
						5	Estrat	e	
						6	Latill-	e	
							Stapl-	e	
§ii. <i>Uncompounded Patronymics in the possessive</i>									
i	Ghesteling-	es							
ii	Melling-	es							
iii	Poning-	es							
iv	Staning-	es							
v	Westring-	es							
§iii. <i>Undeclined Protothemes</i>									
7	Berc-						ham		32
8	Bred-						ford		30
9	Bur-						bec-	e	20
10	Estoc-						brig-	e	23
11	Fram-						fell-	e	29
12	Grene						sted-	e	41
13	Ham.						feld-	e	28
14	Hen-						hert		34
15	Redre-						brig-	e	23
§iv. <i>Deuterothemes in the locative</i>									

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY NAMES OF THE SUSSEX
HUNDREDS—*Continued.*

<i>f.</i>		<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>e.</i>		<i>f.</i>
16	Redre-						fell-	e 29
17	Summer-						leg	35
18	Ti-						feld	27
<i>§v. Protothemes in the possessive</i>								
vi.	Avr-					one	hell-	e 33
vii	Bab-				in		rod-	e 39
viii	Bald-	es					lei	36
ix	Ben-			e			sted-	e 41
x	Bex-			e			lei	36
xi	Bos-			e			ham	32
xii	Bo-	s					grav-	e 31
xiii	Botting-			[e]			hell-	e 33
xiv	Col-			e			spor-	e 40
xv	Ediu-	es					ton-	e 42
xvi	Eldr-				i		tun-	e 43
xvii	Es-			e			burn-	e 24
xviii	Es-			e			werid-	e 49
xix	Ess-	es					well-	e 48
xx	Fal-			e			mer-	e 37
xxi	Flex-			e			berg-	e 21
xxii	Fol-	s					alr-	e 19
xxiii	Ghiden-					e	troi	46
xxiv	Hails-	a[s]					sted-	e 41
xxv	Hert-			e			vei	47
xxvi	Ham-	es					ford	30
xxvii	Hauoch-	es					beri-	e 22

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY NAMES OF THE SUSSEX
HUNDREDS—*Continued.*

<i>f.</i>		<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>e.</i>		<i>f.</i>
xxviii	Hom-	es					treu	45
xxix	Pag-			e			ham	32
xxx	Peven-	es					el	26
xxxix	Prest-					e	tun-	e 43
xxxii	Ri-	s					berg-	e 21
xxxiii	Ri-	s					ton-	e 42
xxxiv	Sill-		en				ton-	e 42
xxxv	Suan-			e			berg-	e 21
xxxvi	Tot-		en				or-	e 38
xxxvii	Wandel-	es					trei	44
xxxviii	Wel-	es					mer-	e 37
xxxix	Wil-		en				don-	e 25
xl	Wind-			e			ham	32

§i. *Monothemes in the Locative Case.*

1. *Berie*. This form postulates Kent. *berige. The true O.E. dative and locative is *byrig*.* The word at first meant a small stronghold and eventually a town or borough. The use of the dative case as a locative arose from the habit of prefixing or understanding *æt*, 'at,' before names of places. This preposition governed the dative; cp. §§ 21, 22, below.

2. *Bocse*. The O.E. *box*, a box-tree, is a loan from the Latin. It represents *bux-um*, and *u* became *o* just as it did in *copor* for *cupr-um*, 'copper.' "Bocse" may be regarded as the locative case, and the particular box-tree referred to was, no doubt, a natural feature of the meeting-place of the men of the hundred.

3. *Borne*. The O.E. *burne* means a stream, a spring. The locative case is *burnan*, but in Sx. *-an* had become *-e*. The substitution of *o* for *u* is a Norman-French peculiarity to which we owe "wolf" and "son" for the O.E. *wulf* and *sunu*. The Norman dialect in the XIth century did not possess the sound *ū* at all, and *ō* was the nearest equivalent; cp. Gaston Paris's preface to his "Extraits de la Chanson de Roland," § 25. In these extracts we find *por* for *pour*, where Philip de Thaun wrote *pur*.

The descriptive element *borne* occurs in *Esborne H.*, likewise *Eseburne H.*, and in *Aldingeborne*, *Esseborne*, *Nordborne* and *Wintreburne*.

4. *Estrat*. This form represents O.E. *stræt*, from the Latin *via strata*, "the covered roadway,"; cp. O.E. *næp*, "turnip," Lat. *nāp-um*. Old French preferred to articulate before enunciating initial *s* plus consonant. Moreover, the Normans did not recognise the use of *æ*, and were constrained to substitute an *a* for that curious letter. O.E. *æ* became *ee* in later

*In these notes "Kent." and "Sx." indicate—the *Kentish dialect*, and the *Sussex dialect*, respectively. "O.E." stands for 'Old English.'

times; cp. *ǣl* "eel," *nǣdl*, "needle," and *nǣp* "neep" as in "turnip," which suffered correption. Kent. yields *strēt* for *strǣt*.

We get *a* for *æ* in the following Sussex names:—

<i>Staninges</i>	for	Stæninges.
<i>Babinrode</i>	„	Bæbinrode.
<i>Falemere</i>	„	Fælemere.
<i>Bosgrave</i>	„	Bosgræve.
<i>Pageham</i>	„	Pægeham.

5. *Latille*. This means "at La Till." A *fill* is a stake, board, or plank. In the VIIIth-century Corpus glossary *tabulata* is glossed by *dille*. A *tabula* is primarily a board, a plank. Hence *tabulata* indicates certain things, sc. houses, covered with boards. The Normans could not say th, and Sussex folk have since preferred to say d in this word. So, on one hand we find *Latille*, and on the other *Dill*. The word *fill* is feminine, which accords with the prefix *la*. In Mr. Salzmänn's list of XIIIth-cent. hundred names we find both *La Tille* and *Thille*.

6. *Staple*. This signifies *æt fæm stapole*, i.e., "at the pillar" or "steeple." The Norman scribe omitted the vocalisation before the initial s+t (contrast "Estrat" and "Étaples") and local pronunciation had already dropped the medial *e* < *o*.

§ii. Uncompounded Patronymics.

i. *Ghestelinges*. All the names in this section are patronymics. They are severally in the genitive case and singular number, some such word as *stede* being understood. The O.E. *ing* and *ling* are particles meaning "son of." In the Old Northumbrian version of the third chapter of St. Luke "the son of Heli" is

rendered by "Heling" and Seth is called "Adam-*ing*," "the son of Adam." These names in *ing* are declined as strong substantives and they make their possessive in *ing-es*.

The suffix *ling* was extracted from nouns like *æfeling*, "son of a nobleman," and *lytling*, "child," from *lytel*, "little." The use of *ling* became common in the formation of nouns denoting persons; cp. Wright, "O.E. Grammar," § 607. It was also employed in the formation of patronymics; cp. Brightling, Getling, Saxlingham, Bridlington, etc.

The meaning of *Ghesteling*, then, is "son of Gest." The name of Gest appears in Domesday Book; cp. Ellis, list B. The more ancient form of this personal name is *Gist*; and we get that in Ean-gist, the name of one of Alcuin's disciples (804); and in Frithu-gist and Wulf-gist of 970 and 1130 respectively. The pure W.S. form is *giest* < *geasti. The S.E. dialect rejected this representation of vocalic infection and wrote simple *e* for W.S. *ie*. This yielded *gest*, "guest," in Kent, and Sx. In *Ghestelinges* and "Guestling" the *h* and the *u* are inserted to maintain the hard sound of *g*.

ii. Mellinges. The suffix *-ing* caused palatal infection of preceding guttural vowels. That is—*ǣ* became *ǣ̆*; *ǣ̆* became *ǣ̇*; *ō* > *ǣ̇*; *ō* > *ē̇*; *ū* > *ȳ̇*; *ū* > *ȳ̇*. Consequently *Mellinges* indicates i-infection of *æ*. Whether that vowel was long or short in the name of the forebear whose son handed it on to us there is nothing to show. There are reasons for believing that *Mellinges* derives from **Mēlinges* and that the etymon is *Mægla*. *Mægl* > *Mæl* > *Mēling* > *Melling*. *Malling* is no great distance from *Beddingham*, the etymon of which is "Bieda," and this name is found in *Beeding*, near *Portslade*. It will be remembered that *Bieda* and *Mægla* were sons of *Port*.

iii. Poninges. This means "at the stead of the son of Pōn," i.e., *Pūn*. This is the only place-name in

our first list which has retained the *-es* of the possessive down to modern times. *Pūning- ought to have become *Pȳning-* > *Pēning-*; cp. *mūs* : *mȳs* > Sx. "meece." The *ȳ*, an infection of the vowel *ū*, became *ē* in Kent. as early as the IXth century. The name was spelt "Poynings" in the year 1294, when Michael de Poynings was summoned to Parliament. The local pronunciation is "Punnings"; but Punnings and Poynings are dialectally distinct. With this spelling compare Barbour's spelling (in 1375) of "Bruce"; namely, "Broyss."

iv. Staninges. This signifies "at the stead of the son of Stan." That prototheme enters into the composition of a number of O.E. personal names; cp. Stanheard, Stanwine, Stanmær. But *Stān-* in composition with *-ing* should undergo palatal infection. Thus *Stān-* made *Stāning-* which became *Stening-* in Sx., and is represented by the mediæval Steyning, which has undergone correption like Beddingham (< Bēdingaham) and Reading. The Norman record appears to ignore the infection of the vowel of the etymon, but the reason is merely scribal; *i.e.*, the O.E. *æ* was misrepresented by the letter *a*; cp. *Strat* and *Estrat* for *Stræt*.

v. Westringes. It would be erroneous to find the etymon of this word in the personal name of Wester; the *st* is Norman here, and it stands for O.E. *ht*. *Westringes* means "at the stead of the son of Wehter." This would be the Kent. form of such a name as Wyhter. This postulates Middle English *Wighter and in the Nonæ Rolls for 1341 we find "Wightring" and "West Wyghtryngg." The modern form is Wittering, which shews correption, according to rule.

§iii. *Undeclined Protothemes.*

7. *Bercham*. This word is of doubtful meaning. First, if "Bercham" were correct, it would mean "the homestead by the birch-tree." In West Saxon a birch was *beorc*; in Kent. it was *biorc*. The modern "birch" is not derived from either but comes from a by-form *birce* in which *-ce* = *ch*.

Secondly, "Bercheham" (D.B. 22b, 24b) however, is unquestionably the true form. It yields Sx. *e* for the gen. sing. *an*, and the meaning is *cet Bercanhame*, "at the homestead of Berca." For the personal name, the Alemannic *Percwalt* (= *Bercwald*, *Beorcwald*) may be compared, and also the name of a Sussex priest at the Council of Cloveshoo in 803, *sc. Beorcol*.

For *hām*, see no. 32, below.

8. *Bredford*. No successful attempt has been made to explain this D.B. form. The correctness of its identification with Brightford is unassailable, and we will work backward from the modern form. In the XIIIth century the name of the hundred of Brightford and Tarring was "Bretford." Now, has "d" become "t" or has something dropped out? If "Bred" "Bret," are correct, we cannot explain "Bright." In Sx. *y* was displaced by *e*, and in Middle English "gh" took the place of *h* before "t." Hence we know that "Bright" represents *Breht* for *Bryht*, in accordance with rule. The Normans, however, could not pronounce *ht*, and they represented the combination by *st* in writing, as in "Bristolmestun" and "Westringes." Consequently *Breht* was written "Brest." Now there is a curious class of scribal errors which consists of misreadings of *d* as *st* and *sc*, and of *st* as *d*. This affords the explanation of "Bredford"; it misrepresents the Norman Brestford for Sussex Brehtford, the modern Brightford.

For *ford* see no. 30.

9. *Burbece*. In Mr. Salzmänn's list of the names of the Sussex hundreds this name appears as "Burgebeche" and "Burbeche." The *e* between *g* and *b* is euphonic, and the longer name points to O.E. *burgbece*. The meeting-place of the men of the hundred was "at the borough beech-tree."

Cp. nos. 22 and 20 for *burg* and *bece*.

10. *Estocbrige*. "Estoc" is the Norman form of the O.E. *stoc*, "stock," "trunk," "block." The second element is the locative case of O.E. *bricg*, "bridge"; cp. no. 23.

11. *Framfelle*. "Fram," if we take the name of this place as we find it, is a frequently recurring personal name. But before *b*, *p*, and *f*, we are placed in a dilemma; the true etymon may be Fran-. Of this we find Fræna, Frana, Frane and Frano.

For *felle* see no. 29.

12. *Grenestede*. The O.E. *æt fæm grēnan stede* means at "the green site" or spot.

For *stede* see no. 41.

13. *Hamfelde*. The O.E. *æt fæm hāmfelda* means "at the homefield."

For *feld* see no. 27.

14. *Henhert*. The O.E. *æt fæm hēan hyrste* means "at the high hurst." The correction or shortening of *ēa* is one of the many difficulties that we have no adequate explanation of. In personal names compounded with *Hēan* (gen. *Hēanes*), we find the same phenomenon; e.g., "Henric," "Henulf," for *Hēanric*, *Hēanwulf*.

For *herst* see no. 34.

15. *Redrebrige*. The O.E. *æt hrȳðera brycge* means "at the bridge of the oxen." In Sx. *ȳ* became *ē*, *era* was syncopated and became *re*, and *brycge* became *bricge* in West Sussex. I regard *bruge*, D.B. fo. 23b (*bis*) as a mistake for *brige*; cp. No. 23.

16. *Reredfelle*. This form is a scribal one, only. The slip that the Domesday scribe was copying was compendiously written and *~*, which is the compendium for *re*, was misplaced. This slip should have yielded *red~*, but it must have presented *re~d*, hence the scribal error. The true form would be **Redrefelle*. The O.E. *æt hrȳðera felde* means "at the field of the oxen."

Both E. and W. Sussex were saying *hrēðre* for *hrȳðera* at the time of the Great Survey. At a later date the prototheme appears as "Rother." We get this in the Oxfordshire Rotherfields, and the place-names of that county present a number of forms which appear to reflect Sussex place-names. It is quite possible that "Rother" is a man's name, sc. *Hroþhere*.

17. *Summerley*. As it stands this word means "Summerlea." But it is possible that we have a man's name here; sc. "Sumari." Cp. "Sumerled"; and "Suomarius," the name of an Alemannic king in the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, c. 370.

For *leg* see no. 35.

18. *Tifeld*. For *feld* see no. 27. The meaning of *Ti* is not clear to me.

§iv. *Deuterothemes.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 19. alre, <i>xxii.</i> | 35. leg, 17; lei <i>x.</i> |
| 20. bece, 9. | 36. leu, <i>viii.</i> |
| 21. berge, <i>xxi., xxxii., xxxv.</i> | 37. mere, <i>xx., xxxviii.</i> |
| 22. berie, <i>xxvii.</i> | 38. ore, <i>xxvi.</i> |
| 23. brige, 10, 15. | 39. rode, <i>vii.</i> |
| 24. burne, <i>xvii.</i> | 40. spore, <i>xiv.</i> |
| 25. done, <i>xxxix.</i> | 41. stede, 12, <i>ix., xxxiv.</i> |
| 26. ei, <i>xxx. (el).</i> | 42. tone, <i>xv., xxxiii., xxxiv.</i> |
| 27. feld, 18, <i>xxv.</i> | 43. tune, <i>xvi., xxxi.</i> |
| 28. felde, 13. | 44. trei, <i>xxvii.</i> |
| 29. felle, 11, 16. | 45. treu, <i>xxviii.</i> |
| 30. ford, 8, <i>xxvi.</i> | 46. troi, <i>xxiii.</i> |
| 31. grave, <i>xii.</i> | 47. vel, <i>xxv.</i> |
| 32. ham, 7, <i>xi., xxix., xl.</i> | 48. welle, <i>xix.</i> |
| 33. helle, <i>vi., xviii.</i> | 49. weride, <i>xviii.</i> |
| 34. hert, 14. | |
| ing- } see §ii. | |
| inges- } | |

19. *alre* (*xxii.*). The O.E. *aler* signifies an alder-tree. Its locative case is *alre*. In the VIIIth-cent. Corpus MS. *aler* glosses *alnus*, and *alneta* is equated with *alerholt*.

The modern form "erle," in "Foxerle" exhibits vocal metathesis of *lr*.

20. *bece* (9). The meaning of *bece* is not quite certain. It may be, and probably is, "at the beech tree." In O.E. *bece* is fem. and makes its oblique cases in *-an*. These are represented by Sx. *-e*.

The O.E. word also means "beach," "shingle," and it sometimes signifies the place whereon the shingle lies, *i.e.*, the bank, strand, or shore.

21. *berge* (*xxi., xxxii., xxxv.*). The O.E. *beorg* represented an older *berg*, the *e* in which underwent breaking before the vocal contact *rg*. The word means a "hill," and the derivative *beorgan* means "to shelter." For rejection of the vocalic breaking cp. § iii., no. 7, W.S. *beorc*, Sx. *berc*.

22. *berie* (*xxvii.*), see no. 1, *Berie*.

23. *brige* (10, 15). O.E. *brycg*, our "bridge," formed its oblique cases, in the singular number, in *brycge*, and the Domesday form is in the locative. This form is what we expect in West Sussex where *i* represented *y* < *u*.

24. *burne* (*xvii*). See no. 3, *Borne*.

25. *done, dune* (*xxxix*). The spelling of the Norman scribes dominated the presentation of O.E. *dun* in Domesday. We get *Estlindone*, *Meredone* and *Ratendone*, with *o* for *u* in accord with Norman custom. Sx. *dūne* only appears in *Findune* and *Haningedune*. O.E. *dūn* signifies a flat-topped hill or down and *dūnlændisc* means "hilly," "mountainous." The locative case is *dūne*.

Some philologists have assured us that *dūn* is "Celtic." In insular Celtic *dun* means a stronghold, a fortress, and Celtic *d* postulates O.E. *t* at the beginning of words that had the same origin. *E.g.*, Welch *dwy* (fem.) = O.E. *twa*, "two"; Welch *dant* = O.E. *tōf* (from older **tanf*) "tooth"; and O.E. *tear* (from **teahur*) "tear" = Welch *dagr*. Hence the Celtic *dun* postulates O.E. *tun*, the familiar word which originally meant "an enclosure."

26. *ei* (*xxx*). "Penevesel" and "Peuenesel" have final *l* for *i*. This was dictated by the desire to make a pun. "Peofenesei" = "the island of Peofena," and the Norman scribe turned *enesei* into *insel*, thus equating **Pevi insula* with "Peofenes ei." We may find a similar lapse in the attempt made to explain Shotover, in Oxfordshire, as *Château Vert*.

27. *feld* (18), *felde* (13), *felle* (11, 16, *xxv*). The O.E. *feld*, our field, and the East Sussex "vel," did not necessarily signify an enclosure; it often indicated a tract of open country. In the VIIIth-century Corpus MS. *scamma* is glossed *feld*. The word *σκάμμα* meant "a place set apart for wrestling" (Cælius Aurelius); so the idea of enclosure was present at a very early date.

The Sx. *felde* for *felda* is the locative and within the county we get *felle* in *Benefelle*, *Cedesfelle*, *Montifelle*, *Nedrefelle*, *Redrefelle* and *Sifelle*. The gemination of *l* for *ld* appears elsewhere; e.g., we get it in *Inglesfelle* and *Gamenesfelle*, both in the Berkshire D.B. In the Sx. *Hertewel* (D.B. fo. 21b) we have the same changes as are present to-day in the local pronunciation of the name of Mayfield, sc. "Mayervel." The hundred-name of *Hamfelt* would, perhaps, indicate that in Sx. the early form of *feld* was *felƿ*; cp. Bede, "Historia Ecclesiastica," "Hæƿfelƿ" and "Lyccidfelƿ," for Hatfield and Lichfield. *Ifelt*, also, occurs in D.B. (fo. 29a). The Normans habitually said *t* for O.E. *ƿ*; cp. *Latille* (supra, No. 5) for *ƿille*, and *Wapingetorne* (fo. 28a) for *Wæpingaƿorna*. Forms in *felt* are also to be found in the Berkshire D.B.; e.g., *Bradefelt* for Bradfield; and *Soanesfelt* for Shenfield.

30. *ford* (8, *xxvi*). This is our word "ford." We appear to have a locative in *Bradfota* (D.B., fo. 16b). This is merely a scribal error for Bradford [with *t::r* and *a::d*]. ("::" is used for *misrepresenting*).

31. *grave* (*xii*). The O.E. *græf* means a trench and also a grave and a cave.

32. *ham* (7, *xi*, *xxix*, *xl*). There are three suffixes in local names which are identical in modern spelling, but divergent in history, and quite distinct from each other in origin. These are *ham*, *hamm* or *homm*, and *ham*. The first has the sense of enclosure or place fenced in. The modern English "hem" is connected with this. The second means a bend, a ham (applied to a river bend). The third is our "home" in which O.E. *ā* has become *ō*, according to rule; cp. "stone," "hone" and "bone," for O.E. *stān*, *hān* and *bān*. This is often shortened to—*hām*: (1) when bearing the stress as in "Hampstead"; (2) when occurring in the second place in local names, as in "Burnham." It must be remembered that it is not

Sx. to say " West'm," or the like. The local dialect yields West-Ham, Bay-Ham, Withy-Ham, etc.

The three hams cannot always be distinguished, but a general rule put forth by Prof. Skeat is of great utility. It is as follows: In " possession " names *hām* = *hām*; in descriptive ones *hām* = *hamm*. The Domesday record yields about sixty Sussex names in *ham*. The temptation to the hurried scribe to write " hā," the compendium for *ham*, *hame*, which he did in all but three or four instances, has prevented us from receiving the locative through D.B.

33. *helle* (vi., xiii). In Kent. *e* equates W.S. *y*, the palatal or i-infection of *u*. Thus W.S. *bysig*, *yfel* and *synn* are represented in Kent. by *besig*, *efel* and *senn* (our " busy," " evil " and " sin "). Hence Kent. *helle* = W.S. *hylle*, i.e., *æt hylle*. The form " hull " for uninfected **hulli* is also found in *Bottynghull*, in the Hundred Rolls for Sussex. Compare *Patshull* and *Wintershull*.

34. *herste* (14). The O.E. *hyrst* means a thicket or copse, a place overgrown with brushwood. In this word *y* is the infection of *u* caused by a final *i* which disappeared at an early date. This older **hursti* postulates Kent. and Sx. *herst*. In these dialects " herst " means a wooded eminence. In Platt Deutsch the ending *horst* (= *hurst*) is frequent. It occurs near the Weser and it means a thicket and an eyrie.

The Domesday forms are divergent and inaccurate, We get the true locative in *Citeherste* (D.B. Tite-), *Herste* and *Werste* (for **Ewherste*). Omission of *r* occurs in *Bellest*, *Biochest*, *Crohest* and *Penchest*. *Henhert* and *Salhert* appear to show omission of *s*. But they may be judged to be scribal errors for **Henhest* and **Salhest*.

35. *lege* (17), *lei* (viii., x). There are three forms assumed in Sussex by the locative case of O.E. *leah*.

This means a tract of land which has been cleared of forest. The modern word is "lea." The three forms are divergent, but, with the exception of the Alemannic gen. in *-in*, they are the most interesting of all those that are preserved in the Domesday record for Sussex. Their history reveals — first, monophthongisation, or condensation of the long diphthong *eā* into the long vowel *ē*, which is in accord with the rule; secondly, the adoption of the consonantal *i* which is so peculiar a feature of the S.E. dialect; and, thirdly, the syncope or falling out of *g* in *lige* > *lie*.

The noun *lēah* is both masculine and feminine. The masc. declension is said to be the later one. The word may be declined in five different ways, as follows:—

Sing. Fem.

Nom.	<i>lēah.</i>
Gen.	<i>lēage, lēa.</i>
Dat.	<i>lēage, lēa.</i>

Sing. Masc.

Nom.	<i>lēah.</i>
Gen.	<i>*lēages, lēges, lēas.</i>
Dat.	<i>lēge, lēge, lēa, lige.</i>

The oldest dative *lēage* may be regarded as the normal locative. In later times and in West Sussex the diphthong *eā* of the locative became *ē* and after monophthongisation *i*. Previously to this *eā* underwent condensation before *g* and became *ē* according to rule. Hence *hēage*, *lēage*, *tēage*, *eāge*, became *hēge*, *lēge*, *tēge* and *ēge*, and finally, "high," " -ligh," "tye" and "eye." The loc. *lige* having dropped the spirant *g* (= *y*) became *lie*.

These several processes eventually yielded (1) *lēge*, after monophthongisation; (2) *lēi*, after substitution of consonantal *i* for spirant *g+e*; and (3) *lie*, after monophthongisation and falling out of *g*. These forms occur as follows:—

1. *lēge* (> -ley): *Summerlege*, *Warlege* and *Farlega* (for -lege). D.B. fo. 24a, 22b. These names were set down by English stewards or at their dictation.

2. *lēi* (> -ly = -ligh): *Cetingelei* (D.B. has "Cetelingi," 22b, with scribal metathesis of *el*), *Bexelei*, *Ovelei* (28b; now Woolfly) and *Wantelei*. All these names exhibit the consonantal *i* of the South Eastern dialect and at some period they eventually became "ligh" in sound though not in spelling. *Morleia* (fo. 28b) belongs to this group and was, no doubt, Norman.

3. *līe* (> ly): *Ambrelie*, *Berchelic*, *Bogelic*, *Horselic*, *Langelic*, *Rameslic*, *Sepelic*. Some of these are West Sussex and as *lie* is not purely Kentish in dialect I doubt whether any of them can rightly be made to rhyme with "ligh."

36. *leu* (3). The O.E. *hlēw* was represented by *lēu* in Sx., and eventually by "low." The Domesday scribe omitted the final minim from *Baldesleu*, just as he did from *Wandelmeſtreu*. The meaning of *hlēōw*, *hlēō* (from which *h* dropped in Sx.) is a "shelter," a "refuge," and also a "protector," a "covering." It is closely connected with *hlēw*, "hill," "mound," and also a cave. The Alemannic for a "grave" was *lēo*, with which compare the Sx. *lēu*.

Cp. 44, 45, *treu*, *infra*.

37. *mere* (*xx.*, *xxxviii.*). This O.E. word means a "pool," a "mere." It occurs in *Bergemere*, *Chemere*, *Dodimere*, *Falemere*, H., *Felesmere*, *Stammere*, *Tangemere*, *Welesmere*, H.

The history of the word is clear; *mere* < **mæri*, = Germanic **mari*, Old High Dutch *meri* < **mari*. The Corpus Glossary yields—*stagnum* : *mere*.

38. *ore* (*xxxvi.*). The O.E. *ōra* means "bank," "shore," or margin." We get it in Sussex in

“ Kynor ” and “ Bognor,” and it occurs in “ Ore,” by Hastings. It is cognate with the Latin *ōra*, and happens to be identical with it in form though purely O.E. Very early examples are “ Cymenes ora,” “ the ore of Cymen,” and “ Cerdices ora,” “ the ore of Cerdic ”; cp. “ Saxon Chronicle,” annals 477, 514. *Ora, ore*, makes its oblique cases in *oran*, and that, after *n* fell away, was represented in Sx. by *ore*; cp. *Codnore* (MS. *Coonore*, with which cp. *Heloremannestune* for “ Eldre- ” in the Berkshire Domesday), *Icenore*, *Totenore*, *Waningore*.

39. *rode* (*vii*). The O.E. *rōd* is a feminine noun, meaning “ cross,” “ holy rood.” In the Corpus Glossary *furcimen* (a gallows) is glossed by *wærgrood* which also means a gallows (from *wærgian*, “ to condemn.”) The doubling of the vowel *o* was an eighth-century device to indicate that the vowel was long.

40. *spore* (*xiv*). This is ambiguous. The O.E. *spor* means a “ track,” “ a trace.” O.E. *spora* means “ spur ” (*spura*). The first makes its dat. in *spore*, the other in *sporan*. Both datives would have fallen together in *spore* in Sx. by 1085.

41. *stede* (12, *ix. xxiv*). The O.E. *stede* means a “ place.” Organically it is the same word as the Latin *status*. It represents a Germanic **stathi* (>**stædi* > O.E. *stede*). In course of time the word came to mean a home station, settlement or farm.

42. *tone* (*xv., xxviii., xxxiv*).

43. *tune* (*xvi., xxxi*). The second of these is pure O.E. The former is an accommodation to Norman French, which had no *ū*. Our place-name suffix *-ton* is the unemphatic form of the O.E. *tūn*, our “ town ”; cp. “ brown,” “ shrowd,” “ clout.” “ loud,” with *brūn*, *scrūd*, *clūt*, *hlūd*. The original sense of the word was “ enclosure ” (for purposes of defence). It usually signified a collection of dwellings. The Corpus

Glossary gives *conpetum: tuun, frop*. A *conpetum* or *compitum* is a place where roads cross each other.

44, 45. *treu* (xxviii., xxxvii). As Sx. *leu* has become Mod. "low," we expect to find Mod. "trow" in "Holmestrow" and "Gostrow," preceded by *treu* in Domesday names. That we actually do get in *Homes-treu*. In the Hundred Rolls "Gostrow" is represented by *Gosetreu* and *Gosetrewē*. In Mr. Salzmann's list of XIIIth-century hundred names we get both "Gosetrowe" and "Holmestrowe." The last appears in the H.R. as *Holmestrouhe* (misread *-tronhe*). Now what is the Sx. *treu*? The form is found in the VIIIth-century Corpus Glossary wherein *plunas* (< *prunus*) is glossed *plumtreu*, and *bapis* (an error for Βάψέ, "dipping," "dyeing") is glossed *treuteru, i.e., tree-tar*. The normal O.E. for "tree" is *trēow, trēō*. The nominative form *trēō*, after monophthongisation, became **trē*, our "tree"; while the locative case, *æt trēōwe* yielded Sx. *treu* "trowe" and Mod. "-trow."

46. *troi* (xxiii). This word indicates that the gathering-place of the men of the hundred lay near a trough or hollow in the hills; cp. Trough by Bowland, Co. Westmoreland. The O.E. *trōh, trōg*, became "trough" and "trow"; compare O.E. *tōh* with Mod. "tough," "tow." The locative *æt troge* dropped the *g* (> *y*) in Sx. and "ye" became *i*.

47. *vel* (xxv). See no. 27, *feld*.

48. *welle* (xix). In this word the Sx. medial *e* stands for the W.S. *y*, which is a late representative of *ie*, the infection of *ea*. Thus **walli* > **wielli* > *wiell* > *wyll*, a "spring." The O.E. *wyll* is masc., but there is also a weak feminine form *wylla*. The former made its locative in *wylle*, the latter in *wyllan*. The Sx. *welle* may represent either.

49. *weride* (xviii). The scribal variants of this

form in Domesday are instructive. They are as follows:—

- 1, fo. 17a *es-weride*.
- 2, fo. 17a *isi-wirde*.
- 3, fo. 24a *isi-wiridi*.
- 4, fo. 29a *isi-werit*.

The first of these is the purest form of all. The third, *isiwiridi*, is fanciful. The fourth presents Norman *t* for O.E. *ƿ*.

The modern name is Easwrithe. In Mr. Salzmänn's list of XIIIth-cent. forms we find *Esewrithe*. In the "Rotuli Hundredorum" of 1274 we get *Eswrythe*. The true Sx. form indicated may be judged to be *Eseweride for *Eseweriƿe. This equates *Esan wriƿan*, i.e., "at Esa's ring or fence." Cp. Skeat, "Place-Names of Cambs.," pp. 42, 43, and "Place-Names of Herts.," pp. 61, 62.

§ v. PROTOTHEMES IN THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

vi. Avronehelle. For *helle* see no. 33. The form *avrone* is E. Sx. for **āfōrōna* > *afrona*, i.e., "of the sons," and the name *Avronehelle* means "at the hill of the sons." The ending *-ona* is gen. pl., but it is irregular; cp. Wright, §400, p. 188, l. 19. The form *ona* reflects the Old Saxon gen. pl. *-ono*. The W.S. form is *eaforena*. But "*ealu*, and forms like *eafora*, *heafoc*, etc., which are common in poetry, are all originally from the Mercian dialect" (§78, 3). With *heafoc*, which shows Mercian o-infection of a, contrast Sx. *Hauochesberie* wherein o-infection is rejected.

vii. Babinrode. For *rode* see no. 39. "Babin" is the possessive case of an Almain name *Bābo* > O.E. *Bæba*. The place-name means "at Babb's rood, or

cross." The Domesday form *Babinrerode* has redundant *re*. In the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. (1130), we find *Babirote*. This form shows syncope of *n* as in *Alitun*, *Chensitun*, *Eldritun*, which have severally become Allington, Kensington, and Aldrington. The modern name of this hundred is Gostrow.

viii. *Baldesleu*. The Domesday form is *Baldeslei*; cp. no. 36, *leu*. "Baldes" is the possessive case of the ppr. name *Bald*, *Bald-æg*, and the place-name means at "Bald's grave mound." The W.S. form is *Beald*, and that also makes its possessive in *-es*; cp. *Bealdes sol*, in Searle's "Onomasticon."

ix. *Benestede*. For *stede* see no. 41. The full form should be *æt Benes stede*. The *e* of *Ben* was probably short, and "Benes" is Sx. for Bynes; cp. *Byni*, the name of a clerk in the Durham "Liber Vitæ." The modern name of the hundred is Avisford, and Binstead represents the Domesday name.

If *Ben*-had *ē* then it may be Sx. for a W.S.* *Bæn*-; or *Bȳne* < *Būni* (continental); cp. "Buna," a Kentish witness, 762.

x. *Bexelei*. For *lei* see no. 35. The second *e* in the name must be regarded as intrusive and euphonious. "Bex" is the syncopated form of *Becces*, the possessive case of *Becci*, *Bycci*. This hundred-name means "at Beckes lea."

xi. *Boseham*. For *ham* see no. 32. The oldest form of this name occurs in Bede, "H.E." IV., xiii., p. 231, as "Bosanhamm." This means "at Bosa's enclosure." *Bosa* is an infrequent name. It was borne by an Archbishop of York (678-705), and it occurs in the "L.V.D."

xii. *Bosgrave*. For *grav* see no. 31. *Bos* would appear to be the possessive case of *Bo*. A ppr. name *Bode*, possessive *Bodes*, would also yield the resultant we are dealing with. Cp.—*Bodes* > **Bods* > **Boz*.

xiii. Botingehelle. For *helle* see no. 33. The Domesday form *Botingelle* is syncopated; cp. *Buttingtune*, Saxon Chronicles, annal 894, p. 87. The Norman \bar{o} points to O.E. \bar{u} , and the place-name means "at the hill of the sons of Būta." This does not occur in Searle's "Onomasticon." *Bota*, however, is to be found in "L.V.D.," 645; but the modern form of Buttinghill and the O.E. one of *Buttingtune* would seem to require the rejection of *Bota* when considered together.

xiv. Colespore. For *spor*, *spur*, see no. 40. *Cole* is Sx. for *Colan*, the possessive case of *Cola*. The meaning of the word is obscured by punning in the modern name, which is Goldspur.

xv. Ediestone. For *tune* see no. 42. The syllabification of this name cannot be *Ediue-stone*, though *Ediue* really is the possessive case of the fem. ppr. name *Edive* or *Eadgifu*. Moreover, the story in Walter Map's "Nugae Curialium," about *basium ecclesiasticum* and Boseham might be applied. But O.E. \bar{a} had not become \bar{o} (i.e., *stan* > *stone*) by 1066. In Domesday, in addition to *Ediestone* in Suthsex, we get *Edeuestone* in Somerset (93 b), and *Eddevetone* in Berks (57b). In the Pipe Roll for 31 Hen. I. (1130), we find *Edivehurst*. Now "Edeues" would point to a masc. ppr. name **Eadefe*, and perhaps that really occurred. It would be compounded of the frequently occurring prototheme *eād* and *geve*. The latter appears as the name of an Abbot of Craike, c. 880; v. Symeon of Durham.

xvi. Eldritune. For *tune* see no. 42. The modern name Aldrington means "the fort of the sons of Aldr." But that name is not known to Searle. In the Old High Dutch sagas there occurred an Aldrian. He was of Troneg or Tronje, which was supposed to be Troy. A name *Aldri* should become **Eldri* in O.E., and the inflexional ending *n* may have been omitted by the Norman scribe. In Domesday Aldrington

should have appeared as *Eldringetune. Both *Aldrynton* and *Aldryngton* are found in the Nonæ Rolls (1341). The personal name is also found in Aldersgate, Aldershot and Alderney.

xvii. Eseburne. For *burne* see no. 3. *Ese* would appear to present the Sx. for *Esan*, the possessive case of *Esa*. That name is found in the pedigree of the Kings of Bernicia as *Oesa*, which points to* *Oesi*, the i-infection of **Ōsi*. The place-name means *Esa's* burn and *Esa* is the pet form of some masc. ppr. name which had *Esi* as its prototheme—*sc.* *Ese-gar*.

xviii. E seweride. For this name see *weride*, No. 49.

xix. Esseswelle. For *welle* see no. 48. *Esses* is the possessive case of a personal name the Norman French form of which would be *Essé*. This represents **Scē*, and it is the antecedent of *Shoy-*, *Shoe-* and *Scow*—which occur respectively in *Shoyswell*, *Shoeswell* and *Scoweswell*. As a prototheme the form *Scēo* occurs in the name of *Shoeburyness* in the Saxon Chronicles at annal 894, p. 87. *Scēoh* and *Scōh* are variants of the same name in which *sc* was palatal, *i.e.*, it =sh; cp. Wright, O.E. Grammar, §128, note. This form occurs as a deuteriotheme in “*And-scohesham*”; Birch, “*Cartularium Saxonicum*,” No. CLIX. It is this inflexional form, *viz.*, *Scōhes*, which is responsible for the mediæval *Scoweswell* and the modern *Shoyswell*. The form in D.B. postulates **Shee's well*, but I have never met with that. In the “*Rotuli Hundredorum*” for 3 Edw. I. (= 1274) *Showell* occurs. In much later times the Sx. name for the *Bon Chrétien* pear was *Bone Chroytien*. Cp. Poynings: **Pēninges* < **Pūninges*.

xx. Falemere. For *mere* see no. 37. *Fale* is Sx. for *Falan*, the possessive case of the masc. ppr. name *Fala* or *Fæla*. The form *Fæli*, possessive *Fæles*, is known; cp. Searle, p. 589. The hundred name means “at *Fæla's mere*.”

xxi. Flexeberge. For *berge* see no. 21. In the "Rotuli Hundredorum" for 1274, this name occurs as *Faxeberge*, *Faxeberwe*, *Faxberwe* and *Faxisberge*. In the modern name the *l* of D.B. is re-instated. But there is no masc. ppr. name *Flecci* on record. We seem, however, to get an indication of it in the modern Fletching. In Domesday this appears as *Flescinges*. In Kemble's "C.D." VI., 288, we get a possessive "Flecgēs," and such a form would yield *Flex* (with euphonic *e*), as in *Flex-e-berge*.

xxii. Folsalre. For *aler* see no. 19. In the "Rotuli Hundredorum" (1274) this name appears as *Foxherle*. Another document in the same century yields *Foxelre*, and the modern name is *Foxearle*. The true form and meaning are **Fulces alre*, "at Fulk's alder." The letter *c* was omitted (accidentally, no doubt) by the Norman scribe, and the unusual metathesis—*elere* > **erele* > *erle* supervened. For the personal name *Fulc* cp. *Sx. Fulking*.

xxiii. Ghidenetroi. For *troi* see no. 46. *Ghidene* is a West Sussex form with *i* for earlier *y*. The *h* was set down after the *g* to preserve its true character just as *u* is inserted by us. *Gyden* is a goddess. It makes *gydene* in the gen. sing. and *gydena* in the gen. pl. The *Sx.* final *e* would represent the *a* of the gen. pl., and the hundred-name means "at the trough of the goddesses."

xxiv. Hailsastede. For *stede* see no. 41. The forms in D.B. are *Ailsaltede H.* (fo. 20a) and *Hailesaltede H.* (fo. 18b). *Hai* here is the Norman French presentation of O.E. *Hæ*, and *Hæls* was the eponymous ancestor of the *Hælsingas* of "Widsith." A similar form, *Wæls*, made its gen. *Wælses* (cp. *Beowulf*, l. 897), hence we may assume that *Hæls* made its gen. *Hælses*. This would be represented in D.B. by *Hailsas*. The meaning of **Hailsasstede* is "at the stead of *Hæls*." The diphthong *ai* is uncommon in D.B., but the form

“ Aissera,” for the modern Esher, leaves no room for doubt as to its quantity.

xxv. Hertewel. For *vel* see no. 47 > 27. *Herte* is Sx. for *Hertan*, the possessive case of *Herta*; cp. Hartington and Hertinges. In the XIIIth cent. we find “ Hertefeud ” (“ Rot. Hund. ”). The meaning is “ at Herta’s field. ”

xxvi. Hamesford. For *ford* see no. 30. The Norm. *Hames* = Sx. *Hāmes*, the gen. of *Hāmi*. The name means “ at Hāmi’s ford. ”

xxvii. Hauochesberie. For *berie* see no. 1. *Hauoches* is the Norm. representation of Sx. *Hafoces*. This is the possessive case of *Hafoc*, “ Hawk,” used as a man’s name; cp. Goldhavoc, the name of a moneyer, temp. Henry II. The meaning is “ at the stronghold of Hawk. ”

xxviii. Homestreu. *Hōmes* is the possessive case of *Hōm* or *Hōmi*. In the XIIIth cent. we get *Holmestre* and *Holmestrouhe* (MS. *-onhe*). The modern form is *Holmestrow*. As the *l* is found in the Hundred Rolls so early as 1274 it is unsafe to assume that it is intrusive in the modern form. No form or name *Hōm* is known, but there is a name “ *Holmcetel* ” in L.V.D. The *o* in O.E. *holm* is short, but the falling out of *l* would give it length. In Old Norse this *o* is long.

On the other hand, *Hōmes* postulates an O.E. *Hāmi*; cp. *Hammus*. It is not admitted by phonologists that O.E. *ā* became *ō* in the XIth cent.

For *treu* see no. 44.

xxix. Pageham. For *ham* see no. 32. The Domesday *Page* represents the Sx. for *Pāgan*, the gen. of *Pāga*. This P-name was born by a provost of Carlisle in 685. Another occurrence is found in 803, in which year an abbot of the name is found in the list of prelates at Cloveshoo. The meaning is “ at Pāga’s home ” or, perhaps, enclosure.

xxx. Pevenesel. The suggestion behind this curious presentation of O.E. *Pefenasea* is that the word contains the Latin root *insul*. That "ea" means *insula* here is quite certain. A similar pun may be found in "Stultinges," the perpetration of which the Norman scribe could not avoid when transcribing *Sultinges*. The presentation of *Esewride* as "Isiuiridi" is another instance of playfulness.

The forms in the Saxon Chronicles are *Pefenas*, *Pefenes*, *Peuenes* and *Pefnes*. The aftertheme appears as *ea*, *æ* and *æ*. The first is undoubtedly *ea* < **æo* < Germanic *au*. In Bede this appears as *eu* in "Beardaneu" and "Peartaneu." In "Widsith" we find a form—*Wiolan ē*, and *ē* here = *æ* in the Peterboro' Chronicle form "Pefenesæ," in annal 1101. The meaning of the word is "Pefena's Island." The man's name "Pefena" is an extended form of "Peufa," which is to be found in the Durham "Liber Vitæ" (No. 621) of the VIIIth century. There is nothing to indicate the length of *e* in *Pef*. We now say "Pemsey" in Sx., but that is no criterion. Compare stepfather < **stēpfather* < *stēop-fæder* < *steupfædær*, also *fēof* and *fēof* "thief" and "theft."

xxxi. Prestetune. For *tune* see no. 43. *Preste* is Sx. for *preosta*, gen. pl., and the name means "at the tun of the priests."

xxxii. Risberge. For *berge* see no. 21. "Ris" is the reduced gen. of a proper name *Riddi*. There was a thane of this name under King Offa of Mercia, and we get the regular patronymic *Ridding*. The place-name means "at the hill of *Riddi*."

xxxiii. Ristone. This can only mean "at the tun of *Riddi*"; cp. no. xxxii., and for *tone* see no. 42.

xxxiv. Sillentone. For *tone* see no. 42. "Sillentone" and "Silletone" are not mistakes for *Single-tone*. That is an impossible form in O.E. "Sillen"

is the possessive case of Sillo or Silo; cp. Siliheri in Förstemann, col. 1102. The word means "at the tun of Silo." The indication afforded by it is Alemannic. Intermediate forms between "Sillentone" and "Singleton" are *Sillingtun and *Singlatun (with metathesis); cp. "Cetelingei" for *Cetingelei, Chiddingly.

xxxv. Suaneberge. For *berge* see no. 21. The form indicates *Swana*, gen. pl., "of the herdsmen." The word means "at the hill of the herdsmen." Cp. *e* for *a* (gen. pl.) No. xxxi.

xxxvi. Totenore. For *ore* see no. 38. *Toten* is the possessive case of *Totta*; cp. "Totta," Bishop of Selsey, c. 785; "Tota," a Sussex witness, 772; "Totta," a monk in the L.V.D. The meaning is "at Totta's shore."

xxxvii. Wandelmestreu. For *treu* see no. 44. *Wandelmes* is the regular possessive of *Wand-helm*; cp. "Wantelmus" in L.V.D. The meaning is "at Wandelm's tree." The final minim of *u* was omitted by the Domesday scribe who wrote *Wandelmestrei*.

xxxviii. Welesmere. For *mere* see no. 37. If *e* = æ here we must assume *Wælesmere and that means, "at Well's pool." Cp. *Wæls leah*, and the personal names *Wæl-gist* and *Wæl-theof*.

xxxix. Wilendone. For *done* see no. 25. I regard *en* as the possessive case of Alemannic names in *o*. The name then means "at Willo's down."

xl. Windeham. For *ham* see no. 32. *Winde* is Sx. for *Windan*, and *Windanham* means "the home of Winda." *Winda* is the pet or shortened form of such names as *Windhere*, *Wined-wulf*. There is also a man's name *Wenda*; cp. *Wendy* and *Wendanbeorh*, B.C.S. 931; and *Wenda* given by Förstemann, No. 1252.

PRIMITIVE SUNDIALS ON WEST SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

On many of the old parish churches of Sussex, as in other Counties, are to be found primitive sundials cut generally on the quoins and jambs of windows and doors.

These primitive dials are known as scratch dials from being in many cases lightly incised, and their origin and use has given rise to many theories which it is not necessary to discuss here as it is now generally accepted they were used to tell the hours for the services as well as indicating time.

These dials differ from the more modern true sundial, firstly, in being cut on the stones of the church itself instead of on a plate set to face due south to allow for the variation of the church from due east and west, and secondly the style or gnomon is inserted at a right angle and not sloping at an angle which varies according to the latitude of the place.

These dials also never have figures to denote the time until the XVIth and XVIIth centuries.

There has thus been in historic times a mode of marking time and services. First, the Saxon dials, which went out of use at the time of the Norman Conquest, then the scratch dial, which continued until the XVIth century, when the sloping style came into use, being succeeded by the modern scientific dial, two good examples of which can be seen on Chichester Cathedral.

The introduction of clocks in large churches and monasteries took place in the XIIIth century, and they were fairly general in such buildings in the early part of the next, and for many years they have

become general in our churches. Reverting now to the Saxon dials, the most noteworthy is a superb example on the south porch of Kirkdale Church, Yorkshire, the inscription on which fixes the date between 1063 and 1065; the day being divided into tides. The inscription reads as follows: "Orm, the son of Gamel, bought St. Gregory's Minster, when it was all broken and fallen down, and he caused it to be made new from the ground to Christ and Saint Gregory in the days of Edward the King, and Tosti the Earl.

This is the days' sun mark
 At every tide,
 And Hawarth wrought me
 And Brand, the Priest."

In Sussex we have a fine example of a Saxon dial on the south porch of Bishopstone Church. The stone on which it is cut has a rounded top, with a Greek fret border. The dial is 10in. in diameter. There are five main rays, which divide the day into four parts, these have a cross bar on the circle and project lin. beyond, ending in a dot; each part is sub-divided into three by plain lines, thus having the octave as well as the twelve hour system combined. Above the dial is the name Eadric, possibly that of the maker.

It shows prominently five of the seven great canonical divisions of the day: Matins, Nones, Sext, Tierce and Vespers; each of the intervening spaces being again sub-divided into three hours, making up the twelve hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. This dial dates from the XIth century.

The normal position for a dial to serve any useful purpose will, of course, be facing the sun on the south wall of the building, and although some dials are to be found on the north, they are generally cut on stones which have been removed from their original positions, and rebuilt during an enlargement of the church.

If there is a priest's door or low side window in the chancel the most likely spot to find a dial will be on one of these, sometimes on both; next one of the jambs of the south door of the church is the most favourite spot, and in some churches the southern quoin stones of the nave or chancel bear these markings.

On many churches there are several dials; some of these may be accounted for by alterations in the building, and others are copies which served no useful purpose. The gnomon or style that cast the shadow was a peg fixed at right angles to the face of the dial, none of these styles are now intact, but several of the shanks are still in their holes. These styles were usually of latten or wood, and a fragment of one of the former is still in its hole at Bottolphs Church; the oak style pegs have mainly decayed away, but portions have been extracted in several instances. These ecclesiastical dials would serve roughly to indicate the hours for the church services.

In the earlier dials it will be seen that the rays do not indicate the whole of the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., only a few being cut.

The noon line is marked on practically every dial, and between 6 a.m. and noon is another line corresponding with about 9 a.m. This was the usual hour for mass on Sundays and Holidays in English parish churches in pre-reformation days. Another line is found between two and three o'clock, the usual time for vespers, no doubt, however, earlier in winter than in summer. The dials at Coombes are a good example of this system of marking. The only useful lines on a dial are those below the horizontal line through the stylehole, some dials, however, consist of a complete circle with radial lines above the style as well as below, forming a wheel dial. This form is often met with; possibly the superfluous lines were added to make a symmetrical pattern.

Another type of dial is that on which small pits are used, either in conjunction with radial lines as at Climping, or without, as at Ford.

It is thought by some archæologists that wooden pegs were inserted in these holes as on the primitive shepherds' dials which were in use on the Southdowns, before cheap watches became general; this might have been so in some cases, but the pits on the Sussex dials are not deep enough to hold pegs, whilst the hole itself is a sufficient mark.

For this paper the majority of the churches between the Southdowns and the sea have been examined, and a large number of them measured and drawn, but the majority do not now possess any primitive dials, those comprised in the following list being all that were noted.

The addition in later times of aisles to nave and chancel and other alterations caused the removal of the earlier work; some of these incised stones were again used sometimes reversed in the new work.

The drastic restorations of the last century, and retooling face masonry are another cause of the loss of these primitive dials, large numbers having been destroyed throughout the country, and those left are worth saving and protecting as memorials of village life in England in past centuries.

RAPE OF BRAMBER.

EDBURTON CHURCH.

1. There is dial mark on the lowest of the stones of the western jamb of the low side window in the north wall of the chancel; it is 6ins. in diameter, and the rays when in its original position are in the lower quadrant between 6 a.m. and noon; it has been removed from a south wall of the church.

COOMBES CHURCH.

2. There are two dials on the middle stone of the eastern jamb of the priest's door.

1. The uppermost. This dial is imperfect—the stylehole being wanting. There are four lines only, the noon line is 4in. in length, the mass line (9 a.m.) is marked, and one intermediate line; there is only one line on the east of the noon line, marking the hour for vespers.

2. This is a reduced copy of No. 1. The stylehole is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, the length of the noon line is 2in.

There are no circles around either of these dials, and they are of a very early type.

There is a hole resembling a stylehole on the same stone to the east of the stylehole of No. 2, with no markings around; it has been suggested that possibly a painted, instead of an incised, dial might have been used but natural holes closely resembling styleholes are often found on the stones used in these buildings.

BOTOLPHS CHURCH.

3. There is a dial on the eastern jamb of the low side window in the south wall of the chancel level with the sill. The stylehole is 5ft. above ground level and $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. in diameter; the noon line is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. There is a medial line 5in. in length, and four lines corresponding to those at Coombes; one of these marks the hour for mass, the other for vespers. There are small pits at the end of the radial lines. The stylehole is inclined, sloping south-west, a very rare example, and there is a portion of the style in it which appears to be of latén, an amalgam of zinc and copper much used in the middle ages. There is no circle.

RAPE OF ARUNDEL.

FERRING CHURCH.

4. There is a hole on one of the jambs of the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel, but no lines or circles are now visible; lines might, however, have been so lightly incised as to have been obliterated in the restoration of the church. It is in a likely position for a dial, but only deserves mention.

The centre line of the church is 5° north of true east and west.

RUSTINGTON CHURCH.

5. There is a dial in the east jamb of the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel; the stylehole is 4ft. above the ground level, the noon line is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.

There is only a small horizontal medial line on the eastern side of the stylehole, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. There are four lines between 6 a.m. and the noon line, one of them being the mass line; there is one full line and a short one between noon and 6 p.m., indicating the hour for vespers. The dial is enclosed in a circle.

The centre line of the church is 5° north of true east and west.

POLING CHURCH.

6. There is a dial on the east jamb of the Early English south door of the nave.

The stylehole is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, the noon line is 2 in. long. There are six radiating rays below the medial line, one being the mass line, another that for vespers; there is no semi-circle.

On the same jamb is a small maltese cross with pits at the ends of the arms.

The centre line of the church is 17° north of true east and west.

SOUTH STOKE CHURCH.

7. There is a dial in the centre of a quoin 15in. square at the south-west corner of the nave. The height of the stylehole is 5ft. above ground level it is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and 1in. deep, a portion of the style being in it. The noon line is 3in. in length. There is a semi-medial line from the stylehole westward, and there are two intermediate lines in the left-hand lower quadrant, one being the mass line. There are two shorter rays in the adjoining quadrant, one indicating the hour for vespers. There are faint traces of an enclosing semi-circle.

There is a hole in a quoin stone at the south-east corner of the nave, but this is probably natural, as the stone of which the church is built pits easily, and such holes are common in it.

The centre line of the church is 4° north of true east and west.

NORTH STOKE CHURCH.

8. There is a dial on the south-east quoin of the south transept of this church. The stylehole is 4ft. 6in. above ground level and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, the noon line is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

The dial is a semi-circle, divided by radial lines into 12 hours.

The centre line of the church is 34° north of true east and west.

TORTINGTON CHURCH.

9. There is a very doubtful dial on one of the quoins at the north-west corner of the nave facing north. It is a circle 5in. in diameter 5ft. above ground level, with a small hole in the centre, and an equilateral triangle inscribed within. The markings are very faint, and there is a rain-water pipe across it which prevents a close examination of the stone.

This quoin has been rebuilt.

FORD CHURCH.

10. There are four dial markings at this church.

1. This dial is on a stone at the south-east corner of the nave. The stylehole is 3ft. 6in. above ground level and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, the noon line is 3in. in length.

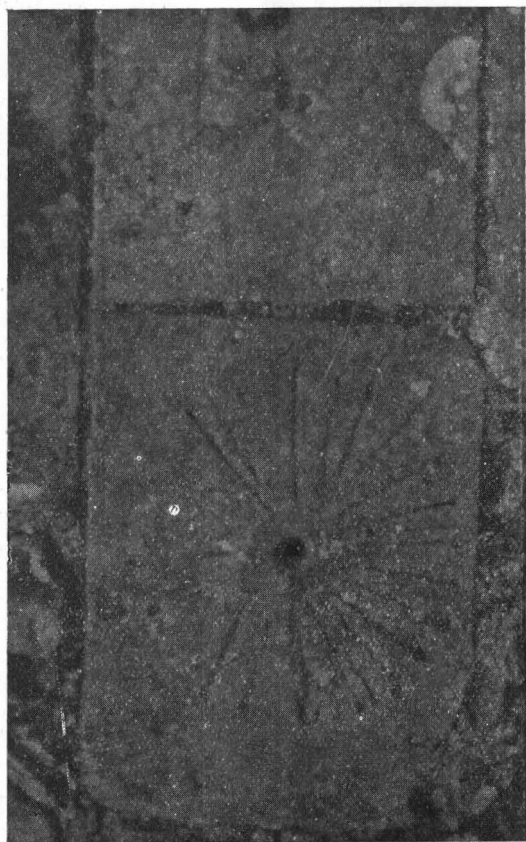
This dial consists of a circle of pits or small holes at the end of radiating lines; there is no circle line connecting them; each of the two lower quadrants having five dots dividing it into six equal spaces, giving the 12 hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The upper left-hand quadrant has five divisions irregularly spaced, the right-hand one only one hole; these were, of course, useless for the measurement of time. The stones here bear traces of fire.

2. This dial adjoins No. 1. The height of the stylehole is 3ft. 6in. above ground level; there is no noon or medial line. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; there is no circle or radiating lines, the divisions being marked by holes, with the exception of the mass hour, which is shewn by a line also. There are five holes between 6 a.m. and noon, and one between noon and 6 p.m.

3. This dial is on the east face of the quoin stone below No. 2. The stylehole is 2ft. 6in. above ground level; there is no noon line, but a horizontal line through the stylehole. The dial is 4in. diameter, and the divisions are marked by holes. The quadrant, from 6 a.m. to noon, has four divisions, as also that from noon to 6 p.m.

The dial has been continued above the medial line possibly at a later period, the left-hand quadrant being divided into four irregular divisions, and the right-hand into two.

4. This dial is on a quoin stone on the south-east corner of the nave, two stones below dial No. 2.



1. Sundial: Ford Church.

Its centre is 2ft. 6in. above the ground line, the stylehole is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter and very shallow; the holes are also very small and of little depth. The noon line is marked by two pits, as well as the horizontal medial line. There are three radial lines in the lower left-hand quadrant, the centre marking the mass hour, and one in the right-hand quadrant for 3 o'clock. There are no divisions in the quadrants above the medial line.

The markings are very faint, and it is doubtful if this dial was ever in use.

The centre line of the church is 7° north of true east and west.

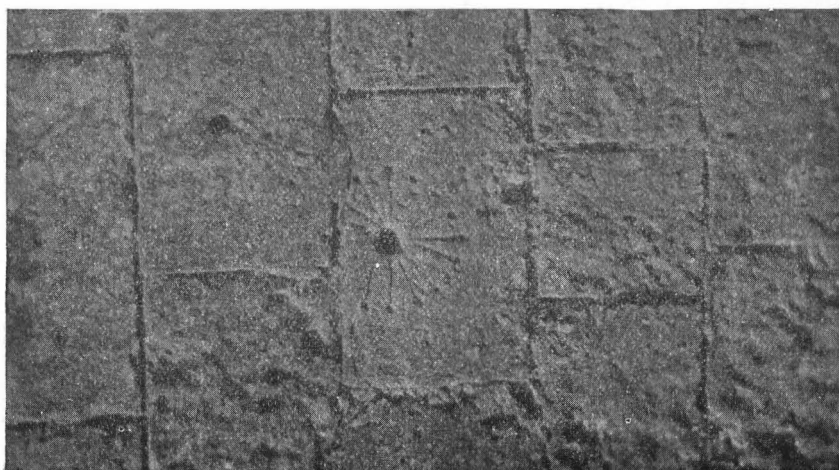
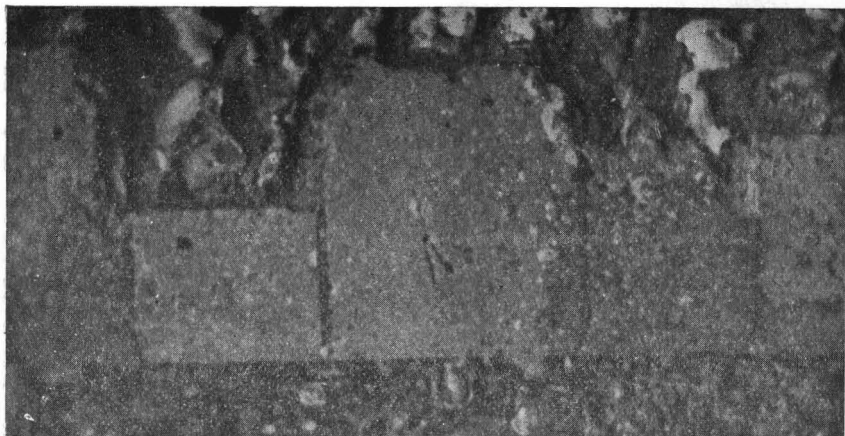
CLIMPING CHURCH.

11. There are three dials on the fine Norman tower of this church.

1. This dial is on the south-west buttress. The stylehole is 3ft. above ground level, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, and 1in. deep. The noon line is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the dial being 5in. diameter; there are 13 holes arranged in a circle, with connecting lines to the stylehole, but no incised circle. The lower left-hand quadrant is divided into five spaces, the right-hand one into four, the upper right-hand one into three, and the left to two, both, of course, useless for the measurement of time. There is a small circle around the stylehole.

2. This dial is on a quoin stone above No. 1. The stylehole is 4ft. 3in. above ground level, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, and 1in. deep. There is no medial line or noon line, but only two pits to mark the mass hour.

3. A rudely scratched dial. The stylehole is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter and very shallow; the dial is 6in. diameter, the mass line only being deeply cut in duplicate lines.



The south-east quoin of the chancel and the west jamb of the priest's door are covered with ivy and could not be examined.

WALBERTON CHURCH.

12. There are two dials on the east jamb of the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel.

1. The stylehole is 4ft. 6in. above ground level, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, the style being broken off in it. The noon line is 3in. long, the circle being 6in. diameter. The rays are five in number in the lower left-hand quadrant, marking the hours from 6 a.m. to noon. In the adjoining quadrant are three rays corresponding to the hours 1, 2 and 4; there is a pit at the end of the noon line and those for 2 and 4 p.m.

This beautiful dial was deliberately mutilated in September, 1917, between the two visits paid to this church, the initials F. E. and R. I. P. being cut upon it. Such vandalism cannot be too severely repudiated.

2. On the third stone below. The stylehole is 2ft. 3in. above ground level and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. There is a very faint circle 4in. in diameter; the noon line is 2in. in length. There are two rays in the lower western quadrant; there is no mass line; there are pits at the end of each ray.

On the stone above this dial is a hole, but nothing else.

BINSTED CHURCH.

13. There is a very doubtful stylehole on the east jamb of the Early English south door, with a faint line from it in the position of the hour for vespers. This is probably not a dial.

The centre line of the church is true east and west.

FELPHAM CHURCH.

14. There are two dials in this church on the south wall.

1. The stylehole is 4ft. 3in. above ground level, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. The noon line $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, the dial being $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. There is a semi-circle of holes, but no circle line connecting them. There are five radial lines in the lower and four in the right-hand quadrant; there is no circle.

2. This dial is on a diagonal quoin. The stylehole is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter and 1in. deep; the dial is surrounded by a circle with holes in it. The noon line is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, the circle being $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

The centre line of the church is 4° north of true east and west.

RAPE OF CHICHESTER.

ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH.

15. There are two dials on the west jamb of the Norman south door.

1. This dial consists of a circle with radial lines. The stylehole is 4ft. above ground level and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. The noon line is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length, the circle being $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. The quadrant, from 6 a.m. to noon, is divided into four periods by three lines, the nearest to the noon line being the mass line. The quadrant, from noon to 6 p.m., is similarly divided. The upper quadrants are each marked out into three periods.

2. Below No. 1 on the same jamb. This dial consists of a semi-circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the noon line is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the stylehole is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. The left-hand quadrant is divided into three spaces of two hours each; the right hand is left blank.

On the nook shaft adjoining are three small crosses with pits at the ends of the arms.

The centre line of the church is 5° south of true east and west.

OVING CHURCH.

16. There are two dials on the priest's door in the south wall of the Early English chancel.

1. A beautiful little dial on the west jamb. The stylehole is 4ft. 3in. above ground level; it is surrounded by a circle of two lines. The noon line is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the circle, which is double, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The quadrant, from 6 a.m. to noon, is divided by lines, with pits at their ends, into five equal spaces. There is one imperfect line only in the corresponding quadrant.

2. In the centre of a stone at the opposite side of the door. This is a much ruder dial. The stylehole is 4ft. 3in. above ground level and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter; it is very shallow (probably blocked by a portion of the style). The noon line is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the horizontal line is very faint, the radial lines have a pit at their ends; there is no circle. The quadrant, from 6 a.m. to noon, has the 9 a.m. mass line and one other, and the opposite quadrant is similarly divided.

The centre line of the church is 10° north of true east and west.

BOXGROVE PRIORY.

17. There are two dials on the second buttress of the south aisle from the east end of the church.

1. A plain circle with the mass line only shewn. The stylehole is 5ft. 6in. above ground level, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter and 1in. deep; the diameter of the circle is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

2. This dial is more elaborate than the other. It is fully divided, enclosed in a double line circle, and a very good specimen of a later date.

The following churches in West Sussex have been examined and no dials found on them :—

Angmering
 Appledram
 Arundel
 Burpham
 Bury
 Donnington
 Eastergate
 Findon
 Goring

Hardham
 Houghton
 Hunston
 Littlehampton
 Lyminster
 North Mundham
 Pulborough
 Tangmere
 Westhampnet.

The Author's sincere thanks are due to our member, Mr. C. H. Goodman, who has kindly placed at his disposal the photographs which illustrate this paper; He has visited and photographed, or drawn, several dials which are not described in this paper, not only in West but East Sussex, and it is to be hoped that he will give our Society a paper on them in a future volume of collections.

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 Barbican House, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE SHRINE AND RELICS OF SAINT RICHARD OF CHICHESTER, AND RELICS AT WISBOROUGH GREEN CHURCH.

In Mediæval times large sums of money had to be raised from the parishioners and others for the maintenance of the Parish Church and its services, and amongst the various means adopted, money was found by the offerings at the shrine of a Saint, or to the relics of one, which the Parish Church possessed, and in many cases these offerings amounted to considerable sums.

If possible, some relic of the Patron Saint was acquired. Chichester Cathedral possessed the shrine of Saint Richard, its Bishop, rich in jewels, gold, silver and images, and at Wisborough Green there was a large and varied collection of relics, including the beard and hair of St. Peter, the Patron Saint of the Church.

St. Edmund, Salisbury, possessed the hand of St. Thomas, encased in a hand-shaped silver reliquary, and his ring of gold in an ivory box bound with silver, and the comb, part of a shirt, and a cruet belonging to the same Saint, a piece of the stole of Saint Dunstan, and a piece of the skull of Saint Wolfrida (Abbess of Wilton) standing in a fote of silver and parcel gilt.

St. Piran, Cornwall, had a most valuable asset in the relics of the Patron Saint, which were not only kept in the church, but were carried about outside the parish to raise funds. In 1269 the vicar's stipend was stated to be partly made up of the profits arising from carrying around the Saint's relics. In 1281, in an inventory taken at St. Piran's of the goods of the church, there are enumerated (amongst many other things) a box in which St. Piran's head was kept, and a hearse in which was placed the body of St. Piran for processions. At a visitation of this church in 1331, it is stated that: "The parishioners continue as before to carry the relics of St. Piran in an unwarrantable manner to various and even distant places."

In 1433, Sir John Arundel bequeathed 40 shillings for the use of the parish to enable them to enclose the Saint's head honourably and in the best manner they could devise. When the little original church, which had been overwhelmed by the sands, was cleared out in the first half of the last century, St. Piran's headless remains were discovered beneath the altar.

There is no doubt that these relics were greatly venerated, and that they were resorted to by great crowds down to the time of the Reformation.

At St. Augustine's, Hedon, on the fair day of St. Mary Magdalene, the chest of relics was carried around the town in solemn procession, and a collection made.

These examples show the importance attached to relics, and the considerable sums brought in by their exhibition.

In 1538 it was ordered that all shrines should be abolished, and King Henry VIII. issued a commission to Sir William Goring and William Erneley to repair to Chichester Cathedral and there to take down the shrine and bones of St. Richard, and to bring all the silver, gold, jewels and ornaments to the Tower of London. This was duly done, the shrine razed to the ground, and the jewels brought to the Tower at a cost of £40.

*INVENTORY OF THE PARCELS OF GOLD, SILVER, RELICS,
ORNAMENTS AND OTHER JEWELS, TAKEN FROM THE
SHRINE OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHICHESTER,
FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER—30 HENRY VIII. BY WILL
GORING AND WILL ERNELEY COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE
DOWN THE SHRINE.*

Hereafter folowith the Jewells of Gold Sylver Relykes ornaments and other Juelles takyn from the shyrne in the Cathedrall Church of Chychester the Fryday the 20th day of December the 38th year of the reyne of our most Drede Sovereyn Lord Henry the 8th by William Goryng Knight and William Erneley Esquyer Commyssoners unto our seid Sovereyn Lord the Kyng to take down the seid Shyrne with all suche gold sylver juelles relickes and ornaments of the same and the same shryne to be raized and destroyed as more pleynly apperith by the seid Commission. The which gold sylver and other jewelles remanyth in 6 cofers a caskett and in a little boxe.

Item first in a shippe Cofer 55 ymages sylver and gilt.

Item in a longe cophyn wherein Bisshopp Rycherds bones wher in 57 ymages of sylver and gilt.

Item three other cofers full of brokyn sylver.

Item a cofer with 3 lokkes that was delyvered by the Deane and Archdekyn with Relykkes and other Jewelles parcel of the seid Shyrne.

Item in a litel Boxe 31 Rynges with stonys and 3 other Jewelles.

Item in a Caskett 51 Jewelles sett with stonyes and perlys.

—Exch. T. R. Misc. Books. Vol. 154, p. 102.

RELICS AT WISBOROUGH GREEN CHURCH.

Be yt knone yt ye 15 daye off August yn ye 30th yere off or soverayne Lorde Kyng Henry the 8th; I Wylyam Goryng knyght have recevyd off Wylyam Humfre one off the cherchwardyns off Wysborrow grene these feyned & superstytius relyekes following, before Sir Rolande curat & dyvers other off the sayd parishe.

In primis, A crucyfyx whereoff the fote is sylver & the mydes a crystall stone contaynyng a lytyll quantity off our ladys mylke with other bones.

Item an other off ye Tumble & vestmentes of Sanct Thomas off Canterberrie.

Item reliques of the hair shirt and bones of Saint James.

Item reliques of the cloak in which St. Thomas the martyr was martyred.

Item reliques of the blood of Thomas the martyr.

Item of the sepulchre of the Lord.

Item of St. Sebastian the martyr & of Sylvestre.

Item reliques of St. Peter's beard and hair.

Item reliques of St. Giles.

Item reliques of the mount of Olives.

Item reliques of the stonys with Which St. Stephen was stoned.

Item reliques of the rechet of St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury.

Item The comb of St. James.

Also dyvers sage men of ye parishe doth saye and testyfy yt the foresayd relyekes have been used and offeryd unto tyme out of mynde.

Item a chymer of Sent Thomas of Canterburye.

Letters and Papers Henry VIII. Vol. 135, p. 90.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

No. 2.

RECENT "FINDS" AT SELSEY.

Three Roman coins found on East Beach Selsey. Not previously recorded. All base silver or 3rd brasses. Bad condition.

1. Julius Cæsar. *Obv.*, Elephant. *Leg.* CÆSAR; *Rev.*, Sacrificial Implements.
2. Antoninus Pius. *Obv.* Head to R. *Leg.* DIVUS ANTONINUS; *Rev.*, Emperor seated. *Leg.* DIVO PIO.
3. Clodius Albinus (Emperor in Britain c. 195). *Obv.* Bust to R. *Leg.* D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES; *Rev.*, Pallas with Shield, Lance and Palm. *Leg.* MINER. PACIF. COS. II.

One important Early British coin has been found on the shore, the main interest of which is that, though silver, it was in perfect preservation. It appears to be unpublished, but Dr. G. Hill (Keeper of Coins, B.M.), writes: "It comes close to the coins that have been found in Jersey—(*Muret-Chabouillet*, 10,400, etc.)—and also in South Hants—(*Num. Chron.* 1911, Pt. V., fig. 17)—though these do not show the "eye" at the back of the head. It is in exactly the same state of oxidation as the silver coins from Hengistbury."

A small hoard of early pennies from the Chichester Mint has come to light in excavating foundations, but it is not certain whether they had been deposited with the "animus trovandi." They are as follows:—

- (i) Four of Aethelred II.—
 - (a) ÆLPINE MO. CIS.
 - (b) ÆDEZTAN MO. CIZE.
 - (c) " " " ANCLOX.
 - (d) CYNNA MO. CIZE.
- (ii) Six of Edward the Confessor—
 - (a) ÆLFPINE ON. CECEIT.
 - (b) " " CICEST.
 - (c) GODPINE ON. CICEIT.
 - (d) " " CICEST.
 - (e) PULFRIC ON. CICEIT.
 - (f) " " CICEST.
- (iii) Two of William I. "Pax pennies."
 - (a) BRYMAN ON. CIC.
 - (b) EDPINE ON. CICEST.

Though not of Archæological interest, I may record the finding of a fossil snout of the sword-fish (*Histiophorus eocaenicus*), a species hitherto known as a Lower Eocene fossil.

EDWARD HERON ALLEN, F.R.S.

Selsey. June, 1918.

No. 3.

*PEVENSEY LEVELS: A CORRECTION.**THE INNINGS OF PEVENSEY LEVELS.*

(BY L. F. SALZMAN. VOL. 53).

Having, during the last 17 years, acted as Chairman to the Commissioners of Pevensey Levels (which post I have lately resigned in favour of a younger Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. P. R. Papillon, D.S.O.), I have taken a great interest in the work and other matters connected with the Levels, and, amongst other things, I cannot agree with the statement made by Mr. Salzman on page 49, vol. 53.

In the decree of 1402 we have the following :—

“ Tenants from above Tonleghebrigge to Coudennesbrigge should pay half a share.”

In his note on the above, Mr. Salzman says :—

“ Tonlegh Bridge (Tunlegh and Tunyleigh occur in the XIVth Century Court Rolls of Wartling Manor) was Stone Bridge, at the foot of Barnhorne, and Coudenne or Cooding Bridge was somewhere near the present sluice.”

What I should like to learn is, why in the decree of 1402, when making orders as to the Levels near Boreham Bridge, Mr. Salzman suddenly jumps across to entirely another part of the Level, when we have above Boreham Bridge, and in the same Level, a bridge now called Tilley Bridge (an Old Hundred Bridge), and just above this latter another bridge called Cowden Bridge, a private bridge on Cowden Farm belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham. The land adjoining these bridges pays half-scot to the general expenses of the Levels.

Can we not read for “ Tonleigh ” Tilley, and for Coudenne “ Cowden ? ” There is also a Manor of Cowden.

The old road, long disused, can easily be traced from where Herstmonceux and Wartling Parishes join on the road from Belhurst to Wartling Hill, through the gardens at Windmill Hill Place, across the present main road, through the woods in the North Park at Windmill Hill over Cowden Bridge, past the farmhouse, and to the east of Bodle Street to Bucksteep. This road left the present Belhurst and Wartling Hill road at the point where the old fence of Herstmonceux Park touched the road.

I have no doubt in my own mind, but that Mr. Salzman has made a mistake in these bridges in his otherwise interesting paper.

The old brick bridge over Waller's Haven, on the main road from Lewes to Battle, known as Boreham Bridge, between the Parishes of Wartling and Ninfield, was pulled down in 1914-15 and re-instated by the County Council with an ugly girder bridge.

HERBERT CURTEIS.

[*By a sad coincidence the proof of this note reached me at the same time as the news of the death of Mr. Curteis. His knowledge of the neighbourhood of Pevensey was extensive, and I think his suggestion is certainly correct.*—EDITOR].

No. 4.

FIRE-BACK FROM THE OLD ANCHOR INN AT HART-FIELD, NOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The inhabitants of one of the foremost and smokiest of the iron cities of the modern world have now the opportunity of examining work in the same material that was turned out in by-gone days at what is to-day, at any rate, one of the quietest and most placid of the villages of the Sussex Weald. Mr. Carnegie has placed in the famous institution that he founded years ago in Pittsburgh (the Carnegie Institute), a very plain old fire-back of Sussex iron, which was probably made at Buxted. He secured it by purchase from the Garrett family, whose members were long in the service of the De la Warrs, a house which, by the way, has given its name (now spelled Delaware) to a State, a river, a tribe of Indians, a county in Pennsylvania, and a university town in Ohio, within the territory of the American union.

The fire-back (which is exhibited in the immediate vicinity of a flying machine) is, on an average, a little over one inch thick, and very roughly made. Its top is formed by a semi-circle rudely made up of eight straight sides. In the centre, very much worn by fires, are the royal arms in high relief, with crown surmounted by a cross above. The surrounding motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is very nearly illegible. The only other mark is the date (1589) high up on the left side, the "5" being in the common Elizabethan form of an elongated "S." The number-plates slightly project and display, with rather unusual clearness, how the figures could be adjusted without changing the whole mould.

For centuries this back was in the old Anchor Inn at Hartfield, for which hostelry it seems likely that it was originally made.

IAN C. HANNAH, F.S.A.

No. 5.

WITCHCRAFT IN SUSSEX.

A request, printed in the last volume, for further instances of the survival of the belief in magic in Sussex, has brought one answer from an East Sussex parish:—"There is a woman, still living, 73 years of age, who has a profound belief in witchcraft. She constantly boils pins in urine, and stops up all the windows and cracks in her cottage to draw the man to her door that was doing her harm. This man, she declares, 'seeds' her garden to prevent her fowls from laying eggs. She met the man once, but he only made faces at her, she declares, so she had to boil some more pins."

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