

SUSSEX  
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society



VOL. LXII.

---

CAMBRIDGE :  
W. HEFFER & SONS LTD.  
MCMXXI.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY	
345458	REFERENCE
	942.25
GNR OH	

# CONTENTS.

---

	<i>Page</i>
LIST OF OFFICERS .. .. .	vii.
LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES .. .. .	viii.
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES .. .. .	ix.
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES .. .. .	ix.
HONORARY MEMBERS .. .. .	ix.
LIST OF MEMBERS WITH DATES OF ADMISSION IN SOCIETY	x.
THE LORDS POYNINGS AND ST. JOHN. BY <i>J. H. Round,</i> <i>LL.D., Hon. Member</i> .. .. .	1
THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF AMBERLEY CASTLE BY <i>W. D. Peckham, M.A.</i> .. .. .	21
THE MANOR OF RADYNDEN: THE DE RADYNDENS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS. BY <i>Charles Thomas-Stanford,</i> <i>M.P., F.S.A.</i> .. .. .	64
POLING AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS ( <i>continued from</i> <i>Vol. LX.</i> ) BY <i>Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.</i>	93
THE MANOR OF CHOLLINGTON IN EASTBOURNE. BY <i>Rev.</i> <i>W. Budgen, M.A.</i> .. .. .	111
THE MANORS OF COWFOLD. BY <i>Percy S. Godman</i> .. .. .	133
THE EARLY HISTORY OF O Vingdean. BY <i>J. H. Round,</i> <i>LL.D.</i> .. .. .	197
NOTES AND QUERIES .. .. .	201
INDEX TO VOL. LXII. .. .. .	211

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	<i>Page</i>
AMBERLEY CASTLE : HISTORICAL GROUND PLAN ..	( <i>facing</i> ) 21
REMAINS OF GREAT HALL FROM WEST.. ..	22
MULLION SECTIONS, DRAWING ROOM, KITCHEN ..	37
ROOF OF GREAT HALL .. .. .	43
PRESENT STATE OF GREAT HALL .. .. .	44
LOWER END OF GREAT HALL FROM EAST .. ..	46
INNER SIDE OF WEST CURTAIN WALL.. ..	54
POLING AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS :	
THE PRECEPTORY FROM THE SOUTH .. .. .	94
COMMANDERY OF THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, POLING	99
DOORWAY OF CHAPEL, ETC. .. .. .	101
HALF OF WINDOW-HEAD, ETC. .. .. .	103
REMAINS OF THE PRECEPTORY .. .. .	105
COFFIN LID OF SUSSEX MARBLE, ETC. .. ..	108

JULY, 1921.

# Sussex Archæological Society.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

### President :

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

### Vice-Presidents :

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

VISCOUNT COWDRAY.

LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.

LORD LECONFIELD.

LORD MONK BRETTON, C.B.

VERY REV. DEAN HANNAH.

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

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

W. C. RENSHAW, ESQ., K.C.

COL. W. H. CAMPION, C.B.

THE REV. W. HUDSON, F.S.A.

RUDYARD KIPLING, ESQ.

### Honorary Secretary :

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

### Hon. Treasurer :

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

### Hon. Editor of Collections :

L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A., 14, *Brookside, Cambridge.*

### Hon. Curators and Librarians :

H. CHEAL, *Montford, Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.*

J. PATCHING, *Grange Road, Lewes.*

### Hon. Photographer :

J. C. STENNING, 32, *Carew Road, Eastbourne.*

### Hon. Auditors :

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

FRANK NEWINGTON, *Lewes.*

## Elected Members of Council :

C. THOMAS-STANFORD, ESQ., M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A. (late R.E.) (*Vice-Chairman*).

<i>Till 1923.</i>	<i>Till 1924.</i>	<i>Till 1922.</i>
COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A., late R.E.	A. W. BECKETT, ESQ. MISS MARION COOPER.	W. H. BLAKER, ESQ. R. BLAKER, ESQ.
REV. A. A. EVANS.	J. E. COUCHMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.	H. S. TOMS, ESQ. P. S. GODMAN, ESQ.
E. HUTH, ESQ.	ELIOT CURWEN, ESQ., M.A., M.B.	G. W. E. LODER, ESQ., F.S.A.
J. H. A. JENNER, ESQ.	J. H. EVERY, ESQ.	N. LLOYD, ESQ.
C. W. POWELL, ESQ.	A. F. GRIFFITH, ESQ.	J. C. STENNING, ESQ.
J. HALL RENTON, ESQ., F.S.A.	J. GODWIN KING, ESQ.	F. B. STEVENS, ESQ.
R. GARRAWAY RICE, ESQ. F.S.A.	C. THOMAS-STANFORD, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.	
J. E. RAY, ESQ.		

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

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

## LOCAL HON SECRETARIES.

Arundel . . . . .	MRS. G. W. EUSTACE . . .	. . . <i>Carleton House, Arundel.</i>
Brighton . . . . .	A. F. GRIFFITH, ESQ. . . . .	3, <i>Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.</i>
Chichester . . . . .	W. D. PECKHAM, ESQ. . . . .	<i>Rannoch, Summersdale, Chichester.</i>
Cuckfield . . . . .	MISS MARION COOPER . . .	<i>Tentercroft, Cuckfield.</i>
Eastbourne . . . . .	REV. W. BUDGEN . . . . .	<i>Mountney, Milton Road, Eastbourne.</i>
East Grinstead . . . . .	WALLACE H. HILLS, ESQ..	<i>East Grinstead.</i>
Hastings . . . . .	J. E. RAY, ESQ. . . . .	9, <i>Stanley Road, Hastings.</i>
Horsham . . . . .	P. S. GODMAN, ESQ. . . . .	<i>Hampsteal, Cowfold.</i>
Hurstpierpoint . . . . .	J. E. COUCHMAN, ESQ. F.S.A. . . . .	<i>Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.</i>
Lewes . . . . .	R. BLAKER, ESQ. . . . .	<i>Wallands, Lewes.</i>
Midhurst . . . . .	MRS. RANDALL . . . . .	<i>Cocking, Midhurst.</i>
Pulborough . . . . .	R. GARRAWAY RICE, ESQ., F.S.A. . . . .	<i>Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.</i>
Rye . . . . .	J. ADAMS, ESQ. . . . .	7, <i>High Street, Rye.</i>
Selsey . . . . .	E. HERON-ALLEN, ESQ., F.R.S. . . . .	<i>Large Acres, Selsey Bill.</i>
Shorcham . . . . .	E. F. SALMON, ESQ. . . . .	<i>Hempnall House, Southwick.</i>
Tunbridge Wells . . . . .	C. W. POWELL, ESQ. . . . .	<i>Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
Worthing . . . . .	MISS MARION FROST . . . . .	<i>The Library and Art Gallery, Worthing.</i>

## CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

---

- The Société des Antiquaries du Nord, Copenhagen, Denmark.  
The Society of Antiquaries of London.  
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.  
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.  
The Royal Institution of Cornwall.  
The Royal Yorkshire Archæological Society.  
The Birmingham Archæological Society.  
The British Archæological Society.  
The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.  
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.  
The Chester Archæological and Historic Society.  
The Derbyshire Archæological Society.  
The Essex Archæological Society.  
The Kent Archæological Society.  
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.  
The London and Middlesex Archæological Society.  
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.  
The Powys-land Club.  
The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
The Surrey Archæological Society.  
The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
The Smithsonian Institute, U.S. America.  
The Thoresby Society, Leeds.  
The Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society.  
The Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.  
The Woolwich District Antiquarian Society.  
The British School at Rome.  
The Westmoreland and Cumberland Archæological Society.  
The Record Office.  
The College of Arms.  
The Lambeth Palace Library.  
The Royal Institute of British Architects.  
The British Museum (Copyright Receipt Office).  
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

---

## AFFILIATED SOCIETY.

---

Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, 41, Cleveland Road, Preston, Brighton.  
Bexhill Museum, c/o T. A. Burrows, Ancaster House, Bexhill on Sea.

---

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

---

1911. Emson, F. Everitt, 76, East Ham Road, Littlehampton.  
1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, s.e.5.  
1896. Read, Sir Charles Hercules, F.S.A., President Society of Antiquaries, British Museum, w.c.  
1896. Round, J. Horace, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.

# LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to July 1921.)

THE \* DENOTES LIFE COMPOUNDERS AND THE FIGURES THE DATE OF ENTRY. NOTICES OF CHANGES OF RESIDENCE AND OF DECEASE OF MEMBERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE CLERK, W. W. DAVEY, BARBICAN HOUSE, LEWES.

1883. \*Abadie, Major-Gen. H. R., C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1920. Abbey, Wm. H., Uckfield House, Uckfield.
1906. Adams, J., 7, High Street, Rye.
1920. Addison, Wm., Estate Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., and Thatched Cottage, East Harting, Sussex.
1920. Ade, John T., Grove Hill House, Hellingly.
1916. Adeney, Mrs., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
1918. Albery, Wm., London Road, Horsham.
1915. Alcock, Charles, Holmestrowe, East Grinstead.
1912. Allcroft, A., Hadrian, 27, Marine Parade, Brighton.
1899. Allfrey, Miss K. E., Friston, Wray Common Road, Reigate.
1919. Allwork, F. C., 157, Wignmore Road, Bromley.
1905. Amsden, Mrs. E. B., Standen Farm, Ockley, near Dorking.
1914. Ancombe, Alfred, F.R.HIST.S., 30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.
1907. Arnold, Miss Emily, Saints Hill House, Penshurst.
1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth.
1919. Arrol, Walter, Gorse Cottage, Salvington Hill, Worthing.
1919. Arrol, Mrs., Gorse Cottage, Salvington Hill, Worthing.
1919. Arrol, Miss Violet, Gorse Cottage, Salvington Hill, Worthing.
1911. Ash, W. H., Fernbank, Heathfield.
1905. Ashton of Hyde, The Right Hon. Baron, Vinehall, Robertsbridge.
1864. Athenæum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1900. \*Attree, C. J., 11, East Street, Horsham.
1876. \*Attree, Col. F. W. T., F.S.A., late R.E., 53, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea, S.W.
1915. Austen, Edmund, J.P., Coleman House, Brede.
1903. Aylmer, Captain A. L., 50, Osmond Road, Hove.
1907. Baggallay, Rev. Canon Fredk., M.A., The Rectory, Pulborough.
1899. \*Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., 4, The Waldrons, Croydon.
1905. Barchard, F., Horsted Place, Little Horsted.
1912. Barchard, Mrs. Cesar, Lindum, Berkhamstead.
1914. Barham, C. Loftus, 17, Bridge Street, Hitchin.
1918. Barham, Col. Arthur S., C.M.G., V.D., Hole Park, Rolvenden, Kent.
1906. Bartlett, Rev. C. B., 2, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1914. Bartlett, Walter, 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
1857. \*Barttelot, Brian B., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1904. Batterham, J. W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Northiam, Sussex.
1919. Bates, Hubert, High Street, Cuckfield.
1912. Beach, Henry William, Belmont, Hassocks.
1899. Beckett, A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., 11, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.
1913. Beeley, Dr., Windybank, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
1910. Beldam, W., Littlehampton.
1908. Belloc, Hilaire, Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.
1912. Belt, Anthony, F.L.S., 15, Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.
1919. Benson, Mrs. Vere, "Westout," St. Annes, Lewes.
1909. Bentall, C. J., West Town Lodge, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.



1911. Beves, Cameron H., Dollarbeg, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.  
 1895. Beves, Colonel Edward Leslie, Westfield, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.  
 1908. Bigg, Mrs., The Hyde, Slaugham, Crawley.  
 1911. Bird, Sir W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.  
 1897. Birmingham, City of, Free Library (per Walter Powel), Ratcliff Place.  
 1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Stanton Prior, Meads, Eastbourne.  
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Townings Place, Wivelsfield.  
 1921. Blaber, Mrs. Gertrude, 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1905. Blaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1911. Black, Rev. Chas., High Croft, West Hoathly.  
 1920. Black, Mrs. G., Halifax Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1911. Blackman, Alfred, The Knoll, Baldslow Road, Hastings.  
 1921. Blackman, Henry, Neatherdene, Laton Road, Hastings.  
 1918. Blackman, Herbert, 361, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1914. Blake, Miss, Broadfield, Crawley.  
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.  
 1915. Blaker, James, Snaresbrook, Christ Church Road, Worthing.  
 1900. Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.  
 1914. Blencowe, R. C., Bineham, Chailey.  
 1905. \*Blinkhorn, E., Broadwater House, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1916. Blount, Mrs., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., ASSOC. R. COL. INST., Four Winds, Cootham, Pulborough.  
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Newbuildings Place, Southwater.  
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 1908. Boldero, John, Frankland, Mark Cross.  
 1917. Bond, Rev. H. C., Clayton Rectory, Hassocks.  
 1913. Borlase, A. C., 64, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.  
 1920. Borradaile, Mrs. F., The Beeches, Barcombe, Sussex.  
 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe, Sussex.  
 1908. Bosanquet, Sir F. A., K.C., 12, Grenville Place, South Kensington.  
 1919. Bothamley, H. H., Middleton, Hassocks.  
 1907. Bothamley, Mrs. Kate, Middleton, Hassocks.  
 1919. Botting, Lieut. E. L., R.E., Hillside, Loxwood, Billingshurst.  
 1909. Bourke, The Hon. Terence, Pekes, Hellingly.  
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., Liverpool House, Liverpool Road, Worthing.  
 1921. Box, Eric, 2, Gore Park, Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1892. Box, Stephen, 2, Gore Park Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1899. Boxall, W. P. Gratwicke, K.C., M.A., Ivory, Cowfold.  
 1897. \*Boyson, Ambrose P., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.  
 1889. Bray, John, 13, South Colonnade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1920. Breach, Miss D., Newham, Steyning.  
 1906. Bridgeman, Charles George Orlando, Lucas Grange, Hayward's Heath.  
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrooke, 47, Enys Road, Eastbourne.  
 1892. Brighton Public Library (Henry D. Roberts, Librarian).  
 1905. Broad, J. W., Preston House, Lewes.  
 1920. Broad, Mrs., Preston House, Lewes.  
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
 1919. Brook, Mrs. F. B., Morley House, High Street, Lewes.  
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warninglid, Hayward's Heath.  
 1903. Brown, H. J., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.c.  
 1912. Browning, A. Quintus, 5, Granville Road, Hove.  
 1911. \*Buchanan, J., Lavington House, Petworth.  
 1909. Buckley, T. H. W., The Grange, Crawley Down.  
 1905. Buckman, T., North Street, Lewes.  
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Offices, Market Place, Hull.  
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.  
 1917. Budd, E. J., Flagcourt, Mills Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.  
 1907. Budgen, Rev. W., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1910. Bull, Sir Wm. J., M.P., The Meadows, 474, Uxbridge Road, w.

1921. Burder, R. H. R., Warrenwood, Chailey, Sussex.  
 1919. Burdett, O. H., The Rook, Lewes.  
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary J. R., St. Peter's Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1915. Burns, L. B., 5, Calverley Terrace, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1909. Burrows, Leonard Robert, Lawnswood, Burgess Hill.  
 1893. Burt, Henry, Loseley, Burgess Hill.  
 1917. Burton, Capt. Maurice G. W., St. Leonards Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1914. Butler, Geoffrey, Marling Cottage, Merstham.  
 1908. Butt, C. A., 3, St. Catherine's Road, Littlehampton.  
 1902. Butt, G. W., Wilbury, Beach Road, Littlehampton.  
 1909. Buxton, The Viscountess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and 5,  
     Buckingham Gate, s.w.  
 1907. Buxton, Travers, View Field, Crowborough.
1921. Cameron, L., Seaford.  
 1870. Champion, W. H., c.B., Danny, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1921. Cane, Henry, 9, Marlborough Place, Brighton.  
 1895. Cash, Joseph, 1, Westbourne Terrace, Hove, Brighton.  
 1913. Castello, J., The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte House, Lindfield.  
 1891. \*Cave, Charles, Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1920. Cautley, H. S., k.c., m.p., Northwood, Horsted Keynes.  
 1919. Chadwyck-Healey, Sir C. E. Heley, k.c.B., k.c., F.S.A., Wykhurst,  
     Cranleigh.
1921. Chalmers, C. Hugh, Cheetens, Horsted Keynes.  
 1920. Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B., 3, Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, w.  
 1920. Chame, Sir Wm., BART., Leigh Manor, Cuckfield.  
 1903. Champneys, Sir F. H., BART., M.D., Littlemead, Nutley.  
 1914. Chandless-Chandless, C., Sherrington Manor, Berwick Station.  
 1908. Chapman, Harold J., High Street, Lewes.  
 1915. Chapman, H. Mapleton, St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.  
 1900. Cheal, H., Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.  
 1917. Cheeseman, Miss E. E., Kendal Grove, Lewes.  
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.  
 1909. \*Chichester, The Earl of, Stanmer Park, Lewes.  
 1918. Chidwick, R. W., Kelmscott, Northcourt Road, Worthing.  
 1909. Child, Stanley, Slinfold, Horsham.  
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.  
 1901. Chilver, Miss A., Gate House, Midhurst.  
 1903. Christie, G. R. C., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.  
 1890. Clarke, Charles, Boltro Road, Hayward's Heath.  
 1911. Clarke, C. B. O., Brook House, Hayward's Heath.  
 1911. Clarke, H. R. G., Brook House, Hayward's Heath.  
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.C.S., Trobridge House, Crediton.  
 1895. \*Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., c.B., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.  
 1866. \*Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., 48, Albert Court, s.w.  
 1894. Clarke, Mrs. Cecil Somers, Holmeroit, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.  
 1917. Clayton, Rev. H. J., The Vicarage, Bognor.  
 1918. Clayton, Capt. E. W., M.C., Briar Cottage, Pirbright.  
 1921. Coast, Miss K., Night School for Girls, Worthing.  
 1898. Cockburn, W. H., 1, Duke Street, Brighton.  
 1889. Codrington, Rev. Prebendary R. H., D.D., 54, South Street, Chichester.  
 1903. Cogan, W. P., 5, St. John Street, Chichester.  
 1908. Cogswell, Gerald, 5, Highworth, Worthing.  
 1915. Colbourne, Geoffrey, 16, Modena Road, Hove.  
 1868. Colchester, Lord, F.S.A., Pall Mall, s.w.; and Carlton Club, London.  
 1912. Coleman, George, 33, Waterloo Street, Hove.  
 1913. Colgate, T., Meeching Court House, Newhaven.  
 1911. \*Collins, A. E., 12, Edith Road, West Kensington, w.

1901. Columbia University, U.S.A. (per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.).
1898. Combe, Harvey T. B., Oaklands, Seddlescombe, Battle.
1900. \*Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford.
1913. Combridge, S., 56, Church Road, Hove.
1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., 28, Grange Road, Lewes.
1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.
1899. Cook, Miss B., The Hall, Nutley.
1909. Cooper, Miss M. H., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
1910. Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
1913. Cortis, A. B., Outspan, Down View Road, West Worthing.
1920. Cory, Mrs. S. C., Edmundstone, Pevensy Road West, St. Leonards
1915. Cosens, G., Woodleigh, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, s.e.
1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.
1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks.
1911. Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.C., M.P., Whiligh, Ticehurst.
1908. \*Courthope, William Francis, The Bath Club, 34, Down Street, w.1.
1912. Cousins, Henry, 27, Lower Park Road, Hastings.
1877. \*Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Sutherland House, Clevedon.
1921. Cowdray, The Viscount, 47, Parliament St., s.w.1.
1907. Cowland, William, Hilden, Horeham Road.
1919. Cox, E. T., 28, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
1907. Crane, Miss A. M., 42, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, w.2.
1912. Cramp, Jury, West Street, Horsham.
1913. Creswell-Bee, Rev. E., The Vicarage, Hayward's Heath.
1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Steyning.
1892. Cripps, F. S., Stanford House, Slinfold.
1905. Cumberlege, Mrs., Walsted Place, Lindfield.
1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.
1912. Curteis, Robin, Com., D.S.O., R.N., The Admiralty, Whitehall, and Fernhurst, 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.
1920. \*Curzon of Kedleston, Lord, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1, Carlton House Terrace, s.w.1
1920. Cusack-Smith, Sir Berry, BART., K.C.M.G., Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Hove.
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.
1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading.
1909. Day, Alfred J., The Hermitage, Walberton, Arundel.
1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.S.C., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.
1891. Deane, Rev. Canon, M.A., 7, Cannon Lane, Chichester.
1921. de Gex, Lady, Offington, Worthing.
1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A. I., O.B.E., B.LITT., B.PH., LÈS SC., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.MET.SOC., F.Z.S., Thakeham House, Cootham, Sussex.
1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells.
1920. \*Demetriadi, Lady, Tremaines, Horsted Keynes.
1920. \*Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Tremaines, Horsted Keynes.
1913. Dendy, R. A., 6, Fourth Avenue, Hove.
1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.

1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.  
 1914. Denton, J. Gurney, Selden Lodge, Worthing.  
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarge, Lewes.  
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.  
 1920. Dix, A. H., Forest Dene, Worth.  
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 10, Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 12, Little College Street,  
 Westminster Abbey, S.W.1.  
 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.  
 1920. Duckworth, George H., M.A., F.S.A., C.B., Dalingsridge Place, East  
 Grinstead.  
 1903. Duke, F., Charlton House, Steyning.  
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Falgait, 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).  
 1881. Eggar, T., Mougomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.  
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.  
 1912. Ellis, C. H. S., Thorpe, Hayward's Heath.  
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, 23, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, 124, Sedlescombe Road North, St. Leonards-  
 on-Sea.  
 1921. Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Eteehingham.  
 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 Garden, Eastbourne.  
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Pictou, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston.  
 1913. Fawcsett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.  
 1921. Ferrar, Rev. W. J., M.A., The Vicarage, Cowfold.  
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Vectis, Woodleigh Road, West Worthing.  
 1909. Field, W. A., 20, Preston Street, Brighton.  
 1921. Field, Wm. C., 103, Enys Road, Eastbourne.  
 1915. Piennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.  
 1905. Finn, Arthur, F.S.A., Westbroke House, Lydd.  
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst.  
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.  
 1911. \*Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.  
 1920. Fison, R., Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 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, Hayward's Heath.  
 1918. Fox, W. H., F.S.A., 69, Lombard Street, E.C.  
 1912. Foyster, Rev. H. C. B., The Vicarage, Colemans Hatch, Sussex.  
 1911. Freeman, G. M., The Friars, Winchelsea.  
 1903. Friend, 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.  
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, Greycoat Garden, Westminster, s.w.  
 1902. Frewen, Moreton, Brede Place, Brede.  
 1897. \*Frost, Edmund, m.d., Chesterfield, Meads, Eastbourne.  
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. L., The Vicarage, Kingston-by-Sea.  
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., m.a., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, s.e.  
 1921. Furlong, A. W., Clonecrin, Denton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., Laurel Cottage, Tarrant Street, Arundel.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.  
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.  
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.MET SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Waddington, Lincs.  
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill  
 1918. Georges, F. E., Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1919. Gibson, Alexr., "Traquair," Balcombe Road, Lindfield.  
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, w.l.  
 1912. Glaisher, Henry J., 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, w.  
 1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Maclehose Jackson & Co., 61, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow).
1909. Godden, A. G. E., 7, Higheroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 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, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1911. Goodman, C. H., Tremont, Heene Road, Worthing.  
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., The Ramblers, Winchelsea.  
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., m.a., LL.M., Cantab., 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
1911. Gorham, J. M., The Hall House, Hawkhurst.  
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.  
 1916. Gorringe, John Hugh, Aysgarth, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 25, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
1920. Gostling, Dr. W. A., Barmingham, Richmond Road, Worthing.  
 1916. Graff, Clarence, 12, Great Cumberland Place, w.; and Brook Cottage, Slsugham.
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, Lieut.-Col. E. W. B., D.S.O., The Gables, East Preston, Sussex.  
 1916. Green, Mrs., The Gables, East Preston, Sussex.  
 1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.  
 1898. Greenwood, J., Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.  
 1886. Griffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.  
 1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 13, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1903. Griffiths, A. E., 32, Park Crescent, Brighton.  
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., Eureka, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.  
 1904. Guermonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.  
 1920. Gurney, Miss Ethel, c/o Barclays Bank, Northwood.  
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. D., 20, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.  
 1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, m.p., Wootton, Polegate.  
 1920. \*Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland, Folkington Manor, 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., 7, Walpole Road, Brighton.  
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.  
 1912. \*Halsted, Leslie C., East Pallant House, Chichester.  
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., Fernroyd, Forest Row.  
 1879. \*Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.  
 1921. Hardy, Herbert W., 57, Carver Road, Herne Hill, s.e.24.  
 1900. Harley, J., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough.  
 1914. Harman, Miss, The Grosvenor, Grosvenor Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1921. Harris, Mrs. L. M. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1889. Harrison, Walter, D.M.D., Shawmut, 10, Windlesham Road, Brighton.  
 1920. Harrison, Mrs. E. S., Aldwick Farm, Bognor.  
 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, Shaftesbury 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.  
 1921. Hawkshaw, Mrs., Milland, Liphook.  
 1909. Hawkshaw, Miss, Hollycombe, Liphook.  
 1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.  
 1921. Head, John, Oakdene, Horeham Road, Little Boundes, near Tunbridge Wells.  
 1914. Helme, Mrs., Lindfield Place, Hayward's Heath.  
 1907. Hemming, A. G.,  
 1908. Henderson, Mrs. Sedgwick Park, Horsham.  
 1920. Hennessy, James, Castle Lodge, Lewes.  
 1909. Henty, Mrs. Douglas, 117, Eaton Square, s.w.1.  
 1921. Heppel, R. M., Modgland, Itchingfold, Sussex.  
 1919. Herbert, Rev. George, 61, Preston Road, Brighton.  
 1909. Heron-Allen, Edward, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., Large Acres, Selsey Bill; and 33, Hamilton Terrace, n.w.  
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.  
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A., Fireroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.  
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., Landsdowne House, East Grinstead.  
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1917. Hodson, L. J., LL.B., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.  
 1917. Hodgson, A., Sanford, Westons Place, Warnham.  
 1905. Holgate, Miss Mary S., Ardingly.  
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuildings, Fernhurst, Haslemere.  
 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.  
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Maud, Ditton Place, Balcombe.  
 1895. \*Hounsom, W. A., J.P., 41, New Church Road, Hove.  
 1920. Housman, Rev. A. B., Sompting, Worthing.  
 1897. Hove Public Library (care of J. W. Lister).  
 1911. Howard, Alfred, Cedar Lawn, Ailsa Road, St. Margarets-on-Thames.  
 1896. Howard, Alfred J., Sessingham, Kilnthurpe Road, Eastbourne.  
 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, Sussex.  
 1916. Humphries, S., 4, Chichester Place, Brighton.  
 1920. Hurtle, Edwd., Crowborough Warren, Sussex.  
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil., K.C.B., K.C., 14, Ashley Gardens, s.w.1; and The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.  
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.  
 1904. \*Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.  
 1899. \*Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.  
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
1905. \*Inderwick, W. A., Woodlands Crofton, Orpington, Kent.  
 1912. Ingram, Arthur D., 36, Russell Square, w.c.  
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, M.A., F.R.G.S., Slindon House, Arundel.
1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.  
 1909. Jamblin, Rev. Robert, 29, Bedford Square, Brighton.  
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.  
 1901. Jarrett, F., Rye.  
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1921. Jeffery, Wm. Geo., Shartfield, Perrymount Road, Hayward's Heath.  
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs. Densworth House, Chichester.  
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., F.E.S., Eastgate House, Lewes.  
 1909. Jennings, A. O., 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.  
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c.2.  
 1902. Johnston, L. P., F.R.N.S., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.  
 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.
1920. Kaye-Smith, Miss Sheila, 9, Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.  
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.  
 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.  
 1906. Kilbracken, Lord, G.C.B., South Hartfield House, Coleman's Hatch.  
 1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.  
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 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.
1921. Labalmondiere, Miss M. De, Downlands, Uckfield.  
 1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Seldam, near Petworth.  
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.  
 1886. Lambe, R., Blatchington, Seaford.  
 1914. Lambert, Uvedale, M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., South Park Farm, Blechingley.  
 1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1908. Langdale, A. C., 38, Kensington Mansions, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, s.w.  
 1913. Langdale, H. M., M.D., Ulverston, Uckfield.  
 1921. Laurence, Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Deans Place, Alfriston.  
 1920. Lavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.

1911. Lawry, William, Trevoise, Mill Road, West Worthing.  
 1920. Leach, Rev. E. F., Clymping Vicarage, Littlehampton.  
 1920. Leonfield, Lord, Petworth House, Petworth.  
 1863. \*Leslie, C. S., Fetternear House, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.  
 1912. Letts, M. H. 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, Hayward's 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.  
 1911. Lloyd, Nathaniel, Great Dixter, Northiam.  
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.  
 1920. Loftus, Lieut.-Col. St. John, Court House, Nutley, Uckfield.  
 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.Th., A.R.C.M., Selsey Rectory, Chichester.  
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Herstmonceux.  
 1919. MacLeod, D., Heathfield.  
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadagon Place, s.w.  
 1919. \*Mackenzie, A. D., 23, Marine Parade, Worthing.  
 1908. \*Macneill, A. D., Newchapel House, Lingfield.  
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., Fristin Place, East Dean.  
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley Lodge, Frant.  
 1913. Maltean, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.  
 1913. Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.  
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.  
 1910. Margesson, Col. E. W., Underdown, Mill Road, West Worthing.  
 1913. Margetson, Alan, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1913. Margetson, Mrs., 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.  
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.  
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle.  
 1920. Martin, Edmund D., B.A., 8, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1908. Marx, E. M., 62, Old Steine, Brighton.  
 1920. Mascall, G. P. Y., Capt. R.M.L.I. Retd., Aylesbourne, Broomfield Road, Chelmsford.  
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Fairhall, Southover, Lewes.  
 1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, U.S.A. (per Henry Johheran & Co., 140, Strand, w.c.).  
 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.  
 1839. McAndrew, J., Holly Hill, Coleman's Hatch, Tunbridge Wells.



1906. Meautys, Major T. A., Hammonds Place, Burgess Hill.  
 1921. Mellor, Mrs. Barbara, Spences, Malling, Lewes.  
 1920. Melville, Col. C. H., 22, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.  
 1879. \*Melville, Robert, 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.  
 1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, Cicestria, Park Avenue, Finchley, n.3.  
 1864. Merrifield, F., 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.  
 1902. Messel, L., Nymans, Handcross.  
 1916. Michell, Edward, Holmbush, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.  
 1913. Michell, Guy, F.R.C.O., Allerton, 107, The Drive, Hove.  
 1910. Michell, Herbert, J.P., 6, Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.  
 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.L.E.E., Marchworth, Furzefield Road, Reigate.  
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.  
 1907. Mitchell, H. P., Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, s.w.  
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Barclays Bank, Lewes; and Mornington, Buxton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1906. \*MonkBretton, The Right Hon. Baron, c.b., Conyboro', Lewes.  
 1900. Monk, Mrs., High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.  
 1921. Moore, Alan, 11, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1912. Moore, Sir Norman, BART., M.D., F.R.C.P., Hancox, Battle; and 94, Gloucester Place, w.  
 1921. \*Morgan, I. I., Nyetimber, West Chilmington, Sussex.  
 1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Rostrevor, Seaford.  
 1913. Morgan, Mrs., Rostrevor, Seaford.  
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., Rest-a-Wyle, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.  
 1913. Morphew, Harold, Eyhurst, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.  
 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.  
 1920. Mummery, S. P., The Crossways, Warlingham, Surrey.  
 1921. Muncey, E. Howard, 6, Old Orchard Road, Eastbourne.  
 1919. Murray, E. C., Ellerslie, Chichester.
1904. Nash, Rev. F. H., M.A., R.D., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1920. Nevill, Lady George, C.B.E., 22, Palmeira Square, Brighton.  
 1921. Newbury, Rev. G. S. N., Castle Lodge, Lewes.  
 1921. Newbury, Mrs., Castle Lodge, Lewes.  
 1909. Newgass, Mrs. Shernfold Park, Frant.  
 1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.  
 1895. \*Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.  
 1920. Newington, Mrs. G., St. Anne's, Lewes.  
 1910. Newlands, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.  
 1914. Newman, Edgar A., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.  
 1914. Newman, Mrs., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.  
 1921. Newman, W. H. W., Theological College, Chichester.  
 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. Oekenden, M., A.M.I.M.E., The Wigwam, Edgar Road, Sanderstead.  
 1920. Odell, Mrs. Julia, Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.  
 1899. Ogle, Rev. J. L., M.A., "Aecengill," Blatchington Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1903. \*Oke, A. W., B.A., LL.M., F.G.S., F.L.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.  
 1921. Orlebar, Alexr., M.B., B.CH. (Cantab), Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Bay Trees, East Preston, near Worthing.  
 1911. Osborn, G. W., Uplands, Heathfield.  
 1898. Owen, R. K. W., M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., Highfield, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., 11, Caledonian Road, Brighton.  
 1909. Paddon, A. M., Lodge Hill, Pulborough.  
 1917. Padwick, F. G., M.A., The Mount, Petersfield.  
 1908. Padwick, P. H., Thatch Cottage, Fittleworth.  
 1908. Padwick, H. C., Danehurst, Horsham.  
 1920. Paine, E. D., 28, Portland Road, Worthing.  
 1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Holford, Longfellow Road, Worthing.  
 1920. Palmer, Miss, Sullington Rectory, Pulborough.  
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvillestedet, Hayward's Heath.  
 1913. Parbury, Mrs. J. E., Springfield, Crawley.  
 1881. \*Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.C.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.  
 1920. Patching, W. G., Ryecroft, Stoke Abbott Road, Worthing.  
 1909. Pearce, Rev. Duncan, Lynchmere, Haslemere.  
 1909. Pearce, Mrs. D., Lynchmere, Haslemere.  
 1879. \*Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Rannoch, Summersdale, Chichester.  
 1921. \*Peckham, W. D., Rannoch, Summersdale, Chichester.  
 1920. Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.  
 1916. Pellatt, P. Mill, 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., Rosetti Garden Mansions, Chelsea, s.w.
1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington, near Worthing.  
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1910. Philipson-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.  
 1921. Phillips, Rev. J. R. T. Bacon, Wynchmore, Wilbury Crescent, Brighton.  
 1920. Pierce, Rev. Canon F. Dounes, The Vicarage, Brighton.  
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.  
 1920. Pitcher, Scott, Hayward's Heath.  
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham.  
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Hayward's Heath.  
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B.  
 1911. Pollicutt, J. H., Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1920. Pollok, H. C., 113, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.

1905. Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere.
1909. Poole, Rev. Preb. F. J., R.D., St. John-sub-Castro Rectory, Lewes.
1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
1911. Port, C. G. J., F.S.A., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.
1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hillgay, Burgess Hill.
1914. Porter, R., Ewhurst, Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Henfield.
1912. Potter, Howard S., 221, High Street, Lewes.
1912. Potter, Mrs., 221, High Street, Lewes.
1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.
1899. Powell, E. C., 38, Wilbury Road, Hove.
1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.
1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Newick House, Burgess Hill.
1886. \*Powell, C. W., Sheldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, St. Anne's, Lewes.
1907. Powell, R. H., Malling House, Lewes.
1921. Powell, T. Baden, High Hurst, Newick.
1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.
1902. Pownall, Rev. G. S., The Rectory, Buxted.
1881. Pratt, J. C., Major, 36, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, Mill Road, Worthing.
1919. Pullein, Miss C., The Manor House, Rotherfield.
1903. Quinnell, R., Flower Lodge, 15, Walpole Road, Brighton.
1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Charterhouse, Godalming.
1911. Raikes, Arthur Stewart, The Gate House, Ingatestone, Essex.
1910. Ramsden, Colonel H. F. S., C.B.E., Moseham House, Wadhurst.
1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst.
1906. Ranken, Arthur Wm., Bannerdown House, Batheaston, Bath.
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 Hayward's Heath.
1899. \*Renton, J. Hall, F.S.A., 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, 35, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
1889. Rigg Herbert A., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham.
1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Fyning Corner, Rogate, Petersfield.
1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, Backsettown, 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., c/o W. Ward, Esq., Stemish, Orwell Road, Felixstowe.
1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, London, W.
1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Wm. Dawson & Sons, St. Cannon House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4).
1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Haremere Hall, Etchingham.

1911. Rye, The Corporation of.  
 1910. Rylands, John, Library, Manchester.
1905. Saleebey, Rev. E. S., The Vicarage, Littlehampton.  
 1898. Salmon, E. F., Hempnall House, Southwick.  
 1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, East Pallant, Chichester.  
 1896. Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 14, Brookside, Cambridge.  
 1906. Sanderson, Sidney, 10, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.  
 1919. Sandell, Weller W., Allersford House, Railway Approach, Worthing.  
 1920. Sargeant, A. K. H., 10, The Drive, Hove.  
 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.  
 1921. Sayle, Edwin, Allington Farm, Lewes.  
 1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone, Firle, Lewes.  
 1921. Schroeder, P. E., Courtlands, Goring-by-Sea.  
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.  
 1891. Scrase-Dickins, Charles Robert, D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham.  
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Crowborough.  
 1920. \*Secretan, Spencer D., Swaines, Rudgwick, Sussex.  
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.  
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, near Lewes.  
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., BART., Coombe Place, Lewes.  
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.  
 1919. Simmance, John F., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1919. Simpson, Mrs. Hume, Compton House, Lewes.  
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.  
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering, Sussex.  
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.  
 1913. Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
 1909. Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hooke Hall, Uckfield.  
 1913. Smythe, Miss Mabel, The Corner House, St. Anne's, Lewes.  
 1907. Snewin, Miss, Hawthorndene, Park Road, Worthing.  
 1895. \*Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.  
 1919. Southy, Robt., 53, Chapel Road, Worthing.  
 1918. Spenceley, Lance-Corp. Harold, M.M., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Netherfield Court, Battle.  
 1918. Spink, Lieut. T. C., Royal Naval Airship Station, Polegate.  
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.  
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.  
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, 6, York Street, St. James's Square, s.w.1.  
 1913. St. Croix, Clement de, 18, Park Crescent, Brighton.  
 1914. Steele, F., Broadfields, Crawley.  
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, 18, Vernon Road, Bushey, Herts.  
 1876. \*Stenning, A. H., 18, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, w.8; and East Grinstead.
1866. Stenning, J. C., 32, Carew Road, Eastbourne.  
 1921. Stevens, Chas. G., Little Common, Bexhill.  
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, B.A., LL.B.CAMB., Castlegate, Lewes.  
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Castlegate, Lewes.  
 1919. Stokes, Charles, 22, Kent Avenue, Ashford, Kent.  
 1920. Stone, Christopher, Field Place, Horsham.  
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.  
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.  
 1901. Streatfeild, Rev. Preb. W. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road, South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1886. Sutton, Thomas, Clover Cottage, South Cliff, Eastbourne.  
 1920. Sutton, Major Thos, R.F.A., 261, Preston Drive, Brighton.  
 1920. Symington, J. Nobel, Emerson Croft, Hambrook, Emsworth.
1906. Talbot, Hugo, 79, Montpelier Road, Brighton.  
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., The Priory Cottage, Bishopstone, Lewes.  
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.  
 1921. Temple, C. R., Kolassy House, Partridge Green, Sussex.  
 1904. \*Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.  
 1920. Thomas-Stanford, Mrs., Preston Manor, Brighton.  
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.  
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., 7, Queen's Square, Bognor.  
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Hill Crest, Amherst Gardens, Hastings.  
 1921. Todrick, Mrs., The Dingle, Chesswood Road, Worthing.  
 1905. Toms, H. S., 53, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.  
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.  
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.  
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.  
 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., Downhills, Holden Road, Southborough  
 Tun: Wells.
1909. Unsworth, R., Jun., 6, Station Road, Petersfield.
1909. Verrall, Frank, Manor House, Southover, Lewes.  
 1913. Verrall, W. F., The Hollies, Worthing.  
 1915. Victor, Rev. H. E., 103, High Street, Lewes.  
 1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.  
 1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., Ferryside, Twickenham.  
 1899. Vipan, Major C., D.S.O., Ford Bank, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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.  
 1920. Walker, John, Pashley, Ticehurst.  
 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.  
 1921. Warner, R. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield, Sussex.  
 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.  
 1921. Watters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Hayward's Heath.  
 1920. Webb, Miss U. K., Upmeads, Halland, Sussex.  
 1920. Webb, G. F., Sackville House, East Grinstead.  
 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.  
 1913. Wharton, Lady, Fisher's Gate, Withyham.

1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.  
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Comps, 6, Station Road, Horsham.  
 1891. Whitfield, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.  
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Broadway Court, Broadway, Westminster, s.w.  
 1920. Whyte, E. Towry, F.S.A., Byhill House, Egdean, Fittleworth.  
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.  
 1919. Wight, Mrs., 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.  
 1919. Wight, Miss, 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.  
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.  
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 88, York Avenue, Hove.  
 1919. Wilkinson, Miss D., 6, Holland Park, w.11.  
 1901. Willett, H., Paddock House, Lewes.  
 1917. Willett, H. A., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1920. Willett, Mrs. Ellen, Willow Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1880. \*Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Hayward's Heath.  
 1905. Williams, H. M., Lee House, 12, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1920. Williams, Dr. Richd., 9, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.  
 1913. Williams, S. H., Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., Selwyn College, Cambridge.  
 1921. Willson, A. B., 13, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.  
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., M.A., Christ's Hospital, Horsham.  
 1917. Windle, Rev. J. H., Manora, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1920. Winterton, Earl, M.P., 4, Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, s.w.1; and  
 Shillingtee Park, Chiddingfold, Sussex.  
 1901. Wisden, Captain T. F. M., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Dartmoor.  
 1916. Wolseley, The Viscountess, Massetts Place, Seaynes Hill, Hayward's  
 Heath.  
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.  
 1909. Woodland, Herbert A., The Nest, Selsey.  
 1902. 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).  
 1920. *Worthing Gazette*, 35, Chapel Road, Worthing.  
 1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, 24, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.  
 1920. Wright, Rev. W. H., The Rectory, Newick, Sussex.  
 1897. \*Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Worthing.  
 1901. \*Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billings-  
 hurst.  
 1921. Wynne, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Guestling, Hastings.  
 1910. Yale University, U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Sons, 14, Grape Street, Shaftes-  
 bury 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.

# Sussex Archæological Society.

---

## THE LORDS POYNINGS AND ST. JOHN.

---

BY J. H. ROUND, LL.D., HON. MEMBER.

---

THE picturesque village of Poynings, lying at the foot of the Devil's Dyke, gave its name to a race of barons who were lords of its manor. These men are of interest to ourselves for more reasons than one. They were essentially a fighting race, whose presence at famous battles is vouched for by our public records; their wills are rich in information; and we can associate them closely with their ancient parish church.

For me, as Hon. Historical Adviser on peerage claims to the Crown, they have a special interest, on account of the light thrown on a difficult peerage problem by the history of the baronies they held. For, in addition to the barony of Poynings, which was held by the main line, the marriage of a younger son to an heiress of the house of St. John led, apparently, to his summons, under Edward III., as a peer. As the St. Johns were a Hampshire house, it might be thought that this marriage would take the branch so founded outside of Sussex. This, however, was not so, for the St. Johns had inherited through its heiress from the Norman house of De La Haye the well-known Sussex seat of Halnaker (*vulgo* "Halfnaked") with the

patronage of Boxgrove Priory, one of the most famous of Sussex religious houses.<sup>1</sup>

Of the two lines of the Poynings family thus established in Sussex, the elder ended in three sisters, daughters of Sir Richard Poynings, who died in his father's lifetime, in 1430, and was buried at Poynings. His father, who survived him, died—the last of the main line—in 1446, and, of the three sisters who would have inherited his lands, only one was living at the time of her grandfather's death. She alone married and left issue, her husband being Sir Henry Percy, afterwards 3rd Earl of Northumberland, who fell in the Wars of the Roses at Towton field (1461)<sup>2</sup>. On the death of his wife's grandfather, Robert, last Lord Poynings, in 1446, he had succeeded to the Poynings lands in her right. It should be carefully observed that he was thereupon promptly summoned to Parliament as Lord Poynings (*Dominus de Poynings*), 14 December, 1446, little more than two months after the above Robert's death (2 October, 1446)<sup>3</sup>. This certainly suggests, if it does not actually imply, that he was so summoned in right of his wife (*jure uxoris*)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. XV. of *S.A.C.* (1863) for an elaborate paper on "Poynings" (pp. 1-56), by Mr. Holland, then its rector, followed by one on "The Bonvilles of Halnaker" (pp. 57-66), by Mr. William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. The same volume contains a paper on "The Priory of Boxgrove" (pp. 83-122), by the Rev. William Turner. In Vol. IX. (1857) Mr. Lower had edited a survey, *temp.* Elizabeth, in his "Notes respective Halnaker, Boxgrove, Halnaker, etc." (pp. 223-226). Boxgrove was the burial place of the lords of Halnaker. The advance in Archaeological study was made manifest in 1900 (*S.A.C.*, XLIII.), when the Society was so fortunate as to receive a paper on Boxgrove by the late Sir William St. John Hope (pp. 158-165). An important paper on "Halnaker House," by Mr. Lewis André, appeared in the same volume (pp. 201-213).

<sup>2</sup> Although we always think of the Percys as Northumbrian magnates, they were connected originally with the Honour of Arundel, and more especially with that part of it of which Petworth was the head. Eventually, when their great inheritance was divided into two portions—in the 18th century—Petworth became the chief seat of one of these portions. This accounts for their Chaucer MS. being preserved at Petworth (see *S.A.C.*, XIV., 12-13; XV. 234). It was pointed out by Mr. Durrant Cooper that this noble MS. is proved by the arms upon it to have been executed for the 4th earl, whose mother was the Poynings heiress.

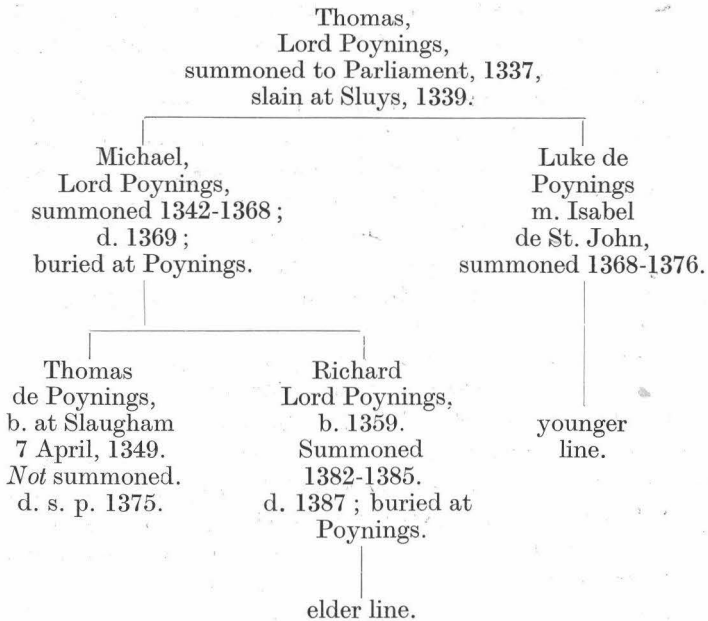
<sup>3</sup> See, for this marriage (25 Hen. VI.), the late Gerald Brenan's very interesting work, *The House of Percy*, I., 105.

<sup>4</sup> The statements as to the date of this summons and the style of "dominus de Poynings" in Dugdale's *Baronage* (I. 282) are incorrect.



It is with the younger line of this ancient Sussex house that I am here specially concerned. Of this younger line an elaborate pedigree was printed in 1863<sup>5</sup>; but at that time the will of its founder, Luke de Poynings, was not known, nor was the date of his death. The discovery, since then, of his will, together with a recent claim, through his marriage, to the barony of St. John, are the reasons which have led me to write this further paper.

The connexion of the elder and the younger line is shown by this pedigree<sup>6</sup>:—



<sup>5</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 17. This was part of a useful pedigree of the whole Poynings family (pp. 14-17)—described as “the first full pedigree” thereof—compiled by Mr. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., with the assistance of Mr. T. W. King, F.S.A., York Herald, and Mr. T. Close, F.S.A. It could now, of course, be somewhat developed and corrected, owing to the mass of record evidence which has been published in the sixty years that have intervened since then. But even the evidence then available has not always been rightly used; the *Testa*, for instance, could not, as alleged, assert that in 1202 Michael de Poynings gave a goshawk to King John; nor does it attribute to his son, in 1242, “seven,” but *ten* knight’s fees.

<sup>6</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 15.

The founder of the younger line, Luke de Poynings, acquired eventually by a fortunate marriage the whole estates of the Hampshire St. Johns, whose chief and ancestral seat in that county became famous as Basing House for its gallant defence, in the Civil War, against the Parliament's forces. The pedigree below will make it clear how his wife first became the younger sister and co-heir,—and eventually the sole heir, of Edmund de St. John. On the death of this Edmund, in 1347, his lands were divided between his sisters and co-heirs. Basing, with the Hampshire portion, passed to Margaret, the elder, and Halnaker, with the Sussex lands, to Isabel, then wife of Henry de Burghersh.<sup>7</sup> These lands are named in a fine of 23 Edw. III. (1349-1350) as Halnaker, Warbleton, Barnham, and Middleton.<sup>8</sup> With them went the hereditary patronage of Boxgrove Priory. In 1361, on the death of her elder sister Margaret, and the latter's only child, the whole St. John inheritance became the property of the above Isabel and her husband Luke.<sup>9</sup>

At this point arises the question of special interest to myself, namely, the connexion between the baronies of St. John and of Poynings. In the elaborate pedigree of the family of Poynings printed in these *Collections*, it is asserted that "Luke Poynings, *chivaler*" was "summoned 1368-73, as *Baron St. John*."<sup>10</sup> This is not so. It is precisely because he was summoned from 1368 to 1376 (*not* 1373) as Luke de Poynings ("Poninges") simply, that the peerage writers treat it as an open question whether he was summoned in his own right or in the St. John Barony.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> This Henry died early in November, 1348, leaving his brother Bartholomew as his heir. An inquisition held at Boxgrove, 19 Feb. 1349, shows that his widow, Isabel, was then already married to Luke de Poynings, to whom she brought Halnaker, etc. (see *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, IX., No. 241).

<sup>8</sup> *Sussex Fines*, III., No. 2092.

<sup>9</sup> Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, deals somewhat fully with the Lords Poynings and St. John (I. 465; II. 136-7, 150).

<sup>10</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 15. In this pedigree all statements as to peerage matters are printed in italics.

<sup>11</sup> See Harris Nicolas' *Synopsis of the Peerage* (1825), p. 528; Courthope's *Historic Peerage* (1857), p. 390.

Some years ago a petition was presented to the Crown praying it to determine, as the phrase runs, the abeyance of the barony of St. John (of Basing) in favour of one of the co-heirs. This petition was unsuccessful for a technical reason; in these cases the first step is to prove that the barony had a legal existence, and this proof consists of (A) summons to Parliament, (B) a sitting in Parliament under the writ of summons. The second of these stages is the usual stumbling-block. In the St. John case (1914) the proof of sitting had been already admitted as valid in a claim to the barony of Hastings (1841); but I had contended that on that occasion the Lord Chancellor and the members of the Lords' Committee for Privileges had arrived at an erroneous conclusion, having been misled by the word "Parliament."<sup>12</sup> When the St. John claim was made, the Attorney General put my argument before the Committee for Privileges, who decided, by a majority, that, in the light of historical research and of our present knowledge of the subject, the "Parliament" on which reliance was placed was not duly constituted, and the proof, therefore, was not valid.<sup>13</sup>

This conclusion made it needless to examine the claimant's pedigree, which was traced through the marriage of the above Luke de Poynings to the co-heir and eventual heiress of the Basing St. Johns. Halnaker and the Sussex lands came to him at once with his wife, and descended to their son Thomas, whose grandson Hugh died (1426) in his father's lifetime. As Hugh left three daughters, the old St. John fief had again to be divided between these three co-heirs, of whom Joan, the eldest, married Sir Thomas Bonville. Through this marriage Halnaker passed to her husband and their son John, who held it till his death (1494). Four years later his widow died, and was buried at Boxgrove. By English peerage law, when there is no

<sup>12</sup> See my *Peerage and Pedigree* (1910), I., 250.

<sup>13</sup> See my paper on "The House of Lords and the Model Parliament" in the *English Historical Rev.* (1915), XXX., 391-395.

son, each of the daughters has an equal right to have what is termed the abeyance of a peerage dignity determined in favour of herself and her heirs. In this case, although Halmaker passed, we have seen, to the eldest daughter, it was one of the co-heirs of Constance, the second daughter, who petitioned for the barony of St. John.<sup>14</sup>

We will now return to Luke de Poynings, who married the St. John heiress. Dugdale confessed that "of his death I have not seen anything" (*Baronage*, II., 136), and in the above Poynings pedigree (1863) he was described as "chivaler; summ. 1368-73 as *Baron St. John*; ob. *circ.* 1385." I have shown that both the style and the date of his summons to Parliament are wrong; I shall now show that the date given for his death is wrong also. When the claim to the St. John barony was before the House of Lords, I discovered that neither his will nor the date of his death was known to the petitioner's advisers,<sup>15</sup> although they had both been brought to light several years before. In Vol. II. of *Wykeham's Register*, issued by the Hampshire Record Society in 1899, the Latin text of his will was printed in full (pp. 256-8).<sup>16</sup> From it we learn that he died, not *circ.* 1385, but between 5 June and 4 July, 1376. This correction enables us to establish a third and, apparently, unknown marriage of his wife, the St. John heiress. She is mentioned in his will as living,<sup>17</sup> and in an unexpected quarter we find

<sup>14</sup> This was Captain Forester, whose grandmother was a daughter of the 1st Duke of Cleveland by his marriage to a daughter and co-heir of the last Duke of Bolton. This Duke was descended from the marriage of Sir John Paulet to Constance, the *second* daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Poynings, who brought to him the old St. John seat of Basing. Some confusion is caused by the creation of their great-grandson and heir, William Paulet, of Basing, in 1539, as Lord St. John, although he was already a co-heir to the old barony of St. John, which was believed to be a barony *in fee*. For the new barony created for him in 1539 was limited to the heirs *male* of his body and has descended accordingly to the Marquis of Winchester. The recent claim, however, has altered and simplified the position; for it failed on the express ground that the old barony was not in existence, as it had not been legally created.

<sup>15</sup> Petitioner enjoyed the advantage of having for his agent the present Garter King of Arms, Sir Henry Burke.

<sup>16</sup> It will also be found in the *Archæol. Journal*, XI., 46

<sup>17</sup> "lego Isabelle, uxori mee, c li. argenti."

her presenting to the church of Warnford, one of her ancestral Hampshire manors, in 1387, as Isabel de Poynings, *Lady de St. John*, wife of Sir Thomas Worting.<sup>18</sup> As her second husband died, we have seen, eleven years before, there was plenty of time for her to have made this third marriage.

Sir Luke's will is notable also for his direction that he should be buried in Boxgrove Priory, "in sinistra parte ecclesiæ ubi sepulchrum Domini die parasceves fieri solet,"<sup>19</sup> and its bequests to Thomas, his son (and heir) and to Luke, son (and heir) of Thomas. To the former he bequeathed all his armour. His actual burying place was Warnford, in accordance with his last wishes, the Prior of Boxgrove renouncing his rights under the will.

Manorial descents are a strong point in the great *Victoria History of the Counties of England*, and so is the history of advowsons. But when it deals, under Hampshire, with the St. John family or with their manor of Warnford, it seems to be somewhat at fault with regard to that parish's advowson.<sup>20</sup> Of this it states that the advowson "followed the descent of the manor with few exceptions"; for instance, we read, "Thomas de Aspale, canon of Salisbury, presented for this time only between 1346 and 1366." In the account of the manor, no doubt, we are told that "it continued in the St. John family until the year 1355, when it passed to Luke de Poynings with Isabel (de St. John), his wife;"<sup>21</sup> but of this apparent exception the explanation is that a Thomas de Aspale had married Mirabel, widow of Hugh de St. John, and was holding her dower in Chawton and Warnford in 1346.<sup>22</sup>

To me, however, Luke's will is chiefly interesting for its description of himself as "Lucas de Ponynges,

<sup>18</sup> *History of Basingstoke* (By Baigent and Millard [1889], p. 601 n.). Luke, her previous husband, had bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the clerk of Warnford church.

<sup>19</sup> See, for the Easter sepulchre, Mr. Ray's Herstonceux paper (*S.A.C.*, LVIII., 38, 51-4).

<sup>20</sup> *Op. cit.*, III., 273 note.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 269 b.

<sup>22</sup> *Feudal Aids*, II., 332, 336; *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, X., pp. 228-9.

*dominus de Sancto Johanne.*"<sup>23</sup> For this appears to be the only instance of his adopting this style. When the St. John barony was claimed, there was no mention of the fact. His son and heir, Thomas de Poynings, who succeeded him, as I have shown above, in 1376, succeeded also his mother Isabel in 1393. But although he did not die till 1429, he was never summoned to Parliament. It is, therefore, most remarkable that we find him styled Lord St. John even in some official documents. This notable fact attracted the notice of Dugdale, who observed that this Sir Thomas, "in 2 Hen. IV., by the title of Thomas, Lord St. John, obtained License to go on Pilgrimage to Hierusalem" (II., 137). The actual wording of these documents is as follows. In the roll of 2 Hen. IV., cited by Dugdale, he is styled "Thomas Ponynges, dominus de Seint Johan."<sup>24</sup> In 1429-1430, when he was dead, we find his widow described as "Matill' quae fuit uxor Thome Ponynges de sancto Johanne chivaler."<sup>25</sup> In later days (1433-4) an *Inq. p. m.*, (12 Hen. VI., 60), speaks of Joan<sup>26</sup> "filie Hugonis Ponynges militis filii Thome Ponynges de Sancto Johanne chivaler."

Finally, on the Close Roll of 1458 (7 Nov.) we find recorded a division of his estates between the daughters and co-heirs of his son, Sir Hugh Poynings, as "cousins" (*sic*) and heirs as well to Thomas Poyning (*sic*), knight, *late Lord St. John*, as to Hugh St. John, knight, son and heir of the said Thomas."<sup>27</sup> Another important mention of this Thomas is found in a presentation to the church of Sherborne St. John by "Hugh de St.

<sup>23</sup> The Prior of Boxgrove in his formal renunciation, styles him only "domini Luce de Ponynges, militis, defuncti."

<sup>24</sup> French Roll, 2 Hen. IV., m. 12.

<sup>25</sup> *Close Roll*, 8 Hen. VI., m. 19. This Maud was his fourth wife and executrix; she died 1453.

<sup>26</sup> First wife of Sir Thomas Bonville. Halnaker came to the Bonvilles through her.

<sup>27</sup> See Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, p. 412 *note*. Mr. Robert C. Fowler, O.B.E., F.S.A., editorial Sec. of Essex Arch. Soc., has been so good as to verify for me these four citations, and to send me the exact text in each case. The fourth of these, which I quote above, is in English on the roll (*Close Roll*, 37 Hen. VI., m. 16d.) and differs only in literals from Courthope's text.

John, son and heir of Lord (*sic*) Thomas Poynings. *Lord de St. John.*"<sup>28</sup> The most notable mention, however, of Sir Thomas as "Lord de St. John" is found in the jurors' sworn return (24 June, 1428) for the Hundred of Basingstoke to the official enquiry by the King's Commissioners acting under Letters Patent.<sup>29</sup>

This return begins as follows:—

Thomas Poyngges, chivaler, *dominus de sancto Johanne*, tenet baroniam de Basyng . . . unde Thomas Stukelee tenet . . . in Newnham de domino de sancto Johanne, etc., etc.<sup>30</sup>

Three other entries under this Hundred return lands as held "de domino de Sancto Johanne," who was evidently Thomas de Poynings, then at the close of his life. With this example we may combine the occurrence on a rental roll of Basingstoke, of "Thomas de St. John," who is clearly identical with the above Thomas.<sup>31</sup> In Sussex, as in Hampshire, we find, in one of these returns made in 1428, an entry that "Thomas Poyngges, dominus de Sancto Johanne" was holding the appurtenances of the Halnaker fief, while two entries lower down style him "Thomas, dominus de Sancto Johanne" and "Thomas de Sancto Johanne" (holder of Halnaker itself).<sup>32</sup>

It has now been shown that this Thomas, although he was in possession from 1393 to 1429 (*i.e.* 36 years), and was formally styled "Lord St. John," "de St. John," etc., was never summoned to Parliament. His father Luke had, we saw, been summoned, but *not* as Lord St. John, although he so styled himself in his will.<sup>33</sup>

It was only by chance that I came across another instance of this Thomas being styled—by the Crown—

<sup>28</sup> I cite this from the *Victoria History of Hampshire*, IV., 159a.

<sup>29</sup> *Feudal Aids*, II., 343-4.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *History of Basingstoke* (1889), p. 378. See also p. 384.

<sup>32</sup> *Feudal Aids*, V., 155-6.

<sup>33</sup> Even then the Prior of Boxgrove renounced his right under the will to the corpse "domini Luce de Poyngges militis," ignoring the above style. The pedigree in *S.A.C.*, XV., 17, wrongly states that Thomas was buried at Boxgrove.

Lord St. John. In the *Calendar of Charter Rolls* for 1404 we find this entry (V. p. 424):—

Grant, of special grace, to Hugh the elder son of Lord St. John (*domini de Seint John*) that he may impark three hundred acres of his land and wood in the demesne of Halfnaked co. Sussex, according to the bounds of the lordship, as the said lord his father began to do, etc., etc.

The index does not assist us to identify either the father or the son; but, although at first sight it might be supposed that this Hugh was actually holder, at the time, of Halnaker, the pedigree shows clearly that this cannot have been so. For his father Thomas, who survived him, did not die till 1429. The only solution that I can offer is that this Thomas, who had succeeded on his mother's death (1393) to the whole St. John inheritance, had left Sussex and had gone to live at Basing, the chief seat, his place at Halnaker being taken by his eldest son Hugh.<sup>34</sup> This entry has not, I think, been hitherto noticed by antiquaries.

As Sir Hugh de Poynges, son of this Thomas, died in his father's lifetime, his three daughters succeeded as co-heirs to their grandfather, Joan, the eldest, carrying Halnaker to her husband, Thomas Bonville. In Mr. Durrant Cooper's paper on "The Bonvilles of Halnaker," there is an illustration of the coat borne by these Bonvilles, from the monument, at Broadwater, to Joan's granddaughter, Lady De La Warr, which he claimed as "wrongly described in Cartwright."<sup>35</sup>

Strangely enough, this younger line of the Poynings family presents another peerage problem in connexion with the St. John barony; for, in 1539, Sir John Paulet, their eldest co-heir, was created Lord St. John in tail *male*, although the eldest co-heir to the former Lords St. John.<sup>36</sup> The *elder* line of Poynings presents a similar problem; for, although their barony passed (by

<sup>34</sup> Luke de Poynings, his eldest son (it seems) in 1376 (see p. 7), must have died before this.

<sup>35</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 57. It is notable, if correctly given, for the use of the crescent as a mark of cadency at an early date.

<sup>36</sup> Whose alleged barony has now been rejected, on technical grounds, by the House of Lords (see p. 6 above).



marriage) to the Percys, Earls of Northumberland (and Lords of Petworth), and was long and keenly cherished by that illustrious house,<sup>37</sup> a fresh barony of Poynings (in tail *male*) was created, in 1545, for Sir Thomas Poynings, who died, however, the same year.

Another connexion with the Percys receives illustration from the will of Sir William Percy of Woodmancote, recently printed in these *Collections* (*S.A.C.*, LXI., 144-5) from the Norman-French text among Lord Middleton's muniments (p. 617).<sup>38</sup> The point of interest about it is that this Sir William, who appointed Sir Robert Poynings<sup>39</sup> as his executor, had himself been appointed executor by Richard, Lord Poynings, in his will dated 10 June, 1387.<sup>40</sup>

Although the great Poynings pedigree,<sup>41</sup> of which I have already spoken, had the advantage of having as one of its compilers a member of the Heralds' College, it errs, not only in the actual pedigree, but in the heraldic achievements of the family, showing all their quarterings. The first of these coats, for instance, is given as that of D'Aguillon, and represents, according to the pedigree, the marriage of a Luke de Poynings

<sup>37</sup> Their usual style included the baronies "dominus de Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Pain et Bryan," on the ground that the Lord Poynings, who died 1387, had married the heir to the baronies of Fitz Pain and Bryan. But these are not now admitted to be peerage baronies. The coat of arms in the Chaucer MS. at Petworth is stated to contain four "quarters," viz.: Percy, "Poynings, Fitzpayne and Bryan," which proves the MS. to have been executed for Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland (*not* for his father Henry, the 3rd Earl [d. 1461] who married the Poynings heiress), on the ground that it is identical with the coat shown on his stallplate as a K. G. (*S.A.C.*, XV., 234-5), and that the elder Henry was not a K.G. The younger Henry (4th Earl), who d. 1439, used what I have termed above their "usual style."

A very interesting illustration of the Percy standards will be found in *Badges, Standards, etc.* (1904), edited by Mr. Joseph Foster (pp. 258-9). The Earl's standard displays, with the Percy crescent and shackle-bolts, the crowned key of Poynings, "the blue bugle-horn of Bryan and the falchion of Fitz Payne."

<sup>38</sup> Its date is 19 March, 1406/7.

<sup>39</sup> *I.e.* Robert Lord Poynings, who was summoned to Parliament 1404-45, and died 1446.

<sup>40</sup> *Testamenta Vetusta*, cited in *S.A.C.*, XV., 9. In this will Richard names first among his benefactors, Sir Thomas Heryngaute, who, we find, had sold, in 1354, to Sir Michael (*i.e.* Lord) Poynings, testator's father, and Joan his wife, the manors of West Dean and Waldron (*Sussex Fines*, III., No. 2142); see also, for Percy and Woodmancote, *Ibid.*, No. 2136.

<sup>41</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 14-17.

with "Isabel, dau. and co-heir of Robert d'Aguillon of Perching." The true surname of this family was, of course, "Aguillon," with no "D'" before it; and it was through this alliance that the family of Poynings acquired the manors of Perching (in Edburton), Addington (Co. Surrey), and others.<sup>42</sup>

For the houses of Poynings and of St. John, as for many others, the year 1347 proved a tragic time. Young Edmund de St. John, the last of his line, on whose death the St. John fief passed, we have seen, to his sisters, had landed with the King and his army at La Hogue, in Normandy (July, 1346), being then one of the retinue of Richard, Earl of Arundel. According to the record evidence, he then served continuously in that retinue until the King's return to England in October, 1347. This period included the campaign of Crecy and the siege of Calais. It is certain, however, that he died during that siege on Aug. 18 (1347), leaving as his heirs his two sisters, Margaret, wife of Sir John de St. Philibert, and Isabel, then wife of Sir Henry de Burghasshe (*i.e.* Burwash). They were then aged about 18 and 14 respectively, and he himself, though already married, was a minor in the King's ward.<sup>43</sup> He had been returned as aged four years and more at his father's death in 1337.

The difficulty, in this same year, as to the Poynings pedigree is due to a tragic occurrence on Good Friday (30 March), when Michael de Poynings is stated to have been killed in the course of an affray due to Margery, widow of Nicholas de la Beche, being forcibly carried off from the manor-house of Beaumeis (in Shinfield), then in an outlier of Wilts., but now in

<sup>42</sup> See, the *Inq. p. m.* of 1304 in *Cal. of Inq.*, IV., No. 236 (p. 168), where the name is duly given as "Robert Aguillon"; also Stapleton's famous introduction to the *Liber de antiquis legibus* (pp. xvi-xvii). We may recognise the same surname in that of William "Hagullun," a form by which the well-known historian, Miss Norgate, was baffled in her *England under the Angevin Kings* (II., 140 n.). The Robert "Agwylun" who occurs in a deed of 1274 is strangely suggested, by Mr. P. M. Johnston, as a possible ancestor of the Aylwynes of West Sussex (*S.A.C.*, XLIV., 165).

<sup>43</sup> See, for all this, the *Inq. p. m.* taken after his death (*Cal. of Inq.*, IX. [No. 52], pp. 37-43). His Sussex lands (Halnaker, etc.) will be found on pp. 38-9, 41. See also *Ibid.* X. [No. 260], pp. 228-9.

Berks. Mr. Durrant Cooper had to confess that he could not identify this Michael.<sup>44</sup> This is not at all surprising, for there were at least two men named Michael de Poynings, who were then living. One of these was in some way connected with the rich widow who was thus forcibly abducted. On the death of Thomas de Poynings, who was head of the family, at the great naval victory of Sluys (Oct. 1339), he was succeeded by his son, Michael, then about twenty-two, who held, as his father had done, under Earl Warenne, at least two seats and three parks,—Slaugham, Poynings and Twineham,—in Sussex.<sup>45</sup> When he left for the Crecy campaign, in the summer of 1346, the name at the head of his retinue was that of Michael de Poynings, apparently his father's younger brother, distinguished, in accordance with the fashion of the time, as Michael de Poynings "luncle."<sup>46</sup>

Returning now to the rich widow, Margery, widow of Nicholas de La Beche, who, we have seen, was forcibly abducted in 1347, we find that her said husband had died some two years before (3 Feb. 1345) oversea, leaving as his heirs the three daughters of his brother John, of whom Joan had married Andrew de Sakeville, "chivaler," a well known Sussex landowner.<sup>47</sup> Nicholas, at his death (1345) held—as did his widow at hers (2 Oct. 1349)—the Sussex manors of Chiddingly, Iden, and Oldcourt (in Wartling) for their lives, with remainder to the said Andrew de Sakeville and Joan his wife.<sup>48</sup> These manors had been granted to them by Sir Michael de Poynings and others, obviously feoffees for a trust.<sup>49</sup>

As these are Sussex manors, I need have no scruple about developing their descent more fully. Combining

<sup>44</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 18.

<sup>45</sup> See *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, Vol. VIII., No. 231.

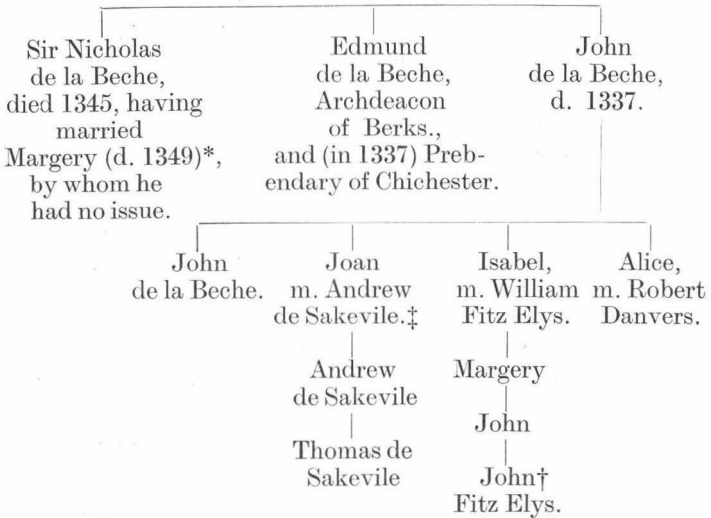
<sup>46</sup> *Crecy and Calais*, p. 114. The name of "Michael de Poynges" (whom I take to be the baron) comes first, and then the other Michael, "luncle."

<sup>47</sup> See *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, VIII., Nos. 85, 574 (pp. 54, 415).

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII., p. 415; IX., pp. 237-8.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

with the evidence of these inquisitions the information given in some lawsuits of later date, we obtain this pedigree<sup>50</sup>:—



\* They held Chiddingly, Iden, and Oldcourt under a fine of 11 Edw. III.

† He sued Thomas de Sakeville for the three manors (under the fine of 11 Edward III.) in 10 Hen. IV. and 5 Hen. V.

‡ Cf. *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Record Soc.), III., 111.

On a *De Banco* roll of Mich. term, 20 Edw. III. (1346) there is recorded a lawsuit for the manor of Oldcourt against Margery, the widow of Nicholas, who vouched Sir Michael de Poynings to warranty. What was her relation to the Poynings family? In a Berkshire return of 1428 we read that Leckhampstead had been held by Michael [de] Poynings, by Margery de la Beche, etc., etc.<sup>51</sup> The above Nicholas was a notable man, who had grant of free warren in his Sussex lands at Chiddingly, Waldron, Arlington, Claverham (in Arlington), Wartling, Oldcourt, Mersham (in Fairlight), and Iden.<sup>52</sup> Early in 1338 he had licence to crenellate his

<sup>50</sup> It does not profess to be exhaustive.

<sup>51</sup> *Feudal Aids*, I., 69.

<sup>52</sup> In Nov. 1318 (*Cal. of Charter Rolls*, V., 392).

dwelling-houses at La Beche (in Aldworth), Beaumeys (the scene of the outrage), and Watlington.<sup>53</sup>

When Margery, the widow, was forcibly abducted, as above, the offenders, according to the plea-roll, "had killed Michael de Ponynge the uncle," whose style, it will be seen, identifies him with the Michael who heads the retinue of his namesake and nephew (?) above. Again, we read of "The heirs and executors of Michael de Ponynge, le uncle, deceased," being exonerated from the assessment on "his lands in cos. Kent, Sussex, and Norfolk, the said Michael having embarked in the retinue of Michael de Ponynge, *le cosyn*, and served in it till his return to England, with the King's permission." Just below this entry on "the Memoranda Roll of the Queen's Remembrancer, 21 Edw., III.," we read of "Sir Michael Ponynge, of the King's retinue, for lands in cos. Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk." Both of these entries are dated in June, and are allocated on the Pipe Roll of 20 Edw., III. (1346), under Sussex and Essex respectively.<sup>54</sup>

It seems, therefore, to be quite clear that this Michael who was killed in the affray was Michael "le uncle," who served in the retinue of his nephew Michael, then the head of the family. Of this we have a notable confirmation in an entry on the Calais Roll of 21 Edw. III., which records, under July 4<sup>55</sup>:—

Pardon for Gilbert de Haydok for breaking *vi et armis*, with many others arrayed as if for war, into the manor house of Beaumes near Redyng, and abducting Margaret, late wife of Nicholas de la Beche,<sup>56</sup> and killing Michael de Ponynge, *the uncle*, and another.

This entry is decisive. Gilbert de Haydok was one of those who are named as taking part in this outrage on a *Coram rege* roll of Michaelmas term, 1347.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>53</sup> *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 24.

<sup>54</sup> *Crecy and Calais*, p. 146.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 270.

<sup>56</sup> "La Beche" was in Aldworth, Berks. The other victim was a Thomas the clerk.

<sup>57</sup> Mr. L. F. Salzman has been good enough to transcribe for me (as I am confined to the house by illness) the entry on the roll describing this affray and giving the names of those concerned in it, from the *Salt Society's Collections for Staffs.*, XIV., 71, where it is printed in English.

Mr. Salzman has been good enough to inform me that the "Ancient Correspondence" at the Public Record Office contains some letters bearing on this business. Like others, I have found the relationship of Margery, the rich widow, difficult to trace. It appears, however, from these letters that Michael "de Ponynges," writing to the Chancellor, to ask pardon or annulment of outlawry for some of those concerned in the outrage, here described as the "ravisement" of Margery, who "feust la femme Nichol de la Beche," speaks of her as "ma treschere aunte," and refers to "la mort Michel de Ponyngges mon trescher uncle" (XLI. 155 and 156). Of those for whom he pleads, J. de Stanney is alleged to have been at Calais at the time of the outrage (XL. 117), and John "Robertson de Pirpoint" *alias* "J. le Fitz Robert de Perpount" de "Shenton" or "Shenyngton," as having been one of the Calais garrison since its capture<sup>58</sup> (XL. 118, 118a). Another letter (XLI. 156) intercedes for John de Notebein, who had been one of Michael's retinue, but who is also charged on the plea-roll. Of these men Michael states that they have made their peace with him ("a la priere dascuns mes amys accordee ovesque moi.") So Michael treats the outrage as one upon his uncle and aunt, which it was for him to deal with.

From another source we learn of the sequel to this forcible abduction of Margery, the rich widow. An Inquisition taken in October, 1348, reveals the fact that John, son of Robert de Dalton, then husband of Margery de la Beche, had been forfeited.<sup>59</sup> His offence was that "the said Margery was abducted against her will by John de Dalton, knight, to whom afterwards she was married with her consent," which involved forfeiture to the Crown.<sup>60</sup> It is in notable accordance with this statement that the list of the culprits on the plea-roll is headed by "John son of Robert de Dalton,

<sup>58</sup> He is named on the plea-roll as John, son of Robert Perpound, who took part in the outrage.

<sup>59</sup> *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, IX., No. 112 (p. 105). Cf. X., No. 65.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 154 (p. 153). But see also *Ibid.* X., No. 82 (p. 77).

chivaler," and comprises no fewer than four members of his family. These were his father, "Robert de Dalton, father of John," whose name is followed by that of a Sarra Baillof (?), "mother of Robert de Dalton, le cosyn," which Robert is also on the list. At the bottom of the list is the mother of the chief offender, "Mary, wife of Robert de Dalton, mother of John de Dalton, chivaler." When this chivalrous person, thus escorted by his relatives, swooped down upon the widow and abducted (*abduxerunt*) her by force, it is alleged that—in addition to the two men who lost their lives—the lady's chaplain, "who at that time was sick and infirm, had nearly died of fright," while the assailants had beaten and wounded the lady's porter, butler, baker, and other servants. They were also charged with having carried off furs, gold and silver vessels, divers jewels, etc., etc., to the value of £200 as loot.<sup>61</sup>

The Inquisition taken after her death<sup>62</sup> reveals the fact that they were "married without the King's licence," for which offence her lands were forfeited to the Crown.<sup>63</sup> The fate of the widow's lands is somewhat complicated<sup>64</sup> by the fine under which she held them, but what concerns us here is the light that these transactions throw upon the Poynings pedigree. For we read that the King granted Margery's forfeited manors of Whitchurch (Oxon.) and Hurwell (Berks.) to Edward, Duke of Cornwall ("The Black Prince"), who, in turn, demised them "to Sir Michael, lord of Ponynges, Michael de Ponynges of Westmeston, . . .

<sup>61</sup> It is sometimes alleged that abductions of women were, at times, of a collusive character, with a view to subsequent marriage; but the details in this case must preclude that theory.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 235 (pp. 236-8). Its date was 5 March, 1350 (p. 153).

<sup>63</sup> See, for this offence, my edition of the *Rotuli de dominabus* (1185) for the Pipe Roll Society.

<sup>64</sup> She had been previously married to Sir Edmund Bacoun, by whom she had issue a daughter and namesake Margery (*Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, IX., Nos. 154, 155, pp. 152-3); 235 (p. 236). Of his lands she held in dower manors in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. As to the Suffolk manor, we read that she "was abducted against her will by John de Dalton, knight, and (*sic*) to whom afterwards she was married with her consent, whereby the said manor was seised (*sic*) into the king's hand, according to the statute" (*Ibid.*, p. 153.) At the time of the outrage she was (says the plea-roll) wife of Gerard de Lisle.

knights, Luke de Ponynges," etc.,<sup>65</sup> to hold "for the life of the said Margery, with reversion to the Prince." As Michael "luncle" was killed before her Dalton marriage, it is clear that *two* men of the name must have survived Michael "luncle," so that before his death there must have been *three* of the name!

Of the three members of the house named together above, Luke, we have seen, founded the younger line by his marriage, while Michael, the first-mentioned, was his nephew, the head of the house. I do not myself like the rendering "Michael, lord of Poynings," which is an ambiguous style. It is better, in my opinion, to render "Dominus de Ponynges" as "Lord de Poynings," which is no territorial suffix, but a definite peerage style. There are those who will not admit that a peerage style is possible so early as this, but one has only to compare the styles of the two Michaels, in the above passage, to perceive that they were already sharply differentiated. Michael, styled "Lord de Ponynges," was duly summoned to Parliament from 1342 to 1368 in spite of his military service abroad.<sup>66</sup> He died early in the year 1369, and his wife soon after him. The 'inquisition' after his death proves his tenure of Poynings, Slaugham, and several other Sussex manors, with lands in Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Wilts.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find among his retinue, in the Crecy-Calais campaign (1346-7)<sup>67</sup> Sir Andrew Peverel (of Sompting Peverel), William de Medestede, Sir John Waleys, Sir Arnald Sauvage, John de Warbleton, all Sussex men, with Robert Dalyngrigge, of Sussex, and Roger Dalyngrigge, of Kent. At the siege of Calais, his train consisted of two bannerets, eight knights, twenty-three esquires, and twelve archers, forty-five in all.<sup>68</sup> It is pleasant also to find this Sussex magnate testifying on behalf of lesser Sussex men, to their valiant service in the war.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 237. The name here omitted is that of Sir Arnald Sauvage, who was in the retinue of Lord Poynings at Crecy.

<sup>66</sup> This also is a point of some importance.

<sup>67</sup> *Crecy and Calais*, p. 242.

<sup>68</sup> Wetewang's accounts.



Among these we find William Mareschal of Lewes, John Wolgar of Steyning, and Ralf atte Doune of Seaford.<sup>69</sup> For the Crecy-Calais campaign we have not, as for that of Agincourt (1415), a printed roll of Sussex men;<sup>70</sup> but it is possible to recover, from the public records of the time, some scattered local names. From West Sussex there was no Barttelot (in spite of their "castle" crest),<sup>71</sup> and from East Sussex no Pelham (in spite of their heraldic buckle). But the Wests—an older house than their name would suggest—were represented by Sir Thomas West<sup>72</sup> and his sons, Thomas and John, in the Earl of Arundel's retinue, while the La Warres, to whose barony they eventually succeeded, were represented by two brothers; for "Roger la Warre, knight, and John, his brother, knight, served continuously in the retinue of Edward, Prince of Wales, from the date of the passage to . . . Normandy until the King's return to England."<sup>73</sup>

To sum up the results of this paper on "the lords Poynings and St. John," the points I have tried to establish are as follows:—

The Sussex baronial house with which I have here dealt had an elder and a younger line: of the former the chief seats were at Poynings itself and Slaugham; of the latter the home was at Halnaker, the stately abode which came to it in the days of Edward III. by marriage with a St. John heiress. The elder line received its first summons to Parliament (1337) in the person of Thomas de Poynings, who was killed at Sluys two years after he received that summons. His son and successor, Michael, was styled "dominus de Poynings" in a formal legal document, which must belong to the years 1347-9, and in which this style is not given to the two other members of his house who are named in conjunction with him. As his grandson

<sup>69</sup> *Crecy and Calais*, p. 264-5.

<sup>70</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 123.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, XXVII, 41, 55.

<sup>72</sup> Another Sir Thomas West, with a substantial retinue, fought in the Agincourt campaign (*S.A.C.*, XV., 123-5).

<sup>73</sup> The Sussex manors held, at that time, by the family were Fletching, Middleton, Fulking, and Portslade.

(summoned 1404-1445) was officially given the same style, viz. "Robertus, dominus de Ponynges" in 1428;<sup>74</sup> it is certain, we see, that Michael was so styled as a peer some eighty years earlier. This is a case of great importance for the student of peerage history. Lastly, we have seen that Sir Henry Percy, who married the heir of the elder line, was himself summoned as "dominus de Ponynges" only some two months after her succession to the fief (1446).

Then, with regard to the younger line, I have shown that Luke de Poynings, who was summoned from 1368 to 1376 was given, in the writs addressed to him, no style but his own name, although he styled himself in his will "dominus de Sancto Johanne." His son Thomas, however, although he succeeded to the entire fief of the St. Johns, and was, I have shown, styled in royal and official documents Lord St. John, was never summoned. The father, therefore, although summoned, was never allowed the St. John title: the son, although allowed the title and in full possession of the St. John fief for more than five and thirty years, was never summoned to Parliament! Such are the proved facts. The inference to be drawn from these facts is a matter for the expert on peerage history, who would have to explain by what right a man who was never even summoned once to Parliament came to be formally recognised as a peer of the realm.

<sup>74</sup> *Feudal Aids*, V., 162, 172. Sussex, therefore, had at this date a Robert de Poynings, "Lord Poynings," and a Thomas de Poynings, "Lord St. John" (*Ib.* 155 b).

[The writer, having been prevented by illness from completing the "pedigree" spoken of on p. 4, desires to draw attention to a "fine" of 23 Edward III. (1349-1350)—probably of 1349—published in *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Rec. Soc.) Vol. III., No. 2092 (p. 128), in which are named several of the persons mentioned in his paper as relatives of Edmund de St. John (d. 1347), viz.: Gerard del Isle,\* who had married Elizabeth, widow of Edmund (dowered in Walberton), Thomas de Aspale, who had married Mirabel,† mother of Edmund, Luke de Poynings, who had married Edmund's younger sister and co-heir, Isabel, and John de St. Philibert, who had married Margaret, her elder sister. This is a notable fine for its genealogical importance.

[In the *Cal. of Inq. p. m.*, X., p. 545, Winslade (Hants) is spoken of as held "de domino de sancto Johanne" in 1360, but no such "Lord St. John" can be identified at the time.]

\* See *Cal. of Inq. p. m.* X., Nos. 260 (pp. 228-9), 607 (pp. 472-3). He died in June 1360.

† Dowered in Warnford

# THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF AMBERLEY CASTLE.

BY W. D. PECKHAM, M.A.

EAST of the Arun and north of the Downs the Upper greensand formation makes a fertile strip of land between the upland pastures of the Downs and the alluvial Brooks, towards which it ends in a miniature cliff between ten and thirty feet high. On the edge of this cliff, at the western end of the village of Amberley, stands the castle, or, to be more precise, the fortified manor house, which is the subject of this paper.

I am acquainted with two<sup>1</sup> authorities for the architectural history of the castle. Dallaway<sup>2</sup> devotes to it three pages with a ground plan and an engraving. His work deserves the respect to which all pioneer work is entitled, and some of his mistakes are of a kind to which a pioneer is very liable. Thus his assertion that the Chapel lay north of the Hall leads me to suspect that he was caught by the fool's mate of the student of domestic architecture—the assumption that the Gothic style was confined to sacred buildings. Some of his assertions, made without reference to authority, look like a record of the local traditions, which they are now used to confirm. Besides these, his work is marred by some rather gross blunders, the more to be regretted as they reappear from time to time in modern popular works, whose authors have used him as an authority. Thus his assertion that the projection to the north of

<sup>1</sup> The sections on Amberley in Horsfield's *History of Sussex* and in Elwes and Robinson's *Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex* do not appear to embody the results of any original research.

<sup>2</sup> *History of Western Sussex*, Vol. II., pp. 197-200. My references to Dallaway are to these pages.



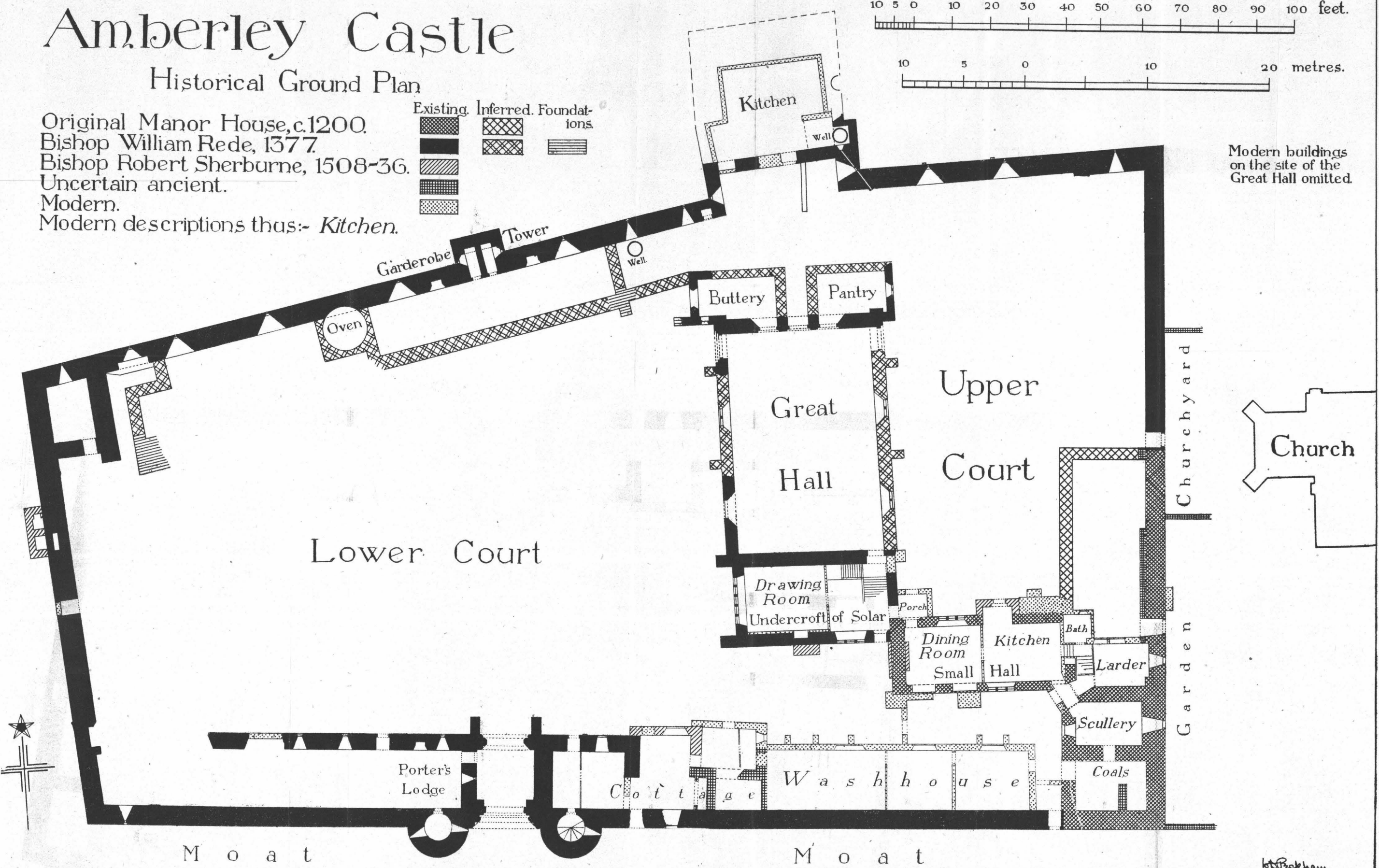
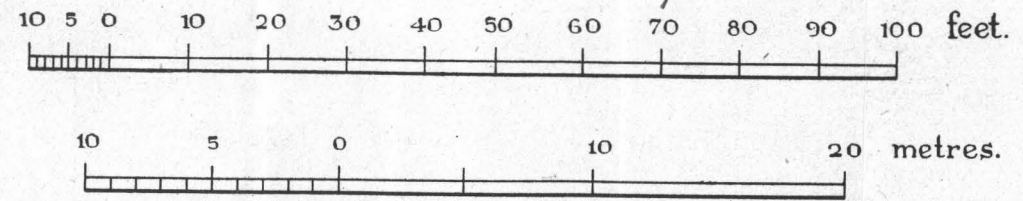
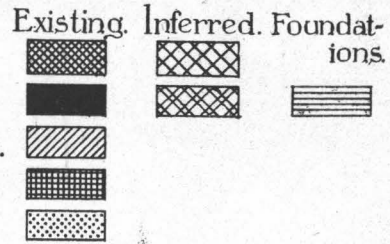
REMAINS OF GREAT HALL FROM WEST.

Showing the principal doorway of Hall and remains of side window.

# Amberley Castle

## Historical Ground Plan

Original Manor House, c.1200.  
 Bishop William Rede, 1377.  
 Bishop Robert Sherburne, 1508-36.  
 Uncertain ancient.  
 Modern.  
 Modern descriptions thus:- *Kitchen.*



Modern buildings on the site of the Great Hall omitted.



W. P. R. mens. & del.  
 July 1920-Feb. 1921.

the castle was semi-circular is utterly at variance with the existing masonry, which is still in much the same condition as it was in the eighteenth century, to judge from drawings. His statement that the Licence to crenellate was issued in 1379 is at variance with his quoted authority, the Patent Rolls. And he has perpetrated a wonderful blunder in combining two entries from the Parish Register into one.<sup>3</sup> I note other corrections in the course of this paper. His plan must, I fear, be dismissed as worthless.

In 1865 the Sussex Archaeological Society met at Amberley, and in Vol. XVII. of the *Collections*<sup>4</sup> is embodied the very full account then given by the Rev. G. A. Clarkson of the antiquities of the parish of which he was for so many years vicar. Having studied this paper with some care—it is the groundwork of my own—I feel I have a right to criticize it. When I consider the incompleteness of some references, and the total absence of others,<sup>5</sup> the small witticisms, pleasant enough doubtless when the paper was delivered orally, but painfully inept when read in cold blood over fifty years after, and above all the disjointed style and the casual allusions where I have yearned for plain straightforward statements of fact or opinion, I am tempted to call this paper a model of what such a paper should not be. But when I consider the array of facts given and the industry which must have been lavished in collecting them from varied sources, I revoke my former judgment and content myself by qualifying a verdict of praise with a regret that Clarkson's skill in presenting facts was not equal to his diligence in collecting them.

And in one respect he has been too modest. His letterpress would lead the reader to infer that his plan

<sup>3</sup> "Elizabeth the ladie Goring widdow was buried the 28th of Decemb. 1647."

"Frey Lewknor the elder was burryed on tuesdaie the 26 of September 1654."

Cf. Dallaway, II., p. 199, *note b*.

<sup>4</sup> Pp. 185-239.

<sup>5</sup> The quotation on p. 227 is a flagrant instance of an omitted reference.

is the roughest of sketches, whereas it is very reasonably accurate, far surpassing that of Dallaway.<sup>6</sup> Its main error lies in not placing the fragment of ruin north of the present farm house (the lower end of William Rede's Great Hall) in its true alignment. The error is obvious to anyone who has identified this piece of wall, and is liable unduly to discredit the value of the plan.

And there is one authority which, for all his industry, Clarkson strangely ignored—the evidence of the Castle itself. In the ivy-covered and ruinous condition in which it was at the time it was certainly not so easy to study as now, but Clarkson's neglect of it is probably due less to the risk of falling stones than to the archaeological methods of his day, which preferred the muniment room to the open air, and were almost uninfluenced by the comparative method. If I have erred, it is probably in the other direction, in placing too much reliance on stone, and too little on parchment.

It is a thankless task to criticise my predecessors' work, but archaeology would stand still if it was not done, and I do not grudge to a successor, after maybe another half century, the right of criticism which I have claimed for myself.

Besides the two works quoted I have examined various original documents<sup>7</sup> and other works, references to which will be given in the course of this paper, and also several eighteenth century drawings of the Castle:

Buck's view, dated 1737, the exterior from the south west.

Two views in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1795 (Vol. 65, p. 13). These are views of the exterior from the south-east and north-west respectively.

Two sepia drawings dated apparently 1780 (the date

<sup>6</sup> I should be most unwilling to claim complete accuracy for my own plan. My measurements were, however, taken to the nearest half inch, and the plan originally made on a scale of sixteen feet to the inch. I have taken diagonals freely, though I have in places been hampered by the presence of hedges and trees.

<sup>7</sup> Unless it is clear from the context that I am quoting at second hand it is to be understood that I have examined the original.

has been partly trimmed out) in the possession of Mr. L. F. Salzman. One represents the gateway from the north, the other is a view looking east in the lower court.

Grimm's four drawings in the Burrell MSS.,<sup>8</sup> dated 1788, one of the gateway and wall to the west of it from the north, one of the Upper Court looking west, one exterior view from the north and one of the Lower Court looking south-west.

None of these drawings call for any particular remark, their testimony is unanimous that, with one exception, no change of any importance has taken place in the Castle during the last two centuries.

In 1908 the late Duke of Norfolk undertook a thorough restoration of the curtain wall. This restoration, which took five years to complete, evoked considerable outcry from a certain section of the community on account of the removal of ivy which it involved. But it appears eminently satisfactory as a measure directed to the preservation of ancient walls. The Duke, I am told, took a personal interest in the work, and was particularly careful to satisfy himself that the new work followed, as far as possible, the lines of the old. Unfortunately, however, no record seems to have been kept of the precise state of the buildings before restoration,<sup>9</sup> from which I might have been able to draw inferences. A plan, on a scale of sixteen feet to one inch, was made for restoration purposes. This I have examined, and shall refer to as the Arundel Plan. I made my own plan independently.

The history of the Manor of Amberley goes back to the days of St. Wilfrid himself, and the proximity of Church and Manor House suggest that they represent the very positions of their earliest predecessors. But the earliest traceable architectural history of the Castle does not begin till some time after the Conquest, at which date it seems likely that the Manor House was of the handiest local building material—wood. There

<sup>8</sup> British Museum, MSS. Add. 5674, f. 6 and 7.

<sup>9</sup> The question of whether the two windows in the eastern curtain were open or closed, reverted to later, is a case in point.



seems, however, no reason to doubt that at the close of the twelfth century, or beginning of the thirteenth, a stone manor house stood here, of which the greater part remains to this day. At the west end of the north wall of the Queens' Room wing<sup>10</sup> are the remains of a Transitional-Norman doorway; the shafts and capitals are preserved as are the springing of the arches, from the latter it would seem to have been a pointed arch. The bases were below the level of the present pavement, and the arch has been cut away to give room for a rectangular doorway.<sup>11</sup> In the same wall, slightly farther east, above the Dining Room window, is a blocked lancet on the level of the present first floor. The rere arch of this is pointed, the outer appears, so far as can be made out in the present state of the wall, to be round. In the south wall of the Queens' Room wing the only feature which can claim so high an antiquity is the doorway leading into the Kitchen. This is round-arched, but owing to the absence of any ornament it would be unsafe to place much reliance on its evidence, if unsupported.

In the East wing, over the westward window of the Scullery, is a two-light window with pointed arches. Instead of a mullion it has a slender shaft with the typical thirteenth century water-base and a square abacus to the capital, both pointing to a date very near that of the Dining Room door.<sup>12</sup> Further south in the same wall, originally lighting the room over the coal cellar, is a single-light window of the square-head

<sup>10</sup> I shall refer to the central part of the present farm house (marked Small Hall on plan) as the Queens' Room wing. Similarly the part containing the Larder, Scullery and Coal Cellar I shall refer to as the East wing, and to the western part of the farm house (Undercroft of Solar on plan) as the Court Room wing. (The Court Baron of the Manor was held in the present Drawing Room within the memory of man.) North of this wing lie recent buildings, now disused, or used only as cellars, which I have omitted from my principal plan.

<sup>11</sup> The arch was already mutilated in 1865 (*S.A.C.*, XVII., 228) and possibly far earlier.

<sup>12</sup> This window is clearly seen in the photograph (57) in *Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex*. Also in the very accurately drawn pen-and-ink sketch on p. 87 of *Highways and Byways in Sussex*. Clarkson, obsessed with his documentary evidence, attributed it to William Rede. *S.A.C.*, XVII., 226.

trefoil type. And in the second floor over this a similar window is visible on the outside, this has been blocked by the insertion of a fireplace of Bishop Sherburne's time. In the present east curtain wall of the castle between the two doorways, and outside the present limits of the house, are two windows of two lights each, which appear to be of the same date, very early in the Gothic style.<sup>13</sup> The mullions, most of the arched heads of the lights, and the whole of the splays, date from the restoration, but the enclosing arches are ancient, as are two of the outer halves of the heads of the lights. There was no authority for restoring the mullion as it is, and a capital now in the Gateway Tower may have been that of a central shaft of one of these windows. It resembles that of the two-light windows on the west side of the east wing, but instead of having a square abacus it has one of a modified octagonal form, the diagonal faces being shorter than the others. This compromise form of abacus occurs in Bishop Seffrid's work in the Cathedral.

I conclude that it is these two-light windows which Dallaway, and Clarkson after him,<sup>14</sup> described as Norman, the moulding of the outer arch resembling Norman rather than Early English work.

Besides these architectural features, all pointing to the survival of the greater part of a house which was standing long before William Rede's day, there is one other significant fact, that the ancient masonry within the limits imposed by these features (and including the west wall of the Queens' Room wing) is rubble, whereas the ancient masonry of William Rede's time is all ashlar.

I am only aware of one scrap of evidence which can be produced against this theory, the statement in the *Catalogus*,<sup>15</sup> repeated in the inscription on Sher-

<sup>13</sup> These were first floor windows, and as such are not shown on my plan.

<sup>14</sup> *S.A.C.*, XVII., 228.

<sup>15</sup> The copy of the *Catalogus* in Liber E (f. 169) is in one hand down to and including William de Lenne, continued in a second hand to Richard Fitzjames inclusive, that in Liber Y (f. 176, v.) is all in one hand as far as Fitzjames. The inference is very strong that both copies of the entry relating to William Rede only date from Sherburne's time.

burne's painting of the Bishops in the Cathedral, that William Rede built the Castle *a fundamentis*. But a sweeping statement of this kind, made by a mediaeval, must always be taken with caution, and cannot, in this case, be allowed to upset the clear internal evidence of the building.<sup>16</sup>

In default of more complete evidence this work cannot be ascribed with certainty to any one bishop, the more so as the Amberley mason may then have been, as he certainly was later, conservative in his style. But the resemblance to the work at Chichester which was carried out as part of the restoration after the fire of 1187 suggests that the Bishop, warned by the recent destruction of the Palace there, took the precaution to replace a wood-built house at Amberley by one of stone. It is also possible that work on the stone house had begun before the fire, and was interrupted by the more urgent demand for repairs in the cathedral city.<sup>17</sup>

There would seem no doubt that the Queens' Room wing was the Great Hall of this original house, the now mutilated doorway, and possibly another corresponding to it, opening into the lower end of it, while the south Kitchen door, which originally opened outwards,<sup>18</sup> may have given access to the solars. Part of the wall of the upper end is shown on the plan, and possibly more survives under the floor of the present bathroom, which is several steps above kitchen floor level. Of the arrangement of the solars I can add nothing to what can be gathered from my plan, except that the first floor walls correspond pretty closely with those of the ground floor, while the second floor buildings over the larder and scullery seem to be of a much later date. As to the arrangement of the destroyed portion of this solar there is no evidence beyond the two-light

<sup>16</sup> The curious and somewhat complex arrangement of the Castle, as it stood in Rede's time, might alone have suggested that it incorporated an earlier building, even had no earlier features survived.

<sup>17</sup> Mr. P. M. Johnston tells me that the tool-marks on certain stones suggest a stone building considerably earlier than any feature now existing.

<sup>18</sup> The old hinge hooks are still in position.

windows already referred to. The great size of the solars is very remarkable.

There would seem to have been no permanent kitchen building, cooking must have been done, either in the open air, or at the lower end of the hall. I can identify no well as belonging to this house; the present well at the eastern end of the washhouse does not seem well placed for it, and I can get no data as to its antiquity.

There is an isolated statement in an early nineteenth century work<sup>19</sup> that John de Langton (Bishop 1305-1337) built here, but no ancient authority for this statement is quoted. And Mr. P. M. Johnston tells me that he would date the lower end of the later Great Hall by internal evidence during the episcopate of Robert de Stratford (1337-1362). Personally I hold the view that until William Rede's time the Manor House of c. 1200 sufficed for the needs of the Bishops when they visited Amberley, save possibly for some redecorating and refitting and also for the erection, at a date which probably cannot be recovered, of a chapel.

With regard to the later Great Hall, dating from evidence of style, can never be considered conclusive, as Echingham Church and Wadham Chapel, Oxford, witness. There is, of course, nothing to have prevented a Bishop adding a second and larger Great Hall before the house was fortified, but I think it is in the last degree improbable that he, with plenty of level ground to choose from, should have placed his kitchen where the ancient kitchen was. It is true that the kitchen of the mediaeval Great House was generally placed centrally on the axial line, with the entrance to its passage between the Buttery and Pantry doors, as it is in fact placed at Amberley,<sup>20</sup> but this gave way to exigencies of site. Where it was more convenient the kitchen and servery were placed on one side, as at

<sup>19</sup> Winkle's *Cathedrals*, 1838, Vol. II., 27.

<sup>20</sup> Besides the evidence apparent from the plan, I may mention that the traces of hinge hooks point to the central door at the lower end of Hall having been in one piece. A buttery or pantry would have had a hatch.

Winchester College or, to take a later example, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, or even in an altogether exceptional position like 'Bishop Sherburne's kitchen' at Chichester. The actual position of the Amberley kitchen on an artificial platform, though explicable if it is contemporary with the crenellation, is clear evidence against an earlier date.

On the other hand, the two traceried windows in the north curtain wall, which is clearly no earlier than William Rede's time, contain Decorated and not Perpendicular tracery, and are therefore evidence that the Amberley mason, or his employer, was conservative in his ideas. The man who used the old-fashioned reticulated tracery in his window-heads may equally well have used an old-fashioned moulding on his doorway, and the combination may have induced Winkle's authority to refer the work to John de Langton.

As to the date at which the chapel was built there is, as I say, no evidence,<sup>21</sup> but it seems fairly probable that there was a chapel here before William Rede's time, although the earliest notice of it of which I am aware is in the Register of Robert Rede,<sup>22</sup> the earliest Register, be it noted, which has come down to our time. The custom of every priest saying Mass daily, granted reasonable facilities, is, I believe, of very ancient date, and the Bishops had probably provided themselves with accommodation other than the Parish Church before the end of the fourteenth century.

The transformation of Amberley from a small unfortified house to a Castle was the work of William Rede, who occupied the See from 1368 to 1385. The 'licentia crenellandi,' dated Dec. 10, 1377, is entered in the Patent Rolls,<sup>23</sup> but gives no information beyond the bare facts. This should fix the earliest date of the building beyond question; it seems to me very unlikely that a Bishop in the Home Counties would dare

<sup>21</sup> I reserve discussion as to its probable site till later.

<sup>22</sup> *S.R.S.*, XI., 339. April 18, 1400.

<sup>23</sup> 1 Richard II., part 2, m. 19. ". . . Willelmo Episcopo Cicestrensi, quod ipse manerium suum de Ambrele muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare . . . possit." The rest is verbiage.

fortify first and ask leave afterwards under that 'decus Anglorum, flos regum preteritorum' the third Edward. There is, however, a tradition that he began work under that King, which is, I believe, based on Camden's statement<sup>24</sup> that "William Read, Bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward the third, built a castle for his successors" at Amberley, fortified possibly by an unwillingness to admit that any but Perpendicular windows were made in the reign of Richard II. I consider that Camden's statement, which was possibly only meant to be approximate, cannot be taken against the explicit date of the Licence.

From Rede's will, dated 1-3 August, 1382,<sup>25</sup> it appears that building operations were still going on then.

More important than the precise date are the two allied questions which have a bearing on the crenellation, why Amberley, of all the manors, was chosen, and why, of all the line of mediaeval bishops, it was Rede who fortified it. It would have been natural enough for one of the great statesman-prelates, "such," in the words of the Son of Sirach, "as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people,"<sup>26</sup> like Ralph Neville, or even for a restless Modernist like Pecock, to have built a castle; that Rede, the ex-don, the most learned man who held the see of Chichester during the Middle Ages, should have been commemorated in the Catalogus both for his learning and for his castle-building, is almost as grotesque as if the Licence to crenellate had been granted to St. Richard himself.

Clarkson<sup>27</sup> appears to suggest as possible motives, besides fear of social aggression, a taste for building,<sup>28</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Britannia. Edition 1637, 308 D.

<sup>25</sup> Lambeth MSS., Reg. Courtenay, f. 212.

<sup>26</sup> *Ecclesiasticus* xliv., 3, 4.

<sup>27</sup> *S.A.C.*, XVII., 194.

<sup>28</sup> But we do not know that Rede had done any previous building. The Merton College Library is not his work (Stephens' *Memorials of Chichester*, p. 119). Nor have I been able to trace evidence that he was a friend of William of Wykeham, and the phrase used of him in his will hardly suggests intimacy.

a dread of ennui, and a desire for shelter from the Amberley winter weather. The last three motives seem to me inadequate,<sup>29</sup> with the first I shall deal later.

Protection from French raids on the south coast, which were one of the incidents, generally unrecorded, of the Hundred Years War, has been suggested as a motive. But it is ruled out by the position of Amberley. The man who passed over Selsey and Cakeham, not to speak of south coast manors further east, and fortified a manor some eight miles from the sea as the crow flies, protected moreover by Arundel Castle, was not in fear of French raids.

Another possible theory is that Amberley was fortified to serve as a strategic pivot of a second line of defence in case of a regular French invasion, possibly as part of a general scheme for providing for such a line. With our after knowledge that, in the event, no such invasion took place, we are apt to forget that its possibility would be taken account of by a professional soldier. The age of Rede was also that of men like Sir John Hawkwood, who took the art of war seriously. Actually an invasion of England was contemplated by the French in 1386 and 1387. That the desirability of Amberley as a strong point was in the minds of the military advisers of the Crown, to whom Rede's application for licence may have been referred, is a safe inference; that Rede was induced to build the Castle from this motive does not seem by any means so certain.

For the poor tactical value of the building in face of regular siege operations is fairly apparent from the plan, and still more so on an examination of the building itself, particularly if it is compared with the contemporary work at Bodiam. The north face is remarkably strong, before the Brooks were drained they would have been difficult, if not impossible, ground for heavy siege engines, and the elevation given by the greensand cliff rendered it pretty secure from the attentions of the

<sup>29</sup> Clarkson had not, like Rede, houses at Aldingbourne or in the Manhood to which he could remove to avoid an Amberley winter.

sniping archer.<sup>30</sup> Further, this wall is bastioned by the great projection of the Kitchen and by the lesser one of the Garderobe tower, both of which have loopholes for enfilading attacks on the north wall. But the west face is less satisfactory. It contained a gate, but it had absolutely no method of enfilading the sapper or the battering ram, while the elevation of the cliff on this side is much less.<sup>31</sup>

The south side is partly protected by a dry moat which can never have held water. The bottom of it is far above the highest flood level of to-day. But on this side again the absence of bastions is noticeable. The two small drum towers flanking the gate give some means of raking the face of the wall, less from window slits in the towers than from the battlements. But the protection of the gate itself is curiously inadequate. There never seems to have been a drawbridge, at any rate there are no signs of one now, no holes, for instance, for chains whereby it could have been lifted, nor traces of a pivot.<sup>32</sup> Nor indeed would a drawbridge have been much use if the moat was dry. The portcullis and two-leaved gate must have been adequate so far as they went,<sup>33</sup> but the threshold is commanded by nothing but a ground floor window slit in the western of the two flanking turrets, useful doubtless for a porter to examine a casual 'masterless man' who sought entrance after the gate had been closed, but hopelessly inadequate against an attack by horse, foot and artillery. There are no machicolations either over the gateway or elsewhere. And the vaulted entrance which, by the addition of a second gate and a few holes

<sup>30</sup> The openings on the north face of the Garderobe tower are too narrow to allow of a time-honoured method of escalade.

<sup>31</sup> It may be argued, and I think with some justice, that subsidiary gates, like those at Amberley, could be closed by masonry when the castle was mobilized. But even so there would always be the weakness of a fresh piece of masonry between two straight joints.

<sup>32</sup> During the restoration excavations were made in the hope of finding such traces, but without success.

<sup>33</sup> The grooves for the portcullis are quite clear, as are also the great rings let into the wall of the gateway chamber by which it could be raised and lowered. In the illustration in Dallaway one leaf of the gate is still shown as existing.



in the vaulting, might have been made a death trap for men who had forced the outer gate, lacks any such provision.

The eastern wall is worst of all. It contains two gateways,<sup>34</sup> there is no trace of a moat and no bastion whatever; the eastward windows of the original house, even if blocked by Rede,<sup>35</sup> were a further source of weakness, and, worse still, the whole side is commanded by the thirteenth century church tower.

It is easy to picture the small alterations by which a Sir Edward Dalyngruge could, even if hampered by the proximity of the church, have rendered the castle infinitely more fitted to stand a siege, the use of the corner towers as bastions, for instance, and the provision of those defensive dispositions at the gateway whose absence has been noted.

The inference is strong that the Bishop, or some other man of peace, laid down the principal lines of the building, and the conditions which guided him are apparent. The east wall of the existing house was continued northward to the edge of the cliff, this it followed till it reached what was probably in those days part water course part track down the cliff into the Cowbrook, similar to the tracks which exist further eastward to-day, it then followed the edge of this track till it met the line of the southernmost wall of the existing house prolonged considerably to form the present south curtain wall. The only feature not accounted for by this is the Kitchen; this might easily have been placed east or west of the Buttery and Pantry block, but seems to have been thrown out from tactical considerations, possibly to command what would otherwise have been dead ground at the foot of the cliff east or west of the castle. The facing of it below primitive

<sup>34</sup> The whole of the stonework of the southern of these is modern. The original which it has replaced may not have dated from Rede's time.

<sup>35</sup> I cannot ascertain for certain whether they were blocked before the restoration. My local informants disagreed on the point. From the absence of any ancient stonework in the splays, and Dallaway's and Clarkson's references to Norman work on the *outer* face of the wall, it would appear that they were.

floor level is of ashlar, though in a very decayed state,<sup>36</sup> possibly some projection of the cliff was used as a core on which to build up a partly artificial platform for the kitchen.

It is of course possible that the professional soldier of the day assumed that "any fool knew how to lay out a castle ground plan," and that the professorial Bishop who knew more about epicycles than about siege trains thought that 'a castle' was a castle, and that all that was necessary was to provide thick outer walls and a portcullis. Such misunderstandings have happened in centuries nearer our time than the fourteenth.

But there is another possible explanation, namely, that Rede was not concerned with defence against an external enemy, but against a peasant revolt, such as actually took place in his time.<sup>37</sup> This theory will, to a fair extent, account for the weaknesses of design, many of which are of far less importance if the castle was only designed to hold out against a mob of ill-armed peasants. It will also account for the fact that the castle never seems to have been designed to house a large garrison, to judge by what we can recover both of the oven capacity and of the garderobe accommodation. If Rede's knowledge of siege warfare was small, his experience both as Bursar of Merton and as Provost of Wingham<sup>38</sup> would replace experience in the then equivalent of the Q Branch of the Staff. Amberley too was a manor which might well have called for such a precaution. The manors in the Manhood lay off the road which a Jacquerie might be expected to take, and a ship would be a possible refuge from a local revolt. Chichester, with its Roman walls, was fairly close to Aldingbourne, whereas Arundel, though not far off Amberley, lay on the other side of a

<sup>36</sup> This, of course, affects the accuracy of my measurements.

<sup>37</sup> I propose in another paper to discuss the question of how far Rede foresaw the Peasant Revolt. I will here content myself by saying that there is other evidence, besides the fortification of Amberley, which points in the same direction.

<sup>38</sup> Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton College*, 211.

river worse bridged then than now.<sup>39</sup> It is possible, too, that the men of Amberley were more turbulent than those of the coast country; and in this context it is worth noting that during Wat Tyler's revolt the name of Arundel appears as that of a possible centre of disaffection.<sup>40</sup>

Before discussing Rede's work in detail it will be well to follow out the subsequent history of the Castle. There exists in the Charter Rolls<sup>41</sup> a second licence to crenellate, granted to Adam Moleyns on Oct. 28, 1447. This is a kind of omnibus charter allowing the Bishop among other things to fortify any of his twelve manors named therein (including the Broyle). The Bishop probably did not contemplate any fortification at the moment, but thought that such a licence might come in useful some day. No work exists at Amberley which can be connected with it. Nor does the reference in the Patent Rolls of Henry V.<sup>42</sup> to the prison at Amberley add anything to our knowledge of its architectural history.

The next alteration, a small one, appears to have been the insertion of larger windows in several places. The best preserved of these is that in the present Drawing Room; this is a five-light window under a segmental arch. The two side lights have arched heads, the arches being two-centred drop arches, un-cusped. The original heads of the middle lights are doubtful, the head of the central part of the window having been squared. A three-light window with similarly arched lights now lights the entrance and main staircase, and another the kitchen. This last is only the lower half of a transomed window existing

<sup>39</sup> Houghton Bridge appears to have been built in the fifteenth century (*S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 215 *note*). The old Customal of Amberley provides that one of the tenants shall maintain the ferry. Episcopal MSS., Liber P, f. 54, v.

<sup>40</sup> The list, put into the mouth of one of the peasant leaders, is a curious one:—"Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Bedford, Warwick, Reading, Lancashire, Arundel, Guildford, Coventry, Lynne, Lincoln, York, and Durham." Kent is presumably not mentioned because the Kentish insurgents were already on the spot. Froissart (Johnes' translation, 1804), Vol. II., chap. cxxxviii.

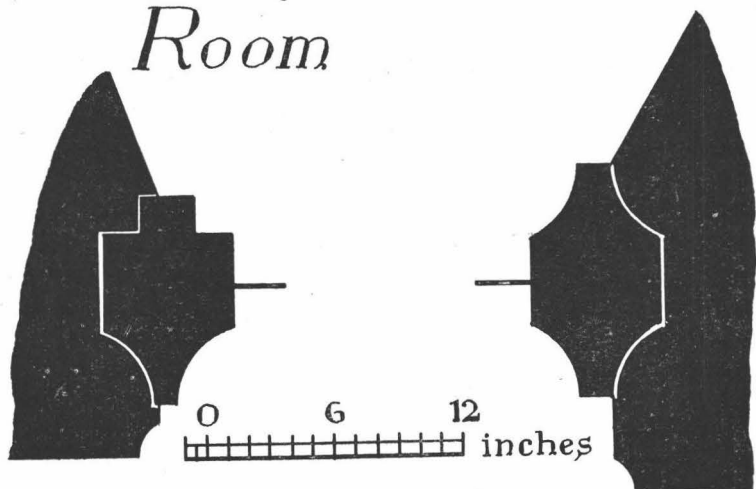
<sup>41</sup> 25-26 Henry VI., m. 14.

<sup>42</sup> 2 Henry V., Part I, m. 19.

before this wing was divided into two storeys, a small upper floor window was made later in its blocked head, and this in its turn is now blocked. Fragments of a similar window now form the larder window in the cottage,<sup>43</sup> and other fragments exist in the gateway tower. The mullion section of these gives no indication of date. The window of the present kitchen must be

## Mullion Sections

*Drawing Room*      *Kitchen*



earlier than the cutting up of the Queens' Room wing into two floors, while the absence of cusps in a mullioned window suggests late date; I would suggest, though with some hesitation, that these windows may be early work of Sherburne's, or possibly of his predecessor Fitzjames (1503-06), a bishop who appears to have had a taste for building, though he was too short a time at Chichester to have left much mark on the buildings of

<sup>43</sup> This is the small window in the east wall of the cottage north of the wash-house wall. The sill was made for a window of more than one light.

the See.<sup>44</sup> They are hardly likely to be Storey's work, as he admits in his will that he leaves the buildings of the See in a bad state of repair.<sup>45</sup>

An oft-quoted passage from the Book of Donations gives the amount spent by Sherburne on the property of the See.<sup>46</sup> It will be noticed that in spite of this large expense his work makes very little show on the plan of Amberley, probably for two reasons. First, Amberley was already the largest and probably the most up-to-date of the Bishops' residences, and Sherburne preferred to spend money on other manors, such as Cakeham. Secondly, his work was rather that of decorating and adapting to the standard of his time than rebuilding, work which may make a vast difference to the comfort of a house but very little to its historical ground-plan. At Amberley his principal work, besides new windows and fireplaces, seems to have been the throwing out of a bay window northward from the earlier Hall and the division of the latter into two floors,<sup>47</sup> the upper of which contained the famous paintings of the Queens after which it is named. He also constructed what is now the middle bay of the north front of the cottage, rearranged, in a manner by no means clear, the first floor wardrobe on the west curtain wall, and made certain rather mysterious arrangements on the inner side of the east curtain wall.<sup>48</sup>

With Sherburne the line of mediaeval prelates may be said to come to an end, and probably he was the last bishop to reside at Amberley, which was henceforth

<sup>44</sup> Stephens' *Memorials of Chichester*, p. 183.

<sup>45</sup> Will of Edward, Bishop of Chichester, Dec. 8, 1502. P.C.C. Blamyr 21.

<sup>46</sup> £3,717 *Es.* Part of this must have gone in making good Storey's dilapidations.

<sup>47</sup> He did the same thing in the case of the later Hall at Chichester. (*S.A.C.*, LII., p. 17.)

<sup>48</sup> Just south of the present doorway leading to the church were formerly a row of brickwork arches. Another arch, fourcentred, sprang from the present buttress across to another about six feet north of it. The latter is shown in the drawing in *Highways and Byways in Sussex*, p. 89, the former are alluded to by Clarkson (*S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 228). They are shown on the Arundel plan, but the restoration has swept them away, and it is with no certainty that I attribute them to Sherburne.

leased.<sup>49</sup> The cessation of residence of the Bishops is therefore not originally due to the inroads made by Elizabeth on episcopal incomes, though this must have tended to perpetuate a state of affairs which ended, in the nineteenth century, with the final alienation from the Church of Ceadwalla's gift to St. Wilfrid.

The next stage in the architectural history of the Castle is marked by the Civil War. The precise history of events at Amberley is a matter of controversy. Dallaway says that "the Castle was plundered and dismantled by Waller's soldiers," Frey Lewkenor then holding the lease. He evidently had no more authority for this than local tradition, as he continues: "No authentic account is extant of the exact time and manner in which this destruction took place." Clarkson,<sup>50</sup> who follows him in stating that Frey Lewkenor held the lease, understands him to assert that the Castle was besieged, and damaged in the course of the siege, a meaning which Dallaway's words do not necessarily convey. Luckily Clarkson himself furnishes some valuable facts which help towards a reconstruction of the history of the Castle.<sup>51</sup>

For Frey Lewkenor's tenancy of the Castle we have no authority but Dallaway's statement. Buck, on the other hand, in the letterpress of his engraving of Amberley, composed less than a century after the Civil War, states that "the ancient family of the Gorings had it, and sold their right to James Butler, Esq., whose son and heir, James Butler, Esq., sold his A.D. 1683." While this cannot be literally exact—Butler purchased from the Parliamentary commission, and not from the last leaseholder—it suggests that by

<sup>49</sup> The lease quoted by Dallaway (without reference) by George Day to Thomas Day, dated 1548, is the earliest lease of the Castle of which I have any knowledge. Had Dallaway referred to the printed edition of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* he would have found that his alleged lease to Sir W. Shelley and Sir W. Goring in 1535 was one of a fishery in Amberley water and not of the Castle.

<sup>50</sup> *S.A.C.*, XVII., 217.

<sup>51</sup> For the events of the Civil War I have not referred to the originals of the authorities quoted by Clarkson.

the account which Buck received the Gorings immediately preceded the Butlers as occupants of the Castle.<sup>52</sup> And there is direct confirmation in the contemporary document quoted by Clarkson wherein John Goring definitely speaks of the Castle as his.<sup>53</sup> In default of more precise evidence, therefore, we may assume that John Goring held the lease.

He was also the most active Royalist in Amberley, he was 'a great obstructor of the payment of all Parliament taxes,' and tried to persuade 'the inhabitants of the parish to bring their goods into Amberley Castle,' presumably with the double purpose of victualling it against a siege and of committing the owners of the goods definitely to the Royalist side.<sup>54</sup> In the end it was necessary to get soldiers over from Arundel to distrain for John Goring's taxes.<sup>55</sup>

It is a safe inference from these facts, and from a knowledge of human nature, to suppose that the soldiers from Arundel did not content themselves with exacting the Parliament taxes to the uttermost farthing, but proceeded to give an exhibition of 'frightfulness' by wrecking the house of a noted 'malignant,' who, failing the support of the great mass of the villagers, was not in a position to make a serious resistance, and probably made none.<sup>56</sup>

The internal evidence, if it does not actually support this view, at any rate does not contradict it. Not a scrap of the present roofing in the Castle is, so far as I can judge, original. The whole of the Great Hall roof

<sup>52</sup> The only reference to this period in the Burrell MSS. (Add. 5687, 10-13) is a quotation of Buck's letterpress. Dallaway seems to have ignored his favourite authority.

<sup>53</sup> *S.A.C.*, XVII., 220.

<sup>54</sup> *S.A.C.*, XVII., 220.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>56</sup> Even if Dallaway's statement that Frey Lewkenor was the leaseholder be accepted, the probabilities are little altered. The Lewkenor family were known for 'malignancy,' and their castle could not escape notice; the men who came over to collect John Goring's taxes are most likely to have remained to wreck Frey Lewkenor's house. Frey Lewkenor cannot have been other than a Royalist and a close friend of John Goring, or the latter would not have called the Castle 'his,' and proposed to use it as a centre of Royalist resistance.

has perished,<sup>57</sup> so, it would seem, has that of the later solar. Inside the present roof, on the south side of the upper wall of the Great Hall is a horizontal course which appears to have been a weathermoulding of the original roof, but which does not give sufficient data to determine the original design. And the Queens' Room wing has pretty certainly been reroofed; on the north side several courses at the top of the wall appear to have been rebuilt, while on the south side the eaves come very close to the head of a two-light cinquefoiled window over the south kitchen door, and actually cut into the head of a (blocked) window at the south west corner. The present roof appears to be that existing at the time of the Briscoes, whose wall painting fits the present gables, and the period of the Commonwealth seems the most probable with which to associate a reconstruction of the roof in which it was thought fit to lower the height of the walls slightly.

In 1648 Parliament sold the freehold to James Butler, a London merchant, who appears to have decided to set up as a country gentleman. Whether the present roof dates from his time or no, it is to him that I would assign the present fine front staircase with its dog gates and twisted balusters, the back staircase of similar design, and a third staircase, now sadly damaged, which leads into the upper floor of the south-east corner tower.

At the Restoration, the Church lands were simply resumed by their original owners. Practically Amberley can have been little affected, the Butlers evidently being granted a lease.<sup>58</sup> They in their turn, sold their leasehold interest in 1683.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>57</sup> See below, p. 42.

<sup>58</sup> This is inferred. Clarkson (XVII., 222) quotes the Burrell MSS. for a twenty-one years lease in 1682. This tallies exactly with the expiry of a former lease, if we suppose it to have been made for a like term in 1661. Church property was only resumed by its original owners after the dissolution of the Convention Parliament in December, 1660.

<sup>59</sup> James Butler the elder bought the freehold for £3341. James Butler the younger sold the leasehold for £4800. No inference as to the state of the building when the Butlers came in can be drawn from this. Other factors apart, the estate market was in a very different condition in 1683 from what it was in 1648.



To the Briscoes, the new purchasers, may probably be attributed the so-called King Charles room,<sup>60</sup> and also the present dining room window. This is designed to match the older windows, from the hood moulding and from the jambs, which are not so well designed as those of the older windows, it is clearly of a later date than they. The two rooms now used as cellars may also date from this period. They are certainly of a later date than the principal staircase, as a window, now blocked, was evidently opened to light the staircase when Bishop William Rede's floor was cut away to admit it, the space into which this window opened must then have been open air. The larger cellar has an upper storey, of the floor of which only the joists remain.

As I have already said, the eighteenth century drawings show the building substantively as it now is.

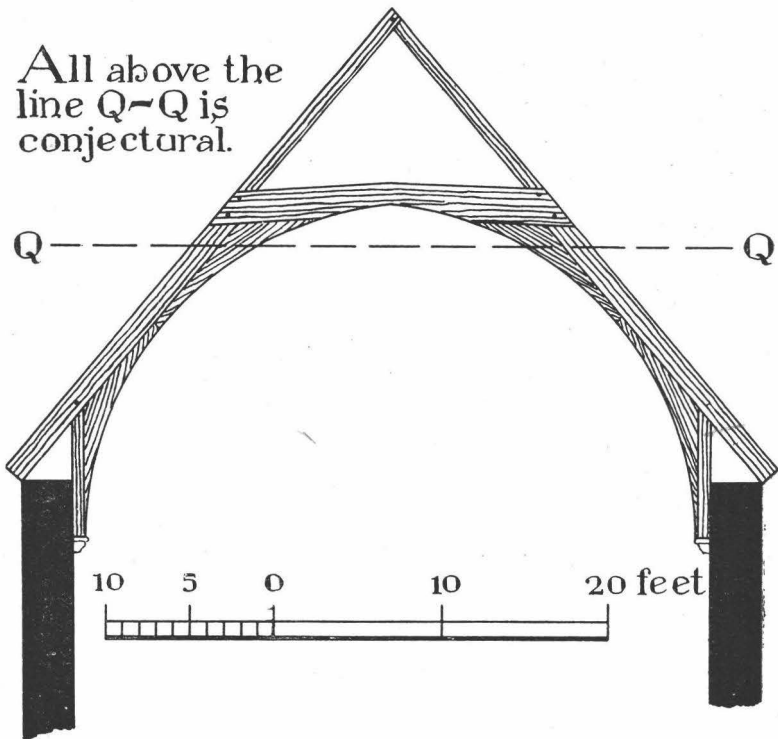
The Castle, as Rede left it, consisted of two courts, or three if there was then, as there is now, a wall dividing the court south of the Queens' Room wing from the principal or lower court. The centre of the whole building was the Great Hall, a building measuring 57 feet by 37 feet 6 inches internal measures, a ratio of 65.7 to 100 or very nearly two to three. It would appear to have been roofed in three bays, of which that at the lower end was half the breadth of the others.<sup>61</sup> No timber of the framing of this roof survives, but the two corbels which carried the roof truss at the lower end are in excellent preservation. The position of one, at least, of those at the upper end can also be made out, as well as the mark left on this gable wall by the principal and an arched brace. From this it appears that the roof was the favourite fourteenth century type with

<sup>60</sup> I have found no confirmation for the story of King Charles' visit. His arms, and those of Katherine of Braganza, are painted on the east wall of the Queens' Room, though now difficult to see, being over the ceiling of the modern bedroom which has been cut off from it. They may be a memento of the King's visit, they may equally be the origin of the legend of it. Some popular accounts of the Castle improve the story by dating the visit during Charles' flight across Sussex in 1651, regardless of history.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. the similar arrangement at Sutton Courtney.

a collar about half-way up the principals and an arched brace connecting the collar, the principals and the wall pieces. The upper bays being nearly 24 feet broad, it is likely that there was an intermediate principal and

## Roof of Great Hall



collar.<sup>62</sup> The fragment of wall at the upper end of the west side is perceptibly out of plumb, hence the modern buttressing, this suggests that the intermediate principal, either from faulty construction or from failure of

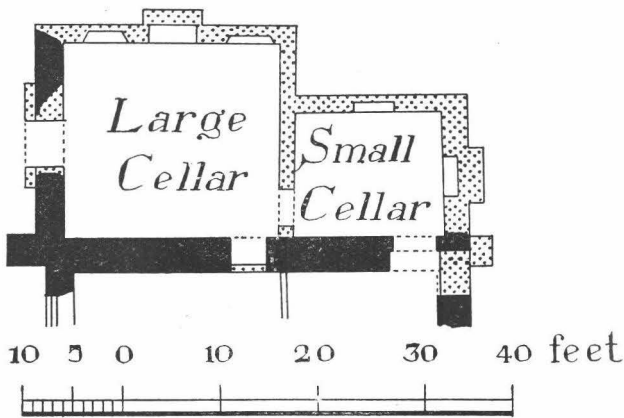
<sup>62</sup> There can have been no wall piece, as the level of the roof corbels is well below that of the window head.

the collar, pushed this part of the wall out. The thrust of the main trusses was doubtless met by buttresses.<sup>63</sup>

There are no data to determine whether this hall was warmed by a fireplace or a central hearth, nor as to whether there was a bay window at the upper end of the east side.

The window recesses clearly came down to floor level, as the quoins on one side of the splay may still be seen in the large cellar, the level of the window sill and the

## Present state of Great Hall (upper end) (Hatching as on large plan)



pattern of the tracery cannot be determined in the existing state of the building. As the windows were closed by shutters they were probably of two lights.

Of the east doorway to the screens only the north jamb and the spring of the arch survive, the west

<sup>63</sup> The dimensions of the buttresses shown on my plan are inferred from part of the wall of the south-east corner of the Pantry, which appears to have been designed to match them, the depth thus inferred corresponds with the depth of the existing buttress at the south-west corner of Hall.

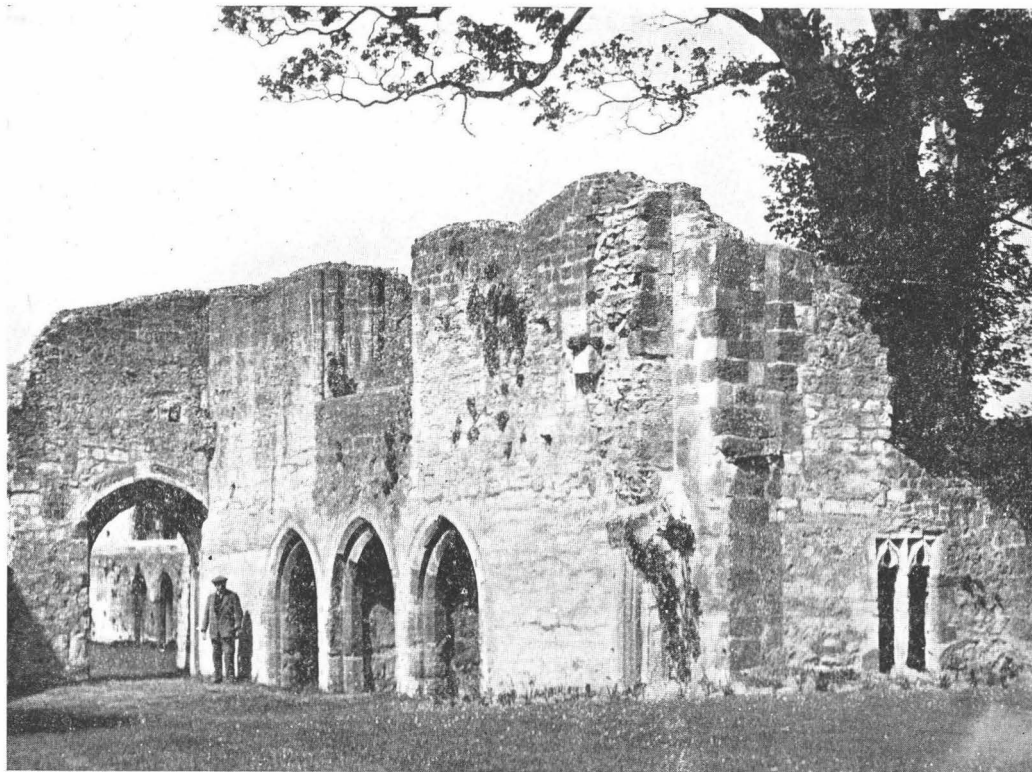
doorway however is perfect. I am uncertain whether this was protected by a porch. Foundations of the continuation of the south wall of the Buttery exist below ground, and were excavated as far as a (later) surface drain, the end of these foundations suggested that this had been a buttress. But there seems no particular need for a rather deep buttress here, nor is there any projection to the corresponding corner of the Pantry. The bonding south of the Hall doorway, shown on plan as the angle of a buttress, may have been the bonding of the other wall of the porch. There is no trace of a weathermould above the Hall doorway, nor does the wall seem to have been rebuilt there, but in an engraving of the Lower Court looking east<sup>64</sup> a gabled weathermoulding is distinctly shown.

There is a singular circumstance connected with the three doorways in the lower end of Hall; their hoodmoulds have all been carefully cut away, giving them a curiously bald and unsatisfactory appearance.<sup>65</sup> The only possible motive I can offer for this alteration, which was evidently deliberate, is that the Hall may have been wainscotted, possibly by Sherburne, and the hoodmoulds cut away to bring the wainscot right up to the arches. The sill of a window of three lights, formerly glazed, exists above these doorways.

The doorway leading from the upper end of Hall still exists, though its height has been much reduced by the insertion of the present stairs. Its blocked head is traceable on the landing and, more clearly, by anyone venturesome enough to get above the ceiling of the small cellar. At right angles to this was another doorway, now blocked, half the arch of which is also traceable on the landing. This led, I imagine, to a straight staircase, which in its turn led up to an existing doorway in the Queens' Room, immediately over the Transitional doorway below. As the Queens' Room wing was then only one-storeyed there must have been

<sup>64</sup> 'From a drawing by T. Higham for the *Excursions through Sussex*, November, 1821.'

<sup>65</sup> They are shown in this condition in Grimm's drawing.



LOWER END OF GREAT HALL FROM EAST.

Showing design of Hall buttresses and absence of hoodmoulds over doorways in North wall.

a gallery here. From this a doorway, still existing but mutilated, led into the solar of the Great Hall, presumably designed by Rede as his own private room. I do not know how this was lighted, the south wall of the Court Room wing is plastered outside, not to mention Sherburne's chimney; the present window that lights the stairhead appears to be more recent, as is another, now blocked but visible on the inside. The windows of the bedroom over the Drawing Room are modern, but may well be the successors of more ancient ones.

One of the remarkable features of Rede's plan is the incorporation of the former Great Hall.

In this arrangement of two halls, which existed elsewhere, as at Westminster<sup>66</sup> and at Kenilworth, we have, I suspect, the beginning of the process which ended in the abandonment of the Great Hall and its disappearance from the design of the English house.

At Amberley this beginning may have been more or less accidental; it was desirable, when the total area of the house was being so enormously extended, to provide greater hall accommodation, but it was subsequently copied at Chichester, where no such change in size took place.<sup>67</sup> Another possible explanation of the need for enlarged hall accommodation may be found in the Custumal of the Manor of Amberley.<sup>68</sup> This provides that certain tenants, such as the smith, were entitled to dine at the lord's expense when the lord was resident.<sup>69</sup> Thus the number dining in hall may have varied from a few servants when the Bishop

<sup>66</sup> On 30 April, 1379, William Rede delivered a certain schedule to Richard Earl of Arundel at Westminster, 'in minori aula.' Episcopal MSS., Liber P, f. 125.

<sup>67</sup> *S.A.C.*, LII, 16. The dimensions of the earlier hall at Chichester were 45 feet by 20 feet, those of the later 55 feet by 20 feet. Those of the small Hall at Amberley were 41 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 9 inches.

<sup>68</sup> Episcopal MSS., Liber P, f. 51-63.

<sup>69</sup> "Benedictus faber . . . habebit prandium suum quamdiu episcopus fuerit in villa," Liber P, f. 55, v. I am also indebted to the Custumal for an early reference to a charwoman. "Emma . . . mundabit aulam et cameras domini contra adventum suum et quotiens necessarium fuerit dum dominus fuerit in villa. Et queret ij fasciculos cirporum (rushes) ad spargendum in thalamis." *Ibid.*, f. 57 r.

was elsewhere to a considerable number when the regular inhabitants were reinforced, not merely by the Bishop, his retinue and casual visitors, such as ordination candidates, but also by customary tenants. The small hall alone may have been used in the slack season; during the Bishop's stay the large hall alone may have been used, or studious men such as William Rede may have preferred to flee the sound of South Saxon patois and discuss the Great Schism or *Primum Mobile* with brother clerics in the smaller hall, where the predominance of Latin would remind him of old days at Merton.<sup>70</sup>

It is not clear to what use Sherburne put the lower storey of the small hall, as divided by him. His doorway into the Upper Court, a brick four-centred arch, is still visible in the north doorway of the present kitchen, though an inner round-headed order has since been inserted. The room has evidently been used as a kitchen since the Great Hall and offices fell into ruin, and addition after addition has been made where the kitchen range now is. To disentangle their history would call for drastic methods not at present feasible.

The upper floor of the Queens' Room wing was evidently the principal reception room from the days when Sherburne adorned it with portraits of Cassandra and Tomyris to those when Sir John Briscoe added the arms of King Charles II. and Queen Catherine of Braganza. The presumed staircase already alluded to would have given easy and convenient access from the Hall. Of the East wing as it was in Rede's time little can be said. There are several window slits which appear to date from his time, including one ground

<sup>70</sup> High Table company was beginning to dine out of Hall in Rede's time. Langland, his contemporary, refers to the practice, of which he disapproves:—

Elyng is the halle . uche daye in the wyke  
 There the lord ne the lady . liketh noughte to sytte.  
 Now hath uch riche a reule . to eten bi hymselfe  
 In a privie parloure . for pore mennes sake,  
 Or in a chambre with a chymneye . and leve the chief halle,  
 That was made for meles . men to eten inne;  
 And al to spare to spille . that spende shal an other.

*Piers Plowman* (E. E. T. S., 1869), Text B, Passus X, 94.

floor one, now blocked and only visible from the outside, and a first floor one over the door into the garden. But it seems not unlikely that Rede blocked the two older windows in the east curtain wall and reduced the size of this wing to something near its present dimensions.

East of this wing is a delightful little walled garden, which I please myself by imagining, without the least authority, to be at least as old as the sixteenth century, and wherein I love to picture Sherburne walking and discussing that New Learning that would have astonished William Rede.

There is no internal evidence to show what building, if any, stood against the east curtain wall north of the East wing. There are now no windows and no signs of an upper floor, except in the north-east tower, which evidently conformed to the type of the others. Beyond the north wall of the churchyard the ground falls steeply and the floor level in the tower was some distance above ground level outside.

But for the building on the north side of the Upper Court there is some evidence. It was evidently one-storied, there being no trace of support for the joists of an upper floor, nor any upper windows. Close to the two loops in the curtain wall are two stone water spouts. The inner ends of these are below the present ground level, and excavation suggests that they must have been below primitive floor level. And a curious stone pipe leads through from the kitchen to the western end of this part of the curtain wall. The lower part of the kitchen end of this has been mutilated to form a niche, the stones which compose the pipe are visible where they cross the head of the loop,<sup>71</sup> and the southern end clears the wall by an inch or two. There is a slight downwards inclination towards this end. Taking this with the proximity of the other end to one

<sup>71</sup> Clarkson noted this and compared it to "the under part of a staircase." The existence of the pipe he does not seem to have discovered, though one end at least must have been visible, if not both. (*S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 227.) A better instance of his failure to study internal evidence could hardly be quoted. It is worth noting that in this loop both the hooks and the 'rides' or straps of the original shutter hinges are preserved.



of the ancient wells, I can only conclude that this pipe was meant to carry water and that the building into which it led was a scullery.<sup>72</sup> A brewhouse is another possible identification, but the spouts to carry off waste water favour the former identification.

Further, this building seems to have communicated with the building which I have, quite independently, identified as the Pantry. There can be no doubt that the two side doorways at the lower end of Great Hall led to the Buttery and Pantry, and of the two I identify the western as the Buttery owing to its greater size. Beer was bulkier to store than bread, and in those cases that I am aware of where there is ancient identification (*e.g.* Haddon and Buckhurst), the buttery is the larger of the two. The door in question would allow pewter and trenchers to be passed through to the scullery independently of any traffic to and from the Kitchen, etc., while the waterpipe would avoid carrying buckets of water through the Kitchen door.

The projecting building to the north can, I think, be confidently identified as the Kitchen, both from its position and from the presence in it, not only of the well already mentioned and of a stone spout close by, but also of traces, on the west side, of what may have been the tiled back of a fireplace. In the retaining wall north of the well and at Brook level is a fragment of what may have been a second well, but this is not traceable as high as the floor level of the Kitchen. The modern wall marked on the Kitchen site is simply a low parapet wall built to prevent the unwary falling over the edge. Before the restoration the opening giving access to the Kitchen was considerably broader, most of the stonework of the present doorway being new. Part of the eastern jamb, however, is ancient.

The exact attribution of the space lying south of the Kitchen and north of the Buttery and Pantry is doubtful. Part of it was presumably Servery, into which the second door from the Kitchen may have opened.

<sup>72</sup> In the King's house, at least, the scullery was a separately organized office by this time. See *Calendar, Patent Rolls*, 12 Edward II., Part 1, m. 20.

Or there may have been another wall here similar to that marked on plan east of the Kitchen door,<sup>73</sup> and the space enclosed west of this may have been a larder. One might also look for Butler's and Pantler's lodgings here; there was no upper storey to either Buttery or Pantry, to judge from the lower end wall of Hall.

The whole range of buildings against the north curtain wall west of the Hall was two-storeyed, the windows that lit the upper floor still existing. First in order occur two garderobes, one on each floor. They are said to have a shoot passing through the wall, like those visible in the Garderobe Tower, but the great accumulation of earth against the outside of the wall here has covered up the opening of this. Next occur two window slits on the ground floor, close to the second of which is a well, now covered in with concrete. In the upper floor is one window slit. The well was presumably the general household well from which Emma, or rather her successors, drew water to swill down the Hall floor. The quoin stones of the present north-west angle of the Buttery are all modern, and the fragment of foundation excavated here points towards this corner, with which it presumably bonded.

The use of the next building of the range is very clear. The order of the ground floor is:—Loophole, fireplace, garderobe, garderobe, fireplace, loophole; that on the upper floor is the same, save that instead of the loops there are handsome two-light windows, which were formerly glazed. Clearly therefore we are dealing with four 'lodgings' or bedrooms, each with its fireplace and garderobe, intended for the use of the Bishop's suite, or for guests. I suppose that access to the upper pair was gained by a straight staircase, such as prevails in Oxford to-day, and has done for centuries.<sup>74</sup> The

<sup>73</sup> This scrap of wall is given on the authority of the Arundel plan; nothing now remains above ground. A corresponding wall on the west side would have disappeared when the opening to the kitchen site was enlarged.

<sup>74</sup> Mr. Salzman's drawing shows a stair turret at the corner east of the small garderobe and north of the buttery. There is no evidence for this to-day and I suspect the artist elaborated it from a part of the wall standing higher than the rest, and shown in Grimm's drawing.

garderobes are in a very perfect condition. Above the projection formed by them, which I have termed the Garderobe Tower, and at battlement level, was a small guardhouse, with a fireplace and garderobe, intended, I presume, for a watchman.

Beyond these lodgings is a broad shallow niche in the wall; this appears to be the remains of a circular domed structure of about twelve feet in diameter, internal measure. This I suggest was the Castle oven,<sup>75</sup> and consequently the building in which it stood was the Bakehouse. The proved existence of a flue in this part of the curtain would confirm this identification; I have detected what may be the blocked opening of this flue just west of the niche itself, this would be quite consistent with the oven standing in the north-east corner of the Bakehouse, with its door, and consequently flue, on its west side.

The last loop in this wall, next to the north-west tower, differs in design from the others, and examination convinces me that here was a common garderobe for servants. The grooves for the woodwork of the seat and front are still visible in the stonework, and the shoot is also preserved, though the outside of it is now covered with earth. An iron ring in the soffit of the arch may have served for the suspension of a cresset at night. The passage leading to this garderobe is traceable, most of one side of the footing being visible, while the other is covered by turf. Whether the bakehouse extended as far as this, or whether another room, possibly the brewhouse, was interposed, I cannot say, the use of the upper storey of this part being also unknown. It was only lighted by one small window in the north wall; there is, of course, no evidence as to its lighting towards the south.

The foundation excavated in this corner is somewhat of a problem. It seems too thick to be the foundation of an ordinary wall. Were it a little thicker I should suggest that there was a spiral staircase in

<sup>75</sup> The oven at Herstmonceux was of the same diameter. See plan facing *S.A.C.*, IV., 170.

this corner. The room on the first floor of the tower has a doorway set diagonally in this corner of the tower, as well as doorways leading to the rooms which lay east and south of it, and this would accord well with a staircase, but it is hard to see how it could have been arranged.

The upper floor of the buildings against the west curtain wall seems also to have contained lodgings, three fireplaces and a garderobe shoot of William Rede's time existing in the walls. Later, probably in Sherburne's time, the latter was altered and a projection was made, presumably to contain a new garderobe.<sup>76</sup> From here as far as the gateway tower the upper floor, at any rate, contained the 'chambers of state,' as Dallaway calls them. One window of the Sherburne period survives, while there were at least two others in the curtain wall and one on the ground floor looking into the lower court, shown in Grimm's drawing.

The ground floor on the western side of the Lower Court was, I suggest, a stable. Within a perimeter of this kind it is natural to look for a stable somewhere, and this seems the most likely place. The wash-house site seems too near the private apartments, while any identification in the Upper Court is open to the objection that it involves bringing horses in, and carting dung out, either through the Hall passage or through the churchyard.

A fair idea of what Rede's inner walls looked like may be gained from the existing fragment on the south of the Lower Court. Here was evidently some sort of living or store room, beyond which, and next to the Great Gateway, was the Porter's Lodge. The interior of the turret which opens out of this never contained a staircase at ground level, though there are marks of stairs, presumably of wood, leading from the first floor to the room over the gateway. Below them was a

<sup>76</sup> The projection does not bond with the curtain wall. The northern half has an outlet at ground level, the southern has not, but communicates with the bottom of the original shoot. Buck's drawing misrepresents this projection as a buttress.



INNER SIDE OF WEST CURTAIN WALL.  
Showing remains of domestic buildings in upper storey.

small inner room of the Porter's Lodge. Below this again was a sort of dry well whose use is not clear. I suggest that it would have made a handy lock-up, in which to place the obstreperous tramp till other order could be taken for him. It is also possible that it was a garberobe, but considering the attention given to sewage disposal elsewhere in the Castle this seems unlikely.<sup>77</sup>

I have already discussed the gateway from a military point of view, and would only add here that it is noteworthy as an early instance of the use of the four-centred arch elsewhere than in vaulting ribs. The room over the gateway calls for no particular remark.

The western bay of the cottage is clearly of Rede's building. On examination it can be seen that the windows in both storeys were of the same type as those west of the gateway, though the outer openings have been enlarged. This bay was originally roofed with a lean-to roof, as was the building west of the gate, the weathermoulds being visible on each side of the gateway tower.

The north front of the next bay, now containing the principal living room of the cottage,<sup>78</sup> is clearly a later addition; it will be seen on the plan how Rede's thick wall breaks back, the new work makes a straight joint with the old, and the masonry is different. The line of the wall in Rede's day may safely be inferred from the existence of a wall in the cellar which, if continued upwards, would cut this room in two, continuing the line of the wall shortly to be mentioned. In the south wall of this bay are two modern openings, a window and a door, the latter being simply a hole riven through the fourteenth century masonry.

The north face of the next bay is later still, the old

<sup>77</sup> I have already touched on the small number of garderobes (Bodiam had 28). I have examined the walls for traces of others and have found none.

<sup>78</sup> In my plan of the cottage I have omitted some light modern partitions, fixed cupboards, etc., which are of no interest from an archaeological point of view, and are an unmitigated nuisance when surveying. I had the good fortune to be able to survey the cottage when it was standing empty.

exterior wall being that shown on the plan as of uncertain date. This is pierced by a now amorphous opening, which appears to have been enlarged from a doorway set askew. In the first floor this wall contained another opening equally set askew, but in the other direction, now partly blocked, partly used as a window looking south over a lighting area. The purpose of these openings is an interesting problem which probably cannot be solved without pulling the building about.

In the east wall of the cottage a blocked doorway is clearly traceable, more clearly in the present cottage larder than in the wash-house, where only one jamb can be made out. But it seems most likely that it opened inwards to the present wash-house. The latter, as it stands, presents no feature of archaeological interest; the curtain wall here seems to have been largely rebuilt in recent times,<sup>79</sup> and against it there stands a collection of coppers and other impedimenta<sup>80</sup> which cover any ancient feature which may still exist.

It may have been noticed that in this survey no mention has yet been made of the site or remains of a Chapel, although, as I have already said, there is direct evidence that one existed in the fifteenth century, and a certain probability that it was older than William Rede's time. The latest notice is that in the Amberley Parish Register, dated 1577.<sup>81</sup> The total disappearance of any scrap of building which might be identified as a Chapel may, I think, be accounted for by the probability that the Parliamentary soldiers were particularly thorough in wrecking this monument of superstition. Most likely it was little used after Sherburne's time, save for stray occasions like the christening recorded, and James Butler would hardly have dared to rebuild Jericho, even had he wished to. He probably used its materials for repairs elsewhere. It is primarily by a process of exhaustion that I place it

<sup>79</sup> Cf. *Castles and Mansions in Western Sussex*. "External walls . . . still exist on all sides except the south," p. 8.

<sup>80</sup> These are not marked on my plan.

<sup>81</sup> Baptism of Edward Ernley, Dec. 5, 1577.

here. We know that there was a Chapel, we know, from a document to be quoted later, that it lay along the curtain wall. The east and west curtains may be ruled out at once, as they involve wrong orientation.<sup>82</sup> The west curtain is further excluded by the fact that the first floor remains point to domestic buildings, while canon law forbade a consecrated place having living rooms over it. No part of the existing farm house can be identified as the Chapel. The water-works exclude the building north of the Upper Court, those north of the Lower Court can all be fairly identified except the upper floor at each end. Those who are prepared to believe that William Rede, having a large choice of sites, built his chapel remote from his own quarters and with a latrine under it or in close proximity to the altar may take their choice of these sites, but I think that probabilities are against them. There is also this further consideration, that the Chapel would presumably have had large glazed windows on both sides, had defensive considerations allowed it. But the only windows, other than loops or narrow slits, in the north curtain, are clearly those of lodgings. The remains of the south of the Lower Court are enough to enable me to say positively that they are not those of a Chapel, and the irregular nature of the original plan of the present cottage precludes its having been the Chapel. The wash-house site, on the other hand, would be a very suitable one. It would be handy to the Bishop's private rooms, and at the same time accessible to servants and others without their having to go through the Upper Court, which could thus be kept more private, a sort of Dons' quadrangle, as it would be at Oxford. This site would also be consistent with the existence of a chapel before William Rede's day, from its close proximity to the earlier manor house. On internal evidence alone, therefore, we may

<sup>82</sup> There are a few cases in England where mediaeval churches and chapels are wrongly oriented, generally owing to exigences of site. No such exigences exist here, and in view of the strong tradition in favour of orientation it would require very precise evidence to convince me that the Amberley chapel lay otherwise than east and west.



presume that the wash-house, or part of it, stands on the site, and possibly the foundations, of the mediaeval chapel, and that the blocked door in the cottage larder was its west door.<sup>83</sup>

But there exists also a document which, at first sight, would seem capable of setting the question at rest. There is an entry in one of the miscellaneous volumes of the Chichester Episcopal MSS., originally compiled by order of William Rede,<sup>84</sup> which runs as follows:—

*Ambitus castelli Amberlee a turri orientali eiusdem respiciente austrum usque ad vestibulum capelle eiusdem continet in longitudine cc xlvi virgatas et di. Unde capella eiusdem continet virgatas xxvi di. Item deambulatorium xxxij.*

*Summa virgatarum utriusque lvij di.*

*Et sic residuum dicti ambitus continet c iiij<sup>xx</sup> xvi virgatas.*

This is written in a very distinct formal hand with very few contractions, and there can be no doubt as to readings. It is written at the head of the leaf with nothing following it either on the recto or verso. The verso of the previous leaf contains certain regulations for the appointment of a warden of commons at Amberley,<sup>85</sup> the recto of the leaf following contains regulations concerning the Steward and other officers of the Bishopric. All three entries, as well as others in the volume, are in the same hand, which is that of the scribe who wrote at least one of Bishop Sherburne's manuscripts, the volume now marked Q. The entry of the memorandum in Liber P is, therefore, not earlier than the sixteenth century.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>83</sup> As will be seen from the plan, the fragment of wall of uncertain date is set rather more crooked than the mediaeval builder usually permitted himself to build. This, and the sudden set-back of the frontage, suggest that Rede incorporated earlier work. It may have been some westward annexe to the chapel, the plan is hardly consistent with its having been part of the chapel itself.

<sup>84</sup> Liber P, f. 101 r. Quoted, without reference, by Clarkson, *S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 227. The evidence of handwriting is clear against the date he assigns to it.

<sup>85</sup> Referred to by Clarkson, *S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 188.

<sup>86</sup> This does not, of course, preclude the possibility of the memorandum having been drafted earlier.

I subjoin a translation which is practically the same as Clarkson's, only premising that *unde* at the beginning of the second sentence may equally well be translated *thence* or *whereof*, and that the punctuation, or absence of punctuation, is that of the original:—

*The circuit of the castle of Amberley from the eastern tower of the same looking south to the vestry of the chapel of the same contains in length 246½ virgates. Whereof the chapel of the same contains 26½ virgates. Also the covered walk 32. The sum of the virgates of both 58½. And so the residue of the said circuit contains 196 virgates.*

This memorandum contains almost as many problems as it does words, and I have at times been tempted to imitate Clarkson, and give up the riddle in despair. However, I offer a solution, and will ask no more, and no less, of anyone who rejects it than that he should offer a better.

The word *ambitus* can, I think, only mean the exterior perimeter. And the word *virgata* is expressly used as a measure of length. It would seem a simple process, therefore, to measure the perimeter and thence to calculate the length of the "virgate" used. My measurements give the total length of the perimeter, above footings, as an inch short of 990 statute feet.<sup>87</sup>

87.	ft. in.
East curtain wall .. .. .	178 0
South curtain to east drum of gateway .. .. .	144 1
Round east drum .. .. .	25 0*
From drum to drum across gateway — .. .. .	18 5
Round west drum .. .. .	25 0
South curtain thence to south east corner .. .. .	81 6*
West curtain .. .. .	118 7
North curtain to corner of kitchen, taken round garderobe tower .. .. .	194 1*
Round kitchen .. .. .	125 9
North curtain thence to north-east tower .. .. .	79 6*
Total .. .. .	989 11

The figures marked with an asterisk are measurements taken otherwise than directly, they are generally calculated from the interior measurements, plus the thickness of the wall.

The projection of the garderobe on the west wall and of the (modern) buttress on the east wall have not been taken into account.

But there is an unfortunate ambiguity in the wording of the memorandum. Five measurements are given; these are:—

‘Ambitus’	246½
‘Capella’	26½
‘Deambulatorium’	32
‘Summa’	58½
‘Residuum’	196

‘Summa’ is clear; it purports to be, and is, the sum of ‘Capella’ and ‘Deambulatorium.’ But is the total perimeter ‘Ambitus’ plus ‘Summa’ plus ‘Residuum,’ 501 virgates; or is it ‘Ambitus’ plus ‘Residuum,’ 442½ virgates; or is it ‘Ambitus’ alone, 246½ virgates? None of these interpretations is perfectly consistent with the text, for if the total perimeter is 246½ virgates only the scribe has made his ‘residuum’ too long by eight virgates, while the words *et sic* seem to imply that the ‘residuum’ was calculated from the figures actually before the scribe, and consequently tell against either of the other interpretations. *Unde* will suit either theory according to whether it represents ‘thence’ or ‘whereof.’

*Solvitur ambulando.* Mercifully there can be little doubt as to the initial point. ‘The eastern tower’ alone would be ambiguous, the north-east or south-east towers having equal claim to the title.<sup>88</sup> But when we are told to ‘look south’ thence there can hardly be any other initial point than the extreme north-east corner of the building, nor any direction of measurement but with the sun.

I. Assuming the total perimeter to be 501 virgates, the virgate works out at 1·976, or, for practical purposes 2, feet. 246½ virgates, or 443 feet along the perimeter we should meet with the vestry of the Chapel, which should then extend for 26½ virgates, or 53 feet, along the perimeter. This would place the vestry on the west curtain just where the bonding of

<sup>88</sup> The building at the south-east corner can hardly be called a tower now. But the west wall of the rest of the East wing has certainly been raised, and the wall of this corner building possibly lowered.

the north wall of the south-west tower is. 53 feet further lands us in the middle of the garderobe on the west curtain wall, a chapel site already discussed and, for reasons given, absolutely rejected. If the covered walk came immediately next, it would have to go, not only through the north-west tower, but also through the servants' garderobe.

II. Assuming the total perimeter to be  $442\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, the virgate works out at 2·212 feet, which is nowhere near a round number.  $246\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, or  $545\frac{1}{4}$  feet along the perimeter should be the vestry, from which the chapel would extend  $26\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, or  $58\frac{1}{2}$  feet one way or the other.  $545\frac{1}{4}$  feet along the perimeter, or  $73\frac{1}{4}$  feet north of the south-west corner, again takes us exactly to the western garderobe, and the objections given in the former paragraph apply equally here.

III. It may have been noticed that I have so far been construing the memorandum as though there was a comma after *austrum* and the sense was “(That part of) the perimeter . . . (which extends) as far as the Chapel contains  $246\frac{1}{2}$  virgates.” But if it is read with commas after *Amberlee* and after the word *eiusdem* on each of the first two occasions when it occurs, it can be made to fit exactly with the existing building, at the expense of the scribe's reputation as an arithmetician. To compensate for this the words *Et sic* now present no difficulty. By this interpretation the total perimeter is  $246\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, and the virgate is 4·02, or in round numbers 4, feet. It then appears that an unspecified portion of the perimeter,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  virgates or 104 feet long, is occupied by the chapel, and another unspecified portion, 32 virgates or 128 feet long, is occupied by the covered walk. But there is also an indication of the position of the Chapel, for we are told that the vestry is south of the initial point.<sup>89</sup> It will agree with this if the vestry be identified with the

<sup>89</sup> . . . *respicente austrum usque ad vestibulum* . . .

present coal cellar. And 104 feet measured from the south-east corner along the southern curtain wall takes us exactly to the west wall of the wash-house, which I have already suggested, on other grounds, as a possible west wall of the Chapel. It will, however, be noticed that the measurement in question is not, strictly speaking, the amount of perimeter occupied by the Chapel, but the amount occupied by the long side of a block of buildings consisting of the chapel, the vestry, and possibly a short cloister connecting them.

The covered walk, on this hypothesis, is not next to the Chapel but is mentioned as another important feature lying along the curtain. We should then look for some length of the curtain wall 32 virgates or 128 feet long, where the remains are not incompatible with this identification. The ground floor of the buildings against the west curtain at first sight seems possible, but is too short, its total length being only 118 feet 7 inches. The other possible place is along the east curtain north of the present house, and the distance from the north-east corner of the castle to the south jamb of the garden door is within a foot of the right length.

On the facts given, my hypothesis with regard to the Chapel and covered walk is as follows:—A chapel existed south of the old manor house before Rede's time, this and some building west of it were included in his fortified perimeter. Having now room enough and to spare he assigned the ground floor of the south-east tower as a vestry, *i.e.* as a place where vestments and treasure might be kept, these having been previously kept either in the Chapel itself or in a vestry attached to it, which was demolished or modified by the fortification. The northern half of the solar of the original manor house was also pulled down, as it was necessary to block some of its windows and rooms were now available elsewhere. On the east side of the Upper Court, which was the private court of the Bishop, was constructed a covered walk, over a small part of

the southern end of which the upper storey of the house overlapped.<sup>90</sup>

To discuss the possibilities of increasing our knowledge by more extensive excavation or by examination of the present farm-house, which cries aloud for sympathetic and careful restoration, would unduly prolong an already long paper, and I will therefore close by expressing my thanks to the trustees of the present Duke of Norfolk for giving me leave to survey and excavate; to Mr. J. T. Sambrook, the present tenant of the Castle, for confirming that leave and for the interest he has taken in the work; to Mr. L. F. Salzman for doing the greater part of the work of excavation; to the Rev. H. Rickard, Vicar, for granting me free access to the Parish Registers; to Mr. J. T. Heveningham, formerly Clerk of the Works of the Arundel estate, for much useful information concerning the Restoration; to Mr. G. A. Tyacke, Deputy Registrar to the Bishop, for allowing me access to the Episcopal MSS., and to all those inhabitants of Amberley who furnished me with local information.

<sup>90</sup> Hence the window over the garden door. This theory will account for the absence of a solid ancient wall to bound the east wing of the present farmhouse to the north. There would be little risk of fire in case of an attack from the church tower, a low cloister ten feet broad being much less mark for incendiary missiles than most of the lean-to buildings which existed elsewhere.

[Since this paper was in type, the drought of 1921 has revealed the foundation of the south wall of what was undoubtedly a western porch to the Great Hall. This foundation measures about 10 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in. My plan, therefore, needs correction accordingly.]

# THE MANOR OF RADYNDEN: THE DE RADYNDENS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

---

BY CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, M.P., F.S.A.

---

THE Manor of Preston, formerly Preston Episcopi, extends over the greater part of Preston parish and the eastern portion of Hove. It appears in Domesday as part of the temporalities of the Bishop, and it so remained until the first year of Elizabeth, when by an Act of Parliament, which, under the guise of an exchange, effected a spoliation, it was annexed with other manors of the Bishop to the Crown. It is not my present purpose to deal except incidentally with the history of Preston. But it has a connection with my design, for the family deeds and records of the Elringtons, the Shirleys, the Westerns, and the Stanfords, who for over four hundred years have held the manor,—first as tenants of the Bishop, later as tenants of the Crown, and finally as lords,—contain continuous references to an adjacent but less important manor named Radynden, lying partly in Preston, partly in Brighthelmstone, with appurtenances in Patcham and perhaps in Hove and elsewhere. Since 1567, when it was purchased by Richard Elrington of Preston and Mary his wife, widow of William Shirley, of Wiston, Radynden has been held by successive tenants and lords of the Manor of Preston.

If as far as the public is concerned the manor has long since faded into oblivion, it has nevertheless, from the point of view of the local antiquary (whose attention it has generally escaped), a notable history. It was held in early times by some of the most famous

families of the county,—not hitherto shown to have been connected with the history of Brighton,—and it gave its name to a Sussex man, prominent in his day, whose coat of arms is now used as the cognizance of Sussex. Sir John de Radynden's paternal acres have during the last half century become urban, and their boundaries can no longer be precisely defined. The documents directly relating to them are scanty; but it is nevertheless possible to trace their descent for nearly seven centuries and through a succession of some thirty lords; and it is noteworthy that during this period the transmittence of the manor has been mainly by inheritance, and only twice by sale.

The silence of the local historians as to this manor and the de Radyndens, who took their name from it, is probably due to a confusion between it and the better-known manor and parish of Rottingdean. The names may be in origin identical; it is a Sussex habit to duplicate place-names, *e.g.* Preston, Grinstead, Hoathly and Blatchington. In the earlier documents a distinction between them is generally maintained; one is Ratteden or Radynden (with variations of spelling); the other is some form of Rottingdean. But in deeds of the 16th and 17th centuries the lawyers were turning Radynden into Rottingdean.<sup>1</sup> Hence perhaps those who have written the history of Brighton have been led to conclude that references to Radynden were none of their business.<sup>2</sup>

Locally the name, however rendered, seems to have disappeared. In the street-names of Brighton to-day there is no hint of it. Its latest occurrence (except in family documents) seems to be in the survey of Tenantry Lands of Brighton made by John Marchant in 1832,

<sup>1</sup> In a deed dated 1575 Mary Elrington of Preston granted her "manor of Raddingdean otherwise Rottingdeane" to trustees to the use of her younger son Anthony Shirley. In the court-rolls of the manor of Preston in 1628 and 1629 the tenants "towards Rottingdean" are ordered to repair their fences. Conversely, as Mr. H. D. Roberts points out to me, in many maps of the period in the Brighton Public Library, Rottingdean appears as Ratendon and the like.

<sup>2</sup> The index-makers of some of the more recently published Calendars of the Public Records have fallen into the same trap, which their predecessors generally avoided.



and in the possession of the Brighton Corporation. In the North Laine "Rottingdean Hedge Furlong,"<sup>3</sup> consisting of rather over eight acres, occupies the angle formed by the junction of London Road and New England Hill at Preston Circus. This land, lying at the boundary of Brighton and Preston parishes, was part of Radynden, which I believe included a good deal of the ground now occupied by the railway and its workshops, and extended to the southern end of Preston Park. The situation of the ancient manor house, which was standing in the reign of Elizabeth, is uncertain, but it was probably identical with the site of the house (now itself pulled down), which was rented a century ago by George IV. from William Stanford of Preston, and was known as "The Dairy."

The Domesday Survey records three Brighton manors all held of William de Warenne. The first, held by Ralph de Caisned (Cheyney), and containing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hides, is the manor now known as Brighthelmstone-Lewes. The third, of the same extent and held by William de Wateville, is now called Atlyngworth. The second is described as follows:—

In the same vill [Bristelmestune] Widard holds of William [de Warene] 6 hides and 1 virgate, and for so much they are assessed. Three alodial tenants (*alcarii*) held them of King Edward, and could betake themselves (*ire*) whither they would. One of them had a hall (*aulam*) and villeins held the shares of the other two. There is land for 5 ploughs, and it is (all) in one manor. On the demesne (is) 1 plough and a half, and (there are) 14 villeins and 21 bordars with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ploughs. There (are) 7 acres of meadow, and wood (land yielding) 3 swine. In Lewes (are) 4 haws.

In the time of King Edward (this) was worth 10 pounds, and afterwards 8 pounds; now 12 pounds.<sup>4</sup>

It has been commonly stated that Widard's manor was identical with that which is now known as Bright-

<sup>3</sup> Mr. A. O. Jennings tells me that when he was a law-student his attention was attracted to this curious name in the Brighton Terriers. His enquiries elicited the explanation that the land was probably so called on account of an ancient bridle-way passing along the north boundary of Brighton and ultimately reaching Rottingdean!

<sup>4</sup> *Victoria History of Sussex.*

helmstone-Michelham from the fact that it was held before the Reformation by Michelham Priory. This may be partly true. What is certainly known is that about 1249 Hugh de Baudefar gave to that Priory the land in Brighthelmstone, which he bought of John de Berners,<sup>5</sup> charging it with an annuity to himself and his wife.<sup>6</sup> But it appears that his gift consisted of only 8 virgates.<sup>7</sup> Granting that this was part of Widard's land, and after making allowance for the half a hide of land which Widard himself gave to the Priory of Lewes,<sup>8</sup> there remains unaccounted for a considerable balance, perhaps the greater portion of his Domesday estate of six hides and one virgate, whether we believe that according to the general rule four virgates went to the hide or support the theory that the Sussex hide exceptionally contained eight. In the former case the balance would be 15 virgates, in the latter 37. It seems at least possible that Radynden, which does not appear by name in Domesday, may represent this balance. Geographically it was contiguous to, and might be described as the hinterland of the Michelham land<sup>9</sup>; and there is evidence that Widard or Wiard actually possessed the demesne of Ratteden in Preston. I do not suppose that it is fatal to this suggestion that whereas in Domesday Widard's Brighton manor, which consisted of three parts, appears to have had only one demesne, a charter of Lewes Priory mentions both his demesne of Brighton and his demesne of Ratteden. As there is an interval of some years between the survey and the charter, conditions may have changed. And the most reasonable conclusion seems to me to be that Brighthelmstone-Michelham and Radynden together represent the greater part of Widard's Domesday manor. The evidence as to the demesne of Radynden is this. About 1093 William de

<sup>5</sup> Salzman, *History of Hailsham*, p. 202.

<sup>6</sup> Sussex Record Society, *Sussex Fines*, I., 465.

<sup>7</sup> The Michelham land in Brighthelmstone was valued at £5 p.a. in 1291, and let at the same amount in 1536.

<sup>8</sup> See below.

<sup>9</sup> In the neighbourhood of West Street and King's Road.

Warene, Earl of Surrey, confirmed by charter the grants made by his father, of the gift of his barons and other his freeholders, to the Priory of Lewes. This charter is recited in the confirmation charter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, made at the request of the Prior, John Ok, in 1398.<sup>10</sup> The following passage appears in the long list of grants:—

And the Tythe of Balsden, which Hugh Fitz-Hugh gave, and one hide of land which William de Petroponde gave in Rottyngean; and half a hide in Bristelmestun which Wiard gave, and the Tythe of his demesne there, and the Tythe of his demesne at Ratteden.<sup>11</sup>

The tithe of Radynden continued in the possession of the Priory of Lewes until the dissolution of the monasteries. In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, *temp.* Edward III., the jurors at Preston stated that the Prior of Lewes held tithes there worth 5s. a year. In the Registrar's statement of the possessions of the Priory attached to Bishop Rede's Register there occurs: "Item in parochia de Preston porcionem decimam garbarum de dominico de Ratynden."<sup>12</sup> In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (26 Hen. VIII.) this tithe was valued at 14s.

It may be noted that one Wiard was returned in the list of Knight's fees, *temp.* Henry II., as holding one Knight's fee under the Bishop of Chichester (Bp. Hilary, 1146-1169).

A century later the family named de Radynden, already mentioned, makes its appearance in the records. Territorial surnames were the fashion of the time; "the great Barons," says Mr. Lower, "assumed as surnames the proper names of their seignories; the Knights who held under them did the like; and those in turn were imitated by all who possessed a landed

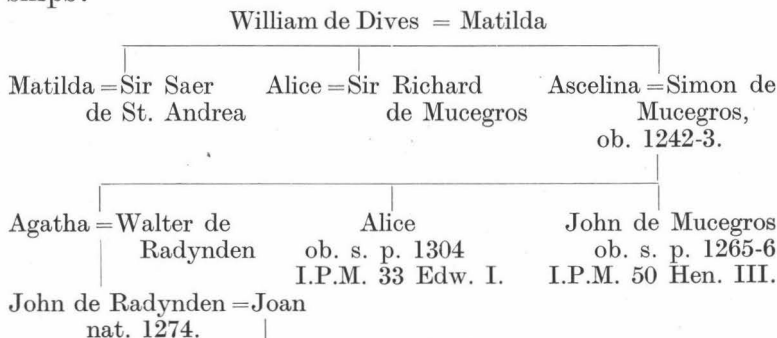
<sup>10</sup> Printed in *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*, by J. Watson (Warrington, 1782), I., 96. There is a translation in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, Vol. I., Appendix xxxii.

<sup>11</sup> It is worthy of notice that we have here in close conjunction Rottingdean and Ratteden [Radynden].

<sup>12</sup> *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. XI., p. 166. The name appears thus in the transcript of the original, but the editor unfortunately translates the passage "Also in the Parish of Preston the tenth portion of sheaves from the demesne of Rottingdean."

estate however small." In 32 Hen. III. (1247-8) Richard de Ratendon of the County of Sussex was concerned in a suit relating to right of fishing in the manor of Bridebrok.<sup>13</sup> In 1256 Walter de Radynden is described as the brother and heir of William.<sup>14</sup> Possibly they were the sons of Richard.

Walter married, probably a few years later, Agatha, daughter of Simon de Mucegros by his wife Ascelina, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of William de Dives. The de Dives family held lands in many counties, notably in Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire.<sup>15</sup> In Sussex they appear as considerable benefactors of Lewes Priory.<sup>16</sup> The names of William's three daughters and their husbands are found together in a fine dated 1235.<sup>17</sup> The two younger married brothers, Richard and Simon de Mucegros, of the Gloucestershire branch of that widespread Norman family.<sup>18</sup> Simon de Mucegros died not later than 1242-3, leaving one son John and two daughters, Agatha and Alice. John and Alice left no issue, and Agatha de Radynden and her son John inherited their properties. The following table exhibits the relationships:



<sup>13</sup> *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 126.

<sup>14</sup> Fine Rolls, 40 Hen. III., memb. 12.

<sup>15</sup> Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, p. 18; Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, I., p. 504.

<sup>16</sup> *S.A.C.*, XXXV., 116, etc.; and especially Mr. Round's article on "Early Grants to Lewes Priory" in *S.A.C.*, XL.

<sup>17</sup> *Sussex Record Society*, "Sussex Fines," I., 304.

<sup>18</sup> "The Mucegros family very anciently held lands in Lessedune (Lassington)," Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 515.

Walter de Radynden seems to have lived on his property of Radynden. After the battle of Evesham in 1265 had reversed the result of the battle of Lewes and restored the royal cause, the royalist leaders seized and confiscated the estates of the fallen party.<sup>19</sup> But by the Dict of Kenilworth the rebels were permitted to compound for their estates. It seems that in Sussex, at any rate, they for the most part did so, juries being appointed to inquire into the properties and their values. In the hundred of Whalesbone, which included Brighton and Preston, Walter de Radynden was concerned in such an inquiry.

Inquest held of the hundred of Walesbone by Walter de Radingden, John de Erlye, Roger Attewyk, Hugh Cler, jurymen, say upon their oaths that the Lord Earl Warenne seized the land of Bevendene, that is to say the land of Nigel de Brok, and the land of Hawisia de Nevill; but the said Hawysia de Nevill and Nigel were never against the King. Wardens, Roger de la Wyke and Walter de Radindene.<sup>20</sup>

Walter de Radynden's brother-in-law, John de Mucegros, who held lands in Fletching from Simon de Montfort, had been in arms against the King, and his lands were seized by the Earl of Warenne. In 1267-8 the hundred of Alciston presented that

John Mucegros, who is dead, was with Walter de Lasseburn<sup>21</sup> at the plundering of Battle Abbey; Walter de Ratenden and Agatha his wife, sister and heir of the said John came and made fine for the lands of John which they hold, for 2 marks, and also for all offences charged against them and John at the time of the rebellion.<sup>22</sup>

At the death of John de Mucegros in 1265-6 his estates passed to his sisters Alice, unmarried, and Agatha de Radynden.<sup>23</sup> An inquisition taken in 1307 as to the lands of Simon de Montfort throws light on the Sussex inheritance.

<sup>19</sup> *Victoria History: Sussex*, I., 501.

<sup>20</sup> *Inquisitions Miscellaneous*, I., 198.

<sup>21</sup> William de Lasseberge died seized of the manor of Lesseberge (Lassborough), in Gloucestershire, 45 Hen. III. Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 515.

<sup>22</sup> Assize Roll 1207, 52 Hen. III. (Communicated by Mr. L. F. Salzman.)

<sup>23</sup> *Excerpta e rot. finium*, 50 Hen. III., numb. 4. "Rex cepit homagium Walterii de Radendon et Agathae uxoris ejus unius sororum et heredum Johannis de Mucegros nuper defuncti."

John de Mucegros held of the said Earl a Knight's fee of the yearly value of £10 in Shefeld, Little Horstede, Hyndedale, and Charlaxton; he died without heir tail and the fee descended to Agatha his sister and heir, who married Walter de Ratingden; who after the gift made thereof to Sir Edmund the King's brother, attorned to him for his homage: the said Walter and Agatha had issue John de Ratingden, their son and heir, who now holds the fee of Thomas the present Earl [of Lancaster].<sup>24</sup>

In 1266-7 Walter de Radynden was a witness to the Confirmation of a Charter by Robert Aguilon relating to the manor of Wick<sup>25</sup>; and his name appears among the witnesses to documents concerning the lands of the Preceptory of Sadelescombe.<sup>26</sup> In 1278 he was returned from the county of Sussex as one of those who held an entire Knights' fee, either in capite or by mesne tenure, and as such was distrained to receive Knight-hood.<sup>27</sup>

He was still alive in 1305,<sup>28</sup> but probably died not long after that date.

John de Radynden, son and apparently only child of Walter and Agatha, was born about 1274. He inherited his father's estate of Radynden, and the considerable properties of his mother and his aunt Alice de Mucegros. Alice died about 1304; inquisitions taken in Cambridgeshire, Essex and Northamptonshire found that she was seised of Manors and lands in those counties, and that John de Radynden, aged 30 and more, was her next heir.<sup>29</sup> Agatha seems to have died at an earlier date, for in 1303 John was already in possession of the Mucegros lands in Sussex. On November 25th in that year a grant of free warren in all their demesne lands in Sheffield, co. Sussex, was made to John de Radynden and his heirs.<sup>30</sup>

It would seem that he also retained the connection

<sup>24</sup> *C. Inq. Misc.* File 66 (22).

<sup>25</sup> *Charter Rolls*, 51 Hen. III., memb. 1.

<sup>26</sup> *S.A.C.*, IX., 238.

<sup>27</sup> Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs* (1827), Vol. I., p. 217, No. 4.

<sup>28</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Ed. I., pt. ii.

<sup>29</sup> *C. Edw. I.*, File 116 (21).

<sup>30</sup> *Charter Rolls*, 32 Edw. I., memb. 6.

of his mother's family with Gloucestershire.<sup>31</sup> In the MS. "Ces sunt les Nons e les Armes a Banerez de Engleterre"<sup>32</sup> I find Sir John de Ratendene entered under Gloucestershire as bearing a coat "dazure a les merilos dargent." In an article on "Early Sussex Armoury,"<sup>33</sup> Mr. W. S. Ellis, on the authority of the Burrell MSS. [5695, p. 613] gives the arms of "Radyngdene of Rottingdean" as *Azure 6 martlets argent 3 2 & 1*. He states that the Wardieux family of Bodiam also bore 6 martlets, and suggests that the arms now used for the County of Sussex were derived from one of these families. I shall refer to this matter later.

At an early age John de Radynden entered the service of Hugh le Despenser, under whom, as of the honor of Leicester, he held some at least of his mother's lands. The employment was a fortunate one for a young man of energy and ambition. Hugh le Despenser was the son of that elder Hugh, justiciary of England, who fought beside Simon de Montfort at Lewes and was killed at Evesham. He had already embarked on a public career, and was destined to rise to a position of the highest power in the land. John de Radynden seems to have waited continuously on his advancement, and to have escaped participation in his fall.

The Patent Rolls contain numerous records of protection (from legal process, etc.), granted to him while abroad with his patron on the King's service, sometimes it would seem of a military, sometimes of a diplomatic nature. The first occasion was in December, 1296,<sup>34</sup> probably in connection with Edward I.'s expedition to Flanders to help the Count of Flanders against the French. In 1305 Hugh le Despenser was sent to Pope Clement V., "versus Lugdunum ubi papa notorie dicebatur,"<sup>35</sup> to obtain for Edward I. a bull

<sup>31</sup> John de Ratyndene was a witness to a deed relating to the manor and advowson of Wynestone in Gloucestershire. *Ancient Deeds in P.R.O.*, Vol. I., A. 946.

<sup>32</sup> Bib. Cott. Caligula, A. 18, 1, printed in Palgrave's *Parly. Writs*, Vol. I.

<sup>33</sup> *S.A.C.*, XXX., 143.

<sup>34</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 25 Edw. I., pt. 1, memb. 23.

<sup>35</sup> *Annales Londinienses*, 143.

absolving him from the oaths he had taken to his people. He was accompanied by a large suite, which included John de Radynden, who nominated Walter de Radynden and William de Bosco his attorneys during his absence.<sup>36</sup> Another journey abroad on the King's service was made in 1313,<sup>37</sup> but its nature and object do not appear. In February, 1317, John de Radynden obtained protection until Midsummer with the object of making a pilgrimage to Santiago,<sup>38</sup> to the celebrated shrine which contained the body of St. James the Great.

Two years later he again visited Spain, this time with Hugh le Despenser on the King's service<sup>39</sup>; and in 1320 also he went beyond the seas on a like errand.<sup>40</sup> In 1322 Hugh le Despenser, having been recalled from his banishment of the previous year and created Earl of Winchester, took part in Edward II.'s unsuccessful expedition against Scotland, John de Radynden accompanying him.<sup>41</sup> With the execution of the le Despensers in 1326 by Queen Isabella, John de Radynden's journeys abroad seem to have come to an end.

Some years earlier he had begun to take an active part in Sussex affairs. In 1316 he was appointed Commissioner of Array for the County.<sup>42</sup> The appointment was terminated the following year, and he was instructed as to the disposal of the armour provided.<sup>43</sup> In 1319 he was chosen Knight of the Shire for Sussex. Parliament was summoned to meet at York on 6th May. On 25th May he obtained a writ *de expensis* for his attendance there together with his charges for coming and returning at the rate of four shillings per diem.<sup>44</sup> He sat as Knight of the Shire in various parliaments until 1329.

<sup>36</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edw. I., pt. ii.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 6 Edw. II., pt. ii., memb. 9.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* Rymer's *Foedera* (1818), Vol II., pt. i., p. 212.

<sup>39</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 12 Edw. II., pt. i., memb. 5.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 13 Edw. II., memb. 16.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 15 Edw. II.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 9 Edw. II., pt. ii., memb. 19.

<sup>43</sup> Palgrave, *Parly. Writs*, Vol. II., Div. iii., p. 1324.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*



In May, 1325, he was associated with John Covert—in the room of Giles Breaunzaun, “goteus et feble,” and Luke de Vienne, who had sailed on the King’s service to Gascony—to select 20 men-at-arms in the counties of Surrey and Sussex.<sup>45</sup> A few months later Richard de Plaiz and John de Radynden were appointed Commissioners to make array and to see that beacons be erected and watchmen placed in all proper stations and provided with fire or other signals visible a long way off.<sup>46</sup>

In the same year John de Radynden was granted the custody of the royal manor park and chace of Maresfield.<sup>47</sup> In 1326 he was commissioned, with Edward de St. John, in view of the war with France, to select in Sussex 150 armed footmen<sup>48</sup> and 400 archers.<sup>49</sup>

In 1336 John de Radynden was commissioned with Geoffrey de Say, John de Ifeld, John de Hadesham, and John de Shelvestrod to find by inquisition in the county of Sussex the persons who assaulted John de Chartenye while coming to his dwelling place of Hertfeld at Whitehamme, and his men and servants there, and afterwards besieged his said dwelling place, giving out that unless he would surrender they would set the place on fire, and maintained the siege until removed by the force of the county; and to follow, arrest and imprison until further order such as shall be indicted thereof.<sup>50</sup>

In October, 1337, he was appointed one of the two Commissioners to levy scutage in Sussex, but was relieved of the office in the following January, “being intendant on divers the King’s affairs” in the county.

He was still active in county affairs when nearing his seventieth year. In 1341 he was appointed to take for

<sup>45</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edw. II., pt. ii., memb. 9.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 19 Edw. II., pt. i., memb. 4.

<sup>47</sup> *Abbrev. Rot. orig.*, 19 Edw. II., Ro. 5.

<sup>48</sup> “Aketonis bacinettis et cirotecis ferreis armatos.”

<sup>49</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 20 Edw. II., memb. 21.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 10 Edw. III., pt. ii., memb. 27*d*.

the King in Sussex a certain number of the 20,000 sacks of wool granted by parliament<sup>51</sup>; and he was employed in similar business in the following year.<sup>52</sup> The last mention I find of him is as one of the witnesses to an important deed dated at Stoke near Guilford, 10th January, 16 Edward III. (1343), by which John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, granted to his bachelor Sir Simon de Perpount and his heirs licence to enclose the wood of Danye [Danny] and the demesne lands bounding the wood; "they may have beasts savage and others as they will."<sup>53</sup>

I have perhaps dealt at undue length with the public activities, national and local, of Sir John de Radynden. But to me he is an interesting figure, not the less, perhaps, because he has hitherto lacked a biographer. In him, landowner, soldier, diplomatist, and Knight of the Shire, throughout his active career greatly concerned in county matters, military and civil, we may discern a fourteenth-century forerunner of a class which has played a very great part in the life of our country, and is not yet wholly extinct. The roots of our social history strike deep.

To come to his personal affairs. He was married not later than 1307. In that year John de Radynden and Joan his wife brought a suit against one atte Solere, of East Grinstead, for a third part of a messuage, 30 acres of [arable land], 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 10 shillings rent, with appurtenances in East Grinstead, which they claimed in dower of the said Joan.<sup>54</sup> Possibly Joan was of the atte Solere family, several members of which represented East Grinstead in the parliaments of the three Edwards.

The Calendar of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex<sup>55</sup> throws some light on Sir John's family. By his wife Joan he had three daughters,—Alice, who

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 15 Edw. III., pt. ii., memb. 37.

<sup>52</sup> *Close Rolls*, 16 Edw. III., pt. i., memb. 3.

<sup>53</sup> See confirmation of this grant, *Pat. Rolls*, 28 Edw. III., pt. i., memb. 20.

<sup>54</sup> *De Banco Roll*, 275, 2 Edw. II., Trin. memb. 99d, unfortunately much obliterated.

<sup>55</sup> *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. XXIII.

married Roger, son of Thomas Dalyngruge,<sup>56</sup> Maud and Agatha. A fine of 12 Edw. II. (1318-9)<sup>57</sup> concerns "a messuage, 80 acres in land and 80 acres of pasture in Bisshopespreston and Britelmeston," and doubtless relates to a settlement of part of the lands of Radynden, a settlement which it seems did not take effect. A fine of 13 Edw. II. (1339-40)<sup>58</sup> deals with the manor of Sheffield, probably in connection with the marriage of Alice:—

John de Radyndene, Knight, and Joan his wife *v.* John Dauy, rector of the church of Little Horstede, and Thomas de Dalyngergge; manor of Shiffeld; to John and Joan for life, remainder to Roger de Dalyngergge and Alice his wife and heirs of the body of Alice, with contingent remainder to right heirs of John de Radyndene.

The Subsidy Rolls for Sussex in 1327 and 1332<sup>59</sup> contain the following entries:—

1327. "Hundr' de Walesbon. Villat' de Preston cum Hova. Dno Johe de Radingden, 3s. 0½d.

1332. Hundr' de Whalesbone. Villat' de Preston et Houe. Johe de Radynden, 9s. 6d.

On the death of John de Radynden, probably before 1350, it appears that his son-in-law Roger Dalyngruge succeeded to his estates. Of John's daughters, Maud and Agatha, I find no trace later than the fines of 1318 and 1326, and no indication of their marriage. Alice Dalyngruge certainly died before 1362, for in that year Roger married another Alice, widow of Sir Thomas St. Maur.<sup>60</sup> The Dalyngruge family through marriage with several heiresses and the personal qualities of its members was rising at this period from very small beginnings to a foremost place in the county. The degree of relationship of Roger to Edward Dalyngruge, who married the heiress of the Wardieux family and built a castle on her manor of Bodiam, is uncertain. Roger was the son of Thomas,<sup>61</sup> Edward of John by

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 2135.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1534.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1884.

<sup>59</sup> *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X.

<sup>60</sup> *Close Rolls*, 36 Edw. III., memb. 27d.

<sup>61</sup> *Sussex Fines*, III., 1884, 2135.

Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter de la Lynde of Bolebrook. Thomas and John were perhaps brothers.

Roger Dalyngruge followed the example of his father-in-law in the variety of his public activities. In 1360, 1362, and 1363 he was chosen Knight of the Shire; and again, after an interval in 1376-7. In 1364 he was granted exemption for life from being put on assizes, juries or recognitions, and from appointment as mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, or other bailiff or minister of the King, against his will.<sup>62</sup> Two years later he was appointed commissioner of array.<sup>63</sup> In 1369 he was a Commissioner for clearing Cuckmeres-haven of obstructions; to raise archers and men-at-arms in Sussex; and to buy 500 quarters of wheat for the munitioning of Calais. In 1372 he was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey.

I find nothing relating to his manor of Radynden recorded at this period; but in 1374 he obtained a confirmation, as "kinsman and heir" of John de Radynden, of a Charter of free-warren in the manor of Sheffield granted to the said John, 25 Nov., 32 Ed. I.

It seems probable that Roger Dalyngruge died about 1380. In 4 Rich. II. (1380-1) his kinsman Sir Edward Dalyngruge was possessed of Sheffield, Worth, Radynden, and other manors and granted them to feoffees<sup>64</sup>; but by what legal process they had passed to him does not appear. I will only refer very briefly to Sir Edward's remarkable career.<sup>65</sup> He is reputed to have amassed a considerable fortune as a freebooter in France; a reputation which did not prevent his being summoned to the King's Council; he was for a short time Custos of the Tower of London and Governor of the City; and he was a member of Richard II.'s im-

<sup>62</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 38 Edw. III., pt. ii., memb. 30.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 40 Edw. III., pt. ii., memb. 16d.

<sup>64</sup> Account Various (Duchy of Lancaster), 17-19 Rich. II., Bundle 32, File 22; for which see below.

<sup>65</sup> The best account of it with which I am acquainted is to be found in *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., under "Bodiam and its lords," with additions in Vol. XII. It is regrettable that so eminent a soldier, statesman and builder has no place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

portant Royal Commission on the Condition of the Kingdom. In Sussex he is remembered as the builder of Bodiam Castle. A point in connection with that castle concerns my subject. One of the two coats of arms which Sir Edward set beside his own over the chief gateway was the martlet coat which I have already mentioned as borne by Sir John de Radynden, and well known as the cognisance of Sussex to-day. This coat, as it appears at Bodiam, is always attributed in descriptions of the castle to the Wardieux family, whose heiress Elizabeth brought the manor of Bodiam to her husband Sir Edward Dalyngruge. This ascription, probably first put forward as a conjecture, and repeated by writer after writer as a fact, can hardly be accepted as correct. It is stretching the long arm of coincidence too far to suppose that two contemporary Dalyngruges, Roger and Edward, married the heiresses of two distinct and unconnected families bearing the same arms. There is evidence that this was the de Radynden coat; there is no evidence, as far as I know, as to any arms borne by the Wardieux family. And it seems far from unlikely that Sir Edward would desire to mark his connection with the important de Radynden family, and through it with the ancient houses of Mucegros and de Dives. He had recently become possessed of the de Radynden estates, or some of them, and the solid revenues of those lands may have contributed as much to the cost of his castle as the perhaps rather mythical profits of his forays in France. It seems that writers on Bodiam must reconsider this matter.

How, and why, the de Radynden martlets came to be adopted as the armorial bearings of Sussex there seems to be no evidence whatever. It may be conjectured, perhaps quite erroneously, that a seal of the Knight of the Shire was affixed to some document relating to County affairs, and that the use continued. The question awaits further investigation.

Sir Edward represented Sussex in ten parliaments between 1379 and 1387-8. He died not later than

1395,<sup>66</sup> and was succeeded by his son Sir John. The following petition of Sir John is evidence of his father's ownership of Radynden and other manors, and of a transaction regarding them, the object of which does not appear.

To the most noble and most wise council of his most reverend and most renowned lord the Duke of Lancaster, humbly prays John de Dalynngregge knight farmer of the manors lands and tenements which were formerly of Edward Dalynngregge Knight his father that—Whereas the said Edward made enfeoffment of the manors lands and tenements aforesaid by name of the manors of Shiffeld Wannyn-gore Werplesborne Worth and Radynden and of all his other lands and tenements rents and services reversions fees and advowsons of churches and of chapels with the appurtenances in the counties of Sussex and Surrey by his charter in the fourth year of our lord the King that now is to Thomas Sakvyle knight William Eliot rector of the church of Wythiam John Edward of Sandherst William Mallyng and John Brook by which enfeoffment they were seised and all the tenants attorned to them and then the said Thomas William and John Brook released their estate to the said William Eliot and John Edward and the said William Eliot and John Edward by their charter in the seventh year of the King that now is enfeoffed in all the lands tenements and manors aforesaid the said Thomas William Durant rector of the church of Retherfelde John Larke rector of the church of Oldeshorham Thomas Garynton and John Brook who being seised thereof by their indenture leased in the ninth year of the King that now is to the said Edward all the manors lands and tenements aforesaid with the appurtenances for the term of twelve years as by the charters and indentures aforesaid plainly appears. So it is that the said Edward at the time of his death had nothing except for a term of years which term is still running and the fee and freehold [belong] to the said last feoffees And now comes the feodary of my said most reverend lord and threatens to distraint him for heriot and relief for certain manors of the manors aforesaid—That it may please your most wise consideration to grant a letter under the seal of my said most reverend lord to cease from distraining him until you may be advised and full enquiry made by you into that in the district [or by the country, *i.e.* by a jury ?].

ENDORSED : Let my lord's letters be sent to my said lord's feodary in Sussex to cease from distraining the within-mentioned petitioner for the matter written herein until the quindene of St. Hilary next in order that during the same time the said matter

<sup>66</sup> *Close Rolls*, 18 Rich. II., m. 22.

may be concluded before the council of my said lord and right done according to what law and equity demand.

present { Mr. JOHN BUSSY.  
Mr. THOMAS SKELTON.  
[? Sir] ROBERT WHITEBY.<sup>67</sup>

By a deed executed at Fletching 25th Jan., 19 Rich. II. (1395-6) Sir John granted to John Searle clerk Thomas Sakevyle knight Thomas Wysbech clerk Robert Echyngham Robert Oxenbrygg John Brooks and Richard Prat and their heirs his manor and castle of Bodyhamme with other manors including Radynden; witnesses William Heron and Philip Seyntcler knights Roger Leukenor Walter Dalynregg and others.<sup>68</sup>

Like his father, Sir John was a *persona grata* at Court. He is generally described as the King's Knight, and was constantly employed in travelling on the King's business<sup>69</sup> In 1402 he accompanied Henry IV.'s daughter Blanche to Germany for her marriage to Lewis, Elector Palatinate; and was granted protection for six months.<sup>70</sup> His labours seem to have been suitably rewarded. On 13th Feb., 1400, a grant was made for life to the King's Knight John Dalyngruge of 100 marks yearly at the Exchequer.<sup>71</sup> This grant was vacated by surrender and cancelled in 1405, because he was granted for life the custody of the castle and lordship of Bramber, late of Thomas, Earl Marshal, and in the King's custody by reason of the forfeiture of the said Thomas.<sup>72</sup>

In 1401 Sir John was granted the lordship of Rotherfield, value £64 yearly, during the minority of the heir of Thomas late Lord le Despenser.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>67</sup> Accounts Various (Duchy of Lancaster), 17-19 Rich. II., Bundle 32, File 22. I am indebted to Mr. Salzman for knowledge of this document, and for a translation from the original Norman-French.

<sup>68</sup> *Close Rolls*, 19 Rich. II., memb. 10d.

<sup>69</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Hen. IV., until 1407.

<sup>70</sup> Rymer's *Foedera*, IV., pt. i., p. 22.

<sup>71</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Hen. IV., pt. ii., memb. 13.

<sup>72</sup> Thomas de Mowbray, beheaded at York, 1495, aged 21.

<sup>73</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 2 Hen. IV., pt. iv., memb. 12.

Sir John represented Sussex in four parliaments between 1402 and 1407. He also seems to have found time to engage in county business. In 1404 he was commissioned, with Robert Oxenbridge,

To arrest John Holyngbourne, monk of the monastery of St. Marz, Robertsbridge of the Cistercian order, professed in that order, who has put off the habit of the order and wanders about in secular habit, and to deliver him to the abbot for chastisement.<sup>74</sup>

Sir John Dalyngruge died in 1407-8. A will<sup>75</sup> dated "die Martis post festum S. Dionisii [9 Oct.] 1407," and proved 19 Oct., 1408, deals with personal property only,—chiefly with bequests to churches and for the repair of the bridge at Bodiam, and of the road on the south side of it. He desires to be buried beside the grave of his father and mother in the abbey church of Robertsbridge. Executors: Thomas Waller, William Marchaunt, Richard Perrot, William Bernys. Supervisors: his wife Alice and Thomas Sackville.

Sir John's death<sup>76</sup> in 1407-8 has escaped the notice of writers on the Dalyngruge family, who have stated or implied that he survived to a later period. His absence from the field of Agincourt (1415) has been remarked.<sup>77</sup> He is always said to have made a will in 1417 when about to accompany Henry V.'s second expedition to France.<sup>78</sup> A "Mounsyer Dalyngrigge" bore at the siege of Rouen (1418) the family coat, *argent a cross engrailed gules*.<sup>79</sup> This was perhaps Richard Dalyngruge, then a young man. The supposed survival of Sir John is based on an inquisition<sup>80</sup> taken at Crawley

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, 5 Hen. IV., pt. ii., memb. 22d.

<sup>75</sup> Lambeth Palace Library. Arundell 36.

<sup>76</sup> Further evidence of Sir John's death at this time is hardly needed, but it may be found in the grant of Bramber Castle on 6 Oct., 1408, to Richard Fitz-Nichol in place of John Dalyngruge deceased (*Pat. Rolls*, 10 Hen. IV., pt. i., memb. 34), and in the "pardon" to his executors above named (*Ibid.*, memb. 16).

<sup>77</sup> *S.A.C.*, XV., 126. *Vict. Hist. Sussex*, I., 513.

<sup>78</sup> *S.A.C.*, IX., 291; XII., 230, etc. The account of the family in *S.A.C.*, LII., is further confused by a misprint of John for Roger on p. 34, line 15.

<sup>79</sup> *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, J. Foster, 1902. This was the de la Lynde coat. Sir Edward Dalyngruge, in adopting it from his mother's family, is said to have altered the field to *Or*.

<sup>80</sup> *Inq. P.M.* 21 Hen. VI., No. 52.



on Tuesday, 6 March, 21 Henry VI. [1442-3] after the death of Alice, widow of John Dalyngruge Knt. It is stated therein that the said John being seised of the castle, etc., of Bodiam and many manors, including Radynden, granted them to William Cheyne Knt. Thomas Sackville Knt. and others in trust, and by his will dated 22 June, 5 Hen. V. [1417], bequeathed certain of those manors, including Radynden, to William, younger son of his uncle Walter Dalyngruge and his heirs, and in default of issue to Richard, elder son of Walter:

There are in the manor of Radynden certain buildings worth yearly clear 12d. ; 300 acres of pasture for sheep worth yearly 1d. per acre ; also a house and dovecote worth yearly 6s. The jury also say that the said manors were held of others as well as the King but of whom and by what service they know not.

If the statement as to the date of the will is to be taken as correct we must suppose that there were two Sir Johns. But it is clear from other sources and from the inquisition itself that this was not so. Alice, the widow, had previously been the wife of Sir Thomas Botiler, and married Sir John Dalyngruge about 1405.<sup>81</sup> The inquisition states that "Ralph Botiller Knt., lord of Sudeley [co. Gloucester], is son and next heir and of the age of 40 years and upwards." I must conclude that in an inquisition taken 35 years after Sir John's death the jurors made an error of 10 years in the date of will.

Little is to be recorded of Alice Dalyngruge's long widowhood.<sup>82</sup> A rather strange reference to Radynden occurs in 1428.<sup>83</sup> It may possibly refer to outlying lands of the manor, such as many south-coast manors possessed, *e.g.* Preston in Bolney and Slaugham.

<sup>81</sup> *S.A.C.*, XII., 230. *Close Rolls*, 8 Hen. IV., No. 31.

<sup>82</sup> In the Roll of a Subsidy levied 1411-12 (printed *S.A.C.*, X., 129) Joan, "who was the wife of Sir John Dalyngregge Knt." is set down as possessing an annuity of £40 charged on the manor of Rotherfield, and manors, including Bolebrook, Bodiam, Sheffield, and others, worth (with the annuity) £100 yearly. "Joan" seems obviously a mistake for "Alice."

<sup>83</sup> "1428. Hundredum de Holmestrow et Streete. Heres Rogeri Dalyngregge tenet iiiit<sup>am</sup>. partem f.m. in Radyngdon, subsidium xxd." *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids*, V., 161.

In 1440 a pardon was granted to Richard Briggess of Rolvynden co. Kent, husbandman, for not appearing before the justices to answer Alice Dalyngruge touching a plea that he broke her park at Bodyham, hunted therein without leave, and took and carried away deer contrary to the Statute.<sup>84</sup>

Alice died in 1442-3. Richard Dalyngruge, who succeeded, carried on the family tradition of public service, though less prominently than his predecessor. He was Knight of the Shire in 1435 for co. Southampton, wherein he was seised of the manor of Lymbourne and of lands in many parishes. He was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1435-6. In 1435 he was granted by the advice of the Council the office of Constable of Arundel Castle with fee of £10 a year; he having a grant thereof for life from John late Earl of Arundel, dated 17 March, 10 Hen. VI.<sup>85</sup> He died in 1469. An inquisition<sup>86</sup> was taken at Chichester, 5 Oct., 11 Edw. IV. [1471]:

The jurors say that the said Richard Dalyngrygge was seised of the manors of the manors of Sheffield, Wanynggore, Warpesborne, Ifford, Worth, Radyngden, Bolbrook, Iden and Dalyngrygge, and being so seised before he died made Thomas Uvedale Knt., William Uvedale Esq. Richard Newport esq. Thomas Marshall clerk and Thomas Pound trustees of his last will, and thereby assigned the same manors to them in trust for Roger Lewkenore Knt. his kinsman and next heir, viz. son of Philippe his sister, and his heirs for ever. . . . The jurors say that the manor of Sheffield was held of the king but by what service they know not, and is worth yearly clear 40 marks; and that the manors of Wanyngore, Warplesborne, Ifford, Radyngdon, and Worth were held of John, Duke of Norfolk, and Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, as of the honor of Lewes, but by what service they know not, and further they say that . . . the manor of Radyndon is worth 6 marks yearly. Richard Dalyngrygge died 7 Jan. 10 Edw. IV. and Roger Leukenore is the next heir and of 50 years of age and more.

Sir Roger Lewknor did not long enjoy his Dalyngruge

<sup>84</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 19 Hen. VI., pt. i.

<sup>85</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 13 Hen. VI., memb. 7.

<sup>86</sup> *Chanc. Inq. P.M.*, Edw. IV., File 33, No. 48.

heritage. He died in 1478.<sup>87</sup> By his will<sup>88</sup> made that year he left the manor of Radynden to his son Raynold and his issue male, and "for default of such issue the remainder to the right heirs of me the said Sir Roger." Raynold died without issue. His elder brother Sir Thomas, who succeeded, attached himself to the Lancastrian party, and was attainted on the accession of Richard III. and died the following year. This attainder was reversed after Bosworth, but it seems that it was not until 1542 that his son and successor, Sir Roger, recovered full possession of his lands.

Sir Roger died in 1543. An inquisition *post mortem*,<sup>89</sup> held at Petworth 16 May, 1546, found that the said Roger held numerous manors (including Radynden) with remainder after his decease to his daughter Joan Poole for life, and after her decease to Lady Anne Knyvet, wife of Sir Henry Knyvet, Kt., Mary Poole and Margaret Poole, the daughters of the said Joan Poole, and to the heirs of the said Lady Anne Knyvet.

Joan, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Lewknor, married firstly Sir Christopher Pickering, secondly, Sir Arthur Pole, and thirdly, Sir William Barentyne. Her only child by her first marriage, Ann Pickering, had an eventful history. Heiress to the great Pickering estates in Cumberland and adjacent counties and to the considerable lands of the Lewknors in Sussex, she was in 1519 made the ward of Sir Richard Weston, Under-Treasurer of England, the builder of Sutton Place. In 1530 she married her guardian's son, Francis Weston, a spoilt minion of Henry VIII., then only nineteen years of age. To the Weston family she took, according to Sir William Segar,<sup>90</sup> 38 quarterings, including the Sussex coats of Radynden, Dalyngruge and Lewknor. On coming of age Francis Weston was

<sup>87</sup> As regards the Lewknor ownership of Radynden it is unnecessary to deal with the successive lords at any length. A good pedigree is to be found in *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., and some account of this branch in Vol. IX., under "Bodiam and its Lords."

<sup>88</sup> *P.C.C.* 1, Logge.

<sup>89</sup> *Exch. Inq. P.M.*, File 1093, No. 9.

<sup>90</sup> *B.M.*, addit. MSS. 31, 890; pedigree of Weston, made in 1632.

made a Knight of the Bath, and next year a gentleman of the Queen's Chamber. In 1535, Ann bore their only child, afterwards Sir Henry Weston. The next year she was a widow. Francis Weston was charged with being a lover of Anne Boleyn, tried for high treason, found guilty, and executed on Tower Hill.<sup>91</sup>

The young widow married Sir Henry Knyvett, one of the comrades and fellow-courtiers of her first husband; and after his death, John Vaughan, of Sutton, co. York.

The pasture lands of Radynden were let at this period, probably on lease, to a distant connection of the Knyvett family, Richard Elrington, lessee of the Bishop's manor of Preston. In 1510 the Bishop had granted to Edward, youngest son of Sir John Elrington Treasurer of the Household in four reigns, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of the last male Echingham of Echingham, a lease for 80 years of the manor and the lands called Westwyke.<sup>92</sup> Edward Elrington married Beatrice, daughter of Ralph Shirley, of Wiston, and had by her two sons, Edward, chief butler to Edward VI., and Richard, to whom his father's lease of Preston was confirmed.<sup>93</sup> Richard married Mary, widow of his first cousin, William Shirley, of Wiston. He seems to have been a sheep-farmer on a large scale. In 1545 an information was laid against him by two informers that he had engrossed several farms in Preston, Hove and Patcham, and that he was keeping more than 2000 sheep contrary to the Act of 1533-4. It is probable that the proceedings were due rather to the informers' hope of a share of the fine than to any local dissatisfaction. The following is an abstract and translation of the proceedings<sup>94</sup>:—

(1) Be it remembered that George Bruges of the City of Westminster gent and Thomas Raynton of London cordwainer came before the Barons of the Exchequer 4th November this term, and

<sup>91</sup> The story is told with much interesting detail in Mr. Frederick Harrison's *Annals of an Old Manor House, Sutton Place, Guilford*.

<sup>92</sup> Preston papers.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>94</sup> *Memo. Roll*, 37 Hen. VIII., Mich. 109-110, 110-111.

took oath that whereas by an Act of Parliament it was enacted that no person should take at farm for terms of life, of years, or at will, by indenture, copy of Court Roll or otherwise more houses or tenements of husbandry, to which any lands are belonging, beyond the number of two such tenures or tenements, except he be dwelling within the parish in which such tenures are; under pain of forfeiture for every week 3s. 4d., one half to the King and the other to the informer,—one Richard Elderton<sup>95</sup> of Preston gent. on the 16th Nov., 36 Henry VIII. and continuously afterwards for the space of 52 weeks hath occupied a tenement of husbandry called Preston Court and 20 acres of land to the said tenement belonging; and another tenement called Radyndeyn in Preston and 20 acres belonging to the same; and another tenement called Westwyke in Houve and 20 acres belonging to the same; and another tenement called Wyghtdean Court in Patcham and 20 acres belonging to the same; also another tenement called Scrases in Patcham and 20 acres belonging; and another tenement called Westhall in Preston and 20 acres belonging; and the said Richard Elderton for the time aforesaid was not dwelling on the said tenements:—the said informers pray that the said Richard Elderton should forfeit £53 6s. 8d. Whereupon it was agreed that the said Richard Elderton should be required to answer the King thereupon in the octave of St. Hilary. On which day the said Richard comes and says that as far as concerns the tenement of Preston Court and 20 acres and said tenement of Westwyke in Houve and 20 acres Robert late Bp. of Chichester was seized of the same in right of his bishopric, and on the 1st Sept. 2 Hen. VIII. by his deed indented did grant to one Edward Elrington Esq. father of aforesaid Richard for a term of 80 years the aforesaid tenures called Preston Court and Westwyke and said acres belonging by the name of his manor of Preston with his lands called Westwyke with all houses lands works and customs to the same belonging; by pretext of which the said Edward Elrington entered and was possessed of the same. And he so possessed the 13th March 6 Henry VIII. at Preston made his last will by which he willed that the said Richard Elderton his son should have Preston Court and Westwyke with lands for the term of years specified when Richard should be 22 years old. And afterwards the said Edward died and the said Richard 16 June 25 Hen. VIII. entered into the same, and held the same for the time mentioned in the information. And as for the tenement of husbandry called Scrases in Patcham with 20 acres and the tenement called Westhall in Preston with 20 acres Richard Elderton says that he did not hold the same contrary to the statute as by the information is alleged. And of this Richard puts himself upon his country. And Henry Bradshaw, Attorney General, follows for the King and asks that an inquisition shall be made by a jury. And as for the other tenement called Radyndean with 20

<sup>95</sup> The name is often so spelled.

acres and Wightdean Court with 20 acres Richard says that for the whole time specified in the information he was and still is dwelling in the said parish of Preston by which he took the profits of the said tenements as by the said Act was lawful. And he prays for judgment and as far as the premises are concerned that he may be dismissed.

(2) Be it remembered that George Gruges of the City of Westminster gent. and Thomas Raynton of London shoemaker came before the Barons of the Exchequer 2nd December this term and took oath that whereas by an Act of Parliament of the King that now is that no person after the feast of St. Michael 1535 should have either on his own lands or the lands of any other person beyond the number of 2000 sheep at one time, under penalty of forfeiture for each sheep beyond the number limited 3s. 4d., one half thereof to the Lord King and the other half to the prosecutor : A certain Richard Elderton of Preston co. Sussex gent. ignoring the said Act on 18th November last past and continuously since in lands and pastures to him demised keeps 2000 sheep called Yoyes Rammes and Wethers and at Radyndeyn Wightdean and Westhall keeps 1800 sheep to wit at Radyndeane 500 at Wightdean 800 and at Westhall 500 sheep at one time. Whereupon the aforesaid George Gruges and Thomas Raynton pray for the advice of the Court in the premises and that the aforesaid Richard Elderton shall forfeit £300.

Upon which it was agreed that the said Richard Elderton shall be charged to answer the King thereupon under pain of £100 in the octave of St. Hilary. At which day the said Richard does not come. And it was commanded the said Richard to come here in the octave of the Purification B.V.M.—At which day he comes and the information is read. And the said Richard says that he hath not kept any sheep contrary to the statute. And upon this he puts himself upon the country. And Henry Bradshaw, Attorney General, for the Lord King similarly prays for an inquiry by a jury. And let this be made here in the Quindene of Easter by a jury of Eighteen.

[In margin " Non r." (not answered).]

The result of these proceedings does not appear. The Act under which they were taken is of great interest as showing the rise in prices at the time, and illustrating Tudor methods of dealing with a great economic disturbance.

In 1567 Dame Ann Knyvett and John Vaughan, her third husband, sold to Richard Elrington and Mary his wife

All that their manor called Radingdeane otherwise Ratynddeane

with appurtenances in Bishoppes Preston Bryghthelmeston and Patcham co. Sussex and all lands etc. belonging.<sup>96</sup> the consideration being £266 13s. 4d.

Ann survived John Vaughan and died in 1582, fifty-two years after her first marriage. By her will she directed that her body should be buried not near that of any of her three husbands, but beside that of her father-in-law, Sir Richard Weston, in Trinity Church, Guilford.<sup>97</sup>

There happens to exist what seems to be a curious link between the Westons of Sutton Place and the Preston of to-day. The walls of a small room at Preston manor-house,—a very old house, altered at different times, but retaining some thirteenth-century features—are covered with squares of a beautiful Cordoba leather in the design of which the pomegranate is a prominent feature. This leather has long been traditionally connected with Anne of Cleves, who is supposed to have resided in the house. A similar story attaches to many houses in the district, and in view of the fact that a life interest in extensive properties in East Sussex, part of the spoil of the Priory of Lewes, was granted to Anne by Henry VIII., it is quite likely that at least on one occasion she visited her estates in Sussex. There seems to be no record of any such visit, or of her residence at Preston, though from the close connection of the Elringtons with the Court it is not at all improbable that she may have been a guest at their house. But there does not seem to be any special reason why this lady of Flanders should have been possessed of Spanish leather, and have disposed of it by gift or otherwise. Dr. G. C. Williamson, an authority on such a matter, has thrown fresh light on it in his recently published *Murray Marks and his friends*. He is of opinion that the leather at Preston is similar to some which until a few years ago was at Sutton Place, and which from the intimate association of its builder, Sir Richard Weston, with Queen Kathar-

<sup>96</sup> *Close Rolls*, 730, No. 22.

<sup>97</sup> *Manning and Bray*, II., 640.

ine of Arragon, was almost certainly a portion of the hangings for several chambers which Katharine is known to have brought with her from Spain. Dr. Williamson based his belief that the Preston leather was part of Katharine's entirely on the design and character of the leather itself, without any knowledge of Ann Weston's ownership of the neighbouring manor-house of Radynden; and his attribution seems to be greatly strengthened by this extrinsic fact, for it affords an explanation which would otherwise be wanting of the manner in which some of Katharine's leather found its way to what was then a very remote Sussex parish. It is quite reasonable to conjecture that a small quantity of leather, perhaps not required at Sutton Place, may have been taken by Ann Weston to her house at Radynden, and that it was removed thence to their own home at Preston by the Elringtons when they purchased Ann's manor.<sup>98</sup>

Richard Elrington died without issue in 1569. By his will<sup>99</sup> he bequeathed certain leases to the numerous children of his brother Edward, and continued:—

Item I give unto my well beloved wyfe Marie Elrington all my freeholde lande in Preston or else where within the countie of Sussex with all the reste of my goods whome also I make my whoale and soale executrix (my meaning is that my wyfe should have my said freholde to her hand to her heires). Witnesses Richard Belingham John Arnolde parson of Wyston Tho: Sherley Anthonie Sherlie.

By her first husband Mary Elrington had two sons. The elder, Thomas Shirley, inherited Wiston, married Anne Kempe, and was the father of the three celebrated travellers. The younger, Anthony, succeeded on his mother's death to the freehold of Radynden, and the lease of Preston. He had married in 1575 Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Chislehurst. Her elder sister Mary was already the wife of Sir

<sup>98</sup> This is not the only route by which the leather may have travelled from Sutton Place to Preston Manor. In 1530 the estate of Clandon, near Sutton Place, was granted by the Crown to Sir Richard Weston, with licence to empark. The Westons held Clandon till 1641, when the Richard of the day, great-grandson of the grantee, sold the mansion to Sir Philip Onslow, whose eldest daughter Ann married Anthony Shirley of Preston in 1650.

<sup>99</sup> *P.C.C.*, 5 Lyon.



Thomas Pelham of Laughton. There exist several deeds relating to the settlement made on the marriage of Anthony; one deals with the manor of Radynden.<sup>100</sup>

I Mary Elrington of Wiston widow have granted my manor of Raddingdeane otherwise Rottingdeane with a messuage dovecote two barns with other lands etc in Bishopp Preston, Brighthelmstone and Patcham to Thomas Shirley Knt. George Kylner clerk and John Gaskoyne yeoman All which premises Richard Elrington Esq. and I lately purchased of John Vaughan Esq. of Sutton co. York and Dame Anne Knevett his wife as by a deed 30 Jan. 9 Eliz. more fully appears To have the premises to aforesaid feoffees to the use of Anthony Sherley my younger son remainder to me his mother, remainder to his heirs and assigns for ever.

The fame of Anthony Shirley of Preston has perhaps been overshadowed by that of his more famous nephew and namesake, to whom even the authorship of Shakespeare's plays has been attributed.<sup>101</sup> But whether Anthony of Wiston was a poet or not, Anthony of Preston certainly was. Much has been written of the Shirley family, but I do not find it recorded in Sussex literature<sup>102</sup> that he was the author of "Witts New Dyall: or, A Schollers Prize. Imprinted at London by W. W. for John Browne, 1604," a small volume containing numerous poems on various subjects, some religious. It is dedicated to "My very good Brother in Law Thomas Pelham . . . and my deare Sister in Law Marie Pelham his wife." This is not the occasion to appraise the literary value of these verses. They are at any rate a notable production for a country gentleman over fifty years of age. And I am glad to be able to add another name to the long list of Sussex poets, even if it does not merit a high place.

<sup>100</sup> Preston Papers.

<sup>101</sup> *Anthony Sherley the Author of Shakespeare's Plays*. Scott Surtees, London. H. Gray. 1888.

<sup>102</sup> This is probably due to the great rarity of the book. The Huth Sale Catalogue stated that only three copies of it are known:—the B.M. copy (see *Three Hundred Notable Books added to the Library of the British Museum under the Keepership of Richard Garnett, 1891-1899*, p. 45); a copy in the Britwell Court Library; and the Huth copy, now at Preston Manor, once the home of its author. [Since the above was written the Britwell Court copy has been sold at Auction for £1000 to an American purchaser.]

It is unnecessary to deal at length with the Shirleys, who presently by purchase of the Crown's reversion became lords of the manor of Preston. A good genealogical account of this branch may be found in Mr. E. P. Shirley's well-known *Stemmata Shirleiana*. Their marriage settlements and other documents in my possession show that Radynden descended with their other lands. The first Anthony (ob. 1624) was succeeded by his son Thomas (ob. 1636); he by his son Thomas (ob. 1654); he by his son a second Anthony (1624-1683), who married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Onslow, and was created a baronet in 1665. Sir Anthony's son, Sir Richard (ob. 1692) married Judith, daughter of Joas Bateman, of London, merchant. This lady married as her second husband Sir Henry Hatsell, a well-known judge. I possess a considerable correspondence between the judge and Captain John Cheynell, agent of the Preston property, relating to estate matters. Cheynell was a son of the eminent Puritan divine who took a leading part in Sussex in the Civil War, and died and was buried at Preston; and on his mother's side he was connected with the Shirleys. The judge deals at great length with rather trifling matters. On September 9th, 1712, he replies to Cheynell, who had written that the assessors of the Poor Rate in Brighton were demanding rates from Standown, a part of Radynden. His suggestion that the imposition of rates may lead to the withdrawal of voluntary subscriptions is a curiously modern touch.

I cannot but wonder that the Assessors of Brighton should now begin to tax the rents of Standown when they might expect that we should not give to their Poor what we usually give at Christmas. I do not mention this as if we intended to do so; but they might consider how foolishly they have acted in giving us a provocation to it. As to the Case I take it to be this, viz. that Standown is a piece of ground parcel of the Manor of Rotingdean (which Manor is part of my wives Jointure) and the 4 farms mentioned in your Letter have right of Common of pasture in Standown, etc.<sup>103</sup>

The judge's wife in her will dated 10th January, 1728, expressed a wish "to be buried at Preston if I die

<sup>103</sup> Preston papers.

at such time of the year as the roads thereto are passable"; a testimony to the condition of the roads through the weald two centuries ago. She died in the month of June, and her wish was fulfilled. Her son, Sir Richard Shirley, the third baronet, died unmarried in 1705. Radynden passed to his sister and co-heir Anne, wife of Thomas Western, of Rivenhall, in Essex. It was sold in 1794 by their great-grandson Charles Callis Western<sup>104</sup> to William Stanford of Preston, from whom it descended to his eldest son William, and to William's only daughter, now living.

#### LORDS OF THE MANOR OF RADYNDEN.

##### I. DE RADYNDEN, DALYNGRUGE, LEWK NOR.

- (1) ? Richard de Ratendon, living 1246-7.
- (2) ? William de Radynden, dead in 1256.
- (3) Walter de Radynden, died about 1305.
- (4) His son Sir John de Radynden, died after 1343.
- (5) His daughter Alice Dalyngruge, died before 1362.
- (6) Her husband Roger Dalyngruge, died about 1383.
- (7) His kinsman Sir Edward Dalyngruge, died 1393-4.
- (8) His son Sir John Dalyngruge, died 1407-8.
- (9) His widow Alice Dalyngruge, died 1442-3.
- (10) Sir John's cousin Richard Dalyngruge, died 1469.
- (11) His nephew Sir Roger Lewknor, died 1478.
- (12) His son Sir Thomas Lewknor, died 1484.
- (13) His son Sir Roger Lewknor, died 1543.
- (14) His daughter Joan Pickering (Pole, Barentyne).
- (15) Her daughter Ann Weston (Knyvett, Vaughan), died 1582.

##### II. ELRINGTON, SHIRLEY, WESTERN.

- (1) Richard Elrington, died 1569.
- (2) His wife Mary, died after 1575.
- (3) Her son Anthony Shirley, died 1624.
- (4) His son Thomas Shirley, died 1636.
- (5) His son Thomas Shirley, died 1654.
- (6) His son Sir Anthony Shirley, died 1683.
- (7) His son Sir Richard Shirley, died 1692.
- (8) His son, Sir Richard Shirley, died 1705.
- (9) His sister Anne, m. Thomas Western, who died 1733.
- (10) Their son Thomas Western, died 1766.
- (11) His son Charles Western, died 1771.
- (12) His son Charles Callis Western, died 1841.

##### III. STANFORD.

- (1) William Stanford, died 1841.
- (2) His son William Stanford, died 1853.
- (3) His daughter Ellen Thomas-Stanford, now living.

<sup>104</sup> Cr. Baron Western of Rivenhall in 1833; died unmarried in 1841.

# POLING AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

*(Continued from Vol. LX.)*

---

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

---

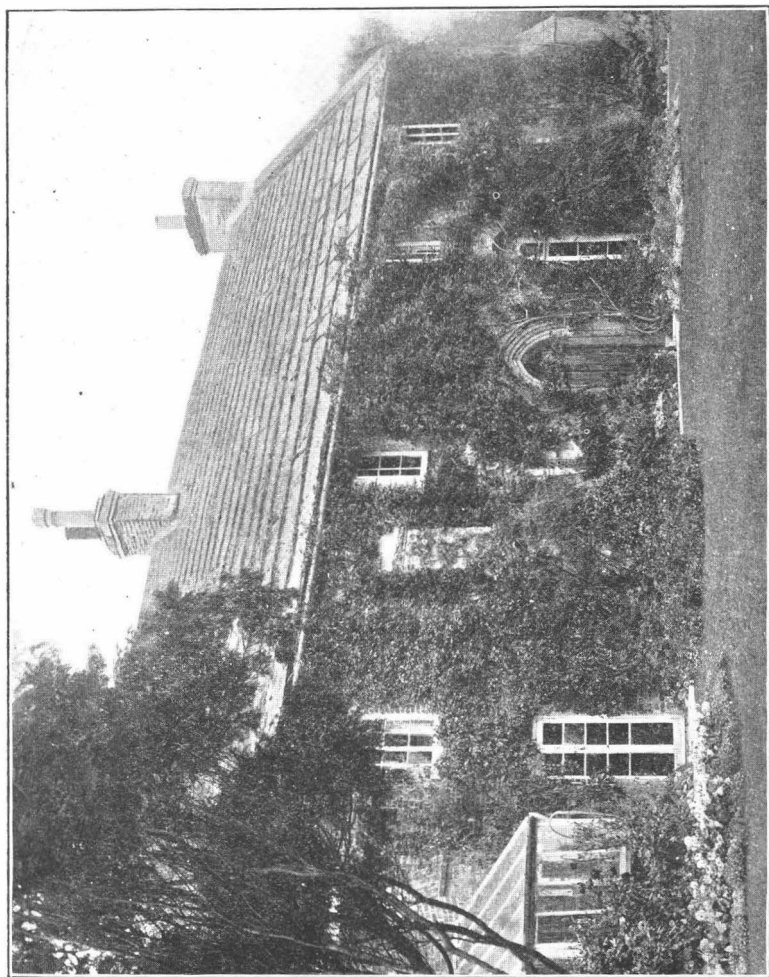
## PART II. THE PRECEPTORY.

As has already been stated, the Preceptory or Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers—also sometimes called the Hospital—at Poling, owed its origin in all probability to the noble house of the FitzAlans, by whom it was no doubt founded and endowed with certain lands, at some date that cannot be more precisely fixed, within the last quarter of the twelfth century.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, documentary evidence is scanty, but the architectural features corroborate this approximate date. Many stones dressed with fine axe-tooling may still be seen in the interior of the chapel.

The military order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem originated in the year 1092 with the building of a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem. The intention of the pious founders was that the Knights should afford protection and bodily succour to the pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. They were vowed to follow the rule of St. Augustine, and over their armour they wore an ample mantellum, or cloak, of black, charged with a white cross upon the left shoulder. A fairly accurate representation of one of

<sup>1</sup> On the partition of the earldom of Arundel in 1244, the hundred and manor of Poling were allotted to John Fitz-Alan. In June 1381 they were settled upon the newly founded college of Arundel.



THE PRECEPTORY FROM THE SOUTH.

the Knights may be found in the engraving in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1655), and in Stevens' *Continuation* (1723).

The Order spread to Europe, and in A.D. 1100, only eight years after their foundation in Jerusalem, a house was built for the Knights in London. The rival order of Knights Templars did not come into being until 1118 or thereabout—a quarter of a century after the founding of the Hospitallers.

From the commencement the Hospitallers rapidly acquired wealth and importance; and the Grand Prior of the Order became the first lay baron in England, and took his seat in the House of Peers.

For nearly two centuries the Hospitallers and the Templars existed side by side, until, in 1309, Pope Clement V. issued a bull for the suppression of the Knights Templars, who had become too rich and powerful, and were accused, justly or falsely it is very difficult to say, of monstrous crimes. Their estates and houses were handed over to the Knights of the older Order.

The Templars seem to have had in Sussex a preceptory at Shipley, a round church on the site of St. Sepulchre's, Chichester, and some sort of settlement and lands at Saddlescombe and Cokeham in Sompting, and lands at Compton. I have met with the statement that they also held Poling, and that it passed on their down fall to the Hospitallers; but of this there is not the smallest evidence.

The Knights Hospitallers, besides receiving these estates in reversion, also had from an early date in Sussex lands, and houses at Pockocks, near Eastbourne, and in Midhurst. At the last-named there are some scanty remains of doubtful date; but at Pockock's, in the manor of Ocklynge, a house of various mediæval periods still exists, which I have lately had the opportunity of examining in some detail, at the instance of my friend the Rev. Walter Budgen, in whose admirable book on *Old Eastbourne* the connection between Poling and Pockock's is traced. In a return of the property of the Order made in 1338, quoted by Mr. Budgen,

under the head of "Bailiwick of Palyng (Poling) in the County of Sussex," we have the following, translated:—

	s.	d.
There is at Okelyng one messuage which is worth yearly .....	12	
And there are there 52 acres of land, value per acre 12d., and they are worth.....	52	0
Also there are 3 acres of meadow, value per acre 18d., and they are worth.....	4	6
Also pasture there in common for 200 sheep, which is worth yearly .....	16	8
And pleas and perquisites of courts worth .....	6	8

The Master of Poling is included amongst Eastbourne landowners in a return of 1316.

In 1341 the Ocklynge estate was seized into the King's land, the excuse being that the prior of the hospital was not fulfilling his covenant to provide a chaplain to celebrate there, and also to distribute alms to the poor twice in the week; but on enquiry made, it was found that no such service was due, although Brother Robert de Criel, who had held the Ocklynge estate for the long term of fifty years, had of his own free will given alms to the needy.<sup>2</sup>

The Commandery at Poling was also endowed at various dates with lands in a number of parishes in its own neighbourhood, as at Combe and Offham, Up Marden, and Rumboldswyke. In 1338 the Combe and Offham estates brought in £13 17s. 3d. per annum, and, with their other lands, farms, &c., made up a yearly income of £78 11s. 3d., including 40 marks for *confraria*, i.e. alms collected in the neighbourhood. After £34 had been paid for the expenses of the establishment, £44 11s. 3d. would remain for the benefit of the Order and the upkeep of the buildings, &c., at Poling. The establishment, we learn from this record,<sup>3</sup> consisted in 1338 of Peter atte Nasshe, Knight preceptor and his confrater Clement de Donewico, Knight, a

<sup>2</sup> *Canterbury Archbishopial Registers*: Courtenay, fol. 208.

<sup>3</sup> Published by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking in the Camden Society's Series, *The Knights Hospitallers in England*, pp. 24, 25: cited in V. C. H. *Sussex*, II., p. 93.

chaplain, a "claviger" or steward, a cook, two attendants of the preceptor, and two clerks employed to collect the "confraria," of whom one had his board at the preceptory and was therefore probably collector in the immediate neighbourhood, while the other, who did not board, presumably worked the more distant parts of the county. We see therefore that at this date there were nine permanent officials living at the Commandery, besides the clerk, who acted as a sort of commercial traveller for the good of the Order; and one may conjecture that various hinds, farm hands, or outdoor servants, would be employed in the cultivation of the lands, the herb garden, orchard, &c., and in dairy work, brewhouse, and other necessary adjuncts to the life of a self-contained mediaeval community. Thus, if we guess these at six, at a date about midway in the history of this house, there may well have been some fifteen souls bound up with the welfare of the establishment.

Amongst other lands, they held from some date in the thirteenth century a considerable estate in Isleham, or Islesham, in the parish of Clymping, which is now part of the oddly named manor of Fourpartners.

I am indebted to our member, Mr. W. D. Peckham, for particulars of their holding, extracted from *Liber P.* of the Bishops' MSS. at Chichester. On ff. 11 and 12 is an undated list of the Fiefs of the Bishop, in which, under the heading of Aldingbourne, is the following

Rogerus de Couert tenet iij hid' apud Islesham. In the 28th and 31st years of Edward I. (1299-1300 and 1302-1303) this holding is described as "tenementum terre" (ten' ter) "que fuerat Rogeri Couert" (f. 13, r.).

In 4th Edward II. (1310-11) it is thus divided (f. 14, r.):—

- Robert de Estden for 1/10 of a knight's fee.
- Stephen de Parsertes for 1/10 of a knight's fee.
- Ralph de St. Owen for 1/10 of a knight's fee.
- The Master of Poling for 1/10 of a knight's fee.

Mr. Peckham estimates 4-10ths of a knight's fee to about equal three hides, and as eight hides constituted



a knight's fee, and there were 48 acres in a hide, the total of the holding would work out at about  $153\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

On f. 169 r. of Liber P. is a copy of a charter of Stephen de Bergstede, Bishop of Chichester, concerning homage and service of one hide in Islesham given to the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem, as the Poling Commandery is there entitled, dated from Selsey, October 14, 1286. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Peckham, in a later communication, most obligingly furnishes me with a subsequent reference to the Islesham land in a full rental of the Manor of Aldingbourne, compiled between June and September, 1379 (Liber C, f. 112, r.), headed: "Magister de Polyng pro j hida terre continente lx acras terre in Islesham quondam Petri de Gatesdene" (Added in a later hand "hospital sci. Johis de Poly'g").

Of later history there is practically none. The fifteenth century is a blank, nor have we any knowledge as to the conduct of the inmates of the Commandery during the first forty years of the sixteenth century; but in the year 1541, five years after the suppression of the rank and file of the religious houses up and down the country, the house at Poling shared the fate of the Hospitallers elsewhere in England, and was dissolved, the lands and buildings being settled upon the College of Arundel, which itself was suppressed five years later, in 1546.

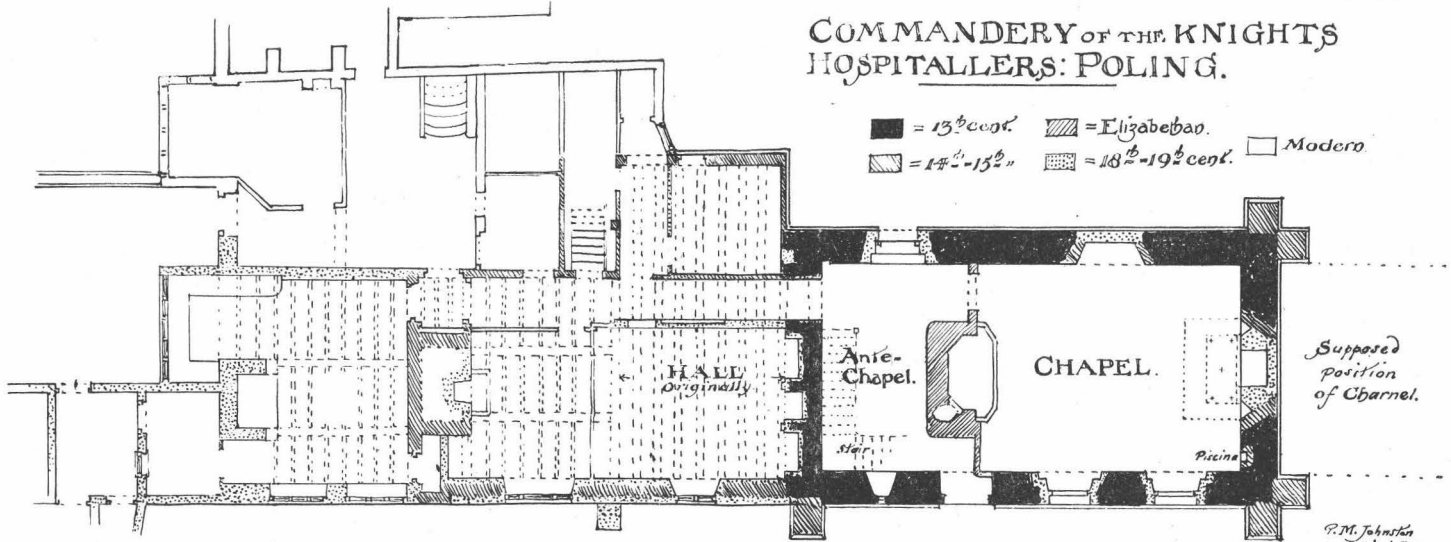
In 1568 Sir John Caryll was lord of the manor of Poling, which afterwards became incorporated with the Michelgrove estate in Clapham parish, so that for a long period it passed with Michelgrove while the Shelleys were in possession. When the Michelgrove estate was alienated by Sir John Shelley early in the nineteenth century to Richard Walker, Esq., of Liverpool, Poling of course passed with it, and the son of this gentleman, Richard Watt Walker, in 1828, sold the whole estate to Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk.

The Commandery sank to the status of a farm-house, and came to be called Fair-place Farm from its con-

0 5 10 20 30 Feet.

# COMMANDERY OF THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS: POLING.

■ = 13<sup>th</sup> cent.    ▨ = Elizabethan.  
 ▩ = 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>    ▧ = 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> cent.    □ = Modern.



*Supposed  
position  
of Charnel.*

*P.M. Johnston  
mens. by det.*

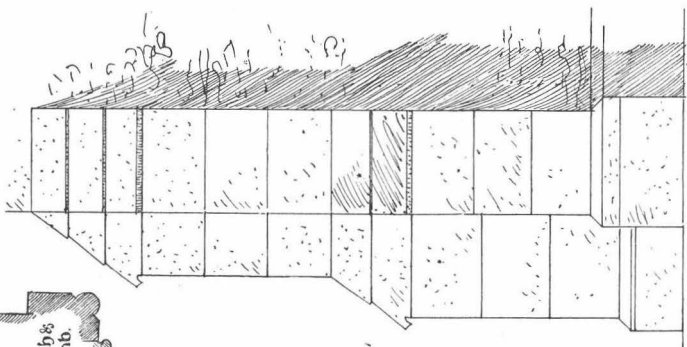
tiguity to a fair which used to be held hereabouts. So it remained till about 1830, when it was extensively repaired and modernized to fit it for a gentleman's residence. A wood-panelled ceiling of the Chapel is mentioned as still remaining in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832, Part I., pp. 557-559.

The buildings of the Commandery, or as it is locally entitled, St. John's Priory, have been known to me for some forty-three years; but early in the present century Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., obtained a lease of the property from the late Duke of Norfolk, and I had the opportunity, resulting from the repairs and alterations that were then, and at a later date, carried out, of making a thorough investigation of the buildings, and of obtaining an accurate plan here reproduced.

From this it will be seen that the main structure of the chapel has survived the changes attendant on adaptation to domestic uses in the sixteenth century, and that it is a simple parallelogram, measuring internally 36 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  17 ft. 9 in., with walls 3 ft. in thickness, having nicely proportioned buttresses, 2 ft. 6 in. square in pairs at both angles of the East wall and one on the South side at the Western end. The Western wall has been largely cut away in the formation of comparatively modern fireplaces on its Western side. In the same way a floor has been interposed over the Eastern part to form two bedrooms, and on the ground floor a large open fireplace of red brick, spanned by a cambered oak beam, was inserted probably late in the sixteenth century; and there is clear evidence that the space between this and the West wall was originally double-storeyed, and served as an antechapel on the ground floor, with a loft or gallery above. The existing modern staircase is carried up in this Western bay, now the Hall.

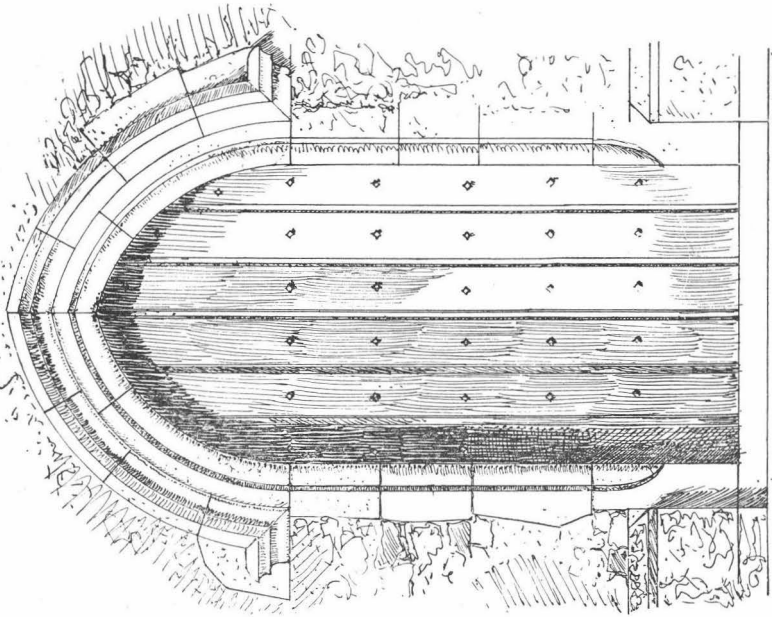
The walls are compactly built of flints and stone rubble, backed with chalk, with dressings of Pulborough stone to the buttresses and of Caen stone to the large ancient doorway in the South wall, to the outside of the

Arch & Jamb.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Feet

Buttresses at S.E. angle.



S. Doorway of Chapel.

0 1 2 3 Feet

S. Doorway of Chapel.

little lancet window to the Westward and to the similar lancet opposite it, high up in the North wall, both of which windows, blocked up until the recent works having internal jambs and pointed segmental arches in hard chalk. These and the South doorway are of c. 1220. The East window was probably of three lights, and its enclosing arch and jambs are visible externally, while the splays and arched head, probably of the fourteenth century, are visible in the bedroom on the upper floor and the lower part of the splays on the ground floor. A pretty little piscina with a credence shelf and a fourcentred arched head, cinquefoiled, under a square label, was discovered and opened out in the East wall to the South of the East window.

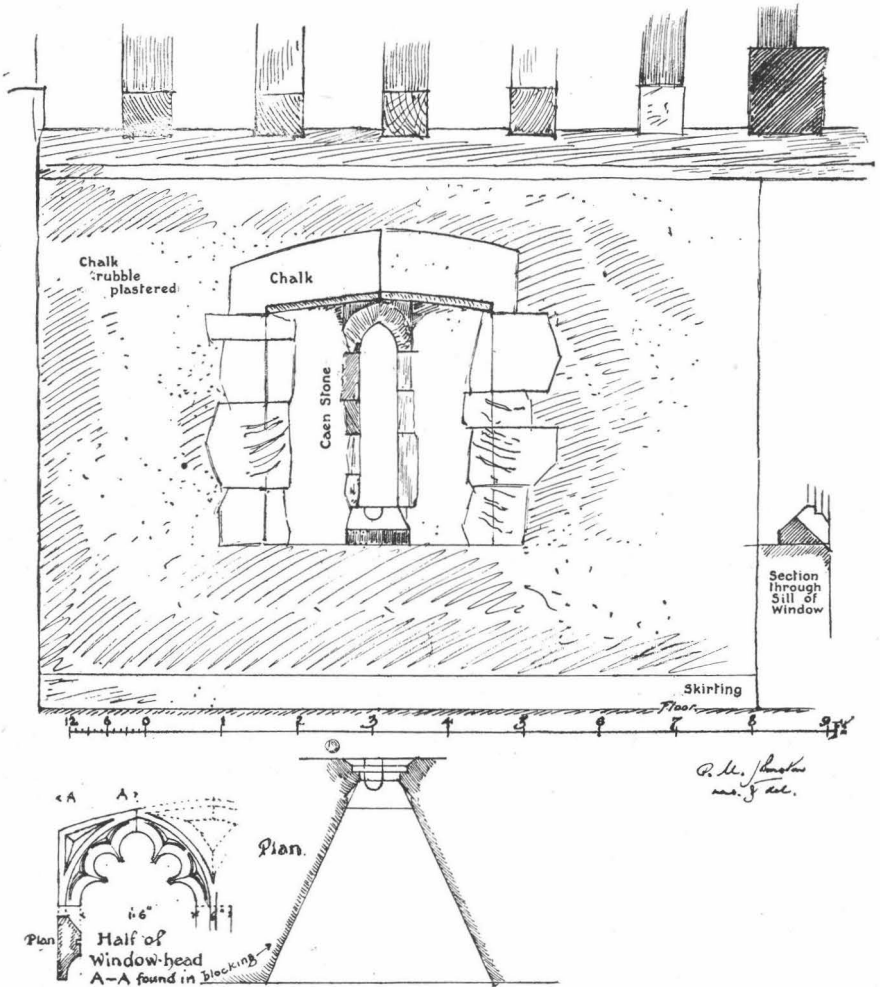
A peculiar feature of the South doorway is that while the jambs and arch, which have a continuous roll-moulding between chamfers, are thirteenth century, the label over the arch is of a common fifteenth century section, inserted, perhaps, when the older label had decayed.<sup>4</sup> There are some mediaeval *graf-fiti*, including a much worn bit of black-letter inscription on the soffit of the arch.

The other features of the chapel walls are eighteenth and nineteenth century insertions. They include the North doorway, a blocked window in the same wall to the Eastward and the two French windows in the South wall. But in the Western part of the North wall of the chapel, in the present Hall, are a stone jamb and the end of a lintol with the angles rounded, the stones—Caen—being fine-jointed and dressed with fine axe tooling, suggesting a date within the last twenty years of the twelfth century. It would seem to have been originally part of a turret stair doorway to give access to the loft over the ante-chapel, and perhaps to the Dormitory on the first floor; but it is curious that it should be the only definite relic of twelfth century work now visible. Some axe-tooling

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the similar treatment of the N. door of the nave in Poling church, illustrated in S.A.C., Vol. LX.

is to be seen in the jamb-stones of the lancet windows—probably old material re-used.

The roof over the chapel corresponds to the structural separation on the ground floor between chapel and ante-chapel. That is to say, the roof over the



ante-chapel is of plain braced collar construction, while the roof of the chapel proper is of curved or arched timbers of the waggon or barrel form, resembl-

ing that over the cloisters of Chichester Cathedral. It appears to me, however, to be earlier—fourteenth, rather than fifteenth century.

In unblocking the tiny lancet in the upper story of the North wall I found a regularly formed hole, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, cut at a downward angle through its cill, from inside to out, as though for the passage of a rope to pull a bell at the sanctus, or perhaps for some domestic purpose. It is quite possible, however, that, as it commands the approach from the road, it may have been intended for shooting an arrow or crossbow-bolt through, to drive away robbers who may well have infested the neighbouring woods in those rude and unsettled days. This lancet appeared to have been blocked up at about the time of the suppression of the Order in 1541, when its estates were given to the college of Arundel: and in the blocking, besides chalk and flints, was a large stone worked as one half of the arched head of a light, originally part of a two-light segmental-headed window of the early fifteenth century.

A view of the house, by Grimm, as it stood before these alterations, taken from the South-east, is preserved among the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum. It is entitled "Remains of the Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Poling," and shows the South and East walls of the chapel, with part of the domestic offices to the Westward. I have made a rough outline copy of this drawing in the accompanying sketch, from which it will be seen that the old South doorway and the buttresses appear as at present, together with the little lancet window to the West of the doorway, lately re-opened. Above this is shown another lancet, with a label, displaced by the present wooden casement window. A buttress about mid-way in the length of the South wall of the chapel, as shown in this drawing, also no longer exists: and in 1780 there were two-light casement windows in both storeys in the Eastern bay of the chapel, and two others in its East wall with a little

square headed window above them, beneath the enclosing arch of the mediaeval East window. I found a similar cottage window in the ground storey of the North wall of the chapel, and another in the upper storey, towards the East, and they have been left partly unblocked. The existing French windows in the South wall are of c. 1832, and replace the smaller cottage windows shown in Grimm's view. The ancient roof of Horsham slabs, diminishing in size



as they go upwards, happily still remains, but the Elizabethan brick chimneys, with good "over-sailing" heads have been modernized above the roof. I have restored the old form in the new chimneys.

To the westward is shown a recessed doorway in a sort of buttress-projection, which no longer exists, and the date of which is not clear. It is beyond the Western end of the chapel, immediately to the East of a still existing brick buttress, and may have given access to the Refectory or Common Room, but all external features in the Western part of this Southern wall have been so modernized in successive alterations and further obscured by the erection of a range of conservatories, that nothing definite can be stated as to the date and character of the work. The roof is considerably lower than that of the chapel, but of the same 45° pitch. The East gable of the chapel is



shown in Grimm's drawing with a coping of brick or stone, now cemented over, and the pitch of the roof then, as now, was  $45^{\circ}$ , which is decidedly flatter than the average mediaeval roof. The existing chimney stack on the gable end dates from c. 1832.

There does not seem to be any old view extant of the Northern side of the chapel and the Western range of buildings, so we can only judge of their mediaeval character by what remains. Excluding purely modern additions in kitchen offices, etc., these consist of an oblong, two-storeyed building about 28 ft.  $\times$  17 ft. 3 in. internally, originally of timber-frame construction and of two low storeys, with a projecting wing, also of timber framing and two-storeyed, on the North side, at the West end of the chapel, which may have housed the porter or "claviger" referred to above, and perhaps contained the stairs to the upper floor. Both these blocks are constructed of very massive oak timbers and date from early in the fifteenth century, although the timbers in many cases have been re-used from a building two centuries older. The South wall of the present Dining Room, which was probably the Knights' Refectory, is 2 ft. 3 in. thick of brick, or brick-faced.

The existing passage from the Hall (originally the ante-chapel) may or may not be original, though it is obviously by no means modern. Probably it is post-suppression. Near its Western end is a small doorway of oak with a four-centred arched head, having sunk spandrels. This is of fifteenth century date, and it would appear to have been external when made, though now it serves no purpose, and the door that once hung in it has disappeared. The large room beyond to the West, now used as a study, has served various purposes such as a brewhouse and kitchen. It dates from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century: but within it is the back of the old fireplace now opening to the boudoir: and in cutting into this back or outer wall, in 1914, many stones of the jambs and heads of early thirteenth lancets, rebated and

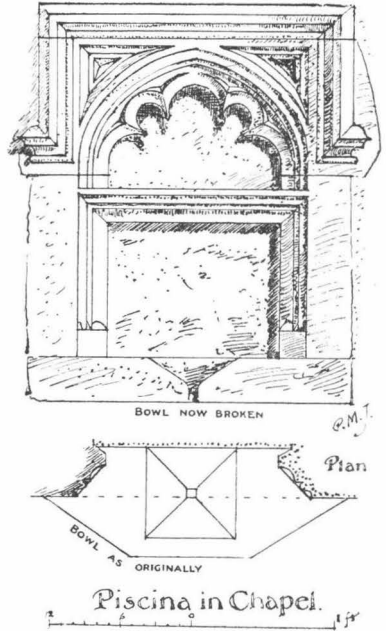
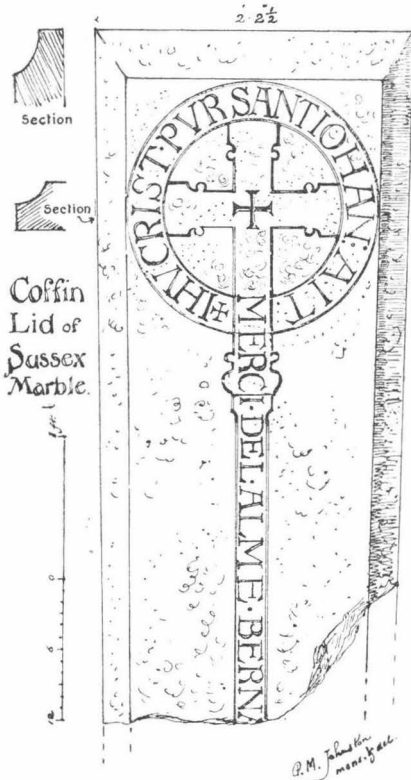
chamfered, were discovered, built in as re-used material. These and many other worked stones of thirteenth century date, found at various times, point to the probability of a more extensive range of buildings having been here up to the suppression, but in what position the parts that have disappeared stood, in relation to the chapel—to the North, the South, or the West—can only be matter for conjecture, without actual spade-work.

In this connection, tradition has it that there is a crypt, or charnel, beneath the little paved court immediately to the East of the chapel, and persons still living state that they have entered this by means of a circular stone stair, and that within it were coffins of Sussex marble containing the remains of several of the Knights of the Order. The various accounts of this mysterious charnel and its contents are very precise, and the story goes that one of the Dukes of Norfolk had the entrance stair closed, so that the bodies of the Knights should not be made a peepshow. A neighbouring farmer's mother has a ring made up with the hair from one of the Knight's heads.

There is certainly no vault beneath the chapel itself, as in 1906 I caused the ground beneath the wooden floor to be dug out to some depth, and found only a deep bed of silver sand: but it seems highly probable that the crypt or charnel was external, as in the case of the North chapel of Wonersh Church, Surrey.

A more tangible relic of the Knights is a fine coffin slab of Sussex marble, which when I first saw it was in use as a seat in the garden, but is now, for better preservation, inside the house. It is 4 inches thick, 2 ft. 2½ in. wide (with a very slight tapering in the length), and now only measures 4 ft. 9 in. in length, the bottom part of the slab having been roughly broken off. It bears, incised, a cross within a circle mounted on a long stem, the cross having what may be described as moulded ends to the three upper arms, engraved as if in profile or section, while similarly, outside the margin of the circle is a sort of moulded

base in outline. In the centre of the cross is a crosslet. Another but smaller crosslet commences the inscription, cut in the left-hand bottom and of the circle and continued down the stem. Very provokingly it is broken



off, owing to the end of the slab having been lost, in the middle of the first name of the knights whom it commemorates. The inscription, in Norman French and a mixed Roman and Lombardic lettering, reads:

✠ IHV CRIST : PVR SANTIOHAN : AIT  
MERC: DEL ALME: BERNA . . .

which translated, would read:

JESUS CHRIST, FOR [THE SAKE OF] SAINT  
JOHN, HAVE MERCY ON THE SOUL OF  
BERNA[RD] . . . . .

Peculiar importance attaches to this slab, imperfect though it be, as memorials of the Hospitallers are very rare in England. I know of no other like it in form. The inscription is very much worn, and I believe I am the first to decipher it.

It is hardly fitting, perhaps, in these pages to relate in detail the very circumstantial ghost stories connected with the house. They are well attested by a number of people, and one of the incidents has a decidedly archaeological flavour, which may excuse the mention of it here. The sound of an organ playing and voices singing the last verses of a psalm in Latin, concluding with the Gloria Patri, to the old Gregorian tone, has been heard by six people on three different occasions, and subsequent enquiry has revealed the fact that "ghostly music" has been heard by persons who lived or stayed in the house years ago. The particular psalm appears to be one used on the obits of benefactors.

## APPENDIX.

Chichester Episcopal MSS., Liber P. fol. 169 r.

Carta Stephani Episcopi Cicestrensis de homagio et servicio j hide terre in Ilesham date Priori hospitii Jerosolimi salvo redditu homagio et servicio j hide terre in Estden.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Stephanus dei gratia Cicestrensis episcopus salutem in domino sempiternam cum domina Cecilia de Gadesden una de filiabus et heredibus quondam domini Rogeri Aguyllun de Ewelme defuncti quasdam terras et tenementa ac possessiones quas et que de feodo nostro et ecclesie nostre Cicestrensis in parochia de Climpinges in loco qui dicitur Islesham tenuit pro quibus nobis in homagio et secta curie tenebatur religiosus viris Priori et Fratribus sancte domus hospitalis Jerosolimi in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam dederit et concesserit nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris de concensu et assensu capituli cicestrensis dictam donacionem et concessionem ratificantes per omnia dictis Priori et Fratribus et eorum successorum dictarum terrarum et tenementorum liberum ingressum dedimus et promisimus et quietam tenendam et habendam libere quiete pacifice absque secta alicuius curie nostre vel hundredi et absque omni homagio seu fidelitate faciendam vel aliquo servicio seu consuetudine nobis aut successoribus nostris in posterum faciendo in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Concessimus etiam

eisdem Priori et Fratribus eorumque successoribus pro nobis et successoribus nostris homagium et sectam que habuimus in dicto Feodo in terris et tenementis quas et que nunc tenent dominus Johannes de Sancto Audoeno dominus Rogerus Covert et Alicia Haket coheredes dicte Cecilie de Gadesden cum omnibus iuribus et pertinenciis nomine ecclesie Cicestrensis qualicumque spectantibus contingentibus Damus eciam et concedimus eisdem Priori et Fratribus cum predictas terras et tenementa sibi quoquo modo et adquirere potuerint liberum ingressum et quietum tenendum et habendum libere quiete pacifice absque secta curie seu hundredi et absque omni homagio seu fidelitate inde facienda vel aliquo servicio seu consuetudine nobis aut successoribus nostris imposterum facienda in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam Pro hac autem concessione et dictarum terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinenciis introitus donacione dederunt nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum dicti Prior et Fratres predicti hospicii unam libram cere et viginti solidos annualis redditus quam ceram et quem redditum dicti Prior et Fratres consueverunt percipere in parochia de Estden de una hida quam habuerunt de dono concessione et elemosina quondam Willelmi Pandolf et heredum suorum prout carta dictorum prioris et Fratrum inde nobis confecta plenius testatur una cum tenentibus dictam hidam terre et eorum exitu secta et sequela herietis releviis escaetis consuetudinibus et serviciis eorundem necnon et omnibus aliis et singulis que exinde quocumque modo potuerint provenire. In quorum omnium testimonium et perpetuam rei memoriam sigillo nostro una cum sigillo decani et capituli cicestrensis qui omnibus et singulis suum prebuerunt consensum et assensum et presens scriptum fecimus communi (? communiri). Hiis testibus Dominis Nigello de Brok Roberto de Hotot Luca de Viene Johanne Peche Johanne Tieruill Henrico de Lions militibus Johanne de Ferrynges Petro de Elmere Gervasio de Wyldebrugge Galfrido de Fauarche et aliis Datum apud Selseye pridie idus octobris anno domini m cc octogesimo sexto.

Cecilia was one of the four daughters of Reginald Aguillon ; Robert Haket was the husband of her sister Alice (deceased), Roger Covert and John de St. Owen were sons of her other two sisters.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assize Roll, 914, m. 26d.

# THE MANOR OF CHOLLINGTON IN EASTBOURNE,

WITH NOTES ON THE FAMILIES OF LA WARRE,  
DE FOKINTON AND DE DIVA.

BY REV. W. BUDGEN, M.A.

THE earlier associations of the well-known family of La Warre, La Ware, now De la Warr, seem to have been mainly with the West Country, but in the 13th century they are found holding several manors in East Sussex. These were in Folkington, Excete, Isfield, Chollington, Beverington and Yeverington, the last three places being in Eastbourne.

We shall have occasion to refer to most of these manors or holdings, but this paper is intended to deal primarily with the early history of Chollington.<sup>1</sup> It was one of the hamlets of Eastbourne, and it has acquired a more than archaeological interest from the fact that it is now represented by Compton Place, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. It lay within the bounds of the Hundred and Parish of Eastbourne, which were co-terminous, but it was outside the jurisdiction of the Lord of the Hundred until 1306, when it was acquired from the La Warres, together with their holding in Beverington and Yeverington, by Mathias de Monte Martini, the then holder of the Manor of Eastbourne.<sup>2</sup> Thereafter it became merged in the great manor and ceased to have any independent manorial history, although it continued as one of the "boroughs" of the Hundred until modern times.

We begin with a few references showing the La Warres' connection with Chollington, and then we

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. W. Hudson refers to Chollington in his paper on the "Hundred of Eastbourne" (*S.A.C.*, XLII., 180), where some of the records here dealt with were first brought to light.

<sup>2</sup> *Sussex Fines*, No. 1207.

propose to work back by stages to its pre-conquest history.

Among the claims to manorial liberties recorded on an Assize Roll of 3 Edw. I. (1275)<sup>3</sup> we have one presented on behalf of Roger La Ware as follows:— He claims “in his manor of Fokynton, with its members, View of Frank-pledge with Assize of bread and ale. He claims the same liberties in his manor of Excete, with wreck of sea there. He claims also to have in his manor of Chollington the same liberties, with royal liberties, i.e. judgment of thieves, because in a time beyond memory a king of England gave the said hamlet to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster in pure and perpetual alms, and the said Abbot and Convent gave the said hamlet to the predecessors of the said Roger as freely and fully as they had it from the said king.”

In 1278 Commissioners were appointed to take an Assize of novel disseisin arraigned by Roger La Ware against Robert, Abbot of Westminster, and others touching a tenement in Chillington, Sussex,<sup>4</sup> but no further record of this suit can be found.

In the following year in an Assize Roll of 7 Edw. I.<sup>5</sup> the following interesting entry occurs:—

“The Jurors present that Roger La Ware holds 4 hides of land in Cholinton and Burne which were of ancient demesne of the lord king, they know not by what warrant. Roger comes by his attorney and says that he holds the said hides of the Abbot of Westminster, and that he and his predecessors from a time beyond memory held the said hides from the Abbot and his predecessors and before the Conquest of England.”

In the same Assize Roll there is recorded an incident arising out of Roger la Ware's lordship of Chollington, in which William Cornaleth, one of his servants, who was making a distress for rent, was set upon by the men of the neighbourhood and a rescue was effected. In the affray which ensued Cornaleth killed one of his

<sup>3</sup> *Assize Roll* No. 918, m. 56d.

<sup>4</sup> *Calr. Pat. Rolls* in 47th Report of Dep. Keeper, p. 189. The Abbot's name should be Richard (Richd de Ware).

<sup>5</sup> *Assize Roll*, No. 915, De Novis Capitulis.

opponents by a bow-shot, and he forthwith fled to Folkington, his master's manor, about 4 miles distant, and took sanctuary in the Church.<sup>6</sup>

The strong local feeling over the question of rent is perhaps explained by our next document, which is the record of a suit before the king at Westminster in 1279-80.<sup>7</sup> It was brought against Roger la Ware by 17 of his Chollington tenants, who claimed that the manor was ancient demesne of the Crown, and that, therefore, the lord should not exact from his tenants other customs and services than they ought and had been accustomed to do in times when the manor was in the hands of the king's predecessors, kings of England. And they complained that whereas they held 4 hides of land for £4 yearly for all services, and they and their ancestors in the time of St. Edward the king had held by these services, notwithstanding this, Roger distrained them to do him the service of £10 yearly for the said hides, besides various works (which are mentioned). The plaintiffs put themselves upon Domesday Book for proof of their claim, but after the Book had been examined, evidence was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the said manor was not ancient demesne, and judgment was given against the tenants. As an instance of the recognition of the authority of Domesday Book on questions of land tenure, this case is of interest. The Survey was apparently in the custody of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by reason of its bearing on fiscal matters. We are unfortunately left in the dark as to the grounds upon which the Chancellor based his ruling against the claim of ancient demesne; the importance of this will be seen as we develop our argument.

In 1285 Roger la Ware received a grant of Free-warren in his demesne lands of Fokington, Tarring, Cholyngton, Yeverington, Beverington, and Isfield.<sup>8</sup>

There are two points to be gathered from these

<sup>6</sup> For fuller details of this case, see *S.A.C.*, XLII., p. 192.

<sup>7</sup> *Coram Rege Roll* 51, m. 9d.

<sup>8</sup> *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 13 Edwd. I., p. 282.



references to the lands of Roger la Ware, described as Chollington, which we must specially bear in mind, viz. that they comprised 4 hides and that the superior lordship belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. An earlier reference to the lordship of the Abbey is supplied by the Testa de Nevill (p. 227) in that portion which contains extracts from the great Inquest of 1212, which is as follows: "The Abbot of Westminster holds 4 librates of land in the Hundred of Burn, but of whom and by what service is not known."

#### THE FAMILY OF LA WARRE.

The family of la Warre with whom we are concerned is descended from John la Warre, whose name occurs frequently on the Close Rolls for the years 1205 and 1206 by reason of his holding, at that time, the office of chief Custodian of the King's wines at Bristol.<sup>9</sup> There are many entries on the Rolls of orders given to him by the King as to the disposal of the wines in his charge.<sup>10</sup>

In 1207 the King confirmed to John la Warre the land of Bristleton, (Brislington, co. Somerset), which he had granted while he was Earl of Moreton.<sup>11</sup> John la Warre died in or about 1212, and was succeeded in his lands by his son, Jordan, who paid 200 marks and 2 palfries for having seisin.<sup>12</sup> In the troubles between King John and the Barons in 1214-15 Jordan sided with the popular party, and his lands in Somerset were seized; he, however, recovered them in 1217.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> John appears to have been the son of Thomas, who was the son of William la Warre. (*Rot. Claus.*, Hen. III., p. 239, and *Rot. Cart. John*, pp. 25, 239). Neither of these members of the family is mentioned in Dugdale's *Baronage*, where the notice of the family begins with a reference to the charter confirming the grant of Bristleton in 1207.

<sup>10</sup> For example, in 1205, there are orders to deliver to Hugh de Nevill 6 tuns; to the Bishop of Salisbury, 10 tuns (out of the 300 tuns held to the King's use); to the Abbot of Ford, 1 tun for celebrating mass. (*Rot. Claus. John*, pp. 16, 18.) At a later date the custodians were directed to sell the remainder and make the King's profit, and in 1206 a mandate was directed to the Barons of the Exchequer to take account of the proceeds (*Id.*, p. 36).

<sup>11</sup> Dodsworth MSS., Bodleian Lib., Vol. XXV., p. 147.

<sup>12</sup> *Pipe Roll*, 14 John (Gloucester) quoted by Dodsworth MSS., XIV., 214b.

<sup>13</sup> *Cal. Close Roll*, John, pp. 235, 239, 303.

The names of three sons occur in records connected with a debt of £68 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark due from Jordan to one Jospin a Jew. In one (undated) Nicholas is mentioned as his son and heir.<sup>14</sup> In 1250 the Sheriff of Dorset is directed to bring before the Barons of the Exchequer Thomas de la Warre of Rolvestune, son and heir of Jordan to answer concerning the said debt, together with John la Ware of Bristletune, son and heir of Jordan.<sup>15</sup> Thomas is also referred to as heir of Jordan in another record touching the same debt in 1253,<sup>16</sup> but it is evident that John was heir to the ancestral manor of Bristleton and lands in Gloucester, as these were seized to the King's use after the battle of Evesham, consequent upon John la Warre's participation in the rebellion.<sup>17</sup> He was at Dover with 26 archers at the time of the battle,<sup>18</sup> and he afterwards assisted in the defence of Kenilworth.<sup>19</sup> After the defeat of the baronial forces at Evesham the East Sussex manors of Folkington and Isfield, which had already come into the hands of John la Ware, were also seized as being lands of the King's enemies. They were restored to him when peace was made, and he was succeeded therein by his son, Roger, whose claim to manorial privileges in 1275 we have set out above.

We now proceed to examine the manner of the devolution of these East Sussex lands to the la Warre family, and we shall find that they passed through the marriage of John la Ware, the father of Roger, with a certain Olympia, who was heiress to the estates of the family of de Fokinton, a name evidently derived from one of the manors, now Folkington. Roger, who inherited, was the 7th son of John la Ware and Olympia, his elder brothers, Jordan, John, Ralph, James, and Laurence having all died without issue.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>14</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.*, No. 492.

<sup>15</sup> *Exch. Rem. Rolls*, 34 Hen. III., quoted by Dodsworth.

<sup>16</sup> *Excerpt. Rot. Fin.*, p. 163.

<sup>17</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.*, Vol. I., 857, 858.

<sup>18</sup> *Blaaw's Barons' War*, p. 290.

<sup>19</sup> *Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester*, p. 771.

<sup>20</sup> *De Banco Roll*, 14 Edwd. I. (No. 47), m. 107.

## THE FAMILY OF DE FOKINTON

The earliest reference to this family that we are able to give is the occurrence of the name of Philip de Fokinton as a witness to a charter of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, to Lewes Priory, between 1138 and 1148.<sup>21</sup> Philip was also a witness, with Gervase de Channes<sup>22</sup> to a charter of Richard de Chaanes to Lewes Priory.<sup>23</sup>

The most prominent member of the family was Hugh de Fokinton, the great-grandfather of Olympia, whom John la Ware married. He was party to several suits between 1194 and 1200.<sup>24</sup> He and his two sons, Hugh and Reginald, appear as witnesses to a charter of Robert Falconer (of Wooton in Folkington) granting land to the monks of Otham,<sup>25</sup> and the two sons appear in a similar capacity in the well-known charter of Ela de Saukeville to the same monks, *circa* 1205.<sup>26</sup> In 1207 Hugh was holding the Chollington lands, with which we are concerned, and was defendant in a suit by the Abbot of Westminster in respect of arrears of a yearly rent of £4 due from the said lands. He admitted liability to the extent of 60s.<sup>27</sup> Hugh died in or about 1214, leaving two sons, Hugh and Reginald; Eggeline, his widow, claimed against Hugh the son, as dower, one third of the villis of Fokinton, Isfield, Torrings, Hecsete (Excete), and Chollinton, and the lands granted to her were a moiety of Fokinton and Wanhoc (Wannock in Folkington) and a moiety of the service of half a hide in Boverungton (Beverington) and a third of Isfield.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> *Lewes Cart.*, f. 73. Gilbert de Clare was created Earl of Pembroke in 1138, and died in 1148. Ralph de Dene and Robert Pincerna were also witnesses.

<sup>22</sup> There was a Gervase, "parson of Fokinton," who gave 8s. rent to Wilmington Priory (*Mon.*, VI., 1090). And he was probably the same person as Gervas "decanus de Fokinton," who had a grant of land in Charlokestone from Richard Fitz Robert in 1226. (*Sussex Fines*, 310.)

<sup>23</sup> *Lewes Cart.*, f. 64d.

<sup>24</sup> *Cur. Reg.*, Vol. I., pp. 32, 71, 271; Vol. II., p. 246.

<sup>25</sup> *Bayham Cart.*, No. 65.

<sup>26</sup> *Bayham Cart.*, No. 34.

<sup>27</sup> *Cur. Reg.*, 44, m. 1.

<sup>28</sup> *Sussex Fines*, 137.

Shortly before his death, Hugh, the father, with the assent of Eggeline, his wife, and Hugh, his eldest son and heir, gave to Lewes Priory, with his body, certain lands between the public street leading from Lewes to Horsted and the grove of the monks (described), the other son Reginald being one of the witnesses.<sup>29</sup> This is doubtless the land, described in a later charter as in the manor of Isfeld, which Hugh the son "violently and wrongfully" took away from the Priory, but afterwards restored.<sup>30</sup> It would appear that this younger Hugh also displayed his rapacity in another way, for in 1216 the King commanded the Sheriff of Sussex to give seisin to Roger de Mortimer of the lands of Berewice (Berwick) and Wikenton (Wington), which were the marriage portion of his mother, of which Hugh de Fokinton disseised him.<sup>31</sup> Hugh's activities for good or ill must, however, have been cut short very soon by his death, for in 1217 a mandate was directed to the Prioress of Cella and Stephen Henndon to give to the Earl of Winchester (S. Com. Winton) the (custody of the) son and heir of Hugh de Fokinton who was of his fee.<sup>32</sup> This is followed by a mandate to the Sheriff to give to the Earl of Winchester seisin of the land which was Hugh de Fokinton's.<sup>33</sup>

Who was this infant heir of Hugh the younger in 1217? The descent of certain lands in Rougham, Norfolk, which Hugh de Fokinton the elder inherited from his mother, Levina, as given in a suit by Roger la Ware, makes Geoffrey the son and heir of Hugh the younger, and this is quite consistent with the fact that

<sup>29</sup> *Lewes Cart.*, f. 65.

<sup>30</sup> *Id.*, f. 70d.

<sup>31</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, Hen. III., p. 259a.

<sup>32</sup> *Id.*, p. 328b. Stephen de Hendon was one of Hugh de Fokinton's pledges in the suit with the Abbey of Westminster.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*, p. 299b. Is it only a coincidence that in this same year a grant was made by the king to the Bishop of Winchester of the manor of Burne, where some of Hugh's lands lay, or is it possible that there is some scribal confusion between the Earl and the Bishop of Winchester?

<sup>34</sup> *De Banco Roll*, No. 47, m. 107.

Geoffrey was holding Excete, one of the family manors, in 1220, when he was a party to a suit concerning the advowson of Excete church.<sup>35</sup> On the death of Hugh the elder there must have been some division of his manors, for Reginald his younger son appears to have held Yeverington and Beverington and also Bevendean. He died without issue, and in 1230 his widow, Maud, claimed one third of the above-named lands as dower. The claim was against Ernald, Clerk, in the case of Bevendean<sup>36</sup> and against Ralph de Willinton in regard to Yeverington and Beverington.<sup>37</sup> We shall have something to say about Ralph de Willinton, but of Ernald we know nothing.<sup>38</sup>

Geoffrey de Fokinton had issue Olympia, who married John la Ware, and Ralph, who died without issue. Geoffrey had a younger brother, Hugh, who appears in two Fines concerning some of the lands already mentioned. The first, in 1243, was between Hugh and John la Ware and Olympia his wife, whom William de Englefeld vouched to warrant; by this Fine Hugh quit-claimed to John and Olympia 50 acres of land in Isfield for 40s.<sup>39</sup> By another Fine in 1249, John and Olympia granted to Hugh de Fokinton 1 knight's fee in Bevendean and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a knight's fee in Yfrington and Beverington, for which he was to do suit at the court of John and Olympia at Fokinton.<sup>40</sup> The occasion of these proceedings may possibly have been the death of Maud, the widow of Reginald, and the consequent termination of her dower rights.

A record of a transaction which must have taken

<sup>35</sup> *Cur. Regis Roll.*, 72, m. 20. See also *S.A.C.*, LVII., 141.

<sup>36</sup> *Sussex Fines*, 245.

<sup>37</sup> *Id.*, 257.

<sup>38</sup> The name of Ernald de Bosco occurs in 1250 as the guardian of John, son and heir of William de Diva. *Coram Rege Roll*, 78, m. 9.

<sup>39</sup> *Sussex Fines*, 411.

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*, 507.

place between 1248 and 1256, is of interest as showing the use of a monastery as a place of safe deposit. It is contained in the Lewes Cartulary,<sup>41</sup> and runs as follows:—

“To all the faithful in Christ to whom these present letters shall come John la Ware and Olympia his wife, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have received by the hands of William de Russeldon,<sup>42</sup> then Prior of Lewes, six charters and two chirographs and two letters patent and three letters of agreement which sometime Hugh de Fokinton placed in deposit in the House of Lewes, which were read before the full county of Sussex, and there delivered to us with the assent of the said county. On account of which we have promised to hold the said Prior and his successors and their house indemnified concerning the aforesaid writings against all people.”

The writings here mentioned were doubtless the title deeds to the estates of the de Fokintons, and the transaction indicates that Olympia was the only member of the family left. It is evident from the position accorded to her in the Fine of 1249 and other documents that her husband held the lands in Folkington and elsewhere in Sussex in her right, and that she was the connecting link between the de Fokinton family and the la Warres. This appears again in a Fine in 1252,<sup>43</sup> between William de Englefield and Margaret his wife against John la Warre and Olympia in a claim of dower by Margaret. The holdings in question were a messuage and a carucate of land in Isefeld, 10 marks rent in Cholinton and 40s. rent in Torringses, and it was agreed that John and Olympia should hold the said tenements of William and Margaret for the life of Margaret at a rent of 37 marks yearly, and if John and Olympia should pre-decease Margaret, the reversion was to the heirs of Olympia. There is no direct evidence as to which member of the de Fokinton family was the first husband of Margaret,

<sup>41</sup> Fo. 79d.

<sup>42</sup> Prior of Lewes from 1248 to 1256.

<sup>43</sup> *Sussex Fines*, 524.

but it seems probable that it was Hugh, the grandfather of Olympia, who died in 1217.

We return to Ralph de Wilinton, the respondent in the suit for dower by Maud, late wife of Reginald de Fokinton, and the first point that we would notice is that he had a wife named Olympia.<sup>44</sup> The re-currence of this uncommon name in the daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Fokinton can hardly be a pure coincidence, but must point to some family connection; the possibility of the same Olympia being first the wife of Ralph de Wilinton and afterwards of John la Ware is ruled out by the dates, and one was inclined to guess that Ralph's wife might have been a daughter of Hugh and Eggeline de Fokinton, but this was not the case. Her ancestry for three generations is given in the record of an action concerning land in Immesmere, co. Wilts., in which Ralph and Olympia were plaintiffs, and this makes her to be the daughter of William, who was the son of John, who was the son of Humphrey Franc, chivaler, who held the land in question in the time of Henry II.<sup>45</sup> From 1224 to 1227 Ralph de Wilinton was holding office under the Crown as Constable of Bristol Castle, with the special custody of the King's cousin, Eleanor,<sup>46</sup> and in this capacity his name frequently occurs in the public records. In 1224 he is exempted from castle guard service due from him to the Castle of Devizes, so long as he remains in the King's service at Bristol; in 1225 he is given an order for two jars of old wine for the use of the King's cousin and others staying in the Castle of Bristol; the following year a mandate was given to the Constable of

<sup>44</sup> This appears from a charter of King John dated in 1205, which confirms a grant to Ralph and Olympia by Robert de Every. (*Cal. Rot. Cart.*, Vol. I., pt. i., p. 158.) In *Annales Monastici*, IV., 404, it is stated that Ralph de Wileton had married the heir of R. de Overei.

<sup>45</sup> *Cur. Regis Roll* (No. 77), Michs. 4 and 5 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>46</sup> This Eleanor was the daughter of Geoffrey, King John's elder brother, and sister of the unfortunate Arthur of Brittany. John shut her up in Bristol Castle in 1203, when she was 18, and she seems to have remained a prisoner until her death.

Pevensey Castle not to enforce "heckage" from Ralph so long as he remained in office at Bristol.<sup>47</sup> Then in 1227 authority was given for him to retain 22 foot serjeants in Bristol Castle; the sheriffs of London were directed to let him have 50 lbs. of almonds, 50 lbs. of raisins and a frail of figs for the use of Eleanor, the King's cousin; similarly the bailiffs of Bristol were ordered to supply 50 ells of linen cloth and 3 wimples for the use of the same distinguished prisoner, and 10 tuns of wine to be placed in the castle and 100 swine to make lard in the castle.<sup>48</sup> An order in 1227 to the Clerk of Bristol Castle to provide a key for the Chamber of the King's cousin and to keep it until the King should send thither Warin, the Chaplain, or some other person for the purpose, leaves little room for doubt as to the reality of the princess's close confinement.<sup>49</sup>

What the relation of Ralph de Wilinton with the de Fokinton family was which led to his becoming a feoffee of some of their lands, still eludes us—perhaps it was on his mother's side—but the probability is great that the association of Ralph de Wilinton with the la Ware family at Bristol had some influence in bringing about the marriage which carried the de Fokinton lands to John la Warre.

In 1242 Olympia de Wilinton is returned as holding one fee at Poulton in Gloucester, which would indicate that her husband was then dead.<sup>50</sup> Ralph, son of Ralph de Wilinton, in 1247, accounted for a fine of 100 marks imposed upon him for trespass in the forest of Chepham, and his name occurs not infrequently after 1242.

The probable relation of the members of the de

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, Hen. III., f. 5b, 22b, 132.

<sup>48</sup> *Librate Rolls*, Vol. I. (1227).

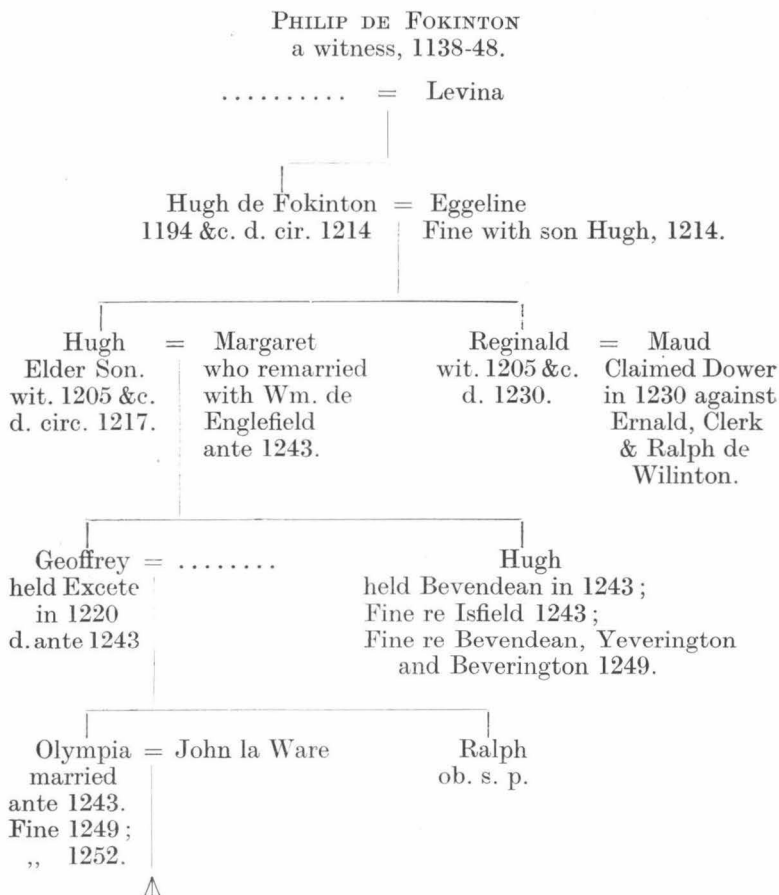
<sup>49</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, f. 168.

<sup>50</sup> *Pipè Roll*, 21 Hen. III., Wiltshire.



Fokinton family is given in the following sketch genealogy:—

THE FAMILY OF DE FOKINTON.



THE ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER AND CHOLLINGTON.

We now proceed to consider the history of the Chollington lands before they are found in the possession of the de Fokinton family, and first we must deal with the lordship of the Abbey of Westminster. In regard to this Domesday Book affords us little help,

for the only holding in Sussex ascribed to the Abbey in that Survey consists of 7 hides at Perham (*i.e.* Parham, in West Sussex). But when we examine the early grants to the Abbey we are more fortunate. In the great Charter of King Edgar (959-975),<sup>51</sup> we find among his gifts to the Abbey certain lands called Cillingtun.<sup>52</sup> The charter as given by Dugdale (*Mon. I. 291*) reads as follows:—

We, therefore, to the glory of the name of God and to the honour of S. Peter have given the lands here written, Holewell, Decwrth, Waltun, Cillingtun.

Of course there is nothing in the charter to indicate that these lands of Cillingtun were in Eastbourne, or even in Sussex, but as there are very good grounds for believing that Eastbourne was a royal manor in King Alfred's time (871-901), and that it was given by his will to his nephew, Æthelm—the form of the name being Burnham<sup>53</sup>—one is quite prepared to meet with a royal donation of lands at that place.

Turning next to Edward the Confessor's charter to the Abbey (*Mon. I. 294*) we find among the donations of his royal predecessors which are confirmed by Edward the following:—

“in Wercham, 7 hides, in Fillingtune, 3, in Cillingtun, 4.”

In the copy of the charter contained in the Abbey Cartulary<sup>54</sup> these three manors (if we may call them such) appear thus:—“in Pereham, 7; in Colintune 3, in Eillingtune, 4.” Here Eillingtune must be a misreading of Cillingtune. It is strange that the name Colintune, so nearly approaching the later form Cholinton, should appear in the place of Fillingtune, and we might have suspected a transposition of the

<sup>51</sup> The fact that doubts are cast upon the genuineness of this charter does not affect our argument.

<sup>52</sup> This form of the name need not give rise to any difficulty in the identification with Chollington. Prof. Skeat shows that though the Anglo-Saxon “c” had the sound of “k,” in passing into English it softened into “Ch” when followed by “e” or “i,” cf. A.S. *cild*, Eng. *child*, A.S. *cealc*, Eng. *chalk*.

<sup>53</sup> I am indebted to my friend Mr. J. E. Ray for this interesting suggestion.

<sup>54</sup> *Cott. Faust.*, III., f. 28.

names, but Mr. Alfred Anscombe tells me that phonologically Colinton cannot equate Cillington.

We then come to a very important reference in a charter of William the Conqueror to the Abbey, dated in 1067, which is not given in the *Monasticon*.<sup>55</sup> In this document William first acknowledges the Divine help and the aid of the apostle S. Peter, by which he attained the kingdom of the English, having subdued Harold and his accomplices, who strove to take away the kingdom destined to him by Providence, and the grant of his lord and kinsman, the glorious King Edward. He then proceeds to confirm in detail the gifts made to the Abbey by King Edward and those before him, and after a long list of benefactions these words occur:—

“Lastly, the vill of Cillinctune which Boselin de Diva heretofore took away from him (the Abbot) by force, . . . I order to be restored.”

In the Westminster Abbey archives there is a document belonging to the period 1117 to 1140, in which the rent from Cillentona is included among the revenues of the Chamberlain's department,<sup>56</sup> and in the Chamberlain's Account for the year 1382-3 there is the item: “Et de Cholyngton in parochia de Burne, £4.” There is a similar entry in the account for 1392-3, but the item does not occur in 1401 nor in 1428. Neither do we find any reference to Cholyngton in the possessions of the Abbey as given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Hen. VIII., although the revenues from Dodington (Lincoln), Suleby (Northants), and Cypeham and Burneham (Bucks), which are associated with Cholyngton in the Chamberlain's Accounts, do occur in the *Valor* under the heading “Office of Chamberlain.”

#### THE FAMILY OF DE DIVA AND THEIR LANDS.

The reference to Boselin de Diva in the Conqueror's charter affords a useful clue in our investigation, and

<sup>55</sup> There is an early copy of this charter in the British Museum (*Cott.*, VI., 3), and the text also occurs in an *Inspeximus* and confirmatory charter of Edwd. III., dated May 26, 1335. (*Calr. Close Rolls*, 1335, p. 330.)

<sup>56</sup> Westminster Abbey Records, No. 5670.

it leads us next to collate certain facts concerning the de Diva family. We reserve some details to be dealt with in a Supplementary Note, and shall confine ourselves here to matters affecting the question immediately before us.

Boselin de Diva had a brother, Hugh, and both were contemporary with the Norman Conquest.<sup>57</sup> We need have no hesitation in recognising one of the brothers in Boselin, who is entered in Domesday Book as holding 5 Burgages in Pevensey,<sup>58</sup> but he must have died before the completion of the survey, otherwise his wife would not have appeared as a tenant of lands in Cambridgeshire.<sup>59</sup> The identification of Hugh with some of the holdings ascribed to a tenant of that name requires more consideration. Each of the brothers had a son of the name of William, but for the moment we concern ourselves with William the son of Boselin.

In Domesday Book many holdings in the rape of Pevensey and elsewhere in Sussex are ascribed to William de Cahaignes, the representative of the de Keynes family, which was widely spread in the county in rather later times. In other cases the tenant is simply named "William" without any further designation. In some of these cases the circumstances warrant the suggestion that "William" was William, son of Boselin de Diva.<sup>60</sup> The D.B. holdings are as follows:—

The "son of Boselin" held 2 hides of the Archbishop's manor of Mellinges (South Malling),<sup>61</sup> and we suggest that these hides are represented by the vill of Isfield, which in 1210-12 was held of the Archbishop by Hugh de Fokinton.<sup>62</sup> William held half a hide in Alfriston,<sup>63</sup> and William, son of Boselin, gave a similar

<sup>57</sup> *Calendar of Documents*, France, p. 159.

<sup>58</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, Xa.

<sup>59</sup> *Cambs. D.B.*, f. xxvii.

<sup>60</sup> It is obvious that all the references cannot relate to William de Cahaignes, for among the holders of Burgages in Pevensey we have "William" as a distinct person mentioned alongside Wm. de Cahaignes. *S.D.B.*, Xa.

<sup>61</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, Ib.

<sup>62</sup> *Red Book of the Exchequer*.

<sup>63</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, XIIb.

holding to Lewes Priory.<sup>64</sup> William held 1 hide of the manor of Burne (Eastbourne).<sup>65</sup> This may be represented by half a hide in Lamport (Eastbourne) given by Turstan de Hodinges to the monks of Otham, of which William son of Boselin is stated to have been the owner,<sup>66</sup> and by the rent of 17s. 4d. in Burne, given by William de Diva to Lewes Priory for his mother, Cecily.<sup>67</sup> William held Wannock, Folkington, and 3 hides in Excete<sup>68</sup>; all were afterwards held by Hugh de Fokinton. This last holding is probably represented by the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fees of the fee of the Earl of Leicester ascribed to the "heirs of Hugh de Diva" in the Testa de Nevill,<sup>69</sup> for in the partition of the fees of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 1361, among those assigned to his daughter, Blanche, are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fees in Fokynton, Wannok and Excete held by John la Warre<sup>70</sup>; the Feudal Aid Return of 1401-2 shows that these la Warre fees belonged, like those of Hugh de Diva, to the Honour of Leicester. Another record<sup>71</sup> makes it evident that these fees were held of the de Keynes family, so it is uncertain whether William, the Domesday tenant of these Wannock, Folkington and Excete lands, was William de Cahaignes, the chief lord of the fee, or William de Diva as his sub-tenant. The probability of the de Diva family being sub-tenants of the more important Norman family are very strong. The two families were near neighbours in Normandy, and we find them closely associated in the charters.

When we look at the holdings of the Domesday tenant "Hugh" we have similar grounds for thinking that in some cases he was Hugh de Diva. It is a remarkable fact that all the holdings in the rape of Pevensey of the pre-conquest tenants Cana and Frane were held at the time of the survey by Hugh alone or in association with a tenant named Morin, who one

<sup>64</sup> *S.A.C.*, XI., 77.

<sup>66</sup> *Bayham Cart.*, No. 52.

<sup>68</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, XIb., XIa., XIa.

<sup>70</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls* (1360-64), p. 204.

<sup>71</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls* (11 Edw. I.), p. 225.

<sup>65</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, Xa.

<sup>67</sup> *Cal. Docts. France*, p. 511.

<sup>69</sup> P. 227.

may conjecture from the following circumstances to have been the predecessor of the family of Hereward. The holdings are these: Beverington and Yoverington (in Eastbourne),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides, held T.R.E. by Cana and Frane, held in 1086 by Hugh and Morin.<sup>72</sup> Probably there is included in these  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides the Langport half-hide described as being of the fee of Hugh de Diva, which was given by the Herewards to Lewes Priory, the grant being confirmed by William son of Hugh,<sup>73</sup> Radetone, 3 hides, held by Morin<sup>74</sup>; probably the Herewards tenement known later as the manor of Ratton-Hereward. At Claverham, Hugh and Morin held 4 hides<sup>75</sup>; by the same Charter in which he confirmed the Langport  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide, Rich Hereward gave to Lewes Priory a rent in Claverham.<sup>76</sup> Morin and Hugh held 2 hides at Flescinges.<sup>77</sup> In 1197 there is a fine concerning a pond and watercourse to the mill of Shifeld (in Fletching) in which Maud de Dive and Hugh her son are plaintiffs,<sup>78</sup> and Hugh de Fokinton was a party to a suit in 1194, relating to "Feskinges" of the fee of Terringe,<sup>79</sup> which other references indicate to be Fletching. These constitute the whole of Cana and Frane's holdings in the rape of Pevensey.

There are two further de Diva grants to which we would refer; the first is a gift to Lewes Priory by Hugh de Diva and his son William of the land of "Burneham que adjacet Chirlacestone," which is confirmed by Robert, Earl of Leicester.<sup>80</sup> Here we take Burneham to be Eastbourne and Chirlacestone to be Charlston in West Firle, but what the relation of the two places is we cannot say. The other is a charter by which Hugh de Dive, son of William de Dive, confirms to the Abbey of Suleby, his father's gift of the church of Haddon (Northants), and adds as his own donation, "the tithe of his demesne in Sypfeld and the tithe of his demesne

<sup>72</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, Xb.

<sup>74</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, XIb.

<sup>76</sup> *Lew. Cart.*, f. 95.

<sup>78</sup> *Suss. Fines*, No. 8.

<sup>80</sup> *Lewes Cart.*, f. 88.

<sup>73</sup> *Duchy of Lancs. Misc. Bk.*, 112, f. 51d.

<sup>75</sup> *Id.*, XIIIb.

<sup>77</sup> *Suss. D.B.*, XIVb.

<sup>79</sup> *Cur. Reg. Roll*, Vol. I., p. 32.

in Cherlakestone.” The witnesses include Reginald de Trussenvill, Robert de Isefeld, Ralph de Dive, brother of the grantor, Maud de Dive and Phillip de Esetes.<sup>81</sup> The charter is not dated, but is ascribed to the time of Richard I. The Sussex territorial surnames of two of the witnesses, de Isefeld and de Esetes, *i.e.* Excete, are noticeable; both of the places were manors belonging to the families with which we are concerned and their occurrence here gives some justification for identifying Sypfeld with Sheffield in Fletching,<sup>82</sup> (see Fine by Maud de Dive and Hugh in 1196, referred to above) and Cherlakestone with Charlston in West Firle, which we have just mentioned.

It seems a reasonable conclusion, from all these circumstances, that the greater part of the lands in Sussex which came to Hugh de Fokinton had been held by one or other of the de Divas, either directly of the Count of Mortain or as sub-tenants of the de Keynes family, from the time of the Conquest.

This, however, was not the case in regard to Chollington.

#### THE DEVOLUTION OF CHOLLINGTON.

So far as our investigation has proceeded at present we have traced 4 hides of land called Cillingtune as a lordship belonging to the Abbey of Westminster from the time of King Edgar to the Conquest. We have also shown the devolution of the estate in possession of 4 hides called Chollington from Hugh de Fokinton, who held the lands in 1207, to Roger la Ware, who acknowledged that he held of the Abbey of Westminster. We have also given some evidence that other lands held by Hugh de Fokinton, and later by the la Ware family, were derived from the family of de Diva. But at present we have had no mention of either Cillingtun or Chollington between 1067, the date of the Conqueror's charter, and 1207. We now proceed to

<sup>81</sup> *Add. Ch.*, 21879.

<sup>82</sup> The *D.B.* form is Sifelle, and a Mill is mentioned.

bridge this gulf and to show, as far as we can, that the two names refer to the same place.

It will be remembered that in 1067 King William ordered that the vill of Cillinctun, which had been taken away from the Abbey by Boselin, should be restored. Now, what happened? Was the King's mandate obeyed, or not? We have already mentioned that Domesday Book (1086) does not give any such lands as a possession of the Abbey. But there is in the Survey a tenement called "Clotintone," comprising 2 hides, which is associated with a group of unquestionable Eastbourne holdings, including those of Beverington and Yoverington already referred to, all of which, however, are entered under the heading of Totnore Hundred, and not Borne Hundred.<sup>83</sup> We fully believe that this name "Clotintone" is a scribal perversion of "Cholintone."<sup>84</sup>

In the time of Edward the Confessor Clotintone was held by one Haiminc, and he was still in possession at the time of the Domesday Survey, having weathered the stormy period of the Conquest. Now, this fact alone affords strong circumstantial confirmation of the identity of Clotintone with the lands whose history we are tracing. Instances of a Saxon tenant retaining his lands after the Conquest are quite uncommon, but if, as we believe was the case, Haiminc held of the Abbey of Westminster, a foundation specially favoured by William the Conqueror, this would at once account for his non-disturbance. The retention by Haiminc of his holding would also be quite consistent with its identification as the vill of Cillinctune mentioned in the Conqueror's charter, and would supply an affirmative answer to our question as to whether or no Boselin de Diva restored the lands to their pre-conquest tenant. The same fact would equally agree with what we know of the early history of Roger la Ware's manor of

<sup>83</sup> *S.D.B.*, Xb. Although these lands were within the territorial limits of the hundred of Eastbourne, they were not subject to the jurisdiction of the lord of the hundred.

<sup>84</sup> It will be noticed that only two letters need be mis-read, "l" for "h," which is quite possible, and "t" for "l," which is not so easy of explanation.



Chollington, which, it was said, had been held by him and his predecessors from a time beyond memory and before the conquest of England. (ante p. 112).

Haiminc also held, both before and after the conquest, lands in Excete, Sherrington and Firle in all of which he was succeeded by his son, Richard fitz Hamming. Richard fitz Hamming granted the tithes of his demesne lands in Excete, Sherrington and Clotintone to the Abbey of Grestein,<sup>85</sup> who already, by the gift of Robert, Count of Mortain, before the compilation of Domesday Book, held the neighbouring manor of Wilmington, where their Priory was afterwards established. If, as we have suggested, Clotintone in Domesday Book is a scribal error, it is strange that the same perversion should be found again in connection with this later record.<sup>86</sup> But while this second occurrence of the name under this form may seem to weaken our argument, the existence of this grant goes a long way towards the suggested identification. For, when we ask whether there is any mention of these tithes in any later records of Wilmington Priory, which would connect them with Eastbourne, we are not disappointed. The only early extent of the possessions of the Priory of which we are aware is one taken in 1371,<sup>87</sup> and in this we find what would appear to be the tithes given by Richard fitz Hamming referred to in the following terms :—

Item, He (the Prior) used to have at Selmeston in Sherynton and Telton tithes to the value of 40s., which the Rector of (*blank*) now detains.

Item, for certain tithes in Estborne detained by the Rector there, which are worth yearly 100s.

We have no record of any Eastbourne tithes being given to Wilmington Priory other than those comprised in Richard fitz Hamming's grant, and we cannot but conclude that the reference in the second item is to the

<sup>85</sup> *Charter Roll*, 9 Edwd. II., No. 21.

<sup>86</sup> Mr. Salzman makes the ingenious suggestion that perhaps the monks of Wilmington had lost their original charter and fabricated another, using the name as it appeared in Domesday Book.

<sup>87</sup> Add. MSS., 6164, p. 417.

tithe of Cholington (otherwise Clotintone) in Eastbourne.<sup>88</sup>

Richard fitz Hamming was succeeded in his estates, in part at least, by his son, William fitz Richard, who was also known as William de Essete, and thereafter several persons appear with this family name. To mention only some whose names occur at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries, there was Walter fitz William de Essete, who was a witness to his father's charter to Lewes Priory<sup>89</sup>; Richard de Essete was a defendant, with Hugh de Fokinton, in a suit by Alice, wife of Roger de Reimfer, in 1199<sup>90</sup>; Phillip de Essetes was a witness to a charter of Hugh de Diva, temp. Richard I.<sup>91</sup>; Robert de Excetes was concerned in a suit about the advowson of Excete Church in 1220<sup>92</sup>; Thomas de Essetes was a witness to a charter of William Gulafre, circ. 1200-1215.<sup>93</sup>

The Excete and Sherrington estates remained in the de Essete family until the latter part of the reign of Henry I., but we get no mention of Chollington until we find it in the possession of Hugh de Fokinton in 1207. Our conjecture is that the ancestor of Hugh was one of the de Essete family, who probably inherited Chollington, and then he acquired from the de Diva family, either by descent, marriage or purchase, their holdings in Folkington, Excete and Wannock, and adopting the surname of de Fokinton he became the founder of the family of that name.<sup>94</sup>

But we still have a difficulty. Haiminc's Clotintone holding is only assessed at 2 hides, whereas the Abbey of Westminster's holding was 4 hides, and in all the references to Hugh de Fokinton's and the la Warres,

<sup>88</sup> The value of this tithe must be greatly exaggerated; if it represented the tithe of the whole 2 hides it would be excessive, much more so, if it covered only the demesne lands.

<sup>89</sup> *Lewes Cart.*, f. 77d.

<sup>90</sup> *Cur. Reg. Roll*, 1 John (printed), Vol. II., p. 7b.

<sup>91</sup> *Add. Ch.*, 21879.

<sup>92</sup> *Cur. Reg. Roll*, 72, m. 20.

<sup>93</sup> *Cat. of Robertsbridge Abbey Charters*, No. 62.

<sup>94</sup> This seems to be more likely than that the founder of the de Fokinton family was a de Diva or a de Keynes, both of which possibilities have been considered.

tenement in Chollington it is described as 4 hides whenever the Abbey is concerned.

In Domesday Book the next holding following Haiminc's 2 hides in Clotintone is another of 2 hides in Beverington and Yoverington; these were two other sub-divisions of Eastbourne, and lay actually adjacent to Chollington. The tenant-in-chief at the time of the Survey was William de Cahaignes. These 2 hides were held by the de Fokintons in the 13th century, and, like Chollington, passed to the la Warre family. It seems probable that they represent the other half of the Abbey's holding, and that they were held by one of the de Diva's as sub-tenants of William de Cahaignes. We are prepared to admit that this explanation is not entirely satisfactory, but, without taking this into account, we think that the considerations we have put forward go a long way towards establishing the identity of Chollington with the Clotintone of Domesday Book and the Cillingtune of the Saxon Charters.<sup>95</sup>

<sup>95</sup> I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to our Editor, Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., for several references to records made use of in this paper.

# THE MANORS OF COWFOLD.

BY PERCY S. GODMAN.

THE parish of Cowfold contains about 4,500 acres, and into this six manors extend—Shermanbury, Ewhurst, Beeding, Stretham, Walhurst and High Hurst. From the Court Rolls of these manors, which have been kindly put at my service by the various Lords and their stewards, I have extracted all mention I could find relating to Cowfold, and by collecting these a fairly complete history of each of the principal farms and lands can be compiled, together with the names of the then owners and their descent. This, as a rule, is not a difficult matter, excepting in cases where there is more than one farm of the same name, as in the case of "Homelands," in Shermanbury, where there are three. Here one should be able to unravel them by names of the owners and size of the lands.

## SHERMANBURY MANOR.

SHERMANBURY MANOR occurs in Domesday Book under the name of "Salmonsberie," held by Ralph, under William de Braose, Lord of Bramber.

The Court Rolls of Shermanbury manor are contained in a half-bound book, 15ins. by 8½ins., apparently copied about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The manor extends into the parishes of Shermanbury, Henfield, Bolney, Cowfold and Slaugham. The original rolls have been translated into English, and on the first page is written "Cops of ffyne and Deeds concerning Kingstone Boucyes et Shirmanbury inter ffifhyde mil. et ad. and the advowson with ye arms of Sir Hugh de Boucy sold to ffifhide." On the opening ten pages are copied various deeds and documents, all connected with the manor, which are briefly summarised below; they extend from A.D. 1314 to 1384.

Then comes an interesting account by William Upperbrook, "prepositus" (steward), written from Dorkyng, 13th Richard II., A.D. 1390, rendering an account of rents due to the manor, the produce and issue of the farm with minute details, and how the issue was disposed of, with the amount of days work each tenant was liable to render to the Lord of the Manor, together with the value, in money, of such labour, if not rendered, viz., ploughing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, carting and thrashing, the issue of the dairy and account of the live-stock, number of rabbits caught by the warrener, those sold, and those supplied to the Lord's house in London.

Then follow accounts of five Courts held 1366 to 1377, with lists of agistments for tenants, amongst whom is Stephen, the rector of the church of Shirremannebury. In some cases the name of the Lord is added, in others omitted. In 1378 Sir Roger is rector of the church, and is constantly in mercy for allowing his cattle, geese, etc., to trespass in the Lord's fields; also for cutting timber without licence. Another tenant is in mercy for "his doggs usually hunting in the Lord's park, chasing the bucks and does and killing and carrying away one for which he was in mercy 40 pence."

Then comes a long hiatus with no entries.

In 1542, on the 4th March, is a copy of the terms of a lease for 500 years from Lord Sandys, who held in right of his wife Margaret, a descendant of William Fifhide, to Mr. William Comber (vide *Castles and Mansions of West Sussex*, p. 190). His great-granddaughter Elizabeth, heiress, married about 1640 Thomas Gratwick, and later the manor passed in the female line through the Lintott and Farncombe families to John Challen, whose grand-daughter Mary conveyed it to the Hunt family, who, after holding it two or three generations, sold it to Mr. S. Copestake, and on his death it was sold to Mr. Warren Coleman—the present owner.

Since 1749 frequent courts have been held and many

entries of deaths of tenants recorded and enfranchisements effected.

A.D. 1267. The earliest mention we have of this manor is when William de Breouse quit claimed to Hugh de Boucy for his tenement in Shyremmanebir, paying 48 marks, 51st Henry III.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1314. In 7th Edward II., Hugh de Busy remits to John (Langton), Bishop of Chichester, the advowsons of Kyngston and Shiremmannesburi and Ifeld, and two-thirds of the manor, with the reversion of the other third after the death of Lucy, widow of Robert de Busey, for a sore sparrowhawk.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1314. In 7th Edward II., John, Bishop of Chichester, grants to Hugh de Boucy and Agnes his wife, the advowsons of Kyngeston and Shiremmannesburi and two-thirds of the manors and the reversion of the other third, which Lucy, widow of Robert de Busey, holds in dower.<sup>3</sup>

1347. Hugh de Boucy, Knight, granting to William Fifhyde and Joan, his wife, the manor of Shermanbury, with all its appurtenances, and also wood and land of Bushenersh, in Cowfold, and wood and land of Gosedenne, in the parish of Shaltham (Slaugham), advowson of churches to William and Joan and their heirs, rendering yearly to me during my life, *i.e.* for seven years from date of this writing, one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and after seven years completed, 100 shillings of silver yearly, and saving to me for my lifetime Houseboot and Hayboot<sup>4</sup> and pasture for 16 oxen and two heiffers yearly from Hokeday<sup>5</sup> to the Gule of August<sup>6</sup>, and four loads of hay yearly and other profits, with power to distrain 200 marks. Given at Shirmanburi on Thursday, in

<sup>1</sup> *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. VII., No. 721.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII., No. 1376.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1378.

<sup>4</sup> Hay boot—permission to take thorns for hedge mending.

House boot—permission to take fuel for firing.

<sup>5</sup> The second Tuesday after Easter.

<sup>6</sup> August 1st, otherwise the Chains of St. Peter. It appears from Glossary, the average of summer pasturage was computed between the above periods.

Feast of Ascension, in 20th year of Edward III. (Hugh died 1362.)

1348. Robert de Bulkenore and Anastasie his wife grant to William de Fifhide and Joan his wife the manor of Shirmanneburi and 100 acres of wood in Cowfould and the advowson of the church of the said manor for 100 marks. 22nd, Edward III.<sup>7</sup>

1348. Indenture between John Islebon and Sibil his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Hugh de Boucy, Knight, and Agnes his wife, assigning to William Fifide and Joan his wife, daughter and other heir of above said Hugh, who hold the manor of Shirmanbury and Ifeld, together with the woods of Busshenersh and Gosedene from gift of aforesaid Hugh, now dead, and Agnes his wife, also deceased, who received from John of Langton, Bishop of Chichester, for 100 marks. Given at Shermanbury, Tuesday next after the Feast of Easter, 22nd year of the reign of Edward III.

1349. John de Islebon and Sibil his wife release to William de Fyfydd and Joan his wife and their heirs, all right in the manor of Shiremanbury with advowson to the same manor and in the Wood of Busshenershe 100 acres in Cowfold and in wood of Gosedenne in the parish of Shalgham. Given at Shirmanburi, Saturday, in the Feast of All Saints, in the 22nd year of Edward III.

1348. Final agreement of William Fifyde and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert Boulkenore and Anastasia his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Shirmanbury, and 100 acres of wood in Cowfold and Gosedenne and the advowson of the church of the same manor, acknowledge right to Joan; on the morrow of All Souls, 22nd year of Edward III., King of England, and in the 9th year of reign of the same King over France.

1356. Charter of Hugh de Boucy to William Fifyde and his heirs of the manor of Kyngstone, near Shorham, and all his lands in Sussex and the rents of the Priory of Lewes, and rents of Sir Andrew Peverell, Knight,

<sup>7</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. XXIII., No. 2069.

in presence of Sir Michael de Ponyng, Sir Andrew Peverel, Knight; given at Kyngeston, near Shorham, Monday in Easter week, 30th year of reign of Edward III.

1357. Release to Hugh de Boucy and William Fifhide and heirs by Andrew Changton and Sibil his wife, of manor of Kyngstone, all lands in Sussex. Given at London, Thursday next after the Feast of St. George, 31st year of reign of Edward III.

1374. Release to William, son and heir of William Fifyde, and his heirs, by Sir William Percy, Knight, and others, including Sir John Potenhale, rector of church of Kyngeston, of all lands in county of Sussex and Southton. Given at Elsefeld, 10th October, 48th year of Edward III.

1376. Charter of William Fifhyde, son and heir of William Fifhyde, giving to his brother John Fifhyde, William Changelton, Sir Thomas Somer, rector of Southwyke and Herryarde, and others all his lands, advowsons, rents, services in Sussex and Southampton and elsewhere in England (except manor of Faccombe in Southampton, with advowson of church of same manor, which is held of the King in Capite). Witnesses, Sir William Percy, Sir Hugh Camoys, Knights; Thomas Rodemelde, John Crouche, Richard Bokyngham, John Holnee, Adam in the Lane, Walter Haywade, John Bernard, Hugh Craon, William Ballard and others. Given on Sunday in Feast of St. Andrew the apostle, 50th year of Edward III.

1381. Release from Thomas Somer, rector of Southwyke, near Shorham, to William, son and heir of William Fifyde and his heirs, right in all goods and chattles which he had from William son of William Fifyde. Given at Kyng' Boucy, 21st day of May, 4th year of Richard II.

1381. Release by Thomas Somer, rector of Southwyke, to William, son and heir of William Fifhyde, right in lands, rents, advowsons of churches had from gift and feoffment of William, son of William Fifhyde, in counties of Sussex and Southampton, or elsewhere in



England. Given at Kyngeston Bocey, near Shorham, 21st day of March, 4th year of Richard II.

1381. Similar release by Hugh Herriarde to William, son of William Fifhyde, of lands and rents, advowsons, etc.

Similar release by William Changton to William, son of William Fifhyde, of goods and chattels.

Similar release of lands in Sussex and Southampton by William Changton.

1383. Release by John Lilebon to William Fifyde and heirs, all rights in manors of Kyngestone Shiremanbury and Ifeld, with advowsons of churches lately Hugh de Boucy's. Given 12th June, 6th year of Richard II.

1383. Release by John Lillebon, Knight, to same William, right and claim in the arms and helmet with crest which lately were the property of Hugh de Boucy, deceased. Witnesses, Richard de Ponygg, John Fuldesle, Edward Dalryngrugge, William Percy, Bernard Brocas, Hugh Camoys, John Sonde, Knights, Thomas Chelsey, William Stormy, John Cobham, Thomas Radmeld, William Changton, William Olmestede. 5th July, 7th year of Richard II.

John, of Leicester, clerk, confirms last deed.

Defeazance of certain recognizances between John Lillebon and William Fifyde.

Then follows an interesting account of William Upperbrook, *prepositus*, of Dorkyngg, from Michaelmas, 12th year of Richard II. to 13th year of the same reign; collection of rents, arrears of rents—£48 17s. 9¼d. customs of the manor, tallage and chevage, 4s. from a tenant for keeping a hare-hound, issues of the manor, corn and stock sold, crops, deliverys to the family, sheep, wool, etc., piggs, hay, rabbits (528 received of the warrener of Dorkyng, of which delivered at the Lord's house in London 48—sold 480), 207 fleeces of wool to the Lord's Castle of Reygate, with a summary of live and dead stock on the land.

First record of Court, held in 1365.

Shyremanebury, Court of William de Fifhide, holden Wednesday in vigils of the Ascention 39th year of Edward III. Many acknowledgments of fealty, no places mentioned. John Gratwyk for Gore, Thomas Tharinddene, Richard Melhogg, Simon Attefelde for Swayne, names mentioned. In mercy, Sir Roger, rector of Shirmanbury, for 6 hogs in Lord's pasture, 2 pence; beasts in Erchenbrugge, many other trespassers in corn and hay. Sir Roger fined for felling timber without the Lord's licence, to the amount of 3s. 5d.

1365. Court held Thursday next after Feast of Saint Michael, 39th year of Edward III.

Richard Trenchmere in mercy 12 pence, for many defaults of suit.

John Gratwyke distrained.

Thomas de Thornden holds two acres in Cowfould by service of 13 pence per annum, and did fealty.

Sir Roger in mercy 2 pence—11 hogs in Lord's pasture, and 8 hogs there and 10 hogs and 6 cows and many others to the amount of 5s. 3d.

1370. Court of William Fyfyhyde, holden Friday next and after the feast of St. Michael. 44th year of Edward III.

Richard Trenchmore distrained—in mercy 2 pence.

1371. Court, no name, Thursday, in feast of Assumption of Blessed Mary. 45th year of Edward III.

Plaints for trespass settled and fines levied for these and other small matters. Total perquisites of this Court, 5s. 5d.

1373. Court, no name, 13th September, 47th year of Edward III.

The abbot of Wyndham fined—rector of Shyremanebury, accused of trespass—in mercy 4 pence. Various plaints; timber-felling. Lodeford, William Gratwycke mentioned. Footpath turned into a horseway—to enquire who did it.

1375. Court, no name, 27th January, 49th year Edward III. Stephen the parson of Shermanbury, fined 14s. 10d. for many trespasses with cattle, cutting

and taking away furze and alderwood and trespassing with 25 geese; fines unpaid 14s. 10d.

Okynden mentioned—breaking the inclosure of the Lord's pound—distrained therefor.

Richard Walphe, in mercy 6 pence for turning a footpath into a horse road.

1376. Court of John Fyhid, William Changeton, Thomas Somer and Hugh Heryard, in December, 50th year of reign of Edward III. Roll illegible to the translator and transcriber.

1376. Court, no name, 30th September, 50th Edward III. Many trespassers in mercy, amongst them the Rector of Shiremanbury, 12 pence, and John Wolgar, 2 pence for 30 geese. Shershelond, held by service of 1s. 6d. mentioned (Searches). John Gratewick, Robert Drewett, Richard Wyndham mentioned. List of agistments to amount of 28s. 11d.

1377. Court of William Fyfhide, Thursday before Feast of the apostles Philip and James, 51st year Edward III.

Kolcrotts held by service of 1 rose and foreign service.

John de Gratewyk does fealty by service 6 pence and foreign service.

Sir Roger, Rector of Shirmanbury, in mercy 5s. 10d. trespasses.

Walter Frilove fined 6 pence for his dogs usually hunting and chasing the Lord's bucks and does in Lord's park and killing and carrying away one to the Lord's damage, 40 pence.

Richard Kyng in mercy 1d. for felling an oak without licence.

1378. Court, no name, Saturday next after purification of Blessed Virgin Mary, 1st year Richard II.

John Gratewyk held 3 acres in Cowfould by service of 6 pence, closed his last day. Heriot claimed. John his son is heir and of full age—distrained.

Nine calves died of murrain by misfortune, also two cows, one heifer, two colts.

Stephen, rector of church, 9s. in agistment.

Sum of this Court, 43s. 9d.

Here comes long hiatus.

EXTRACTS FROM LEASE OF SHERMANBURY MANOR.

4, March, 33, Henry VIII., 1542, for 500 years.

Lord Thomas Sandys to Mr. William Comber. Indenture made 4th March (1542)—33 Henry VIII., King of England, France and Erelond defender of Faith and in Erth supreme Hedde of Church of England and Erlond,—between Rt. Hon. Thomas Sandys, Lord Sandys and William Comber of Shermanbury Ysquere, the said Wyllyam now holds manor and Lordship of Shermanbury with all rights, by force of lease made to Sir Thomas West Knyght late Lord Lawarr by Sir Wyllyam Sands—father to said now Lord—which lease was for 40 yeres from feast of St. Michael, made 27th March, 3 of Henry VIII., of which said lease there is yet 10 yeres to come—William Comber is lawfully possessed for 500 yeres to begynne immediately after said 10 yeres are fully ended, *i.e.* after Michaelmas 1553, paying yerely £15 during 500 yeres to said Lord Sands, his heires and assigns and 20 shillings relyff on every alienation, dystress in default allowed—"andferdermore," said Lord Sands has sold to Wyllyam Comber heirs etc. all woods and underwoods in seyde manor—and "ferder" said Lord Sands grants to seyde William Comber heires etc. right to cut and carry away timber excepting any interest whyche Robert Preston Esquyer and Dame Deonyse Sands late wife of Sir Rycharde Sands Knyght, now deceased, pretend to have—said Lord Sands warrants security for 14 yeres. William Comber undertakes all charges, quit rents, payments to the Church, during terme of 500 yeres. William Comber heirs etc. undertake to fynd one abyll man with horse and harnes weare for Lord Sands in the Kynges Warres when commanded. William Comber pays to Lord Sands 100 marks for woods and underwoods. Payment acknowledged by Lord Sands.

Signed and sealed by William Comber and Lord Sands, date above mentioned.

On the death of William Comber, the manor passed to John Comber, who died in 1593, then to William Comber, who died 1627, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas Gratwick, who inherited in right of his wife. He died 1664—their great-grand-daughter, Ann, inherited and married 1718 Thomas Lintott, the manor passing to their daughter Cassandra, who married Henry Farncombe. The manor then passed

to their daughter Cassandra Lintott Farncombe, who married John Challen, who inherited in right of his wife. He died in 1794, and the manor passed to his youngest brother, Stephen Hasler Challen, who had one daughter only, Maria Harriett, who died 1876. She married Henry Hunt and inherited the manor. On his death in 1876 the manor was sold and bought by Samson Copestake, and on his death it was bought by H. Warren Coleman, present owner.

1659. Court Barron of Robert Heath, Esquire, and Thomas Gratwicke, gentleman, holden, 30th August, by Thomas Houghton, Esquire. Tenants appearing—Thomas Warde, Edward Steele, John Michell, John Bull and others.

Thomas Warde holds 50 acres. Homeland, in Cowfold, late lands of William Whitinge.

Edward Steele holds 13 acres Burchenearsh in Cowfold, for the term of 500 years—13 acres occupied by Thomas Latter, 3s. 4d., relief, etc., late belonging to Richard Whitepayne. John Michell holds for 500 years—16 acres, Burchenearsh, in Cowfold, occupied by Thomas Ellis. Rent, 3s. 4d., relief, etc. John Michell received by grant of his grandfather.

John Pepper holds land called Gosenden four-score acres.

John Bull holds 18 acres Homeland, in Cowfold; rent, 12 pence, herriott, etc., came to him from his father John as his eldest son and heir.

John Roberts holds and occupies Homeland in Cowfold; rent, 12 pence, herriott, etc., came to him from his father as his eldest son and heir. Note—3s. has always been paid yearly for Lord's rent.

John Gratwicke, of Pookes, four-score acres; rent, 6s. 4d.

John Roberts, Thomas Warde and John Bull refuse to join in the homage or to do suit or service. Amerced 6s. 8d.

Henry West, gentleman, holds Hedgeland and King's 140 acres in Shermanbury and Cowfold, late the lands

of Sir Edward Bellingham, now occupied by William Standen; rent, 6 pence, etc.

William Gratwicke, of Jervis, gentleman, holdeth Jervis Julians garden and Serches, 100 acres in Cowfold, occupied by said William; rent, 2s. 7d., herriott, relief, etc., which came to him from his father William, gentleman, as his eldest son—said William holds for 500 years 40 acres Loodford in Cowfold, yearly rent 4s. 1d., relief, etc., from his grandfather, John Gratwicke, gentleman.

Thomas Michell, gentleman, holdeth Wilcocks and Buckhatch in Cowfold, 30 acres occupied by said Thomas and John Gratwicke, 4s. 4d., came from Thomas Michell, of Hurst, his cousin and heir.

John Dunstall holds Serches 7 acres in Cowfold; occupier, Peter Martyn; rent, 4d., herriott, etc., from his father, Barnard Dunstall, deceased, as his eldest son and heir.

1668. Court Baron of Robert Heath, Esquire, and John Gratwick, gentleman, holden 9th September, 20th of Charles II. by Thomas Houghton, steward.

Thomas Mitchell, gentleman, is dead, held Wilcocks 30 acres in Cowfold; rent, 2s. 7d., herriott, etc. Next heir unknown.

Edward Steele is dead. Held for 500 years Burchenearsh in Cowfold, 13 acres; rent, 3s. 4d., relief, etc. Edward's will gave to Thomas Steele his youngest son, who is under age.

1698. Court Baron of John Gratwicke, Esquire, holden 5th September, 1698; Nathaniel Trayton, gentleman, steward.

\* John Gratwicke, who held freely Jervis Julians garden and Serches 100 acres in Cowfold by fealty, etc., is dead. John Gratwick is only son and heir and of full age—and did fealty.

. . . . . Russell, who held freely by fealty, etc. Hedgeland and Kings 140 acres in Shermanbury and Cowfold, in occupation of William Standen and before

of Edward Bellingham, Knight, is dead. Nathaniel Russell, only son and heir of full age.

Ralph Mills, Esquire, who held freely by fealty, etc., Eastridge, in Cowfold, is dead. William Mills, gentleman, is his only son and heir, age 19 years.

John Pepper held freely, is dead.

Thomas Whitebread held Serches by fealty, etc., in Cowfold, 7 acres in occupation of Peter Martyn, and before of John Dunstall, is dead. John Whitebread next heir and of full age.

John Roberts and Thomas Ward, who held by relief, suit of court, herriott, Wilcocks in Cowfold, 30 acres; rent, 2s. 7d., alienated to Thomas Moorein and his heirs.

Thomas Ward, who held freely by fealty, etc., Homeland, in Cowfold, 50 acres, late Whitings, alienated to Henry Yates.

Thomas Steele, who held freely by fealty Burchenearsh in Cowfold, 13 acres; rent, 3s. 4d., alienated to John Lintott.

John Michell, who held freely Burchenearsch in Cowfold, 16 acres; rent, 3s. 4d., is dead. Heir unknown.

John Bull the elder, who held freely by fealty, etc., Homeland, in Cowfold, 18 acres, rent, 1s., alienated to John Bull the younger, son of John Bull the elder.

Hiatus to 1721.

1749. Court Baron of Henry Farncombe, Esquire, and Cassandra Gratwicke his wife, holden 17th October, 1749. Nicholas Burt, gentleman, steward.

Following deaths presented—John Gratwick, Esquire Mary Gratwicke, spinster; John Madgwick; John Gratwick Madgwick; Ann Gratwicke, widow; John Butcher, William Whitebread; Thomas Steele, Esquire, in 1775 died, seized of Homelands.

Here follow many notes which appear on sheet D of MSS. of Shermanbury Court Rolls.

8th January, 1720. John Gratwick's death, seized of Jervaise, Serches and Julians garden, devised to Mary, his sister.

26th May, 1726. Mary Gratwick's death, spinster, seized of Jervaise, Serches and Julians garden, devised to John Madgwick, gentleman, her nephew.

2nd November, 1727. John Madgwick's death, seized of Jervaise, Serches and Julians garden, devised to John Gratwick Madgwick, his son, an infant.

February, 1727. John Gratwick Madgwick's death, an infant, seized of Jervaise Serches and Julians garden. Property went to Elizabeth Madgwick, sister.

1729. Ann Gratwick's death, widow of John Gratwick, of Shermanbury, when certain lands (Loodford) came to Mary Cheale, widow.

1729. William Mill, Esquire, of Greatham, died seized of Eastridge, in Cowfold, which fell to his sons and daughters as co-heiresses, who sold to John Wood, of Twineham.

Wilcocks and Buckhatch purchased by John Turner. John Butcher purchased Homeland.

1746. John Butcher, of Cowfold, died—left Homeland to Thomas Steele, Esquire. . . . Gates purchased Homeland, late Whiteings, in Cowfold.

1746. Philip Cheale died seized of Loodford and old park.

1746. William Whitebread, of Offington, gentleman, who held Serches, 7 acres, died.

John Roberts died March, 1739, seized of Homeland, which came to his son, John Roberts, who sold to William Tully.

1746. John Mitchell died seized of Birchinearsh, which came to John Pilbeam.

James Langford paid 1s. relief for Homeland in Cowfold.

December, 1754. Mr. Lintott, of Okendeane, paid relief for Burchenearsh.

1759. Court Baron of Cassandra Lintott Farncombe, spinster. 25th September. Nicholas Burt, gentleman, steward.

William Whitbread, who held Serches 7 acres, died. Devised same to kinsman James Margesson.

John Turner, of Cowfold, held Wilcocks and Buckhatch, died. John Turner, his son, is now possessed.

John Lintott, of Okendeane, held for residue of 500 years Birchen Earsh, 6s. 8d. rent, one part of which he purchased since last court, died.



William Tilly, of Bolney, who held Homeland, in Cowfold, died. Heir unknown.

John Wood, of Twineham, gentleman, holds East-ridge and does fealty.

1785. Court Baron of John Challen, Esquire, 16th November, 26th year George III. William Ellis, gentleman, steward.

John Lintott, Esquire, held both Birchen Earsh for residue of term 500 years, yearly rent 3s. 4d., suit of court, etc., died, John Henry Lintott, only child and heir, did fealty.

John Turner held Wilcock, rent 3s. 4d., for residue of term of years, died. Devised same to Edward Turner his brother with remainder to Mary Turner his wife for life. John Turner the son is since dead. Mary Turner holds for her life.

Richard Hurst held Hedgelands by suit of court, etc., and Kings, 40 acres, died. Robert Hurst, Esquire, is his only son and heir.

Thomas Steele, Esquire, who held by suit of court, etc., Homelands, in Cowfold, rent 1s., died seized thereof, devised to his wife, Elizabeth, who holds. Elizabeth Steele holds Jervis, Julians Garden and Serches, 100 acres in Cowfold.

Henry Wood, Esquire, holds Eastridge by yearly rent of 2s., and did fealty.

Governor Peachey held Holmland in Cowfold, died, which came to Sir James Peachey, Bart., his nephew and heir at law.

William Tully, eldest son and heir of William Tully, deceased, holds Holmland by yearly rent, etc.

William Osborne held Gosden, alias Gowsdeane, by suit of court, etc., alienated to Edward Tredcroft, lately died. Nathaniel Tredcroft, eldest son and heir, now holds.

James Margeson, who held Serches by fealty, etc., died, and devised same to nephew, William Margesson, Esquire.

1803. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwicke Challen, Clerk. 13th June, 43rd year George III. William Ellis, gentleman, steward.

Mary Turner, who held Wilcocks, rent 2s. 7d., is dead. William Turner now holds.

Elizabeth Steele, widow, held by rent, suit of court, etc. Jervis, Julians Garden and Serches, 100 acres in Cowfold, died, and same descended to Right Hon. Thomas Steele, her son and heir.

Elizabeth Steele held Homeland in Cowfold, rent 1s., died. Descended to her same son.

William Tully held Holmland in Cowfold by yearly rent, suit of court, etc., alienated to John Anscombe, who did fealty.

William Margeson, by fealty, etc., held Serches in Cowfold, alienated to James Ward, gentleman, who acknowledged.

Robert Hurst held by fealty, rent, etc., Hedgelands and Kings 140 acres, alienated to Bysshe Shelley, Esquire, who now holds.

Nathaniel Tredcroft held Gosden and Freechase by yearly rent 6s. 8d., suit of court, etc., alienated to Charles Beauclerk, Esquire, who now holds.

1814. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwick Challen, 11th July, 54th year George III. Charles Marshal, gentleman, steward.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, who held by rent, etc., Jervis, Julians Garden and Serches 100 acres in Cowfold, also Homelands in Cowfold, alienated to Nathaniel Tredcroft, Esquire, who has since alienated to Charles Goring, of Wiston, Esquire, who now holds.

James, Lord Selsea, formerly Sir James Peachey, Bart., held by fealty, etc., Homeland, died. Same came to Rt. Hon. John Lord Selsea.

John Henry Lintott held both Birchen Ersh, in Cowfold, alienated to Thomas Steele, of Cowfold, who has since died, and Thomas Steele, son of Thomas Steele, now holds.

1814. William Margesson, who held Serches in Cowfold, 7 acres, alienated to James Ward, of West Grinstead, Esquire.

Sir Bysshe Shelly holds Hedgeland and Kings 140 acres by fealty, etc.

John Anscombe holds by fealty, etc., Homelands, in Cowfold, late Tulleys.

Henry Wood holds by fealty, etc., Eastridge.

1831. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwicke Challen, D.D. 5th May. Charles Marshall, gentleman, steward.

James Ward held Serches in Cowfold, 7 acres, died and devised same to Charles Lee and others in trust, afterwards sold by order of a decree in Chancery to Charles Goring, of Wiston, Esquire. Charles Goring, Esquire, who held Jarvis, Julians Gardens, Serches, 100 acres, and Serches, 7 acres, late Wards, died, and premises became property of his son, Charles Goring, who holds.

John Lord Selsea held by fealty, etc., Homelands in Cowfold, died, property came to Rt. Hon. John Lord Selsea, his son.

Sir Bysshe Shelly, Bart., held Hedgelands and Kings by herriott, etc., 140 acres, late Hursts, died. Premises descended to his son, Sir Timothy Shelly.

Nathaniel Tredcroft held Homelands in Cowfold, died, which then came to his son, Henry Tredcroft.

Henry Wood held Eastridge by fealty, died seized, descended to his son, John Wood. Lucretia Wood, widow, holds.

John Anscombe held Homelands by fealty, etc., died, premises went to his son, Mark Anscombe, who holds.

1837. Court Baron of Stephen Hasler Challen, Esquire, 3rd November. John Tribe, deputy steward, gentleman.

William Turner held on residue of term of 500 years Buckhatch and Wilcocks, died, Sarah Turner, his widow, holds same.

Mark Anscombe held Homelands by fealty, etc., died. Now the property of Samuel Anscombe, of Bolney, farmer.

Thomas Steele held by fealty both Birchen Erches, alienated to Thomas Dewdney, of Cowfold, yeoman.

1845. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Webber, clerk and James Bennett Freeland, Esquire, 22nd April.

All notices relate to Shermanbury parish.

1854. Court Baron of Humphry William Freeland, 25th October. Edward William Johnson, gentleman, steward.

Charles Goring held by fealty, etc., Jarvis, Julians Garden and Serches, 100 acres, also Serches, 7 acres, late Wards, died seized. Premises went to Rev. John Goring, his brother.

Henry Tredcroft held Homelands by fealty, etc., died. Premises descended to his son Edward Tredcroft.

Thomas Dewdney held by fealty both Birchen Ershes alienated to Rev. Henry Hoper, of Portslade.

1858. Court Baron of Humphrey William Freeland, Esquire. Robert George Raper, gentleman, deputy steward. 14th September.

All entries concern Shermanbury.

1863. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson and Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire, 5th October. William Johnson, gentleman, steward.

Rev. Henry Hoper, who held by fealty, etc., Birchmersh, died, premises descended to Mrs. Henry Hoper.

Mrs. Lucretia Wood, who held Eastridge by fealty, etc., died. Premises came to Henry Ridout, Esquire, who alienated to Nicholas Sadler.

Charles George Beauclerk held by fealty, etc., Gosden and Freechase, alienated to Egerton Hubbard, Esquire.

1867. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson and Holdsworth Hunt, 10th April. Edward William Johnson, gentleman, steward.

Mrs. Lucretia Wood died, devised premises to Hamlen Smith, who devised to Arthur Smith.

John Lord Selsea, who held Homelands by fealty, etc., died, seized. Premises descended to Mrs. Vernon Harcourt.

1869. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson and Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire, 28th October. Edward William Johnson, gentleman, steward.

Entries relate to Shermanbury.

1872. Court Baron of Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire, barrister at law. 26th September. Robert G. Raper, steward.

Death of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson presented.

Death of Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, who held Homelands. Premises came to most noble Ulick John, Marquis of Clanricarde.

Eastridge, enfranchised by Nicholas Sadler.

1874. Court Baron, of Holdsworth Hunt, 26th February. Robert G. Raper, gentleman, steward.

Marquis of Clanricarde, who held Homelands in Cowfold, alienated to William Sugden Gates, of Steyning.

Enfranchisement of Gosden and Freechase to William Egerton Hubbard.

9th August, 1905. Enfranchisement of Wilcox farm, 30 acres, also Buckhatch, 7 acres, by Col. Stephenson R. Clarke.

17th December, 1906. William Sugden Gates alienated Homelands to Henry Courage, who alienated same to Mrs. J. Norris.

9th December, 1910. Mrs. J. Norris alienated Homelands in Cowfold to Mr. E. Hodgson.

27th March, 1911. Henderson Webb alienated Hedgelands and Kings in Shermanbury and Cowfold to Mr. Thomas Goulburne.

1914. Enfranchisement of Hedgelands and Kings by Henderson Webb.

RENTAL OF SHERMANBURY MANOR AS FAR AS CONCERNS COWFOLD PARISH.

Name of Farm.	Rent.	Tenant, 1721	Tenant, 1728	Tenant, 1738	Tenant, 1763	Tenant, 1880
Wilcocks and Buck-hatch .....	s. d. 4 4	Slaten	Denman	Turner	Mrs. Turner	S. Peache
Hedgeland and Kings .....	6	Titchener	Titchener	Titchener	Robert Hurst	Sir P. Shelly
Jervis, Julians Garden and Serches .	2 7	Vinall	Mrs. Madgwick	Capt. Ward	Thos. Steele	Rev. J. Goring
East Ridge ..	2 0	Denman	Denman	Wm. Denman	John Woods	Sadler
No. 1 Homelands .....	1 0	Ridge	Ridge	Jas. Langford	James Tully	S. Ancombe
No. 2 Homelands .....	1 0	Roberds	Mr. Roberds	Mr. Roberds	Thos. Steele	W. S. Gates
No. 3 Homelands .....	1 0	Gratwicke	Mr. Butcher	Mr. Butcher	Peachey	
Birchen Ersh .....	3 4	Michell	Mr. Michell	Mr. Michell	John Lintott	R. Hoper
Birchen Ersh .....	3 4	Lintott	Widow Lintott	Mrs. Lintott	John Lintott	R. Hoper
Serches .....	4	Whitebread	Mr. Whitebread	Mr. Whitbread	Mr. Margeson	Rev. J. Goring
Lidford and Old Park	4 6		Mr. Gray			

## EWHURST MANOR,

ALSO CALLED JEWHRUST, IWHERST AND YWEHRUST.

The earliest mention I have been able to find is 1267, when William de Breouse quit-claims to Andrew Peverel the manor of Ywehurst for 48 marks. 51, Henry III.<sup>8</sup>

In the family of Peverel this manor remained until it passed by the marriage of Alice (daughter of Reginald FitzHerberd and great grand-daughter of Andrew Peverel) to Thomas West, second Baron West.<sup>9</sup>

1303. The Peverel seal is on a document now in the archives of Magdalen College, Oxford, respecting Mokebridge, so the family was probably then living at Ewhurst.<sup>10</sup>

1416. In the Inquisition p.m. of Thomas, Lord West, he died seized of the manor.

1554. In the Inquisition p.m. of Thomas, Lord de la Warr<sup>11</sup> he died seized of the manor.

1599. From the Fine quoted in *Sussex Record Soc.* xx. 404, under Sompting, Herbert Pelham probably obtained this manor on his marriage with Elizabeth West, daughter of Thomas, second Lord de la Warr, but shortly afterwards its possession passed to William Comber (grandson of William Comber, who bought Shermanbury manor, 1524). He died 1625 and left by will<sup>12</sup> the manor of Ewhurst, which he valued at £2,000, to his son-in-law, William Heath, who had married Elinor his daughter. He, by will, proved P.C.C. 1647 (248 Fynes) left the manor to his son Robert, baptised 4th November, 1623, at Piddinghoe. He held his first Court chronicled in the Rolls, 165? He married Frances, daughter of Increased Collins, and their son Robert (born 1658—died 1682) married Frances Byne, and by his will, proved 23rd May, 1682

<sup>8</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. VII., 726.

<sup>9</sup> *Castles and Mansions of West Sussex*, p. 160, notes and pedigree, cf. p. 209.

<sup>10</sup> *Castles of West Sussex*, p. 190.

<sup>11</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. XIV., p. 236.

<sup>12</sup> *S.A.C.*, XLIX., p. 138; and *Sussex Record Soc.*, XIV., 56.

(P.C.C. 153 Cottle), leaves Ewhurst manor to his unborn child—this was Robert Heath, who married, 1707, Arabella Trevor (*S.A.C.* xx. 62), and died 1708, leaving a son, Robert, appointing by will, proved 10th November, 1708 (P.C.C. 251 Barrett) his father-in-law, Henry Pelham (*i.e.* his step-father, who had married at All Saints', Lewes, 18th December, 1683, his mother, Frances Heath) and his brother-in-law, Thomas Pelham, Esquire (*i.e.* his half-brother), Trustees and Guardians to his son; on the death of Robert Heath's only son, without issue, the manor passed to above-named Thomas Pelham, whose son, Thomas Lord Pelham, with Anne his wife, sold to John Challen, Esquire (*Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. XIX., p. 159), who held his first Court 1787.<sup>13</sup>

His son, John Gratwicke Challen, inherited. On his death it passed to his brother, Stephen Hasler Challen, whose daughter married Houldsworth Hunt. On their death it passed to their son, H. Warwick Hunt, and after him it was sold to Sampson Copestake, and on his death to Warren Coleman, the present owner.

#### COURTS HELD AS PER COURT ROLLS.

1464. 26th September, 4th year Edward IV. No name of Lord.
1465. 2nd May, 5th year Edward IV. No name of Lord.
1492. Friday next after St. Andrew, 7th year Henry VII. No name of Lord.
- 1631 (?). 5th June to 20th August, 1642. . . . William Heath.
- 165?. 30th August to 6th December, 1678. Robert Heath.
1700. 19th June to 21st July, 1731. Henry Pelham.
1736. 11th October to 13th October, 1757. Thomas Pelham.
1773. 13th October to 16th November, 1780. Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham.

<sup>13</sup> I am much indebted to Col. F. W. T. Attree for his kind assistance in unravelling this somewhat intricate descent of the manor of Ewhurst.



1787. 16th January. John Challen, Esquire.  
 1803. 13th June to 5th May, 1831. Rev. John Gratwicke Challen, D.D.  
 1837. 3rd November. Stephen Hasler Challen.  
 1839. 26th April. Rev. Charles Webber, pr. J. B. Freeland, steward.  
 1854. 25th October to 1858, 14th September. H. W. Freeland, E. Johnson, per R. G. Raper, steward.  
 1863 to 1872. Rev. C. H. Hutchinson and Houldsworth Hunt, Esquire.  
 1874. 26th February. Houldsworth Hunt, Esquire.  
 1880. Sampson Copestake.  
 1916. Warren Coleman.

The Court Roll book, 13ins. by 8½ins., is bound in black cloth. On the first page is written "a copy, as far as can be read, of the original which is much dilapidated, part of every page having been eaten by vermin of some sort." The following entries were thus defaced when I received them from the hands of Mr. Streeke, the steward to Thomas Pelham, Esquire, of Stanmer.

F. Warden.

1st April, 1741.

These are duties of the steward of the manor.

You shall enquire and present of such persons as owe suit and service and do not appear and present their names that . . . one caparcener or tenant in common or joint tenant is enough. . . .

Enquire what tenants are dead since the last Court, present the names . . . and what lands they hold of this manor and by what rents and services . . . present all alienations by whom and to whom and the lands and. . . .

A relief is the full of a year's lord's rent to be paid by the heir over and above . . . all tenures paid.

Enquire who having common of pasture or lots of meadow since . . . same and of common at large, who keeps more cattle upon the same in summer than he can keep in his closes in winter.

Enquire if any timber or wood be cut upon the lord's waste and . . . and if any of the waste be enclosed or encroached and by whom.

Enquire and present who have not paid their reliefs and heriots . . . the same are due—a relief is due upon every death of the tenant.

Maintaining tenant ways and sewer ditches.

---

1464. Iwherst Court, holden there 26th September, fourth year of Edward IV. No Lord mentioned.

All the business of this Court is concerning land in Henfield—rent 19s. 8d. and five geese yearly; refers to document by Thomas West, Knight, under his seal dated at Iwherst on Sunday next after Feast of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first year of Henry IV.

1465. Iwherst Court holden 2nd May, fifth year of Edward IV., concerning same land in Henfield. No Lord mentioned.

1491. Iwherst Court, holden Friday next after feast of St. Andrew in the seventh year of Henry VII. Concerning same land in Henfield. No Lord's name mentioned.

1st April, 1741. Note on separate page. Many entries defaced when I received them from Mr. Streeke, steward to Thomas Pelham Esquire, of Stanmer.

Signed—F. Warden.

1631. First Court of William Heath, gentleman, there holden 5th June in the . . . year of the reign of our Lord . . . King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

Thomas Dunstall holds freely one Messuage, two barns, lands, 30 acres, called Brownings in Cowfold, yearly rent 6s. 8½d. and 10d. heriot relief 6s. 8½d., suit of court and other services and did fealty.

Thomas . . . held freely messuage and lands called Wolfringfold, estimated 40 acres, lying . . . yearly rent 6s. 9d., suit of court, etc., also one parcel of land called Akynfeild . . . suit of court, heriot, etc., parcel

of land there called Canthes by rent . . . suit of court, heriot, etc., relief and other services, and did fealty.

The homage present Henry Davye held to him and his heirs one barn and lands, 100 acres, called Croftmans, yearly rent 6s. 8d. and services—also Harlands and Pykespoole in Cowfold, yearly rent 3s. 8d. and services, died since last court heriot to the lord, one red ox seized and sold to Henry Davy son of John Davie, for £4 . . . 8d. paid for Croftmans; also that

John Hadsall, of Wymarks, died—John Gratwicke, Exor. . . . wife of William Freeman, and . . . wife of Edmund Freeman and Katharine . . . are sisters and coheirs and next heirs of John Hadsall—and are distrained; also that

John Gratwicke, held freely one barn, freelands, 40 acres, called Picknoll, in Cowfold, yearly rent 5s. and services, died since last court—had no beast for heriot—John Gratwicke, eldest son and next heir—distrained for 5s. and for fealty.

Also homage present that John Gratwicke, of Jarvys, who held Spooner, yearly rent 5s. 1d. and Cheyneys, rent 5s. 1d., and Ockenden; Cooper, who holds lands in Shermanbury and Cowfold, rent 6s. 8d. yearly, and John Bartelet, who holds Northfield, yearly rent 2s. 2d.; Henry Davie—Henry Gates—John Gratwicke, of Sulington—Walter Covert, Knight, who holds Sheepwoods, yearly rent 8s. 1d., the heirs of John Hadsall; the heirs of John Ward, who hold Wards Land and Arnolds, yearly rent 20s. 10d.; John Dunstall the younger, who holds Goodiers or Baldwins, yearly rent 10s. . . .; Thomas Michell, who holds Bullockland in Cowfold, yearly rent 4s. 1d., made default, and are in mercy 2d. each.

1632. Court Baron of William Heath, gentleman, holden 26th September in 7th year of reign of Charles I., by Theophilus Ti . . . , steward.

Homage Thomas Vincent Thomas . . . stone Henry Davye, Thomas Holden, Owen G . . . , Richard Mercer and Richard Tully, say that W. . . . Covert, Knight—John Gratwick, gentleman, the heirs of

John . . . Ockenden Cooper, gentleman, Thomas Whiting—Henry . . . Dunstall, John Dunstall, of Crawley, John Gra. . . . Mockford and heirs of Richard Costedell—are tenants and . . . Court, and make default and are in mercy 4d. each.

Anne Chapman, widow, late wife of John Ward, who held for term of her life messuage and lands called Wards and Arnolds, rent 20s. 10d. and services, died since last court, no heriot because no beast. Thomas Stempe and John Stempe are next heirs, *i.e.* sons of Thomas Stempe and Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of aforesaid John Ward—distrained.

Also they present John Bartlett, who held freely to him and his heirs, Northfields—16 acres alienated, and sold premises since last Court to Thomas Bartlett, his brother, and his heirs, who acknowledged and did fealty.

1636. Court Baron of William Heath, holden 6th August, 12th year of Charles, by . . . Houghton, gentleman, steward.

At this Court came Thomas Dunstall, of Brownyns, son and heir of Thomas Dunstall, deceased, and acknowledged to hold messuage, barns and freelands called Brownyns, in Cowfould, 30 acres, yearly rent 6s. 8½d. and 10s. heriot, also lands called Bullocksland, 24 acres, in Cowfould, rent 4s. 1d., heriot, etc., which premises descended to him after the death of aforesaid Thomas Dunstall his father, as eldest son and heir of said Thomas. Thomas Dunstall, the son, waged relief 10s. 9½d. and heriot 10s. to the Lord.

At this Court came Henry Davy . . . of John Davy, deceased, eldest son and heir, and acknowledged to hold to him and his heirs messuage, barn and lands Croftmans, 100 acres, in Cowfould, yearly rent 6s. 8d., and services, also free lands called Harlands and Pikespoole, in Cowfold, rent 3s. 8d. and services—aforesaid Henry Davy the elder lately died seized—said . . . Davy the son attorned tenant and did fealty.

The Homage, John Wood of Peryers, Henry Stone, Owen Gratwicke, Henry Davy (and others illegible), present that Thomas Dunstall, of Brownyns, who held

to him and his heirs Brownyngs, 30 acres in Cowfould, yearly rent 6s. 8½d. and 10s. heriot, also freeland called Bullocksland, 24 acres, in Cowfould—died since last Court—heriot to the Lord, one black ox, sold to Thomas Dunstall the son for £4. Thomas Dunstall is eldest son and heir of aforesaid Thomas Dunstall, deceased, and of full age, and the aforesaid Thomas Dunstall, the son, paid and did fealty, also.

They present ditches require scouring before Michelmas—pain for every rod—2s., also holes and low places in lane to be filled up and elevated—in English “to rayse and levell” before St. John’s day—pain 3s. 4d., also John Dunstall to alter water course—pain 10s., several tenants made default and in mercy 4d.

Affeered by the whole homage.

1642. Court Baron of William Heath, gentleman, holden 5th of . . . 18th year of Charles, by Roger Coby.

Homage 10 men sworn.

Also they present that Ockenden Cooper, who held freely Bonnersmeade, Twopennymeade and Roughhooke, 10 acres, in Cowfould, yearly rent 6s. 8d. and services, died, since last Court. Heriot, a black cow, and Elizabeth, wife of John London, gentleman, is only daughter and next heir—John to be distrained.

Also they present that Henry Davy, who held freely messuage called Croftmans, in Cowfold, 100 acres, rent 6s. 8d., held under charter of Thomas, son of Sir Andrew Peverel, died since last Court. Paid one heriot—brown ox—sold to Sarah Davy, relict of aforesaid Henry Davy; only daughter and next heir of aforesaid Henry—under age, about 7 years old. Fealty respited.

Also they present that aforesaid Henry Davy held free lands called Harlands and Pykespoole, in Cowfold, yearly rent 3s. 8d., died since last Court, and aforesaid Sarah is his only daughter and next heir—fealty respited.

John London, gentleman, in right of his wife, Thomas Bull, Edward Scras, and many others in default and fined. Affeered by the Homage. Date not given.

Court Baron of William Heath, gentleman, holden 20th August in . . . year of reign of Charles by grace of God, etc.

John London, gentleman, came acknowledged to hold freely free land called Bonners Meade, Twopenny Meade and Rough Hook, 10 acres, yearly rent 6s. 8d., heriot, etc., late the lands of Ockenden Cooper, deceased and did fealty.

Homage—John London, gentleman, John Gratwick, William Godsmarke, Edward Challoner, and others.

The homage say Henry Davye who held Croftmans, 100 acres, in Cowfould, is dead, and Sarah Davye is his only daughter and heir and under age, and in the Lord's wardship, and the Lord of the Manor for £50 paid to him by Edmund Challoner, gentleman, and Sarah, his wife, and mother of the aforesaid Sarah Davy, granted marriage of said Sarah to Edmund Challoner and Sarah his wife, and the messuage aforesaid during the minority of said Sarah Davy by indenture of 1st November now last past,

Also they present Thomas Bull, Richard Scrase the elder . . . and Stempe, who holds Arnolds in Cowfold, and others are tenants and made default—in mercy 4d.

165?. Court Baron of Robert Heath, Esquire, holden 30th August, 165. . . . by Houghton, Esquire, steward.

Homage present Thomas Whitynge, who held Wolfringfold, rent 6s. 9d., heriot, etc., and one field called Akinfeild, by the yearly rent 22d., heriot, relief and other services, and one parcel of land called Canthes, yearly rent 3s. 4d., heriot, relief and other services, and it is alleged said Thomas Whitinge, about 16 years ago, on his daughter Anne's marriage with Edward Parkhurst, conveyed premises to use of himself and Mary his wife, and after the death of the survivor to Edward and Anne Parkhurst and their issue, that said Thomas Whitinge, died three years ago, and later Mary his wife died, and thereby premises came to Edward Parkhurst and Anne his wife, who made fealty to the Lord.

Also they present Thomas Dunstall since last Court

sold Brownyngs, about 30 acres, to John Hony and his heirs. The reeve is commanded to distrain for heriot and relief—also said Thomas Dunstall since last court, sold to John Hony, Bullocklands, and Wistons garden, 20 acres, in Cowfold, yearly rent 4s. 1d., etc. The Reeve is commanded to distrain.

Also they present that Thomas Dunstall, who held Picknoll, in Cowfold, 80 acres, yearly rent 5s., etc., died since last Court. William Dunstall is his only son and heir, 7 years old—Reeve to distrain for a relief.

1668. Court Baron of Robert Heath, Esquire, holden 1668, Edmund Chaloner, gentleman, in right of Sarah his wife, daughter of Henry Davy, holds Croftmans, 80 acres, yearly rent 10s. 4d., etc., makes fealty.

Homage, Edmund Chaloner, gentleman, Richard Gratwick, Ralph Bull, and others sworn.

They present John Gratwick, of Mockford, died, seized of Little Picknoll, 30 acres in Cowfold, yearly rent 5s., etc., and William Gratwick was his son and heir and said William died thereof seized since last court, and a brown ox was seized, and John Gratwick is his only son and heir, aged about 5 years—ordered to distrain for a relief.

Names of many tenants absent—in mercy 12d. each.

1678. Court Baron of Robert Heath, holden 6th December, 1678, by John Gratwick, Esquire (steward).

Henry Billingshurst holds one cottage and garden and orchard in Cowfold, rent 6d.—did fealty.

Henry Bull held Combers in Henfield and did fealty.

Also Denis Bartlet and John . . . held messuage, 40 acres—half to Denis for life, half to John and his heirs, rent 5 geese to be delivered to the Lord's Ewhurst pond yearly, in month of August, heriot and fealty.

William Bartlett acknowledged to hold Brownings in Cowfold 30 acres, yearly rent 6s. 8½d., heriot, etc., also Bullockland, 24 acres, rent 4s. 1d., heriot, etc., and did fealty.

John Bartlet acknowledged to hold Northfield in Cowfold, 16 acres, rent 2s., heriot and relief and did fealty.

Homage sworn and present that John Holney held Brownings in Cowfold, yearly rent 6s. 8½d., etc., alienated since last court to John Bartlett, who alienated to William Bartlett.

Also they present John Holney held lands Bullocklands in Cowfold, 24 acres, yearly rent 4s. 1d., heriot and relief, since last court alienated to William Bartlet.

Also that Thomas Bartlet held freely Northfield in Cowfold, 16 acres, yearly rent 2s., etc., heriot and relief, willed same to William, one of his sons, then Thomas died, seized, heriot, 1 blackish cow and relief 2d.

Also that William Bartlet since last court alienated aforesaid Northfield to John Bartlet and his heirs.

Also that Alan Savage holds Croftmans in Cowfold, 100 acres, and Harlands and Pitchpool, yearly rent 3s. 8d. for his life, upon the death of his wife Sarah.

Also that Ralph Mill, Esquire, and Mary his wife held in right of aforesaid Mary Picknoll, in Cowfold, 40 acres, yearly rent 5s., etc., heriot and relief alienated same to John Ward and his heirs.

Many tenants mentioned who owed suit, made default—in mercy 3d. each.

1700. Court Baron of Henry Pelham, Esquire, and Frances, his wife, holden 19th June, 1700, by John Gratwick, Esquire, steward.

Samuel Smith and heirs held 1 messuage, garden and orchard, 30 perches in Cowfold near public way from Mockbridge to Cowfold parish church, rent 2s. 6d.—did fealty.

Also Thomas Butcher held messuage and lands in Cowfold called Wolveringfold, 40 acres, yearly rent 6s. 9d. heriot and relief, etc., also Akinfield, yearly rent 22d. heriot, relief, etc., also 1 parcel called Couches, yearly rent 3s. 4d., heriot and relief, etc., which aforesaid Thomas Butcher since last Court purchased from Edward Parkhurst, gentleman, and did fealty.

The Homage sworn, amongst others, John Bull, Ralph Bull, and Henry Hews, present that . . . Stemp, father of Anne Stemp, wife of John Ward, Esquire, who held a moiety of Capons yearly rent



10s. 5d., heriot, relief, etc., died since last court. Heriot, one gray gelding. Anne Ward, wife of aforesaid John, is heir.

Also that . . . Stemp . . . Stemp, brother of aforesaid. . . . Stemp, father of aforesaid, wife of John Ward aforesaid, held the other moiety by yearly rent 10s. 5d., heriot, relief, etc.

Also that George Dunstall held Baldwins in Cowfold, yearly rent 10s., heriot, relief, etc., died since last court, and Frances Farley now holds same.

Also that Susan Morley, gentlewoman, held 10 acres in Cowfold, Bonnersmead, Twopenny Mead and Rough Hook, yearly rent 6s. 8d., heriot, relief, etc., died since last court, and that . . . Gell, Bart., now holds in right of . . . his wife.

Also that . . . Blunt held Croftmans, in Cowfold, rent 6s. 8d., 100 acres, etc., also other lands, yearly rent 3s. 8d., heriot, relief, etc., died since last Court and Anne Blunt, only daughter of aforesaid . . . Blunt is his next heir.

17 . . Court Baron of Henry Pelham, Esquire, and Frances, his wife, holden 17 . .

Ann Butcher, Mary Bartlet, Christian Bartlet, held Brownings and Bullocksland and Northfields, 24 acres. Mary Bartlet did fealty in name of them all.

The Homage present that William Bartlet and Mary Bartlet died since last court seized of Browneings, Bullocksland and Northfield, and that Ann Butcher, Mary Bartlet and Christian Bartlet are their heirs.

Thomas Michell and Sarah his wife since last court conveyed lands, late Holdens, called Parsons, in Cowfold, to Henry Lintott, who is since dead, and gave same to his son, Henry Lintott.

Also that Henry Hews died since last court, seized of cottage and orchard in Cowfold, and 6d. is due in the name of a heriot.

Memorandum.—The entries of the two foregoing Courts were taken from two loose papers (much defaced) purporting to be the Minutes taken by Mr. Gratwicke, the then steward of the manor. Witness my hand, 1st April, 1741. (Signed) F. Warden, steward.

1731. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, holden 21st July, 1731. Richard Lardner, steward.

The Homage present,

Henry Lintott, of Cuckfield, held Parsons and Clarks, alias Sibbs.

Elizabeth Ward, now William Powlett—Great Picknoll, 5s.

John Gratwick, dead—Agate, Little Picknoll, 5s.

Sarah Partridge, dead—Capons, £1 0s. 10d.

Thomas Butcher—Brownings and Bullocksland, together, 10s. 10d.

Thomas Butcher, of Billingshurst, in right of his wife, Anne Bartlett, rent 2s.

John Butcher, of Cowfold, late Parkes and Coverts. . .

Frances Farley, of Cranley—Baldings, 10s.

Sir Thomas Fagg and John Spence, each half of Greatwick, part of the Park, rent 6s. 8d.

Mr. William Blunt, of Horsham, paid relief on death of his father, Samuel Blunt—Cratemans, 10s. 4d. No heriot because no beast.

The following notes are from another book, 12½ ins. by 8 ins., in parchment cover, and are originals, not copies.

1736. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 11th October, Francis Warden, steward.

Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., has died since last Court—held freely moiety of part of the Park in Cowfold by fealty, suit of court, heriot relief and rent 3s. 4d.—Robert Fagg, Esquire, now Sir Robert Fagg, son and heir.

Francis Farley held freely Baldings in Cowfold by fealty, suit of court, heriot, relief and rent 10s., died. . . . Borrow claims same—heir not known.

1741. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 14th October. Francis Warden, steward.

Sir Robert Fagg, held Great Wicke, part of the Park, died. Heriot one black horse. Christian Fagg . . . . Fagg, spinster . . . wife of Harris Nash, Esquire, and Margaret Fagg, spinster, are his heirs, warned to appear next Court.

John Spence, Esquire, held moiety of the Park called Great Wicke, died since last Court seized, heriot 1 bay mare. Luke Spence, Esquire, is his heir, and does fealty.

1748. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 11th October, 22nd George II. Francis Warden, steward.

Thomas Butcher, gentleman, who held freely by fealty, suit of court, heriot, etc. Brownings and Bullocksland, rent 10s. 10d., and Parkes and Coverts, 3 tenements, died since last Court. One heriot, 12s. 3d. rent. John Butcher, brother and heir. Thomas Steele Esquire, his Exor., heir unknown—premises devised by will to said Thomas Steele.

1751. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 13th November. Francis Warden, steward.

Henry Bull held little Picknoll freely, by fealty, heriot, relief, etc., rent 5s., died since last Court, seized. Katherine, wife of John Dennett, gentleman, only daughter and heir.

1753. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 25th October. Francis Warden, steward.

Elizabeth Powlett, widow, late Elizabeth Ward, held Great Pick Knowl, rent 5s., by fealty, heriot and relief, also Capons, rent £1 0s. 10d., in Cowfold, died since last Court, seized. She by last will, dated January, 1753, devised same to James Ward, her kinsman, who did fealty.

1757. Court Baron of Thomas Pelham, Esquire, 13th October. Francis Warden, steward. Concerns Shermanbury.

1773. Court Baron of Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, Baron of Stanmer, 13th October. Francis Warden, steward.

Catherine Stoffield, widow of John Dennett, only daughter of Henry Bull, held freely little Pick Knowl, rent 5s., fealty, etc., died since last Court. She gave same to Stephen Stoffield, her husband.

Joseph Fagg held freely by fealty, etc., rent 3s. 4d.,

moiety of Great Wick, or the Park, since last court alienated to Stephen Wood, of Cowfold, gentleman.

1780. Court Baron of Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, Baron of Stanmer, 16th November. Francis Warden, steward.

James Ward, Esquire, held freely by fealty, etc., rent £1 0s. 10d., and relief Capons and Great Pick Knowl, died since last Court, seized, heriot, one brown mare and one pig. Richard Ward is his nephew and heir.

Thomas Steele, Esquire, held Brownings and Bullocks land by fealty, etc., rent 10s. 10d., three tenements and Parkers, rent 10s. 5d., and coverts, died seized. Thomas Steele, Esquire, is his eldest son and heir.

Richard Marchant, who held Baldings, rent 10s., died since last Court—heir unknown.

1787. Court Baron of John Challen, Esquire, 16th January. William Ellis, steward.

Peter Marchant, heir at law of Richard Marchant, who held Baldings since last Court died seized—by will devised same to William Sansum, of Hastings, and his heirs who now holds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Steele holds Brownings and Bullocksland and Parkes and Coverts.

1803. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwicke Challen, 13th June. William Ellis, gentleman, steward.

Samuel Blunt, Esquire, held Croftmans and Harlands and Pitchpool, since last Court died seized, rent 3s. 9d. How disposed of unknown.

Richard Ward, Esquire, held Great Pick Knowl, rent 5s. and Capons, rent £1 0s. 10d., fealty, etc., died seized. Premises descended to James Ward, gentleman, his brother and heir at law. James Ward died seized of same—premises now property of James Ward, gentleman, his son.

Elizabeth Steele, widow, held Brownings, rent 10s. 10d. and Bullocksland, rent 11s., etc., and Parkes 11s. 4d. and Coverts, died since last Court seized—premises descended to Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, her son, who holds.

John Marshall held Milhams, rent 2s., late Bartletts, and has granted it to his son, Rev. John Marshall, who holds.

William Sampson held Baldwins, rent 10s., alienated since last Court, relief 10s., to Peter Lashmar, who holds.

William White held Greatwick by fealty, etc., part of the Park, died since last Court, heriot one steer. Devised same to his son, Charles White, who holds.

1814. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwick Challen, 11th July, 1815. Charles Marshall, gentleman, steward

Samuel Blunt died—held Croftmans rent 6s. 8d., etc., and Harland and Pitchpool—premises descended to his son William Blunt, who has since died—seized, and William Blunt, his son, now holds.

Stephen Stoffield held Little Pick Knowl, rent 5s., alienated to James Swift, of Crawley, Innkeeper, who holds.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele held Brownings, rent 10s. 10d. and Bullocksland, three tenements, also Parkers, rent 11s., and Coverts alienated to Nathaniel Tredcroft, Esquire, who alienated to Charles Goring, Esquire, who has since alienated Parkers and Coverts to James White, Esquire, who holds.

Peter Lashmar held Baldwins, rent 10s., alienated to Richard Vincent, who now holds.

Edward Allen held a cottage in Cowfold—alienated to William White.

Charles White holds Greatwick, rent 6s., etc., parts of the Park.

Rev. John Marshall holds Millhams, rent 2s., etc., before Bartletts.

James Ward holds Great Pick Knowl, rent 5s., etc., and Capons, rent £1 0s. 10d., etc.

Thomas Sturt holds piece of land from the waste with cottage on it, rent 3d., etc.

1831. Court Baron of Rev. John Gratwick Challen, D.D., 5th May. Charles Marshall, gentleman, steward.

James Swift held Little Pick Knowle, rent 5s., etc., alienated to A. . . . Honeywood, of Horsham, who

now holds—and has enclosed a piece of the waste—rent 6d. a year.

Charles Goring, Esquire, held Brownings, heriot three oxen, rent 10s. 10d., fealty, etc., and Bullocksland, three tenements, died since last Court seized—premises descended to his son Charles Goring, who holds.

William White held two cottages in Cowfold, rent 6d., fealty, etc., alienated one to Charles Smith, labourer, and the other to James Pronger, of Nuthurst, husbandman—who now holds.

Charles White, Esquire, held Greatwick, rent 6s. 8d., part of the Park, died since last Court. Heriot a brown horse. James White, of Cowfold, brother, now holds.

James Ward held Great Pick Knowl, by fealty, rent 5s., etc., and Capons by fealty, rent £1 0s. 10d., etc., died since last Court, heriot one horse—one cow. Devised premises to Charles Lee and others in trust, which were afterwards ordered by decree in Chancery to be sold. Said Charles Lee and others held Capons, alienated to Charles Marshall of Steyning, gentleman, who holds.

Said Charles Lee and others held Great Pick Knowle by fealty, etc., rent 5s., alienated to John Macpherson, of Cowfold, Esquire, who holds.

Thomas Sturt held land, formerly part of waste, rent 2s., with cottage, alienated to John Blake, who alienated to John Macpherson, who holds.

James Boniface held land formerly part of waste, with cottage alienated to Daniel Downer, of West Grinstead, who is since dead. Premises descended to Thomas Downer, who holds.

1837. General Court Baron of Stephen Hasler Challen, Esquire. 3rd November. John Tribe, deputy steward for Charles Marshall, gentleman.

Francis Diggins, Esquire, held freely messuage part of Sturts by fealty, etc., rent 3d., before Smith's, alienated to Jane Banfield, of Shermanbury—who holds.

Rev. John Marshall held freely by fealty, etc., rent

2s., Millhams laterly Bartletts, died—seized. Premises descended to his son, Rev. John Marshall, who holds.

Charles Smith held one cottage, seized. Present holder unknown.

1839. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Webber, junr., and James Bennett Freeland, Esquire. 6th April, before James Bennett Freeland, James White, of Woldingfold, Esquire, has enclosed piece of waste adjoining Greatwick, his property.

1845. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Webber Clerk and James Bennett Freeland. 22nd April. William Mittin, gentleman, deputy steward.

James White held Millhams before Bartletts, by fealty, etc., died since last Court. Claimed by Sarah White, his widow, also Parkers and Coverts and Greatwick—part of the Park.

Sir Timothy Shelly held Hedgelands and Kings, by fealty, etc., 140 acres, died since last Court, seized. Premises descended to his son, Sir Bysshe Shelly, Bart., who holds.

1854. Court Baron of Humphry William Freeland, Esquire, 25th October. Edward William Johnson, steward.

Sir Percy Bysshe Shelly held Hedgelands and Kings; died since last Court, seized. Sir Percy Bysshe Shelly, son of aforesaid, holds.

John Macpherson held Great Pick Knowle, by fealty, etc., rent 5s., alienated to William Boxall, Esquire, of Brighton, also a bit of the waste with messuage on it—William Boxall holds.

Arthur Honeywood held by fealty, etc., Little Pick Knowle, alienated to Rev. John Jenkins, of Westlands, who holds.

Charles Goring, Esquire, held by fealty, etc. Brownings and Bullocksland, 3 tenements, died since last Court. Premises came to Rev. John Goring, who holds.

Charles Marshall held Capons died since last Court, seized, who devised premises in trust to Edward Penfold, who holds.

1858. Court Baron of Humphry William Freeland, Esquire, 14th September. Robert George Raper, deputy for Edward William Johnson, steward.

William Nuneham, tenant of Capons, granted right to shoot to Richard Weeks. Homage present Lord alone has such right.

William Boxall refuses to be sworn because of dispute about shooting.

James Leppard, junr., tenant of Brownings, has cut underwood.

William Walder, of Peacocks Hill, has cut underwood.

1863. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Henry Hutchinson and Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire. Edward William Johnson, steward. 5th October.

Mrs. Lucretia Wood died since last Court.

Sarah Whitefield Milham, Parkers and Greatwick, part of the Park, lately died, seized. Premises descended to Rev. William Margesson-Northiam, Clerk.

William Boxall held great Pick Knowle, died—seized—premises came to his son, William Boxall.

Rev. John Jenkins held Little Pick Knowle, lately died, seized. Premises descended to Rev. William George Faulkner Jenkyn, of South Kelsey, Lincoln, who holds.

Richard Vincent held Baldwins—lately died. Premises descended to Mr. Samuel John Vincent, who holds.

Richard Penfold held Capons alienated to Richard Hoper, Esquire, who holds.

1867. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson and Houldsworth Hunt, Esquire, 10th April. Edward William Johnson, steward. All concern Shermanbury and Henfield.

1869. Court Baron of Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson and Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire, 28th October. Edward William Johnson, steward.

Nothing relating to Cowfold, except small enclosures of waste.

1872. Court Baron of Houldsworth Hunt, Esquire.



26th September, by Robert George Raper, gentleman, steward.

Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson died 27th October, 1870. Several grants of waste have been made.

William Margesson held Milham and Parker's and Gratwick, part of the Park, lately died, seized. Premises descended to Colonel Margesson.

1873. Indenture enfranchising Great Pick Knowle or Park Knowle, by Rev. Arnaud Séné, and Louis Ernest de Nicolay, Baron, of Russia.

1874. Court Baron of Holdsworth Hunt, Esquire, 26th February. George Robert Raper, gentleman, steward.

Enfranchisement of Great Pick Knowle recited.

Col. Margeson held Milhams, late Bartletts—now Northfields, alienated to . . . Smith, of Liverpool.

Col. Margeson held Parkers and Coverts, alienated to Thomas Gates, of Shoreham.

1874. Indenture enfranchising Little Pick Knowle by Very Rev. Fortuné Duroux, Clerk in Holy Orders.

1887. Six years quit rents paid by William Stamford for Croftmans and Harlands and Pitchpool.

1893. Pitchpool, in Shermanbury, adjoining Gratwick Farm, enfranchised by Rev. Charles Edmund de Gaulejac, Rev. Julius Hypolytus Boutrais, now of Valsainte, near Bulle in Switzerland, Rev. Louis Peter Mary de Farconnet, Clerk in Holy Orders, 26th Oct.

1901. Croftmans or Cratemans, 140 acres, formerly in possession of Samuel Blunt, enfranchised by Edwin Henty and Arthur Henty, 31st October, under Copyhold Act, 1894.

1911. Relief on alienation by Capt. N. H. Gardner to Thomas Taylor, Esquire, of Baldwins, paid to the Lord of the Manor, S. Copestake.

### BEEDING MANOR.

Beeding Manor was held by King Edward as a Royal Manor, and at the survey of Domesday by William de Braose—(Horsfield). Later it was held under Bramber

and passed to the Mowbrays and Howards. It was sold by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1642 to Piers Edgecombe, and descended to Richard Edgecombe, who, in 1764, sold it to Colvill Bridger, of Buckenham, Shoreham, and it is still held by his descendants.<sup>14</sup>

The following shows the dates of the accessions of the Lords of the Manor:—

1765.	Harry Bridger.
1767.	Colvill Bridger.
1800.	Harry Bridger.
1832.	Harry Colvill Bridger.
1874.	Harry Bridger.
1910.	Harry Colvill Bridger.

The earliest Court Roll is that of Hon. Richard Edgecumbe, 22nd July, 1735.

The principal holdings of this manor in Cowfold lie in the north-east corner.

Kings Barne was held under Beeding Manor, and extended to the boundaries of Cowfold parish.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. A. Flowers, of Steyning, Steward of the Lord of the Manor, I was shown a map of the Manor dated 1733 on the margin of which was the following list:—

<i>Freehold in Cowfold.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Denwood	Jno. Roberts, gentleman	25	1	18
Welches <sup>15</sup>	Jno. Roberts, gentleman	30	2	35
Patchgate <sup>16</sup>	Thomas Parsons	23	3	02
<i>Copyhold in Cowfold.</i>				
Vertknowle or Frithland <sup>17</sup>	Cheal, gentleman	122	2	20
Singers <sup>18</sup>	Cheal, gentleman	69	3	38
Frithknowle <sup>19</sup>	Thomas Parsons	30	0	28

<sup>14</sup> Elwes, *Castles and Manors of West Sussex*.

<sup>15</sup> *Welches*—now Long House; belongs to F. D. Godman.

<sup>16</sup> *Patchgate*—now Park Gate, belonging to Col. C. B. Godman.

<sup>17</sup> *Vertknowle or Frithland*—on east side of road from Cowfold to Horsham, now the property of W. Stoners Exors.

<sup>18</sup> *Singers*—adjoins Mockford, Godshill, Jervis, south of Pound Lane, west of road from Cowfold to Henfield.

<sup>19</sup> *Frithknowle*—east side of road from Cowfold to Horsham, south side of Picts Hill; now belongs to Mrs. Hoper.

<i>Copyhold in Cowfold.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Steelshilly Field <sup>20</sup>	Mrs. Lintott	6	3	18
Graffield <sup>21</sup>	Mitchell, gentleman	7	2	16
Hookland <sup>22</sup>	Jno. Roberts	18	2	04
Marles <sup>23</sup>	T. Roberts, gentleman	21	2	17
Goodyers <sup>24</sup>	T. Roberts, gentleman	48	2	25
Marles Mill <sup>25</sup>	Widow Tyrrel	7	2	17
Drewitts <sup>26</sup>	Thomas West	50	2	17
Ridgeland	Thomas Butcher	62	0	5
Drodges Cottage <sup>27</sup>		0	8	0
Frithland				
Ironsgate <sup>28</sup>		50	0	0

1735. Court of Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, 22nd July, 1735. Thomas Butcher, only son and heir of Thomas Butcher, of Hurstpierpoint, yeoman, deceased, assigns Ridges or Rudgeland in Cowfold, 50 acres, to Benjamin Richardson, of Cowfold, Clerk, and Katherine his wife, or to the longest liver.

1736, 19th October. Thomas Butcher admitted to Ridges, surrenders to Benjamin Richardson, Clerk, and Katherine, his wife, who are admitted.

1737, 30th July. Thomas West and Susanna, his wife, surrender Drewitts, 50 acres, in Cowfold, to Stephen Whales, of Cowfold, yeoman. Francis Chase-mor demands said messuage and lands as his possession under bond for £521 5s. 0d.; he acknowledges receipt of same, and Stephen Wales is admitted.

1738, 1st June. Court held at request of John Hards. Thomas West and Susanna his wife surrender Drewitts to Thomas Field, of Hurstpierpoint, yeoman, as security for £156.

<sup>20</sup> *Steelshilly*—one field, south-east of Frithknowle, adjoins road on top of Picts Hill.

<sup>21</sup> *Graffield*—east side of Frithland; now F. D. Godman, Esq.

<sup>22</sup> *Hookland*—south side of Frithland Marles

<sup>23</sup> *Marles*—east side of Frithland.

<sup>24</sup> *Goodyers*—east side of Frithland.

<sup>25</sup> *Marles Mill*—south side of large pond.

<sup>26</sup> *Drewitts*—adjoins Denwood, Welches, and Goodyers.

<sup>27</sup> *Drodges Cottage*—east side of road from Cowfold to Horsham.

<sup>28</sup> *Ironsgate*—now Ivories, detached on west side of Burnthouse Lane.

1739, 14th May. John Roberts, gentleman, held Hooklands, rent 3s. 2d. and 2 bushels of oats, died—held Gosdens mill, rent VIII s. John Roberts, only son and heir, admitted.

John Roberts, father, held freely Walshes and Denwood; John Roberts, his son, did fealty.

1742, 6th October. John Michell, gentleman, held Graffield, died. Ann Pilbeam, wife of John Pilbeam, is his only daughter and heir. Ann Michell, his widow, admitted on widows bench. Said John Michell held Wickers in Cowfold; John Pilbeam paid relief.

Thomas Parsons held Freethland; died. Thomas Parsons, only son and heir and of age, admitted.

Benjamin Richardson, Clerk, lets Ridges to Edward Peirce to farm for 11 years.

Thomas Field acknowledges payment in full from Thomas West and Susanna, his wife, on Drewitts.

Thomas West and Susannah his wife surrender Drewitts to William Uwins, of Cuckfield, yeoman, as security for £150. William Uwins acknowledges receipt of all moneys due and surrenders. Thomas West and Susanna his wife, surrender Drewitts to Francis Board, of Linfield, as security for £150 at 4 per cent.

1743, 9th January. Death of James Luxford and Henry Luxford, who held part of Freethland. James Luxford, only son and heir of Henry—the survivor—is admitted Half-an-acre.

James Luxford and Mary his wife and Henry Luxford their son are all dead. James Luxford, the son, admitted to the cottage, part of the waste. He surrenders to the Lord with the half-acre to the use of Daniel Grant, of West Grinstead, yeoman, as security for loan of £25, with 5 per cent. interest.

Ann Michell, widow, held Graffield as widows bench, died.

1744, 27th March. Grant to . . . Lintott, of Oaken-den Cottage at Denwood, and 40 rods of land to the use of John Willett and Ann his wife for their lives—after them for the use of the poor of Cowfold.

John Wood acknowledges receipt from John Roberts, of Cowfold, of £250 with interest secured on Hock- or Hook-land. John Roberts, on 29th March, 1744, surrenders to the use of John Wood, of Twineham, Hooklands and Gosdens mill, security for loan of £250.

Ann Pilbeam, wife of John Pilbeam, admitted to Graffield, 8 acres.

John Turner claims admittance to Freethland on death of Thomas Parsons.

1746, 9th April. John Wood acknowledges receipt in full from John Roberts, who surrenders Hookland, 40 acres, to the use of Henry Wood, son of John Wood, of Twineham, gentleman, who is admitted. He is a minor, *i.e.* under 8 years of age.

John Roberts aliened Welches and Denwood to Edward Shelly, Esq.

1750, 3rd October. Edward Shelly, died; bequeaths to John Shelly, Welches and Denwood.

Thomas West surrenders Drewitts to the use of Elizabeth West, of Portslade, spinster, security for loan of £150 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest till 28th March, 1749.

John Pilbeam and Ann his wife, late Ann Michell, surrender Graffield to use of Daniel Grant, security for loan of £20, which was paid.

John Pilbeam surrenders Graffield to the use of Andrew Cooke, of Cuckfield, shopkeeper, security for loan of £30.

Ann Lintott, widow, held Hillfields, died. John Lintott, only son and heir, admitted, 7 acres.

1751, 15th April. Thomas Parsons surrenders Freethland to James Pollard, of Newdegate, Surrey, also Patchgate—who is admitted.

1751, 14th November. Thomas West held Drewitts, 50 acres, died, devised to Edward West, only son and heir and of full age, who was admitted.

John Lintott surrenders Hillfields to Thomas Stanbridge, of Ardingly, yeoman, security for £104.

1753, 4th August. Philip Cheale, gentleman, only surviving Trustee of Mary Gratwick, spinster, surrenders

Peppersgate and Freethland or Vertknoll, 60 acres, occupied by William Bartelott (*sic*) to use of Edward Garrard, son of Mary Garrard, according to Mary Gratwick's will, who is admitted. Edward Garrard surrenders to use of Robert Chatfield, of Cuckfield, who is admitted.

Nicholas Burt, gentleman, claims against Robert Chatfield, and is admitted. He surrenders to Richard Austen, of East Grinstead, who is admitted.

1756, 14th January. Edward West let Drewitts to Rev. John Goring (of Twineham) for 14 years. Edward West died—heriot a brindled lurcher dog—Elizabeth Vallance, late West, his youngest sister and heir.

Thomas Stanbridge acknowledges receipt from John Lintott of £100, security for loan on Hillfields.

Benjamin Richardson, Clerk held Ridgesland or Rudges, 50 acres, died. Katherine Richardson, only daughter and heir.

First proclamation made.

Philip Cheale, surviving Trustee of Mary Gratwick, spinster, held Singers, died. Ann Hoffman, widow, is his only sister and heir, who is admitted in trust.

1756, 22nd July. Joseph Terrell, son of Joseph Terrell, produces last will of Richard Terrell, deceased, who devises water mill and pond and 4 acres in Cowfold to Hannah his wife, then, to the use of Joseph Terrell, brother. Joseph is admitted.

James Pollard surrenders Freethland or Frithland in Cowfold, 40 acres, to the use of Nicholas West, yeoman.

1756, 13th October. Benjamin Richardson is dead, widow Katherine claims to be admitted to Ridgeland—fealty respited.

Edward West is dead—John Burt and John Michell produce his will devising to John Burt, of Newick, and John Michell, of Mays, Warnham, Freethland or Frithland—is admitted.

John Terrell surrenders to John Pilbeam and Daniel Grant, Drodgers, 20 perches, near Peppers Gate, to use of Joseph Leopard, of Slaugham, husbandman, security for loan of £11 and 10s. interest.

1759, 17th January. John Burt and John Michell surrender Drewitts, 50 acres, to James Wood, of Twineham, gentleman, who is admitted.

1760, 9th January. Katherine Richardson, dead, held Ridges, 50 acres, Mary, wife of Richard Tidy, daughter of Katherine Richardson, is admitted.

1763, 17th October. Mary Tidy, late Richardson, dead. John Tidy, her only son and heir, aged 4 years. Mary Tidy leaves no will—her husband, Richard Tidy, succeeds, and is admitted.

Mrs. Ann Hoffman, Trustee for Mary Garrard, held Singers, dead. Robert Hoffman, only son and heir, first proclamation.

1764, 1st February. Death of Ann Hoffman, second proclamation. Robert Hoffman claims Singers.

First Court of Harry Bridger, Esquire. All previous Courts were of Rt. Hon. Lord Edgecumbe.

1765, 17th July. Thomas Roberts, gentleman, held Goodyers, and Woodland, 38 acres, rent 3s. 2d. and 4 bushels of oats, dead. John Roberts, only son of John Roberts, deceased, was only brother of said Thomas Roberts, and his heir.

Sarah Hales produces probate of Thomas Roberts will, who devised Goodyers 38 acres and Woodlands 18 acres, occupied by Stephen Wales to his niece, Sarah Hale, wife of Richard Hale, of St. Saviours, Southwark, hosier. Sarah admitted.

Joseph Tyrrell surrenders mill, pond and land to Henry Burtenshaw, of Lewes, as security for loan of £300 and to Nicholas West, security for £80.

1766, 4th August. Sarah Hale surrenders Goodyers, 38 acres, and Woodlands, 19 acres, occupied by Stephen Wales the younger, late the estates of Thomas Roberts, gentleman, to use of Peter Whittington of St. James, Westminster, gentleman, who claims to be admitted. Fealty respited.

1767, 13th January. Robert Hoffman held Singers, dead, heir unknown. First proclamation made.

John Terrell dead. Joseph Terrell, only son, admitted.

1767, 28th October. John Attree, of Ditcheling, makes loan of £1,350 on lands in Beeding.

1767, 3rd November. John Smith, of Newhaven, only son of Katherine Ridge, who was only daughter of Mary Ridge, formerly Gratwick, who was only daughter of Ann Gratwick, formerly Cheal, heir of said Robert Hoffman, Esquire, deceased, claims and is admitted to Singers.

1773, 22nd January. Joseph Terrell surrenders mill and lands in Cowfold to use of Leah Hicks, of Brighthelmstone, as security for £150.

Ann Pilbeam surrenders Graffield, 8 acres, to the use of Daniel Grant, yeoman, to secure loan of £30.

Slip of land facing Singers by side of road from Henfield to Horsham, is granted to Stephen Wood, of Cowfold, for 2s. 6d. a year.

1777, 17th November. John Attree, of Ditchling, acknowledges receipt of all due from Elizabeth Cherryman to John Attree, his father, deceased, exor. of his will, dated 10th August, 1762.

William Attree, gentleman, deputy steward.

Leah Hicks acknowledges receipt from Joseph Terrell of all moneys due—Joseph Terrell grants to use of James Souch, miller, in Poynings, mill, lands, etc., as security for £600, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest.

Ann Pilbeam, widow, held Graffield, 8 acres, died. John Pilbeam, only son and heir, is admitted.

Daniel Grant held Freethknowl, or Freethland—died. Jane, wife of Edward Dowling, youngest sister and heir. First proclamation.

1778, 7th October. Ann Bates produces will of Daniel Grant, who devised all land held by him to Ann Bates, his niece, wife of Joseph Bates, of Nuthurst, farmer, cottage and half an acre of land, part of Freethland. John Comber, tenant—she is admitted.

Mary Garrard held Singers—is dead . . . Garrard, her grandson, is heir—a minor under 21 years.

Edward Dowlen, exor. of Daniel Grant, acknowledges receipt of all moneys due from Ann Pilbeam—security on Singers.



John Pilbeam surrenders Graffield to Thomas Dewdney, who is admitted.

License to Joseph Terrell to let Marles Mill and lands for 11 years. Marles Mill lies just below Gosden—mill stands on north side of the stream—is served by water from Gosden pond.

1780, 28th March. Joseph Terrell, in 1779, surrenders Marles Mill and all land belonging to James Souch, miller, of Poynings, who is admitted.

1782, 8th October. John Lintott held Hillfields, 7 acres, died, John Henry Lintott, only son and heir, is admitted.

License to Richard Austen to let to farm Frithlands or Frithknowl or Vertknowl for 21 years.

1785, 15th September. License to Peter Whittington to let to farm to Edward Dowlen Goodyers and Woodlands for 21 years.

1786, 18th July. John Smith devises Singers to John Blaggrave, of Ramsbury, Wilts, who is admitted.

1787, 5th November. Richard Austen held Vertknowl and Frithland, fined 3s. for cutting trees.

Nicholas West, held Freethland, 40 acres, died. John West, grandson, produces will of Nicholas West devising same to John West, son of my late son, William West, who is admitted.

1789, 29th October. Richard Tidy held Ridges, 50 acres, died; Thomas Scutt, of Brighthelmstone, banker, exor., produces will of Richard Tidy, devising Ridges to Thomas Scutt, who is admitted.

John Henry Lintott holds Hillfields, 7 acres, surrenders to Thomas Steele, the younger, yeoman, who is admitted. Thomas Steele is a minor, 18 years old. His father, Thomas Steele, admitted guardian.

1791, 3rd November. Richard Austen held Frithland, 60 acres, at Peppersgate, and Frith or Vert Knowl, 60 acres, rent 8 bushels of oats and 11s. 7d., died. Richard Austen is his son. Ann Austen, daughter of Richard Austen, produces his will devising to daughter Ann 100 acres called Tricklands, bought of Edward Garrard; she is admitted.

John Shelly, of Field Place, Horsham, held Walches, late Roberts, and Denwood, late also Roberts; died. Bysshe Shelly, of Berkshire, Esquire, only brother and heir at law.

Ann Austen, licensed to let Vertknowl and Frithlands at Peppers Gate, 120 acres for 21 years.

James Souch, licensed to let to farm to Richard Terrell, one acre, and water mill and pond and 4 acres and half-an-acre for 20 years.

1794, 21st May. John Blgrave surrenders to John Challen, Esquire, of Shermanbury, Singers—who is admitted. William Marshall claims and gets the lands and is admitted. Challen and Marshall together surrender to John Blgrave and Richard Baker, of Cowfold, timber merchant, who is admitted.

1795, 7th May. Thomas Scutt, held Ridges or Ridges; died. 50 acres. First proclamation.

1795, 22nd June. William Scutt, of Wick in Hove, gentleman, youngest son and heir of Thomas Scutt, produces will, devising to his son, William Scutt Ridges, 62a. 2r. 5p., who is admitted and surrenders to Colvill Bridger, Lord of the Manor.

1800, 19th June. Stephen Wood held waste adjoining Singers; died. Exors., James Wood, Esq., sen., and James Wood, junr., of Hickstead. John Wood, of Wapses, and John Wood, of Park in Twineham, produce will—to sell house, etc., holden of Streatham manor. Exors. admitted—they surrender to Richard Baker, yeoman, of Cowfold, who is admitted.

James Souch surrenders to Thomas Snashall, of Albourne, Marles Mill and land, security for £200 and interest at 5 per cent.

Thomas Dewdney surrenders Drodges to use of his will.

1803, 23rd August. Thomas Dewdney surrenders Drodges to Thomas Boyce, of Cowfold, carpenter, who is admitted.

1804, 8th August. License to Peter Whittington to let to farm to Charles Dowlen Goodyers and Woodlands for 7 years.

1806, 15th October. James Wood held Drewitts, died. John Wood, of Ockley, in Keymer, gentleman, produces will devising to youngest son, John Wood, Drewitts and other lands charged with annuity of £125 to wife, Martha Wood and John Wood is admitted.

License to Ann Austin to let to farm Frithland and land at Peppersgate, 60 acres, and Frithknowl, 60 acres, for 13 years.

1811, 30th October. John Roberts held Gosden Mill, died. Charles Burtenshaw holds Palletgate, late Coxes and before Pollards.

1814, 1st April. Thomas Boyce, shopkeeper, Cowfold, surrenders to Thomas Dewdney Drodges as security for £150 and interest.

John Roberts held Gosden Mill—died. First proclamation.

Thomas Steele surrenders Hillfields, 7 acres, to Edward Steele, of Cowfold, farmer, who is admitted.

1815, 19th October. Sir Bysshe Shelly held Walches and Denwood; dead. Sir Timothy Shelly is heir at law.

1816, 14th October. Thomas Boyce, shopkeeper, surrenders Drodges to Thomas Dewdney as security of £150.

Henry Wood held Hookland, 42 acres; died. John Wood, eldest son and heir—produces will devising to John Wood, and was admitted.

James Souch held Marles Mill and land, 4 acres, etc.; died. Thomas Souch, labourer, of Henfield, produces will devising mill, subject to £10 yearly to wife Elizabeth Souch, and then to Thomas Souch, who was admitted. License to let granted.

1818, 15th January. Thomas Dewdney held Graf-fields; died. Thomas Dewdney, of Cowfold, farmer, nephew of said Thomas Dewdney, deceased, produces will devising to nephew, Thomas Dewdney, who is admitted.

1820, 24th October. Peter Whittington held Goodyers 38 acres, and Woodland, 19 acres; dead. Sophia, wife of William Hill, of Hampton Court Park, produces will of Peter Whittington, devising to said Sophia Goodyers

and Woodlands, and after her and her husband's death to be sold, and money equally divided between her children, and is admitted.

John Wood held Drewitts, 50 acres, dead. First proclamation.

Ann Austen held Frithland, 50 acres, and Frickknowl, or Vertknowl, near Peppersgate, dead. First proclamation.

1821, 3rd May. William Peerless on Ann Austen's death, claims Frithland, 60 acres at Peppersgate, and one customary yard land Frickknowl or Vertknowl, 60 acres. William Peerless, of East Grinstead, produces will of Ann Austen devising to her nephew, William Peerless, the said lands, now in occupation of Thomas Whiting, and is admitted. Second proclamation for Drewitts.

1821, 12th July. John Wood held Drewitts, 50 acres, dead. John Hodson, of Westmeston, gentleman, attorney for Thomas Friend Bull, of Pangdean in Pyecombe, gentleman, and for Thomas Turner, junr., of Old Land in Keymer, gentleman, produces will of John Wood devising to said John Hodson, Thomas Friend Bull and Thomas Turner, Drewitts to sell three Exors. admitted.

1825, 8th June. Thomas Souch surrenders Marles water mill, pond and land to use of John Pollard, of Brighthelmstone, gentleman, as security for £270 and interest at 5 per cent.

John Hodson, Thomas Friend Bull and Thomas Turner surrender Drewitts, 50 acres, for £430 to use of James Walder, of Bolney, yeoman, who is admitted, and surrenders to Joseph Terrell, of Cowfold, miller, and Edward Dowlen, of Cowfold, farmer, as security for £559 6s. (Enfranchised, June, 1869.),

1825, 28th September. George Buckwell surrenders to Thomas Dowlen, of Guildford, collarmaker, half-acre of land, part of Frithland, who is admitted.

Second proclamation of death of John Roberts of Gosden Mill.

1827, 24th July. Thomas Souch surrenders one acre of land, water mill, pond and half-acre of land by the floodgate to the use of John Pollard, of Brighthelmstone, gentleman, as security for £100 and 5 per cent. interest.

William Peerless held Frithland and Frickknowl or Vertknowl; died. Mary Wilson Peerless, widow, produces will devising said lands to Mary Wilson Peerless for life, who is admitted.

1831, 30th May. Thomas Souch surrenders to John Pollard water mill, pond and half-acre of land as security for £230 and 5 per cent. interest subject to former surrender for £270 and another for £100 and interest.

License to Sophia Hill to let all her lands, copyhold, etc., for 21 years.

Thomas Savage surrenders Drodges to Samuel Dewdney, of Sompting.

Edward Steele surrenders Hillfields to Edward Davy, of Guildford.

John Wood, Esq., held Hooklands, before Roberts, dead. First proclamation made.

John West held Freethland or Frithlands, late Wests, before Pollards, dead. First proclamation.

1831. 6th September. Samuel Dewdney surrenders to Thomas Savage, Drodges, and is admitted.

Edward Steele surrenders Hillfields to Edward Davy and is admitted.

John Wood, Esquire, held Hooklands, late Woods, before Roberts, dead. Second proclamation. Lucretia Wood, widow of John Wood, by Laurence Smith, gentleman, her attorney, produces will of October, 1822, proved P.C.C., 9th July, 1830, mentions brother, Peter Wood, in West Grinstead, devises Hookland to wife Lucretia Wood, who is admitted.

Second proclamation of death of John West.

Thomas Dudney acknowledges receipt from Thomas Boyce of £150 and £150.

1832, 17th October. Richard Baker held Singers, 69a. 3r. 38p., dead. Richard Baker, nephew, produces

will of Richard Baker, deceased, devising Singers to Richard Baker, the nephew, who is admitted.

Phobe West, widow of John West, who held Freethland or Freethknowle, is admitted.

1836, 8th April. William Peerless held Frithland, 60 acres, and Frithknowle or Vertknowle, 60 acres, by will devised the premises to Rev. George Motram, of East Grinstead, and James Stanford, of Hanted in Lingfield, miller, upon trust, to sell after death of his wife, Mary Wilson Peerless, who is since dead. George Motram is since dead. James Stanford, admitted on trust and surrenders to John Greenfield, who is admitted.

1838, 21st November. John Pollard acknowledges receipt on surrender from Thomas Souch for £270, £100, £100 and £230, all principal paid.

Thomas Souch surrenders to Joseph Terrell, miller, water mill, lands, etc., as security for £1,200 and interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

John Greenfield surrenders Frithland and Frithknowle or Vertknowle, to use of Jacob Caffyn, of Cuckfield, miller, security for £1,000 and interest at 4 per cent.

1839, 8th October. Sophia, wife of William Hill, held for life Goodyers, 38 acres, Woodlands, 19 acres; died. First proclamation made.

1839, 4th November. Peter Whittington, of Whitmore House, Woking, gentleman, only son and heir of Peter Whittington, sen., deceased, produces will of 9th December, 1807, devising to Sophia, his daughter, wife of William Hill, of Hampton Court Park, Goodyers and Woodland for life, then to be sold and divided between her children. Peter Whittington, junr., admitted.

1842, 30th May. *Memo.* Joseph Terrell, miller, admitted to water mill, barn and 4 acres and half-an-acre, which was held as security for £1,200, payment not having been made by Thomas Souch, foreclosed.

Peter Whittington, surrenders to Thomas Warden—Sophia Hill and husband, William, both being dead—

Goodyers, 38 acres, and Woodlands, 19 acres, sold to Thomas Warden, who is admitted. William Borrer, of Henfield, Esquire, lends £660 to Thomas Warden on this security.

1845, 17th January. Sir Timothy Shelly held Welches, late Roberts and Denwood, late Roberts; died. Sir Percy Florence Shelly, Bart., grandson and heir, now holds.

John Greenfield holds Pullitgate, near the Crabtree, late Charles Burtenshaws before Cox's, formerly Pollard's. Edward Davey held Hillfields, died. First proclamation made.

Jacob Caffyn to vacate a conditional surrender of Frithland and Frithknowle for securing £1,000 and interest.

Thomas Dowlen held croft, half-an-acre, part of Frithland, late Buckwells before Bates, formerly Grants, with cottage; died. First proclamation made.

*Memo.* William Sharp, of Warnham, and Edward Dowlen, of Cowfold, Exors., produce will of Thos. Dowlen, devising to William Sharp and Edward Dowlen in trust to sell half-an-acre of Frithlands—are admitted.

1845, 5th December. Edmund Nicolls, of Guildford, currier, and Henry Boxall, carpenter, produce will of Edward Davey, late of Guildford, deceased, devising to Edward Nicolls and Henry Boxall in trust, all his effects and estate to sell—who are admitted.

1846, 12th August. William Sharp and Edward Dowlen for £120, surrender half-an-acre of land, part of Frithland, to use of Thomas Stoner—who is admitted.

Edmund Nicolls and Henry Boxall surrender to Thomas Stoner, of Basing Place, Waterloo Road, Surrey, Hillfields, 7 acres, formerly Steele's late Edward Davey's. Thomas Stoner admitted.

1846, 23rd October. Thomas Stoner surrenders to Rev. Henry Hoper, of Portslade, for £175, Hillfields, 7 acres. Henry Hoper admitted.

1850, 15th May. Samuel Deudney held Drodges, died. First proclamation made.

Thomas Deudney held Graffields, died. First proclamation made.

Thomas Stoner, held half-an-acre of Freethland, died. First proclamation made.

1850, 22nd October. Thomas Deudney, yeoman, late deceased, and A. . . . Deudney, spinster, sell to Rev. Henry Hoper, of Portslade, and to Richard Hoper, his son, Esquire, Graffields, for £330. Richard Hoper admitted.

1851, 20th November. John Greenfield surrenders Frithland by Peppersgate, 60 acres, and Frithknolle or Vertknolle, 60 acres, near Peppersgate to Henry Charman, alias Vinall, of Southwater, grocer and schoolmaster, and John Gardener, of Woodmancote, farmer, who are admitted.

1852, 26th January. *Memo.* Thomas Stoner's will, produced by Thomas Stoner, of Southwark, carpenter, and Alfred Stoner, of Pimlico, surveyor, devising to his wife, Barbara Stoner (since deceased), all lands and effects in Cowfold, and after her death to be sold. Sons trustees—sold to Alfred Stoner for £160, half-an-acre, part of Freethlands. Alfred Stoner admitted. Enfranchised 25th October, 1878.

1854, 20th June. Thomas Warden surrenders to Richard Weekes, of Hurstpierpoint, for £530, per Lawrence Smith, gentleman, Goodyers, 38 acres, and Woodlands, 19 acres. Richard Weekes admitted.

1854, 20th September. William Borrer acknowledges receipt of £600.

Richard Baker surrenders Singers to Thomas Wisden, of Henfield, for £750—69 acres.

Richard Weekes, of Hurstpierpoint, held Walkers (Welches) and Denwood.

W. E. Hubbard holds freely lands late Charles Beauclerks.

Richard Baker; dead. First proclamation made.

1855, 5th June. Death of Joseph Terrell, who had the mill, 4 acres and 1 acre, presented.

Richard Weekes produces the will proved at Lewes, November, 1845—wife, Jane Terrell, James Walder,



farmer, and Daniel Grinstead, miller, exors. Sold to Richard Weekes for £1,000, who is admitted. License to Richard Weekes to devise or lease mill, etc., for 14 years.

1856, 9th January. Warrant to vacate Drewitts, J. Walder and D. Grinstead, Exors. of Joseph Terell, enter satisfaction on Court Rolls for money received £559 security for Drewitts.

1857, 22nd May. Henry Charman, alias Vinall, and John Gander surrender to George Durrant, Firthland, near Peppersgate, also Frithknolle or Vertknolle, who is admitted. (Enfranchised, 15th September, 1858.)

1859, 14th March. Thomas Wisden, gentleman, of Henfield, admitted for Singers, which was surrendered to his use by Richard Baker, 29th March, 1853 (which was enfranchised 9th April, 1859).

1859, 6th December. Lucretia Wood holds Hooklands, 42 acres. Premises seized for timber cut, 44 oak, 3 ash.

Second proclamation for Richard Baker.

Third proclamation for Samuel Deudney—forfeited to the Lord of the Manor.

Rev. Henry Hoper, clerk, held Hillfields, died. First proclamation made.

1860, 30th January. Lucretia Wood forfeits Hooklands for timber cutting, and pays full amount demanded. Hooklands regranted to her, and she is readmitted.

1860, 2nd March. Samuel Deudney held cottage, etc. Drodges, 20 perches, died. George Deudney, of Sompting, postmaster, son of Samuel Deudney, deceased, produced will of Samuel Deudney, devising lands to son George Deudney, possession regranted to George Deudney, who is admitted.

1862, 12th August. James Souch, of Hurstpierpoint, labourer, and Frederick Souch, innkeeper, surrender Millands to Richard Weekes for £1,150.

1862, 21st November. Richard Baker held messuage by side of road from Cowfold to Mokebridge—dead. William Botting, of Westmeston, farmer, and Henry

Beeching, of Hurstpierpoint, produce will of R. Baker, proved P.C.C., 9th August, 1853, devising all real estate to William Botting, of Westmeston, and Henry Beeching, butcher, upon trust—who are admitted.

Rev. Henry Hoper—dead. Second proclamation made.

Lucretia Wood—dead. Held Hooklands. First proclamation made.

1864, 26th January. Rev. Henry Hoper, held Hillfields; dead, intestate. Henry Hoper, of Lewes, youngest son, admitted.

1868, 19th May. Lucretia Wood, deceased. Lawrence Smith produces extracts of her will, proved P.C.C., 17th May, 1860, devising to her Exors. Hookland 46a. 3r.30p. on trust to Charlotte Broadwood (her husband's niece) and her children—in default to Ellen Greene (another of her husband's nieces) and her children; in default to Henry Wood Rideout—absolutely, Lawrence Dennett Smith, cousin, George Smith, Exors., by codicil Lawrence D. Smith is revoked and his son, John Hamlin Smith, appointed, who died 16th June, 1864, and George Smith died 3rd July, 1867. Lawrence Smith admitted.

1870, 31st January. William Botting and Henry Beeching, surrender to William Percival Boxall, of Bellevue Hall, Brighton, Esquire, messuage and tenement, adjoining King's Highway from Cowfold to Mokebridge, adjoining Singers, for £210. W. P. Boxall admitted.

1871, 23rd August. Order of Court of Chancery, vesting Richard Weekes' copyholds in W. K. I. Langridge and William Hodson, who are appointed Trustees. Julia Weekes, widow, Philip Hampton, Carlile Weekes, Isabel Hampton Weekes and Cecilia Carlile Weekes, infants. Letters of admon granted to Julia Weekes.

1874, 18th December. *Memo.* Richard Hoper for £2,000 buys Freethland or Frithknolle, and is admitted.

1876, 20th June. John Strong, of Wallhurst, holds

freely Pullet Gate, alieas Patch Gate, late John Greenfields.

1884, 10th May. P. H. C. Weekes, of the Regency Square, Brighton, grants to Thomas Henry Passmore in trust, all messuages, lands, etc., to which he, P. H. C. Weekes, is entitled.

1885, 15th April. P. H. C. Weekes was 21 years of age 12th November, 1882, and is admitted.

1887, 23rd December. Indenture between Frances Letitia Rideout, of 9, Landsdown Place, West Bath, widow, of Henry Wood Rideout, Esq., George Rideout, of 72, Pall Mall, London, and Rev. Gilbert Adolphus Rideout, of Clearmount, Weymouth, clerk, and Arthur Francis Kelsey, of 5, Lansdowne Villas, Weymouth, Esquire, Henry Wood Rideout appoints his wife, his brother George Rideout, and son Gilbert Adolphus Rideout his Exors., and leaves lands to them in trust—he died 19th March, 1887.

Arthur Francis Kelsey is appointed Trustee in place of George Rideout, the other Trustees being Frances Letitia Rideout and Gilbert Adolphus Rideout.

Francis Letitia Rideout, George Rideout and Gilbert Adolphus Rideout, grant to said A. F. Kelsey all freehold and copyhold lands, messuages and tenements known as Wallhurst, Ashurst and Hookland.

1887, 23rd December. F. L. Rideout, Rev. G. A. Rideout, of Rusper, and A. F. Kelsey, of 5, Landsdown Villas, Weymouth, produce Lucretia Woods will, proved 17th May, 1860, and Henry Wood Rideout's will, proved in District Registry, Bristol, 10th April, 1876, and the Trustees are admitted.

1888, 27th December. Rev. G. A. Rideout and A. F. Kelsey are appointed Trustees of Wallhurst (freehold), Ashurst and Hookland (copyhold), and sell to William Cattlin for £1,200.

1888, 31st December. William Cattlin is admitted.

1889, 21st November. P. H. C. Weekes holds Walches and Denwood.

1900, 20th July. Sarah Nailard, of Ashurst, and

Charles Henry Dillistone, and Frederick Dillistone, of Sompting.

Samuel Deudney left to his wife Mary Deudney for life and afterwards to George Deudney all his hereditaments, etc., including Drodges.

Thomas Deudney died 15th April, 1881.

Henry Ward Nailard died 1st August, 1899.

Sarah Deudney, afterwards wife of Henry Ward Nailard, conveyed these to two Dillistones, who by indenture dated 5th June, 1900, conveyed to Frederick DuCane Godman, who is admitted.

Drodges consists of 5 tenements, including the beer-house the "Jolly Farmer," license for which was dropped by F. DuCane Godman, one tenement, north of "Jolly Farmer," three tenements south of "Jolly Farmer," and blacksmith's shop.

#### STRETHAM MANOR.

This is identical with Hamfelde manor, which was granted to the Church by Osmund, King of the West Saxons, in 770, and is mentioned in Domesday as being then in the possession of the Mother Church.

The Bishop had a residence in this detached portion of the manor with right of free warren in the Forest. The name of this was Stretham, and the Courts of the manor were held there, which in time led to the original name of Hamfelde being dropped, and that of Stretham substituted.

The old manor house stood in the meadows south of Henfield, near the river Adur. It was taken down between 1820 and 1830, and two cottages were built on the site with the materials. The manor, since 1870, has been in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. All holdings in this manor in the parish of Cowfold have now been enfranchised. The Parish Church of Cowfold stands within the boundaries of the manor, and at a Court held in 1647 the homage presented that "of the Vicarage of Henfield and Cowfold, the advowsons did of late belong to the Bishopp of Chichester and for 100 years last past the several

bishoppes in their several times upon every avoydance have used to collate new clerks as true patrons. Pleno jure.”

The Court Rolls, which are very voluminous, are kept among the archives of the Bishops of Chichester. They commence 25th January, 18th Henry VIII. (1527), where are set forth the customs of the manor.

The earliest volume indexed is Vol. 5—1670 to 1730—being an index of persons only, not of places.

In the beginning of this volume is the following list of copyholders of the manor in Cowfold, who are to serve the office of reeve and collect quit rents every third year :—

1.	Mockford. Served in beginning Michaelmas.	1675
2.	Widow Cripps land or Swile.	1678
3.	Groveland.	1681
4.	Godshill.	1684
5.	Potters.	1687
6.	Grubbs.	1690
	Chatfield for Massets.	1692
7.	Kingsfield.	1696
8.	Chatfield for N. Haines.	1699
	Thomas Vincent for little Jervis.	1702
	Potters.	1705

*Footnote.*

1. 80 acres—passed from Charles White to his brother James White, of Wooldringfold—now belongs to the monastery of St. Hughs.

2. Also called Swills, Sweales, Swailes, Swains. Formerly two copyholds and a messuage—enfranchised by G. Boxall.

3. Same as Note 1. Enfranchised by Gates.

4. Gates held and enfranchised—sold to Perceval Boxall—who sold to the Monastery—lies one meadow in from the road from Jolesfield to Danehill crossways.

5. Site of modern elementary parish school—adjoins the churchyard.

6. In Woldringfold present park.

7. Alias King's meadow—north of Capons, and on the boundary of the manor.

8. Now belonging to Mrs. Hoper, north of the Glebelands.

9. The name of the brook which, coming from Warninglid, passes under the road from Cowfold to Ockenden, a short distance to the east of Alfreys, alias Alfways.

From a survey of the manor taken 17th April, 1647, we find "The tenements Swilles, Groveland, Potters, Southaynes, Grubs, Whitingoll (9), Maysets, Northaynes, Cotlands and Clarks are situated upon the uttermost bounds of the manor towards the West, North and East, and Sweals or Swails, is on the East side of the highway from Jolesfield to Donningfold (now Danefold) Corner—Groveland lieth next on the North-East of the road from Donningfold Corner to Stonehouse, part of which latter is in the manor with Westlands alias Wardlands, and Arnold next Capons."

1641.

The following were customary tenants:—

Thomas Gratwick the elder holds Potters, 80 acres, and Clerks, 60 acres.

John Gratwick holds Mockford, one house, 80 acres.

Henry Farlye, in right of his wife Elizabeth Crower, holds Groveland, 60 acres.

Richard Cripps holds Swyles, 100 acres.

Joan Gratwicke, widow, holds Godshill, 30 acres.

John Chatfield holds Massets, one farthing of land and Northaines, 60 acres.

Frances Underhill holds Grubbs, 30 acres, and Whitingroll, 6 acres.

Thomas Hudsons holds Holdene, 100 acres, and Avorys, sometime Randolls or Priors, 10 acres.

In the time of the Long Parliament, when it was proposed that all Church property should be annexed by the Government, a survey of this manor was taken and the boundaries accurately delimitated. The survey of the detached portion is still in existence (in the archives of the Bishop of Chichester, where the Court Rolls, which extend to several volumes, are kept), and the boundaries have been extracted and brought up-to-date (1903) by Mr. John Challen, Reeve.

Commencing on the road from Cowfold to Oakenden at the point East of Averys and Allfreys (Alfways in survey), at the foot of the hill in the centre of the road,

underneath which flow the swiftly running (?) waters of the "Whitingroll" stream from St. Leonards to Shermanbury—following the stream Southwards, the boundary is in the centre of the stream, Eastlands is on the West—on the East side a large field, then a brook (*i.e.* a pasture field), part of Cooper's Farm. Then comes a brook (Jarvis mead of survey), at the South end of which, the boundary is along a small stream, which is the South boundary of Eastlands (Clarkes in survey)—from Eastlands Farm the boundary is undefined. Crosses King's highway (Cowfold to Henfield) on the South side of the School and baker's shop—undefined to Gervaise (also Jervis)—now two cottages—along the East side of Godshill, which lies two fields in from the highway at the back of "Singers" and "Chates" ("Singers" is in Beeding manor; "Chates," "Little Picknole" and "Picknolle," now Parkminster, St. Hugh's Monastery, are in Shermanbury manor). Along the South side of "Godshill," "Groveland," and Sand South-East of "Mockford" to the Monastery reservoir—here five manors meet—Stretham manor at the South-West corner of Mockford—Shermanbury manor at the East end of Picknolle and Morley—King's Barn No. 2 and Bidlington manors on Blanchés Farm—High Hurst manor at the South-East corner of Jolesfield Common (which takes the Eastern half of Jolesfield Common). From the Monastery reservoir the boundary of Stretham manor passes to the West side of Mockford ground, thence to the West side of Swains or Swails, where the boundary is in the centre of the road from Littleworth to Danefold Corner—thence up the centre of Fuller's Lane. A part of Champions Farm, called Ward's Land in survey, being on the West side of the lane—as far as the angle of it where an old lane turns off to the East, leading into Godshill land to Jarvis wood, all which wood is in Stretham manor—here the boundary disappears. All Browning's farm is in Shermanbury manor, also Eelsfoot and Burnt House Lane, up to within 150 yards of High Hurst manor house. The next mention of the boundary

is Capons Farm, part of which is in Stretham. Then Arnolds is a boundary (Arnolds now a field on Capons Farm). The next mention of the boundary is Grubbs—just South of Woldringfold, a barn, and 30 acres, which is within the manor, and was enfranchised by Rev. Margesson in 1872-73.

The boundary probably passes up the centre of King's Highway to Crab Tree village, taking in Patch Gate, now Park Gate, bought by Charles B. Godman, of Mr. John Strong, of Walhurst. (*Note.*—This is incorrect. Patch Gate is in Beeding manor. The boundary was probably on the West side of Patch Gate land, 30 acres.) Next the boundary "goeth down Pepper Lane, *i.e.* turns to East at Pepper Gate Farm, and is again lost. The next mention is at Bishops wood in Slaugham, all of which wood is in Stretham manor—thence on the North side of Stonedelf—thence undefined—from top of Warninglid village down the hill to the South-West corner of Barlands Farm, in the centre of the highway encircling Lyndhurst Park, Nottingham Villa, "The Volunteer," and part of Barlands Farm. The boundary ceases at the South-West corner of Barlands Farm, apparently is in the centre of the road from the fort of Warninglid hill, past the Beehouses to the crossways East of Oakendean—at Three Oaks Green, just above the Beehouses, formerly stood three oak trees, one in Stretham manor, one in Beeding manor, and one in Woodmancote manor, which were cut by the three reeves of these several manors when Mr. Henry Martin was reeve of Stretham manor.

The manor of Walhurst was undoubtedly encircled by Stretham manor, though not mentioned in the survey. The next mention of the boundary is at "Bridges," which name has passed away. The next and last mention of the boundary is at Alfways on the West side of "Whitingroll." The names of Seville, North Haynes and South Haynes have (1903) entirely passed away. North Haynes was mixed up with



Massetts in 1647, which is on the North side, and round about Cowfold Church.

### HIGH HURST MANOR.

May 2nd, 1879. Richard Ankerson, Lord of High Hurst manor, says his manor commences South-East corner of Jolesfield Common, runs down the old lane from Danefold Corner to Godshill, skirts Jarvis wood, running West, taking Stoneland (which is on the opposite side of the road to Stonehouse) up the West side of the road to Eelsfoot or Brownings cross-roads, Northwards on the West side of the road to within 150 yards of High Hurst manor house entrance gate, at the bend in the road. Then towards North-East to the back of Grubbs—side by side with Stretham manor, towards the Forest, to Slaugham, encircles East side of Bishop's Wood, having Stretham manor on the West.

Champions or Wardsland and Westlands are in this manor.

Messrs. Brash and Wheeler, 16, Paternoster Row, London, representing the Lord of the Manor, 17th September, 1914, produced two conveyances from Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Richard Ankerson, 1866 and 1868, of the manor of High Hurst. They said there were no earlier documents connected with it, but they believed there was a modern Court Roll Book which could not be found. In the Schedule of the 1866 conveyance were mentioned:—

<i>Copyhold.</i>	<i>Quit rents.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Court Fields, in Cowfold. Sold later to Rev. John Goring and enfranchised	6	8
Tenacre Field. Sold later to Rev. John Goring and enfranchised	3	4
North House, heriot of best beast, sold to Rev. John Goring and enfranchised	9	4
 <i>Freehold.</i>	 <i>Rents.</i>	
Upper Swains, in Cowfold	1	0
Patches in Cowfold	1	0

<i>Freehold.</i>	<i>Rents.</i>	
Well Field, or Park Mead, in Slaugham	1	0
Peacocks mead in Slaugham	1	4
Truggers in Slaugham		2
Swains or Danielfold in West Grinstead	1	0

## WALHURST MANOR.

I have been able to gather very little information concerning this manor or to discover any Court Rolls connected with it, but that it existed and was of importance in olden times is proved by the following mentions which I have been able to collect.

1296. Subsidy raised in the Hundred of Wyndham.  
Jurati—Johanne de Walehurst, 5s. 10d.  
*Sussex Record*, Vol. X., page 61.
1327. Subsidy Alic de Walehurst 2s. Windeham.  
„ Johe de Walehurst 5s. „  
*Sussex Record*, Vol. X., page 166.
1332. „ Johe de Walehurst 4s. 0½d.  
*Sussex Record*, Vol. X., page 281.

It extended into the parishes of Cowfold, Slaugham, Nuthurst, and Crawley, and the customary descent was to the youngest son.<sup>29</sup>

It is mentioned in *Inquisitiones Nonarum* 1341, and in the Index to Common Recoveries at the Record Office—7th Elizabeth, 1565, Robert Hampton *v.* John Agate of the Manor of Walhurst in Cowfold, Nuthurst and Crawley. Roger Agate of Wolehurst, will dated 23rd August, 1530, proved 12th September, 1530, shows him to have been possessed of considerable means.

1635, 7th April. George Agate married Joan Lintott.

1652. 3rd September. Ralph Gates, of Walhurst, married Jone Steele, daughter of Edward Steele, of Cuckfield, Bolney registers.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 178.

<sup>30</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. XV., p. 45.

1678. John Middleton, plaintiff, Thomas Lintott and Joan his wife, deforciant, manor of Walhurst. 30th Charles II.<sup>31</sup>

1723. Arms were granted to Thomas Lintott, of Wallhurst. The manor passed to his daughter, Cassandra Gratwicke Lintott, who married Henry Farncombe, and then to their daughter, Cassandra Lintott Farncombe, who married John Challen, of Chichester. She held Walhurst manor with Shermanbury and Ewhurst manors, and died 23rd April, 1529. On John Challen's death it passed to his brother, Stephen Hasler Challen (baptised 15th December, 1773), who left it to his only daughter, Maria Harriet, who married Henry Hunt, M.D., who alienated to Henry Wood, and on his death, about 1830, it passed to his wife, Lucretia, who died at Chestham, 16th February, 1860, when it followed the same descent as is recorded of Hooklands in the Court Rolls of Beeding manor of 19th May, 1868, and 23rd December, 1887. There are men now living who remember a broke of very fine timber being cut in the neighbourhood of the manor house by Mrs. Lucretia Wood. The old manor house was bought by H. Rigg, Esq., K.C., and rebuilt, and he now resides there.

<sup>31</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.*, Vol. XX., p. 459.

# THE EARLY HISTORY OF OVINGDEAN.

BY J. H. ROUND, LL.D.

IN the Index of places to Vol. I. of *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Record Society), *Vuingeden* (p. 5), which is the subject of one of the earliest fines (1199), is left unidentified. As its contents are of some importance it may be of use to identify the place.

One of the ways of mediaeval scribes in these early days is described by a very learned writer as follows:—

“In the King’s Chancery of the thirteenth century the letter *v* was used to represent the initial letter *u*, even when the initial had a vowel sound. Thus the clerks of the Chancery wrote ‘vt,’ ‘vnum,’ and ‘vnde.’ In the middle of a word they used the letter *u*, even when it had a consonantal sound.”<sup>1</sup>

Applying this rule to the form “Vuingeden,” we find that by reversing the letters “V” and “u,” we obtain the name “Uvingeden,” which is obviously Ovingdean.<sup>2</sup> The above rule enables us to identify another Sussex name. On the Pipe Roll of 30 Henry II. (1184), we find a “Henry de Vuinges” mentioned (p. 128) under the Honour of Arundel, then in the King’s hands. “Vuinges,” we see, represents “Uvinges,” *i.e.* Oving.

In a note read at a Lewes meeting of the Society I drew attention to this fine (No. 14) as throwing light on the early history of Ovingdean, now that the identity of the place it deals with has been thus established. The fine records the division between three sisters, Margaret, Juliane, and Maud of certain lands; of these estates only one, namely Ovingdean, lay in Sussex. Who, then, were these three sisters,

<sup>1</sup> Turner’s *Select Pleas of the Forest* (Selden Society), p. vi.

<sup>2</sup> In Domesday it is “Hovingedene.”

and how did they come by Ovingdean? The answers to these questions are supplied by Mr. Eyton, the historian of feudal Shropshire. The three sisters were members of a Shropshire baronial house, namely that of Strange. Of this house there came to be three distinct lines: Strange of Blackmere, Strange of "Knokyn," and Strange of Ellesmere. We are here concerned with the line of Knockyn, a stronghold on the Welsh march, of which the earthworks can still be seen and which is mentioned in our Sussex fine, although not there identified. It is an interesting fact that, only quite recently, the titular barony of "Strange of Knockyn" was called out of abeyance in favour of one of the two ladies who had jointly petitioned the Crown to exercise its prerogative.

But what has all this to do with the Sussex manor of Ovingdean? Well, if we turn to *Le Strange Records*, a handsome volume published five years ago (1916), we do not, it is true, find therein any mention of Ovingdean; but we do meet with the three sisters who are named in our Sussex fine. As the result of Mr. Eyton's labours on the history and the pedigree of this Shropshire house, its author was able to show that these sisters were the daughters and eventual co-heirs of Guy Le Strange, to whom King Henry II. had given, at the beginning of his reign, the Shropshire manor of Alveley. This manor is named, like Knockyn, in our Sussex fine (as "Alvithelah,") but—also like Knockyn—is not there identified.<sup>3</sup>

This Guy Le Strange, who died in 1179, was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir, who died in the summer of the year 1195. Thereupon, his three sisters, who are named in our Sussex fine, became co-heirs to his lands, including Knockyn Castle. For this succession their husbands had to pay the Crown no less than 200 marks (£133 6s. 8d.). As Mr. Eyton pointed out, the importance of Knockyn as a border fortress made it undesirable that women should

<sup>3</sup> See, for all this, *Le Strange Records*, pp. 22, 27-8, 36, 42-3, 64-5, where the author cites Mr. Eyton's work and the original records.

share or even hold it; the sisters, therefore, were eventually allotted other lands in lieu thereof.<sup>4</sup>

At the time, however, of our Sussex fine (31 Jan. 1199), matters were less advanced; for the lands were divided between the sisters (*de proporcione sororum*) as follows. The "capital messuage" of Ovingdean (Vuingedden) was allotted to Margaret, the eldest, and her husband, Thomas Noel;<sup>5</sup> to Juliane, the next sister, and her husband, Richard de Wappenbury, there passed the "messuage" of Weston (under-Redcastle) co. Warwick, and to Maud, the youngest, with her Welsh husband, the "messuage" of Alveley.<sup>6</sup> Finally, by an additional clause, the two younger sisters quit-claimed to the eldest all right that they might have to Knockyn Castle (*in capitali mesagio de Knukun*).<sup>7</sup>

In this early fine we have the explanation of the descent in three portions of the advowson of Ovingdean. For instance, in 1261, we find a third of the advowson transferred, by a fine, with land in Wappenbury<sup>8</sup>, and again, in 6 Edw. III. (1332-3) a third of the manor and a third of the advowson of Ovingdean occurring together.<sup>9</sup> It might well seem difficult, if not impossible, to account for Ovingdean being held by a family belonging to a county so distant from Sussex as Shropshire. We have here, however, an illustration of the need for some knowledge of counties other than our own. In order to trace the connection of Ovingdean and Shropshire, we have to turn to a third county far removed from both. That county is Norfolk. I have been able to show that Henry I. bestowed the Norfolk Honour of Mileham on Alan

<sup>4</sup> *Le Strange Records*, pp. 42-3; Eyton iii. 130; x. 367.

<sup>5</sup> He was sheriff of Staffs. 1184-9.

<sup>6</sup> Weston and Alveley had been given by Henry II. to their father Guy, to be held by knight-service.

<sup>7</sup> This provision is of some importance as a matter of ancient feudal law.

<sup>8</sup> *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Record Soc.) II., No. 645.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* Vol III, No 1814. See also No. 2316 (1366-7) and 2453 (1375-6), where we read of "a third of the manor of Ovynden and advowson of a third part of the church of Ovynden in Sussex."

Fitz Flaald (ancestor of the FitzAlans, Earls of Arundel). Among the Breton followers of this Breton lord was the founder of the Le Strange family in England.<sup>10</sup> Sussex antiquaries know from Domesday that the noble family of Warenne were mighty lords in Norfolk and Suffolk, as they were in Sussex; at Castle Acre as they were at Lewes. Now among the vassals of the house of Warenne were the Pierponts, whose name lingers in that of Hurstpierpont. In Domesday book Ovingdean appears as part of the Warenne fief, and as held of that fief by "Godfrey." In this tenant we have, I take it, that Godfrey de Pierpont (*de Petraponte*) who held in Suffolk, under William of Warenne (D.B. II., 399, 399b, 400). I have dealt with him and William his son as witnesses to a Warenne charter granted early in the 12th century.<sup>11</sup>

We can thus connect with East Anglia the families of Le Strange and Pierpont at that early period. We can, however, go further still; for we can show that a "Simon de Perepunt" actually appeared, in the year 1194, as representing John le Strange<sup>12</sup> in a notable lawsuit concerning a Suffolk manor. I have also found this Simon connected with Le Strange in Shropshire.<sup>13</sup> It is, therefore, hardly rash to suggest that the manor of Ovingdean must have come, by marriage or otherwise, from the family of "Perepunt" to that of Le Strange in or about the time of Henry II.

<sup>10</sup> See my *Peerage and Family History*, pp. 123-4.

<sup>11</sup> See my *Ancient Charters before 1200* (1888), published by the Pipe Roll Society, (pp. 6-8).

<sup>12</sup> "Positus loco Johannis extranei" (*Le Strange Records*, pp. 14-15), citing the records. See also *Plac. Abb.*, p. 5a.

<sup>13</sup> See Eyton III, 129 *n*, where Simon appears as a witness to Guy Le Strange's gift of Osbaston Mill to Haughmond Abbey. Glazely also was held by Pierpont under Le Strange.

# 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.

## ROMAN COINS FOUND AT NEWHAVEN.

In the early summer of 1920 a large hoard of Roman coins was discovered by workmen when refilling a trench near the fort at Newhaven. Unfortunately the hoard was scattered at once, and no details of the find can be given beyond the fact that the coins were contained in a pot of coarse earthenware. From the 73 coins which have been recovered and have been examined by Mr. J. E. Couchman and myself, it seems clear that this was one of the many hoards buried during the troubled period c. 285 A.D. (see *S.A.C.* xlv., p. 2.) All these coins are "third brass," and belong to the following emperors:—

Gallienus (253-268) .....	8
Salonina .....	4
Postumus .....	8
Victorinus .....	28
Claudius Golthicus .....	10
Tetricus, the elder (267-273).....	11
Tetricus, the younger .....	2
Uncertain .....	2

I should be glad to receive any further particulars of this find, or of any other finds of antiquities of any kind within the county.

L. F. SALZMAN.

No. 2.

## THE ACRE EQUIVALENT OF THE DOMESDAY HIDE.

1.—In Domesday Book (1086) under the heading "The Archbishop's Land," West Tarring is referred to thus:—"The Archbishop himself holds Terringes which always belonged to the Monastery. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 18 hides, etc. Of this Manor William de Braiose holds 4 hides," etc. These four hides are represented by the Manors of Field, in the Parish of Goring, containing 2 hides, and Knell, containing 2 hides, three-fourths of which are in the Parish of West Tarring, and



one-fourth in the Parish of Goring. The Goring two and a half hides are referred to in D.B. as follows :—“The same Robert holds Garinges of the Earl. Three freemen held it in the time of King Edward. It then was assessed at 8 hides, now at 5 hides and a half. What remains is in the rape of William de Braiose.” The Manors of Field and Knell were forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Richard Earl of Arundel, in 1397-8.<sup>1</sup> These two Manors now contain about 180 Statute acres each.

This shows that a hide of land contained 90 statute acres of 160 perches to the acre, equal to 120 customary acres of 120 perches to the acre, by which the land in West Tarring and neighbourhood was anciently measured.

The Manors of Field and Knell were in the hands of the Cook family in the reign of Henry VII., and, in January 1669, John Cook, of Field Place, Goring, by Bargain and Sale, inrolled in the King's Bench, sold, to Humphrey Jucks, the Manors of Field and Knell, containing 360 acres more or less, with intent to make the said Humphrey a good tenant to a Precipe in order for suffering a common recovery.

2.—The remainder of the Parish of West Tarring being mixed up with the Chapelries of Durrington and Heene, they are taken together.

	Hides.
The remainder of the Manor of Terringes contained . . . . .	14
The 2 Manors of Derentune . . . . .	12
And the 2 Manors of Hene . . . . .	5
	<hr/> 31
Statute acres per hide . . . . .	90
	<hr/> 2790
The admeasurement of the remainder of Tarring with the Chapelries of Durrington and Heene according to the Ordnance Survey of 1876 is . . . . .	
Less the Offington meadows in Tarring . . . . .	2383.025 a. 13.724
	<hr/> 2369.301
Foreshore (see below) . . . . .	425.776
	<hr/> 2795.077

The distance from the present beach to the grass-banks, which constituted an ancient beach, is about half a mile at the Eastern end of Broadwater, widening out to about three-quarters of a mile at the Western end of Tarring; the length of the foreshore is about two miles, making an area of about 800 statute acres. The Reference to the Ordnance Survey Map of 1876 states the foreshore of Broadwater (including Worthing) which is about one mile in length,

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iii. 227.

to contain 374.224 statute acres; and as the Tarring and Heene foreshore, also about one mile in length, is wider than that of Broadwater, the remainder (425.776 acres) is added to the area of Tarring, Durrington, and Heene, as above.

3.—

	Hides.
The Manor of Bradewater contained 29 hides, less 9 hides in Aldrington .....	20
The Manor of Ofingtune contained .....	2
The Manor of Ordinges contained .....	11
And "Mordinges" (in Worthing) contained .....	2
	<hr/>
	35
Statute acres per hide .....	90
	<hr/>
	3150
	<hr/>

	Acres.
The Parish of Broadwater, including Worthing, and Offington, according to the Ordnance Survey of 1876 contained .....	2735.141
The Offington Meadows in Tarring contained .....	13.724
And the foreshore, as stated in the Reference to the Ordnance Map of 1876 .....	374.224
	<hr/>
Statute acres .....	3123.089
	<hr/>

Paragraphs 2 and 3 also show that a hide of land, in Worthing and the neighbourhood, contained 120 customary acres.

*Terringes, Worthing.*

EDWD. SAYERS.

[Mr. Sayers' note raises a number of interesting points, some of which I hope may be dealt with in a future volume of *S.A.C.*—  
EDITOR.]

No. 3.

### THE GLASS IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

In 1171, when the see of Chichester was vacant, Henry, Archdeacon of Chichester accounted at the Exchequer for its issues, as payable, while the vacancy lasted, to the Crown. Among the outgoing in this year we find recorded on the Pipe Roll<sup>1</sup> one marc (13s. 4d.) paid to James the glazier (*vitrearario*). Less than seventy years later we discover a grant from the Dean (Thomas) and Chapter to "John the glazier, of daily livery of bread and a mark a year for his wages."<sup>2</sup> His duties are there set forth in full. "He and his heirs" were to keep the windows clean and in repair. They were also, it seems, to make new windows, when required, at a

<sup>1</sup> *Pipe Roll* (P. R. Society), 17 Hen. II. p. 135.

<sup>2</sup> This is taken from the Muniment Book (MS.Y.), "the oldest book" belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

fixed charge. The date of this arrangement was "March, 1239-1240." It may, therefore, be fairly inferred that the glazier's fee (a marc a year) was already being paid so early as 1171.<sup>3</sup> In another volume of later date there is transcribed a payment of five shillings to William "Glasiare" for three panes of Christopher, Katherine and Thomas the martyr; also to John "Glasiare" of 6s. 8d. for mending 263 holes in the windows. This appears to have been in 1463.<sup>4</sup>

J. H. ROUND.

<sup>3</sup> In the previous year the same sum was paid to the same man (P.R. 16 Hen. II., p. 151), but in 1172 it was paid to *Hugh* the glazier (Eugoni vitreario l marcum, pro custodia vitrearum ecclesiæ—see P.R. 18 Hen. II., p. 133). The only glaziers that I have noted in the early subsidy rolls are Robert and Thomas at Southover (see *Sussex Subsidies*, p. 51.) (Sussex Record Soc.) They may possibly have been attached to Lewes Priory.

<sup>4</sup> We are indebted for these entries to the scholarly and very valuable report on these MSS. by Dr. R. L. Poole (*Report on MSS. in various collections* [Historical MSS. Commission], Vol. I. pp 193, 198-199).

#### No. 4.

#### THE FAMILY OF ALARD.

Mr. Salzman's careful and valuable paper on this subject leads me to make a suggestion on the origin of the Alard family.

One can hardly fail to observe—and not only in Sussex—how often one finds an Alard who is styled a Fleming. In the recently issued *Feudal Cambridgeshire* (1920)<sup>1</sup> we find an entry in the index:—"Alard; see Fleming"; and under "Fleming" we are referred to entries concerning an "Ayllard," "Alard," "Aelard," and even "Adthelard" le Fleming at Fordham (pp. 137-9).

Mr. Salzman, dealing with the Winchelsea house, has found the name occurring as Alard, Aelard, Adlard, Allard, and Aillard (pp. 132-140). In his valuable "Notes" on the Gloucestershire portion of the Testa de Nevill<sup>2</sup> the late Sir Henry Barkly had much to say of a knight's fee there held by "Alard the Fleming," or "le Flamenc" (*Flandrensis* or *Flandricus*) as "a favourite captain of King John's," who served in Ireland with his son, and who died in the Holy Land about 1220 (pp. 28-30, 96).<sup>3</sup>

Returning to Sussex, I dealt, in my paper on "Some early grants to Lewes Priory,"<sup>4</sup> with "Adelardus Flandrensis," who had granted land near Eastbourne, in the early part of the 12th century, as "frequently met with" and as found with his near relatives in the cartulary of Lewes Priory. More recently, in my paper on the "Descent of the manor of Eastbourne,"<sup>5</sup> I observed that "The

<sup>1</sup> Cambridge University Press.

<sup>2</sup> Reprinted, in 1890, from the *Transactions* (Vol. XIV.) of the Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc., but "not published."

<sup>3</sup> An Alard son of William is mentioned in the *Testa* (p. 128), under Berks., as having had a daughter, whom King John bestowed in marriage.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.*, XL. 76

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, LV. 307.

Fleming family were in possession about the end of Stephen's reign."<sup>6</sup>

Two charters of Queen Adeliza (Add. MSS. 19,573-4), who then held Arundel, and one of confirmation by her husband, as Earl of Lincoln (*ibid.* 19,586), are mentioned by Mr. Dawtrey.<sup>7</sup> One of the queen's, according to him, had "Aalardo Flandr[ensi]" for a witness; that of the earl has "Adelardo Flandr[ensi]" similarly.<sup>8</sup> This evidence is of value for its early date, and also as proving the identity of the two forms of the name.

I have now cited sufficient instances of the Flemish origin of the name to advance my suggestion. This is that, at least, in the Winchelsea neighbourhood,<sup>9</sup> which was that (Mr. Salzman has shown) where Alards most occur, the presence of these Flemish Alards may be connected with the reclamation of the marshland in that region. My reason for so doing is that, in his paper on the family of Dene,<sup>10</sup> Mr. Salzman mentions "2 mettas flamengas" (*sic*) in Renger's marsh in Icklesham, while in his paper on the Alards (p. 127) we read of James, son of Alard of Winchelsea, being given (in 7 Ric. I.) 25 "English acres" in this same marsh. It appears, therefore, to me that Flemings may well have come here in connexion with the inning of the marshland, even as Canvey island, on the Essex shore of the Thames, was colonised by Dutchmen, for a similar purpose, and at a much later date, as they came here for work on "the Bedford level" when the fenland was drained.

I am even tempted to make yet a further suggestion, based on the notification (in the Bayham cartulary<sup>11</sup>) by Alard, archdeacon of London, in or about 1198, that the three daughters and co-heirs of Robert, son of Ralf de Dene, have sworn to observe a certain agreement as to the marshes of Hailsham and Pevensy.<sup>12</sup> Why should this holder of a high ecclesiastical office—he became Dean of St. Paul's very shortly afterwards, and died in possession of that office in 1216—be found acting in the matter? If he was related to the Sussex Alards we may find, perhaps, in this an explanation of his action. It would, no doubt, be too speculative to suggest that he was styled "Alardus de Burnham" as having been born at Eastbourne (*Burna*) connected therewith. There was, however, a Master Alard, rector of East Grinstead, about 1200, who is mentioned in Mr. Salzman's paper on "Alvred Pincerna."

J. HORACE ROUND.

<sup>6</sup> See also *Testa*, p. 226b, and for the occurrence of Alards, Mr. Salzman's Index to vols of *S.A.C.*, XXXVI-L., pp. 1b, 2a, 49a.

<sup>7</sup> *S.A.C.*, LIII., 193.

<sup>8</sup> See the vol. of Facsimiles issued by the British Museum (No. XIV.)

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.*, LIII, 14, and Mr. Salzman's paper, in the same volume, on "The inning of Pevensy levels."

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. LVIII.

<sup>11</sup> Add. MS., 6037.

<sup>12</sup> Salzman's *History of Hailsham*, 175.

## No. 5.

## NEW SHOREHAM CHURCH.

In an interesting paper on "Masons' and other incised marks in New Shoreham Church,"<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. F. Salmon drew special attention to "a well-drawn and deeply-cut cross" (of which he gave an illustration) "of a type sometimes called a Grand Master's Cross; it has been described as a Consecration Cross. . . . It was, one may well assume, sculptured to mark an important event in the history of the church, viz. the presence at the consecration of the newly-built choir, on or about the Feast of the Purification of the B.V. [Feb. 2] in the year 1185 of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Heraclius, together with Roger, the Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaliers." For they are known to have visited England "at this time . . . and, in the absence of other evidence, Shoreham being the chief port for the continental route, the inference that Heraclius came by any other is extremely improbable." We also read of "this fine specimen . . . on what one may term the Patriarch's Pillar."

It is not for me to express an opinion on problems of church architecture, but the date of this noble structure has been discussed in a paper which appeared in 1877.<sup>2</sup> The author of that paper considered that "up to the year 1200 little more was completed than the side walls of the aisles and the east wall of the choir." In that case any actual evidence that "the newly-built choir" was consecrated so early as 1185 would be of considerable importance. In spite, however, of the passage which I have quoted above, and which certainly reads as if the choir is known to have been completed by 1185, this must be only an assumption, based on the supposed presence of the Patriarch at Shoreham in that year. Now Heraclius is known to have crossed to France at the close of his brief visit, not from Shoreham, but from Dover, and as he is first heard of on his arrival at Canterbury<sup>3</sup> he must have come here also by the Wissant-Dover route. From Mr. Eyton's book we gather that Henry II. always travelled by this, the shortest crossing, although his plate, treasure, baggage, and equipment generally were sent by Shoreham or Southampton. John, however, favoured Shoreham, and crossed therefrom to France, even in his father's lifetime.

J. H. ROUND.

## No. 6.

## SUSSEX CHURCH MUSIC.

After reading the Rev. K. H. MacDermott's very interesting article on "Sussex Church Music in the Past," published in the sixtieth volume of the Sussex Archaeological Collections, I recalled

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* (1905), XLVIII, 145-9.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, XXVII, 73-6.

<sup>3</sup> See Eyton's *Court, Household and Itinerary of Henry II.* (1878), pp 261-3, and *Facsimiles of Charters in the British Museum* (1903), Vol. I., No. 67.

an amusing story that I had often heard my mother, the late Lady Mayo, tell of Sussex church music of 80 years ago. My mother was a daughter of the first Lord Leconfeild, and her memory went back as far as the early thirties of the last century. She used to say she remembered singing in Church every Sunday a version of the Psalms to the accompaniment of a fiddle, a flute, and a trombone. A sentence, a word, or a syllable used to be reiterated to fit in with the tune. She and her brothers and sisters used to look forward to one particular sentence which always was sung as follows:—

My poor pol,  
My poor pol,  
My poor polluted heart.

I dare say others of your correspondents may remember stories of a similar nature.

Pekes, Hellingly.

TERENCE BOURKE.

No. 7.

*MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.*

Mr. A. E. Marten, of Bedford, kindly sends copies of two monumental inscriptions which may be of interest to members of this Society, as they deal with members of Sussex families.

At St. Paul's, Bedford:

John Eston, Esq.  
Late High Sheriff of the County  
of Bedford, Justice of the Peace for  
this Town and for the County.  
Son of John Eston Esq. deceased  
who was justice of the peace for this  
Town and thrice Mayor thereof.  
Married Grace Stapley  
Daughter of John Stapley of  
Twineham in the County of Sussex  
Esq. with whom he lived in marriage  
Forty six years.  
Resigned his soul to God on the  
sixteen day of October 1697 in the  
seventy one year of his life and  
left his body to be here interred.

At St. Peter's, Bedford:

In memory of  
Catherine  
relict of  
John Morey  
of Elstead, Sussex  
obt. November 21, 1847.  
Aetat 70.

In the account of St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, in the *V.C.H. Berks.*, mention is made of several fine brass candelabra, of which one is inscribed: "The gift of Mary Eversfield late wife of Charles Eversfield, Esq. to the church of Horsham in Sussex, 1713."

In Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale of April 9, 1915, lot 188 was sold: "An old English organ, in sherton mahogany case, inlaid with satinwood and ornamented with two figures of lions, 31½ in. wide, given to Rusper Church by C. and G. Appold." Any information as to the history and present whereabouts of this organ would be welcome.

No. 8.

### THE ALCHORNE FAMILY.

Can any member of the S.A.S. help me in my search into the early history of this ancient Sussex race? I shall be deeply grateful for information as to when and why the Manor of Alchorne in Rotherfield and Buxted passed out of their hands.

I see in Vol. IX. of the S.A.C., on p. 220, it is stated that there is "documentary evidence" (what?) that the Alchornes held the Manor "in the reign of King John" [1199-1216]. Can any member give me that evidence?

In Domesday Book we read that William de Cahainges held 1 rod of the Manor of Mellinges, and that it lay "at Alsihorne," which is interpreted as "Alchorne in Rotherfield."

I find the name of Peter de Alchehorne among the local gentry who swore to the extent of Rotherfield Manor at the Ing. P. Mort. of Richard de Clare, its Lord, in 1262.

But when we turn to the Subsidies of the years 1296, 1327 and 1332 there are no Alchornes taxed in Rotherfield or Buxted, only at Horsted Keynes.

In the *Nonarum Inquisitio* of 1340 we find a parishioner and juror of Rotherfield named Adam de Alchehorne.

The Alchornes certainly did not leave Alchorne Manor because they were extinct in the male line. Our Rotherfield registers begin 1539-40, and contain hundreds of names of the family.

I find in *Ancient Deeds*, Vol. III., that in 1501 the estate was held by the Weston family. Can any member supply me with an explanation?

"Feoffment by Richard and John Weston of Maidstone to John Chilly of Hethfield, Nicholas Pukksty of Wadhurst, Nicholas Saxpes of Maresfield and the heirs and assigns of said John Chilly of lands and tenements called Alchorneys in Buxted, Co. Sussex, which they lately had by the gift of Wm. Weston of Buxted on condition that the said John Chilly and his heirs, etc., should find said Wm. Weston and Denise his wife in food and clothing and all necessaries during the life of said Wm., or pay them 20s. yearly

by half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter, or if Denise survived her husband she to be paid 10s. at the same feasts, and also to said Richard and John Weston 5 marks, 6s. 8d., by consecutive quarterly payments.

“Buxted, 4 June, 16 Hen. VII.”

CATHERINE PULLEIN.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

The finest book yet produced on any place in Sussex is undoubtedly the late Sir William St. John Hope's *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*. The name of the author is sufficient guarantee for the reliability, fullness and accuracy of the work, and the illustrations are worthy of the text. There are careful pedigrees of the families of Bohun and Browne; plans of the Bohun Castle on St. Anne's Hill, the great house of Cowdray and the Priory of Easebourne; abundant photographs of architectural details; reproductions of drawings of Cowdray made before the lamentable fire of 1795; and also of the famous historical pictures—the catalogue of pictures in the house at the time of its destruction is enough to bring tears to the eyes of any art-lover. One Appendix contains the full text of Sir David Owen's will, and another the extremely interesting Household Book of Viscount Montague.

A second book dealing with the same district of West Sussex in *The Priory and Manor of Linchmere and Shulbrede*, by A. Ponsonby. Though on a less magnificent scale, and dealing with a less remarkable subject than the Cowdray volume, this is a very creditable piece of work. It includes a good account of the history and architectural remains of the small Augustinian priory of Shulbride. In dealing with the Bohun family the author, sinning in good company, misreads the strange name “Enjurer” as “Evinger”; a less excusable mistake is the confusion (p. 69) between the families of Aguillon and De Aquila; nor is it correct to say (p. 73) that Tortington Priory was a cell of Sééz. But these are minor blemishes, of which the author has probably already repented in sackcloth and ashes. The book is a useful addition to our local histories.

The same may be said of Mr. L. T. Hodson's *Udimore: Past and Present*, though it only runs to 47 pages (just a third of the space devoted by the same author to *Salehurst*). Illustrations showing the church in 1778 and “Court Lodge”—the interesting timbered house of which the framework has been re-erected at Groombridge (see *Country Life*, 19 June and 3 July, 1920) add to the value of the book, as an Index would, and should, have done.

*The Story of Shoreham*, by Henry Cheal, the Society's Hon. Curator and Librarian, is advertised as to appear shortly.

There have been several paste-and-scissors books on Sussex published recently which it is perhaps kindest to ignore.



The Sussex Record Society continues its valuable work under increasing difficulties, the membership remaining practically stationary, while the cost of printing has risen almost out of reach. More financial support for the Society is urgently needed, and it is to be hoped that it will be forthcoming. The third volume of *Sussex Fines* has been issued, completing the series of medieval Fines down to 1485; two more volumes of *Marriage Licences* have also appeared. In the Parish Register section the Registers of Cowfold, East Grinstead, and Horsham have been published since the work of the Record Society was last noticed in these *Collections*.

Attention should be called to an interesting series of articles by Mr. H. S. Toms on Sussex Earthworks, with special reference to the camps on Cissbury and Caburn, in the *Sussex Daily News*, of 10 March, 6 April, 4 May, and 11 June (and in the *Sussex County Herald* of similar dates). Mr. Toms advances arguments for believing these camps to be of later date than is usually supposed. Two valuable articles on the Sussex Iron Industry, by Mr Rhys Jenkins have appeared in recent numbers of *Engineering*.

# INDEX TO VOL. LXII.

## A

- Abergavenny, Edward Nevill, Earl of, 83.  
 Abingdon, S. Helen's, 208.  
 ACRE-EQUIVALENT OF THE DOMESDAY HIDE: BY EDWARD SAYERS, 201-3.  
 Adam in the Lane, 137.  
 Addington (Surrey), 12.  
 Agate, George, 195.  
     John, 195.  
     Roger, 195.  
 Aguillon, Roger, 12, 71, 109.  
     Isabel, da. of, 12.  
 Akinfield, 159-160.  
 ALARD FAMILY: BY J. H. ROUND, 204-5.  
 Alard, Jas., 205.  
 ALCHORNE FAMILY: BY CATHERINE PULLEIN, 208.  
 Alchorne, Adam de, 208.  
     Peter de, 208.  
 Aldingbourne, 35.  
 Alfreys, 190, 191.  
 Alfriston, 125.  
 Allen, Edw., 166.  
 AMBERLEY CASTLE, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF, BY W. D. PECKHAM, 21-63.  
  
 Bacoun, Sir Edm., 17.  
 Baker, John, 182.  
     Rich., 179, 182, 183, 185, 186.  
 Baldwins, 156.  
 Ballard, Wm., 137.  
 Banfield, Jane, 167.  
 Barentyne, Sir Wm., 84.  
 Barnham, 4.  
 Bartlet, Anne, 163.  
     Christian, 162.  
     Denis, 160.  
     John, 156, 157, 160, 161.  
     Mary, 162.  
     Thos., 157, 161.  
     Wm., 160, 161, 162, 175.  
 Bartlets, 167, 168.  
 Basing, 4, 10.  
 Bateman, Joas., 91.  
     Judith, da. of, 91.  
 Bates, Ann, 177.  
     Jas., 177.  
 Battle Abbey, 70.
- Amberley, 31.  
     Manor of, 25, 47.  
 Ankerson, Rich., 194.  
 Ancombe, John, 147, 148.  
     Mark, 148.  
     Saml., 149.  
 Appold, C., 208.  
     G., 208.  
 Arlington, 14.  
 Arnold, John, 89.  
 Arnolds, 151, 159, 193.  
 Arthur of Brittany, 120.  
 Arundel, Earl of, Rich., 12, 47.  
     Thos., 171.  
 Arundel Castle, 32, 35.  
     Honour of, 2.  
 Ashurst, 188.  
 Aspale, Thos., de, 7.  
 Attefelde, Simon, 139.  
 Attewyke, Roger, 70.  
 Attree, John, 177.  
     Wm., 177.  
 Austen, Anne, 178, 179, 180, 181.  
     Rich., 178.  
 Avorys, 191.

## B

- Baudefar, Hugh de, 67.  
 Beauclerk, Chas., 147, 149, 185.  
 Beaumeis, 12, 15.  
 Beche, de la, Alice, 14.  
     Isabel, 14.  
     Joan, 14.  
     John, s., 13, 14, 15.  
     Nicholas, 13, 14, 15.  
     Margery, w. of, 13.  
 Bedford, S. Pauls', 207.  
 Beeching, Hen., 187.  
 Beeding, 133.  
     Manor of, 170, 171.  
 Bellingham, Sir Edw., 143, 144.  
     Rich., 89.  
 Bernard, John, 137.  
 Berners, John de, 67.  
 Bernys, Wm., 81.  
 Berwick, 117.  
 Beverington, 111, 113, 116, 118, 127,  
     129, 132.  
 Billingshurst, Hen., 160.

- Birchenershe, 151.  
 Blagrave, John, 178, 179.  
 Blake, John, 167.  
 Blunt, Ann, 162.  
     Saml., 163, 166, 170.  
     Wm., 163, 166.  
 Board, Francis, 173.  
 Bodiam, 32.  
 Bokyngham, 137.  
 Bolbrook, 83.  
 Bolney, 133.  
 Bolton, Duke of, 6.  
 Boniface, Jas., 167.  
 Bonnersmeade, 158, 159, 162.  
 Bonville, Sir Thos., 5, 10.  
     Joan, w. of, 5.  
     John, s. of, 5.  
 BOOKS, NOTICES OF, RELATING TO  
     SUSSEX, 209.  
 Borrer, Wm., 184, 185.  
 Bosco, Wm. de, 73.  
 Botiler, Ralph, 82.  
     Sir Thos., 82.  
 Botting, Wm., 186, 187.  
 Boutrais, Rev. Juluis, 170.  
 Boxall, Hen., 184.  
     Percival, 191.  
     Wm., 169, 187.  
 Boxgrove Priory, 2, 4.  
     Prior of, 9.  
 Boyce, Thoms., 179, 180.  
 Bradshaw, Hen., 86, 87.  
 Bramber, 133, 135, 170.  
 Braose, Wm. de, 152, 170, 201, 202.  
 Breanzans, 74.  
 Bridebrok, 69.  
 Bridger, Colvill, 171, 179.  
     Harry, 171, 176.  
 Briggs, Rich, 83.  
 Briscoe, Sir John, 42, 48.  
 Broadwater, 202, 203.  
 Broadwood, Charlotte, 187.  
 Brook, John, 79, 80.  
 Brownings, 157, 158, 160, 166, 167,  
     168.  
 Brok, Nigel de, 70.  
 Bruges, Geo., 85, 87.  
 Bryan, Geo, 11.  
 Buckhatch, 143, 145, 150.  
 Buckwell, Geo., 181.  
 Bucy, Sir Hugh de, 135, 136, 137, 138  
     Agnes, w. of, 135.  
     Robt. de, 135.  
     Lucy, w. of, 135.  
 BUDGEN, REV. W., ON THE MANOR  
     OF CHOLLINGTON IN EASTBOURNE,  
     111, 132.  
 Bulkenore, Robt. de, 136.  
     Anastasia, w. of, 136.  
 Bull, Cath., 164.  
     Hen., 160, 164.  
     John, 142, 144, 160.  
     Thos. 156 159, 181.  
 Bullocks Land, 156, 168.  
 Burchenearsh, 143, 144.  
 Burghersshe, Bart., 4.  
     Hen. de, 4, 12.  
     Isabel, w. of, 4, 12.  
 Burnham, 127.  
 Bussy, John, 80.  
 Burt, John, 175, 176.  
     Nich., 145, 175.  
 Burtenshaw, Chas., 180, 184.  
     Hen., 176.  
 Butcher, Ann, 162.  
     John, 144, 145, 163  
     Thos., 161, 163, 164, 172.  
 Butler, Jas., 39, 41, 56.  
 Byne, Frances, 152.

## C

- Caffyn, Jacob, 183, 184.  
 Cahaignes, Wm. de, 125, 132, 208.  
 Cakeham, 38.  
 Cainsned (Cheyne), Ralph de, 66.  
 Camoys, Sir Hugh, 137, 138.  
 Cana, 127.  
 Capons, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 193.  
 Caryll, Sir John, 98.  
 Cattlin, Wm., 188.  
 Cella, Prioress of, 117.  
 Challen, Cassandra, 142.  
     John, 134, 142, 146, 147, 148,  
     153, 165, 166, 196.  
     Maria, 196.  
     Steph., 142, 148, 167, 196.  
 Challoner, Edm., 159.  
     Edw., 159, 160.  
     Sarah, w. of, 159.  
 Changelton, Wm., 137.  
 Changton, Andrew, 137,  
     Rachel, w. of, 138.  
     Wm., 138.  
 Chapman, Ann, 157.  
 Chasemor, Fr., 172.  
 Chawton, 7.  
 Charleston, 127.  
 Charlaxton, 70.  
 Charman, Hen., 185, 186.  
 Charteny, John de, 74.  
 Chatfield, 190

- Chatfield, John, 191.  
 Robt., 175.
- Cheal, 171.  
 Ann, 177.  
 Phil., 145, 174, 175.
- Chelsey, Thomas, 138.
- Cherryman, Eliz., 177.
- Cheyne, Wm., 82.
- Cheyne, Sir Jo., 91.
- Cheyneys, 156.
- CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, GLASS IN,  
 BY P. H. ROUND, 203, 204.
- Chichester, 35, 47.
- Chichester, Archdeacon of, Hen., 203  
 Bp. of, Edw., 38.  
 Hilary, 68.  
 John, 135, 136.  
 Robt., 86.  
 Steph., 109.  
 Steph. de Berg-  
 stede, 98.  
 Wm. Read, 31, 34,  
 35, 47, 57.
- Chichester, S. Sepulchre, 95.
- Chiddingly, 13, 14.
- Chillington, 112.
- Chilly, John, 208.
- CHOLLINGTON IN EASTBOURNE, THE  
 MANOR OF, BY REV. W. BUDGEN,  
 111, 132.
- Chollington, 111, 112, 113, 116, 122,  
 128.
- Clanricarde, Marquis of, Ulick John,  
 150.
- Clare, Rich. de., 208.
- Clarke, Col. Stephenson, 150.
- Clarke, 163.
- Claverham, 14, 127.
- Cler, Hugh, 70.
- Cleveland, Duke of, 8.
- Cobham, John, 138.
- Coby, Roger, 158.
- Cokeham, 95.
- Coleman, Warren, 153, 154.
- Collins, Increased, 15.  
 Robt., 152.
- Combe, 96.
- Comber, Eliz., 141.  
 John, 141, 177.  
 Wm., 134, 141, 152.  
 Elinor, d. of, 152.
- Combers, 160.
- Compton, 95.
- Cook, John, 202.
- Cooke, And., 174.
- Cooper, 156.  
 Ockenden, 157, 158, 159.
- Copestake, Sampson, 153, 154
- Cornalet, Wm., 112.
- Corpus Christi, Oxford, 30.
- Costedell, Rich., 157.
- Courage, Hen., 150.
- Courtfields, 194.
- Covert, John, 74.  
 Roger, 97, 110.  
 Walter, 156.
- Coverts, 166, 168, 170.
- COWFOLD MANORS, BY P. S. GODMAN,  
 133, 196.
- Cowfold, 133, 136, 156, 189, 195.
- Craon, Hugh, 137.
- Crawley, 195.
- Criel, Robt. de, 96.
- Cripps, Rich., 191, 195.  
 Widow, 190, 191.
- Croftmans, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162,  
 170.
- Crouche, John, 137.
- Crower, Eliz., 191.

## D

- Dalyngrigge, 83.  
 Sir Edward, 34, 77, 78,  
 92, 138.  
 Alice, w. of, 81, 82, 83,  
 92.  
 Sir John, 79, 81, 92.  
 Rich., 83, 92.  
 Robt., 18.  
 Roger, 18, 77, 92.  
 Walter, 80.
- Dalton, Robt. de, 16, 17.  
 Mary, w. of, 17.  
 John, s. of, 16, 17.  
 Sarra, mother of, 17.
- Danny, 75.
- Danvers, Alice, 14.  
 Robt., 14.
- Davey, Edw., 182, 184.
- Davye, Hen., 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.  
 John, 156, 157.  
 Sarah, 156, 158, 159, 160.
- Day, Geo., 39.  
 Thos., 39.
- Dene, Ralph de, 116, 205.  
 Robt., 205.
- Dennett, John, 164.  
 Kath., 164.
- Denwood, 171, 179.
- Despenser, Hugh le, 72, 73.  
 Thos., Lord le, 80.

Dewdney, Mary, 189.  
 Geo., 186, 189.  
 Saml., 182, 184, 186, 187,  
 189.  
 Thos., 149, 178, 179, 180,  
 185.  
 Diggins, Francis, 167.  
 Dillistone, Chas., 189.  
 Fred., 189.  
 Diva, Boselin de, 124, 125, 130.  
 Cecily, w. of, 126.  
 Wm., s. of, 125, 126, 127.  
 Hugh, 125, 128.  
 Maud de, 127, 128.  
 Ralph de, 128.  
 Dives, Matilda, 69.  
 Wm. de, 69.  
 Donewico, Clem. de, 96.  
 Doune, Ralf atte, 19.

Dowlen, Chas., 179.  
 Edw., 177, 178, 184.  
 Jane, 177.  
 Thos., 181, 184.  
 Downer, David, 167.  
 Thos., 167.  
 Drewett, Robt., 140.  
 Drewitts, 172, 174, 175, 179, 180, 181.  
 Drodges, 175, 179, 182, 189.  
 Cottage, 172.  
 Dunstall, Geo., 162.  
 Hen., 157.  
 John, 143, 156, 157, 158.  
 Thos., 155, 160.  
 Wm. 160.  
 Durant, Geo., 186.  
 Thos., 79.  
 Duroux, Very Rev. Fortuné, 170.  
 Durrington, 202.

## E

Eastlands, 192.  
 Eastridge, 144, 145, 146, 148.  
 Echingham, Marg., 85.  
 Robt., 80.  
 Echingham Church, 29.  
 Edgecombe, Hon. Lord, 176.  
 Piers, 171.  
 Rich., 171, 172.  
 Edward, John, 79.  
 Edward I., 72.  
 Edward, Prince of Wales, 19.  
 Edward, Duke of Cornwall, 17.  
 Elector, Lewis, 80.  
 Eliot, Wm., 79.  
 Elizabeth, 39.  
 Ellis, Thos., 142.  
 Wm., 146, 147, 165.  
 Elrington, Edward, 85.  
 Beatrice, w. of, 85.  
 Sir John, 85.  
 Mary, 89, 90, 92.

Elrington, Rich., 64, 85.  
 Mary, w. of, 64, 65.  
 Elsefeld, 137.  
 Englefield, Wm. de, 118, 119, 122.  
 Marg., w. of, 118,  
 Ernald, 118, 122.  
 Ernley, Edw., 56.  
 Erlye, John de, 70.  
 Estden, Robt. de, 97.  
 Eston, John, 207.  
 Excete, 111, 112, 116, 118, 126, 130.  
 Excete, Ph. de, 128, 130.  
 Rich. de, 130.  
 Robt. de, 130.  
 Wm. de, 130.  
 Evercy, Robt., 120.  
 Eversfield, Chas., 208.  
 Mary, 208.  
 Ewhurst, 133.  
 Manor, 152.

## F

Fagg, Christian, 163.  
 John, 163, 164.  
 Jos., 164.  
 Marg., 163.  
 Robt., 163.  
 Thos., 163.  
 Falconer, Robt., 116.  
 Farcounet, Rev. Louis, 170.  
 Farlye, Francis, 162, 163.  
 Hen., 191.  
 Farncombe, Hen., 141, 144, 196.  
 Cassandra, w. of, 141,  
 144, 145.

Field, Manor of, 202.  
 Place, 179.  
 Thos., 172.  
 Fifhide, John, 137, 140.  
 Wm., 134, 135, 136, 137, 138,  
 140.  
 Joan, w. of, 135, 136.  
 Firlle, 130.  
 Fitz-Alan, John, 93.  
 Fitz-Elys, Marg., 14.  
 John, 14.  
 Wm., 14.  
 Fitz-Hamming, Rich., 130, 131.

Fitz-Herbert, Eliz., 152.  
 Reg., 152.  
 Alice, d. of, 152.  
 Fitz-Hugh, Hugh, 68.  
 Fitz-James, 37.  
 Rich., 27.  
 Fitz-Nichol, Rich., 81.  
 Fitz-Pain, 11.  
 Fitz-Robert, Rich., 116.  
 Folkington, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116,  
 126, 130.  
 Fokinton, de Geoff., 117, 118.  
 Hugh, 116, 117, 118, 119,  
 120, 122, 126, 128, 130.  
 Eggeline, w. of, 116, 121.  
 Levina, m. of, 117.  
 Marg., 122.  
 Maud, 122.  
 Olympia, 118, 125.

Fokinton, Ph. de, 116, 122.  
 Ralph, 118, 132.  
 Reg., 116, 117, 118, 122.  
 Ford, Abbot of, 114.  
 Forester, Capt., 6.  
 Frane, Humph., 120.  
 John, 120.  
 Wm., 120.  
 Franc, 127.  
 Freechase, 147, 149.  
 Freeland, Humph., 149, 168, 169.  
 Jas., 149, 168.  
 Freeman, Wm., 156.  
 Frilove, Walter, 140.  
 Frithknowle, 171, 186.  
 Frithlands, 172, 174, 175, 178, 179,  
 180, 181, 182.  
 Fuldesle, John, 138.

## G

Gander, John, 186.  
 Gardener, John, 188.  
 Gardner, Capt., 170.  
 Garrard, Edw., 175.  
 Mary, 175, 176, 177.  
 Garynton, Thos., 79.  
 Gaskoyne, John, 90.  
 Gates, Hen., 156.  
 Ralph, 195.  
 Wm., 150.  
 Gatesdene, Cecilia de, 104.  
 Peter de, 98.  
 Gaulejac, Rev. Ch., 170.  
 George IV., 66.  
 Glazely, 200.  
 GODMAN, P. S., ON MANORS OF  
 COWFOLD, 133, 196.  
 Godman, Ch., 193.  
 Fred., 189.  
 Godshill, 190, 191, 194.  
 Godsmarke, Wm., 159.  
 Goodyers, 172, 178, 179, 180, 183.  
 Goring, 201.  
 Goring, Chas., 147, 148, 149, 166, 167,  
 168.  
 Lady Eliz., 23.

Goring, John, 40.  
 Rev. Jo., 149, 168, 194.  
 Sir Wm., 39.  
 Gosden, 146, 147, 149, 178.  
 Mill, 174, 180.  
 Graffields, 172, 174, 177, 185.  
 Grant, Danl., 173, 174, 175, 177.  
 Gratwick, Ann, 141, 144, 145, 177.  
 Joan, 191.  
 John, 139, 140, 143, 156,  
 160, 161, 163, 191.  
 Mary, 144, 145, 174.  
 Owen, 157.  
 Rich., 160.  
 Thos., 142.  
 Wm., 142, 143, 160.  
 Greatwicke, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169,  
 170.  
 Greene, Ellen, 187.  
 Greenfield, John, 183, 184, 185, 188.  
 Grestein, Abbey of, 130.  
 Grinstead, Dan., 186.  
 Groveland, 190, 191.  
 Grubbs, 190, 191, 193.  
 Gulafre, Wm., 130.

## H

Haddon, (Northants), 128.  
 Hadesham, John de, 74.  
 Hadsall, John, 156.  
 Haket, Alicia, 110.  
 Hales, Rich., 176.  
 Sarah, 176.  
 Halnaker, 1, 4, 5, 10, 19.  
 Haimine, 129.

Hampton, Ph., 187.  
 Robt., 195.  
 Harcourt, Vernon, 150.  
 Hards, John, 172.  
 Harlands, 156, 157, 158, 161, 170.  
 Hartfield, 74.  
 Hatsell, Sir Hen., 91.  
 Judith, w. of, 91.

- Haughmond Abbey, 200.  
 Hawkwood, Sir Jo., 32.  
 Haydok, Gilbert de, 15.  
 Haye, de la, 1.  
 Haywade, Walter, 137.  
 Heath, Elinor, 152.  
     Frances, 153.  
     Robt., 142, 143, 152, 153,  
     159, 160.  
     Wm., 152, 155, 157, 158, 159.  
 Hedgelands, 146, 147, 148, 151, 168.  
 Heene, 202.  
 Hendon, Steph., 117.  
 Henfield, 133, 154, 155.  
 Henry II., 198, 199, 206.  
 Henry IV., 80.  
     Blanche, d. of, 80.  
 Henty, Arthur, 170.  
     Edwin, 170.  
 Heraclius, 206.  
 Hereward, Rich., 127.  
 Heron, Wm., 80.  
 Herriarde, Hugh, 138, 140.  
 Heryngaute, Sir Thos., 11.  
 Hews, Hen., 161, 162.  
 Hicks, Leah, 177.  
 High Hurst Manor, 194.  
 Hill, Wm., 180, 183.  
     Sophia, w. of, 180, 182, 183.  
 Hodinges, Turstan de, 126.  
 Hodson, John, 181.  
     Wm., 187.  
 Hoffman, Ann, 175, 176, 177.  
     Robt., 176.
- Holdene, 191.  
 Holdens, 162.  
 Holden, Thos., 156.  
 Holnee, John, 137.  
 Holney, John, 161.  
 Holybourne, John, 81.  
 Homelands, 144, 145, 146, 147, 150,  
 151.  
 Honeywood, Arth., 160, 168.  
 Honey, John, 160.  
 Hooklands, 172, 173, 174, 182, 186,  
 188, 196.  
 Hoper, Rev. Hen., 179, 184, 186.  
     Mrs., 149, 190.  
     Rich., 169, 185, 187.  
 Horsted, Little, 78.  
 Houghton Bridge, 36.  
 Houghton, Thos., 142, 143.  
 Hove, 85.  
 Howard, 171.  
 Hubbard, Egerton, 144.  
     Wm., 185.  
 Hudson, Thos., 191.  
 Hunt, Hen., 142, 153, 196.  
     Holdsworth, 149, 153, 169, 170  
     Maria, 142.  
 Hurst, Rich., 146.  
     Robt., 146, 147.  
 Hurstmonceaux, 52.  
 Hurvell (Berks), 17.  
 Hutchinson, Rev. Ch., 149, 169, 170.  
 Hynedale, 71.

## I

- Iden, 13, 14, 83.  
 Ifield, 135, 138.  
 Ifeld, John de, 74.  
 Iford, 83.  
 Ironsgate, 172.
- Isefield, Robt., 128.  
 Isfield, 111, 113, 115, 116.  
 Islebon, John, 136.  
     Sybil, w. of, 136.

## J

- Jenkins, Rev. John, 168, 169.  
 Jenkyn, Rev. Wm., 169.  
 Jervis, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 191,  
 192.  
 John of Leicester, 138.  
 Johnson, Edw., 149, 168, 169.  
     Wm., 149.
- JOHNSTON, P. M., ON POLING AND  
 THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, 93,  
 110.  
 Jolesfield, 194.  
 Jucks, Humph., 202.  
 Julian's garden, 140, 145, 146, 147,  
 151.

## K

- Katherine of Arragon, 42, 48, 89.  
 Kelsey, Arthur, 188.  
 Kempe, Ann, 89.  
 Kenilworth, 47.
- King Charles, 42, 48.  
 King John, 120.  
     Geoff., br. of, 120.  
     Eleanor, d. of, 120, 121.

King Osmund, 189.  
 Kings, 146, 147, 148, 168.  
     Barn, 171, 197.  
 Kingsfield, 190.  
 Kingston Bucy, 133, 136, 137, 138.  
 Knell, Manor of, 202.

Knyvet, Lady Anne, 80, 84, 87, 88,  
     90.  
     Sir Hen., 85.  
 Kolcroft, 140.  
 Kylner, Geo., 90.  
 Kyng, Rich, 140.

## L

Lamport, 126.  
 Lancaster, Henry, Duke of, 126.  
 Langford, Jas., 145.  
 Lardner, Rich, 163.  
 Larke, John, 79.  
 Lashmar, Peter, 166.  
 Lasseburn, Walter de, 70.  
 Latter, Thos., 142.  
 Laughton, John de, 29, 30.  
 Lee, Chas., 148, 167.  
 Leicester, Robt., Earl of, 127.  
 Lenne, Wm. de, 27.  
 Leopard, Jos., 175.  
 Leppard, Jas., 169.  
 Lewes, Priory of, 67, 68, 69, 126.  
     Prior of, John, 68.  
     Wm. de Russeldon, 119.  
 Lewkenor, Frey, 23, 39, 40.  
     Joan, 84.

Lewkenor, Raynold, 84.  
     Roger, 80, 83, 92.  
     Sir Thos., 84, 92.  
 Lidford, 151.  
 Lilebon, John, 138.  
 Lintott, Ann, 174.  
     Cassandra, 141, 196.  
     Hen., 162, 163.  
     Joan, 195, 196.  
     John, 147, 174, 178.  
     Thos., 141, 196.  
 Lisle, Gerard de, 17.  
 London, Eliz., 158.  
     John, 158, 159.  
 Loodford, 145.  
 Luxford, Hen., 173.  
     Jas., 173.  
     Mary, w. of, 173.  
 Lynde, Sir Walter de la, 77.

## M

Macpherson, John, 167, 168.  
 Madgwick, Eliz., 145.  
     John, 144, 145.  
 Malling, South, 125.  
     Wm., 79.  
 Marchant, John, 65.  
     Peter, 165.  
     Rich, 165.  
     Wm., 81.  
 Margesson, Col., 170.  
     Jas., 145, 146.  
     Wm., 146, 147, 148, 170.  
     Northiam, Rev., 169, 193.  
 Marles, 172, 181.  
     Mill, 172.  
 Marshall, Chas., 147, 148, 167, 168.  
     John, 166.  
     Rev. John, 166, 167.  
     Thos., 83.  
     Wm., 179.  
 Mareschale, Wm., 19.  
 Martin, Hen., 193.  
 Martyn, Peter, 143, 145.  
 Massetts, 193, 194.  
 Medestede, Wm. de, 18.  
 Melhogg, Rich., 139.  
 Mellinges, Manor of, 208.

Mercer, Rich., 156.  
 Mersham, 14.  
 Michelgrove, 98.  
 Michell, Ann, 173.  
     John, 142, 144, 175, 176.  
     Thos., 143, 156, 162.  
     Sarah, w. of, 162.  
 Michelham, Priory, 67.  
 Middleton, 4.  
     John, 196.  
 Midhurst, 95.  
 Milham, Sarah, 169.  
 Milhams, 166, 167, 168.  
 Mill, Mary, 161.  
     Ralph, 161.  
     Wm., 145.  
 Mills, Ralph, 144.  
     Wm., 144.  
 Mittin, Wm., 168.  
 MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, 207-8.  
 Mitchell, John, 145, 172, 173.  
     Thos., 143.  
 Mockford, 190.  
 Mokebridge, 152.  
 Moleyns, Adam, 36.  
 Montague, Viscount, 209.  
 Monte Martini, Mathias de, 14.



Montfort, Simon de, 70.  
 Moorein, Thos., 144.  
 Morey, Cath., 207.  
     John, 207.  
 Morin, 127.  
 Morley, Susan, 162.  
 Mortain, Robt., Count of, 130.  
 Mortimer, Roger de, 117.  
 Motram, Rev. Geo., 183.

Mowbray, 171.  
     Thos., de, 80.  
 Mucegros, Agatha, 69.  
     Alice, 69.  
     John, 69, 70, 71.  
     Rich., 69.  
     Simon, 69.  
     Ascelina, w. of, 69.

## N

Nailard, Hen., 189.  
     Sarah, 189.  
 Nash, Harris, 163,  
 Nasshe, Peter atte, 96.  
 Nevile, Hawisia de, 70.  
     Hugh de, 114.  
     Ralph de, 31.  
 NEWHAVEN, ROMAN COINS FOUND  
     AT. BY L. F. SALZMAN, 201.  
 Newport, Rich., 83.  
 Nicolay, Louis de, 170.  
 Nicolls, Edm., 184.

Noel, Thos., 199.  
 Norfolk, Duke of, Bernard, 98.  
     John, 83.  
     Thos., 68.  
 Northumberland, Hen., Earl of, 11  
 Norris, Mr., 150.  
 Notebein, John de, 16.  
 Northfield, 156.  
 NOTES AND QUERIES, 200-210.  
 Nuneham, Wm., 169.  
 Nuthurst, 195.

## O

Ockenden, 156.  
 Oaklynge, 95.  
 Offham, 96.  
 Okynden, 140.  
 Oldcourt (Wartling), 13, 14.  
 Old Park, 151.  
 Olmestede, Wm., 133.  
 Onslow, Ann, 89, 93.  
     Sir Ph., 89.  
     Sir Rich., 89.

Osbaston Mill, 200.  
 Osborne, Wm, 144.  
 OIVINGDEAN, THE EARLY HISTORY OF ;  
     J. H. ROUND, 197-200.  
 Owen, Sir David, 209  
 Oxenbridge, Robt., 80, 81.

## P

Palletgate, 180.  
 Pandolf, Wm., 110.  
 Parham, 123.  
 Parkers, 166, 168, 169, 170.  
 Parkhurst, Edw., 159, 161,  
     Ann, w. of, 161.  
 Parsons, 163.  
     Thos., 171, 173, 174.  
 Parsertes, Steph. de, 97.  
 Partridge, Sarah, 163.  
 Passmore, Thos, 188.  
 Patcham, 64, 85.  
 Patches, 194.  
 Patchgate, 171.  
 Paulet, Sir Jo., 6, 10.  
     Wm. 6.  
 PECKHAM, W. D., ON ARCHITECTURAL  
     HISTORY OF AMBERLEY CASTLE,  
     21-63.

Peacocks, 195.  
     Hill, 169.  
 Peachey, Governor, 146.  
     Sir Jas., 146, 147.  
 Pecoock, 31.  
 Peerless, Mary, 182, 183.  
     Wm., 181, 182, 183.  
 Peirce, Edw., 173.  
 Pelham, Frances, 161, 162.  
     Hen., 155, 161, 162, 164.  
     Anne, w. of, 153.  
     Herbert, 157.  
     Thos., 154, 163, 164.  
     Sir Thos., 90.  
     Mary, w. of, 90.  
 Pembroke, Earl of, Gilbert, 116.  
 Penfold, Edw., 168.  
     Rich., 169.  
 Pepper, Jo., 142, 144.

Peppersgate, 175, 179, 180.  
 Perching (Edburton), 12.  
 Percy, Sir Hen., 2, 20.  
     Wm., 11, 137, 138, 140.  
 Perpoint, Sir Simon de, 75.  
 Perrot, Rich., 81.  
 Petroponite, Wm. de, 68.  
 Petworth, 2.  
 Pevensey Castle, Constable of, 121  
 Peverel, Andrew, 18, 136, 137, 152,  
     155.  
     Sir Thos., 158.  
 Pickering, Ann, 84.  
     Chris., 84.  
     Joan, 92.  
 Picknoll, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170.  
     Mary, 160, 161.  
 Pierpoint, Godfrey, 200.  
     John de, 16.  
     Simon de, 200.  
 Pincerna, Robt., 116.  
 Pilbeam, John, 145, 173, 175,  
     Ann, w. of, 173, 174, 177.  
 Pitchpool, 170.  
 Plaiz, Rich. de, 74.  
 Pococks, 95.

Pole, Sir Arthur, 84.  
 POLING AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPIT-  
 ALLERS. By P. M. JOHNSTON, 93-  
 110.  
 Pollard, Jas., 174, 175.  
     John, 181, 182, 183.  
 Poole, Joan, 84.  
     Marg., 84.  
     Mary, 84.  
 Pope, Clement V., 72, 95.  
 Potenhale, Sir John, 137.  
 Potters, 190, 191.  
 Pound, Thos., 83.  
 POYNINGS AND THE LORDS ST. JOHN.  
     By J. H. ROUND, 1-20.  
 Poynings Family, 2-20.  
     Sir Nich. de, 137.  
     Sir Rich. de, 138.  
 Prat, Rich., 80.  
 Preston, 85.  
     Manor of, 64.  
 Preston, Robt., 141.  
 Pulletgate, 188.  
 Pukksty, Nich., 208.  
 Pykespoole, 156, 157, 158, 161.

## Q

Queen Adeliza, 205.

## R

Radmeld, Thos., 138.  
 RADYNDEN, THE MANOR OF; THE  
 DE RADYNDENS AND THEIR SUC-  
 CESSORS. By CHARLES THOMAS  
 STANFORD, 64.  
 Radynden, Sir John de, 65.  
     Walter de, 70.  
 Ratendon, Sir John de, 71, 72, 73, 92.  
     Rich. de, 69, 92.  
     Agatha, w. of, 69, 71, 72.  
     John, s. of, 69.  
     Walter de, 69, 71, 72, 92.  
     Wm. de, 69, 92.  
     Alice, 70, 71.  
 Raper, Geo., 170.  
     Robt., 149, 150, 169, 170.  
 Raynton, Thos., 85, 87.  
 Rede, Robt., 30.  
     Wm., 26, 30, 31.  
 Reimfer, Roger de, 131.  
     Alice, w. of, 131.  
 Richard II., 31.  
 Richardson, Benj., 172, 173.  
     Kath., 172, 175, 176.

Rideout, Geo., 188.  
     Gilbert, 188.  
     Frances, 188.  
     Hen., 149, 187, 188.  
 Ridge, Kath., 177.  
     Mary, 177.  
 Ridgeland, 172.  
 Ridges, 173.  
 Roberts, John, 140, 142, 145, 171-  
     180-181.  
 Rodemelde, Thos., 137.  
 Rottingdean, 65.  
 Roughhooke, 158, 162.  
 ROUND, J. H., ON EARLY HISTORY  
 OF OVINGDEAN, 197-200.  
 ROUND, J. H., ON THE LORDS  
 POYNINGS AND ST. JOHN, 1-20.  
 Rumboldswyke, 96.  
 Russell, Nath., 143, 144.

## S

- Sackville, Andrew, 13, 14.  
     Joan, w. of, 13, 14.  
     Sir Thos., 14, 79, 80, 81.
- Saddlescombe, 95.
- Sadler, Nich., 149, 150.
- St. Andrea, Sir Saer de, 69.
- St. Hugh, Monastery of, 190, 192.
- St. John, Constance, 6.  
     Edm., 4, 12.  
     Edw., 74.  
     Hugh, 7, 8, 9, 10.  
     Isabel, 12.  
     Marg., 4.  
     Mirabel, 7.  
     Thos., 8, 10.
- St. Owen, Ralph de, 97.
- St. Philibert, John de, 12.  
     Margaret, 12.
- Sampson, Wm., 166.
- Sandys, Dame Deonyse, 141.  
     Eliz., 134.  
     Lord, 134, 171.  
     Marg., w. of, 134.  
     Sir Rich., 141.  
     Wm., 141.
- Sansum, Wm., 165.
- Saukevill, Ela de, 116.
- Sauvage, Sir Arnauld, 18.  
     Alan, 161.
- Savage, Sarah, 161.  
     Thos., 182.
- Saxpes, Rich., 208.
- Say, Geoff. de, 74.
- Scras, Edw., 158.  
     Rich., 159.
- Scrases, 86.
- Scutt, Thos., 178.  
     Wm., 179.
- Searle, John, 80.
- Segar, Sir Wm., 84.
- Selmeston, 130.
- Selsea, Lord, 147, 148, 150.
- Sené, Rev. Arnaud, 170.
- Serches, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 151.
- Seyntcler, Phil., 80.
- Sharp, Wm., 184.
- Sheepwoods, 156.
- Shefeld, 71.
- Sheffield (Fletching), 83, 128.
- Shelley, Bysshe, 147, 148, 168, 179.  
     Edw., 174.  
     John, 98, 174, 179.  
     Percy, 168, 184.  
     Sir Tim., 148, 180, 184.  
     Sir Wm., 39.
- Shelvestrod, John de, 74.
- Sherborne, St. John, 8.
- Sherburne, 37, 38, 48.
- Shermanbury, 136, 138, 156, 192.  
     Manor, 152.  
     Rector of, Roger, 134, 139.  
     Rector of, Sir Steph., 139, 140.
- Sherrington, 130.
- Shipley, 95.
- Shirley, Ann, 92.  
     Anthony, 65, 89, 90, 92.  
     Beatrice, 85.  
     Sir Ralph, 85.  
     Sir Rich., 91, 92.  
     Thos., 89, 90, 91.  
     Wm., 64, 85.  
     Mary, w. of, 65, 85.
- SHOREHAM CHURCH, NEW. BY J. H. ROUND, 206.
- Singers, 171, 178.
- Skelton, Thos., 80.
- Slaugham, 13, 18, 19, 133, 135, 195.
- Smith, Arthur, 150.  
     Chas., 168.  
     Hamlen, 150.  
     Geo., 187.  
     John, 177, 178, 187.  
     Lawrence, 182, 185, 187.  
     Saml., 161.
- Snashall, Thos., 179.
- Solere, atte, 75.
- Somer, Thos., 137, 140.
- Sonde, Jo., 138.
- Souch, Eliz., 180.  
     Fred, 186.  
     Jas., 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 186.  
     Thos., 180, 186.
- Southaynes, 191.
- Southwyke, 137.
- Spence, Luke, 164.
- Spooner, 156.
- Stamford, Wm., 170.
- Stanbridge, Thos., 174, 175.
- Standen, Wm., 143.
- Stanford, Ellen, 92.  
     Jas., 183.  
     Wm., 66, 92.
- Stanney, J. de, 16.
- Stapley, Grace, 207.  
     John, 207.
- Steele, Edw., 143, 180, 181, 182, 195.  
     Eliz., 165.  
     Jone, 195.  
     Thos., 143, 144, 147, 165, 178;
- Steelshilly Field, 172.
- Stempe, Anne, 157, 161.  
     John, 157.  
     Thos., 157.

Stoffield, Kath., 164.  
     Steph., 164, 165.  
 Stone, Hen., 157.  
 Stoner, Alfred, 185.  
     Thos., 184, 185.  
 Stormy, Wm., 138.  
 Strange, Guy le, 198.  
     John, 200.  
     Marg., 196, 199.  
     Maud, 197, 199.  
     Juliana, 197, 199.  
     Ralph, 198.

Stratford, Robt. de, 29.  
 Streeke, Mr., 154, 155.  
 Stretham, 133, 192.  
     Manor, 189, 193, 194.  
 String, John, 187, 193.  
 Stukelee, Thos., 9.  
 Sturt, Thos., 166, 167.  
 Suleby, Abbey of, 128.  
 Swains, 195.  
 Swift, Jas., 166.

## T

Tarring, West, 201.  
 Taylor, Thos., 170.  
 Tenacre Field, 194.  
 Terrell, Hannah, 175.  
     Jane, 185.  
     John, 176.  
     Jos., 175, 176, 177, 181, 183,  
     185, 186.  
     Rich., 175, 179.  
 Tharindene, Thos., 139.  
 THOMAS-STANFORD, CHARLES. ON  
 THE MANOR OF RADYNDEN, THE  
 DE RADYNDENS AND THEIR SUC-  
 CESSORS, 164.  
 Thomas, Earl Marshal, 80.  
 Thornden, Thos. de, 139.  
 Tidy, John, 176, 178.  
     Rich., 176.  
     Mary, w. of, 176.  
 Tilly, Wm., 146.  
 Trayton, Nath., 143.

Tredcroft, Edw., 146, 149.  
     Hen., 145, 146, 147.  
     Nath., 146, 147, 166.  
 Trenchmere, Rich., 139.  
 Trevor, Arabella, 183.  
 Tribe, John, 148, 167.  
 Tricklands, 178.  
 Triggers, 195.  
 Trussavill, Reg. de, 128.  
 Tully, Rich., 156.  
     Wm., 145, 146, 147.  
 Turner, Edw., 146.  
     John, 145, 146, 174.  
     Mary, w. of, 146.  
     Sarah, 148.  
     Thos., 181.  
     Wm., 147, 148.  
 Twineham, 13.  
 Twopennymeade, 158, 159, 162.  
 Tyrrell, Jos., 176.  
     Widow, 172.

## U

Underhill, Frances, 191.  
 Up Marden, 96.  
 Upper Swains, 194.  
 Upperbrook, Wm., 134, 138.

Uvedale, Thos., 83.  
     Wm., 83.  
 Uwins, Wm., 173.

## V

Vallance, Eliz., 175.  
 Vaughan, John, 85, 87, 88, 90.  
 Vertknowle, 171.  
 Vienne, Luke de, 74.

Vincent, Rich., 166.  
     Thos., 156, 190.  
     Saint, 169.

## W

Wadham Chapel, Oxford, 29.  
 Watches, 179.  
 Walder, Jas., 185, 186.  
     Thos., 181.  
     Wm., 169.

Waldron, 11, 14.  
 Walehurst, Alice de, 195.  
     John de, 195.  
 Wales, Steph., 176.  
 Waleys, Sir John, 18.

- Walhurst, 133, 188.  
     Manor, 195.  
 Walker, Rich., 98.  
 Waller, Thos., 81.  
 Walphe, Rich., 140.  
 Walsingham, Mary, 89.  
     Sir Thos., 89.  
     Barbara, d. of, 89.  
 Wannock, 126, 130.  
 Wanyngore, 83.  
 Wappenbury, Rich. de, 189.  
 Warbleton, 4.  
     John de, 18.  
 Ward, Ann, 157.  
     Eliz., 163, 164.  
     Jas., 147, 148, 156, 161, 164,  
     165, 166, 167.  
     John, 156, 161.  
     Rich., 165.  
     Thos., 142, 144.  
 Warden, Fr., 162, 163.  
     Thos., 183, 184, 185.  
 Wardieux, Eliz., 78.  
 Warenne, Earl, 13,  
     John de, 75.  
     Wm. de, 66, 68, 70, 200.  
 Wards, 156, 157.  
 Warin, 121.  
 Warnford, 7.  
 Warpesborne, 83.  
 Warre, Jas. de la, 115.  
     John, 19, 114, 115, 121, 126.  
     Jordan, 114, 115.  
     Lady de la, 10.  
     Laurence, 115.  
     Nich., 115.  
     Olympia, 116.  
     Ralph, 115.  
     Roger, 19, 112, 113, 114, 115,  
     117, 128, 130.  
     Thos. 162.  
     Wm, 114.,  
 Wartling, 14.  
 Wateville, Wm. de, 66.  
 Watlington, 15.  
 Webbey, Rev. Ch., 149, 168.  
 Weekes, Carlile, 187.  
     Cecila, 187.  
     Isabel, 187.  
     Julia, 187.  
     P., 188.  
     Rich., 169, 185, 186, 187.  
 Welches, 171, 184.  
 Wellfield, 195.  
 West, Edw., 174, 175.  
     Hen., 142.  
     John, 178, 182, 183.  
     John, s. of, 19, 172, 173, 174.  
     Nich., 175, 176, 178.  
     Phoebe, 183.  
 West, Thos., 19, 141, 152, 155.  
     Thos., s. of, 19.  
     Wm., 178.  
 Westdean, 11.  
 Western, Ann, 72.  
     Chas., 72.  
     Thos., 92.  
 Westhall, 86.  
 Westminster Abbey, 122.  
     Abbot of, Robt., 112.  
 Weston, Ann, 72, 89.  
     Francis, 84.  
     Hen., 85.  
     John, 208, 209.  
     Rich., 208, 209.  
     Denise, w. of, 208.  
 Westwyke, 86.  
 Whales, Steph., 172.  
 Whalesbone, Hundred of, 70.  
 Whitechurch, (Oxon.), 17.  
 White, Chas., 166, 167, 190.  
     Jas., 166, 168, 190.  
     Sarah, 168.  
     Wm. 166, 167.  
 Whitebred, Thos., 144.  
     Wm., 144, 145.  
 Whiteby, Sir Robt., 80.  
 Whitedean, 86, 87.  
 Whitepayne, Rich., 140.  
 Whiting, Thos., 181.  
     Wm., 142.  
 Whitinge, Thos., 157.  
 Whitingroll, 191.  
 Whittington, Peter, 176, 178, 179, 183.  
 Whitynge, Thos., 159.  
 Wiard, 68.  
 Wick, Manor of, 71.  
 Wickers, 173.  
 Widard, 66.  
 Wilcocks, 143, 144, 145, 150, 151.  
 Willett, John, 173.  
     Ann, w. of, 173  
 William the Conqueror, 120.  
 Willinton, Ralph de, 118, 120, 121.  
     Olympia, w. of, 120, 121.  
 Wilmington Priory, 130.  
 Winchester College, 30.  
 Winton, 117.  
 Wisden, Thos., 185, 186.  
 Wolfringfold, 159.  
 Wolgar, John, 19, 140.  
 Wolveringfold, 161.  
 Wonersh Church, 107.  
 Wood, Hen., 145, 146, 148, 174, 180,  
     196.  
     Jas., 176, 179, 180.  
     John, 146, 148, 157, 174, 179,  
     180, 181, 182.  
     Lucretia, 148, 149, 150, 169,  
     182, 186, 187, 196.

Wood, Martha, 180.

Peter, 182.

Steph., 164.

Woodlands, 178, 179, 181, 183.

Woodmancote, 11.

Worth, 83.

Worting, Sir Thos., 7.

Wyke, de la, Roger, 70.

Wymarks, 156.

Wyndham, Abbot of, 139.

Rich., 140.

Wysbech, Thos., 80.

## Y

Yates, Hen., 144.

Yeverington, 111, 113, 118, 127, 129,  
132.

6/108