

SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

BY MRS. DAVIDSON-HOUSTON

A LIST of 'Monumental Brasses in Sussex Churches', by the Rev. Edward Turner, was published in *S.A.C.* xxiii; but it was incomplete and was not accompanied by illustrations. In view of the interest of these memorials, of which Sussex possesses many fine examples, it has been decided to publish, in serial form, a complete list, with reproductions and descriptions of all the surviving effigies and, in accordance with the practice of the Brass-rubbing Society, of all inscriptions on brass prior to 1700. This first instalment covers the parishes under A and B.

Information concerning brasses that are now lost, or connected with the identification or dating of existing brasses of doubtful ascription will be gladly received by the writer, and those items which cannot be inserted in the parishes to which they belong will be printed in a separate final section.

References are given to books in which illustrations or accounts of the brasses have appeared and to others in which information on the subjects dealt with will be found; to save space these are referred to by the short titles indicated by italics in the following bibliographical list.

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The author's thanks are due to Viscountess Wolseley, with whom the idea of compiling this record originated; to Miss M. Greenwood, Miss A. J. Chester, and Mr. Gordon Ruck, for help in taking the rubbings; to Miss Helena Hall, who helped with the heraldry, and Mr. Humphrey Baker for assistance in translating the inscriptions. Also to the Rev. J. A. Humphries and Mr. R. H. Pearson, the Secretary of the Monumental Brass Society, and particularly to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., who gave access to the collection of rubbings and books at the Society of Antiquaries and was most kind and helpful; and to the Editor of the *Collections*, who has added many items of biographical interest to the descriptions.

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SUSSEX

PART I

AMBERLEY

Effigy of John Wantele, 1424(-5), now on wall of south aisle.

John Wantele is represented with bare head and short hair. He wears a loose, short-sleeved surcoat or tabard, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of his house (*vert three leopards' heads argent langued gules*). Under the tabard he wears a suit of plate armour of the time of Henry VI, with a mail gorget showing at the neck. On the arms are rerebraces (partly hidden), heart-shaped elbow pieces and vambraces; the hands are uncovered. The lower limbs are encased in thigh pieces, knee pieces, with two extra plates above and below, and jambes protecting the shins; on the feet are pointed sollerets, with rowel spurs; the sword, which has an hexagonal pommel, and crossguard with slightly curved quillons, hangs perpendicularly at the left side, but the means of support is not visible; he has no dagger. His feet rest against a lion facing to the dexter.

The Latin inscription below the effigy is in two lines in black letter:

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Wantele qui obiit xxix die Januar(ii)
Anno d(omi)ni mill(esim)o ccccxxiiii cuj(us) a(n)i(m)a e p(ro)-
picietur deus.

Translation: 'Here lies John Wantele who died the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1424, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The figure is 2 ft. 4½ in. in height and the inscription measures 17½ by 3 in.

Nothing is known of Wantele. He was evidently a descendant of the holder of Wantly in Henfield c. 1200,¹ and, from the kinship of the armorial bearings, was probably related to the Wistons.

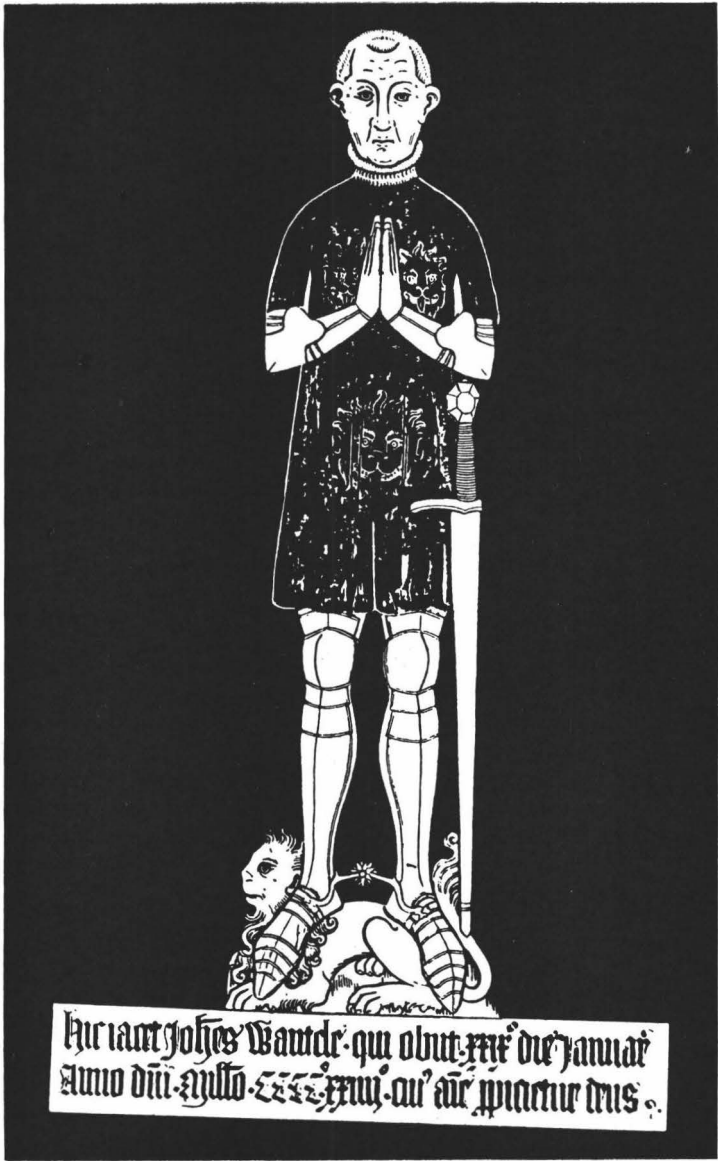
The brass has been illustrated in *Boutell, Series; Foster, Feudal Arms*, 256 (8vo), 201 (4to); *Gawthorp*, pl. 35, p. 80; *Hewitt, Armour*, III. 412; *Macklin, Br. of Engl.*, 43; *Mason*, series 3, No. 41; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, II, pl. 58; *Stothard*, 159; *Suffling*, 113; *Woodman*, 96; *S.C.M.* III, 561; *V. and A. Mus. List*, 2nd edition (1929), pl. II.

ANGMERING

Effigy of Eden, wife of John Baker of Ecclesdon, 1598. On floor of nave near entrance to chancel.

A full-length effigy, 18 in. in height, standing sideways. She wears a tall, broad-brimmed hat over a close hood, ruff, partlett, and long

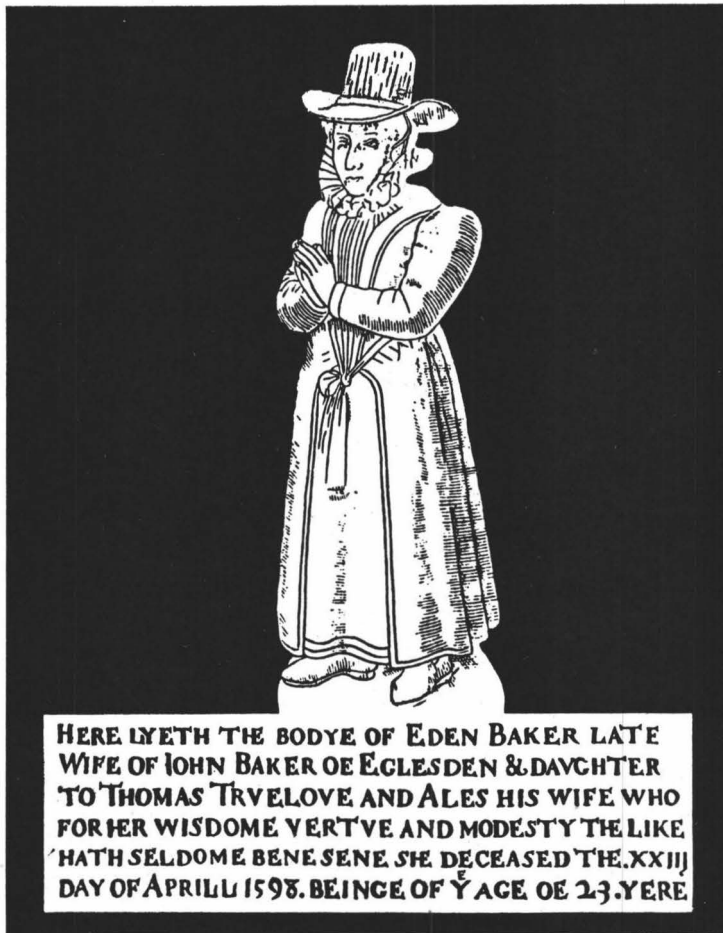
¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* II, Nos. 32, 228.



Hic iacet Johannes Wantele. qui obiit. xxiij die Januarij
Anno dñi. millo. cccc. lxxij. au' die. p̄nactur̄ tris.

AMBERLEY: JOHN WANTELE.

peaked stomacher, ending in a bow with one long end; the over-gown is open in front to show the under-skirt, which is plain; the shoes are small with thick soles; she stands upon a plain mound.



ANGMERING: EDEN, WIFE OF JOHN BAKER.

Below the figure is a six-line inscription in roman capitals, measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., as shown in the illustration.

Her husband, John Baker, survived her and remarried, dying 14 May 1611.¹ Eglesdon or Ecclesdon was part of Angmering and

¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* XIV, No. 67. The licence for the marriage of John Baker and Eden Truelove was issued 21 Dec. 1590: *ibid.* ix. 15.



ARDINGLY: RICHARD AND ELIZABETH WAKEHURST.

belonged to the Abbey of Fécamp, Normandy, until the 15th century, when it was seized by King Henry V and eventually granted to the nunnery of Sion, Middlesex. At the Dissolution the manor passed to a local family, the Palmers.

In Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 8), this is recorded, as, 'on a Grave Stone in the Nave with the Figure of a Woman in Brass, dressed with a hat like that of Charles the first as described in Hollars Print'.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* vi. 224 (head of lady).

ARDINGLY

I. *Effigies of Richard Wakehurst, Esq., 1454(-5), and wife Elizabeth, 1464, engraved c. 1500. On altar tomb on north side of sanctuary.*

Two full-length, well-engraved figures, 25 in. in height, standing sideways, under a double canopy with broad side-shafts; the brass is in good preservation; the slab measures 5 ft. 5 in. Richard Wakehurst is represented clean shaven and with long hair, he wears doublet and fur-trimmed gown with wide sleeves, and broad, round-toed shoes; from his girdle hangs a pouch or scrip-bag, and a short rosary. His wife wears a head-dress which is a transition from the butterfly to the pedimental form, with plain lappets, a fur-lined outer garment with tight sleeves, the train held up over her left arm, showing the kirtle, round-toed shoes of exaggerated breadth, and an ornamental girdle buckled at the waist, with long pendant-end terminating in a metal tag. Both figures stand on grass-covered mounds.

Below is a Latin inscription of four lines, 16 by 4 in., in black letter:

Orate p(ro) a(n)i(m)ab(u)s Ric(ard)i Wakeherst Armig(er)i et
Elysabeth | ux(or)is ei(us) filia Rob(er)ti Echyngham Armig(er)i
q(ui) quide(m) Ric(ard)us | Obijt iiij die Januarij A(nn)o d(omi)ni
M CCCCLIII & p(re)dict(a) Elysa | beth obijt xix die Julij A(nn)o
d(omi)ni M^oCCCCLXIII q(u)or(um) a(n)i(m)ab(u)s p(ro)piciet(ur)
de(us).

Translation: 'Pray for the souls of Richard Wakehurst esquire and Elisabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Echyngham esquire, the which Richard died the 4th day of January A.D. 1454, and the aforesaid Elizabeth died the 19th day of July A.D. 1464, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Above the canopy are three shields of arms. The dexter bears *gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent*, for Wakehurst. The centre shield, Wakehurst as above, impaling Echyngham; the sinister bears *azure a fret argent*, for Echyngham.

Richard Wakehurst was a member of Parliament in 1413, and was concerned in much public work; he was the last, and probably the most important member of the family. He founded, with others, in 1447, the 'Botelers' Chantry in Horsham Parish Church, with an altar dedicated to St. Nicholas, now known as the 'Roffey Chantry'.

Elizabeth, his wife, was the daughter of Robert Echyngham.



Dicit pro diabulo tunc subeppus emangi et tunc pater. Natus fuit qui quidem tunc erat
 filius ibi tunc subeppus dreyouthcist in cum hanc et dicit tunc pater et tunc fida tunc
 Walehert fuma et tunc quod tunc pater tunc dicit tunc July a dicit tunc v^o et tunc dicit
 tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit tunc dicit

ARDINGLY: RICHARD AND MARGARET CULPEPER.

There were three children of the marriage—Richard, who is generally believed to have died in his father's lifetime; Anne, who married John Gaynesford of Crowhurst, Surrey; and Isabel, who married Roger Woodchurch of Woodchurch, Kent. Richard, junior, married Agnes — and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who married, respectively, Richard and Nicholas Culpeper, sons of Walter Culpeper, of Goudhurst, Kent.

The brass has been illustrated in *Boutell, Series; Loder, 17; S.A.C. II. 311; Ward, 59.*

II. *Effigies of Richard Culpeper, Esq., 1504, and wife Margaret. Relaid on floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, 27 in. in height, slightly inclined towards one another. Richard is represented in armour of the Early Tudor, or mail-skirt period; he is clean shaven, with long hair and with bare hands. He wears a collar of mail, shoulder-pieces with upright sides, elbow-pieces, breastplate with tapul, or ridge, down the centre, and a gusset of mail at the right armpit. The skirt of taces is short and has four tuilles; below this appears the mail skirt. The knee-pieces have pointed plates above and below, and on the feet are large rounded sabbatons with rowel spurs; the sword, which has a pear-shaped pommel, passes diagonally behind the body, but has no belt or other visible means of attachment; he has no dagger; his feet rest on a mound covered with grass and flowering plants. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the long embroidered lappets hang nearly to the waist in front and lower behind; a close-fitting dress showing fur at the neck and cuffs, and a girdle buckled at the waist with the long end hanging slightly to the left.

Below is a Latin inscription in four lines, in black letter, measuring $28\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Orate pro a(n)i(m)abus Ric(ardi) Culpepyr armig(er)i et Margerete
ux(or)is sue qui quidem Ric(ard)us erat | filius Walt(er)i Culpepyr
de goutherst in com(itatu) Kanc' et p(re)d(i)c(t)a Margareta erat
filia Ricardi | Wakeherst Junior(is) et quae quidem Margereta
obijt xxv die Julij A(nn)o d(omi)ni M^oV^cIIJ^o et predict(us)
Ric(ard)us obijt . . . die . . . A(nn)o D(omi)ni M^oV^c . . . quor(um)
a(n)i(m)abus p(ro)picietur deus.

Translation: 'Pray for the souls of Richard Culpeper esquire and Margaret his wife, which same Richard was the son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst in the county of Kent, and the aforesaid Margaret was the daughter of Richard Wakehurst junior, and which same Margaret died the 25th of July A.D. 1504, and the aforesaid Richard died . . . day . . . A.D. 15 . . . on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Margaret predeceased her husband, and the date of Richard's death has never been inserted. The canopy is in the Perpendicular



of god in earth pray for the soules of such as shall dye: & Elizabeth his wife the which
 such as dwell in the xxij den of maye y^e ye of a lord in d^r and the lord Elizabeth desired the
 day of the ye of our lord in d^r on whole soules that here are



ARDINGLY: NICHOLAS AND ELIZABETH CULPEPER.

style; the curve in each compartment shows the vaulting of a groined ceiling; in each apex is a quatrefoiled circle with 'ihu' over the lady, and 'M'cy' over the man. Above are three shields of arms, the dexter bearing *argent a bend engrailed gules* for Culpeper, a crescent for difference; the centre, Culpeper as above, impaling Wakehurst; the sinister, *gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent*, for Wakehurst. The upper part of the lady, the canopy, and shields are restored.

Richard was a younger son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Kent; Walter and two of his sons, John and Richard, were among those who joined in Jack Cade's conspiracy in 1450. Margaret Culpeper was the eldest daughter of Richard Wakehurst, junior, and his wife Agnes, whose estate passed to the Culpepers.

It was Walter Culpeper's two younger sons, Richard and Nicholas, who ran away with the two Wakehurst heiresses, Margaret and Elizabeth, after the death of their grandfather, Richard Wakehurst the elder, in 1454, whose heirs they were. Their guardians confided the girls to the care of John Culpeper of Bedgebury, son of the aforesaid Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, who succeeded to his father's estate in November 1462, and probably went to reside at Goudhurst with his charges. About a year later his two brothers, Richard and Nicholas, forcibly abducted the heiresses, and carried them off to Bobbing in Kent, the home of their sister Margaret, who had married Alexander Clifford, and afterwards to the house of one John Gibson in London, 'the seide Margaret and Elizabeth at the tyme of their takyng away making grete and pittious lamentation and wepyng'. There is no record of the place and date of the marriages, but in the records of the litigation which followed the abduction, Margaret and Elizabeth are described as the wives of Richard and Nicholas respectively.

The brass is illustrated in *Loder*, 26.

III. *Effigies of Nicholas Culpeper, Esq., 1510, and wife Elizabeth. Relaid on floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, 27½ in. in height, slightly inclined towards one another.

Nicholas Culpeper is represented in armour; he is clean shaven, with long hair, cut short across the forehead, and with bare hands. He wears a collar of mail, shoulder-pieces of projecting plates, cuirass, arm-, and elbow-pieces, a gusset of mail at the right armpit; over the petticoat of mail is a skirt of four taces, from which hang the tuilles, three only being visible; he wears leg-pieces, and knee-pieces which have plates above and below; on his feet rounded sabbatons, with a gusset of mail at the insteps, and rowel spurs. The sword, with round pommel, passes diagonally behind the body, but has no visible means of attachment; the dagger hangs at the right side. His feet rest against a mound covered with grass and trefoils.

His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with richly embroidered lappets, a tight-fitting gown, with fur edging the neck, cuffs and hem; a broad girdle fastened below the waist with a large buckle, the long end hanging to the left side; and broad-toed shoes, just visible below the hem of her dress.

Below the figures is the inscription, $31\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., in three lines, in black letter.

Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of Nichās Culpep(er) esquier & Elizabeth his wyf, the whiche | Nichās decessed the XXIIII day of Maye ye yer' of o^r lord m^vc^x and the seid Elizabeth decessed the | . . . day of . . . the yer of our lord m^vc . . . on whose soules ihu have mercy.

The brass was put down before the death of the lady, and the date was not inserted.

At the base of the slab are represented the children, ten boys on one plate, under the father, and eight girls under the mother; the boys have long hair and wear plain gowns with wide sleeves, all alike, and hands folded in prayer; the girls wear tight-sleeved dresses like their mother, with plain cuffs, and have long hair hanging down their backs.

This is the largest family recorded on a Sussex brass.

Above the figures of the parents are two shields, dexter, Culpeper with a mullet for difference, denoting the third son; sinister, Culpeper impaling Wakehurst; below, a third shield, Culpeper impaling Wakehurst.

Nicholas Culpeper was a son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Kent, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, junior; Nicholas and his brother Richard in 1463 carried off the heiresses, Elizabeth and Margaret Wakehurst, from the keeping of their brother John, as described under No. II.

By the marriage of Nicholas and Elizabeth the Wakehurst estate, and house built by one of the Culpepers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came into the Culpeper family. Elizabeth survived her husband, and was living in 1517, but the date of her death is not known. Of their eighteen children five sons are mentioned by *Loder* (pp. 31-3). (1) Richard, the eldest son, who inherited the Wakehurst estates and married Joan, daughter of Richard Naylor, Merchant Taylor and Alderman of London, and had eleven children. (2) Thomas Culpeper, of Crawley, who married in 1512 Anne, widow of Thomas Fenner of Crawley, and had no issue; he succeeded to his uncle Richard Culpeper's estates at Ifeld, Crawley, Slaugham, and Worth. (3) Rev. Edward Culpeper, B.C.L., D.C.L., of All Souls College, Oxford; he was presented to the living of Ockley in Surrey by his mother in 1514 and was appointed Master and Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Lingfield, on 20 July 1524. (4) George, who married Alice — and had three sons and one daughter; their youngest son Richard was the grandfather of Nicholas Culpeper the herbalist.

(5) Richard Culpeper of Lewes, the youngest son, who died in or before 1549, leaving two sons, John and Richard, one of whom, probably John, was the father of John Culpeper, rector of Ardingly from 1564 to 1589.

The brass is illustrated in *Loder*, 31; *S.A.C.* XLII. 13 (head of lady); *Woodman*, 79; *S.C.M.* III. 563.

IV. *Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Culpeper of Wakehurst, Knight, 1633, inscription and shield. On floor of sanctuary.*

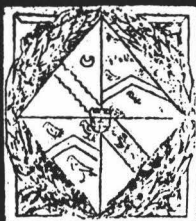
A full-length standing effigy, 27½ in. in height, slightly inclined to the left. A good representation of Caroline dress. Elizabeth Culpeper wears a graceful gown with full over-dress open in front to display the richly embroidered under-skirt, full sleeves, striped and slashed, frilled at the wrists; a partlett, and pointed lace collar; round her neck is a small necklet; a mantle or cloak drapes her shoulders and is caught up under her arm, her hair falls in ringlets and is covered by a veil stiffened at the edges, which at a later date was called a calash.

Below the figure is the Latin inscription of eight lines in roman capitals, surrounded by an ornamental border.

Translation: 'Here lies under this stone Elizabeth Culpeper, the adored wife of Edward Culpeper of Wakehurst in the county of Sussex, knight, the which Elizabeth was the daughter of William Farnfold esquire of Stening in the aforesaid county; who died on the 10th day of September A.D. 1633.'



IACIT HIC SVB HOC TVMVLO ELIZABETHA
CVLPEPER VXOR DILECTISSIMA EDVARDI
CVLPEPER DE WAKEHVST, IN COMITATV
SVSSEX MILITIS, QVÆ QVIDEM ELIZABETHA
FVIT FILIA GVLIELMI FARNFOLD ARM-
GERI DE STENING IN COMITATV PRÆ-
DICTO QVÆ OBIT DECIMO DIE SEPTEMBER
ANNO DNÏ: 1633:



HERE LYETH INTERRED Y^E BODY OF ELIZABETH
CULPEPER ELDEST DAUGHTER OF S^R WILLIAM
CULPEPER OF WAKEHVS IN THIS COUNTY
BARRONETT, AND OF IANE HIS WIFE. SHEE
WAS AGED 7 YEERES & CHANGED THIS LIFE
FOR A BETTER ON Y^E 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER A^O
DNI 1634

ARDINGLY: ELIZABETH CULPEPER.

The plate measures 20 by 10 in.

Above the head of the lady is a shield, Culpeper. Quarterly 1. *Argent a bend engrailed gules, with a crescent in chief for difference*, Culpeper. 2. *Argent a chevron sable between 10 martlets gules*, Hardreshull. 3. *Gules a chevron* (should be engrailed) *between 3 doves argent*, Wakehurst. 4. *Argent on a bend sable 3 eagles or*, Ernley; with over all in pretence, *Argent 2 bars sable on the upper a crescent for difference*, Pellatt; impaling Farnefold, *sable a chevron engrailed argent*.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Farnefold of Nash, in Steyning, married in 1584 Edward Culpeper, only son of Thomas Culpeper, by his second wife Phillipa Thatcher; they had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. Edward was knighted in 1603, on the accession of James I. He was twice sheriff of the county, in 1596 and 1606. His great work was the rebuilding of Wakehurst; he died intestate in 1630, and the parish register records that on 9 April of that year 'Sir Edward Culpeper, an ancient Knight, was buried close to the south window in the church'.

Dame Elizabeth, on the death of her husband, appears to have taken up her abode at Bolney, which manor had lately come into the possession of her son, Sir William Culpeper, Bart., on his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir Benjamin Pellatt.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 223.

V. *Effigy of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Culpeper of Wakehurst, Bart., 1634. Floor of south side of the sanctuary.*

This standing effigy of a child is $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height. She wears a lace cap over her ringlets with a veil behind; the bodice has a deep collar edged with lace, and a basque; the sleeves are puffed and slashed with turned back cuffs; a tasselled cord is round her waist; the skirt is long and ample and is slightly open to show the under-dress; the feet appear beneath it in rounded shoes.

Below is the inscription, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in seven lines, in roman capitals.

Above the head of the figure is a rectangular plate $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. with a lozenge enclosed in a laurel wreath, bearing a quarterly coat, as on No. IV: 1 Culpeper, 2 Hardreshull, 3 Wakehurst, 4 Ernley—and in pretence—Pellatt.

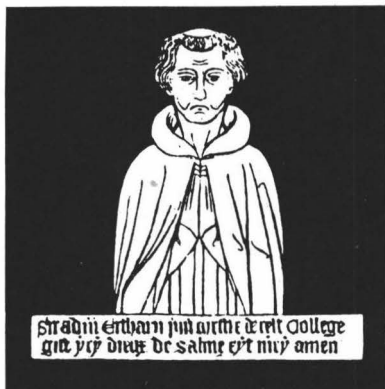
Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven, was the eldest child of Sir William Culpeper, Bart., by his wife and cousin, Jane, daughter of Sir Benjamin Pellatt, Kt. Sir William was the eleventh child and third son of Sir Edward Culpeper (see No. IV) and succeeded his father at Wakehurst. He was educated at Eton, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree on 22 June 1625; he was created a baronet on 20 September 1628. Before his marriage, Sir Benjamin Pellatt settled the manor of Bolney on his son-in-law elect and his

heirs, and here he lived until his father's death; he had ten other children, four of whom died also in childhood.

The brass illustrated in *Loder*, 57; *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 120; *V. and A. List*, pl. 51, No. 5 (eff.).

ARUNDEL

I. Adam Ertham, First Master of the College (1382?). Fitzalan Chapel.



A half-effigy, 16 in. in height, Adam Ertham, a priest, is represented tonsured; the hair, as in all the early ecclesiastical figures, long and flowing behind the ears; he wears the surplice and choir cope.

Under the figure is the inscription in Norman-French, 18 by 2¼ in.; it is in two lines in black letter:

Sir Ad(a)m Ertham p(re)-
m(ier) mestre de cest Col-
lege | gist ycy dieux de
salmc eyt m(er)cy amen.

Translation: 'Sir Adam Ertham, first master of this College, lies here, may God have mercy on his soul, Amen.'

Sir Adam Ertham was first master of the College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel, founded by Richard, earl of Arundel, in 1380, out of the confiscated lands and income of the alien Priory of St. Nicholas, a cell of the Abbey of Sées, Normandy.

Sir Adam was instituted rector of Eastergate in 1357; as his successor in the mastership is mentioned in 1383 he must have died early in that year or in 1382. Eartham is a small village, 6½ miles north-west of Arundel.

The brass is illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* xxii. 73; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1; *Tierney*, II. 634.

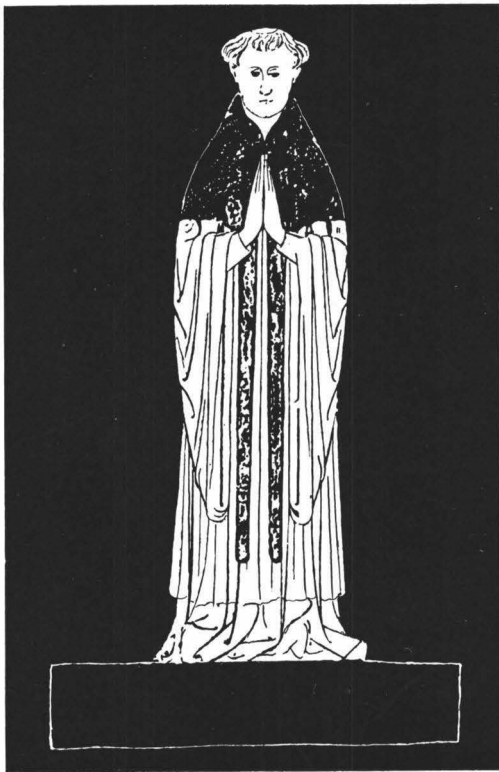
II. William Whyte, Second Master of the College, 1420. Fitzalan Chapel.

A full-length effigy, 3 ft. in height. William Whyte, a priest, is represented tonsured, with the hair curling above the ears. He wears a cassock, a surplice with hanging sleeves, and an almuce of fur, which has long pendant ends, and short tufts of fur, bordering the cape.

The inscription is lost, but is given by Gough, with part of it missing (II, pt. 2, 52):

'Hic jacet corpus humatum Dn'i Will'i Whyte s'c'di Magri huj'
Coll. qui obiit xx die mensis Feb. A.D. MCCCCXIX . . . ac multa
bona contulit huic collegio, cujus anime propitiatur Deus.
Amen.'

Translation: 'Here lies buried the body of Sir William Whyte, second Master of this College, who died 20 February A.D. 1419 (-20) . . . and conferred much good upon this college: on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.'



The brass is illustrated in the *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1, and referred to by *Tierney*, II. 636.

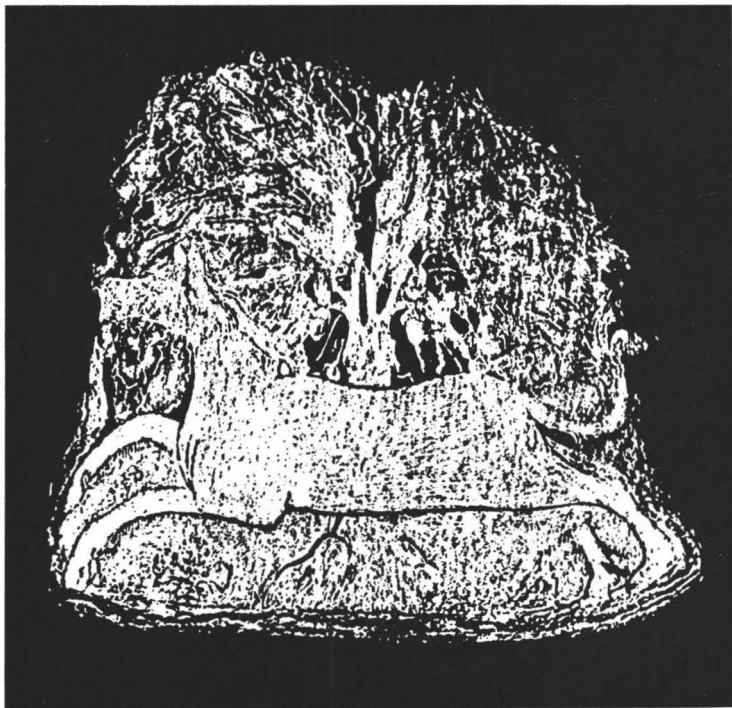
III. *One enamelled badge, a horse galloping under an oak-tree; three others and a large coroneted shield in centre of slab lost, on altar tomb to John Fitzalan, 1421. Fitzalan Chapel.*

Noted by Gough (II. 58), referring to plate XXII, fig. 2, on p. 45: 'In a North Chapel at Arundel is an altar tomb of speckled marble; on the table inlaid in brass on a shield, formerly, crowned, a lion rampant, and the family badge, a horse courant under an oak, round the rim in brass this imperfect inscription:

' . . . Gallia Normannieq' guerris | insignissime floruit. obiit

autem anno d'ni | milleno CCCXXI & mens' aprilis die XXI^o |
 hec aleanora . . . thubro . . . comitissam | que aleanora obiit
 a.d. . . .

'This may belong to John Fitzalan who had not the title of Earl of Arundel, but served in the fleet against France and died 9 Henry V.



1422 [*sic.*]. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, Gloucestershire.'

By a curious coincidence, the Editor, within a few days of receiving the proofs of this article, found among the Finch-Hatton MSS. belonging to the Northamptonshire Record Society a 'Description of Sussex' written by Norden in 1594, containing a copy of the inscription on this brass:

'Hic Johannes invictissimus Comes a Rege Henrico quinto finibus Britannicis conseruator substitutus Galliae Normanniaeqz guerris insignissime floruit obiit anno Domini milisimo (*sic*) quadringentesimo vicesimo primo. Haec Alienora Comitum mater fuit atqz progenuit natu Northumbror' comitissam quae obiit Anno Dñi 1455 et mensis Augusti die primo.'

Translation: 'This John, the unconquerable Earl, set by King Henry V as warden on the marches of Brittany, flourished most famously in the wars of France and Normandy but died A.D. 1421. This Eleanor was the mother of Earls and gave birth to the Countess of Northumberland; she died A.D. 1455, the first day of August.'

After the death of John of Arundel, Eleanor married Richard, Lord Poynings, and their daughter was Eleanor, who married Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Sir William Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 14) says: 'Mr. Gough conceived very truly that this monument was erected to the memory of Jn. Fitzalan, Cozen and next heir male to Tho: E. of Arundell, (who died) 10 Oct. 1415 (3 Hen. 5), tho the Title of Earle was not attributed to him. He married Alianore dr. of Sir Jn. Berkley of Beverton in Com. Gloucr. Kt., who appears (by a MS. note of Le Neve) to will her Body to be buried with her Husband at Arundel. He served in the Warrs of France, 6 H 5, and died according to Dugdale, 29 Apr. 9 Hen. 5.

'N.B. The Brass round the Rim was stolen and offered for sale to a Brazier in Arundel, from whom Mr. Carleton recovered a small part. There were 5 Brasses on the Tomb of whc. there now remayns only the Arundel Lyon rampant in the centre, and the Horse courant at the N.E. corner.'

As to whether John, Lord Maltravers, ever was earl of Arundel, see *Complete Peerage*, under the title of Arundel.

Illustrated in *Dallaway*, II. i. 170; *Gough*, II, pl. 22, 45; and noted by *Tierney*, I. 290.

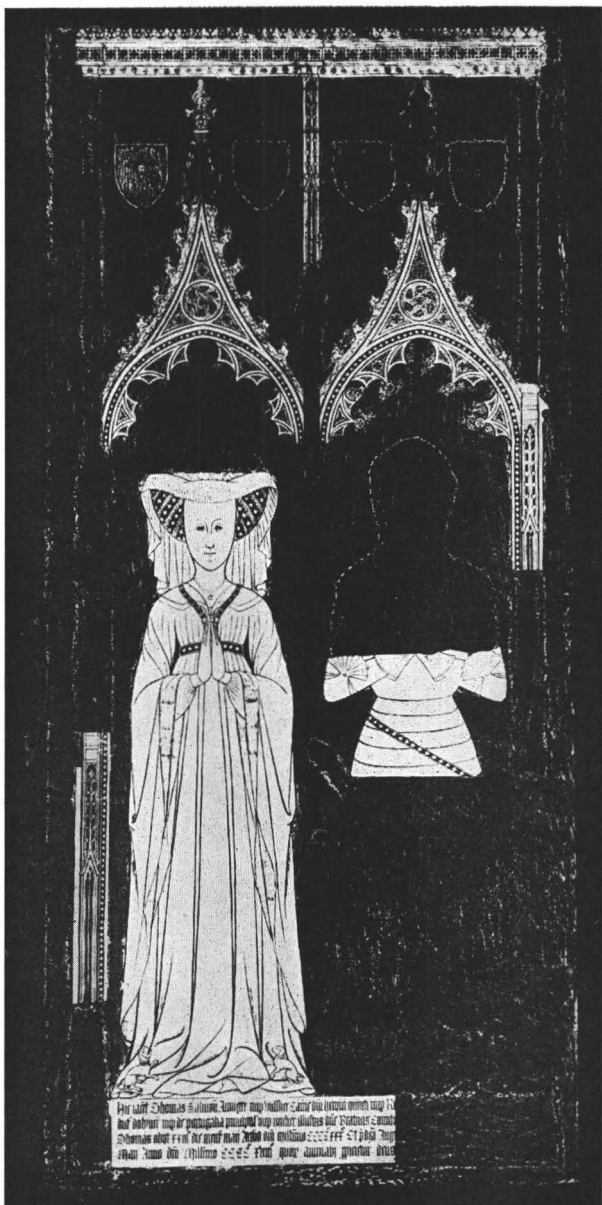
IV. *Effigies of Thos. Salmon, Esq., Usher of the Chamber to Henry V, 1430, and wife Agnes, 1418. On floor of Fitzalan Chapel.*

Of the full-length effigy of Thomas Salmon, only the central portion remains, measuring 11 in.

From the matrix, the figure appears to have been about 2½ in. taller than that of his wife. He is represented full-face, in plate armour, of which only the gauntlets, the taces, and bawdrick remain.

The figure of his wife Agnes, also full-face, is on the dexter side; it is beautifully executed. She wears the *crespine* or horned head-dress, the side cauls richly ornamented, with a large veil covering the forehead and falling behind; a short-waisted gown, with turned back collar and long, fur-lined sleeves reaching almost to the ground, exposing the kirtle sleeves which are full, with tight wrist-bands; round her neck is the collar of SS, and a necklace with pendant cross encircles her throat. Two diminutive lap-dogs with collars of bells are at her feet.

The Latin inscription of four lines in black letter was originally



ARUNDEL: THOMAS AND AGNES SALMON.

about 34 in. long, now only 24 in. remain. The missing portion is given in brackets, from Gough, II, pt. 3, p. 358.

Hic ja(ce)nt Thomas Salmon, Armiger, nup(er) vussher Cam(er)e d(omi)ni henrici quinti, nup(er) R[egis Angliae, et Agnes uxor eius alias] | diet(a) dolyuer nup(er) de portugalia, principal(is) nup(er) mulier illustris d(omi)ne Beatricis, Comiti[sse Arundel et Surr(ie): qui quidem] | Thomas obiit XXIII^o die mens(is) Maii, Anno d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo cccc^oxxx^o Et p(re)d(i)c(t)a Ang[nes obiit penultimo die mensis] | Maii, Anno d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo cccc^o xviii^o quor(um) animab(us) p(ro)picietur deus [Amen].

Translation: 'Here lie Thomas Salmon, Esq. late usher of the chamber to the late King Henry V of England, and Agnes his wife, otherwise known as D'Olyvere, formerly of Portugal, formerly chief lady-in-waiting to the illustrious lady, Beatrice countess of Arundel and Surrey, which said Thomas died the 23rd day of the month of May A.D. 1430, and the aforesaid Agnes died the last day of the month of May A.D. 1418. On whose souls may God have mercy, Amen.'

The double canopy, much mutilated, had handsome sideshafts of which only two small pieces remain, supporting an entablature, which, instead of the usual embattlements, is topped by a foliated ornamentation, above a band of quatrefoils and another of roses below it. Between the finials of the canopy, beneath the entablature were four shields, only one—on which an eagle is faintly discernible—remains, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. In the Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 20) the brass is described, with the arrangement of the shields: 'over his head 2 shields, dexter 6 crescents, sinister an eagle displayed, impaling 6 crescents; over her head, dexter an eagle displayed with two heads, on the breast a leopard's face, on the sinister the same coat impaling 6 crescents, 2 and 2.'

Thomas Salmon was in the retinue of the Earl of Arundel on the Agincourt expedition.¹

The brass has been illustrated in *Tierney*, II. 637; *Woodman*, 13; *S.C.M.* VI. 219.

V. *Esperance Blondell, priest, c. 1450. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A half-effigy, 12 in. in height. Esperance Blondell is represented tonsured and with hair reaching to the ears; he is vested in cassock, cope, amice and maniple, the two latter ornamented with quatrefoils and roundels.

Below is the two-line inscription in black letter, 11 by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.:

Hic jacet D(omi)n(us) Esperaunce Blondell q(uo)nda(m) | Rector eccl(es)i(a)e de Sutton cui(us) a(n)i(m)a e p(ro)piciet(ur) de(us) amen.

¹ *S.A.C.* xv. 129.

Translation. 'Here lies Sir Esperaunce Blondell, formerly rector of the church of Sutton, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

Blondell was ordained priest in 1404, instituted vicar of Walberton in 1407, and was appointed rector of Sutton, near Petworth, in 1413-14.¹ The date of his death is not known.

The brass is mentioned by *Tierney*, II. 636, and illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* XXII. 34; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. I.



VI. *John Baker, Fellow of the College, 1455. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A full-length effigy, 2 ft. 11 in. in height, standing on a grass mound; John Baker, a priest, is represented tonsured and with short hair. He is vested in alb, chasuble, amice, maniple, and stole; the chasuble is of plain material with an ornamented border, and has a central orphrey charged with alternate letters 'I' and 'B' in lozenge-shaped compartments, being the initials of the wearer, but the B is

¹ *Bishop Robert Rede's Reg. (Suss. Rec. Soc.)*, 294, 330, 345.

embroidered sideways; the apparels of the amice and alb show a 'fretty' pattern. From his mouth is a scroll inscribed in black letter: 'Miserere mei deus & salva me quia speravi in te.' The inscription has been lost: Burrell has recorded it (Add. 5699, f. 15), but the date of death is not given: 'Hic jacet Johēs Baker nup(er) socius Hujus Collegii¹ qui obiit 15 die . . . propitiatur Deus, Amen.'

The brass has been illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* xxii. 33; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1.

VII. *Effigy of John Threel, 1465, Marshall of the Household to William, Earl of Arundel, and wife Joan, 1459, effigy lost. Floor of Fitzalan Chapel.*

John Threel is represented in the exaggerated plate armour of the Yorkist period. His armour consists of a *salade* or shell-shaped helmet, a gorget of plate, large shoulder-pieces differing in shape and size, a gusset of mail at the right armpit, elbow-pieces, breast-plate, taces, from which hang two large tuilles, jambes, knee-pieces with back plates, and, long, pointed plates below, baguette of mail, and sollerets on his feet which rest on a grass mound which has a trefoil in the centre. Between his hands, on which are gauntlets of plate, he holds his wand of office as a marshall of the household, and round his neck is a livery collar, probably of the house of Arundel, the detail of which is lost. The sword, which has a round pommel, is suspended in front from a plain bawdrick, and the dagger is seen at his right side.

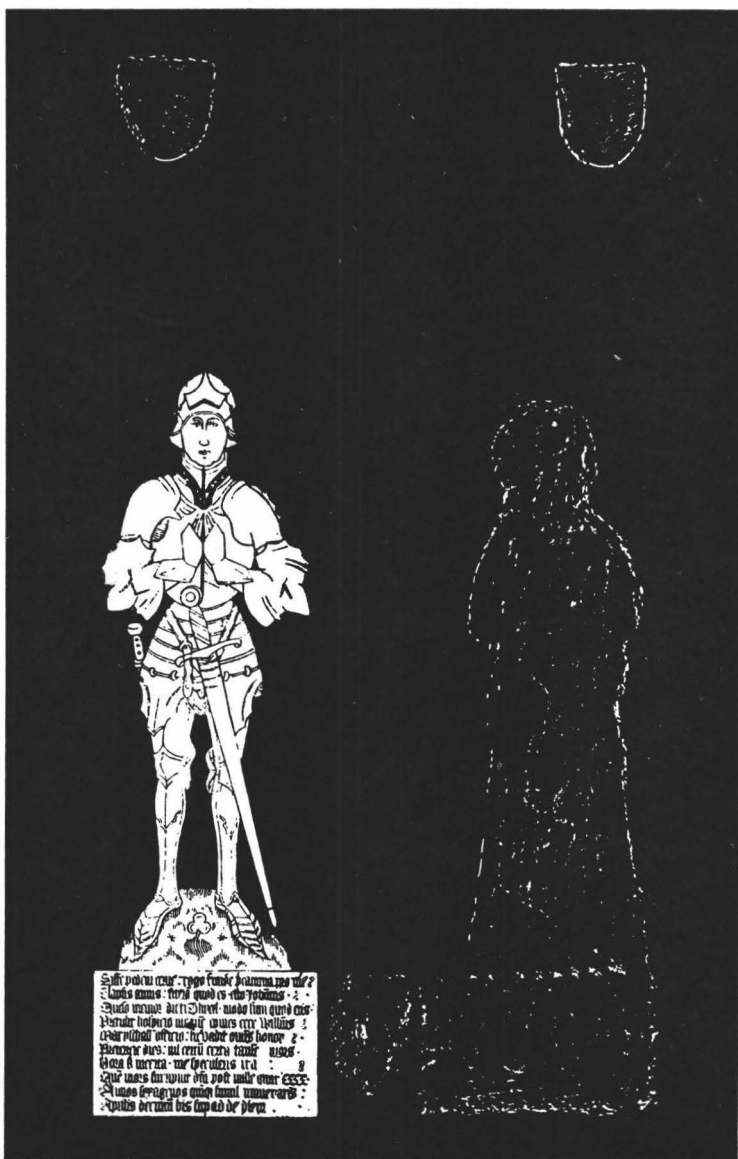
The whole brass is worn, especially the face; the height of the effigy is 3 ft.

The inscription in black letter is in ten Latin verses and measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.:

Siste pedem cerne: rogo funde p(re)camina pro me.
 Elapsis annis fuera(m) quod es. esto Joha(n)nis
 Queso memor dicti Threel. modo sum quod eris.
 Pretulit hospicio me tu(n)c comes ecce Will(el)mus
 Maryschall' officio: sic vadit om(n)is honor.
 Preteriere dies: nil certu(m) certa tame(n) mors.
 Hora sed incerta. me speculeris ita
 Que(m) mors surripuit d(omi)ni post mille quat(er) cccc
 Annos sexagenos qui(n)que simul numeratis:
 Aprilis decimu(m) bis sup(er) adde diem.

Translation: Stay your foot and look; I beg you to pour out prayers for me; in the years that are past I was (alive) like you. I beg you be mindful of John who was called Threel, for now I am as you will be, (dead.) Once Earl William placed me over his household in the rank of Marshall. So passes every honour. The days go by: nothing is certain, yet death is certain, but its hour is uncertain. Behold me thus whom Death seized when

¹ College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel.



Spilii pectus erat: cygo tandem humeros. adq. d. 2.
Latus amans: tunc quod ex. et. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. 3.
Quod utique: dicit. et. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 4.
Pectus: h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 5.
Ex. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 6.
Pectus: h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 7.
Ex. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 8.
Pectus: h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 9.
Ex. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 10.
Pectus: h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 11.
Ex. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. 12.

ARUNDEL: JOHN [AND JOAN] THREEE.

after the birth of our Lord one thousand four hundred and sixty five years had been numbered, on the 21st day of April.

The figure of his wife Joan, 1459, her foot inscription, and a shield are lost.

An old rubbing dated 1825, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, has one shield 6 by 5 in. bearing the arms of Threel, *paly of eight gules and or*.

The following is transcribed from *Tierney*, II. 638.

Hujus sponsa fui, quondam vocitata Joanna,
 Ante tamen cecedi nece nullo posse neganda.
 Hic ancillavi comitissis ante duabus.
 Filia prima fuit regisque vocata Beatrix
 Portugall' regno tunc oriunda suo
 Regum procedens ex stirpe: secunda Joanna.
 His sum conjuncta morte, prius famula.
 Prospice praesentes tumulos queis claudim' omnes;
 Omnes terra sumus, sic erit omnis homo.
 Fata tulere in vitam tunc mille notando
 Annos quadringentos quinquaginta novemque,
 Quartum Septembris, atque diem decimum.

Translation:

'His spouse I was, one time Joanna called,
 But perished first, by death that can none gainsay.
 Here did I serve before, Countesses twain,
 The first a king's daughter was, and Beatrix called,
 Then from her realm of Portugal come forth,
 Sprung from a line of kings; the second, Joan.
 With these am I joined in death, their maid before.
 Behold the present graves wherein we all are shut.
 We all are dust, thus every man will be.
 Fate took my life then, when the years were reckoned,
 One thousand hundreds four and fifty nine,
 And on September's fourteenth day.'

Threel was marshall of the household to William, earl of Arundel, his wife was a daughter of John Barttelot of Stopham, who was treasurer and executor to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who died in 1415. Joan was handmaid to Beatrice, wife of Earl Thomas, and Joan, wife of Earl William. Her figure is sketched in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 14 r.); she is wearing a long gown with sleeves to the wrist and a horned head-dress. Burrell gives the dates of his visits to Arundel as 4 August 1777 and 17 May 1780.

VIII. *Robert Warde, priest, 1474. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A three-quarter effigy of bad proportions, 13½ in. Robert Warde is represented tonsured and with long hair. He is vested for mass in amice, chasuble, maniple, and stole, the apparels of the latter show

a quatrefoil pattern. Below is the Latin inscription in three lines in black letter:

Hic iacet dominus Robertus Warde qui | obiit iii die ap(ri)lis
Anno d(omi)ni millesimo | CCCCLXXIII: cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)-
picietur de(us) amen. |



Translation: 'Here lies Sir Robert Warde who died the third day of April A.D. 1474, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The brass is illustrated in *M.B.S. Portfolio* I, pt. 8, pl. 1. Noted by *Tierney*, II. 637.

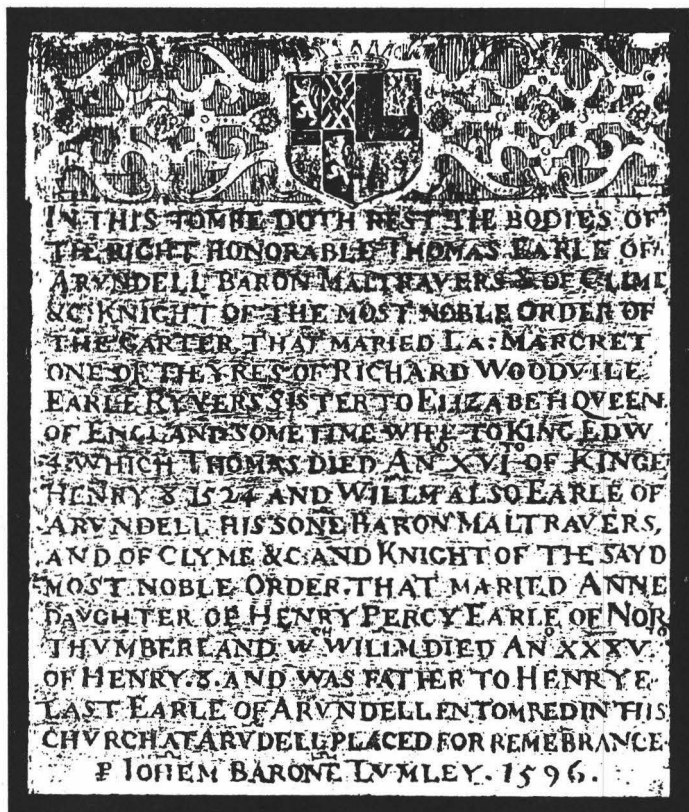
IX. *Inscription and shield. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Baron Maltravers of Clun, K.G., 1524, also William, Earl of Arundel, his son, Baron Maltravers of Clun, K.G., 1544; Mural. Fitzalan Chapel.*

An inscription on a mural slab, measuring 19 by 15½ in., in nineteen lines, in roman capitals, very much worn, it is surmounted by an ornamentation, 4 in. in depth, with central coroneted shield.

IN THIS TOMBE DOTH REST THE BODIES OF | THE RIGHT HONOR-
ABLE THOMAS EARLE OF | ARUNDELL BARON MALTRAVERS & OF
CLIME | &C: KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF | THE
GARTER, THAT MARIED LA: MARGRET | ONE OF THEYRES OF
RICHARD WOODVILE | EARLE RYVERS SISTER TO ELIZABETH
QUEEN | OF ENGLAND SOMETIME WIFE TO KING EDW | 4:
WHICH THOMAS DIED AN^O XVI^{TO} OF KINGE | HENRY 8 1524 AND
WILLM ALSO EARLE OF | ARUNDELL HIS SOÑE BARON MAL-
TRAVERS, | AND OF CLYME &C: AND KNIGHT OF THE SAYD | MOST
NOBLE ORDER. THAT MARIED ANNE | DAUGHTER OF HENRY
PERCY EARLE OF NOR | THUMBERLAND W^{CH} WILLM DIED AN^O-
XXXV^{TO} | OF HENRY. 8. AND WAS FATHER TO HENRYE | LAST
EARLE OF ARUNDELL, ENTOMBED IN THIS CHURCH AT ARÜDELL
PLACED FOR REMEBRANCE | P(ER) IOHEM BARONÈ LUMLEY. 1596.

The shield, which measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., is charged with the arms of Fitzalan impaling Widville.

Quarterly: I and IV, *gules a lion rampant or*, for Fitzalan; II, *sable fretty or*, for Maltravers; III, *argent a chief azure*, for Clun, or



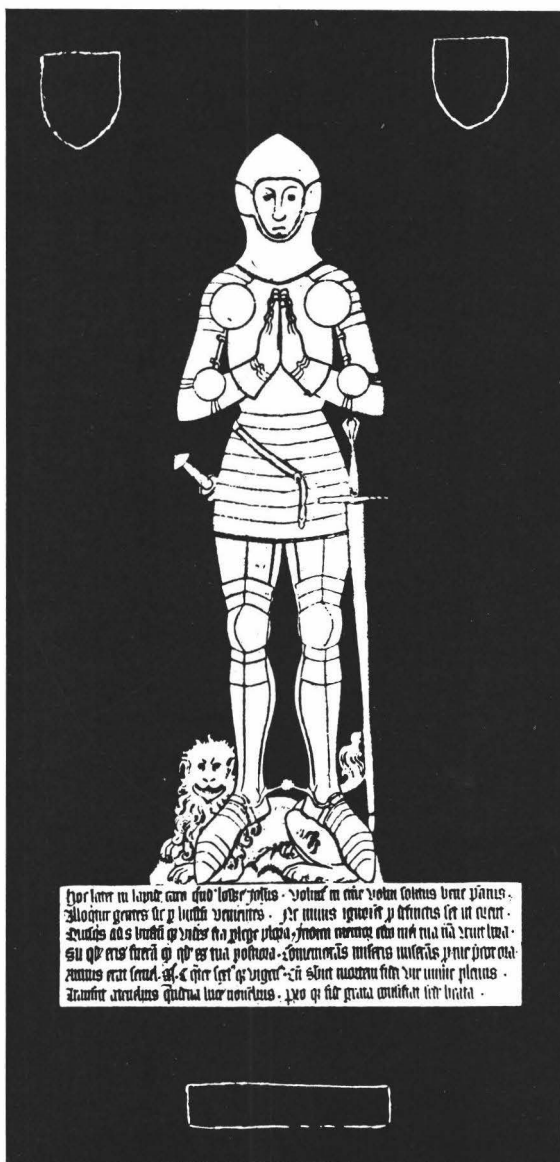
Fitzalan of Clun; impaling *argent a fess and a quarter gules*, for Woodville.

John, Lord Lumley, married Jane, elder daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel.

BATTLE

I. *Effigy of John Lowe, 1426. On floor of north chancel aisle.*

John Lowe is represented by a full-length effigy, $49\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, in complete plate armour, with his feet resting against a lion full-face. He is armed in a slightly pointed bascinet with cheek-pieces, a gorget



BATTLE: JOHN LOWE.

of plate, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates with roundels protecting the armpits, round elbow-pieces, gauntlets with round cuffs, breastplate, and skirt of taces edged with a narrow fringe of mail. The thighs and shins are protected by the usual plates, the knee-pieces are small with two extra plates above and below, and the feet are encased in long, pointed sollerets with rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. A narrow belt crosses the taces diagonally, is buckled in front and supports the sword which has a diamond-shaped pommel and hangs on the left side; on the right is the dagger, with no attachment visible.

Below the figure is an inscription in twelve Latin verses, in black letter, on a plate $30\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.:

Hoc latet in lapide caro q(uo)nd(am) lowe Joh(ann)is
 Voluit(ur) in cin(er)e volui solitus bene pan(n)is
 Alloq(ui)tur gentes sic p(er) venientes
 Ne nimis ignore(n)t pro d(e)functis set ut orent.
 Quisq(ui)s ad(es) bustu(m) q(u)e vides sta p(er)lege plora
 Judicii memor esto mei tua na(m) venit hora
 Su(m) q(uo)d eris fuera(m) q(u)e q(uo)d es tua postiora
 Commemora(n)s miseris misera(n)s p(ro) me p(re)cor ora
 Annus erat semel m^oc q(ua)ter sext(us) que vigen(us)
 Cu(m) S(u)biit mortem fidei vir num(in)e plenus
 Transiit a tenebris q(ui)ndena luce noue(m)bris.
 Pro q(u)e fide grata consistat sede beata.

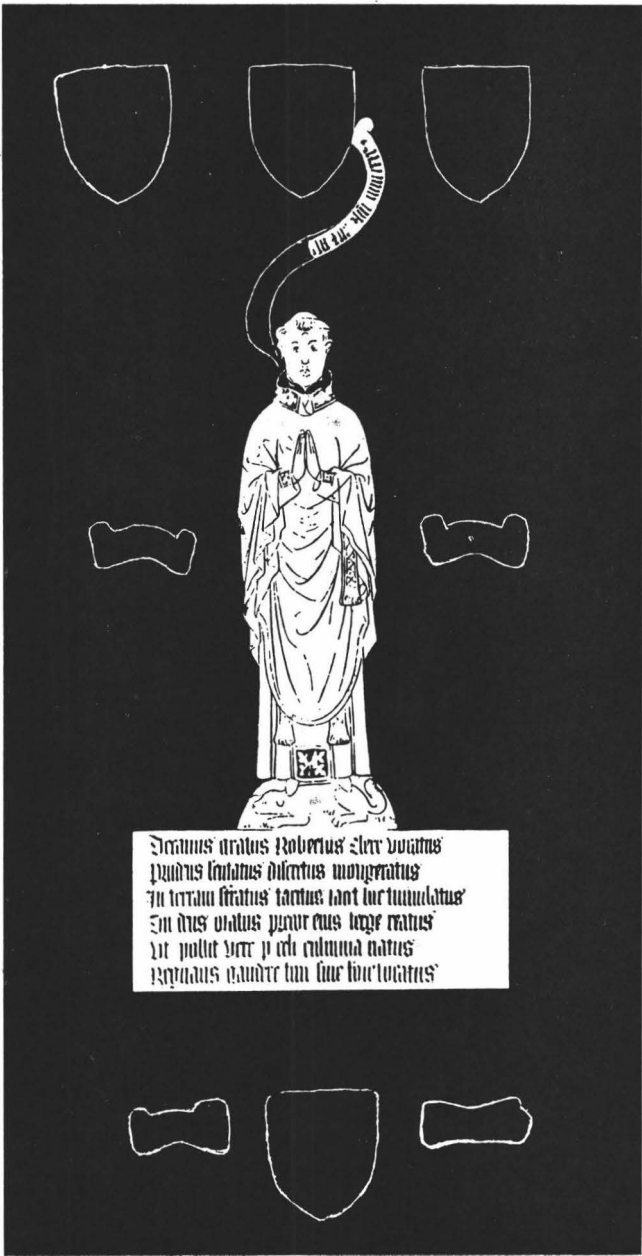
Translation:

'Here lies entombed the corpse of one John Lowe.
 He's wrapped in dust, in fine robes wrapped of yore,
 Thus through his tomb he accosts the coming race
 Lest they forget to pray for those no more.
 Thou whoe're com'st and see'st this tomb, stop, read, and weep;
 Be mindful of my doom, for thine hour comes to thee.
 I'm what thou'lt be, and what thou art I was; thy latter day
 Remembering, my plight pitying, pray I beseech for me.
 'Twas one thousand, hundreds four, six and a score
 When he suffered death, a man full of faith's grace.
 He passed from gloom November's fifteenth morn
 And for his well-pleasing faith may rest in blessed place.'

There are indents for another small inscription and two shields above the figure, all lost; otherwise the brass is in good preservation.

Lowe was surveyor of all the manors of the Abbey (MS. Rental, Augm. Off. B. 85 a). According to Hayley (Add. MS. 6344, f. 788) both shields bore his arms—*on a chief indented three mullets*.

The brass is illustrated in *Macklin* (1st ed.), 61; *Walcott* (1870), 89; *S.C.M.* III. 562.



BATTLE: ROBERT CLERE, DEAN.

II. *Effigy of Robert Clere, Dean, c. 1450. On floor of chancel.*

A full-length effigy 22 in. in height, standing upon a mound, the feet resting against a dog, with no collar.

Robert Clere, dean of Battle, is represented tonsured, and with short hair, in mass vestments, stiff upright amice, above which appears a border of fur; a plain chasuble, the amice and apparels of the albe are ornamented with a foliage pattern. Below is an inscription in six Latin verses in black letter, 16 by 7 in.:

Decanus gratus Robertus Clere vocatus
 Prudens sensatus discretus morigeratus
 In terram stratus tacitus iacet hic tumultus
 Cui deus oratus precor eius terge reatus
 Ut possit vere p(er) c(o)eli culmina natus¹
 Regnans gaudere t(e)c(u)m sine fine locatus.

Translation:

'An amiable dean named Robert Clere
 Prudent, thorough, discerning, affable,
 To earth brought low, silent lies here entombed.
 For whom God is besought "I pray thee cleanse his guilt
 That he may, truly born above heaven's height,
 Reigning, rejoice, with thee endlessly abiding.'"

There are indents for three shields above the figure, one below the inscription, and four small scrolls, all lost. Only half of the mouth scroll remains, the last two words being legible: 'Jhū miserere.'

There is a footnote in Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 14) 'on ye E. Window of the N. Isle, of Clere, arg. on a fess az. 3 Eagles displayed, in chief a mullett for difference; visited Wednesday, May 29th 1776'. But no authority for assigning these arms to Clere is given.

Robert Clere was instituted to Battle on 25 October 1440, resigning the rectory of St. Peter Westout, Lewes, to which he had been instituted in the previous July.²

The brass is illustrated in *Reliquary*, xx. 205 (dog); *Walcott* (1870), 88.

III. *Half-effigy of William Arnold, Esq., 1435. Under movable platform, in front of organ, nave.*

A half-effigy, 13 in. in height, in complete plate armour. William Arnold wears a bascinet which has an ornamented border on the forehead piece, a gorget of plate, shoulder- and arm-pieces, roundels to protect the armpits, round elbow-pieces, and gauntlets of plate; a breastplate and a skirt of taces; the pear-shaped pommel of the sword appears at his left side.

¹ It looks as if there had been some confusion in the mind of the composer of this epitaph between *natus*, born, and *latus*, borne.

² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* IV. 120-1.

Below the figure is the Latin inscription in two lines, in black letter, on a plate measuring 22 by 3 in.:

Hic jacet Wil(e)lm(u)s Arnold Armig(er) qui obiit xxix^o die
d(e)c(em)br(is) | Anno d(omi)ni m^occcc^oxxxv^o. Cuius a(n)i(ma)e
p(ro)picietur deus Ame(n).



Translation: 'Here lies William Arnold, esquire, who died the 29th day of December A.D. 1435, may God have mercy on his soul.'

The brass is illustrated in *Walcott* (1870), 81.

IV. *Inscription Thomas Alfraye, 1589 (effigy lost), and effigy of wife Elizabeth, 1590. On floor of north chancel aisle.*

Elizabeth Alfraye is represented standing sideways; her feet are lost. She wears a curiously shaped hat turned up at the sides, with flat crown, over a close-fitting cap, ruff, partlet, and the usual over and under gown, both quite plain; the bodice is finished in front with a narrow sash tied in a bow. The effigy measures 21½ in.; that of her husband, Thomas, has been lost. In Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 15) there is a sketch of the complete brass, showing Thomas Alfraye in civil dress, his wife (with the feet given), a shield of arms between the figures, and the foot inscription.

They were married thirty-one years, and left one son and one daughter.



Thomas Alfraye good curteous frend interred lyeth heere
who so in active strength did passe as none was found his peere.
And Elizabeth did take to wyfe one Ambrose Comforts child.
Who with hy in thirtie yeares lynd a vertous spouse & mild.
By whom a soune and daughter eke behind a lyue he left,
And eare he fiftie yeares had tyme, death hym of lyfe hereft.
On newe yeares daye of Christe his birth which was iust nighte m^o
One thousand & fivie hundredth ecke, loc here of flesh the fiftie
But then his wofull wife of God with piteous praiers gann craue
That her owne corps w^h husbands hers might toyne in darklogau
And that her soule his soule might seeke amongst y^e faints aboue,
And there in endles blysse enjoye her long desired loue
The which our gracious God did graunt to her of marche y^e last
When after that deuorcement lower, one yere & more was past.

BATTLE: [THOMAS AND] ELIZABETH ALFRAYE.

The inscription of fourteen English verses in roman text, as shown in the illustration, is on a plate slightly mutilated, wider at the top than at the base; it measures $25\frac{1}{4}$ in. above, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ in. below, by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The Alfreys of Battle were rich iron-masters; their arms were described in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 245 in 1634, as '*per fesse sable and ermine a pale counter-changed three ostriches' heads erased argent gorged with crowns and lines or*', and their crest 'an ostrich's head and neck between two ostriches' feathers argent'. In LIX. 30, S.A.C., Mr. L. F. Salzman suggests 'that the occurrence of ostriches, sometimes with horseshoes in their beaks, in Sussex armoury, as for instance the families of Alfrey, Fagg and Gratwick, might imply that they had made money from ironworks—the ostrich being notoriously nourished on iron'.

Ambrose Comfort, Elizabeth's father, was bailiff of Battle.

The brass is illustrated in *Walcott* (1870), 82 (figure of lady).

V. *Inscription. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Haye, gent., 1597. On floor of north aisle.*

Inscription $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., in four lines in Roman capitals, to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Haye, gent.:

**HERE IYETH BVRIED ELIZABETH HAYE OF BATT'ELL
WIDDOWE (LATE WIFE OF THOMAS HAYE OF BATT'ELL
AFORESAID GENT: DECEASED) WHO DEPARTED THIS
LYFE THE THIRD DAYE OF OCTOBER A.D. 1597.**

According to Hayley (Add. MS. 6344, f. 790) there was in 1784 another brass plate inscribed:

'Here lyeth buryed Thomas Haye Gent. who departed this lyfe
ye xxviith of Februariye 1591.'

VI. *Effigy of John Wythines, S.T.D., 1615, aged 84. On floor of chancel.*

Dr. John Wythines is represented with beard and moustache, standing full-face on a round platform. He wears a ruff, and the academic gown, square cap, and scarf of a doctor in Divinity; he holds a book in his right hand and wears a large ring on the thumb. The effigy measures 35 in. Below the figure are two rectangular plates, the first giving the Latin inscription in nine lines in roman capitals, and the second, four Latin verses. They measure respectively 19 by 10 in. and $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Translation: 'Here lies John Withines, born in the most noble city of Chester, and educated in the university of Oxford, and then Fellow of Brasenose College, Doctor of Divinity and Vice-



HIC IACET IOHANNES WYTHINES IN FF.Æ.
 NOBILI CIVITATE CESTRIÆ NATVS, ET IN
 ACADEMIA OXON EDVOCATVS, BRVVE ANNI
 NASI COLLEGIJ SOCIVS, SACRÆ THEOLOGIE
 DOCTOR, ACADEMIÆ OXON PRÆDCE
 VICECANCELLARIVS, HVIVSQ; ECCLESIAE DE
 BATTLE XIIJ ANNOVS DECANVS QVI OBIT
 XVIIJ DIE MARTIS, ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 54,
 ET SALVTIS HVMANÆ 1615. ✕

VDI DVM VODVI VOLVI DVM CHRISTE VOLEBAS
 NEC MIHI VITA BREVIS NEC MIHI LONGA FVIT.
 VIVO TIBI MORIORQ; TIBI TIBI CHRISTE RESVRGAM
 MORTVVS ET VIVVS SVM MANEQ; TVVS ✕

BATTLE: DR. JOHN WYTHINES.

chancellor of the aforesaid University of Oxford; forty-two years dean of the church of Battle; who died the 18th day of March in the 84th year of his age, and of salvation, 1615.'

'I lived so long as I willed,
I willed as long as Thou, O Christ, didst will.
Nor to me was my life (too) short or (too) long.
I lived to Thee and died to Thee
To Thee, Christ, shall I rise again.
Dead and living Thine I am, and Thine remain.'

There are two mouth scrolls with the texts in roman capitals: 'TAEDET ANIMAM MEAM VITAE MEAE', 'My soul is weary of life' (Job x. 1) and 'CVPIO DISSOLVI ET ESSE CVM CHRISTO:' 'I desire to depart and be with Christ' (Phil. i. 23). Over the head of the figure is an achievement bearing the arms: *gules a chevron embattled counter-embattled ermine between 3 martlets or, a crescent in chief for difference*, for Withen. Crest: *on a coronet per pale or and gules an ounce sitting ermine, collared and chained or, holding chain with dexter paw*. On the brass the ounce simply shows his spots, and does not appear to have any ermine spots.

Little is known of John Wythines's parentage or family; but it is evident that he was a man of considerable position and influence. He was B.A. in January 1558-9 and D.D. in 1570, and Senior Bursar of Brasenose from 1567 to 1573.¹ There is no trace of his ever having been Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the statement on his brass is probably due to confusion with his having been Vice-Principal of his college in 1567. In 1612 'Mr. Wythines, vicar, was furnished with a musket and corset' in order to defend the realm (*S.A.C.* xi. 225-6). The church possesses a silver flagon 11½ in. high, with hinged cover, inscribed 'The gift of Mrs. Fr. Newsham A.D. 1705 Granddaughter of Dr. Wythines formerly Dean of the Church of Battell'.

The brass is illustrated in *Beaumont*, 104; *Chester Arch. and Hist. Jour.* N.S. vi. 112; *Grose*, suppl. 1777, i, pl. 9, fig. 3; *Oxford Jour. of Mon. Br.* i. 99; *Walcott*, 75; *Academical Habit Illust. of Ancient Mem. Br.* typescript (1928), 51. There is a sketch in *Burrell*, MS. Add. 5697, f. 16.

BILLINGSHURST

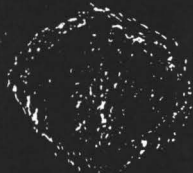
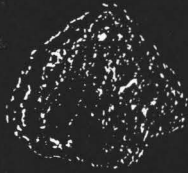
Effigies of Thomas Bartlet and wife Elizabeth, 1499 (1500). *On floor of nave.*

Two full-length figures, 23½ in. in height, standing sideways. Thomas Bartlet is represented clean shaven and with long hair, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed gown with full sleeves, and broad round-toed shoes; from his girdle hangs a pouch; he stands upon

¹ Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*



Prayer for the souls of Thomas Bartlet and Elizabeth his wife the which
Thomas departed the xxv day of January in the year of our lord god
M CCC LXXXIIII on whose souls Jhu have mercy amen



BILLINGSHURST: THOMAS AND ELIZABETH BARTLET.

a grass mound. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves and plain cuffs; round her waist is a narrow girdle, the long end hanging on the left side. Below is the black-letter inscription, 25 by 3½ in., in three lines:

Pray for the sowlys of Thomas Bartlet and elyzabeth hys
wyfe the whych | Thomas deseasid the XXX day of Janeuer in
the yere of owre lord god | M^oCCCC^oLXXXIX on whos sowlys
Jhū have mercy amen.

Above the figures were two shields, one now remains, on the sinister side, bearing a *pheon*.

Below the inscription are indents for two groups of children.

Thomas was the son of John Bartelot (ob. 1453) of Stopham, and was M.P. in 1488 for Midhurst. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas de Okehurst, and grand-daughter of William Okehurst, who fought at Agincourt and was executor to Thomas Salmon of Arundel (*S.A.C.* xv. 129). Okehurst, with a considerable estate, remained in the family until 1579, when it passed to the Wisemans. Dallaway (ii. 383) mentions this brass and says: 'Escochons removed excepting one, bearing a pheon, for Bradbridge.' There is, however, no evidence for a Bradbridge marriage, and if the marriage with Elizabeth Okehurst is correctly attributed to this Thomas the pheon must be the arms of Okehurst, otherwise unrecorded.

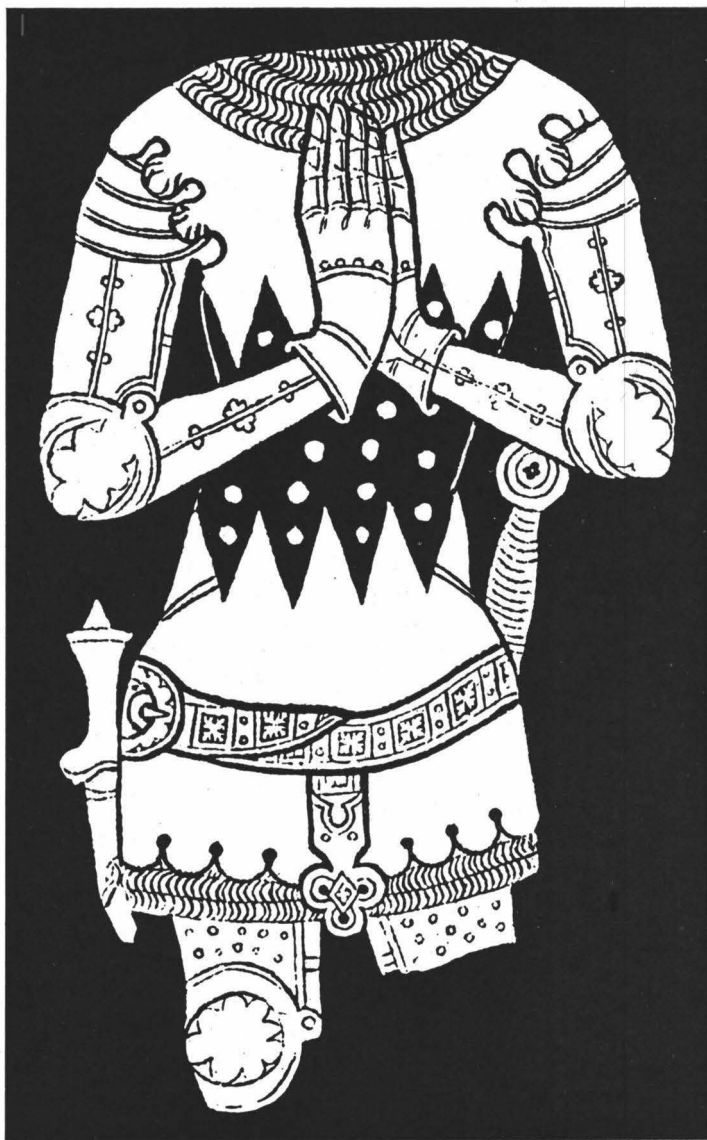
The brass is illustrated in *Suffling*, 191; *S.A.C.* XLII. 11 (head of lady).

BODIAM

I. *Effigy of (? John) Wardedieu, c. 1360. On wall of tower.*

A mutilated effigy, 14 in. in height, of a knight in armour, the head and legs are missing. This is the earliest military brass in the county, also the earliest instance of a knight having his arms—*argent a fess dancetty sable bezanty*—displayed upon his jupon. The armour consists of a camail, a jupon escalloped at the armholes and at the lower edge of the skirt, and worn over a hauberk of mail; shoulder-pieces of four overlapping plates, arm-pieces, round elbow-pieces, thigh-pieces covered with *pourpointerie* work, knee-pieces with round plates. The sword, which has a round pommel and corded hilt, passes behind the left leg; it is suspended from a broad belt ornamented with quatrefoils and fastened on the right hip with a large buckle, the long end passed through the belt hangs in the centre. A dagger is at the right side. On the hands are leather gauntlets with small pieces of steel protecting the fingers; though the figure is full-face the hands, folded in prayer, are held sideways.

These arms have always been assigned by antiquaries to the family of de Bodiham; as, however, that family had died out by the end of the thirteenth century and this brass belongs in style to the last half of the fourteenth century there were only two alternatives: either it

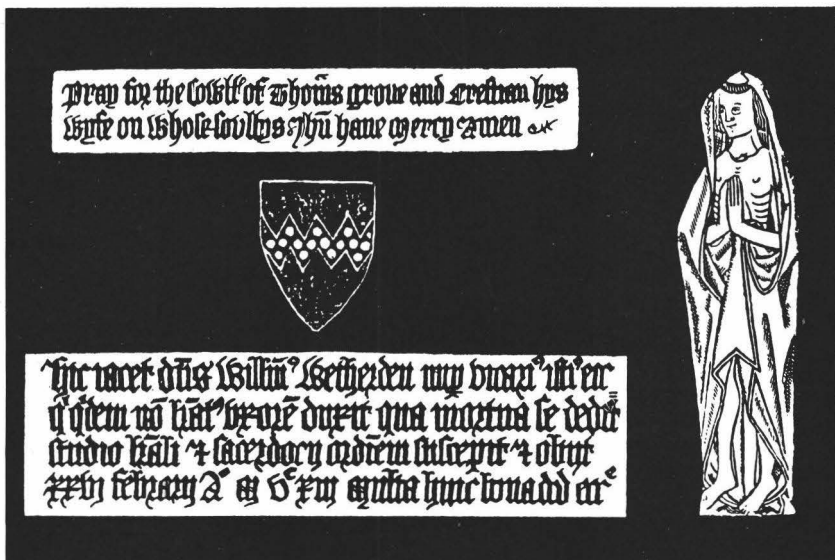


BODIAM: [?JOHN] WARDEDIEU.

was purely commemorative, which was not probable at this date, or it belonged to some other family. The most likely claimants seemed to be the Wardedieu, whose heiress married Sir Edward Dalingrigge who built Bodiam Castle. And this proves to be correct; for in the British Museum is a charter of 1347 by which John Wardiewe and Agnes his wife settled certain lands on their son John upon his marriage with Margaret daughter of Sir Waryn Latymer, reserving to themselves the manor of Bodiam; and it is sealed with a shield bearing *a fess dancetty and bezanty*.¹ The brass may commemorate either the younger or the elder John.

Burrell (Add. 5697, f. 25) records finding 'this mutilated brass on an altar monument in the South aisle', and gives a sketch of it made by S. H. Grimm in 1784.

The brass is illustrated in the *Arch. Jour.* xv. 95; *Gent. Mag.* (1837) i. 262; *S.A.C.* ix. 281; *S.C.M.* iii. 560.



II. *Shield, Wardedieu. On wall of tower.*

A shield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., bearing the arms—*argent a fess dancetty sable bezanty*—for Wardedieu. This shield probably belonged to the same monument as the fragmentary figure (No. 1).

III. *Effigy, c. 1500. On wall of tower.*

A full-length figure, nude, and draped in a shroud, 13 in. in height. This brass appears to have been cut down in a way which suggests

¹ Cott. Chart. xxvi. 38.

that it is the wrong side of a palimpsest. It was possibly the female of a pair of shrouded figures, similar to those of William Robert and his wife (at Digswell, Herts.), reproduced in the Victoria and Albert Mus. *List of Rubbings*, pl. 56, no. 3.

IV. *Inscription, William Wetherden, Vicar of Bodiam, 1513-14. On wall of tower.*

The inscription, 18½ by 4¾ in., is in four lines in black letter:

Hic jacet d(omi)n(u)s Wil(e)lm(us) Wetherden nup(er) vicari(us)
isti(us) ecc(lesiae) q(ui) q(ui)dem no(n) l(ite)rat(us) uxore(m)
duxit qua mortua se dedit studio l(ibe)rari et sacerdocij ordi(n)em
suscepit et obiit xxvj febr(u)arij A(nn)o m^cxliij Multa huic bona
ded(it) ecc(lesia)e.

Translation: 'Here lies Sir William Wetherden, late vicar of this church, who while a layman took a wife, on whose death he gave himself to study, and took holy orders and died the 26th February A.D. 1513. Much wealth he gave to this church.'

In *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 196-7 his will is recorded by Rev. B. Belcher, vicar of Bodiam.

When Hayley visited the church in 1784 (*Add. MS.* 6344, f. 163) this plate was 'at y^e Vicar, Mr. Russell's, house'. According to him it had been at the feet of 'a small brass Portrait wth hands in a praying posture', on a stone within the communion rails on the north side. One is strongly tempted to believe that this refers to *the other side* of our No. III, as the shrouded figure certainly appears to be female, and Hayley would probably have noted anything so uncommon as a shroud brass.

The brass is illustrated in *Gent. Mag.* 1837, I. 262; *Grose*, suppl., 1777, I, pl. 5, fig. 2.

V. *Inscription, Thomas Grove and his wife Crestian, c. 1520. On wall of tower.*

Inscription, 16 by 2½ in., in two lines in black letter:

Pray for the sowlse of Thōms Groue and Crestian hys
Wyfe on whose soullys Jhū have mercy Amen.

VI. Burrell (*Add. MS.* 5697, f. 24 r.) gives a sketch of a shield 'on a grave stone, with the following . . . a fess engrayled betw: 3 ducks close proper a crescent for difference'.

VII. Hayley (*loc. cit.*) mentions two pieces of brass lying loose on a plain altar tomb under the south window; one of these was our No. I: 'The other piece of brass Plate seems to be the lower part of the Portrait of a Woman.'

BOLNEY

I. *Inscription with four English verses. Anne Barkeley, 1600-1. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription in six lines in roman capitals, and below, four English verses, on an extension of the plate, which measures $25\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANNE, FIRST THE WIFE OF JOHN BOLNEY OF BOLNEY ESQUIRE, THEN \bar{y} WIFE OF THOMAS CULPEPER OF WAKEHURSTE ESQUIRE, AND LASTELY THE WIFE OF HENRY BARKELEY ESQUIRE DOCTOR OF THE CIVILL LAWE, AND DAUGHTER OF JOHN ASHEBORNEHAM, OF ASHEBORNEHAM ESQUIRE, SHE DECEASED \bar{y} Vth DAYE OF IANVARY, AN^o 1600. BEINGE OF AGE I XX, YERES.

HER PITTIE ONE THE POORE WAS GREATE,
AS WELL BY MONIE AS BY MEATE.
GOD GRANT MORE SVCH MAY STIL ARISE
THE NEEDIE ALWAIES TO SVFFISE

Anne was the third wife of Thomas Culpeper, Esq. This marriage is entered in the Ardingly registers on 27 August 1572.

II. *Inscription, John Pellatt, Esq., 1625. On floor of chancel.*

On a rectangular plate within the communion rails, a five-line inscription 18 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF IOHN PELLATT
ESQVIOR SONN AND HEIRE APPARANT OF
BENIAMIN PLLATT KNIGHT HE DECEASED.
THE TOW AND TWENTIE DAY OF OCTOBER
ANNO DOMINI I 6 25 ETATIS SVE 41.

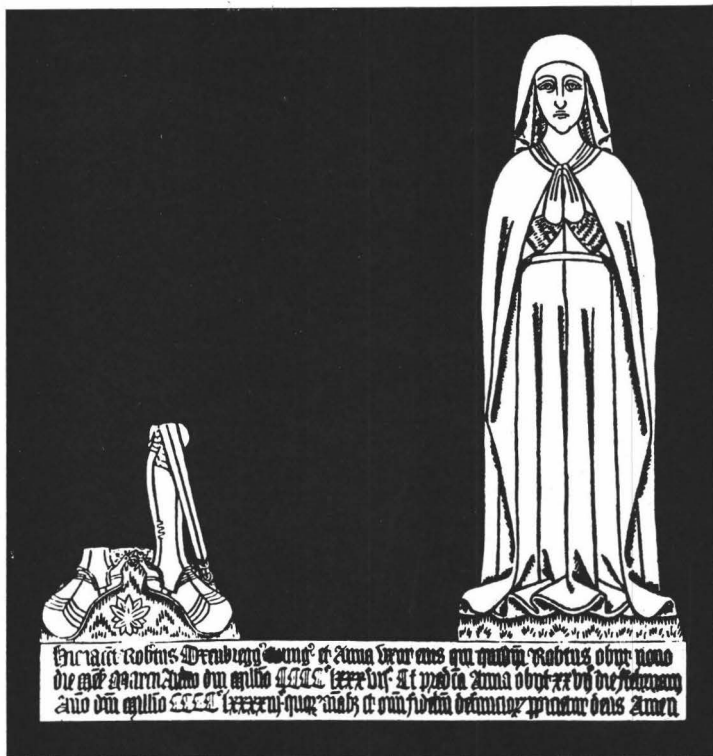
John Pellatt, son of Sir Benjamin Pellatt by his first wife, married Anne, daughter of Thomas West, Lord La Warr of Wherwell. The marriage licence is recorded in *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 120. Three of his daughters, Anne, Katharine, and Rose, were left co-heirs of their father. On this marriage taking place Sir Benjamin by an indenture dated 1 November, 8 James I, settled upon his son John and his heirs the manor of Trewelye, or Truleigh, in the parishes of Edburton, Beeding, Woodmancote, and Henfield, also certain lands called

'Chauntery lands' lying in the same parishes, with a house in Edburton called 'Showlderns'. John died during his father's lifetime. His widow subsequently married Christopher Swale, D.D.

BREDE

I. *Effigy of Ann Oxenbrigg, 1493(-4), and remains of effigy of Robt. Oxenbrigg, junior. Now on south wall of chancel.*

A full-length standing effigy, 25½ in. in height, wearing a long gown girded at the waist, with fur cuffs, a mantle falling to the ground,



and a kerchief head-dress. The contour of her face is oval with a pointed chin. Of the effigy in armour of her husband Robert, only the feet and one leg remain; both figures are standing on grass mounds. The Latin inscription measuring 26¼ by 3¼ in. is in three lines in black letter; it is slightly mutilated.

Hic jace(n)t Rob(er)tus Oxenbregg armig(er) et Anna uxor
eius qui quid(e)m Rob(er)tus obiit nono | die me(n)s(is) Marci

Anno D(omi)ni mill(es)i(m)o CCCCLXXXVII. Et pred(i)c(t)a Anna obiit xxvii die ffebruarij An(n)o d(omi)ni Mill(es)i(m)o CCCCLXXXIII. quor(um) a(n)i(m)ab(us) et om(n)i(um) fidelii(m) defunctor(um) p(ro)picietur deus, Amen.

Translation: 'Here lies Robert Oxenbregg, Esquire, and Ann his wife, which same Robert died the 9th day of the month of March A.D. 1487(-8). And the aforesaid Ann died the 27th day of February A.D. 1493(-4). On whose souls and on those of all the faithful departed may God have mercy, Amen.'

No shields remain, but in 1777 one remained and is described in a footnote in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 27 r.): 'Visited May 26, 1777. The portrait of the man is lost, over the figures were 2 Escutcheons & 2 likewise at their feet, of which there remains at present only that over the Woman, a saltire charged with 5 Fleurs de Lys.'

The Oxenbridge arms were: *Gules a lion rampant argent a border vert charged with eight escallops argent.*

Robert was son of Robert Oxenbridge senior (*S.A.C.* VIII. 216). He was Commissioner for Embankments in 1458 and 1465, and jurat of Winchelsea in 1459. By his will, dated 16 April 1483, he directed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the church of St. George at Brede, and he gave to the church a missal, chalice, and set of vestments. He appointed Ann his wife, and Thomas his son, executors.

Ann was the daughter of Adam Lyvelode, M.P. for Rye in 1449, and by her marriage with Robert Oxenbridge had four sons, Thomas, Adam, Goddard, Robert, and two daughters, Agnes, whose brass is in Etchingham Church, and Margaret. Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 221 (head of lady).

II. *Inscription, Margery and Katherine, daughters of Robert Oxenbregge, c. 1500. South chancel.*

A small rectangular plate, 11½ by 2 in., with inscription in two lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Margeria & Katerina filie Robti
Oxenbregge quar(um) a(n)i(m)ar(um) p(ro)piciet(ur) deus?

Hic jace(n)t Margeria & Katerina, fili(a)e Rob(er)ti
Oxenbregge quar(um) a(n)i(m)ar(um) p(ro)piciet(ur) deus.

Margery and Katherine were grand-daughters of Robert Oxenbregge, senior, and his wife Ann.

BRIGHTLING

I. *Inscription, mutilated (effigy in armour lost). John Batys, Gent., 1476. In original slab now on wall in north chancel.*

Indent, 18 in., of the effigy of John Batys, gent., in armour; with a Latin inscription, mutilated, measuring 16 by 3½ in., in four lines in black letter:

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Batys Gentyلمان q(ui) dedit ad ista(m) eccl(es)iam de Bry[ghtling] | om(n)ia pauementa et om(n)ia sedula eccl(es)ie p(re)d(ic)te & eciam dedit eccl(es)ie p(re)d(ic)te t[erram] | q(u)e vocat(ur) levettys imp(er)petuum iacent(em) in p(ar)ochia p(re)dict(a) et obiit viii d[ie] mensis | Se(p)te(m)bris anno d(omi)ni M^oCCCLXXVI. Cui(us) anime p(ro)picietur deus, a[men.]

Translation: 'Here lies John Batys, gentleman, who gave to this church of Bryghtling all the pavements and all the seats of the said church and also gave to the said church in perpetuity, that piece of land which is called Levettys, lying in the said parish, and died the eighth day of September A.D. 1476. On whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

Below on a slab 19½ by 18¾ in. is a memorandum in twenty-five lines of roman capitals, which records how the land was restored to the Church by order of the High Court of Chancery in 1635.

WHOE EVER THOV ART WHO READEST THE SVPERINSCRIPTION KNOW | THE GOOD INTENTION OF THE SAID MASTER JOHN BATYS WAS BY SOME | ILL MYNDE DEVERTED AND THE LANDS CALLED LEVITTS CONVERTED | TO PRIVATE VSE FROM THIS CHVRCH FOR MANY YERES AND THE SAID | INSCRIPTION DEVISED BY THE SAID MASTER BATYS TO THIS TOMBE | STONE WAS THEN BY VNIYST HANDS BROKEN AND PVRLOYNED AND THE | MEMORY AND BENEVOLENCE OF THE SAID MASTER BATYS ENDEVORED | TOTALLY TO BE CONCEALED VNTILL GOD WHO PVT INTO THE HART | OF MASTER BATYS TO GIVE THE SAID LANDS TO THE VSE OF THE | SAID CHVRCH, DID ALSO PVTT INTO THE HARTS AND MYNDES OF THE | WELL AFFECTED PARISHIONERS OF THIS PARISH TO DESIRE THE | RECOVERY OF THE SAID LANDS TO BE DISPOSED TO THE VSES BY Y^e | SAID MASTER BATYS DEVISED WHO PROCVREING A COMMISSION | VPON THE STATVTE OF XLIII OF THE RAIGNE OF THE LATE QVEENE | ELIZABETH FOR CHARITABLE VSES DIRECTED TO S^r THOMAS SACKVILL, | KNIGHT OF THE BATH AND OTHERS THE SAID LANDS WERE BY THE | SAID COMISSIONERS DECREED TO BE EMPLOYED TO THE FORMER | VSE AND AFTER THE SAID DECREE BEING RETURNED INTO THE | HIGH COVRT OF CHAVNCERY AND EXCEPTED VNTO BY SVCH AS | WITH HELD THE SAID LANDS: THE SAME WAS BY THE RIGHT | HONORABLE THOMAS



but that John Batys and his heirs did ad the church of
St. Thomas the Martyr in the parish of St. Thomas the Martyr
in the city of Bath and the lands called Levitts converted
to private use from this church for many years and the said
inscription devised by the said Master Batys to this Tombe
stone was then by vnjust hands broken and pryed and the
memory and benevolence of the said Master Batys endeavored
totally to be concealed vntill God who put into the hart
of Master Batys to give the said lands to the vse of the
said church, did also put into the harts and myndes of the
well affected parishoners of this parish to desire the
recovery of the said lands to be disposed to the uses by
the said Master Batys devised who procvring a commission
vpon the statvte of XLIII of the raigne of the late Queen
Elizabeth for charitable uses directed to St. Thomas Sackvill
Knight of the Bath and others the said lands were by the
said commissioners decreed to be employed to the former
vse and aeter the said decree being returned into the
high court of Chancery and excepted vnto by such as
with held the said lands: The same was by the right
honorabie Thomas Lord Coventry Lord Keeper of the
great seale of England and the said high court of Chan-
cery on the first day of february in the eleventh yere
of the reigne of ovr soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles
Annoq. Dni. 1635 ratyfyed and conformed in all poynts

WHOSE EVER THOU ART WHO READEST THE SUPERINSCRIPTION KNOW
THE GOOD INTENTION OF THE SAID MASTER JOHN BATYS WAS BY SOME
ILL MYNDE DEVERTED AND THE LANDS CALLED LEVITTS CONVERTED
TO PRIVATE USE FROM THIS CHURCH FOR MANY YERES AND THE SAID
INSCRIPTION DEVISED BY THE SAID MASTER BATYS TO THIS TOMBE
STONE WAS THEN BY VNJUST HANDS BROKEN AND PRYED AND THE
MEMORY AND BENEVOLENCE OF THE SAID MASTER BATYS ENDEAVORED
TOTALLY TO BE CONCEALED VNTILL GOD WHO PUT INTO THE HART
OF MASTER BATYS TO GIVE THE SAID LANDS TO THE VSE OF THE
SAID CHVRCH, DID ALSO PUT INTO THE HARTS AND MYNDES OF THE
WELL AFFECTED PARISHONERS OF THIS PARISH TO DESIRE THE
RECOVERY OF THE SAID LANDS TO BE DISPOSED TO THE USES BY
THE SAID MASTER BATYS DEVISED WHO PROCVREING A COMMISSION
VPON THE STATVTE OF XLIII OF THE RAIGNE OF THE LATE QUEEN
ELIZABETH FOR CHARITABLE USES DIRECTED TO ST. THOMAS SACKVILL
KNIGHT OF THE BATH AND OTHERS THE SAID LANDS WERE BY THE
SAID COMMISSIONERS DECREED TO BE EMPLOYED TO THE FORMER
VSE AND AETER THE SAID DECREE BEING RETURNED INTO THE
HIGH COVRT OF CHANCERY AND EXCEPTED VNTO BY SUCH AS
WITH HELD THE SAID LANDS: THE SAME WAS BY THE RIGHT
HONORABIE THOMAS LORD COVENTRY LORD KEEPER OF THE
GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND AND THE SAID HIGH COVRT OF CHAN-
CERY ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE ELEVENTH YERE
OF THE REIGNE OF OVR SOVERAIGNE LORD KINGE CHARLES
ANNOQ. DNI. 1635 RATYFYED AND CONFORMED IN ALL POYNTS

BRIGHTLING: JOHN BATYS.

LORD COVENTRY LORD KEEPER OF THE | GREAT SEALE OF
ENGLAND AND THE SAID HIGH COVRT OF CHAVN|CERY ON THE
FIRST DAY OF FEBVRARY IN THE ELEAVENTH YERE | OF THE
REIGNE OF OVR SOVERAIGNE LORD KINGE CHARLES | ANNOQ
DÑI. 1635 RATYFYED AND CONFIRMED IN ALL POYNTS

Batys was the owner of Socknersh Manor in the parish, and among other legacies, left to the church 14 acres of land. This is the gift recorded in Latin on the inscription. Some years later this brass was removed and the land alienated from the church. The brass was discovered nearly two hundred years after Batys's death at the bottom of a deep well on the South Downs; the finding of it is referred to by Burrell, in a footnote (Add. MS. 5679, f. 47.)

II. *Civilian and wife, c. 1490. Now in original slab on wall of tower.*

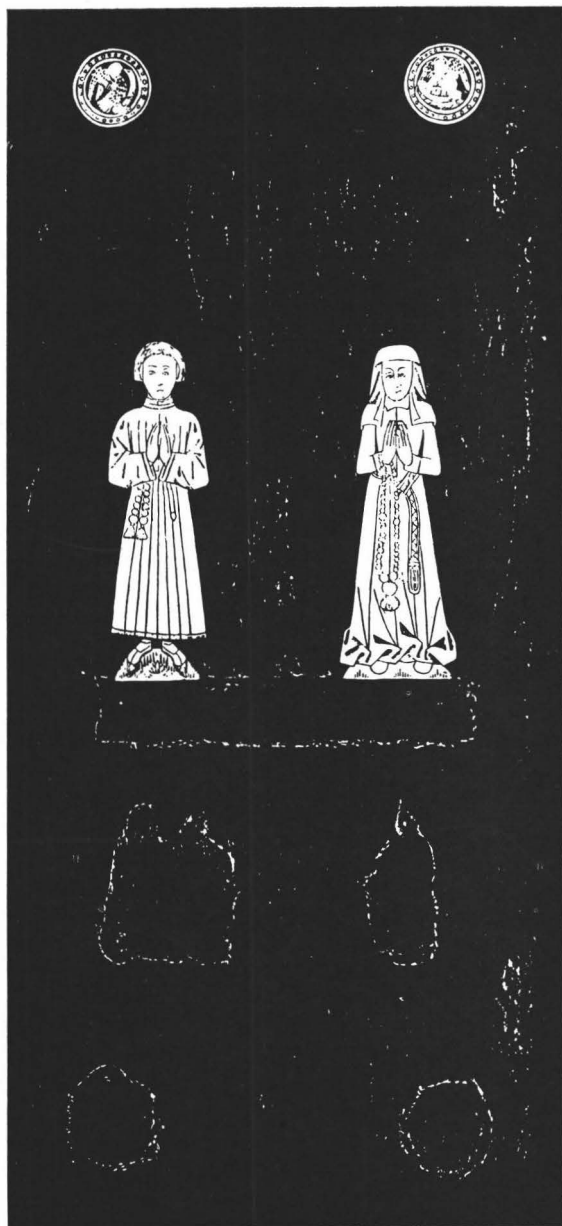
Two small but well-cut standing effigies 18½ in. in height, of a civilian and his wife, c. 1490. The man wears the usual long garment of the period, with wide sleeves and high collar edged with fur; a narrow belt round the waist, from which hangs a short, tasselled rosary made of twelve beads; small, square-toed sabbatons; he stands on a grass mound. His wife wears a kerchief head-dress, a closely fitting gown slightly open at the neck, with a short cape over the shoulders; a broad girdle with long end hanging on the left side, and broad-toed shoes; from her right wrist hangs a long rosary, ending in one large bead and a tassel. At the top of the slab, which measures 5 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 5 in., are two evangelical symbols, 4½ in. in diameter, of St. John and St. Luke, an eagle and a man. The foot inscription, two groups of children, and two other symbols are lost.

In the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 32 r.), there is a mention of the brass: 'In the N. Chancel on a gravestone are 2 small Portraits of a man and woman with their hands elevated and conjoined on their Breasts, each having a Bead roll, or string of Beads inlaid in Brass; The Plate at their feet whereon was an Inscription, is lost, as also 2 small pieces wch were lower on the stone, supposed to be their escotcheons. Mr. Hayley conjectures this stone covered some ancient Lord of y^e Manor of Socknersh and his wife, to whose use that chancel is appropriated.' A sketch of the effigies is given.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 221 (head of lady).

III. *Effigy of Thomas, only son of Thos. Pye, D.D., 1592. On south wall of chancel.*

A small effigy, 5½ in. in height, of a boy, clad in a loose gown, with girdle and high collar, kneeling on a tasselled cushion; on either side of the figure is a scroll, the dexter inscribed 'Dñs dedit, Dñs abstulit', 'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away', the sinister, 'Viue pius,



BRIGHTLING: [Unknown].

moriere pius', 'Pious live, pious die'. Above is a tablet with a Latin inscription in three lines in roman text:

Th: Pius S. Theologiæ Doctor. Thomæ | filio unico, immatura
morte abrepto, | mœrens Posuit.

Translation: 'Thomas Pye, Doctor of Divinity, sorrowfully erected this to his only son Thomas, carried off by premature death.'

Th: Pius S. Theologiæ Doctor. Thomæ.
filio unico, immatura morte abrepto,
mœrens Posuit.



O happy child, while thou livedst, of all Beloued & wondered at
for nature's giftes, surpassing farre Thy age and tender state
But now of god beloued most, who from this world of woe,
Thy soule to himselfe so soone hath caught, and caused hence to goe:
Before that it had snared bene, with sinne and satan's lore;
Or weryed were with worldly care: Thrise happy child therefore:
obijt Junij 4. 1592.

Below is a rectangular plate $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. with six English verses in black letter:

O happy child, while thou livedst, of all Beloued & wondered at |
for nature's giftes, surpassing farre Thy age and tender state |
But now of God beloued most, who from this world of woe, |
Thy soule to himselfe so soone hath caught, And caused hence to goe: |
Before that it had snared bene, with sinne and satan's lore: |
Or weryed were with worldly care: Thrise happy child therefore: |
obijt Junij 4. 1592.

Dr. Thomas Pye, rector 1590–1609, was a highly gifted man, and an excellent scholar. He was born at Darlaston (Staffs.); studied

at Merton College, Oxford; rector of Newton Toney (Wilts.) 1577-89, vicar of Earnley in 1586, prebendary of Selsey next year, and vicar and schoolmaster at Bexhill in 1589.¹ He died when about 48.

IV. *Inscription, Richard Glyd, 1618. Mural, north aisle.*

An eight-line inscription, in roman capitals, on a rectangular plate, 20½ by 6½ in.:

HERE LYETH BVRIED RICHARD GLYD WHOSE VNPARTIALL
LOVE, WISE COVNCCELL, & EQVALL CARE SOE TRAINED VP, AND
PROVIDED FOR HIS SIX SONNES, THAT THEY OWE MORE THEN THE
DEAD LETTER OF THIS INSCRIPTION CAN EXPRESSE HOW MVCH OTHER
ARE INDEPED VNTO HIM LET THEM CONFESSE. WHO WHEN HE HAD RVNNE
AN EVEN COVRSE, ALMOST 70 YEERES AT THAT PLACE WHERE HE WAS
VPON NEW YEERS DAYE BORNE, HE COMFORTABLY DEPARTED THIS
LIFE VPON EASTER DAYE THE 5. OF APRILL. 1618.

V. *Inscription, Martha, wife of Richard Glyd, 1619. On the same slab as No. IV.*

A six-line inscription, in roman capitals, on a rectangular plate, 21 by 7¼ in., with four English verses below:

HERE LYETH MARTHA THE LOVING WIFE TO RICHARD GLYD, AND
DEARE CARBFVLL MOTHER OF 6 SONNES VNTO WHOM THEY OWE
A GREATER TRIBVTE OF DVTY THEN THIS STONE CAN CONTAYNE
OR THE WORLD IMAGINE. WHO WHEN SHE HAD LEDD, A VERTVOVS
RELIGIOVS, BLAMELES LYFE NEARE 63 YEERES, RESIGND HER
HAPPY SOVLE INTO ITS MAKERS HANDS THE 24 OF APRIL 1619
REST BLAME LESSE SOVLE: FREINDS, NEIGHBOVRS, ALL BIDD SLEEPE.
THOV HAST NOE FOES WAKING THY GHOST TO KEEPE.
SLEEPE NEARE THY MATE APRILL YOY BOTH INTOMBS.
WHY SHOVL D ONE FLESHE ONE HART TAKE VP TWO ROOMES.

VI. *Inscription, Mary, wife of Thos. Collins, Esq., 1648. On wall of north chancel.*

A rectangular plate, 20¾ by 8 in., with an inscription of nine lines in roman capitals:

Mary Collins was the first wife of Thomas Collins of Socknersh in the parish of Brightling, who died in 1667. Mr. A. E. Collins (S.A.C. LXIX. 220) says: 'About the year 1900 three ledger stones,

¹ Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

engraved with coats of arms, were removed to the tower from graves within the communion rails. 1. Thomas Collins of Socknersh died 1667. *Gules on a bend or three martlets azure a bordure ermine*—for Collins . . . Thomas Collins was probably the Captain Thomas Collins, one of the sequestrators for Sussex under the Commonwealth in 1643

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MARY THE WIFE OF THOMAS COLLINS OF SOCKNIRSH IN THIS PARISH OF BRIGHTLING ESQ^R WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 2^D DAY OF DECEMB^R, 1648 BEING OF THE AGE OF 45 YEERES. SHE WAS MARRIED 28. YEERE, AND HAD NOE ISSVE. SHE WAS GODLY, PIOUS, AND CHARITABLE. A TRVE MATRON VNTO GODS POORE CHILDREN, DAYLY RELIVEING THEM WTH FOOD CONVENIENT EITHER FOR THEIRE SOVLES OR BODYES, AND WTH MARY SHE CHOSE THE BETTER PARIE WHICH SHALL NEVER BE TAKEN FROM HER.

(*S.A.C.* XIX. 93) and the Captain Collins of the Brightling story (*S.A.C.* XVIII. 111) . . . The brass now in the east wall of the chancel with the quaint inscription to the memory of Mary Collins (died 1648) the first wife of Thomas Collins, was removed at the same time from her grave adjoining that of her husband. She was a daughter of Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash.'

BROADWATER

I. *Inscription, John Corby, Rector, 1415-16, now under No. III. On floor of nave.*

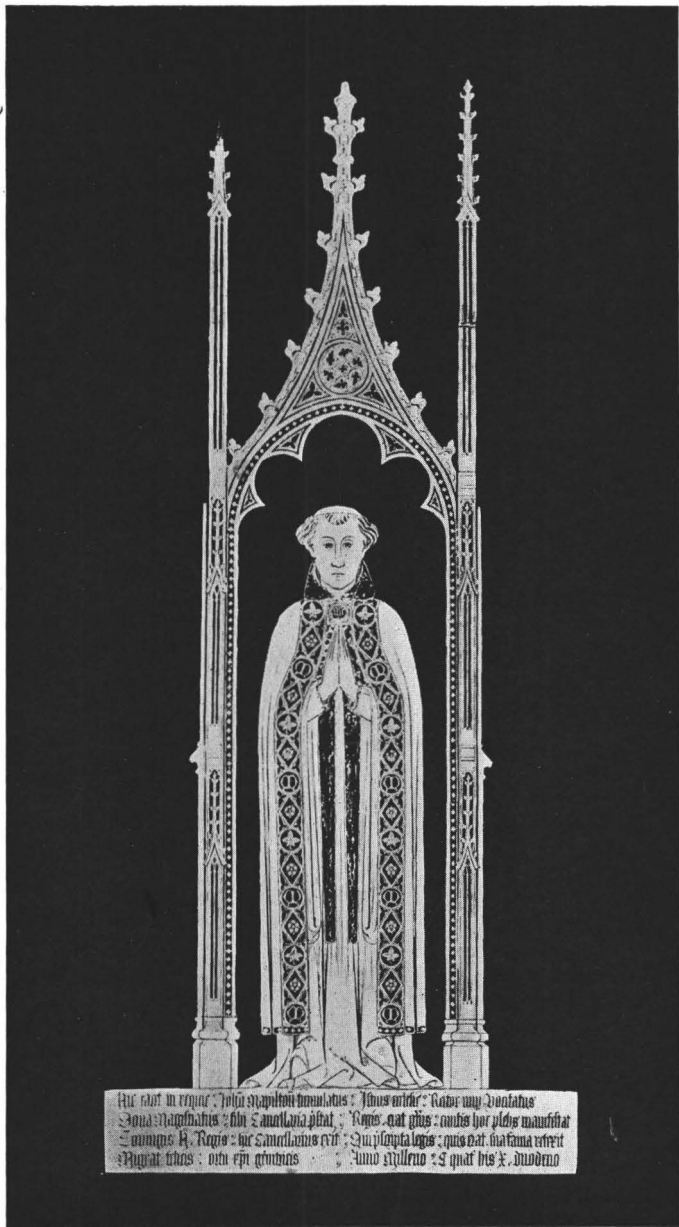
A two-line Latin inscription in black letter, 25 by 3½ in., erroneously relaid under the cross to Richard Tooner (No. III):

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Corby, quond(a)m Rector hui(us) Ecel(es)ie qui obiit III Id(ibus) | february, Anno d(omi)ni m.cccc. xv. cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur deus Amen.

Translation: 'Here lies John Corby, one time rector of this Church, who died the 10th day of February A.D. 1415(-16), on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

II. *Effigy of John Mapilton, rector, Chancellor to Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV, 1432. On floor of chancel.*

A standing effigy under a single canopy with broad side-shafts, one finial of which is slightly mutilated. John Mapilton is represented tonsured and with short hair curling above the ears, he is vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope; the close-fitting sleeves of his body-garment appear at the wrists. The morse of the cope is



Hic iacet in requie Johes Mafiltoni theolozus : Jhuus videri : Rator vniuersitatis
 Lond : Magister : sibi & amilliana p'f'at : Rator. dat g'his : cuius hoc pleris manifestat
 Summus R. Rator : hoc & amillanus est : Qui p'cepta leges : quis dat. sua fama referit
 Magist' t'ans : vni ep'i g'romis : Anno m'ccl'no : S' quat' h'is x. Duodecimo

BROADWATER: JOHN MAFILTON.

embroidered with the sacred initials I·H·C., and the orphreys are ornamented with the initial M., a maple leaf and a rose, in alternative circles and lozenges.

Below is the black-letter inscription in eight Latin verses, the verses being in two parallel columns of four lines:

Hic iacet in requie Joh(a)n(nes) Mapilton tumulatus
 Istius ecclesie Rector nup(er) vocitatus
 Dona Magistratus sibi Cancellaria p(rae)stat
 Regis erat g(ra)tus cun(c)tis hoc plebs manifestat
 Coniugis H(enrici) Regis hic Cancellarius exit
 Qui p(re)scripta legis quis erat sua fama retexit
 Migrat felicis ortu Chr(ist)i genitricis
 Anno Milleno C(entum) quat(er) bis X duodeno.

Translation: 'Here lies buried in peace John Mapilton, of late called¹ Rector of this church. The Chancery of the king affords him the gift of office. He was in favour with all—this the populace declares. He dies as chancellor of the wife of King Henry. To you, who read what is written above, his reputation discloses what he was. He passes away on the Nativity of the blessed mother of Christ, in the year one thousand four hundred, twice ten, and twelve.'

The effigy measures 37 in., the inscription 29¼ by 5¼ in., and the canopy 5 ft. 4½ in. John Mapilton was Chancellor to Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV. There are many references to him as King's Clerk in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1399–1436*. Wylie and Waugh's *The Reign of Henry V, III. 22*: 'Beaufort was lodged at St. Clement's vicarage, and as he was crossing with Henry he handed over the great seal on Sept. 4, to a clerk of the Chancery, John Mapilton,* who was to deliver it to Simon Gaunstede, the new keeper of the chancery rolls, in whose custody it was to remain at the Converts' House in London till the chancellor's return.'

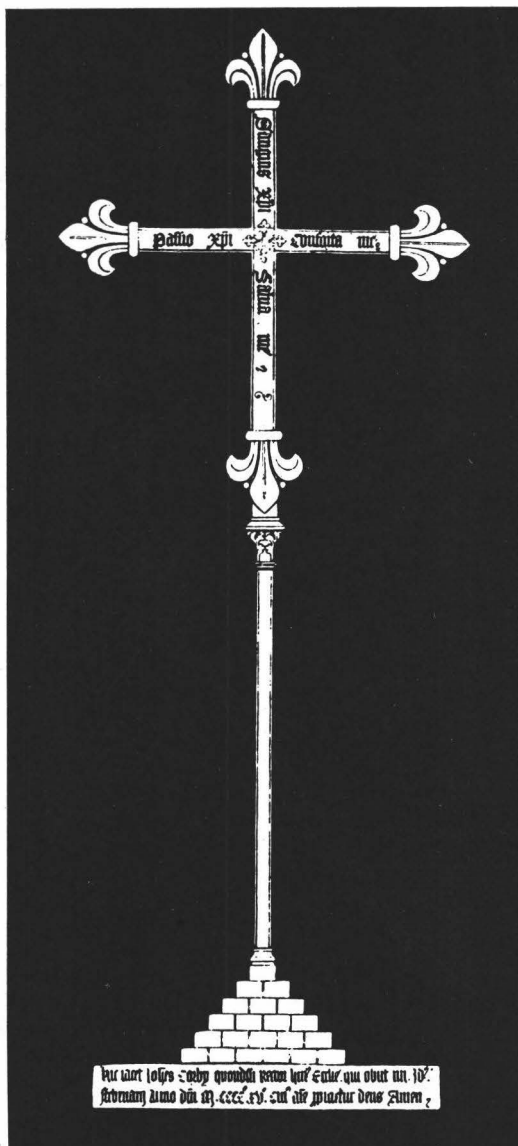
*(footnote) *'Antiquary, xviii. 96: . . . He was chancellor to Queen Joan (widow of Henry IV) and at his death in 1432 was rector of Broadwater near Worthing where his brass is still to be seen.'*

The brass is illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls. xxii. 53* (effigy); *Boutell, Mon. Br., Cam. Camden Soc. Illust., No. 6, p. 211*; *Dallaway, II, pt. 2, p. 36*; *Connoisseur, LXXXVIII. 24*; *S.A.C. LXXIV. 122*.

III. Cross, Richard Tooner (?), rector c. 1440. On floor of nave.

A plain Latin cross, 6 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., to Richard Tooner (?), rector. The arms of the cross are inscribed with sentences from the *Anima Christi*: 'Sanguis xpi Salva me, Passio xpi Conforta me', and the extremities are ornamented with fleur-de-lis (*S.A.C. xxiii. 142*).

¹ Or possibly, 'lately called away'.



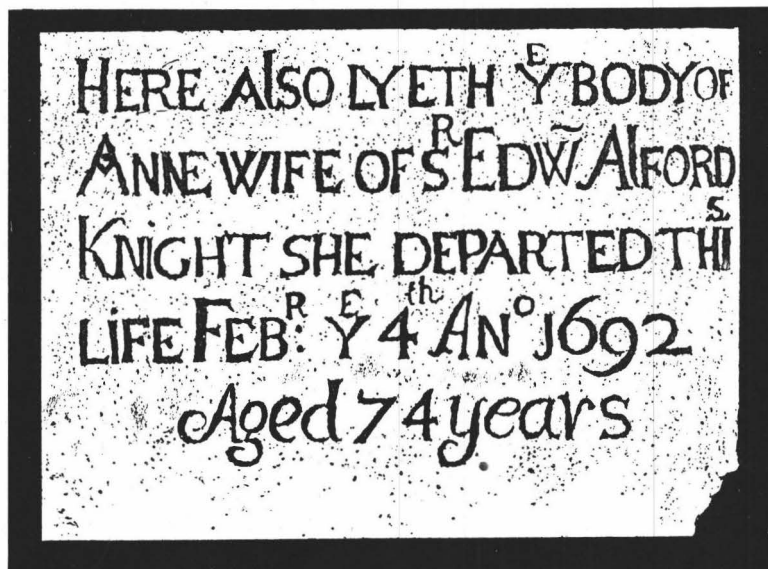
BROADWATER: [? RICHARD TOONER].
 [Inscription to John Corby.]

The inscription belonging to the Cross containing the name, date, and description, is gone. It is supposed to have marked the grave of Richard Tooner, who is said to have been the incumbent of Broadwater from 1432 to c. 1440.¹

The cross rests on five steps, below which is an inscription belonging to John Corby, rector, 1415 (see No. I). The cross, which was found in taking up the pavement in 1826, is illustrated in *Beaumont*, 153; *Boutell, Br. and slabs*, 118; *Reliquary and Illust. Arch.* vi. 55, 56, 57.

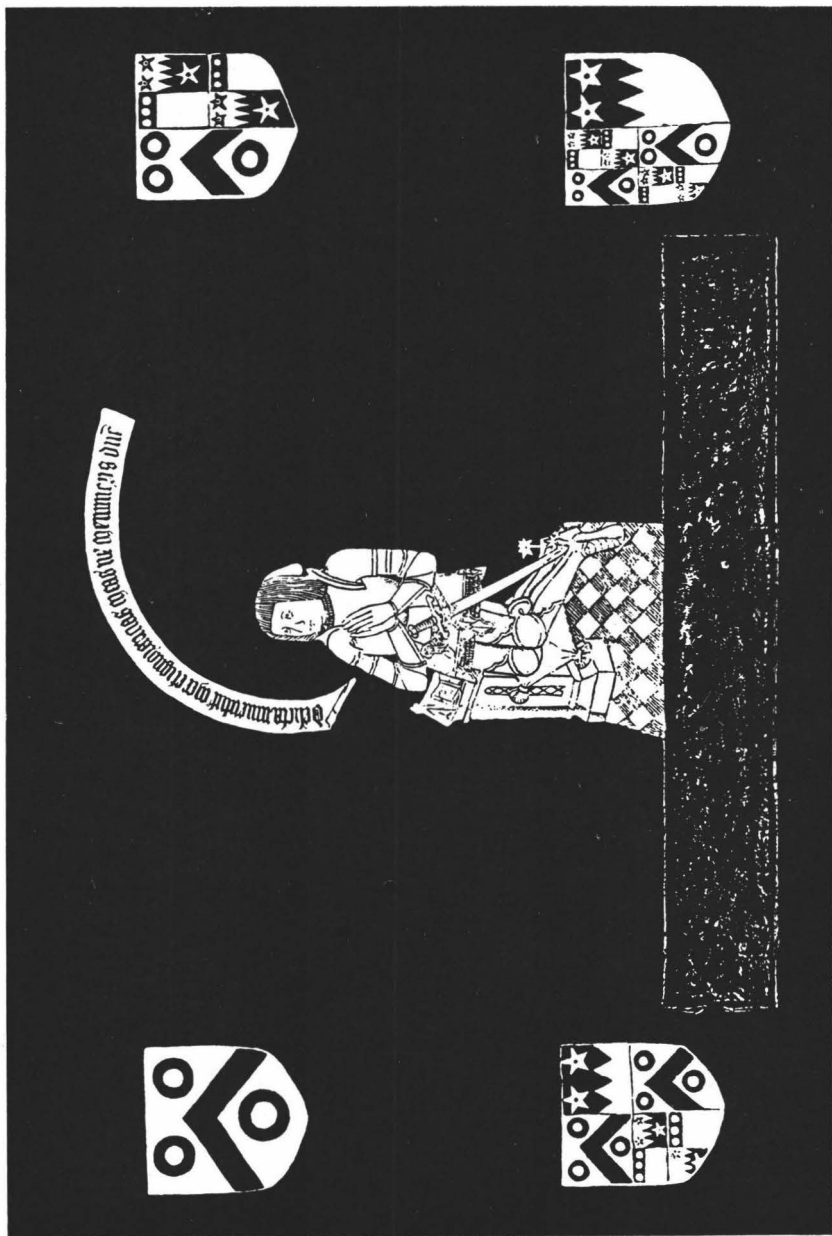
IV. *Inscription, Anne, wife of Sir Edward Alford, Knight, 1692. Chancel.*

A five-line inscription in roman capitals, on a small, rectangular plate 9 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to Anne, the wife of Sir Edward Alford, Knight; she died at the age of 74.



Dallaway (II, pt. 2, p. 30) says Anne 'was the daughter of Clement Corbet, LL.D., Chancellor of Norwich'.

¹ The sole authority for the existence of 'Richard Tooner' appears to be Cartwright (*Dallaway*, II, pt. 2, p. 36); he is entered in Hennessy's *Clergy Lists* under 1432, probably on the assumption that he succeeded Mapilton. Richard Crouner was rector by 1442 and exchanged with William Treverdown in 1445 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* IV. 127, 136). Possibly 'Tooner' is a misreading for 'Crouner'.



BURTON: JOHN GORING.

BURTON

I. [*John Goring*, 1520]. *On wall of altar tomb, nave.*

In a recess over an altar tomb, a small effigy in armour, kneeling at a prayer-desk, which stands on a chequered pavement. The figure, which measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ in., kneels upon a cushion, facing east. John Goring is represented bare-headed with long hair and with bare hands; his armour consists of a collar of mail, a breastplate and skirt of plate, not divided into taces, to which are fastened three tuilles, over an underskirt of mail, shoulder-pieces with upright guards, the left much higher than the right, a gusset of mail at the right armpit, small elbow-pieces, knee-pieces with large, pointed plates above and below, and extra plates behind; round-toed sabbatons with rowel spurs screwed into the heel; an elaborate swordbelt, with the sword suspended diagonally in front of the body, no dagger is visible. There is a mouth scroll with the text, in black letters: 'Delicta iuventut(is) mee, et ignorancias meas, ne memineres dñe', 'Remember not, O Lord, the offences of my youth, nor my ignorances.'

There are four shields of arms, each measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 in. The upper dexter bears *argent a chevron between three annulets gules*, for Goring; the upper sinister, Goring, impaling *quarterly*; I and IV *argent on a chief gules three plates*, for Camoys; II and III (? *gules*) *a mullet (? argent) and on a chief indented (? argent), two mullets (? gules)*, for Dyke. The lower dexter bears *grand quarterly* I and IV Goring; II *argent on a chief indented gules two mullets or*, for St. John; III *quarterly*, I and IV Camoys, II and III Dyke. The lower sinister, I and IV Goring; II and III *quarterly*, I and IV Camoys, II and III Dyke; impaling St. John.

The above family connexion is as follows: Eva Dawtry (ob. 1353-4) married Sir Edward St. John (ob. 1345-6) of Barlavington. Their grand-daughter Constance—the daughter of Elizabeth St. John (daughter and heir of Sir Edward) and Henry Dyke, married John Goring (ob. 1520).¹ As a consequence, Dyke having married a St. John, he assumed that family's coat, differencing by reversing the tinctures and adding another mullet, placing it in the fess point, as in these shields, or on the chief, as will be seen on the tabard in the ensuing brass. In the past this particular coat has been erroneously credited to the St. Johns (*S.A.C.* LXVIII. 80).

The inscription is lost.

The brass is illustrated in *Suffling*, 119; *Camoys Peerage Case*, *Minutes of Evidence*, 1838, 63; *S.C.M.* vi. 222.

II. *Sir William Goring, Knight*, 1553(-4), and wife *Elizabeth*, 1558. *On wall above altar tomb, nave.*

The original slab containing the brasses to Sir William and Lady Goring, with their family, is placed in a recess over the altar tomb:

¹ Whose grandmother was a Radimall.



Barne Goringe borne & borne of n Goringe
William & Elizabeth noble Goringe & married
to Anne the one of n Goringe & Goringe of
Wiltm. Edward Goringe died & had issue by
his young William Edward Goringe & Elizabeth

God forgett my Goringe Goringe
them not to me but for you we for thy
deceitfull Goringe & Goringe take & Judge
the erroringe into thy Goringe
mecth for ye the same n the same no Goringe
the decrease d Goringe & Goringe no Goringe in the

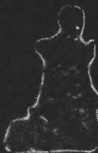
I have Goringe deherent care into the and
nave J for the with some care of Goringe
Goringe more olive the die blame and
take Repentance in the due and Goringe



Thomas Goringe & Catherine Goringe of the
Goringe Goringe & Goringe Goringe in the Goringe &
our other Goringe Goringe Goringe Goringe Goringe

Sir William Goringe knight one of n Goringe
Goringe of n Goringe chamber to Goringe Goringe
the Goringe deceased the first day of Goringe
the 1553 and hath here Goringe Goringe

Elizabeth Goringe wife of n Goringe & William
Goringe of John Goringe of Goringe Goringe
Goringe of Goringe 1558 and hath here Goringe Goringe



Anne de laud Goringe of n Goringe the Goringe &
Elizabeth the wife of n Goringe Goringe
of n Goringe of Goringe n note that to Goringe
Goringe Goringe Goringe to n Goringe Goringe



Elizabeth Goringe deherent care into the and
nave J for the with some care of Goringe
Goringe more olive the die blame and
take Repentance in the due and Goringe

that to Sir William is lost, the indent measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; he was in armour, kneeling; the four-line black-letter inscription, 12 by 4 in., remains, and reads:

Syr Willm̄ Gorynge knight one of y^e Gentilmen of y^e preuie chamber to Kyng Edward the Sixte: decessed the XVIII daye of March An^o 1553: and lyeth here Intombed.

The $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. brass, to his wife Elizabeth, is a unique example of a lady wearing a tabard. She is represented kneeling at a low prie-dieu on which is an open book, she wears the Paris hood, showing her hair in front, with a veil falling behind; a full skirt, plain tight sleeves, small frills at the neck and wrists, and for upper garment a tabard displaying her arms, quartered with those of her husband, charged as follows:

Right shoulder, *quarterly*; I and IV *gules a fess ermine between three martlets or*, for Covert; II *azure three pelicans argent*, for Pelham; III *azure fretty or*, for de Courcy.

Left shoulder, *quarterly of five*, I Goring; II Dyke; III Camoys; IV *argent four lions passant in bend between two bendlets sable*, for Hawtrey; V *argent three bars sable on a canton of the last, a leopard's face or*, for Radimall.

Body, *quarterly of five*, as on left sleeve, impaling: *quarterly of four*, as on right sleeve.

The effigy measures 14 in.

Below is the three-line inscription, 12 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., in black letter:

Elizabeth goringe wife of y^e same Sr Willim | & dought(er) of
John Couert of Slaugh(a)m dyed y^e | XVI of Nouēbe' 1558 and
lyeth here itombed.

There were seven children of the marriage; they were shown on separate slabs each with an inscription:

- (1) Henry, married Dorothy, daughter of William Everard, Esq.

Inscription: Henry Goringe, sonne & heyre of ye same S(ir) | Willim
& Elisabeth nowe lyuinge & married | to dorethe one of ye dought
& heyres | of Willim Everad Esquire dyed & hath Issue by | her
lyuing, Willim Edward; Barbare & Elisabeth.

- (2) George, married Mary, daughter of William Everard, Esq.

Inscription: lost.

- (3) Robert, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Onley.

Inscription: Robert Goringe decessed one other soñe of | Syr
Willim̄ & Elisabeth latly married to Mary | daughter of Thomas
Onley Esquire ha | vyng Issue by her, nowe lyving Elizabeth.

- (4) Anne, married Sir George Delalind.

Inscription: Anne delalind daughter of ye same syr Willim & |
Elizabeth late the wyfe of syr George delalind | of ye Coūtye of
Dorset & nowe wife to ffraunc' | browne Esquire brother to y^e
vicount Mountague.

(5) Thomas, Edward, and Custance, died in infancy.

Inscription: Thomas Edward & Custance, childrē of the | same
Willm̄ & Elizabeth dep(ar)ted in ther infancy & | one other died
afore it had receved Christēdom.

Above the effigies of the parents are two texts on rectangular plates, in black letter; on the dexter:

O god forget My synne' Impute | them not to me but forgeue me
for thy | dere soñe Jesus Christe' sake. Judge | me acordinge
unto thy Inscrutable | mercy for yf we saye y^t we have no sȳne |
we deceaue o^rselues & theris no truth in us.

On the sinister.

I have Geven deligent care unto the and | nowe I see the wyth
myne eyes wherfore | I geue myne owne selfe the blame: and |
take Repentance in the duste and Ashes.

There are four shields of arms, 7 by 6 in. No. I, on the dexter side: *quarterly*; 1 Goring; 2 Dyke; 3 Camoys; 4 Hawtry, impaling Radimall. No. II, between the figures of Sir William and his wife; No. I, impaling: *quarterly*; 1 Covert, 2 Pelham, 3 de Courcey. Nos. III and IV; *quarterly of eight*; 1 Goring; 2 Dyke; 3 Camoys; 4 Hawtre; 5 Radimall; 6 Covert; 7 Pelham; 8 de Courcey; impaling: *quarterly*, 1 and 4—*sable on a fess between two étoiles argent*, for Everard; 2 *argent on a bend sable three eagles displayed or*, for Ernle; 3 *azure a lion rampant or crowned argent*, for Darell.

For the discrepancy in the order of emblazonment on Nos. III and IV, from that at Friston, where it is given correctly, see *S.A.C. LXVIII. 79-83*. (Alabaster tomb of Thomas Selwyn and Elizabeth, *née* Goring, and their family.) The shield shows the coat of Sir Henry Goring, ob. 1594, eldest son of the Lady Elizabeth, who married Dorothy second daughter of William Everard of Albourne, Sussex, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Ernle, ob. 1521, whose wife was Ann, daughter of Constantine Darell of Collingbourne, Wilts. Sir John's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Edmund Dawtry (or Hawtre) and his great-grandson Richard married Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Goringe. The estates of Burton belonged originally to the Dawtre family. The Radimall connexion was brought in by the marriage of John Goring, ob. 1495, with Margaret daughter of Ralph Radmylde, or Radimall, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lord Camoys. (*Mosse*, 38.)

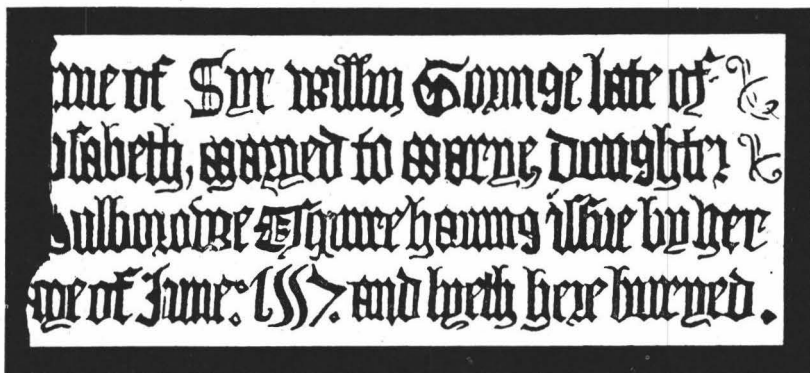
Elizabeth was the daughter of John Covert of Slaugham and his wife Isabel, who was the daughter and heir of John Pelham, whose grandmother was Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Courcey. See *S.A.C. XXIII. 142 f.*

The brass is illustrated in *Anastatic Drawing Soc.*, 1881, pl. 8 (lady); *Arch. Jour.* LVII. 309 (lady); *Beaumont*, 187 (lady); *Camoys*

Peerage Case, 65; *Mon. Br. Soc.'s Trans.* II. 329 (with slab); *V and A. Mus. list*, pl. 45, No. 6 (lady); *S.C.M.* VI. 222.

III. *Inscription (mutilated)* [Robert] Goring, 1557. *On north wall of chancel.*

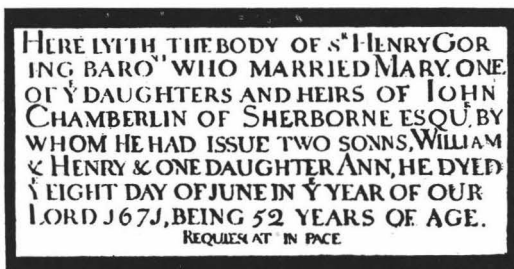
Part of a four-line inscription measuring 11½ by 5 in., in black letter, thought to be that of Robert, son of Sir William Goringe, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Onley of Pulborough.



..... nne of Syr William Goringe late of
 ysabeth, maryed to Marye, doughter
 Pulborowe Esquire hauing issue by her
 aye of June: 1557. and lyeth here buried.

IV. *Inscription, Sir Henry Goring, Bart., 1671. On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, measuring 19½ by 9 in., to Sir Henry Goring.



V. *Inscription, Mary, wife of Sir Henry Goring, Bart., 1694. On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, in roman capitals, 19 by 9 in., to Mary Chamberlin,

wife of Sir Henry Goring, Bart. Found on one of the chancel steps in 1881 (see rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries).

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY GORING
THE MOST DESERVEDLY BELOVED WIFE OF S
HENRY GORING OF BURTON BAR^{NT} & DAUGH^N
OF JOHN CHAMBIRLAD. OF SHERBORNE ESQ^R.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12 OF
SEPTEMBER AN^O DOM 1694

VI. *Inscription, Ann Biddulph, 1679. On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, eight lines in roman capitals, 19½ by 9 in., to Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Goring, Bart., and wife of Richard Biddulph of Biddulph, Co. of Stafford, Esq., aged 21.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN BIDDULPH
THE MOST DESERVEDLY BELOVED WIFE OF RICHARD BIDDULPH ESQ
AND DAUGHTER TO S^R HENRY GORING
OF BURTON BAR^{NT} BY MARY HIS WIFE SHE
HAD ISSVE THRE SONNES AND ONE
DAUGHTER AND CHANGED THIS LIFE
FOR A BETTER THE 25 OF OCTOB^R 1679
A^TATIS 21 (R^QUESCAT IN PACE

BURWASH

I. *Civilian, c. 1440. On wall of south aisle.*

The effigy of a civilian, 14¾ in. in height, with short hair, wearing a long gown, standing upon a small mount. The brass is very much worn, no detail remains. The foot inscription is lost; the indent measures 16¼ by 5 in. [For illustration see opposite.]

II. *Inscription, Anthony Cruttenden, Esq. West Porch. (Now lost.)*

In Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 37) the inscription is described as follows: 'In the Nave, on a large stone of black marble is affixed a Brass plate with this Inscription in Capitals,

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF ANTHONY CRUT-
TENDON ESQ^R. WHO WAS BU-
RIED THE 5TH DAY OF MAY
1660 AN^O AETATIS SUA 87.'

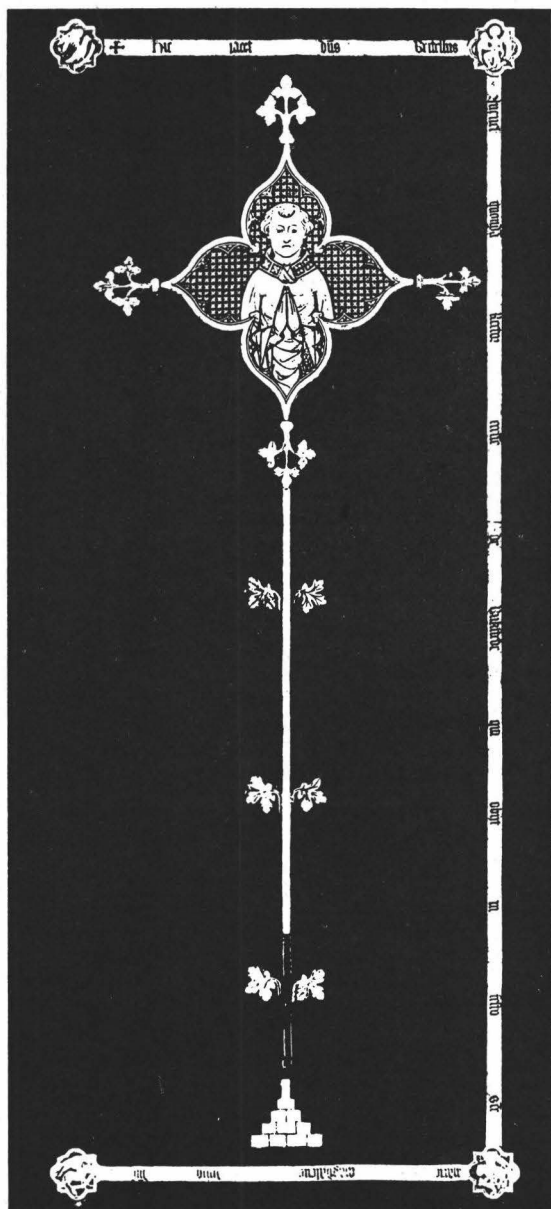


BUXTED

I. *Britell Avenel, rector, c. 1393. Chancel.*

A floriated cross, the head formed by a quatrefoil of four ogee arches, cusped, with triple-leaved finials (one mutilated) enclosing the half-effigy of Britell Avenel, on a diapered background. The stem of the cross, the lower portion of which is lost, is slender, and rises from a base of four small steps, it is ornamented with three sets of opposed leaves. Avenel is represented tonsured, and with hair curling above the ears, he is in mass vestments; amice with apparel of quatrefoils, chasuble, alb, the tight sleeves of which appear at the wrists, and maniple on the left arm. A marginal inscription in black letter encloses the cross, but the dexter side of this is lost:

Hic jacet d(omi)n(u)s Britellus Avenel quonda(m) Rector
eccl(es)ie de Bukstede qui obiit in festo s(an)c(t)e marie magda-
lene, d(omi)ni . . .



BUXTED: BRITELL AVENEL.

Four evangelistic symbols form the corners of the inscription, which translated reads: 'Here lies Sir Britell Avenel, formerly rector of Buxted Church, who died on the feast of Saint Mary Magdalene in the year of the Lord . . .'

The dating festival is 22 July; the year was probably 1393.

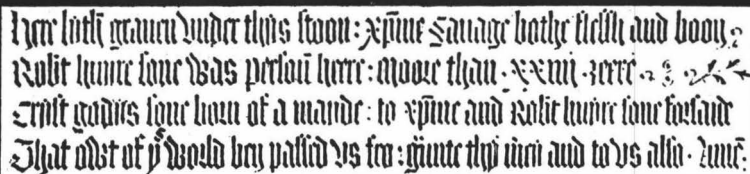
The marginal inscription measures 7 ft. 5 in. and the cross 6 ft. 8½ in.

Avenel was rector of Buxted with Uckfield,¹ 1361. He also held a prebend in Ireland called 'Kylconan' in the cathedral church of Limerick and was made a canon of Windsor in 1385.² He was still rector of Buxted in 1386, but had died intestate before the summer of 1394, when William Avenel appears as administrator of his goods.³ His brass evidently resembled that which may be attributed to John de Lewes, rector and builder of the chancel, c. 1330, the indents for which, and for another similar cross, still remain.

The brass is illustrated in *Boutell, Brasses and Slabs*, 116; and *Christian Monitor*, 123; *Builder*, cii. 183; *Cam. Camden Soc. Illust.* No. 5, p. 191; *Woodman*, 66; *Macdermott*, 28.

II. *Inscription in eight English verses, Cristine, mother of Robert Savage, c. 1430. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription in two columns of four lines in black letter, 23 by 5½ in.:



Here lyth grauen vnder thys stoon: Xpine Sauage bothe flessch and boon;
 Robt huyre sone was Person heere: Moore than xxiiii yeere.
 Cryst godys sone born of a mayde: to Xpine and Robt huyre sone forsaide
 That owt of y^s world ben passed us fro: G'unte thy m̄cy and to us also. Amē.

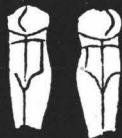
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 to Xpine and Robt huyre sone forsaide
 That owt of y^s world ben passed us fro:
 G'unte thy m̄cy and to us also. Amē:

Robert Savage was rector from 1403 to 1426.

¹ In the Lambeth Register, Langham, f. 5 b: 'Buckstede cum capella de Okyngfeld', i.e. Uckfield.

² *Mosse*, 39.

³ Dunkin (Add. MS. 39375, f. 104) quoting De Banco R., Trin. 18 Ric. II, m. 91 d.



Of no charite pray for the Soule of Thomas
of Buxtede in the Countie of Sussex Esquire at
his Wyffe, which Thomas Deceasid the xxijth da
tober in Anno dñi m̄ cccc lxxij. Whose Soule

III. *Part of the legs of a man in armour, c. 1460. Framed under glass on wall of south aisle.*

Two fragments remaining of a man in armour, formerly in the south aisle, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., found in the Rectory barn, now placed with Nos. IV–VII in a locked frame on the wall of the south aisle.

IV. *Effigy of Denis Slon, priest, 1485. In glass case on wall of south aisle.*

A standing effigy of a priest, 13 in., holding a chalice of which the stem and foot are worn away; he is represented tonsured, and vested in amice, chasuble, alb, stole, and maniple. The brass, which has been broken in half, was found loose in a chest in 1924; the upper half was lost for some time but was returned to the church in 1925. The inscription is lost, but is recorded in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

‘North Isle. In the old black letter—

Hic jacet Dominus Dionicius Slon qui obiit
xvii die Decembris, anno Domini
mccccxxxv ejus animae propitiatur Deus. Amen.’

It is doubtful whether Slon was ever rector at Buxted.

V. *Shield of Warnett; from brass to John Warnett of Furnival’s Inn, 1486, and wife Joan, 1496. In glass case on wall of south aisle.*

A shield, 6 in., formerly on a slab in the south aisle, to one of the Warnett family of Hempstead, in Framfield. The Warnett arms: *argent, fretty vert over all a stag springing sable, horns and hoofs or*. The fret, now only visible behind the stag, doubtless represents the net from which the stag is escaping: ‘Ware net!’ being the punning device for Warnett.

The inscription, now lost, is given in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

Orate pro animabus Joannis Warnett, Benobs¹—unius |
Sociorum de Furnivall Inn, qui obiit xvii die October | dcccc
xxxvi et Johanna uxoris ejus, quae obiit vii^o | Die Junij anno
Domini millesimo cccclxxxv quorum | animabus propitiatur
Deus. Amen.

Translation: ‘Pray for the souls of John Warnett a member of Furnivall’s Inn, who died the 17th of October 1486, and Joan his wife, who died 7th of June 1495, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.’

¹ *S.A.C.* x. 209: W. S. Walford says, ‘The unintelligible word “Benobs” is obviously erroneous, though it has been conjectured to be contracted from “pernobilis”, but as the word is underlined with dots in Burrell MS., as if the reading were doubtful, it may with great probability be assumed to have been misread, from the contraction of “generosi et”, which would make the sense at once quite clear.’

The Rev. Ed. Turner (*S.A.C.* xxxiii. 145) gives it as ‘generosi’.

VI. *Shield, a cross and a bend.*

A shield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., displaying a cross and a bend. Probably for a member of the family of Newenham (*S.A.C.* LXIX. 217).

VII. *Inscription, mutilated. Thomas Smith, Esq., 1558, and wife Anne.*

An inscription, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., mutilated, to Thomas and Anne Smith of Buxted, given in full in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

Of your Charyte pray for the soule of Thomas Smith | of Buck-
stede in the county of Sussex Esquyer and Anne | his wife;
which Thomas decessed y^e xxvii day of Oc | tober in Anno Dm̄
MCCCCLVIII whose soul Jesu pardon.

VIII. *Effigies and inscription. (Now lost.)*

'On a slab in this [south] aisle are the matrices of the figures of a man and woman, and of a plate for inscription. It was probably this which recorded "Johannes Attewelle et Isabella uxor ejus . . . 12 die men . . . Maii An. Dom. 1438, quorum". . . .' (*S.A.C.* IX. 216.)

Burrell gives a sketch (Add. MS. 5697, f. 173) of both figures, standing, the man in civilian dress, with buckle shoes, the lady in a long, flowing gown, and kerchief head-dress, with the ends falling on her shoulders.