

# SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

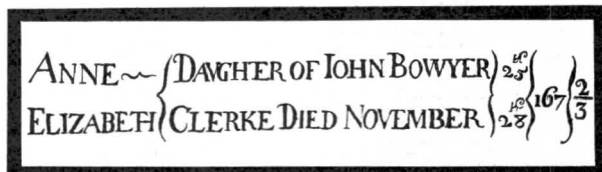
BY MRS. C. E. D. DAVIDSON-HOUSTON

PART IV

NINFIELD

I. *Inscription, Anne and Elizabeth Bowyer, 1672 and 1673. Mural, over the priest's doorway, chancel.*

An inscription,  $15\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., to two of the daughters of John Bowyer, rector, in two lines:



From information taken from the parish register, and supplied to the writer by the Reverend E. H. Rudkin, rector of Ninfield, it appears that John Bowyer was rector of Ninfield from 1663 to 1681, was married to Alice — and had eight children: William and Sarah; Anne, Elizabeth, Alice and John, all buried near the chancel door; Thomas and Katherine. Anne and Elizabeth, commemorated on the brass, died in infancy, as the dates of their baptisms are given as 1668 and 1670. John Bowyer was known for his work of restoration at St. Mary the Virgin, Ninfield; he started a day school within the church, and appointed Mr. John Sone, B.A., of St. Catherine's College, to instruct the children of the parish.

He died in 1681, and is buried in the churchyard.

Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 88) mentions this brass, 'affixed to the Wall near the Chancel Door' and gives a drawing of a lozenge charged with *Or a bend vaire cotised sable*, for Bowyer of Leythorne.

NORTHIAM

I. *Effigy of Robert Beuford, rector, 1518, inscription, and two evangelistic symbols. Nave.*

A standing effigy,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  in., of a priest in mass vestments. Robert Beuford is represented with long hair, and tonsured. He wears the alb, and over it the cassock, with broad fur cuffs, amice, chasuble, stole, and maniple, the apparels are ornamented with a quatrefoil pattern; on his feet are broad-toed shoes, he stands on a grass mound. The inscription, 22 by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., is in four lines in black letter:



Of þo charter may for the soule of hyr Robert Beuford  
lawful person of this Church of Northiam the which  
deceased the xxviii day of April in the yere of o lord m  
h<sup>ii</sup> xxviii on whose soule Ihu have mercy Amen



Of yo<sup>r</sup> charite pray for the soule of syr Robert Beuford | sumtyme person of this Church of Northiã the which | decessed the xxviii day of Aprill in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord M|v<sup>c</sup>xviii on whose soule Ihū haue mercy Amen.

Below are two evangelistic symbols of St. Mark and St. Luke.

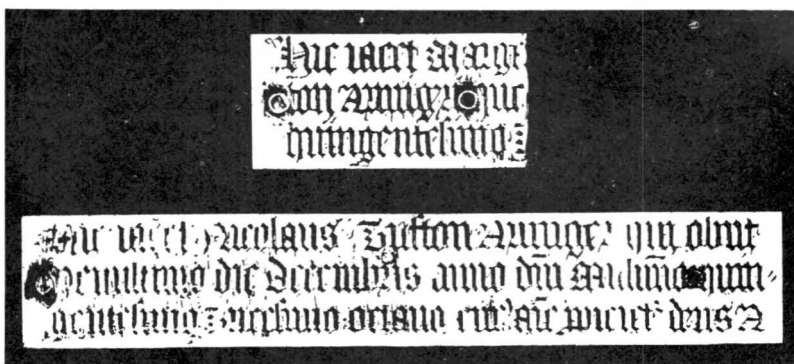
II. *Effigy of Nicholas Tufton, Esq. 1538, with modern inscription. Nave.*

A standing effigy, 23½ in., in civil dress. Nicholas Tufton is clean-shaven, has long hair, and is tonsured; he wears a long fur-trimmed gown, with false sleeves and slits for the arms, over a doublet with full sleeves; low, broad-toed shoes; his hands are raised, palms inward, only the little fingers being joined; he stands on a grass mound.

The inscription now below the figure is not the original, but of later date. In 1777 when Burrell visited the church (Add. MS. 5697, f. 94r), he mentioned, and sketched, this brass, 'torn from a gravestone and preserved by the clerk'.

Some years ago, a brass inscription—the lettering much worn—together with a fragment of a second, was discovered in a curiosity shop in Bexhill, and presented to the vicar of Northiam; these are now fixed to the east window in the south wall; it is clear that this inscription is the original, belonging to the Tufton brass mentioned by Burrell as loose, and that it was lost, and that the new one now below the figure was made to take its place.

The inscription is as follows, transcribed from the original plate, which measures 17½ by 3 in.; it is in three lines in black letter:



Hic iacet Nicolaus Tufton Armiger qui obiit | penultimo die Decembris anno d(omi)ni Mil(es)imo quin-|gentesimo tricesimo octavo cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)piciet(ur) deus A(men).

*Translation:* 'Here lies Nicholas Tufton, Esq., who died 30th December, A.D. 1538, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'



Hic jacet Nicolaus Tufton  
armiger qui obiit penultimo  
die decembris anno dñi mill  
mo quingentesimo tricesimo  
octavo cuius aīe ppicietur &  
deus Amen



The small fragment with precisely the same lettering would appear to be in memory of Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hever of Cranbrook, Kent, and wife of Nicholas Tufton, esquire, with the date of death 15— incomplete.

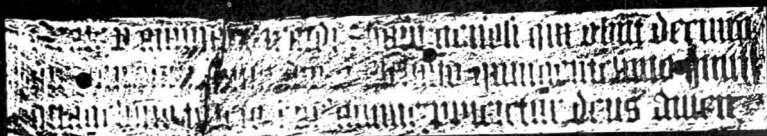
The fragment,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in., is inscribed:

Hic iacet Marga . . .  
-ton Armigeri qui . . .  
quingentesimo . . .

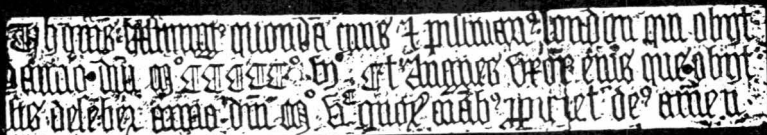
Nicholas was the great-grandson of Simon de Toketon, who in 1362 was witness to a deed executed at Northiam, and ancestor of the first Earl of Thanet, ob. 1679 (*Mosse*). He was Commissioner of Sewers in 1534. In his will dated 2 January 1538 he ordered his body 'to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Northiam, before the altar of Saint Nicholas, and that a stone be laid over me with picture thereon and an inscription' (*Guide to the church*). Illustrated in *Grose, Antiq. of Eng.*, supplt. I, pl. 8, fig. 1.

III. *Inscription, Richard Sharp, 1553-4; palimpsest. Window of south aisle.*

An inscription,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 in., to Richard Sharp, very much worn, in three lines, in black letter:



Obverse



Reverse

Orate p(ro) anima Ricardi Sharp gen(er)osi qui obiit decimo |  
(die Januarii)<sup>1</sup> anno d(omi)ni milesimo quingentesimo quin-  
quagesimo tertio cui(us) anime p(ro)picietur deus Amen.

*Translation:* 'Pray for the soul of Richard Sharp, gentleman, who died the 10th day of January A.D. 1553, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

<sup>1</sup> The month is now illegible but is supplied from the copy made by Burrell; Add. MS. 5697, f. 95.

On the reverse side is inscribed in three lines in black letter:

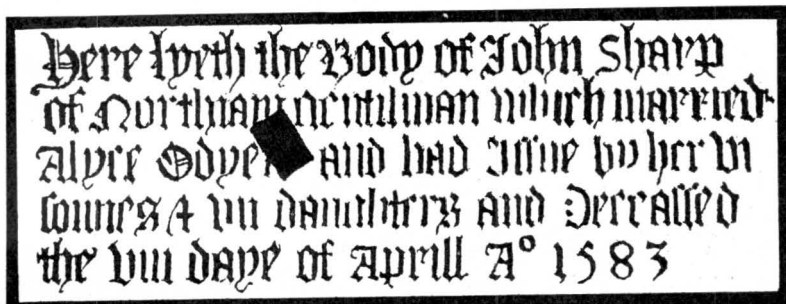
. . . Thom(a)s Hastyng(es) quonda(m) civis et piscinari(us)  
London qui obiit | . . . anno d(omi)ni m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>vi Et Angnes  
uxor eius que obiit | . . . sis dese(m)ber anno d(omi)ni m<sup>o</sup>vc  
quor(um) a(n)i(m)ab(us) p(ro)piciet(ur) de(us) amen.

*Translation:* ' (Here lies) Thomas Hastynges sometime citizen and fishmonger of London, who died . . . A.D. 1506, and his wife Agnes, who died . . . December, 1500, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

The earliest parish record of the Sharps is in 1535, when Richard Sharp married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tufton (*Guide to the church*).

IV. *Inscription, John Sharp, 1583; palimpsest. Window of south aisle.*

An inscription, 13½ by 5 in., to John Sharp, in five lines, in black letter; a small piece of the brass has been cut out, damaging the second and third lines:



Here lyeth the Body of John Sharp | of Northiam gentil- | -man  
which married | Alyce Odyer[ne] and had Issue by her VI |  
sonnes and VII daughters and Deceased | the VIII daye of  
Aprill A° 1583.

The reverse was discovered to be a portion of the border of a large Flemish brass with the words, '... cleyhem die staerf' on a curved band. It is described in *M.B.S. Trans.* vi, 79: 'The spaces between the curves of the band are diapered with foliage, the upper contains the figure of an eagle, the lower a grotesque hairy figure with the head of a dog or wolf carrying a staff in its left hand.' The words in the scroll are part of a Flemish memorial to a member of a family whose name ended in -cleyhem, and may be translated '... cleyhem who died ...' This may have been a border inscription only, or the border round a large brass, probably with one or more effigies. The date is probably early fifteenth century. The ornamental foliage and lettering are somewhat similar to the brass in the Louvre in Paris, to Peter Zatorylla (see *M.B.S. Portfolio*, III, pl. 32), but unfortunately on this brass the final date is not recorded, though it is probably about 1400. There is a pronounced similarity in the lettering, and particularly in the peacock feather type of foliage, to that on the brass to Wouter Copman, 1387, in the cathedral at Bruges. It is interesting to note that another portion of the same original brass has been used to make up part of the effigy to the wife of Edmund Eyre, 1563 (engraved 1581), at Burnham in Bucks. On this fragment the words 'bid over de' (pray for the), can be seen, and would be the final clause.<sup>1</sup>

Illustrated in *M.B.S. Trans.* vi, 80 (palimpsest).

*Lost Brass.*

I. *Inscription, Hamon Attegate.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 94r), 'on a brass which had been torn from a Grave stone & preserved by the care of the Clarke:

Obiit Hamonis Attegate VII. . . primo obiit Johanna Attegate

...

NUTHURST

I. *Inscription, (chalice lost), Thomas Frenshe, rector, 1486. Now on sill of window.*

An inscription, 14¼ by 3½ in., in three lines, in black letter:

Hic iacet dñs Thom̄s Frenshe quōdā Rector istius eccl̄ie  
qui obiit x die mensis Septembris Anno dñi millmo  
CCC lxxxvi. Annus domine propicietur dñis Amē

Hic iacet d(omin)us Thom(a)s Frenshe quo(n)d(a)m Rector  
isti(us) eccl(es)ie | qui obiit x die Mensis Septembris Anno

<sup>1</sup> Information supplied by Mr. R. H. Pearson, Hon. Sec. M.B.S.

d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo | cccc<sup>o</sup>lxxxvj<sup>o</sup>. Cuius Anime propicietur deus Ame(n).

*Translation*: 'Here lies Sir Thomas Frenshe, sometime rector of this church, who died the 10th day of September, A.D. 1486. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.'

The Rev. Edward Turner<sup>1</sup> says, 'A slab of Sussex marble, which had once a brass inserted in it, was discovered about fifteen years ago in Nuthurst Church. The size of the slab is 5 feet in length, by 3 feet in width. It appears to have had a figure upon it—as the matrices of a chalice and paten remain—indicating the person to whose memory it was placed to have been an ecclesiastic. The brass effigy is gone, but the inscription plate is perfect.' *Dallaway*<sup>2</sup> says Frenshe became rector in 1443.

## ORE

I. *Civilian, and wife, c. 1400, bracket, marginal inscription, and shields lost. Relaid on wall of chancel.*

Two standing effigies, full face, measuring 29½ in. The man is depicted in the dress of a franklin of the early fifteenth century; he has short hair parted in the middle, a small forked beard, and a moustache. He wears a long ungirded gown, reaching to the ankles, buttoned at the top, with a hood, over an under-tunic which has tight, buttoned, mitten sleeves covering the backs of his hands; no cloak is worn; over the right shoulder passes a richly decorated buckled bawdrick, from which an anelace is suspended by a thong; the shoes are narrow and end in sharp points; he stands upon a grass mound. Another instance of the bawdrick worn across the shoulder instead of round the waist, is at Stoke Fleming, Devon (*Druitt*, 201).

The lady wears the 'nebulé' head-dress, with two rows of frills, it does not enclose the head and cheeks as in the earlier form; a long low-necked kirtle, buttoned from neck to feet, with sleeves frilled at the wrists, and terminating in mittens; she has pointed shoes and stands on the ground. There are other examples of a dress being buttoned throughout its whole length, e.g. Marion Grevel at Chipping Campden, 1401, and at Chinnor, Oxon. (*Druitt*, 251-3).

This was formerly a 'bracket' brass, and was removed from the old church of St. Helen. *Mosse* (133) says the figures probably belong to John Halle and his wife Amice, who died 1421-2 and 1430, and directed by their wills to be buried in the 'Church of St. Elene of Ore' (P.C.C. 53 Marche; Reg. Archbp. Chichele, pt. I, f. 426b)', but in Mill Stephenson's *List* the approximate date is given as 1400.

Burrell, who visited the church in May 1776, records a brass (Add. MS. 5697, f. 97) which is probably the foregoing: 'On a gravestone

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 171.

<sup>2</sup> *Dall.* II, pt. 2, 363.



ORE: UNKNOWN.

in the Chancel are depicted in Brass the portraits of a Man & Woman in a praying attitude, their heads are covered with a pew, under their feet was a Brass Inscription & two Escotcheons which are lost.'

The brass is illustrated in *Beaumont*, 46; *Boutell, Series; Haines*, 168 (head of lady); *Macklin, Mon. Br.*, 1st ed., 79 (head of lady); *S.A.C.* XLII. 7 (head of lady); *S.C.M.* III. 217.

### PATCHAM

#### I. *Inscription, Anne Stapley, 1637. Chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, 15¼ by 7 in., an inscription in seven lines, in roman capitals:

HEERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODY  
OF ANNE STAPLEY THE WIFE  
OF ANTHONY STAPLY OF  
PATCHAM ESQ<sup>r</sup> AND SISTER VNTO  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE  
LORD CORING WHO DECEASED  
VPON THE 9<sup>th</sup> OF NOVEMBER 1637

II. Below is a smaller plate, 15¼ by 5 in., with an inscription in four lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY  
OF ANN STAPLEY THE ONELY  
DAUGHTER OF ANTHONY STAPLEY  
OF PATCHAM ESQ<sup>R</sup> SHEE DIED ANNO  
1645

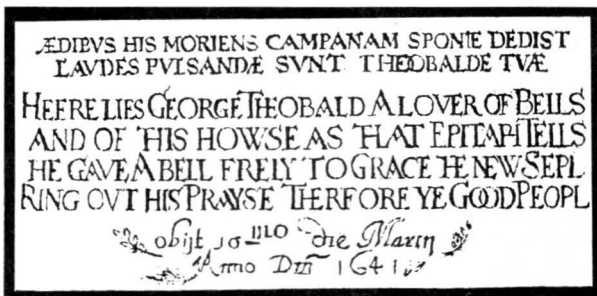
These Stapleys belonged to the Framfield branch, who used for armorial bearings: *Argent on a fess engrailed ermine between 3 hurts two dragons' heads erased or. Crest, a demi-hairy savage girt round the body with a girt gules, nimmed and studded or, thereto a gold chain, holding in his hands a staple, points down, or.*<sup>1</sup> Arms confirmed and crest granted by Norroy 1592 to Anthony Stapley. (See *Burke*, 965.)

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.* II. 105-6.

## PETT

I. *Inscription, George Theobald, 1641-2. Nave.*

An inscription,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., in two lines, in roman capitals, with four English verses, to George Theobald, the date of his death is below in text:



The bell belonging to Pett church is of this date, 1641, but is inscribed: 'Robert Foster gave xlv. toward me.'<sup>1</sup>

## PETWORTH

I. *Inscription, Nicholas Smythe, M.A. 1591. High up on wall of chancel.*

On a rectangular plate,  $21\frac{3}{4}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in., which has an ornamental border, an inscription in eighteen lines, in roman capitals, to Nicholas Smythe, M.A., rector, the last line is in Greek:



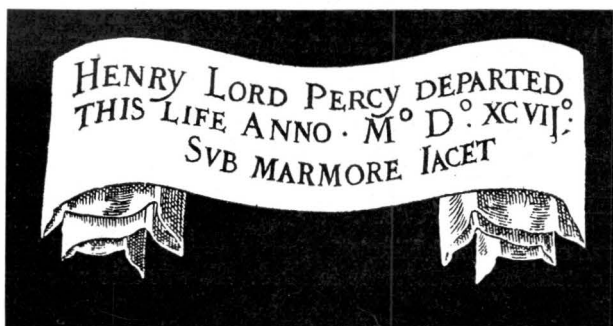
<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. xvi. 188, 220.

*Translation:* 'Nicholas Smythe of Buckingham, of gentle birth, and twice a student of either school of Wykeham, in each as a boy, of each a fellow, being then a Master of Arts, and chief procurator of the economic affairs of Eton College (bursar they call it), was promoted to the governance of this church on the 15th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1561, over which he presided with great credit for more than thirty years. He was a learned and upright man, sincere of heart, kindly, well mannered, hospitable, peaceable; to superiors and men of high position, alike dear, and to his successors he showed himself benevolent and beneficent and did them great service; nor ever once in the whole course of his life did he court the applause of the crowd, fickle popularity, or worldly vain glory, but rather sought ever and sought diligently, as became a man of piety, the things which are above. He died on the 10th day of January, A.D. 1591, having well nigh attained the 70th year of his age.

By the poor greatly regretted.  
Not whence? but who?

II. *Inscription, Henry, Lord Percy, 1597. North chancel.*

On a scroll,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., an inscription to Henry, Lord Percy, in three lines, in roman capitals, engraved c. 1620, at the same time as No. III:



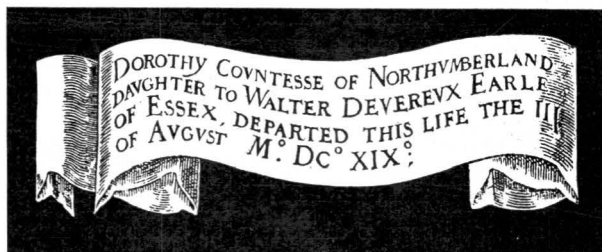
He was son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and was baptized 8 July, 1596, Queen Elizabeth being his godmother.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Northumberland.



III. *Inscription, Dorothy, Countess of Northumberland, 1619. North chancel.*

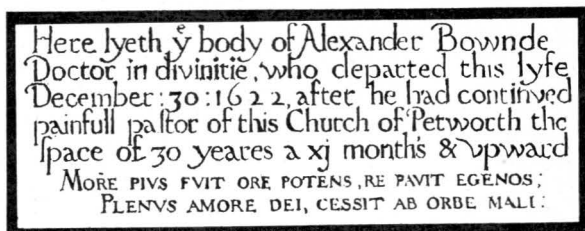
On a scroll, 1 ft. 9¼ in. by 6¾ in., an inscription to Dorothy, Countess of Northumberland, in four lines, in roman capitals:



She was married first to Sir Thomas Perrott, and secondly to Henry, Earl of Northumberland.<sup>1</sup>

IV. *Inscription, Alexander Bownde, D.D., 1622. Mural, chancel.*

An inscription on a plate, 18¼ by 6½ in., to Alexander Bownde, D.D., Rector, in five lines, in text, with a tribute in two lines in roman capitals:



*Translation:* 'Pious of life, mighty of speech he was, of his substance he fed the needy; filled with the love of God, he departed from the world of evil.'

He was of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, at which university he obtained his doctorate in 1595. He was also vice-provost of Eton.<sup>2</sup>

V. *Inscription, Anne Dawtrey, 1624-5. Mural, north chancel.*

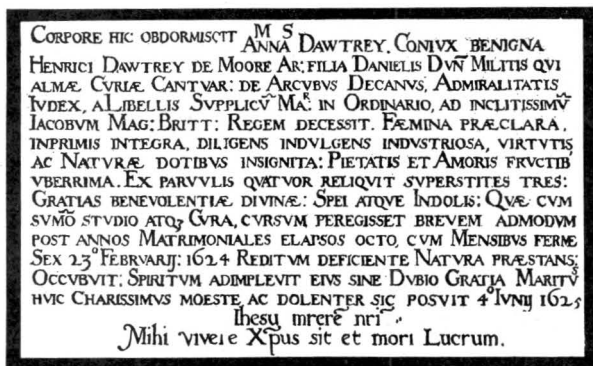
On a rectangular plate, 22¼ by 13 in., an inscription to Anne, wife of Henry Dawtrey, of Moore, Esq., in sixteen lines, in roman capitals.

*Translation:* 'In Holy Memory.' Here sleeping in the body lies Anne Dawtrey, loving wife of Henry Dawtrey of Moore, esq.,

<sup>1</sup> G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Northumberland.

<sup>2</sup> Venn, *Alumni*.

and daughter of Daniel Dunn, knight, who at the time of his death was Dean of the gracious Court of Arches of the Province of Canterbury, Judge of Admiralty and Master of the Court of Requests in Ordinary to the High and Mighty James, King of Great Britain. She was a noble woman, upright in all her dealings, careful, considerate, industrious, richly endowed with gifts of mind and person, abounding in the fruits of piety and love. Of four children she left three to survive her, tokens of



Divine Benevolence, children of promise and good parts. Having with zeal and devotion accomplished her all too short course, after eight years and almost six months of married life, she died on the 23rd day of February, 1624, looking forward, as nature failed, to the Second Coming, her spirit assuredly filled with Divine Grace. Her husband, whom she dearly loved, in sorrow and mourning set up this monument on the 4th of June, 1625. Jesus have mercy on us. To me to live is Christ and to die is gain.<sup>1</sup>

Anne's father, Sir Daniel Donne or Dunn, was an eminent civilian, his bust is in the library of All Soul's, Oxford; he died in 1617.<sup>1</sup>

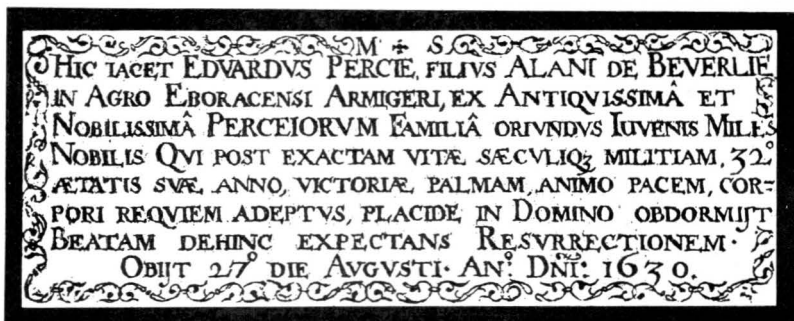
#### VI. *Inscription, Edward Percy, 1630. North chancel.*

An inscription, surrounded by an ornamental border, to Edward, son of Alan Percie of Beverley, Yorks., Esq., on a plate 19½ by 7 in., in eight lines, in roman capitals.

*Translation:* 'Here lies Edward Percy, son of Alan of Beverley, in the County of York, esq., born of the most ancient and most noble family of the Percys. A noble young soldier, who after completing his term of service in the life of this world in the 32nd year of his age, having earned the palm of victory, peace for his soul, and rest for his body, peacefully fell asleep in the

<sup>1</sup> See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lord looking for a blessed resurrection hereafter. He died on the 27th August, A.D. 1630.'



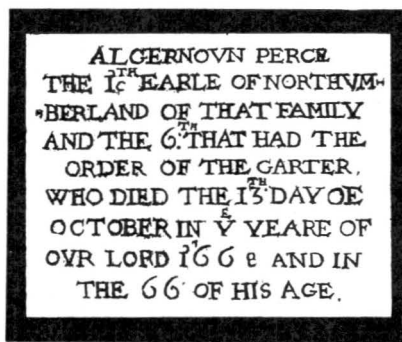
VII. *Inscription, Henry, Lord Percy, K.G., 1632. North chancel.*

Henry, Lord Percy, was the 9th earl of Northumberland, and the 5th that became Knight of the Garter; he died at the age of 70. Arnold<sup>1</sup> says: 'He was unjustly suspected of being privy to the Gunpowder Plot, and was confined in the Tower for more than fifteen years. He enjoyed much favour with Queen Elizabeth and with James I until that time. He was released through intercession of his daughter, the Countess of Carlyle, and returned to Petworth. He was a patron of learned men in general, and of mathematics in particular. He also possessed great architectural taste and judgement.'

This brass cannot now be seen.

VIII. *Inscription, Algernon Percy, K.G., 1668. North chancel.*

An inscription, 12 by 9½ in., in nine lines, in roman capitals, to Algernon Percy, tenth earl of Northumberland, son of No. VII, and sixth Knight of the Garter; his daughter, Lady Anne Percy, married Philip, Lord Stanhope, as stated on No. IX.

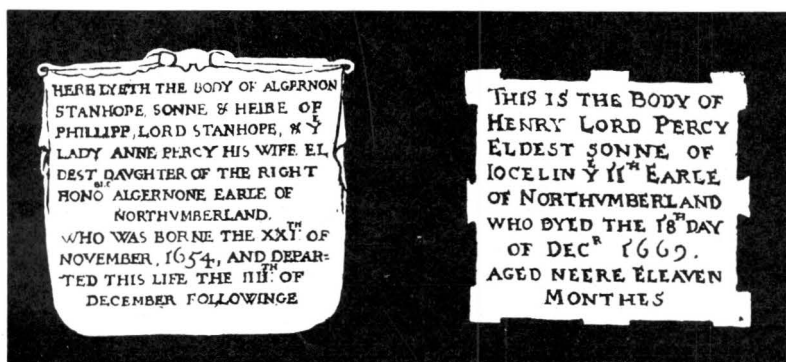


<sup>1</sup> *History and Antiquities of Petworth*, 33.

Arnold (p. 34) says: 'Algernon Percy, 10th Earl, lived through the great struggle between the King and Parliament, to see the Restoration of Charles II. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1635, and in 1637 was appointed Lord High Admiral of England. He sided with the Parliament when the rupture took place, but was opposed to the trial and execution of Charles I. He was entrusted with the care of the King's children, whom he always treated with the utmost kindness and respect. He was subsequently a sincere promoter of the Restoration. On the return of Charles II he became one of his Privy Councillors. He married first Lady Anne Cecil, and afterwards Lady Elizabeth Howard.'

IX. *Inscription, Algernon Stanhope, 1654. North chancel.*

An inscription,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  by 7 in., in eleven lines, in roman capitals, to Algernon, the infant son of Philip, Lord Stanhope, by his wife, Lady Anne Percy, eldest daughter of Algernon Percy, K.G.; he lived only thirteen days.



X. *Inscription, Henry, Lord Percy, 1669. North chancel.*

An inscription, 7 by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., in nine lines, in roman capitals, to Henry, Lord Percy, eldest son of Joceline, 11th earl of Northumberland, aged eleven months. This is a coffin plate.

XI. *Inscription (coffin plate), Joceline, 11th earl of Northumberland, 1670. North chancel.*

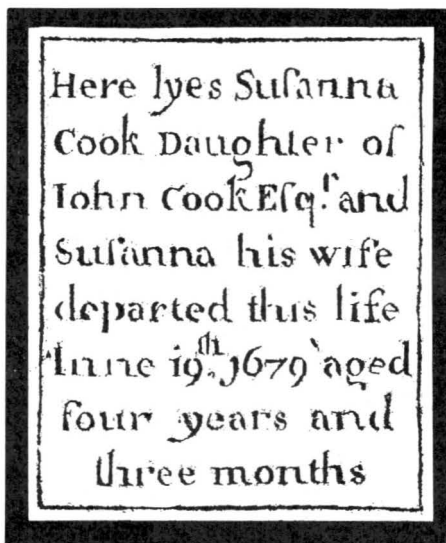
This inscription, which is a coffin plate,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by 7 in., and too much worn to reproduce, is in thirteen lines, in text; Joceline, 29th Lord Percy, and last Earl of Northumberland, died at the age of 26, when he was on a tour at Turin.

Within this coffin | is the Bodie of the | Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Joceli<sup>n</sup>e  
Earle of Northum|berland who Dyed |  $\frac{21}{31}$  of May in the | yeare  
of our Lord | 1670 who was the | 11th Earle, and the 29th | Lord  
Percy of his | Familie aged aboute | 26 yeares.

Joceline married Lady Elizabeth Wriothsley; his only daughter, Elizabeth, married as her third husband, Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, usually known as the 'Proud Duke'.<sup>1</sup> It will be noticed that the date is given according to both the English and the reformed Gregorian calendars.

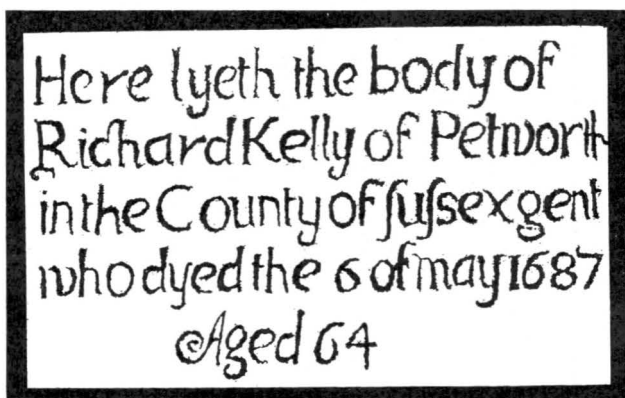
XII. *Inscription, Susanna Cook, 1679. North chancel.*

An inscription, 8½ by 7 in., in eight lines, in text:



XIII. *Inscription, Richard Kelly, 1687. Mural, north aisle.*

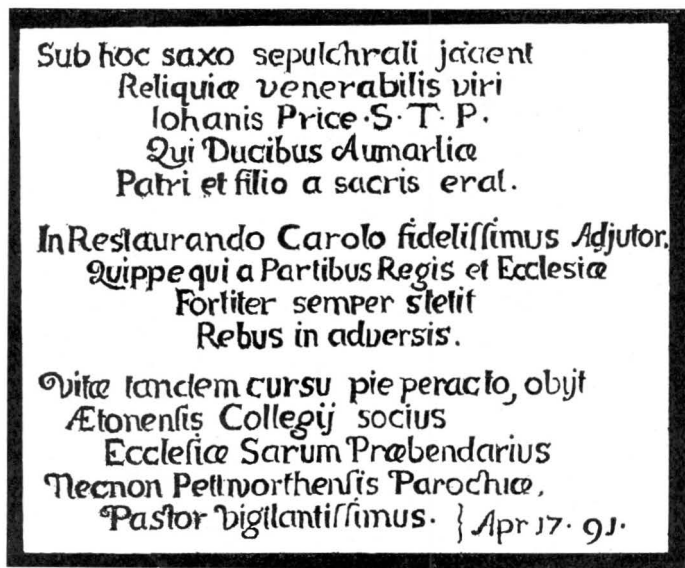
On a small plate, 7 by 4½ in., an inscription in text, in five lines



<sup>1</sup> Arnold, 35.

XIV. *Inscription, John Price, S.T.P., 1691. Mural, chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, 15¼ by 13 in., an inscription in fourteen lines, in text, to John Price, D.D., Rector of Petworth:



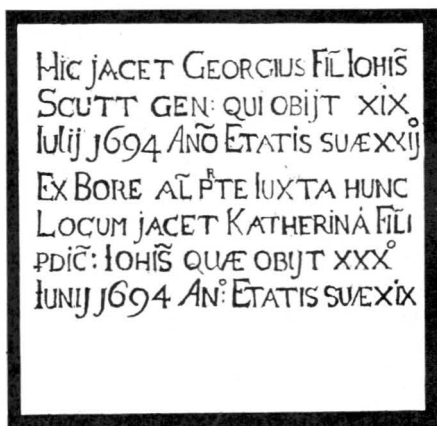
*Translation:* 'Beneath this tombstone lie the remains of the venerable John Price, D.D., who was chaplain to the Dukes of Albemarle, father and son. In the restoring of Charles a most loyal helper, for he was one who in adverse circumstances ever stood valiantly on the side of King and Church. Having piously accomplished his life's course, he died as a fellow of Eton College, a Prebendary of the Church of Salisbury, likewise a most vigilant pastor of the Parish of Petworth. April 17th, (16)91.'

*Arnold* says: 'It is asserted that General Monk's plan of the restoration of Charles II was communicated to none but to Dr. Barrow his physician, and to Mr. John Price his chaplain. This circumstance is alluded to on the brass to his memory, within the altar rails. "Mystery and Method of the happy restoration of Charles II., laid open to public view, by John Price," 1680. A book preserved in the Library at Petworth House.'

<sup>1</sup> *History and Antiquities of Petworth*, p. 70. See also Appendix I, p. 106, extracts from 'Mystery and Method'. Cf. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

XV. *Inscription, George and Katherine Scutt, 1694. Mural, north aisle.*

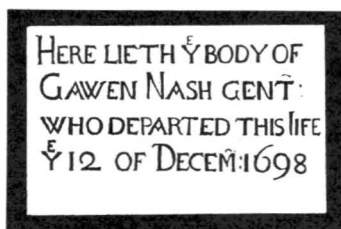
An inscription, 11½ by 11 in., in seven lines, in roman capitals, to George and Katherine, children of John Scutt:



*Translation:* 'Here lies George, son of John Scutt, gentleman, who died the 19th July, 1694, in the 22nd year of his age. On the north over against this place lies Katherine, daughter of the aforesaid John, who died the 30th of June, 1694, in the 19th year of her age.'

XVI. *Inscription, Gawen Nash, gent., 1698. Mural, north chancel.*

An inscription, 12 by 8¼ in., in four lines, in roman capitals:



Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 94) mentions the brass of Gawen Nash, 1698, 'on a Grave Stone close to the Communion Rails' with other members of the Nash family; possibly the brass now in the wall of the chancel was a coffin plate.

*Lost Brasses.*I. *Unidentified.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 94), 'agt the North Wall is placed a monument to the memory of . . . Dawtry who lived in the reign of K. James I. There are the portraits of 2 Persons kneeling in Brass & underneath was a Plate containing an Inscription which is torn off, it is ornamented with several different coats of arms.'

II. *Unidentified.*

(Ibid.) 'There is also near the former a stone monument let in the Wall, it is very ancient & bears a strong resemblance to the Monument of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey, there have been Brass Portraits & Inscriptions fixed thereto, but they are destroyed.'

## PEVENSEY

I. *Inscription, John Millward, 1599. South aisle.*

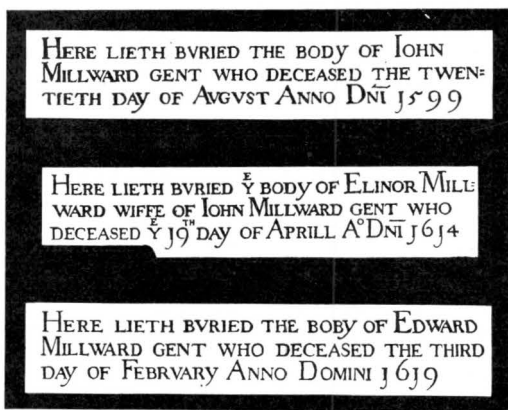
An inscription,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in., in three lines, in roman capitals:

II. *Inscription, Elinor, wife of John Millward, 1614. South aisle.*

An inscription,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., in three lines, in roman capitals:

III. *Inscription, Edward Millward, 1619. South aisle.*

An inscription,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in., in three lines, in roman capitals:



## POLING

I. *Half-effigy, and inscription, Walter Davy, c. 1460. Chancel.*

Walter Davy, vicar, is represented in mass vestments, tonsured, and with short hair. He wears the alb, amice, chasuble, and maniple,



the stole is not visible, the apparels are ornamented with a quatrefoil pattern. The half-effigy measures  $20\frac{1}{2}$  in., the inscription,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in., is in two lines, in black letter:



Hic iacet d(omi)n(u)s Walterus Dauy qu(on)dam | Vicari(us)  
eccle(siae) de Polyng cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)piciet(ur) deu(s).

*Translation:* 'Here lies Sir Walter Davy, sometime vicar of Poling church, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

This figure is similar to that of John Osteler, *c.* 1460, at Hayes, Kent.

Walter Davy was nominated by the Bishop of Chichester to the King, who presented him to the vicarage of Poling in February 1442-3.<sup>1</sup> He had been presented to the vicarage of Barnham just two years earlier.<sup>2</sup>

The brass is illustrated in *Dallaway*, II. i. 59; *Mason*, 3 series, no. 42; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, II, pl. 48; *S.A.C.* LX. 89.

<sup>1</sup> *Reg. of Bp. Praty* (Suss. Rec. Soc. iv. 107-9).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 120.

## PORTSLADE

I. *Inscription, Richard Scrase of Hangleton, 1499; Richard Scrase of Blechington, 1519; Edward Scrase of Blechington, 1579. Mural, south aisle.*

Inscription, 13½ by 6½ in., to Richard Scrase, gentleman, of Hangleton, his son, and grandson, all on one plate, in eight lines, in black letter:

Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce late of han  
gelton, Gentelma whiche died in the yeare of  
our lord god one. 1499.

Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce of Bleching  
ton Gentelma whiche died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our  
lord god one. 1519.

Here lyeth buried Edward Scrasce of Bleching  
ton Gentelma who died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of o<sup>r</sup> lord (1579)

Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce late of han|gelton, Gentelma  
whiche died in the yeare of | our lorde god one. 1499.

Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce of Bleching|ton Gentelma  
whiche died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our | lord god one. 1519.

Here lyeth buried Edward Scrasce of bleching|ton Gentelma who  
died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of o<sup>r</sup> lord (1579).

An added plate states 'this brass was preserved from the ruins of West Blatchington church'. But Lower (*S.A.C.* VIII. 3) says: 'Rychard Scras appears to have held the office of valet to the Crown under Edward IVth; . . . he resided at Hangleton and was buried at Preston where (*sic*) this brass plate was discovered, inscribed with a memorial for himself, his son, and his grandson.' In *S.A.C.* XXVI. 268, Lower gives extracts from the will of Richard Scrase of Hangleton, 'my body to be buried in the church of St. Peter of Preston beside my fader and moder'. (A footnote says, 'This shows that Preston had been the burial place of the Scrases before 1499 and indirectly proves that the church of West Blatchington had, at an earlier period been desecrated and forsaken.') Lower continues, 'He also ordains that a picture of *latten* (brass) and scripture be "sette upon the tombstone, to the value of xx<sup>s</sup>". He mentions his wife,

who is to maintain his four daughters, and his son James is to have his lands at Midtoun (?) and Hangleton. Scrase was not only a great agriculturist, landowner, and brewer, but a miller, for he leaves to Alice his wife, his "wyndemyll in Portslade"; he also mentions his sons, Edward, Walter, and Richard, and directs that when Edward comes of (sufficient) age, he is "to go to the Gramar scole and to the University untill he go to the Lawe". The will was proved xix May, 1500.' The son Richard (*S.A.C.* VIII. 3) 'settled at West Blatchington, under a devise for the term of fifty seven years of the manor of Blatchington-Weyfield, from George Lord Abergavenny. In 27th Henry VIII this nobleman died seised of the manor, which was afterwards reconveyed to Edward the son of Richard Scrase, whose descendants continued to reside upon it for several generations. This Edward Scrase . . . made his will 25th April 1576, he directs his body to be buried in the church of Preston.' (A footnote on page 3 says, 'the date assigned for the death of Edward Scrase is 1579, whereas he is known to have died in 1576, his will having been both dated and proved in that year.')

Although the plate had been found only 'a few years' before Lower wrote (1856), it seems more probable that it should have been brought from the ruined church of West Blatchington than from Preston, from which there was no reason to remove it. Perhaps it was a memorial, the words 'Here lyeth' being inaccurate—unless the bodies had been removed to West Blatchington, which seems to have continued in use as a sort of private chapel to the Manor House after it had practically ceased to be used as a parish church.

## POYNINGS

### *Lost Brasses.*

I. *Floriated Cross, shield, and marginal inscription, to Damette de Bissel, all lost. On floor of south transept.*

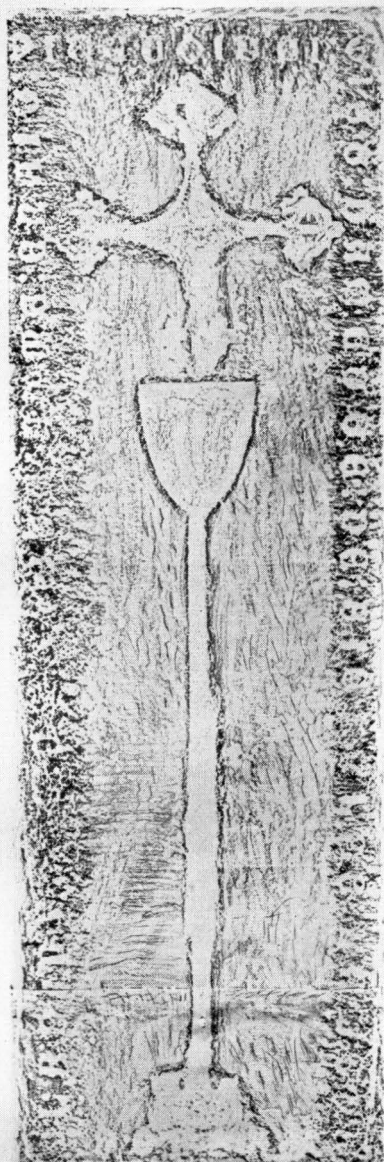
The slab containing the matrices measures 6 ft. by 1 ft. 11½ in.

The Reverend Edward Turner (*S.A.C.* XXIII. 173) records this brass in 1871: 'In this church is a slab with a floriated cross upon it and a shield of arms just below the upper part. Around the slab, at its edge, is the following inscription, in Longobardic characters: ISSI : GIST : DAMETTE : DE : BISSEL : DE : LABOR . . . ASACE . . . LABENUR . . : DEV : DE : SA : ALME : ENAIT : PITEE.<sup>1</sup> Which translated is—"Here lies Damette de Bissel of . . . may God have pity on her soul".'

There is an engraving of the slab in *S.A.C.* xv. 38.

II. On the floor of the north transept, there is a slab 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., containing the matrices of a small figure, 17½ in., with inscription, 2 ft. 1½ in. by 4 in., and below and adjoining it a shield of arms.

<sup>1</sup> The inscription, given inaccurately by Turner, is here amended from the rubbing and from the engraving and Lower's reading of it.



POYNINGS: MATRIX.



PULBOROUGH: THOMAS HARLYNG.

III. Mr. Turner refers to a large stone, showing the indents of two figures. 'Under this was probably the Founder and Foundress of the Church. The brass is entirely gone.' This is referred to by Burrell (Add. MS. 5698, f. 136): 'In the Chancel are two Grave Stones on one of which have been pourtrayed in Brass the figures of a Man and a Woman with 4 sheilds, one at each Angle; on the other Stone has been described in Brass the Portrait of a Man in armour praying with a Lyon at his feet, and a fillet of Brass round the Edge, all which are destroyed.'

## PULBOROUGH

I. *Thomas Harlyng, 1423, marginal inscription. Now mural, north chancel.*

The size of the composition is 6 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 5½ in. The effigy measures 4 ft. Canon Harlyng is in processional vestments; he has short wavy hair and is tonsured; he is vested in cassock, surplice with very long sleeves, fur almuce, and cope reaching almost to the feet, fastened by a morse ornamented with a floriated design, which is continued on the orphreys; on his hands are tight-fitting mittens. He stands under a single canopy with slender side-shafts, the pinnacles of which are lost, except for one small portion. The canopy is surrounded by a marginal inscription, of which one word in the bottom dexter corner is lost; it is in black letter:

Hic iacet d(omi)n(u)s Thomas Harlyng Cano(n)icus Eccl(es)iae Cicestren(sis) et eccl(es)iae de Ryngwode et Polbergh(ii) Rector qui obiit VIII . . . mensis Maii Anno d(omi)ni Mill(esi)mo cccc XXIII cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)piciet(ur) deus Amen.

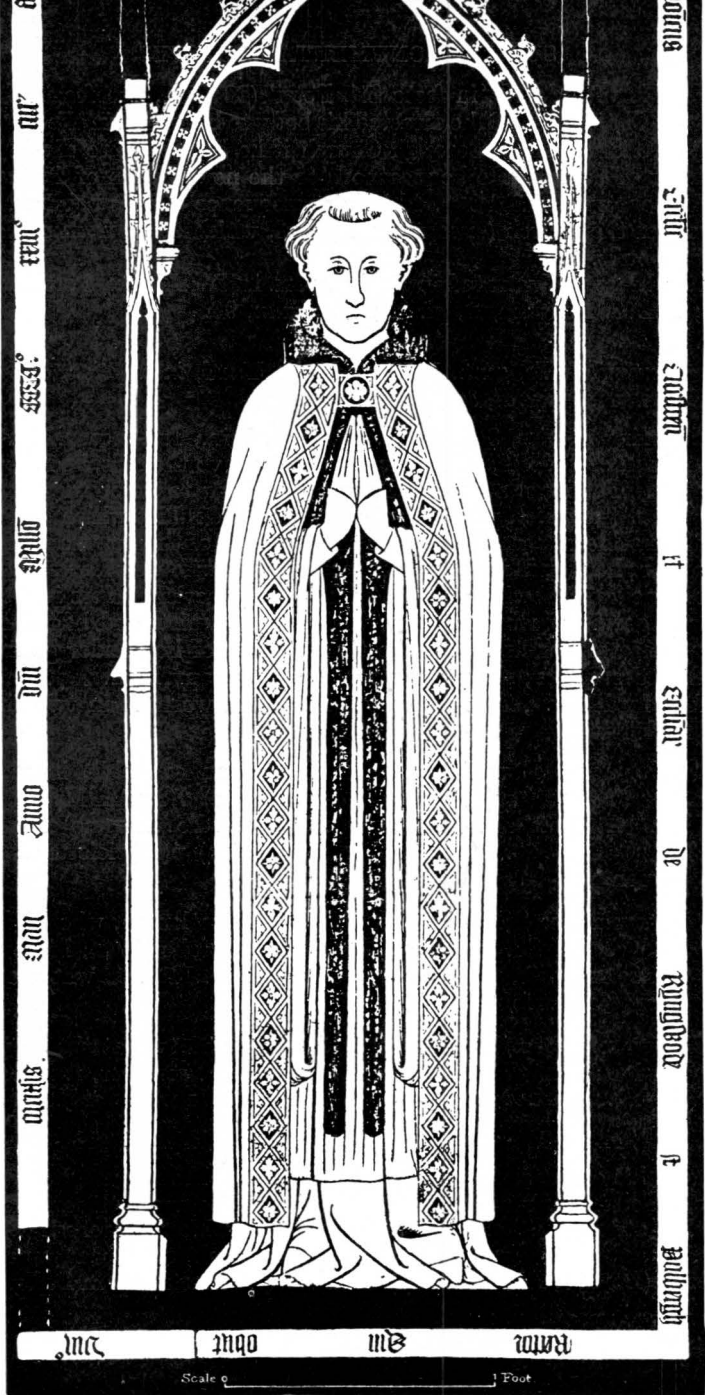
*Translation:* 'Here lies Sir Thomas Harlyng, Canon of Chichester, and Rector of Ringwood and Pulborough, who died the 8th . . . of May, A.D. 1423, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

According to Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 100) the brass was originally in the chancel. There are three other brasses in Sussex of priests wearing the cope, those at Broadwater, Horsham, and Warbleton.

(*Mosse* 138): 'Harlyng was appointed rector of Pulborough in 1402/3;<sup>1</sup> was previously prebendary of Fittleworth 1400/1, and made prebendary of Ferring 1405, holding it until his death. At the same time he held the rectory of Compton St. Mary for three years, and was also one of the patrons of Rudgwick.' In 1404 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Chichester on the supposed death of Mr. John Thomas, who, however, proved to be still alive.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> He was only ordained subdeacon after he had obtained the rectory, on 10 March 1402-3; *Bp. Robert Rede's Reg.* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), 270, 343.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 276, 391.



PULBOROUGH: THOMAS HARLYNG (DETAIL).

By his will, dated 'in festo Sti. Petri' (22 Feb., the feast of St. Peter's Chair), 1422-3, he directed his body to be buried in the middle of the Chancel of Pulborough Church if he happened to die in the County of Sussex. He bequeathed 'to the new church of Pulbergh to be constructed £51 13s. 4d.' In consequence of this bequest, the whole of the church (except the chancel, which dates from c. 1230) was re-built.

The brass is illustrated in *Dallaway*, II. i. 324; *Mason*, 3 series, no. 39; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, II, pl. 22; *Woodman*, 90.

II. *Edmund Mille, gent., 1452, and wife Maud, inscription, and one shield. Now mural, south aisle.*

Standing effigies, 3 ft. 2½ in. and 3 ft. 1 in., full-face. Edmund Mille is in civil dress, with hair cut short above the ears, he is clean-shaven. He wears a fur-lined gown, reaching to below the knees, girded at the waist, with bag-sleeves, over a doublet which appears at the neck and wrists; the cuffs and the hem of the gown are edged with fur; he stands upon a grass mound. His wife wears a veil head-dress, no hair showing, the ends falling over her shoulders in front; a long gown covering her feet, with a short waist, and bag-sleeves like those of her husband, the tight sleeves of her under garment end at the wrists; she wears no ornament of any kind.

The inscription, 2 ft. 8 in. by 3 in., much worn, is in two lines, in black letter:

Hic iacent Edmu(n)dus Mille Gentilman qui obiit in vigilia  
App(osto)lor(um) Simonis & Jude A(nno) d(omi)ni M | CCCC<sup>o</sup>  
LII<sup>o</sup> Et Matilda vx(or)ei(us) q(ue) obiit . . . die . . . A(nno) d(omi)ni  
M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> . . . q(uo)r(um) a(n)i(m)ab(us) p(ro)picietur de(us)  
Amen

*Translation:* 'Here lie Edmund Mille, gentleman, who died on the Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude (27th October), A.D. 1452, and Maud his wife, who died . . . day . . . A.D. 14 . . . on whose souls may God have mercy.'

There were four shields, two at the top, and two at the bottom of the slab; only the top sinister, 5½ by 4½ in. remains, it is undecipherable. (*S.A.C.* LXXI. 212-13), 'Edmund's will, dated Feb. 1, 1449-50,<sup>1</sup> was proved Jan. 10, 1452-3. It mentions his son William and his daughters Elizabeth and Ann, but there is no specific mention of his eldest son Richard. The Manor of Pulborough doubtless descended in ordinary course to the latter.' Compare this memorial with that to a civilian and his wife, c. 1450, at New Shoreham (*infra*, p. 117), also with Hugh and Margaret Bostock, at Wheathamsted, Herts. (*Boutell, Mon. Br.* 209). The brass is illustrated in *Dallaway*, II. i. 324; *Mason*, no. 40.

<sup>1</sup> Lambeth, Reg. Kempe, f. 306 v.



PULBOROUGH: EDMUND AND MAUD MILLE.



III. *Richard Mille, 1478. Now on wall of south aisle.*

A standing effigy, 19 in. Richard Mille is in civil dress. He has long hair, cut square, and wears a long gown reaching to the ankles, girded at the waist, with small sleeves and high neck; a rosary hangs at his waist on the right side; his shoes are pointed; he stands upon a grass mound.

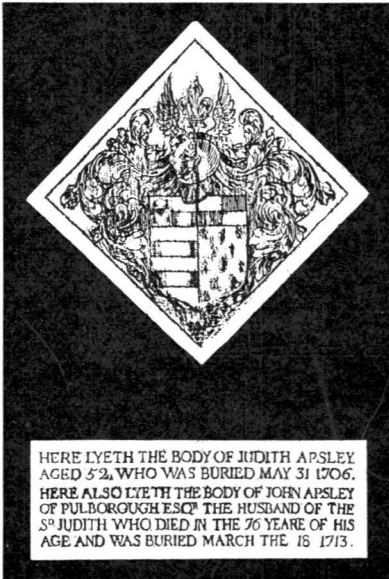
The inscription, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{8}$  in., is in two lines, in black letter:

Hic iacet Ric(ard)us mille, filius et heres Edmundi mille qui obiit X die | Mce Aprilis A(nno) d(omi)ne Mill(es)i(m)o cccc LXXVIII<sup>o</sup> Cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)piciet(ur) d(eus) Ame(n).

*Translation:* 'Here lies Richard Mille, son and heir of Edmund Mille, who died the 10th day of the month of April, A.D. 1478, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

There is now one shield over his head, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$  in., the arms, now almost indecipherable, were: *Of six pieces argent and sable on each argent a bear salient sable muzzled lined and ringed or collared gules.* Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 100) mentions two shields: 'an Escotcheon at each side of his Head, one of which is the Coat of Mill, (namely the Dexter) the other is lost'. Richard left a son William who was an idiot (*S.A.C.* LXXI. 213).

(*Mosse* 139), 'the Mille family were well established in the county by the fourteenth century, and were connected by marriage with the Lewknors, Apsleys, Gorings, Bowyers, Challoners, and many others. They were staunch Royalists. They resided at Mille Place in the manor of Nutborne, of which, in 1452, Edmund held half.'

IV. *Inscription, and achievement, John Apsley, Esq., 1713(-14), and wife Judith, 1706. Chancel.*

An inscription, 17 by 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  in., in six lines, in roman capitals:

The achievement, 12 by 12 in., bears the arms: *Argent three bars gules a canton ermine*, for Apsley; impaling: *Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules*, for Peckham; with the crest of a fleur-de-lis between two wings.

This branch of the Apsleys lived at Old Place, Pulborough.



Hic uxor Ricardi mille milis et hares Edmundi millemur obijt 7 die  
mar apulis 1400 anno 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400

PULBOROUGH: RICHARD MILLE.

*Lost Brass.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 94) having recorded the two monuments to Edmund and Richard Mille (Nos. II and III), describes the following: 'On the South Side of the same Chancel stands another altar monument, partly let into the Wall, in which the effigies of 2 persons with 4 Escotcheons, have been pourtrayed in Brass, but were destroyed in the Civil Wars of Car. I. It is supposed to have been erected to the memory of some of the family of Mille, whose descendant being a zealous Royalist, the Oliverians in revenge defaced his ancestors tomb.'

## RACTON

I. *Inscription, Amphilis Gounter, 1700-1. Nave.*

An inscription, 20 by 7 in., in five lines, in roman capitals:

AMPHILLIS GOVNTER DAUGHTER FO GEORGE  
GOVNTER ESQ<sup>R</sup>, GRANSON AND HEIRE TO  
S<sup>R</sup> GEORGE GOVNTER K<sup>N</sup>T, AND KATHERINE  
HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER TO S<sup>R</sup> LAVRENCE  
HYDE K<sup>N</sup>T, DYED THE 9<sup>T</sup>H OF FEBRVARY 1700,

Her father was Colonel George Gounter, the Royalist, who assisted in the escape of King Charles II to the Sussex coast.

## RINGMER

I. *Inscription, Richard Mascall, of Malling, 1631, and wife Francis; also Jane his daughter, 1631(-2), an achievement and two shields. Now mural, north chancel.*

An inscription, 2 ft. by 1 ft. 7 in., in eight lines, in roman capitals, and four English verses, to Richard Mascall; also an inscription, and two English verses to his eldest daughter Jane, aged 10.

Below the inscription are two shields on either side of an achievement. The dexter shield bears: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Sable six fleurs-de-lis or a border engrailed argent*, for Mascall; II and III *Argent a lion rampant with a forked tail sable*, for Mascall; impaling: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Sable three swords in pile points in base argent pomels and hilts or*, for Paulet; II and III *Gules a chevron between ten crosslets or on the chevron a crescent for difference*, for Kyme. The sinister, the Mascall lion, impaling Paulet. The achievement, the Mascall lion; crest: a wyvern's head erased, out of a ducal coronet.

According to *S.A.C.* xxv. 225, this brass was discovered in removing the old high-backed pews in the chancel in 1872. Three

shields were placed, originally, above the inscription, the dexter shield being lost when it came to light, and a fourth (now No. 3) below the inscription. 'The arms on the second shield (No. 2) are the same as those of *Newton*; but Segar, in his MS. "Baronagium" at the College of Arms, pt. 3, p. 868, sub Paulet, distinctly states

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF RICHARD MASCALL OF MALLING IN THE COVNTY OF SUSSEX ESQUIER WHO MARRIED FRANCIS THE DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE PAULETT KNIGHT OF CRANDOL IN HAMPSHIRE BY WHOME HE HAD ISSVE 4 CHILDREN ONE SONNE AND 3 DAUGHTERS VIZ HENRY IANE CHARITIE AND CISELEY HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 17<sup>TH</sup> OF AVGVST ANNO DNĪ 1631 FOR WHOSE PIOUS MEMORIE HIS LOVINCE WIFE MADE THIS MEMORIAL TOO LITTLE TO EXPRESSE HIS DESERT OR HER AFFECTION

LET OTHERS TOMBS WHICH THE GLAD HEIRE BESTOWS  
WRITE GOULD IN MARBLE GREIFE AFFECTS NOT SHOWES  
THERE A TREW HART INTOMBS HIM AND THAT BEARES  
A SILENT AND SAD EPITAPH WRIT IN TEARES

HERE ALSO LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF IANE MASCALL,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 11<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH ANO.  
DOMINI 1631, BEING AOED TEN YEARES

Here sleepest she now in silence heauns her rest,  
For God takes sonest thos he loueth best

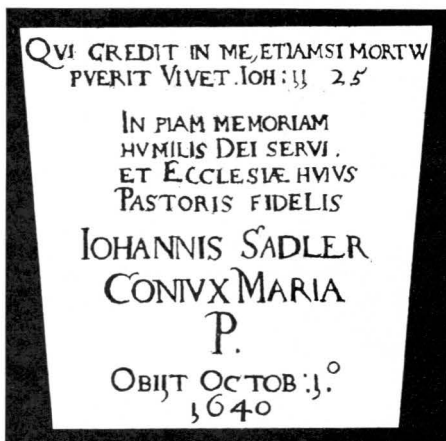


that both are for *Mascal*, and adds, "vidi tumultum". Sir George Paulet married Jane, heiress of John Kyme, of Lewes. John "Cayme" was M.P. for Lewes in 1543; and Richard Kyme was junior constable in 1556. Mr. Mascall, who was doubtless of the family who held Plumpton, died when Malling Church was rebuilding, and so was buried at Ringmer, which formerly belonged to Malling College.

Illustrated in *Reliquary and Illust. Arch.* iv. 228 (shs.).

II. *Inscription, John Sadler, 1640. Mural, chancel.*

On a curiously shaped plate, 12 by 11½ in., narrowing to 10 in. at the base, an inscription to John Sadler, pastor, in eleven lines, in roman capitals:



*Translation:* 'He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. John II. 25.'

In pious memory of a humble servant of God,  
and faithful pastor of this church  
John Sadler.

His wife Mary placed this.  
He died October 1st, 1640.

According to Venn he was born at Worfield in Shropshire, was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, vicar of Patcham in 1608 and of Ringmer from 1629 to 1640. His daughter married John Harvard.

*Lost Brass.*

The *Topographer* (iv. 291) (1791) in describing the monuments in Ringmer Church, mentions the brass to John Sadler (No. II), and one other, near the south wall, to a member of the Springett family, to whom there are many stone monuments in the church. 'On a small brass plate on the floor beneath, in capitals.

Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas  
Springet, Knight, who deceased the  
17 day of September, Anno Domini  
1639, and in the 51 yeare of his age.'

The brass to Richard Mascall (No. I) did not come to light until nearly a century later.

## RODMELL

- I. *Inscription, John de la Chambre, Esq., 1673; palimpsest, John Broke and wife Agatha, 1434. Mural on hinge, south chancel.*

An inscription, 18½ by 3 in., in three lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYES THE BODY OF IOHN DELA CHAMBRE  
E S<sup>R</sup> WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE  
4<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER 1673

Hic iacent Joh(ann)es Broke & Agatha ux(or) eius filia Joh(ann)is de Rademeld  
& uxor nup(er) Ric(ard)i Weyvyle. Que obiit xi die Aprilis A<sup>o</sup> dñi m.cccc<sup>o</sup>.  
xxxiiii<sup>o</sup>. qui multa co(n)tulit huic eccl(es)i(a)e. quor(um) a(n)i(m)abz p(ro)piciet(ur) deus Amen

The De la Chambres were an ancient family resident at Rodmell, descended from Sir Hugh de la Chambre, of Chambers' Court, in Laughton, who was living 6 Edward II; John married Anne, daughter of William Thomas of Lewes, and had a daughter Frances, who married Thomas Alchorne, sheriff of Sussex, 1701.<sup>1</sup>

The plate is fixed on a hinge, and on the reverse side is another inscription in three lines, in black letter, to John Broke and his wife Agatha:

Hic iacent Joh(ann)es Broke & Agatha ux(or) eius filia Joh(ann)is  
de Rademeld | & uxor nup(er) Ric(ard)i Weyvyle. Que obiit  
xi die Aprilis A<sup>o</sup> dñi m.cccc<sup>o</sup>. | xxxiiii<sup>o</sup>. qui multa co(n)tulit  
huic eccl(es)i(a)e. quor(um) a(n)i(m)abz p(ro)piciet(ur) deus  
Amen

*Translation:* 'Here lie John Broke and Agatha his wife, daughter of John de Rademeld and formerly the wife of Richard Weyvyle. She died the 11th of April, A.D. 1438. He bestowed much upon this church. On whose souls may God have mercy, Amen.'

Burrell mentions the obverse side of the brass only; he visited Rodmell in September 1772 (Add. MS. 5698, f. 137).

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.* XIII. 258, XIV. 123, and LXVI. 126.

## ROTHERFIELD

I. *Three shields, John Wickham, 1591. Under choir stalls, south chancel.*

The stone containing these shields now lies almost entirely hidden under the choir stalls, only the end nearest the lectern being visible, and the inscription is wholly concealed. Canon F. W. Goodwyn, rector in 1889-98, made a rubbing of the stone, and this hung formerly in the Lady Chapel; a copy of the inscription is given in *Rotherfield*,<sup>1</sup> by the late Miss C. Pullein, who tried to restore the missing letters, but could not vouch for their correctness, as the spacing is not clearly indicated; the inscription is, however, given by Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 292):

HIC JACET JOHANNES WICKHAM | FILIVS EDVARDI WICKHAM  
EX | ANTIQVA FAMILIA WICKHAMORVM | DE SWACLIFF IN  
COMITATU OXON | ORIVNDI NATVS CANTVARIÆ | AEDIS CHRISTI  
OXON: ALVMNVS | WESTMONASTERII PRAEBENDARIVS | ET HVJVS  
ECCLESIAE RECTOR. | DVAS HABVIT VXORES; MARIAM | HOVINDEN  
ET MARTHAM CORNWA|LLE EX PRIMA SEX HABVIT LI|BEROS,  
MARGARETAM, RICHARDVM, | WILHELMVM, MARGERIAM, ALICIA|  
M, ET ELIZABETAM. | EX ALTERA DVAS TANTVM FILI|AS SARAM  
ET MARIAM. OBIIT 29 | APRILIS 1591

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Wickham, son of Edward Wickham from the ancient family of Wickham of Swalcliff in the county of Oxford descended; born at Canterbury, student of Christ Church, Oxford, Prebendary of Westminster, and of this church Rector. He had two wives; Mary Hovinden, and Martha Cornwalle. By the first he had six children, Margaret, Richard, William, Margery, Alice, and Elizabeth. By the second he had only two daughters, Sarah and Mary. He died 29th April 1591.'

Three coats of arms<sup>2</sup> on the stone are as follows: 1. Wickham—*Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules.* 2. Hovinden—*Chequey argent and sable on a bend gules three lions' heads erased or.* 3. Cornwall—*Ermine a lion rampant gules crowned or within a border engrailed sable bezantée.* (S.A.C. XL. 216.) 'On the floor under the choir stalls are three brass shields to John Wickham, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Rotherfield, 1580-1591. He was buried March 2nd, 1591, as mentioned in the Register: 1591 "Mr. John Wickham p'son a very good preacher buried the 2 of Marche." There is a stone placed to his first wife, Mary Hovinden, at Horsmonden, on which is the matrix of a brass shield with the Wickham arms.'<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> Burrell (loc. cit.) shows two other shields: (1) Wickham impaling Hovinden; (2) Wickham impaling Cornwall.

<sup>3</sup> His will is given in full in *Rotherfield*, pp. 198-203.

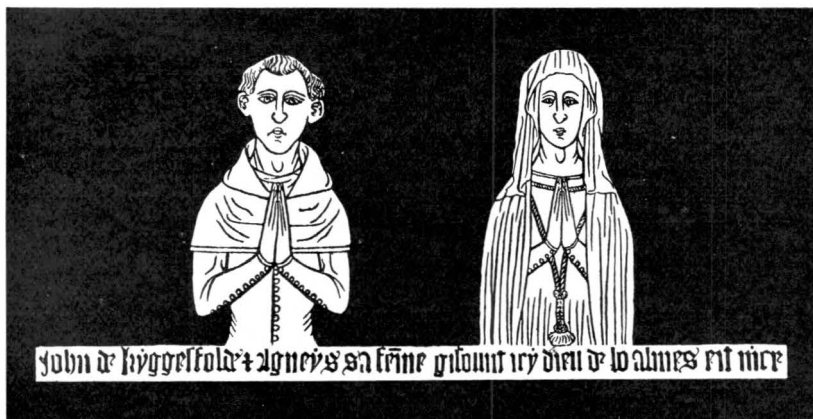
## RUSPER

I. *John de Kyngesfold, and wife Agnes, c. 1370. with Norman-French inscription. Relaid on wall of chancel.*

Two half-effigies, 13 in., of a yeoman and his wife. John de Kyngesfolde has short hair, and is clean-shaven; he wears a tight-buttoned jacket, with a tippet and hood, the tight sleeves are buttoned from elbow to wrist. His wife wears a veil or covrechef, showing no hair; a kirtle with tight sleeves buttoned to the wrist; and a mantle fastened with a short tasselled cord.

The inscription, 2 ft. 11½ in. by 1¾ in., is in Norman-French, in black letter:

John de Kyngesfolde & Agneys sa fēme gisount icy dieu de lo almes eit mēce



*Translation:* 'John Kyngesfolde and Agneys his wife lie here. God have mercy on their souls.'

This is the earliest example, in Sussex, of a married couple shown on a brass, also one of the few civilian brasses of the fourteenth century in England. The figures have been inaccurately relaid, the lady should be on the dexter side, as shown on the rubbing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1326 Adam de Shiremark sold to John de Kingsfold and Agnes his wife a messuage and land, in Rusper and Warnham.<sup>1</sup> Their ancient residence stood near the road from Rusper to Horsham. Traces of the moat still remain.<sup>2</sup> The brass is illustrated in *Boutell, Br. and Slabs*, 117 (offs.); *Dallaway*, II. ii. 379; *S.A.C.* XLII. 5 (head of lady).

<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii), no. 1677.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 177.



II. *Thomas Challoner, 1532-3, and wife Margaret, with one son, and inscription. Relaid on wall of chancel.*

Two standing effigies, 24½ and 23 in., turned slightly towards each other. Thomas Challoner has long hair and is clean shaven. He wears a fur-trimmed gown reaching to the feet, with wide sleeves, over a doublet, a pleated partlet appearing at the neck; broad-toed shoes; he stands upon a grass mound. His wife wears a 'kettle' head-dress with embroidered lappets; a gown with high neck, held at the throat with a round ornament, tight sleeves with turned-back cuffs; an ornamented girdle, with long central end; the hands of both effigies, which are raised in prayer, are only joined at the finger tips, not pressed together as is usual. The effigies of the daughters are lost, that of the son is dressed in the same fashion as his father.

The inscription, 22½ by 3¾ in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Of yō charite pray for the Soules of Thoṁs Challoner & Margaret | hys wyf & ther chyl dren which Thoṁs dep(ar)tyd at Ruspere ȳ xvj day of | february ȳ yer of o' lord m v<sup>c</sup> xxxii  
ō who' soull & all crystyn ihū haue mei.

Thomas apparently belonged to a Yorkshire family, and his will, which is said to be dated 5 March 1533,<sup>1</sup> shows that he left only daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Henry Lasheford, or Lechford, of Charlwood, Surrey. His wife survived him.

III. *Inscription, Elizabeth Chaundler, 1636. On floor of tower.*

On a rectangular plate, 17¾ by 8 in., an inscription in nine lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED <sup>B</sup> BODY OF ELIZABETH  
CHAVNDLER WIFE OF THOMAS CHAVNDLER, SONNE  
OF THOMAS CHAVNDLER OF SCOTSLAND IN Y  
PISH OF SHALFORD IN SVRREY YEOND DESESSED  
THE <sup>W</sup> ELIZABETH BEINGE THE DAUGHTER OF  
IOHN GARDINER OF RVSPER GENT DESESSED Y  
WHICH ELIZABETH HAVENG ISHVE OF HER  
BODY ONE DAUGHTER Y WHICH ELIZABETH  
DYED THE XX OF WLY ANN<sup>D</sup> DM. 1636 : 44

(*S.A.C.* xxv. 221, footnote), 'Thomas Chaundler is described in the register as of Nuthurst.'

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* xliv. 116-17.



Of yd charge pray for the Soules of Thomas Challoner & Margaret  
his wyf & the childer which Thomas deposed at Rusper y<sup>e</sup> xij day of  
february y<sup>e</sup> yer of o lord es y<sup>e</sup> xxxij o wng soull & all cristen shu have thi



RUSPER: THOMAS AND MARGARET CHALLONER.

IV. *Inscription, Mary Gardiner, 1644. On floor of tower.*

On a rectangular plate,  $22\frac{1}{4}$  by 11 in., an inscription in nine lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MARY  
THE WIFE OF JOHN GARDINER OF RVSPER  
IN THE COVNTIE OF SVSSEX GENT: WHO  
DECEASED AT HASTINGE IN THE SAID COVNTY  
(SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF JAMES JORDAN  
OF LOVELHEATH AT CHARTWOOD IN SVRREY  
GENT) WHO HAD ISSVE BY HER FIVE SONNES  
AND FIVE DAUGHTERS SHE DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE THE 15<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER ANNO DNI:1644

## RYE

I. *Civilian and wife, c. 1490; shield, scrolls, children, and marginal inscription lost. North chancel.*

The whole composition measures 5 ft. 13 in. by 2 ft. 7 in.

Two standing effigies, 3 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and 2 ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the head of the man is gone; he wears a long cassock-like gown reaching to the feet; pointed shoes with thick soles; he stands upon a grass mound. His wife, whose face is turned towards her husband, wears a veil with short ends, and flattened on the top; a fur-trimmed gown, with small waist; the backs of her hands are turned to the front; portions of her skirt are lost.

They had three sons and four daughters; these, with the shield, mouth scrolls, and marginal inscription are all lost.

The brass cannot be seen now as the floor-covering of the chancel has been fastened down over it.

II. *Thomas Hamon, 1607, with marginal inscription. On floor of chancel, behind the altar.*

A standing effigy, 2 ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in., in the civic dress of the period. Thomas Hamon is bare-headed, and has a moustache and full beard; he wears a ruff, a long gown open in front, with short false sleeves hanging from the shoulder, over a doublet buttoned down the front, and at the wrists; stockings, and shoes with rosettes; he stands upon a platform, turning towards his left.

Below are six English verses, in roman capitals.

The marginal inscription, in roman capitals, is mutilated:

HEARE LYETH THE BODIE OF THOMAS HAMON WHO DEPARTED  
... DAY OF IVLY AN<sup>O</sup> DOMINI 1607. HIS WIFE MARTHA PROCVRED  
...

In *S.A.C.* XIII. 280 a footnote says: 'Thomas Hamon's burial is thus



RYE: UNKNOWN.

HEARE LYETH THE BODIE OF

THOMAS HAMON WHO DEPARTED



LOE THOMAS HAMON HERE ENTERED-DOTH LYE  
THRICE BURGESSE FOR THE PARLIAMENT ELECTED  
SIX TIMES BY FREEMENS CHOICE MADE MAIOR OF RYE  
AND CAPTAINE LONGTIME OF THE BAND SELECTED  
WHOSE PRYDENT COURAGE JUSTICE GRAYTIE  
DESERVES A MONVMENT OF MEMORYE

HIS WYFE MARTHA PROCURED

DAY OF IVEY AN DOMINI 1607

RYE: THOMAS HAMON.

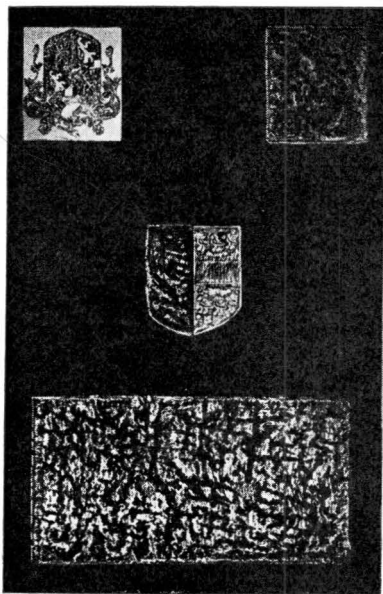
recorded in the Register—"1607. July the 29th day, Mr. Thomas Hamon, Maior."

G. S. Butler (*S.A.C.* xiv. 26) says: 'It is evident Thomas Hamon was a person of some consideration in his way, as shewn by his public services recorded in his epitaph—"Thrice Burgesse for the Parliament elected." I can only find his name among the representatives for Rye twice, viz., 1597, in Elizabeth's reign, and 1603, in James I. "Six times by freemen's choyce made Maior of Rye," in the years 1595, 1596, 1599, 1600, 1604-5 (on death of John Fawtrill), and lastly 1606-7. His wife Martha, whom he had married only three months before his death, promptly married Thomas Higgons, who had succeeded him as Mayor.'<sup>1</sup>

Illustrated in *S.A.C.* xiii. 280.

III. *One achievement, another lost, and half a shield, inscription lost, late sixteenth century. Chancel floor.*

Only the dexter achievement,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., remains; it has been relaid upside down. It bears the arms of Jennings, *ermine a lion*



*rampant gules, Quartering; Jay or Gay, Azure a lion rampant or a border engrailed gules and a canton or. Crest: on a wreath a bird close. The sinister bore the arms of Onslow, Argent a fess gules between six choughs. Crest: on a wreath an eagle preying on a partridge.*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vidler, *New History of Rye*, 69.

<sup>2</sup> Information supplied by the late Mr. Mill Stephenson.

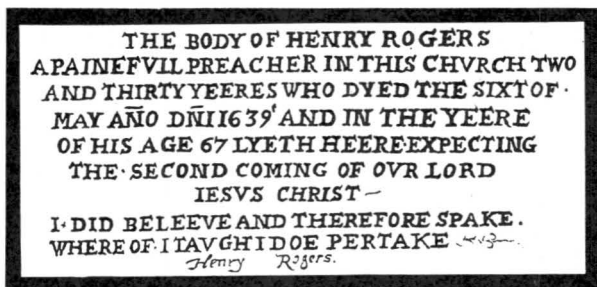
The shield in the centre doubtless bore the arms of Jennings in the dexter half, as in the dexter achievement, impaling Onslow; it was originally 7 by 6 in., and is now 7 by 3 in.

The inscription,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by 10 in., is lost.

## SELMESTON

I. *Inscription, Henry Rogers, 1639. South aisle.*

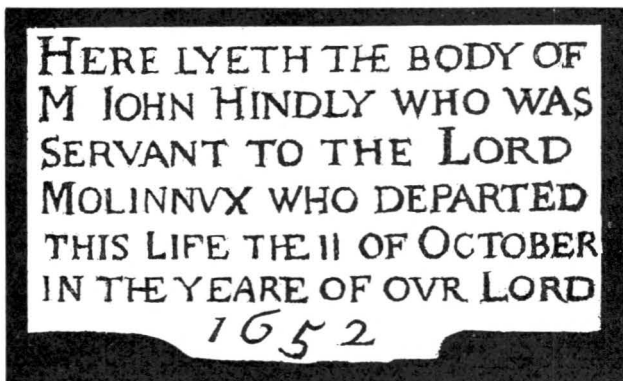
An inscription, placed the wrong way up,  $17\frac{1}{8}$  by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in., in seven lines, in roman capitals, with two English verses:



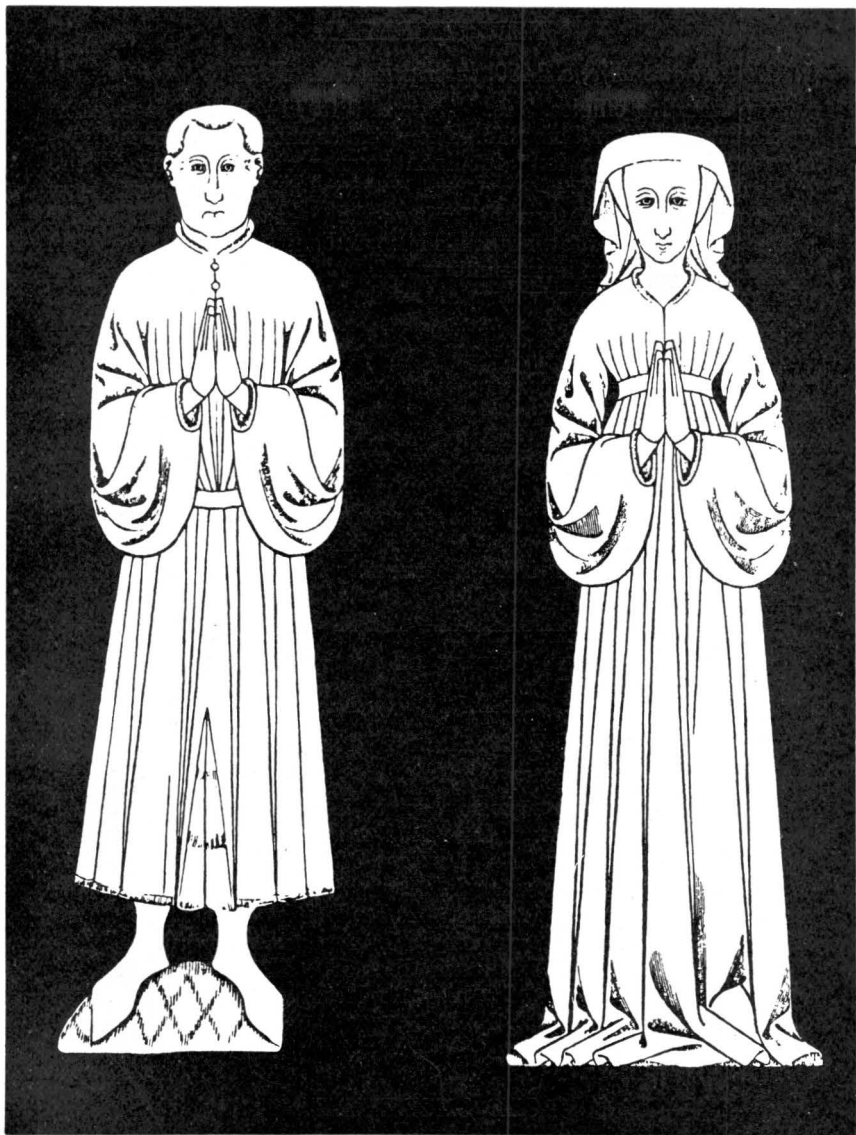
## SHIPLEY

I. *Inscription, John Hindly, 1652. Nave.*

On a small plate,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in., an inscription in seven lines:



Richard Molyneux of Sefton was created Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough in 1628 and married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Caryll of Bentons in Shipley. He died in 1636, and the reference here is to his elder son Richard.



NEW SHOREHAM: UNKNOWN.



## NEW SHOREHAM

I. *Civilian and wife, c. 1450, inscription lost. Nave.*

Two standing effigies, 3 ft.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., and 2 ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in., full-face, of an unknown civilian and his wife. The man has short hair, and is clean-shaven; he wears a long fur-lined gown reaching nearly to the ankles, with wide bag-sleeves, and buttoned at the neck; a narrow belt round the waist worn rather low; the tight sleeves of his under garment appear at the wrists; his hose and shoes appear to be all in one; he stands upon a grass mound. The lady wears an early form of 'horned' head-dress, with plain cauls, the veil falling behind the shoulders; a long gown covering her feet, with short waist, and sleeves like those of her husband. (Compare with Pulborough, No. II.) Illustrated in *Beaumont*, 47; *Woodman*, 108; *Cheal, Story of Shoreham*, 188.

II. *Inscription, and shield, Walter West, Esq., of Woodmancote, 1648. Nave.*

This inscription,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 in., is now hidden inside the low platform at the east end of the choir; it is in nine lines, in roman capitals; the following is copied from the rubbing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries:

HEERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF WALTER WEST OF WOODMAN COTE IN THE COVNTY OF SVSSEX ESQ: WHO MARRIED ELIZABETH THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THOMAS SHIRLEY OF PRESTON IN THE COVNTY OF SVSSEX ESQ: WHO DYED IVLY THE 18TH A<sup>o</sup>; D<sup>N</sup>I. 1648; AGED 23 YEARES

The achievement, 13 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in., above the inscription, bears: *Quarterly*: I *Azure a bend wavy between threee griffins' heads or*, for West; II *Argent a fess wavy between three mullets gules*, for Everard; III *Per pale or and vert two chevrons between three cinquefoils all counter-changed*, for Wickens; IV *Argent three bugle horns sable*, for Bellingham; *Quartering*: *Argent three bends gules on a canton gules a lion passant argent*, for Burnshead. *Crest*, a griffin's head.

Walter was the son of Thomas West of Clifford's Inn (*ob.* 1638, buried at Woodmancote), by his wife Cicely, daughter and coheir of Richard Bellingham (*ob.* 1668).

## OLD SHOREHAM

I. *Inscription with achievement, Captain Richard Poole, and son Thomas, 1652. Mural, chancel.*

On a rectangular plate,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{1}{4}$  in., surrounded by a scroll pattern, with grotesque faces, an inscription in eight lines, in roman capitals:

HEARE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF | CAP. RICHARD POOLE  
 OF THIS PARISH | WHO DYED THE 17 OF SEPTEMBER | ANNO  
 DOMINI 1652 AGED 94 YEARES | LIKewise HEERE LYETH IN-  
 TERRED | THOMAS THE ONLY SONN OF CAP RICHAR | POOLE  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE | THE 15 OF NOVEMBER 1652 AGED  
 60 YEARES



The achievement displays the arms of Poole of Poole Hall, in Cheshire<sup>1</sup>: *Azure semy of fleurs-de-lis or a leopard rampant argent*, and the crest is a mermaid, holding in her hands a naval crown. Motto: *Tutamen Deus*.

Captain Poole, according to a Confirmation of Arms made to his grandson, 'served our late most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, both as a captain at sea and on land, and also served our late most gracious Sovereign Lord King James'. In the reign of Charles I he commanded a ship of war in the expedition against Cales in Spain, and the Isle of Rhee in France. In November 1627 while in command of the 'Peter' of Shoreham, he captured a barque of St. Malo or Grenville, the 'Sea Horse', and brought her into Shoreham harbour. Illustrated in Cheal, *The Story of Shoreham*.

<sup>1</sup> See Henry Cheal, *The Story of Shoreham*, 171.

## SLAUGHAM

I. *John Covert, Esq., 1503, canopy, inscription, and one shield. Now on wall of south chancel.*

The whole composition measures 7 ft. by 2 ft. 9½ in.

The effigy, 2 ft. 2¼ in., is in the armour of the Mail Skirt Period. John Covert has long hair and is clean shaven; he wears a collar of mail, breastplate, pauldrons, with a projecting ridge on the left side, arm-pieces, roundel shaped elbow-pieces, there are no others of this form in Sussex; a skirt of many taces, to which are attached two tuilles, a mail skirt with straight edge, leg-pieces, knee-pieces, with extra plates above and below, gussets of mail at the insteps, broad-toed sabbatons, rowel spurs fastened with straps; the bawdrick is worn diagonally; the sword hangs straight at the left side, it has an ornamented hilt, the quillons are lost; the dagger hangs behind, at the right side; his head rests on his tilting helm, and his feet on a grass mound.

The mutilated canopy and side-shafts are of much earlier date, they are of ornate and delicate design.

The inscription, 18¼ by 3¾ in., is in three lines in black letter:

Orate pro a(n)i(m)a Joh(ann)is Couert Armigeri filii Wil(e)lm(u)s  
Couert | Armigeri qui quid(e)m Joh(ann)es obiit VI die augusti  
A(nno) d(omi)ni Mill(esi)mo | CCCCC iij cuius anime p(ro)picietur  
deus amen.

*Translation:* 'Pray for the soul of John Covert, esq., son of William Covert, esq., which John died 6th August, A.D. 1503, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

There were four shields, 5 by 4 in., only the bottom sinister remains; the bottom dexter has been restored blank; the two at the top of the slab, bearing Covert, impaling Pelham, have been relaid with No. II.

This brass is interesting as an early instance of 'appropriation', if it has not been reset within the canopy at some comparatively late date.

John was a younger son of William and Anne Covert; he married Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, by his wife, Anne Lewknor. He left three daughters, Anne, the wife of George Blennerhasset, of Barsham, Suffolk; Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Goring, of Burton; and Dorothy.

An extract of his will, proved 20 March 1503-4, is given in *S.A.C.* XLVII. 116; it desires that he should be 'buried in the chauncel of the church of Slaugham'.

II. *Richard Covert, Esq., 1547, with three wives, two inscriptions, four scrolls, four shields, and a Resurrection. Altar tomb, chancel.*

The figures are fixed to a slab in an arched recess, forming an Easter Sepulchre. Richard Covert is in armour, kneeling on a



SLAUGHAM: JOHN COVERT (DETAIL).  
(For illustration of the complete brass, see p. 130.)

tasselled cushion, on a chequered pavement, with his three wives ranged behind him, each with a mouth-scroll; he has long hair and is clean-shaven; his armour consists of a steel gorget, breast-plate with demi-placcates; pauldrons; elbow-pieces of clumsy proportions; a skirt of many taces, over a short skirt of mail with straight edge; three tuilles visible; knee-pieces, with large plates above and below, leg-pieces, and sabbatons to which the rowel spurs are screwed; the sword hangs diagonally at his left side, suspended from a plain bawdrick, which also supports the dagger hanging diagonally on the right. His scroll has the words 'Noli damnare redemptos' (condemn not the redeemed). The first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John and Elizabeth Faggar, is kneeling; she wears a pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, long gown with high neck, cut square, tight sleeves, fur cuffs; ornamental girdle with long end hanging on her right side; her scroll has the words 'qui venisti redime(re) perditos' (O Thou who camest to redeem the lost). The second wife is similarly dressed, but seems to be standing; the words on her scroll are 'Nu(n)c x̄pe te petim(us) miserere qu(a)esum(us)' (O Christ now have mercy we beg, we beseech Thee). The third wife, Jane, daughter of William Ashburnham, Esq., is represented standing; she wears a pedimental head-dress with ornamented lappets; a dress similar to the last, with a girdle of thick cord, tied at the waist, hanging centrally, the two ends having large tassels; her feet appear below the folds of her dress; the words on her scroll are 'D(omi)ne in mi(seri-cordi)a tua semp(er) speraui:' (In Thy mercy, O Lord, I have always trusted). She has a separate inscription, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  in., in three lines, in black letter:

Hec filia Will(elm)i Asscheburneham Armygery: | tercia uxor  
Richardi Couert Armygery | Cuius Anime propicietur deus  
Amen.

Underneath the other figures is an inscription, 2 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  in., in six lines, in black letter:

Here lyeth Richard Couert Esquier and Elizabeth firste wyfe  
of f̄ sayd Ric(hard) one of the | dowghters & heiers of John  
Faggar Esquier & Elizabeth his wyfe & Elizabeth sec(o)nde  
wyfe | of f̄ aforesayd Ric(hard) Couert the dowghter of George  
Nevyle Knyght Lord Burgeuene & Jane | Aschburneham  
dowghter of Will(ia)m Aschburneham of Ascheburneham  
Esquier also Blanche | Vawhan the dowghter of John Vawghan  
of Burgeuene Esquier last wyfe of the sayd Ric(hard) | whyche  
sayd Ric(hard) decessed the vii day of June A<sup>o</sup> d(omi)ni 1547  
on whos soull<sup>e</sup> ihū haue Mercy.

The four shields are placed above the heads of the figures; No. 1, on the dexter side bears: *Gules a fess between three martlets or*, for Couert; impaling: *Gules a fess between six molets argent*, for Ashburnham. No. 2, Couert, impaling: *Azure three pelicans argent*, for Pelham. No. 3, Couert. No. 4, Couert. Two shields are lost.



'Of the above, No. 2 belongs to the sinister, No. 3 to the dexter top corners of John Covert's Ledger Brass (now mural) in the South Chapel. (No. 1.)'<sup>1</sup>

On the sinister side of the slab is a mutilated representation of the Resurrection; the Saviour is seen standing erect in the tomb, holding a cross-staff in His left hand, the right being raised in blessing. In front of the tomb are two sleeping soldiers, and behind it is what appears to be the head of a third.

Richard was the son of Thomas Covert; he inherited the estates from his cousin, John Covert (No. II). As stated on the inscription, Richard had four wives; by his fourth wife Blanche, he had two sons, John and George, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan; his will, dated 1546, directs his 'body to be buried in the chauncel of the parish church of Slaugham as soon as it is dead, and may conveniently be conveyed to the place where it shall be buried without great ceremonies and solemnities, other than belongeth to a good and true Christian man'.

He was High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1522-3, and a Commissioner of Sewers in 1534 for the repair of sea walls and clearing the rivers.

The 'lord Burgeuene' in the inscription was the third Lord Bergavenny, *ob.* 1536. (See *S.A.C.* XLVII. 116-22.)

The effigies of Richard, his first and second wives, the Resurrection, and the Covert shield were added about 1527, and the main inscription in 1547.

The brass is illustrated in *Anastatic Drawing Soc.* 1878, pl. 34 (Resurrection); *Memorials of Old Sussex*, 144 (tomb); *S.A.C.* XLII. 14 (head of lady).

## II. Jane Covert, 1586-7, inscription, and two shields. Altar tomb, chancel.

Jane Covert, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$  in., is kneeling on a cushion, at a prayer-desk on which is an open book; she wears a Paris hood, peaked in front, over a close cap; a ruff, a full gown with pleated front, tied at the waist with a bow; the floor is a chequered pavement. The inscription, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., is in six lines, in roman capitals.

There are two shields, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 6 in., one on either side of the figure; the dexter bears: *gules three chevrons argent*, for Fettyplace, impaling Covert; the sinister, *gules a chevron between three owls argent, on a pile or, a cannon azure discharging gules*, for Fleming, impaling Covert.

Jane was the daughter of John Covert of Slaugham, *ob.* 1558, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cooke, of Rustington, and grand-daughter of Richard (No. II) and his fourth wife, Blanche. Jane had no issue. Illustrated in *M.B.S. Trans.* VI. 118.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXIX. 200.





*Lost Brass.*

I. *Inscription, William Covert, Senior, esquire, 1444.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5698, f. 143), 'On a Grave Stone adjoining to the Chancel step, in the body of the Church is pourtrayed in Brass the figure of a man & under him this Inscription in Saxon Characters:

Hic jacet Wil(ielmi) Covert Senior Armiger qui obiit XXV<sup>o</sup>.  
die Mens. Septembris A<sup>o</sup>. dñi 1444<sup>o</sup>. cuj'. aīae p̄picietur Deus.

NB. A new Pew being built over the last mentioned stone, I could not see it distinctly, but the Inscription being torn off, had been preserved by the Clerk.' (Visited May 1787.)

### SLINFOLD

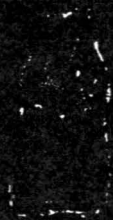
I. *Richard Bradbryge, 1533, and wife Denys, with inscription, two children lost. Chancel.*

Standing effigies, 17½ in. Richard Bradbryge has long hair, cut square over a high forehead; the face is out of proportion to the hands, which are very small, only the tips of the fingers are touching. He wears a long fur-trimmed gown, to the feet, with broad sleeves,





Here lieth Richard Bradbryge gent' & Denys his wyfe  
Thou shalt & also there chydrene which Richard dyed  
the xxij day of November an' d' 1577 wh' soue ihu pd'



SLINFOLD: RICHARD AND DENYS BRADBRYGE.

over a doublet; broad-toed shoes. His wife Denys wears a pedimental head-dress; a fur-trimmed gown, with tight-fitting bodice and sleeves; a wide belt round the hips, fastened with a triple clasp, there is no pendant end; she has broad-toed shoes; her hands, raised in prayer, have only the fingers touching; the figures stand upon a grass mound. The effigies of their children, John and Thomas (dexter), and Alice (sinister), are lost; the indents measure 6 and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. The inscription, 21 by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Here lyeth Rychard Bradbryge gent' & Denys his wyfe | Jhōn  
Thoṃs & alis there chylderne which Rychard dyed | the  
XXVIIJ<sup>th</sup> day of Nouēber an<sup>o</sup> do<sup>i</sup> M<sup>th</sup> v<sup>c</sup> XXXIIJ who<sup>s</sup> soul ihū  
p(ar)dō.

The brass is illustrated in *S.A.C.* XL. 43.

II. *Lady, c. 1600, upper half, and inscription lost; on same slab as No. III. Chancel.*

The lower half of a lady wearing a farthingale, and shoes, with thick soles; she stands on a chequered pavement, turning to her right.



III. *Inscription, Edward Cowper, Esq., 1678, with shield. Chancel.*

On a rectangular plate,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in., an inscription in eight lines, in roman capitals, in indifferent workmanship.

On an extension of the plate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., is a shield, *Quarterly*; I and IV *Argent three martlets*, and on a *chief gules three annulets or*, for Cowper; II and III *Or on a chevron [between three roses azure, three escallops argent]*, on a *chief azure a lion passant ermine*, for Stanbridge.

On the west wall of the tower is another monument, in marble, to Edward Cooper; the inscription states that he was one of the

'Royal Band of Gentleman Pensioners to King Charles II', and that he married Martha, the only daughter of Lancelot Johnson, of the Inner Temple, by whom he had one son, Henry.

Illustrated in *S.A.C.* XL. 44 (shield).



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDWARD COWPER:  
LATE OF STROOD IN THE PARISH OF SLINFOLD  
IN THE COVNTY OF SUSSEX ESSEX WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20 DAY OF MAY:  
ANNO D<sup>OM</sup>. 1628 IN THE 38 YEARE OF HIS:  
AGE WHO RESTETH HERE IN HOPE  
OF THE RESERRECTION OF THE  
IVST VN TO LIFE ETERNALL: \*

*Lost Brass.*

- I. *Inscription, John Bradbreg, gent. 1503, and wife Agnes, 1500. Nave.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5698, f. 240 r); 'On a Brass in the Nave,

Hic jacet Johēs Bradbreg Generosus Filius et Heres Thome Bradbreg nuper de Slinfold, Generosi, et Agnes uxor ejus filia et heres Johīs Payne nuper de Cokfield Generosi; qui quidem Johēs Bradbreg obiit . . . die mensis Novembris anno Dñi Millmō Quingentesimo tercio et predict' Agnes obiit . . . die mensis . . . anno Dñi Millmō Quingentesimo Quorum aiabus p(ro)picietur Deus. Amen.'

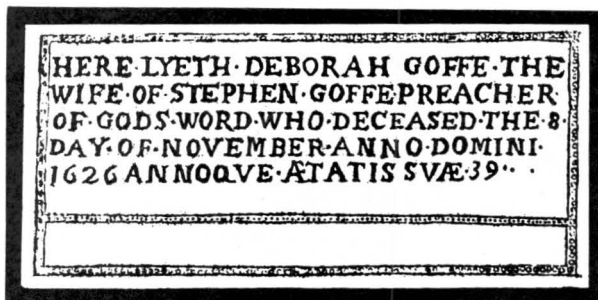
6 . . . between 3 Pelicans vulning themselves. 2 ? 1 . . .

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Bradbreg, gentleman, son and heir of Thomas Bradbreg, late of Slinfold, gentleman, and Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of John Payne, late of Cuckfield, gentleman; which John Bradbreg died . . . day of the month of November, A.D. 1503, and the aforesaid Agnes died . . . day of the month . . . A.D. 1500. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.'

## STANMER

I. *Inscription, Deborah Goffe, 1626. North aisle.*

On a rectangular plate,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., an inscription, in five lines, in roman capitals, surrounded by a narrow beading:



This brass is reproduced in an article by the Rev. H. E. B. Arnold on Stephen Goffe in *S.C.M.* x. 668-70.

II. *Shield, Edward Michelbourne, 1700. Nave.*

An achievement,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in., on an oval plate, in a ledger stone, to Edward Michelbourne of Stanmer, Esq., born in 1684, and died at Lewes, aged 63. He was the son of William Michelbourne, by his wife Anne, daughter of Lawrence Ashburnham, of Bromham, Esq.

The arms are: *Or a cross between four eagles displayed sable.* *Crest:*  
A tiger standing. Below the shield is an inscription in stone:

HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF EDWARD MICHELBOURNE  
ESQ. WHO DYED ÆTATIS SUAE 63 ANNO(UE) DOMINI. 1700.

The Manor of Stanmer belonged to the family of Michelbourne at  
one time. (*Horsfield*, II. 217.)



SLAUGHAM: JOHN COVERT.