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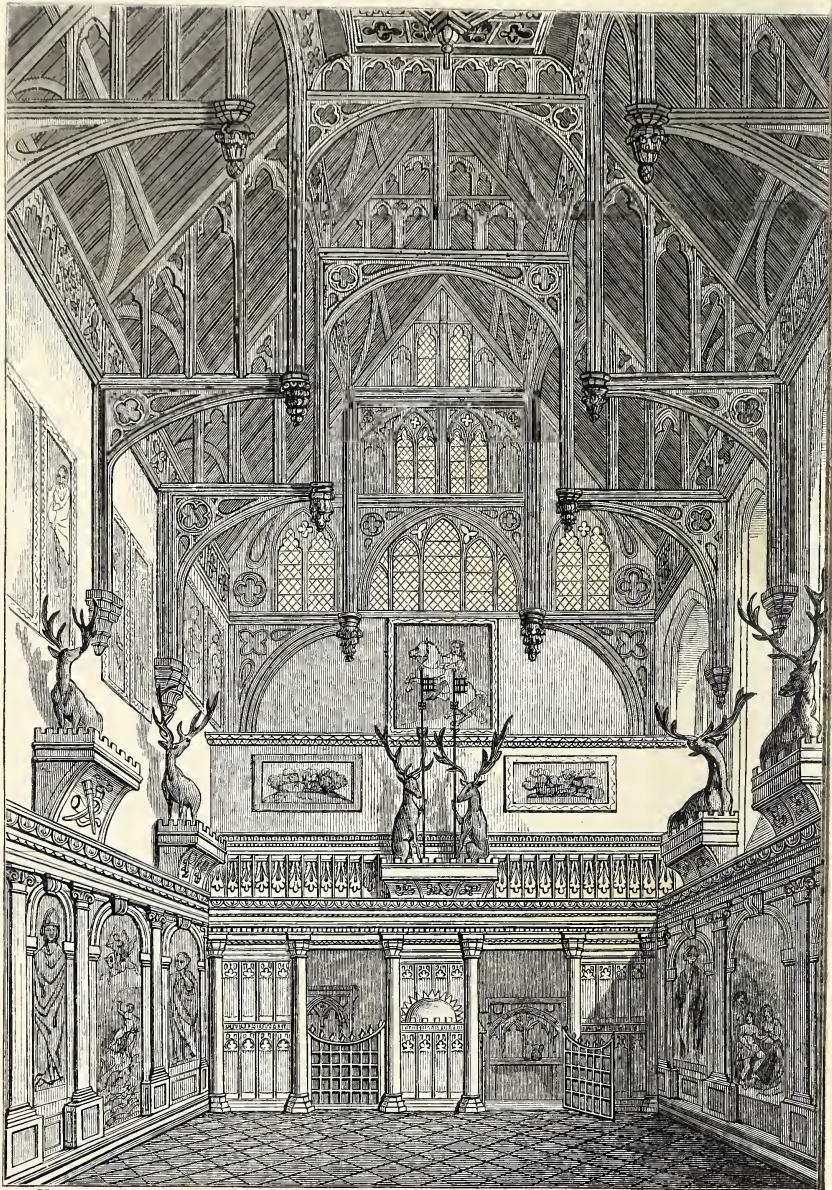




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Sussex Archaeological Society.



UTTING

BUCK HALL, COWDRAY.

SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XX.

[VOL. VIII. OF SECOND SERIES.]

SUSSEX :

GEORGE P. BACON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

M.DCCC.LXVIII.

LEWES:
GEO. P. BACON, PRINTER.

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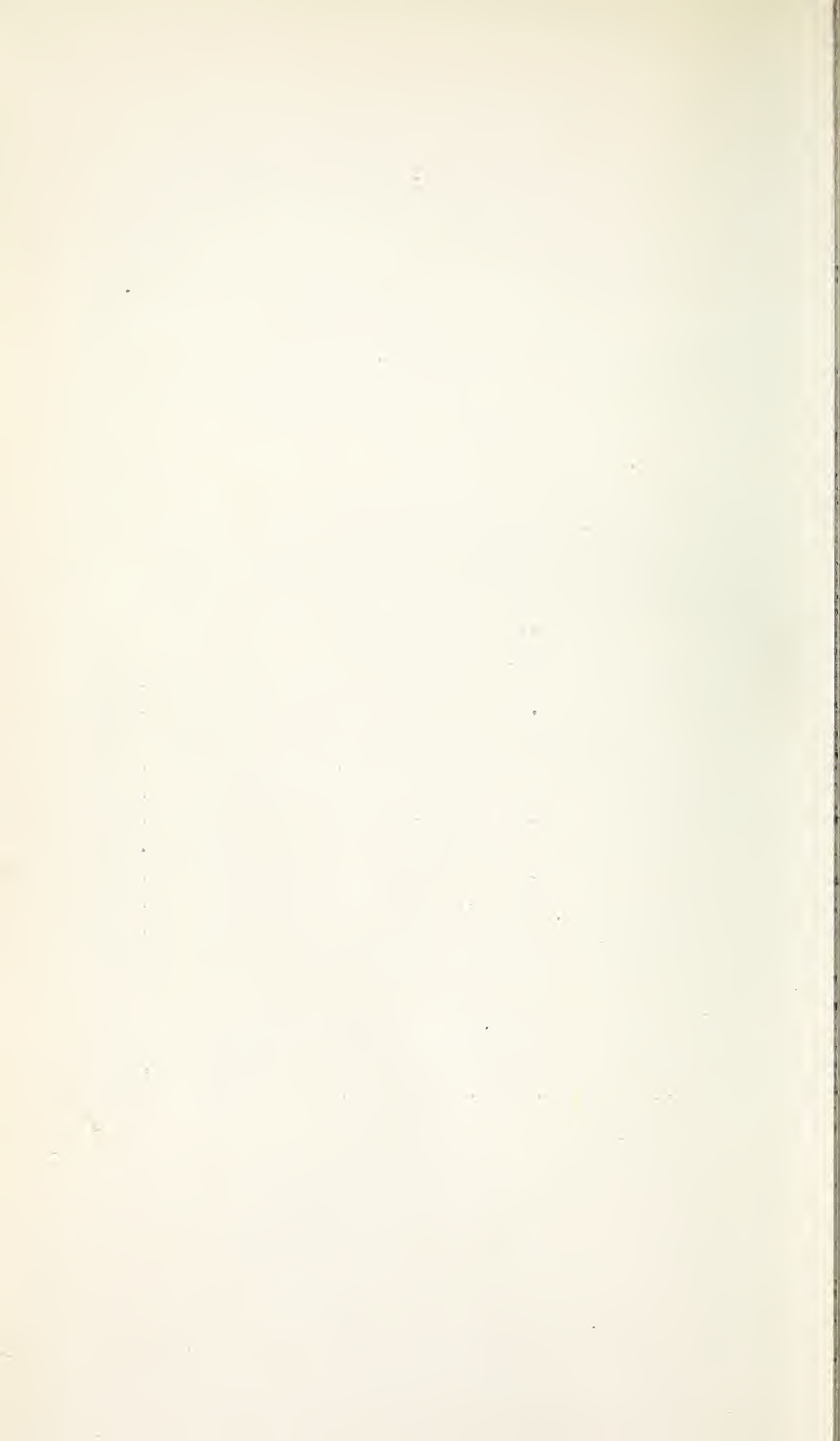
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REPORT.

SUCCESS continues to gratify the wishes, and to reward the labours, of the Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society. Though some alterations in the list of members have necessarily occurred through death or removal, the numbers have been constantly recruited from new sources ; while the vitality of the Society and, it is trusted, the value of its operations, have in no way diminished.

The Annual Meeting of the Society at Midhurst, on August 8th, 1867, was marked by the usual features of interest. This portion of the county was, up to that date, a *terra incognita* to many of our members, who thus had an opportunity of visiting, under agreeable auspices, several of the most interesting spots in Sussex. The rendezvous was Midhurst Station, and the first place visited was Midhurst Church, which was kindly explained by the incumbent, the Rev. WILLIAM HAYDON. Some ancient houses, and St. Anne's Hill, the site of the Castle of the De Bohuns, were afterwards explored. Mr. DURRANT COOPER read a paper on Midhurst, which in an extended shape is printed in this volume. The members then proceeded to inspect the ruins of Cowdray House, whose history forms so romantic an episode in the annals of Sussex.

These remains, which have been described in a previous volume of the "Collections," formed the subject of an *al fresco* lecture by Sir SIBBALD SCOTT. A paper from the pen of that gentleman, on the lamentable death of one of the latest of the Montagues, Lords of Cowdray, forms part of the present volume. By the courtesy of the EARL of EGDMONT, the grounds surrounding the ruined mansion were liberally thrown open to the members, some of whom made a short excursion to the remains of the Church and Priory of Easebourne. After this the members and their friends dined in their marquee, in the park, under the presidency of W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, Esq., M.P.

On October 17th, a visit to the ruins of the ancient Manor-House of Slaugham, was organized under the presidency of the Rev. EDWARD TURNER, V.P. About forty members and friends attended, and another very pleasant day was spent. Mr. LOWER gave a brief account of the history of the mansion, and the Rev. W. SERGISON, Rector, afterwards described the Church and the monuments of the Coverts and other families there interred.

At the General Annual Meeting at Midhurst, a revised set of rules was adopted, and it will be found in this volume.

The present volume exhibits some new and valuable features; and first the accession to the ranks of our paper-writers. Several new names will be observed, and both the committee and the members generally may hail this among the encouraging

symptoms of Archæological progress. It is trusted that those gentlemen who have laboured for twenty-one years in the illustration of Sussex Antiquities, will continue to work with unabated zeal, and at the same time rejoice in such useful co-operation. It has often been predicted that the Society's labours must at no distant period come to a stand. There is, however, no ground for fear on this head. Vast stores of Archæology still remain, and each succeeding volume proves that there are constantly opening up to observation and exploration "fresh fields and pastures new."

Among papers which are either in the hands of the Editor, or in course of preparation for Vol. XXI., are "Lordington House," by the Rev. F. H. ARNOLD; "On Celtic Antiquities at Cissbury," by Col. LANE FOX, F.S.A.; and on the recently discovered "Mural Paintings in Binsted Church," by T. G. JACKSON, Esq.

The next feature in the present volume is equally pleasant to behold—namely, the fashion which has set in of presenting, for the illustration of our proceedings, excellent illustrations to the various articles. Under this head the Committee have to record their warmest thanks to the following gentlemen:—

The Right Hon. HENRY BRAND, M.P., for a view of Glynde Place, and for a portrait of John Hampden, from a drawing in his possession.

W. LANGHAM CHRISTIE, Esq., for a view of Glyndebourne.

W. HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A., for a view of Ancient Houses at Glynde.

J. C. STENNING, Esq., and friends, for a view of Sackville College, East Grinstead.

J. C. LUCAS, Esq., F.S.A., for a plate of specimens of the Saxon Coins from Washington.

THOS. HONYWOOD, Esq., C.H.V.F.B., for two plates of Medieval Pottery, &c., discovered by him at Horsham.

And especially to SAMUEL EVERSLED, Esq., for a plate of Ancient Knives, found at Glynde, etched by himself, and for views of Brambletye and the old Church of East Grinstead, from drawings by Lambert.

It is particularly hoped that other gentlemen in various parts of the county will imitate so good an example, so as to add to the pictorial, as well as to the general, interest of future volumes.

EDWARD TURNER,

Chairman.

Barbican, Lewes Castle,
18th June, 1868.

The General Annual Meeting for 1868 is fixed for Mayfield and Rotherfield, on the 13th of August.

* * * Members in arrear of their Subscriptions are again *most urgently requested* to comply with the Society's rule, by which annual payments should be made on the 1st of January in each year. A considerable amount of subscriptions remains unpaid, to the detriment of the Society's operations, in a pecuniary point of view.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance at Treasurer's,		Mr. Bacon, Printing Vol. XIX.	140 11 8
Jan. 1st, 1867 - - -	39 12 4	Illustrations	46 7 7
sale of Books - - -	8 2 0	Salaries—Editor and Clerk	
sale of Museum Catalogues -	1 19 2	(one year) - - -	76 0 0
hire of Tent - - -	29 4 0	Edgington, Repairing Tent -	12 12 6
Life Composition (one) -	5 10 0	Stamps, Stationery, Sundry	
Annual Subscriptions, Arrears	37 0 0	Printing, and Expenses of	
Ditto 1867	225 0 0	Annual Meeting - - -	19 19 2
		Balance at Treasurer's -	50 16 7
	£346 7 6		£346 7 6

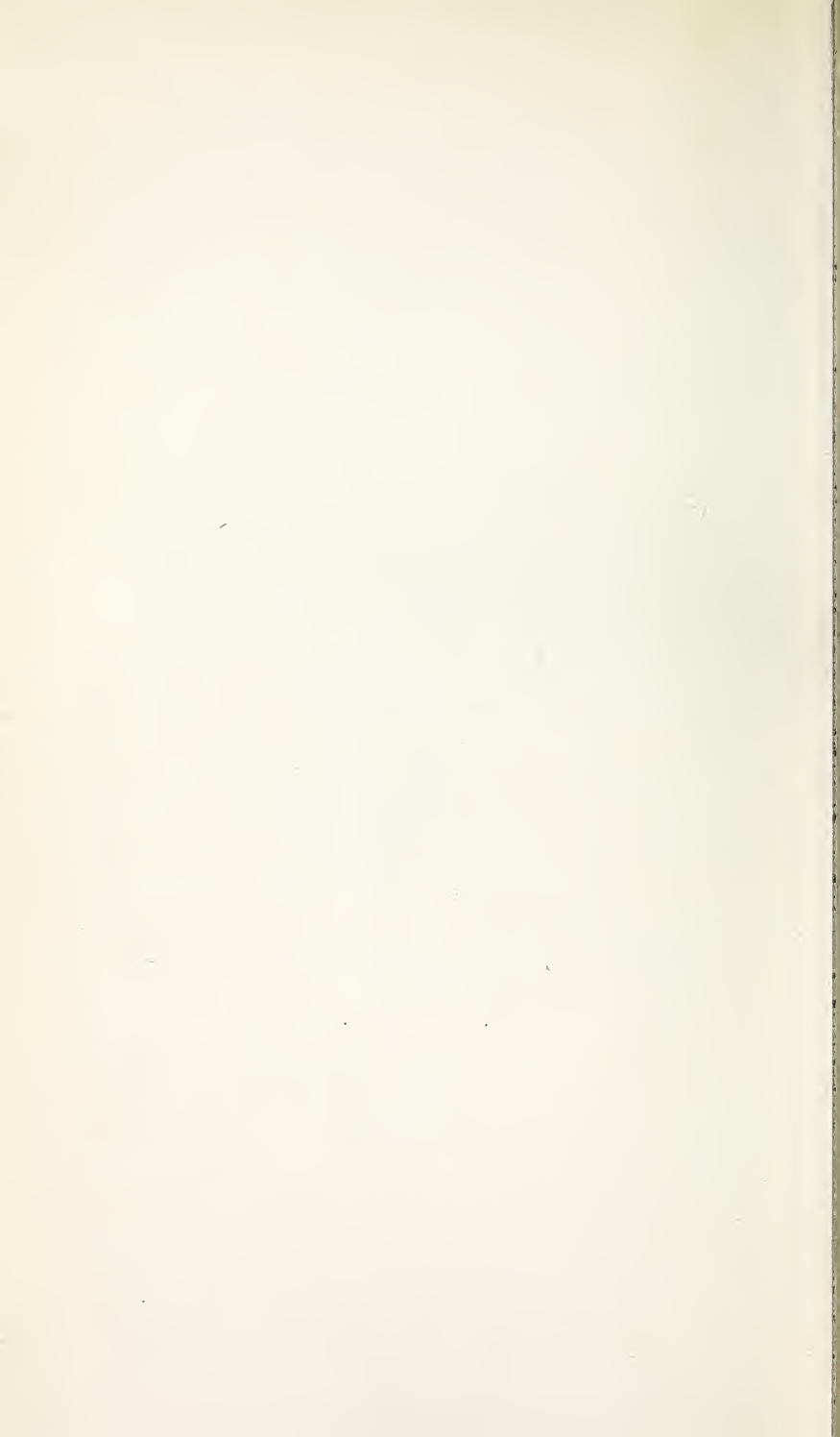
CASTLE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Visitors to Castle - - -	74 4 3	Balance due to Treasurer,	
„ Priory - - -	3 4 3	Jan. 1st, 1867 - - -	10 19 9
Rent ditto - - -	9 0 0	Pettet, Wages and Com-	
„ Gardens - - -	5 0 0	mission - - -	30 6 6
Balance due to Treasurer -	69 6 9	Rent, Castle, one year, to	
		Michaelmas, 1867 - - -	31 9 4
		Rent, Priory, 1½, to Michael-	
		mas, 1867 - - -	48 0 0
		Rent, W. Crosskey, Esq.,	
		Seven years - - -	0 7 0
		Rates, Taxes (Castle and	
		Priory), &c., &c. - - -	23 10 8
		Advanced to G. Pettet on	
		account of Rates, &c. .	5 0 0
		Coals and Sundries - - -	10 7 10
		Davey's Bill, Repairs - - -	0 14 2
	£160 15 3		£160 15 3

ESTIMATE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1868.

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand, General		Balance due to Treasurer,	
Account - - -	50 16 7	Castle Account - - -	69 6 9
Arrears of Sub-		Castle Rent (Quarter year) -	7 17 4
scriptions - 81 0 0		Sundry Accounts - - -	30 0 0
Estimated to realise -	40 10 0	Balance - - -	278 17 9
Invested in Consols -	132 15 11		
Dividends due (since paid) -	7 19 4		
Stock of Books - - -	100 0 0		
Marquee - - -	40 0 0		
Arrears due - - -	9 0 0		
Advanced to G. Pettet -	5 0 0		
	£386 1 10		£386 1 10

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[Several inaccuracies having been observed in the *designations of the Members* in this List, gentlemen who have noticed others will greatly oblige by sending corrections to the Editor, or to the Local Secretaries of their respective districts, in order that corrections may be made in future Lists.]

Rules of the Society.

1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious and political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.

2. That the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

3. That candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.

4. That the Annual subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

N.B.—No Member, whose Subscription is in arrear, is entitled to receive the annual volume of Collections, until such subscription has been paid.

5. That every new Member, upon election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Life Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.

6. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.

7. That the general affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, two Honorary Secretaries, an Editor of the "Collections," who (in accordance with the vote of the general annual meeting,

held 17th August, 1865.) shall receive such remuneration as the Committee may deem fit; Local Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Honorary Curator and Librarian, and not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Annual Meeting; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

N.B.—This Committee meet at Lewes Castle, on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days.

8. That the management of the financial department of the Society's affairs be placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee, specially appointed for that purpose by the General Committee.

9. That the Finance Committee be empowered to remove from the list of the Society the name of any Member whose Subscription shall be more than three years in arrear, and who shall refuse to pay on application: and that this Committee shall at each quarterly meeting of the General Committee submit a report of the liabilities of the Society, when cheques, signed by three of the Members present, shall be drawn on the Treasurer for the same.

10. That the accounts of the Society be submitted annually to the examination of two auditors, who shall be elected by the Committee from the general body of the Members of the Society.

11. That an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of not more than three Members, be appointed by the Committee, to co-operate with the Editor of "Collections" in the selection of papers, in the choice of illustrations, and in other matters connected with the preparation of the annual volume.

12. That at all Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding.

13. That a General Meeting of the Society be held annually, either in July or August, as may be appointed by the Committee, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; such General Meeting to have power to make such alterations in the Rules as a majority may determine, on notice thereof being one month previously given to the Honorary Secretaries, or one of them.

14. That a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretaries on the requisition in writing of five Members, or of the President or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting; and that subject only to be then considered.

15. That the Committee have power to appoint as an Honorary Member any person (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, nor to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

16. That the Committee be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects of local interest; and that such Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

17. That Meetings for the purpose of reading Papers, and the exhibition of Antiquities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, and that notice be given in the county papers.

18. That the Honorary Secretaries shall keep a record of the Proceedings of the Society; such minutes (those of the Annual Meeting excepted, which shall be produced at the next Annual Meeting), to be read and confirmed at each successive Quarterly Meeting of the Committee, and signed by the Chairman then sitting.

* * All communications respecting Papers for the next Volume should be addressed to Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., Scaford, as early as possible. To ensure the completion of the volume before the Annual Meeting of 1869, it is desirable that all MSS, Photographs, and Drawings should be in the hands of the Editor by December next.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

MIDHURST: ITS LORDS AND ITS INHABITANTS.

(Partly read at the Midhurst Meeting.)

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

WE all know that the earliest notice of the LORDS of MIDHURST is to be found in the time of Henry I. (some half century after the Conquest), when *Savaric de Bohun* (pronounced Boone—a distinct family from the Earls of Hereford) obtained a charter, severing this, with Forde and Rustington, from the House of Arundel, and erecting it into a distinct lordship—to be held, nevertheless, of the lord of the Castle of Arundel by the service of three Knight's fees.

The first charter is not to be found, but we have one of Richard I.

RICHARD¹, by the Grace of God, &c., and to all archbishops, &c., greeting; know ye that we have granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to *Franco de Bohun* and his heirs, Fordham, Climplingg, Rustinton, Presteton, and Lovynton, with all their appurtenances, liberties, and free customs, as his right and inheritance; and Bohun, with all its appurtenances, liberties, and free customs; to have and to hold to him and his heirs by right of inheritance as wholly, honorably, and peacefully as Savaric, son of Savaric, heir of Engilgerius de Bohun, better more freely and entirely held it on the day on which he was living and dead.

¹ Patent, 8 Richard I., part 2, m. 42 (Inspeximus).

Nor are we willing that the fine which Ralph de Arden declares that he made with the said Franco at Caen before Henry the King, our father, may be of injury to the said Franco or his heirs, for that we know that the deed was against reason, and on account of the indignation of the aforesaid Henry, our father, which he had towards the said Franco and his people, and not of right: wherefore we will, and firmly do enjoin that the aforesaid Franco de Bohun and his heirs do have and do hold for ever all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances in hereditary right. And, moreover, *Mideherst* and *Eseburn*, with all their appurtenances and all other lands and tenements, which Savaric, son of Cane, and Ralph, his son, and Savaric, son of Savaric, did hold in Normandy and in England in the time of King Henry, our father, or in the time of King Henry, his grandfather, well, peacefully, freely, and quietly, entirely, and honorably, with all their appurtenances, liberties, and free customs, in wood, in plain ground, in ways, in footpaths, in meadows, in pastures, in markets, and in all other places, with sok, and sak, and tol, them and infangenthef. These being witnesses:—Walter, Archbishop of Rouen; Hugh, Bishop of Durham; Hugh, Bishop of Coventry; John, Dean of Rouen; Nicholas, dean of Maine [Cenomann]; Robert, Earl of Leicester; William Mareschal, and John, his brother. Given by the hand of William, Bishop of Ely, our chancellor at G——, the last day of March, in the first year of our reign. [1190]

This charter is followed by one of Henry III., in which the first charter of Henry I. is referred to, and the property divided.

HENRY, King of England², &c. To all archbishops, &c., greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by my charter have confirmed, that agreement which was made between *Geldewin*, son of Savaric, and Savaric, his brother, concerning the land which was Ralph's, his brother; that is to say, that there do remain to Geldewin for his part, the manor of *Eseburn*, with *Middeherst* and all other appurtenances, and the vill of Rustiton, with all its appurtenances, and his portion of Prestebrok as was divided to him, and the moiety

² *Ibid.*

of the grove of Strodewick, and the fee of Ralph de St. George, of Trantenton, and one half hide of land of Liperinges and the fee of Gernegodus de Palinger, and of Horemere, and the fee of Richard de St. George, of Boscage, between the new bridge and Lacrieppe, and the fee of Niewick, and of Selescumb, and all the Burgesses whom Savaric, his father, had in Chichester; so as ever Savaric his father had and held in the time of King Henry, my grandfather. And, moreover, those 20 librates of land which William, Earl of Arundel gave to Ralf, the son of Savaric, his brother, for his service; that is to say, the fee of Ralph de St. George, of Dedelinges, with all its appurtenances; and the fee of Richard de St. George, of Demetford; and land of the manor of Hertinges, and land of the manor of Durna, which William de Cheney (Caisneto), and Gernagodus, and Richard Ruffus, and Thomas de Asenilla do hold, even as Ralf, son of Savaric, better held them on the day on which he was living and dead. And this agreement made between them, I do grant, confirm, and will, that it be holden between them and their heirs, as the chirograph which they have established between themselves witnesseth. And this agreement to be holden by Geldewin and his heirs, Savaric, his brother, hath affirmed; wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid Geldewin and his heirs may hold all these tenements aforesaid, with all their appurtenances, in peace, and freely, and quietly, and entirely, and honourably, in wood and plain ground, in meadows and pastures, in Knights' fees and markets, in ways and footpaths, in parks and mills, in pools and preserves, in waters and marshes, in boroughs and towns, and in all places, with all their liberties and free customs, as Savaric, his father, better and more freely did hold in the time of King Henry, my grandfather, and Ralph, the son of Savaric, on the day on which he was living and dead. Witnesses, Thomas [de Cantilupe] Chancellor [1265], and Warren fitz Bertrand, and Maurice Biset . . . and Loso de Bailloll and William Fitz Hamon, at Salisbury.

These charters were confirmed by Edward III., on 5th February, 1361³; and subsequently by Richard II., to John de Bohun, on 20th December, 1384.⁴

³ Rot. pat., 35 Edward III., pt. 1, m. 30. ⁴ *Ib.*, 8 Richard II., part 2, m. 42.

On the death of Franco de Bohun in 1273, he left a second wife, Nichola de Capella (not mentioned by Dugdale), as his widow: and to her, on 5th October in that year, by patent dated at St. Martin's-le-Grand, the King granted the manor of Midhurst, then worth £50 a year⁵, or from £600 to £700 of our money; for the calculation of Professor Rogers that this increase in value has been only eight fold is manifestly too little by one third or upwards.

John, the son, died at Michaelmas, 1284; and we may learn something of the state of this manor by the extent taken on his death.

Extent of the manor⁶ of Midhurste, which was Sir John de Boun's, made Wednesday next before the feast of S^t Edmund the archbishop [16th Nov.], anno 12 Edw. I. [1284], before Robert de Fairer, subescheator in the co. of Sussex, by Robert Trottemann, Josep de Stedeham, William Ywon, Jordan de La Ho, Robert Aufre, Richard de Rude, Henry de Beureford, John de Grenette, Stephen de Grype, John de Asewode, Henry de eadem, and William Capperoun, jurors, who say, upon their oath, that the s^d L^d John de Boun held the said manor of Midhurste, Forde, and Rustyntone, of the Lords of the Castle of Arundel, by service of three knights' fees. Also they say that a capital messuage, with the fruit of the garden there, is worth, per annum, 4s. [where the site of the castle is still pointed out]. Also they say that there are at Midhurste in demesne 14 acres of arable land, of the which the 3d. part can be sown every year, value every acre 6d.; sum 7s. Also there are in demesne 66 acres of arable land, of the which the 3d. part can be sown every year, value per acre 3d.; sum 16s. 6d. Also there are there in demesne, 30 acres of arable land, of the which the 3d. part can be sown every year, sum 10s. Also there are there two and a half acres and a rood of land, of the which one acre can be sown every year, every acre worth 8d.; sum 2s. Also there are there 15 acres of meadow, every acre worth 2s.; sum 30s.; also 15 acres of worse meadow, every acre worth 12d.; sum 15s. Also the *great park*, and is worth, the pasture of the same, per annum 30s., that is to say, from Hogeday day to S^t Martin in the winter's day, 30s.; also *another park*, and is worth the pasture for the same time as above, 13s. 4d., sum 13s. 4d. Also there are there of rents of Assise of free tenants, that is to say, of John Portar, to the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 12d., and to the feast of Nativity of S. John the Baptist 12d.; rent of assise of W^m Norman, &c., rent of John le Merk, &c., also rents of assise of Burgesses of Midhurste, who are called *potteresgavel*, 36s. 8d., &c.; rents of assise within the Borough of Midhurste, 34s. per ann., &c.; sum of the rents of free tenants per ann. iiiij^{li} xv^d. Also customary rents without the vill, 79s. 7d.; sum total of rent per ann. £8 10d. Also of rent per ann. of

⁵ Rot. claus, 1 Edward I., m. 2.

⁶ Inq. p. m., 12 Edward I., No. 25.

one plough share, and is worth 6d. Also of rent per ann. of one pound and a half of pepper, worth 8d the pound, sum 12d. Also of rent at Lady-day of 60 red herrings, and are worth 3d. Also rent of 25 hens per ann., each hen worth 1d., &c. Also rent of two capons, worth 4d., &c. Also one *northern water-mill*, worth 40s.; also one *southern water-mill*⁷ worth 6s. 8d., and no more on account of the reprisals beyond, the mills, 46s. 8d. Also there are there 8 customary tenants, who ought to plough at seed time the 40th part of an acre of land, and is worth the ploughings of every acre 2d., and no more, on account of the reprisals. And there are there as well 11 customary tenants, as cottars, who ought to mow in autumn for one day, and the work of each is worth 1d., and no more, on account of reprisals. And the jurors aforesaid say that John de Boun died on the vigil of St. Michael, A° 12 Edw. [I], and that the son of the said John is his next heir, and was of the age of 9 years at the feast of Pentecost, a° 12°.

He was, therefore, born 6th June, 1275. We have thus the messuage, two parks, and two water-mills.

And now comes the only break which we have in the inheritance of the Bohuns. Just before his death, this John and his wife made a grant to Anthony de Beck, the great Bishop of Durham [1283].

Know all men⁸ present and future that I, John de Bohun, son of the Lord Franco de Bohun, Lord of Midhurst, have given and granted, and by this, my present charter, have confirmed, to the Venerable Father in Christ, the Lord Antony, by the Grace of God Bishop of Durham, my manors of Midhurst, Fordes, and Rustinton, in the county of Sussex, with all rents, services, mills, &c., with all other things to the said manors belonging, to hold to the said Lord Antony and his heirs and assigns of the chief Lords of the Fees, &c., yielding, nevertheless, to me and my heirs yearly, for the said manor of Fordes, £230 sterling, half-yearly at Christmas and Midsummer, for all services, &c. And moreover I, the said John, and Johanna, my wife, grant, for us and our heirs, to the aforesaid Lord Antony and his heirs, the manor of Newtambre, in the county of Sussex, &c., which John de Bock . . . and Alice, his wife, hold of the inheritance of the said Johanna, for their lives; and also 50 librates of land and rents, with the appurtenances in Waltham, Boldeby, and Haddelyne, in Lyndesey, in the county of Lincoln, which Benedict de Blakenham holds of the same inheritance for his life, and which, after the deaths of the said John and Alice and Benedict, ought to revert to the said Johanna, and should remain to the said Lord Antony and his heirs and assigns, to hold by the services, &c., thereto belonging. Warranty by the said John de Bohun, for himself and his heirs of Midhurst, Fordes, and Rustington, and for himself and wife and their heirs, of the residue of the land. Sealed by John de Bohun and Johanna, his wife, in the presence of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey,

⁷ These mills are still worked.

⁸ Harl. Charter, 46 F., 4.

Lord Henry de Sey, Earl of Lincoln, Lord John Bok, Lord William de Saham, Lord John de Metingham, Master . . . de Dudinton, Lord William de Alta Ripa, Lord John de Percy, Lord Luca de Viana, Lord Robert de Hotol, and others.

Ultimately he claimed only two parts in three of Midhurst, a moiety of Forde, and all Rustington. This was the bishop who took such a large retinue to support Edward I. in his wars in Scotland, and who, having possessed himself of the De Vesci property, at Alnwick, in Northumberland, sold it, in 1309, to his Sussex neighbours, the Percys. Whether his interest in Midhurst was acquired in some more straightforward way we know not; but when Franco de Bohun's son, John, died, on 28th Sept., 1284, and the king's escheator, in pursuance of his writ, seized Midhurst and dealt with it, the heir being, as we have seen, under age, the Bishop made formal complaint against him for seizing the Bishop's share, cutting his timber, &c.

Inquisition taken at Midhurst,⁹ Friday next before Ramos palmarum, 1285 [13 Edw. I], before, &c., appointed to enquire what goods the servants of Master Henry de Bray, escheator of the Lord the King on this side Trent, unjustly had taken in the manors of the venerable father, Lord Antony de Beck, Bishop of Durham, &c., &c.

They say that in the manor of Midherst the aforesaid Robert caused to overthrow fourscore and seven oaks, beeches, and "arables,"¹⁰ in the park of the said Bishop, which is called *Hyenok*, and sold them for 27s., damage laid at 30s.; also the said Robert sold wood, in the wood of the said Bishop, which is called "*La Codray*," for 11d.; also the said Robert took of the villans [the highest class of tenants, who held land, but had to perform the Lord's services at his courts, &c.], of the said Bishop at Midherst, of rent of assise, at Michaelmas, A^o xij. of the now king, 19s. 8½d.; also he took of Matilda, wife of Le Frankelyn, 7s. of relief; also the s^d Robert took 7 capons, price 14d., and 22 hens, value 22d.; also of rent of assise of the borough of Midhurst, of the term of the nativity of our Lord, 9s.; also he took of Henry le Yqual 6d., of a certain amerciamento; also the said Robert took of the Bishop's *little Mills* at Midhurst, 3 quarters 1 busshel of corn, price 4s. a quarter; he also took three quarters and one bushel of malt, price 2s. the quarter; he also took 2 quarters 2 bushels of mixed corn, price 40d. the quarter.

These mills were of some importance at this time. Engilgerius de Bohun had granted a mark a year out of the mill here to the church of the Blessed Virgin of Waverley, for a

⁹ Inq. post. mort., 13 Ed. I., No. 139.

¹⁰ Arables. Ducange gives *Arabla* young tender, white wood trees.

monk to pray for him and his ancestors, Savaric de Bohun being one of the witnesses¹¹; and this rent the Bishop, on St. James's day (25th July), 1289, re-purchased of Philip, then Abbot.¹²

In the meantime, we have in the first lay subsidy which has been preserved, the particulars of the names of the owners of property in the town.

The subsidy of one eleventh in the HUNDRED OF MIDHURST¹³ 7th May (1295), 23rd Edw. I.

Henry Botelir ¹⁴	-	3s.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Richard de North-		
Lady Joan de Boun ¹⁵		5s.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	wych	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Jone de Aqua	-		19 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	Robert New Baker	-	12d.
Andrew Holerode	-	2s.		Alexander Lundenysse		12d.
Hugh de Flemeng	-	2s.	3d.	William Lundenisse ¹⁸		12d.
Henry le Puffere ¹⁶	-		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Richard Mathew	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Lambert Mercenar	-	4s.		Richard Webbe ¹⁹	-	12d.
John le Vaillant	-		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Eve Dygestre	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Henry Hosey ¹⁷	-		12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Robert Cotelyng	-	12d.
Thomas, son of Gil-				Nicholas Taillur ²⁰	-	12d.
bert	-		12d.	Henry Bellehem	-	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
John Wanwayn			18d.	Bishop of Durham ²¹	-	6s.
John Jokeman	-	6s.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	Sum, xlvij <i>s</i> . ix <i>d</i> .		
Walter Tacher	-		12d.			

JURORS.

William Danekeston	-		18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Richard Russel	-	12d.
Thomas Holerode	-	2s.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Stephen Ede	-	7 <i>s</i> . 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Richard de Wodcote			12d.	Richard le Flote	-	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Thomas Snow	-	3 <i>s</i> .		Richard Horn ²⁴	-	12d.
Alexander Dyghere ²²	2 <i>s</i> .			Robert Tuacke ²⁵	-	12d.
Roger le Frend	-		13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Sum, 26 <i>s</i> . 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		
Thomas Chedyng-						
folde ²³	-	3 <i>s</i> .	4d.			

The 24 and 12 Jurors, tog^r 36—Sum total 73*s*. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

¹¹ Harl. Charter, 46 F., 2.

¹² *Ib.*, 45 A., 29.

¹³ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 189-1.

¹⁴ M.P. 1311 and 1320; in 1299 he sold seven sheep to Edw. I. Suss. Arch. Coll., II., p. 152.

¹⁵ Second daughter and co-heiress of William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, widow of James de B. Suss. Arch. Coll., VIII., p. 102.

¹⁶ A maker of cloth dresses, and one of the first M.P.'s—1311; and also in 1313.

¹⁷ He possessed Harting, was sum-

moned as a baron 1294, and ob. 1331.

¹⁸ M.P. 1323.

¹⁹ Weaver.

²⁰ A William Taylour was M.P. 1361.

²¹ Anthony Beck. See Hutchinson's Durham.

²² Hodie, Dicker?

²³ M.P. 1322, and another 1351 and 1358.

²⁴ The Horn family long remained, and were M.P.'s 1379, 1380, 1386.

²⁵ The name of Tyacke still remains in the district.

On 5th April, 1286, and in Sept. 1299, we find that Edward I., and in June, 1305, his son, then Prince of Wales, both passed through Midhurst.²⁶

We have seen that the Bishop and the widow of John de Bohun held portions in 1295, and when the Bishop himself died, on 3rd March, 1311, he held the two-thirds of Midhurst, half of Forde, and all Rustington.

An Inquisition²⁷ was made on his death before the King's Escheator, at Midhurst, on the 12th day of April, 1311 [4th Edw. II.], by the oath of William de Stredham, Andrew de Budeketon, Philip de Nytone, John de Bayfold, Andrew Ingram, William atte Mersshe, William Maudot, William Trottemann, Henry de Fytteshall, Henry de Wakham, Thomas de Westdene, Thomas de Shoreham, Hugh de Budeketon, John Robert de Hyburghedon, Martin de Elmore, Robert de Holte, Thomas de Totyngton, Robert Horne, John Gondeville, William de Slehurst, William atte P. . . . William le S. . . . William de Wyldebrigge, Robert le Covert, and John Hamond.

They say that Antony, late Bishop of Durham, held no lands, &c., in the County of Sussex; but that Thomas, Bishop of St. David's (Menevensis) was seised in his demesne as of fee of two parts of the manor of Midhurst, and a moiety of the manor of Fordes, with appurtenances in the county of Sussex, the which two parts and moiety the said Thomas, by fine, granted to the said Antony, after whose decease remainder to John, son of John de Bohun, and heirs of said John, son of John; failing which, to James brother of the said John, son of John and his heirs; default of which, to Richard, brother of the said James and his heirs; failing which, to Joan sister of said Richard and her heirs; failing which, to Sibill, sister of said Joan; default of which to right heirs of said John, son of John. And they say that John, son of John, died s. h., and James is also lately dead, leaving a son John, under age, but whether John, the son of James, be now dead or not, they know not; but they say that the aforesaid Antony held the two parts and moiety aforesaid, on the day on which he died, for term of his life by the form of grant aforesaid, and not otherwise; and that the two parts and moiety are holden of the Earl of Arundel by Knight's service. And they say that there is a certain capital messuage at Midhurst which is worth nothing beyond reprisals. There are there 48 acres of arable, value 28s., price 7d. per acre; 20 acres of meadow, worth 40s. price per acre, 2s. A certain pasture, ab^t the court, value per annum 4s.; two parks, whose pasture is worth per annum, 20s.; and pannage

²⁶ Suss. Arch. Coll., II., pp. 138, 143, 152, and 85

²⁷ Inq. p. mort., 4 Edw. II., No 45
m. 7.

&c., &c.; two water mills, whose two parts are worth annually 106s. 8d., of rent [burgenc] 25s., at feasts of nativity of St^t. John Baptist and St. Thomas the Apostle; 20 villani, who pay per annum £6 17s. 8d. at feasts of St. Thomas the Apostle; Annunciation of our Lady; Nativity of St. John Baptist, and Also there is there a certain market, worth per annum, £4 8s. 10½d.; a certain fishery, worth per annum, xiijs. iiijd.; and there, worth 13s. 4d.

No sooner, however, was the Bishop dead, than John de Bohun brought his action against the Earl of Arundel, who had had his wardship, for waste; but the action was stopped by the King's protection to the Earl.

Edmund, Earl of Arundel, was summoned²⁸ to answer John, the son of James de Bohun, of Midhurst, of a plea of waste of the lordships woods and gardens, which he held of the inheritance of the said John, in Midhurst, Eseburn, and Farnhurst, and the said John, by William de Lucy, his guardian, said that the said Earl had in custody on account of the minority of the said John, two parts of the manor of Midhurst, with the appurtenances and made waste in two messuages, two gardens, and two thousand acres of wood; viz., in one messuage, one hall, value £50; a certain chamber, value £62; another chamber, value £12; two chapels, the value of each, 100s.; a kitchen, value 10 marcs; and a granary, value 5 marcs; and in another messuage, a hall, value £10; two chambers, the value of each, 100s.; a chapel, value 100s.; and a kitchen, value 60s.; and in the woods 1600 oaks, each value half a mark; 90 beech, each worth 30s.; and in the gardens, 20 apple trees, each worth 30s.; to the damage of the s^d John of £1,000. And the s^d Edmund, by his attorney, said that the said lands belonged to the grandfather of the said John, who leased the same to Anthony de Beke, late Bishop of Durham, for his life; and that he (the Earl) had made no waste while the lands were in his hands, by reason of John's minority. Whereupon the sheriff was ordered to summon a jury; but William de Norwyk brought in the King's protection to the Earl, and the complaint remained "sine die" under that protection.

The subsidy rolls give us the names and standing of the inhabitants during the succeeding reigns.

BOROUGH OF MIDHURST²⁹ IN 1327.

Henry le Boteler	- 2s. 6d.	John le Bruar	- 2s.
Richard Josep ³⁰	- 2s. 0d.	Ralph Alpesti	- 3s.
Thomas Snow ³¹	- 18d.	Thomas le pope	- 2s.
Richard Balbe	- 4s. ¾d.	Reginald le Worthe	- 12d.
Thomas ate Bergh	- 18d.	Robert le Treve	- 12d.
Henry atte Wodecote ³²	- 2s.	John Notbourne	- 6d.

²⁸ De Banco roll, Easter, 9 Edw. II., m. 133.
²⁹ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 1 Edw. III. 189-3.
³⁰ M.P. 1311, 1332, and 1344.
³¹ M.P. 1331.
³² M.P. 1334 .

BOROUGH OF MIDHURST IN 1327 (*Continued*).

Alexander le Digher	- 10s.	Thomas Jaket	- 12d.
Thomas Andrew	- 2s. 2d.	Richard le Tannar ³³	- 18d.
Roger ate Rye	- 5s.	Richard le Bars	- 12d.
Thomas de Chydyngfold	12d.	William Snow	- 12d.
Robert le Nywbacar	- 12d.	William de Mid-	} Taxers.
Richard le Somenour	- 6d.	elton		- 12d.
Richard le Puffar	- 21d.	Sum of the Boro, with	
William de Estdene	- 12d.	taxers	- 51s. 11½d.
Thomas le Ouwar	- 12d.		

And in 1341³⁴ we have the following Nonæ return, which has not been printed with the bulk of the returns.

BOROUGH OF MIDHURST.³⁵

Richard le Camer
John de Bromligh
Thomas le Bogheir
Richard le Puffar

} Taxers of the ixth part of all the goods in the said borough of our Lord the King, in the 14th year of his reign.

Henrie le Botelyr, senior, hath one horse, worth 6s. 8d.; also 2 oxen, worth 8s.; also 2 pigs, worth 3s. 4d.; sum 18s.

Henrie le Botelyr, junior,³⁶ hath one bullock for the plough [affra], worth 3s.; also one cow, worth 6s.; sum 9s.

John Mille hath one horse, value 6s. 8d.; also one cow, value 5s. 4d.; also . . . lead, worth 4s.; also one brass pot, value 2s.; and he hath in malt, wheat, barley, and oats 18s.; sum 36s.

Felice atte Rye hath one bason, with washing ewer [lavator], of the price of 2s.; also one brass pot, worth 3s.; also one lead, value 4s.; and in malt, corn, barley, and oats, 27s.; sum 36s.

Richard de Haylyng hath in tanned hides, in the tannery, 36s.

William Westdene hath, in the tannery, 3 hides, worth 4s. 6d.

Thomas de Chiddyngefolde hath 2 cows, worth 9s.

Roger le Sadeler hath in the workshop of . . . , worth 9s.

Thomas Andrew hath one lead, worth 6s.; also one brass pot, worth 4s.; one brass platter, worth 2s.; also in malt, wheat, barley, and oats, 24s.; sum 36s.

Walter de Sangilton hath one brass pot, worth 3s.; also one lead, worth . . . ; and hath in office malt and a pounder for corn [pistor], 24s. 6d.; sum 31s. 6d.

³³ M.P. 1334.

³⁴ In 1332 John Bohun had a license to give a messuage, fifty-five acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, and 36s. rent in Stourminster-Marshall, and Shotedene, and the fourth part of the Hundrerd of Luse-

bergh, in Dorset, to the Prioress and convent of Esseburn. Pat. 6 Edw. III.

³⁵ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 14 Edw. III., 189-19.

³⁶ John Botellere joined the Earl of Arundel's retinue before Agincourt. Suss. Arch. Coll., XV., p. 129.

Henry atte Wodecote hath one horse, value 6s. 6d. ; also in malt . . . ;
sum 31s. 6d.

Walter Snow, hath in goods, as in the butcher's shop, 27s.

John le ——— hath in goods, 3s. 6d.

Stephen le Oghir hath in the dyer's workshop

Matilda le Piper hath one brasen pot ; and ; and in malt,
wheat, barley, and oats, 18s.

Richard de Sangelton hath in

Symon Bosse hath in goods

When the poll-tax was gathered in 1378-9, we have these names for the Boro' of Mydhurst.³⁷

William Redynge and wife	- 4d.	Denis Isden	- 4d.
Henry Peves and wife	- 4d.	John Somer and wife	- 6d.
William Kyngesham, wife	- 4d.	John Tobbe and wife	- 4d.
Thomas ate Heygh, wife	- 6d.	Tho. Sarpler and wife	- 12d.
John Grygge, wife	- 6d.	Walter, his servant	-
Stephen ate Heyghe, wife	- 6d.	Robert Gardener and wife	-
Henry Venyng, wife	- 4d.	John Exton ³⁸ and wife	-
John Petyt	- 4d.	John Dycher and wife	-
Richard Lucas and wife	- 12d.	John, his son	-
Richard, his servant	- 4d.	Servant Degher	-
Thomas Dankeston and wife	- 4d.	Thomas Clerk	-
John Champenays and wife	- 6d.	Alice Harry	-
John Clerk, his servant	- 4d.	Richard, a servant	-
John Jurdan	- 4d.	——— Hynkole	-
Richard Mason and wife	- 6d.	——— balain	-
Robert Sharp and wife	- 6d.	Thomas Sarpeler	-
John, his son	- 4d.	——— servant	-
William Wartor and wife	- 6d.	Adam Thomas	-
Nicholas Gloverere and wife	- 4d.	Roger Mandsell	-

So that we have 58 persons called on to contribute, of whom 20 were married men, 4 were their servants, and two their unmarried sons. Two only contributed 12d. ; some had to pay 6d. ; but the majority only 4d.

After the entire estate had been remitted to the Bohuns, Franco's grandson John died without children, and was succeeded by his brother James, who married the heiress of Wm. de Braose, of Bramber. Their only child was the most distinguished of the family, fighting at Cressy, in 1346, endowing the Benedictine Nunnery of Easebourne, and dying

³⁷ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 2 Rich. II., 189-40.

³⁸ Henry Exton was M.P. 1372, 1387, and William Exton 1386.

in 1367, after having been summoned to Parliament, from 1363 to 1366, as Lord Bohun of Midhurst. His second wife, Cecilia, was another heiress, and she brought the good estates of the Filiols, of Essex. Their only child, another John, lived for 57 years after his father's death.

This John seems to have been a troublesome person, for among the Bills in Chancery, preferred to Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York, whilst Chancellor (15 to 20 Rich. II.) is one from the Burgesses of Midhurst, praying that he might find fresh securities in £40, to keep the peace, the sureties already given, viz., John Bramshote and William Tailard, not having tenements of that value.

When he died, he left Midhurst for his feoffees (men of note in Sussex) to grant to his widow Anne, which they did on 4th January, 1440 [18 Hen. VI.]

Know all³⁹ present and future that we, Hugh Halsham, knt.,⁴⁰ John Lyndesfeld, clerk, William Ryman,⁴¹ Walter Vere, Richard Wakehurst,⁴² William Sydeney, John Lelye, and Walter Urry,⁴³ feoffees of Sir John Bohun, knight, lately dead, to perform his last will and testament, have given, and by these our charter, have confirmed to Anne, late wife of the said John Bohun, all these our manors of Cowdray, Midhurst, Eseborne, and Farnhurst, with all members, &c., to hold to her for her life.

That he married late in life is clear, for his eldest son, Humphrey, was only 14 when his father died. This Humphrey died about 50 years old, for his will was made on 2nd Nov., 1468, and proved ten days after.

In the name of God, amen,⁴⁴ the second day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord, 1468, and the 8th year of the reign of king Edward IV., after the conquest, I, HUMPHREY BOHUN, knight, being of sound mind and memory, make this, my testament, in this manner:— In the first place, I leave my soul to Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to all saints; my body to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, in the Abbey of Coggeshall, near the entrance of that church, if it should happen that I die or decease in the county of Essex.

³⁹ 76 (a).
No. 76 (a).

⁴⁰ Of W. Grinstead and Applesham. He was an Esquire in the retinue of the Earl of Arundel, at Agincourt. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, XV., p. 129.

⁴¹ Sheriff 1420; M.P. for Sussex,

1434. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, XVIII., p. 81.

⁴² Died 7th January, 1457. Brass at Ardingly, *Ib.*, X., p. 152.

⁴³ M.P. for county 1434.

⁴⁴ Register Godyn, fol. 27.

Item, I leave for my burial there, that is to say, to the abbot of that Abbey, 13s. 4d. Item, I leave to all the monks of the same place, celebrating divine service, or reading in the same Abbey, to distribute between them, and to be equally divided, 40s., under this condition, that they shall read or chant the exequies, mass of the dead, and the office of burial, and the other divine offices, as the custom is in the office of the dead; and that they shall do so on the 7th day after my burial, and on the 30th day after my burial, and on the anniversary next after my burial, and so in perpetuity I desire their prayers, that is to say, that they should, out of charity, pray for my soul, and for the souls of my parents deceased. And if I should happen to decease in the county of Sussex, I leave my body to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, of the Priory of Esborn, near the burial place of my parents. Item, I leave for my burial there, that is to say, to the prioress of that place, 13s. 4d., and to each of the nuns, to distribute amongst them equally, 40s., under this condition, that they read or sing exequies, the mass for the dead, and the office of burial, and the other divine offices, as the custom is in the office of the dead, and that they shall do the same on 7th day after my burial, and on the 30th day after my burial, and on the anniversary next following my burial, and so in perpetuity I desire their prayers, that is to say, that they should, out of charity, pray for my soul and the souls of my parents deceased. Item, I leave to the curate of the parish church of Keleden, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to the rector of the parish church of Little Badewe, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to the curate of the parish church of Esborn, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to the vicar of the parish church of Badewe, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to the curate of the parish church of Midhurst, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to the curate of the parish church of Farnhirst, 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to John Bohun, my son, and to his heirs, my sword and one horse, at the discretion of my executors. Item, I leave to the said John one bed called "fedirbed," which lies in the great chamber, at Filoll Hall, with one bolster thereto *par fustiorum*, and one covering of counterfeit arras and their hangings, called "costers," of green worsted, as they hang in the same chamber; and also one mattress and one bolster, and one pair of blankets, with one covering. Item, I leave to the said John all those things as they hang in the parlour of Filoll Hall, with 3 "costers," as they hang in that parlour, of red worsted, and also one brazen pot and plate. Item, I leave to my son, Humphrey Bohun, one piece of golden berell, with one "fiolo" of golden berell. Item, I leave to all my domestics, viz., to each gentleman (Generoso), 13s. 4d.; to each valet, 6s. 8d.; and to each "garcon," 3s. 4d. Item, I will that Simon Higate shall have, for his life, all the lands and pastures called Hyfeldes, Busshe, Herber, Herberfeld morelandes, and two acres of meadow, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres lie in the meadow called Rokemedede, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lies in the meadow called Moreland mede. Item, I will that all my feoffees and all my executors make a secure and legal estate, of and in my manor of Filoll Halle, with all the appurtenances, of the sum of 5 marcs, to the Lord of Coggeshall, called the Abbey of Saint Mary, for ever, where I propose to be buried, to have there a mass daily, that he who celebrates the mass should have, each week 12d.; and

also 12d. a-year for wax; and for the bell ringers in meat and drink, 2s.; and for the drink of the monks of the same place, 12d.; and in remuneration to the abbot of the same place, once a year, 6s. 8d.; and for distribution among the poor, once a year, 4s. Item, I will that my feoffees and executors shall give and make secure and legal estate, of and in my lands, in fee simple, in the county of Sussex, being and lying within the towns and parishes of Midhurst, Esburne, Farnhurst, Wollavinton, Wolbedying, Heyschut, Midlavant, and in all other places within the county of Sussex, a certain annual sum of 4 marcs for the religious house (monalium) called the Priory of Esborne, in perpetuity, and that they and their successors shall have a duty for the said annuity, according to the discretion of my executors. Item, I will that all the residue of my lands, in fee simple, within the county aforesaid, beyond the aforesaid annuity, shall be sold by my executors, and be disposed of for my soul, and the souls of my deceased ancestors, as my executors shall see fit. Item, I will that my executors should have and receive all the profits, rents, and services, in and out of my manor of Filoll Halle, with all appurtenances, lying and being in the county of Essex, from the day of my burial, for one year fully, to be complete and ended without any interruption by my heirs and feoffees. Item, I leave to William Salle, 40s. Item, I leave to Thomas Lyngwood, 40s. Item, I give and leave to each of my executors, 40s. The residue of my goods not bequeathed, I give and bequeath to my executors, to dispose of for my soul, as to them may seem best to please God, and profit my soul. And I make, ordain, and constitute William Pestell, Simon Higate, John Chambre, and Sir Richard Norfolk, clerk, executors of this my will.

Proved at Lambeth, by the first 3, on 12th November, 1468.

This will shows that Midhurst, in the 15th century, had ceased to be the family burial place, and that Easebourne then was.

This Humphrey had, as we have seen, two sons—Humphrey, who died young, and with John, the other, who died 1499, terminated the male line of the de Bohuns. Two daughters were his co-heiresses—the eldest, Maria, was the wife of Sir David Owen; and the youngest, Ursula, married Robert Southwell, of Suffolk. Both daughters died without issue, and the estates in Sussex and Essex were sold.

For 140 years (except a few in the grants from the lords) we have no further record of names. The subsidy of 1523 is, however, full in its details; and as it is at the period of the Reformation, these names are interesting. The three most wealthy inhabitants, John Hawekyns, Thomas Hamlyn, and John Colebroke, had £30 each in goods; 52

others paid for goods, and 43 for wages; two alone were rated for lands, viz., John Stert, for 40s., and the Brotherhood of Midhurst for £5. Among the trades are weavers, corvesors or shoemakers, butchers, and a dyer; and three Frenchmen, 1 Mighell, and 2 Panells. As all persons who had not 40s. value in goods or 20s. a-year wages were exempt from the tax, it may fairly be assumed that the town was not less in size then than it was in 1811, when it had 199 houses. The names of Capron, Margetson, Pylfold, Fylder, and Hollist, are among the contributors.

THE BOROUGH OF MYDDEHURST.⁴⁵

Thys indenture, made the xvijth day of Aprell, the xvth yere of the reigne of our sovereign lord kyng Henry the viijth (1524), witteneseth that the counte of Sussex ys devyded amongst the Kynges comysshioners of the same countie in dyvers parts, and wee, Davyth Owen, Knygth, and Roger Denys,⁴⁶ gentilman, comysshioners for practysyng of the Kynges subsidies, with oder comysshioners, within the seyd countie, by agrement of our felowes in comyssion, ben oonly assigned to be comysshioners of and in the borogh of Middehurst. within the sayd counte, with oon Thomas Hamelyn and John Colbroke, comysshioners within the said borogh, by vertue of the Kynges comyssion and Act of Parliament; and by this indenture, whereof one part is to be putt into the Kynges eschequier, contayneth not only the names of every person chargeable to the seyd subsidie, but also the best value of their londes or goodes and the rate that they be assessyd unto, with the partieler some of every one of the seyd borogh, under oon totall some of the seyd borogh, and the oder part to be p. to the tresorer of the Kynges chambre, contaynyng the syd totall some of the seyd borogh, of whych totall some, by these presentes we have made Thomas Owetton and Valentyne Panyll, high collectors of the seyd borogh, and to them have delyvered oon extrete in parchement with the particuler somes to be gadered within the seyd borogh, the same amountyng unto the seyd grosse some. In wittenes wherof to both parties of thys indenture, wee have putte ower seallys and subscribed ower namys, the day and yere above wretyn.

John Hawekyns, goods	-	-	-	-	30 ^{li} to y ^e subsidie	30s.
Thomas Hamlyn, goods	-	-	-	-	30 ^{li} ⁴⁷	rated 30s.
John Colbroke, goods	-	-	-	-	30 ^{li}	30s.
*Richard Lage, his servant, wages	-	-	-	-	20s	4s.
Robert Persse, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	12d.
*Nycholas Londe, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	4d.
Thomas Colbroke, goods	-	-	-	-	30 ^{li}	30s.

⁴⁵ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 189-155. The return was received by the hands of Sir David Owen, 9th May, 1524.

⁴⁶ George Denis, subsequently, 1606, built the mansion of Great Todham. His daughter and heiress married first

Robert Birch, of Eastergate, son of John Birch, one of the barons of the exchequer, who died 21st May, 1627, and was buried at North Mundham; and secondly William Rose, of Eastergate.

⁴⁷ £25 only in next year's subsidy.

*John Scharppe, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	rated	12d.
Richard Monger, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Owelyden, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Richard Brygger, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Thomas Owttone, goods	-	-	-	20 ^{li}		"	20s.
Robert Ubley, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Robert Eyberych, goods	-	-	-	10 ^{li}		"	5s.
*William Webbe, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
*Robert Ruffyn, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
William Abarowe, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Thomas Gwyne, goods	-	-	-	10 ^{li}		"	5s.
John White, goods	-	-	-	13 ^{li}	6s. 8d.	"	6s. 8d.
Wmfrey Maunser, in wages	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
William Colbroke, in wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
William Mason, bocher, in goodes	-	-	-	6 ^{li}	13s. 4d.	"	3s. 4d.
Robart Colbroke, goods	-	-	-	4 ^{li}		"	2s.
William Ruffyn, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Capron, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}		"	18d.
*Edmund Ayllyng, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Richard Blake, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Rychard Webbe, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Coksey, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Margetson, goods ⁴⁸	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Dyer, alias Webbe, goods-	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
William Colbroke, corser shoemaker, wages ⁴⁹	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Roger Wylkyns, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}		"	18d.
Thomas Lound, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Mathewe Fawechn, ⁵⁰ goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
William Fawechn, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Thomas Bryan, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Mosswolde, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Richard Thorne, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Jamys Graunt, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Mawenser, wages ⁵¹	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Emereke, wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Richard Nyman, goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Thomas Redman, bocher, in goodes	-	-	-	3 ^{li}		"	18d.
Robart Redman, in wages ⁵²	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Cokke, in goodes	-	-	-	10 ^{li}		"	5s.
Thomas Cokke, in wages	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
*John Valore, in wages ⁵³	-	-	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Robart Mossold, in goods ⁵⁴	-	-	-	10 ^{li}		"	5s.
Thomas Carpenter	-	-	-	6 ^{li}	13s. 4d.	"	3s. 4d.
John Polyng, in goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
*William Pylfold, in goods	-	-	-	-	40s.	"	12d.

⁴⁸ £3 in next payment.

⁴⁹ Like amount for goods in ditto.

⁵⁰ Knife or sword maker.

⁵¹ Like amount for goods in next payment.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Robert Mousehole was one of the Burgesses in the Charter from Sir John de Bohun, 7th April, 1432, of the tolls of market, &c. See Dallaway, Vol. I.

Robert Colbroke, corser, in goodes	-	-	40s.	rated	12d.
Philip Mossowold, in goodes	-	-	3 ^{li}	6s. 8d. "	18d.
Edward Massey, in goodes	-	-	3 ^{li}	"	18d.
William Redeman, the elder, in goodes	-	10 ^{li}	"	"	5s.
Richard Betfolde, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Edward Cokke, goodes	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Edward Thorppe, ⁵⁵ in wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Rychard Fawechn, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Wylliam Colbroke, goods	-	-	20 ^{li}	"	20s.
*Everod Payn, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Richard Awnsellett, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Crystofer Long, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Mawnbye, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Thomas Redman, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Wylde, goods	-	-	3 ^{li}	"	18d.
Myghell, a French man, in wages	-	-	20s.	"	8d.
Crystofer Fylder, goods	-	-	4 ^{li}	"	2s.
George Moysse, goods	-	-	13 ^{li}	13s. 4d. "	6s. 10d.
William Moysse, wages ⁵⁶	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
*John Colpes, goods	-	-	5 ^{li}	"	2s. 6d.
*William Colpes, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Hamelyn, the elder, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Hamelyn, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Thomas Boxolle, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
John Halle, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Roger Brekenshawe, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Harry Hollest, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
William Stert, londes	-	-	40s.	"	2s.
Harry Kemp, goodes	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
*Thomas Kempe, in wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Schyrwyn, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
William Fraunses, goods ⁵⁷	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
William Browne, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
*John Hylle, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
*Jone White ⁵⁸ , goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Alys Dygon, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Jone Carpenter, goods	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Valentyne Panell, a Frenscheman, in goods ⁵⁹	13 ^{li}	6s. 8d.	"	13s.	4d.
Phelypp Panell, a French man, in wages	-	-	20s.	"	8d.
John Colbroke, the wever, in wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
*Phelypp Greffyne, wages	-	-	40s.	"	12d.
Rychard Paynter, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
George Wylesone, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
John Hed, in wages ⁶⁰	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
*Richard Gele, wages	-	-	20s.	"	4d.
Thomas Barkcumbe, in wages ⁶¹	-	-	20s.	"	4d.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*⁵⁶ 40s. in next payment.⁵⁷ *Ibid.*⁵⁸ Simon White was one of the bur-gesses in the Charter of 7th April, 1432.⁵⁹ £13 13s. 4d. in next payment.⁶⁰ Same amount in goods in next pay-ment.⁶¹ Same amount in goods in next pay-ment.

Thomas Balle, wages	-	-	-	20s.	rated	4d.
*Rychard Fuller, wages	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
*William Boxlle, wages	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
*John Polyng, wages	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
The Brotherhood of Middehurst, in landes	-	5 ^{li}			„	5s.
Summ total	-	-	-	£14	10s.	6d.

In the second year's collection of the same subsidy, the names marked with an * do not appear, but there are the following new names, and the whole collection of the subsidy was reduced to £13 11s. 6d.

John Webbe, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
William Colbroke, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
Antonye, servant of William Colbroke, } corser, a Frenschman	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
Matthew, servant to John Poling, in goods-				20s.	„	4d.
John Gryffrel, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
William Myles	-	-	-	£6 13s. 4d.	„	3s. 4d.
Philypp Myles, goods	-	-	-	40s.	„	12d.
William Myles, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
Thomas Drake, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
John Mayoe, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
Thomas Lawrens, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
John Benet, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.
Edward Payne, goods	-	-	-	20s.	„	4d.

For nearly 100 years more we are without any names, and those in 1621 we have under the BORO' OF MIDHURST and LIBERTY OF ST. JOHN⁶²:

3s.	Richard Lambe, gent., goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	Symon Kelley, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
4s.	William Stent, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	Henry Hanckes, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	John Vinsent, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
4s.	An Skidmor, widow, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	Widow Hudson, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	Robert Kint, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
3s.	William Grenfeld, goods	-	-	-	3 ^{li}
2s. 8d.	John Bishop, lands	-	-	-	2 ^{li}
2s. 8d.	John Lockyer, lands	-	-	-	2 ^{li}
1s. 4d.	Thomas Bayly, lands	-	-	-	20s.
1s. 4d.	Thomas Web, lands	-	-	-	20s.
1s. 4d.	William Younge, lands	-	-	-	20s.
8s.	George Cockrill, lands	-	-	-	6 ^{li}
£ 1s. 4d.	Godfrey Blaxton, clarcke, in temporall lands	-	-	-	20s.

48s. 8d. (*sic.*)

The returns in 1670 for the Hearth Money of 2s. a year upon each chimney hearth in every house rated above 20s. a year, give us an insight into the state of the town after the Commonwealth. In the tithing of Easebourne, there were 235 hearths, 77 of which were in Lord Montague's house. The principal inhabitants were Robert Taylor (possibly the Innkeeper), who had twelve, and two building; Mr. Ogle Riggs, eight; Mr. Nicholas Turner, five, and four building; Mr. Wm. Lucas and Mr. Anthony Lewknor, each six; John Francis and Elizabeth Jure, who had each five; Richard Locke, Mr. Edward Turner, John Mann, Henry Napper, Mary Fullyn, and Mrs. Elizabeth Maulbranke, who had each four; ten who paid for three; and besides those who were not rated at 20s. a year, there were twenty who were exempted for poverty, who had only one hearth each. We see who the gentry were in the five Misters and one Mistress.

A true and perfect duplicate of all the fire hearths and stoves⁶³ for one whole year, ending at Lady day, 1670; returned, &c., 1671.

EASTBORNE TYTHING.

Lord Viscount Montague	- 77	John Challen	- 3
Mr Nicholas Turner	- 5	John Capron	- 5
And a new erected and not payable	- 4	Mary Fullynn	- 4
John Vinson	- 3	Mrs. Elizabeth Maulbrancke	- 4
Richard Locke	- 4	Ralph Goslin	- 3
Mr. Ogle Riggs	- 8	John Saunders	- 3
John Francis	- 5	Thomas Challen	- 2
Robert Taylor	12 X 2	Thomas Blackman	- 1
Mr William Lucas	- 6	William Austin	- 3
Richard Mills	- 1	Edward Hopkins	- 1
William Toote, senior	- 2	Thomas Locke	- 3
Bartholomew Bennett	- 1	Henry Bates	1 and a forge
Richard Combers	- 3	Thomas Slade	- 2
John Hall	- 2	Thomas Hall	- 1
Richard Mayne	- 3	Anthony Bowman	- 2
John Good	- 3	John Carter	- 1
Elizabeth Jure	- 5	William Trusler	- 2
Mr. Edward Turner	- 4	William Luffe	- 3
Mr. Anthony Leuknor	- 6	James Sanson	- 1
William Anders	- 2	James Carter	- 1
John Mann	- 4	Thomas Cooke	- 3
Thomas Bridger	- 2	John Carter	- 1
Henry Napper	- 4		
Anthony Maulbrancke	- 2		215

⁶³ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 191-410, m. 5.

THOSE NAMES WHO ARE NOT CHARGEABLE BY CERTIFICATE.

New built	- 4	Richard Golle	- 1
Richard Russell	- 1	William Carter	- 2
Peter Pundey	- 1	Thomas Sinborne	- 1
Robert Slade	- 2	William Truster	- 1
Robert Weeke	- 1	Widdow Austin	- 1
Thomas Keere, senior	- 1	Widdow Uly	- 1
Henry Wakeford	- 2	Widdow Russell	- 1
Henry Russell	- 2		—
Thomas Keere, junior	- 1		20
Edward King	- 1		

So that there were 45 houses which paid, and 16 were excused, making the whole number in the town 61.

From this, or very nearly this date, the owners of the lands are to be found in the returns made for the Land tax.

Of the old houses few remain. In Wool Lane is a cottage, having in the upper room a groyned ceiling, with the emblems of the Earl of Southampton, and the Garter, the heraldic tiger, sable, collared and chained, or: three eagles displayed, a bull, the Tudor rose, and an eagle's head. In the same street, at the corner, is the date *J. W. C.*, 1627, and at Challen, the butcher's, is another of the date of 1660 and *J. M. S.*

When John de Bohun, on the death of Bishop Beke, became the owner of the vicinity of Midhurst, the town assumed some importance. In the same year (1311) it returned its first REPRESENTATIVES to PARLIAMENT.

The election was in the free burgesses—that is, the owners of the messuages or tenements within the Borough from which the free rents were derived, as distinguished from the Lord's own villani, customary tenants, and cottars. What the number of these burgesses was, may be estimated from the contributors to the subsidy levied in May, 1295. The number, exclusive of the widow Joan de Bohun and the Bishop of Durham, was 34; among them are the names of the first members, Henry Boteler and Henry le Puffere; there are also the names of Lundenisse, Tailor, Woodecote, and Snow, who represented the town in after years; and of Henry Hosey, who possessed Harting, and was himself summoned as a Baron in the same year.

To the subsidy of a 20th in 1327, there were 26 contributors, including two other names of members, Richard Joseph,

and Richard the Tanner; a trade which was carried on largely at this period, since we find two tanners, Richard de Hayllyng and William West-Dene, among the parties paying for the ninth part of their goods in 1341, the hides being valued at 1s. 6d. each.

This Nonæ roll, too, prevents our putting too high an estimate on the worldly affluence even of the burgesses who served in Parliament. Only seventeen inhabitants contributed to it; some had a horse worth 6s. 8d. or 6s. 6d.; some cows, varying in worth from 6s. to 5s. 4d., or 4s. 6d.; oxen for the plough, worth 3s.; and other oxen, worth 2s. each; and five had the luxury of brass pots, varying in value, 4s., 3s., and 2s. Mr. Henry Boteler, the member, paid only, as his taxable goods, for one horse, worth 6s. 8d.; two oxen, worth 8s.; and two pigs, worth 3s. 4d.

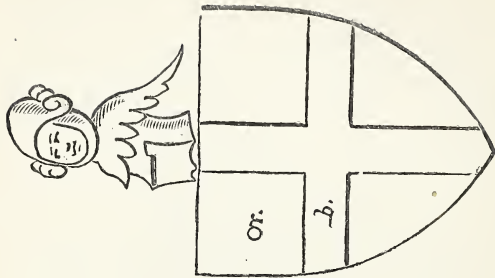
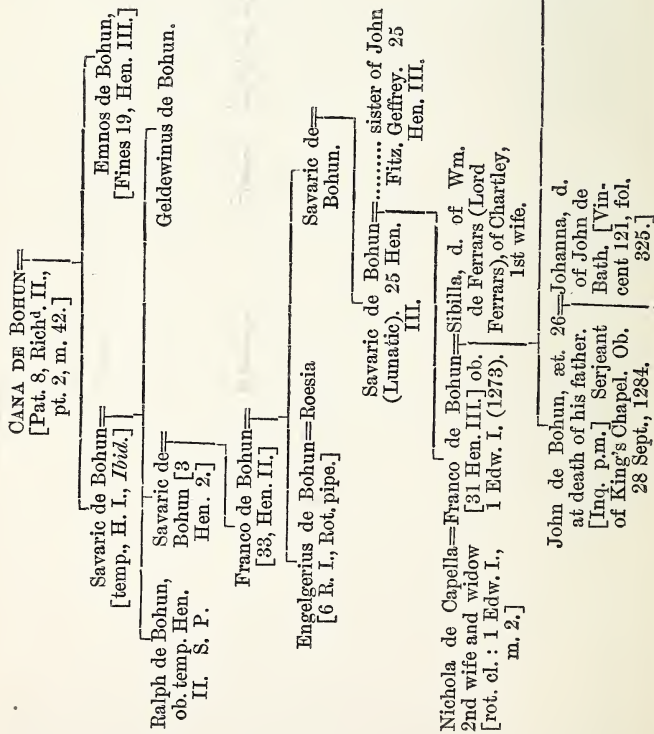
Some fifty years afterwards (1378-9), came the obnoxious Poll Tax, and here again we find the name of a member's family (Exton).

On the death of Sir John Bohun, in 1499, the Sussex Estate came to his son-in-law, Sir David Owen, whose will, edited by Mr. Blaauw, is printed in our Sussex Collections, Vol. VII., p. 22.

He sold Midhurst, with Cowdray, in 1528, subject to his own life interest, to his relative by marriage, Sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., Treasurer of the King's household, whom he appointed one of his executors: created, in 1537, Earl of Southampton, on whose death, in 1543, without heirs, the Sussex estates passed to his maternal brother, Sir Anthony Browne. His son was, in 1554, created Viscount Montague. An account of that family, and its vicissitudes, will be found in Vol. V., p. 179, of our Collections, and in "The Journal of the British Archæological Association," 1867, p. 230, in a paper by George R. Wright, Esq., F.S.A.

I give the pedigree of DE BOHUN from the MSS. of the College of Arms, VINCENT 121, fol. 231 and 325, and Philpot No. 29, fol. 231 b, with some additions.

PEDIGREE OF DE BOHUN.



*

Johanna [4 Edw. I., 1276] Sibilla [4 Edw. I.] Richard de Bohun [4 Edw. I.]

John de Bohun, James de Bohun=Joanna, d. and ultimately heir of William de Braose, of Bramber, 19, Edw. II.

bo. 6 June, 1275, ob. before 1310. [Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I., No. 25.]

John de Bohun, proof of age=Cecilia, 2nd wife, d. and heir of Sir John Filioll, of Little Badow, Essex, Knt., ob. 1381-2. [Inq. p.m. 5 Rich^d. II.]

John de Bohun, ob. 41. Edw. III., 1367. Sent to Parliament as Baron Midhurst, 1363-6.

Edward alive 1363; ob. S. P. Gatecumbe, Johanna, m. John de L'Isle, of Gatecumbe, Eva, m. Thomas Rokesley. [Vincent 121, p. 231.]

John de Bohun=Anne, wo. [Midhurst Knt., of full age, assigned to her by her husband's feoffees; 4 Jan'y, 1440.] 7 Rich. II., ob. 11 Hen. VI., 1432.

John, b. at Cowdray, 6 Nov., 1342, ob. 1369. S. P. Bramshot.

Humphrey de Bohun, æt. 14 at death of his father, ob. Nov., 1468. Will dated 2, and proved 12th.

Alicia.

Edmund of Fres-singford, Suss: ob. circa 17 Hen. VII.

John de Bohun=Cicely, ob. 1499.

Humphrey.

Margaret

Agnes, mar. Cooke. Collins.

Maria, m. Sir David Owen, Knt., ob., 1536, S. P.

Ursula, mar. Robert Southwell,* of co. Suffolk, ob. S. P.

* Arms of Southwell—Ar., 3 Cinquefoils, 2 and 1 gu., pierced or.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, bears evidence of having been rebuilt at the end of the reign of Henry V., or the commencement of Hen. VI., during the lifetime of the son of Bohun, Baron Midhurst; although the lower part of the tower is original, and is late Norman, or very Early English.

On Michaelmas Day, 1422, in the same month as Henry VI. ascended the throne, a pious man, Michael Baggele, or Bageley, of Midhurst, conveyed to feoffees lands in Hoo, Hameldon, Southewycke, and other his lands in the county of Southampton⁶⁴ for the churchwardens of Midhurst to found an honest *Brotherhood* and a *Chantry*, with a priest, afterwards called the Morrow-priest, to sing in the church of Midhurst. His father, William, had, by his will, dated Monday before the feast of St. Michael, 1400, given his two messuages, with the appurtenances in the Borough of Midhurst, called Breweres tenement and Iwanhalle, and a workshop in Chichester, to his son Thomas Bageley, clerk, and his heirs, with remainder to his son Michael. Thomas entered into possession, but on 10th March, 1431, he was convicted of Heresy and *Lollardism*, and was burnt.⁶⁵

Thenceforward, and till the Reformation, there were two priests to serve the church, viz., the High-Mass Priest, provided by the Prioress of Esebourne, the last of whom was Sir William Clarke; and the Morrow-Mass Priest, appointed under Bageley's endowment by the inhabitants of Midhurst, with the house called the church-house in Midhurst, and an annual payment of £6 13s. 4d. as his stipend, the last being Sir John Thoroughgood.

The fraternity held other lands in Midhurst, called Babbes, and in Chilgrove; Westdean, called the Townlands; lands in

⁶⁴ Addenda to Exchequer depositions, 32 Elizabeth (1590), Easter, No. 7.

⁶⁵ Close roll, 10 Henry VI., m. 15, and Inq. p. m. Chancery, *Ibid.*, No. 26. One messuage was worth 28s., the other 3s. 4d., and the workshop 8s. FABIAN (p. 602) says:—"This IX yere, aboute Midlent, a preest named *Sir Thomas Bagley*, and vicar of a village in Essex, called Maunedden (Mavynden), a lytell from Walden, was detect of heresy, upon

the which he was degraded and than brent in the place of Smythfield;" and FOXE, in his *Acts and Monuments*, changes Walden into Malden, and says: "Being a valiant disciple and adherent of Wickeliffe" he "was condemned by the Bishops of heresie at London," and was degraded and burnt in Smithfield. This was some eighteen years prior to the nomination of Reginald Peacock to the Bishopric of Chichester.

Stedham and Goldhurst ; and a house at Easebourne, but I find no trace of the Brotherhood after the Reformation, save that in 1590 they were remembered for their feasts.

A *lamp* was also always kept burning in the church, the expenses being borne by the Chantry Lands.

The *Priory of Tortington* held lands called Longmeade or Holmede here, granted in 1544 to Ralph Stepneth,⁶⁶ and the *Priory of Esebourne* had land and a house in the town.⁶⁷

Temp. Hen. VI., a dispute arose between Sir John Bohun, Knt., and Elizabeth, the prioress and convent of Easebourne, of one part, and the Burgesses of other part, which was referred to John [Rickinghale], Bishop of Chichester, who, in 1428, decided that the Burgesses of Midhurst and their successors have a right to *bury* at Easebourne church in compensation of their amending the nave and close, and that they support 72 feet in length of wall, and the prioress and convent were discharged from payment for bell ropes and wheels of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen of Midhurst.⁶⁸

MINISTERS.—During the Commonwealth the church of Midhurst was filled up by approved *preaching ministers*. Accordingly on 18th May, 1654, we find Mr. Thomas Hall, of Midhurst, approved⁶⁹ as a qualified person to preach the Gospel. Mr. Hall did not stay long ; and, having left the place, Mr. Edward Manning,⁷⁰ clerk (a similar name to our late Archdeacon), had, on 22nd June, 1655, a like approval, and was presented to the Vicarage, under the seal of the Protector ; and in claiming the profits the new minister stated that £80 had been formerly settled by several augmentations for the maintenance of the Incumbent, of which £30 was settled on the Minister himself, and the rest upon the place.

The peculiarity of the presentation to Midhurst renders it

⁶⁶ Returns Aug. Off., Sussex, 32, No. 123, 25th May, 1544.

⁶⁷ In the pleas before the justices itinerant in Sussex, 33 Hen. III., Rot. iii., is a plea for 2s. rent issuing out of ten acres of land belonging to Roger Pluket, belonging to the church of Midhurst, of which the Prioress of Esseborne was patron.

⁶⁸ Burr. MSS. 5699, p. 253. Horsfield (II., p. 32) mistakes the name of the Bishop, and calls him *Richard Rickingdale*.

⁶⁹ Royalist composition papers, 1-29, fol. 637.

⁷⁰ *Ibid*, 1-85, fol. 293, 295.

difficult to give a list of the Incumbents, but with the aid of Mr. Stephen Parsons, I can give the following:—

1380.—Philip Elys. (Suss. Arch. Coll., V., p. 239.)

1540 (?)—Sir William Clarke.

1595.—William Lacey.

1618.—William Fetherstone.

1653.—Arthur Bettsworth.

1654.—Thomas Hall.

1655.—Edward Manning.

1672.—*Perigrine Periam.

1709.—*Richard Oliver.

1st October, 1716.—Richard Townesend.

19th April, 1725.—*Serenus Barrett, licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Midhurst.

14th January, 1758.—*Francis Atkins, B.A., upon the nomination of Sir Charles Matthew Goring, Bart.; he was also Vicar of Horsham.

7th July, 1796.—Richard Lloyd, M.A., Fellow of Magd. Coll. Camb., licensed to the “perpetual and augmented Curacy of the Parish Church or Chapel of Midhurst,” void by the death of Francis Atkins, clerk, on the nomination of William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray, Esquire, and Elizabeth-Mary, his wife.

27th June, 1834.—*William Goodenough Bayly, LL.B., licensed to the “P^l C^y of Midhurst,” vacant by death of Rich^d Lloyd, on the nomⁿ of W^m. Stephen Poyntz, Esq.

12th June, 1860.—William Haydon, M.A., licensed to “the P. C. of the Parish Church of Midhurst, vacant by cession of W^m. Goodenough Bayly, on the nominⁿ of the Right Hon. George James Perceval, Earl of Egmont.

Those marked * were masters of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded in 1672, by Gilbert Hannam. On 5th January, 1716, Everard Levitt was licensed by the Bishop to the school.

The PARISH REGISTERS of Midhurst did commence in 1558, but the first four leaves have been cut out, and the first entry is in April, 1565. The entries are not numerous. In 1565 there were only 28 baptisms; the next year only 24; in 1569 they fell to six. Among the names are the Eyberishes,

Colebrookes, Filders, Mosseels, or Moussels, Alwyns, and Yonges. The marriages begin in 1565. Many of the early burials took place at the mother church of Easebourne.

THE LIBERTY OF ST. JOHN, which belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, is so identified with Midhurst as to be necessarily noticed here.

From the report made to the Grand Master in 1338, it appears that the principal house was then at Palyng, where there were 147 acres of arable, 54 acres of pasture, and 16 acres of meadow; but there were also in Midhurst itself, a grange with a croft of 50 acres of arable, and one rood of meadow land, let at will for 13s. 4d. a year, and pasture for 100 two-year old sheep, worth 8s. 4d. a year;⁷¹ the names of the brethren being Peter atte Nasshe, Knt., Preceptor, and Brother Clement, of Dunwich, Knt.

The Knights of St. John probably erected the Commandery at Midhurst.

After the suppression of the Knights of St. John, the property consisted of lands and tenements in Midhurst, Trotton, Fernhurst, and other places, granted to the Earl of Southampton. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, they were in the tenure of Sir Anthony Brown, Knt., Lord Montague, and when the return was made to Parliament, 6th June, 1653, the fee-farm rents, which had belonged to the Crown, were held by Francis, Viscount Montague.⁷²

In the Grant to the Earl of Southampton, in 1543, we have the particulars of the holding of the body at its dissolution.⁷³

THE MANOR OF MIDHURST.

The commencement of this document is much damaged, and nearly obliterated as to the first three entries, but it contains—

Notice of a park and garden, and their proceeds, with the free rents of a tenement, lying between the “orreum,”

⁷¹ Camden Soc. No. 65, p. 24. There were lands also at Offham, Combe, Okeleyng, Upmerden, Isleshamme, and Rembaldeswyck.

⁷² Returns Aug. Office, Sussex, 32, No. 134.

⁷³ Augment. Office; particulars of Grants, Hen. VIII. (Earl of Southampton).

and the tenements of the prioress of Esebourne, "le corner house," in the tenure of the said William Colbroke, yearly, 6d. Of one tenement and croft of land in Colnbrooke (?) in the tenure of the Earl of Southampton, per annum, 14d. Of the tenement, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of John Randoll, per annum, 1½d. Of a tenement, with the gardens adjacent, in the tenure of Thomas Colbroke, per annum, 10d. Total, 12s. 6¼d. Free rent of one croft, adjacent to the s^d tenement, in the tenure of the said Thomas Colbroke, per annum, 2d. A free rent of another tenement and garden adjacent, in the tenure of the said Thomas Colbroke, per annum, 12d. The farm of one tenement, garden, and three crofts of land, called *Herscroft*, in West Street, in the tenure of William Mory, per annum, 4s. 4d. The free rent of one tenement, with the garden adjacent, in North Street, in the tenure of William Hogesfleshe, per annum, 2d. The free rent of one tenement there, in the tenure of John White, per annum, 2d.

TROTTON.—The free rent of one tenement, with the appurtenances called *Crokysland*, in the tenure of Henry Colbroke pays, per annum, 6s. 8d.

FARNEHURST.—The rent of one tenement and certain lands, with the appurtenances called *Highfeldes*, in the tenure of John Mose, per annum, 5s.

ESEBORNE.—The free rent of a garden, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of John Holhurst, per annum, 6d.

HEYSHOTT.—The free rent of a messuage and croft, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of John Westdean, per annum, 6d.

Total, 58s. 7d.

STEDEHAM.—The free rent of certain lands there, with the appurtenances, called *Legates Land*, in the tenure of Sir William Goring, Knight, per annum, 1d.

MIDHURST (aforesaid).—The farm of "*the Free Chapel*" of Midhurst, in the County of Sussex, with the tithes of the garden, pastures, crofts, and in the fields *a wilde hethland*, and with a certain rent of 8s. per annum for the tithes of two mills there (the woods and underwoods only excepted) let to Robert Eyberysshe, by indenture to hold from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 6th year of the

reign of the now King Henry viij., for the term of 40 years, yielding for the same per annum, 33s. 4d.; and finding beyond a chaplain to say mass in the s^d free chapel four times a year: that is, at the feast of St. Thomas, on the Nativity of our Lord, at Easter, and the Nativity of John the Baptist.

This lease has been printed at length by Sir Henry Ellis, from the Cotton MSS., in the third volume of our Collections.⁷⁴

The receipts of the Court there in common years—*nil*.

When the hearth-money was levied in 1670, the district was called "St. John's Liberty in Cambridge." Twenty-one persons paid for seventy-six hearths. Mr. Matthew Young (whose family had come with the Earl of Northumberland, from Yorkshire, temp. Edward IV.), paid for nine; the next largest were Mr. Nicholas Brewer; a well-reputed county name, Mr. Richard Cobden, jr., and Mr. George Cockerill, for seven each; Richard Cowling, John Corman, John Carman and John Brooker for four each, the last having also a forge, five paid for three hearths each; six for two each; and one for a single hearth. Here also I may note the four Misters.

The return for the Town and Liberty shows so few chimneys to each house, that we must form only an indifferent idea of the comfort and healthfulness of the residences two centuries since.

ST. JOHN'S LIBERTY IN CAMBRIDGE.⁷⁵

Richard Cowlinge	- 4	Widdow Cover	- 3
John Corman	- 5	Widdow Roberts	- 2
Mr. Nicholas Brewer	- 7	Richard Beale	- 2
Peter Hollis	- } 3	Thomas Baldwin	- 2
John Brooker	- }	Samuel Sharpe	- 1
— John Brooker	4 and a forge	Edward Rowe	- 3
Mr. Richard Cobden, junr. ⁷⁶	- 7	Clement Fry	- 2
Widdow Colebrooke	- 2	John Johnson	- 3
Richard Stoakes	- 3	Mr. Mathew Young ⁷⁷	- 9
Mr. George Cockerill	- 7		—
William Teate	- 2		76
John Carman	- 4		

⁷⁴ Sussex Arch. Coll., III., p. 22.

⁷⁵ Lay Subsidies, Sussex, 191-410, m.

10.

⁷⁶ For notices of this family in Sussex,

from 1269, see Lower's Worthies of Suss. and Arch. Coll., XVI., p. 51.

⁷⁷ Matthew Young was second son of William of Midhurst,

The privileges of the Liberty were the same as those of Lodsworth, which I print here from a transcript lent by Haslar Holist, Esq.

The King, &c.;⁷⁸ To all, &c.; Greeting, &c., of our special grace and mere motion we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto all the tenants and inhabitants of the said town, scite, parish, and manor of Lodsworth, as well intire as not intire, residents as not residents and other residents whatsoever, of the same town, scite, parish, and manor, that they and every of them at all times, hereafter, Liberty of going shall have and enjoy full and free power to pass and re- into fairs and pass, and passe into all and singular the fayres, marketts, markets toll and marts, within our Kingdom of England and Marches free. of Wales, to buy, sell, bargain, and expose to sale all and singular their and every of their goods, chattels, ware, merchandizes, cattle, or other their things, whatsoever, without any toll, or satisfaction, or payment of any sum of money by the name of toll, or other due or demand whatsoever, to us or to our predecessors, at any time, heretofore, Discharged from at any fayr, market, or mart, due or payable. And also that appearance at all they, the tennants and inhabitants, as well intire as not the sheriff's intire, resident or not resident, and other residents what- turne and soever, within the town, scite, and manor, aforesaid, no view of frank service dutes, sume or summes of money, appearance or pledge, at any attendance of them, shall give, pay, allow, or expend att place in the any sheriff's turne or view of frank pledges, at any place county or county court. of the county of Sussex, aforesaid, by the sheriff of such county for such county, or any part thereof, to be holden, nor att any county or court of conservation of the peace by the sheriff of Sussex for his said county, holden or to be held, any service, duty, or attendance of them, or any of them, shall, hereafter, be compelled to allow or give.

Power of execut- And that the said bishopp shall have full power of exe- ing process cuting and returning by his bayliff within his liberty of within the Lodsworth, aforesaid, of all writs, precepts, mandates, liberty and re- warrants, sumons, issues, distresses, and attachments, and turning. all other process whatsoever, within the liberty of the manor, town, scite, and parish, aforesaid, to be executed or returned out of any of our court or courts, issuing or proceeding without any impediment of our said sheriff of the county of Sussex, or any other our ministers, whatsoever.

Power of ap- And that the s^d bishop and all his successors shall have pointing a cor- full power and authority of deputing and appointing a oner and clerk coroner and clerk of the markt, within the said manor, of the market. scite, parish, and town of Lodsworth, w^h said coroner and clerk of the markt shall have and enjoy their several offices within the liberty aforesaid, in as large, ample, and beneficiall manner, with all benefits, priviledges, and fees of the same offices as the coroner and clerk of the markt of our household elsewhere, within this our Kingdom of

England, was accustomed to have and enjoy, without the impeachment of us, our heirs, successors, or ministers, or any of them.

Freeholders' court And we have further given and granted, and by these from three presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, doe give and weeks to three grant that the s^d bishop and all his successors shall have weeks. and hold a court for the liberty of y^e manor, scite, town,

and parish of Lodsworth, aforesaid, from three weeks to three weeks in every year for ever hereafter, to be holden before any two free suitors, within the same liberty.

Power for the And that they, the said free suitors, shall have full free suitors of power to put to suit, sumon, distrayne, attach, and implead all such court to persons, as well within their liberty as without, as well by summon, &c. their goods, chattels, and catell, as by their several person or persons, by sufficient pledges, so that they may appear at the next three weeks court from three weeks to three weeks, before the said free suitors, to be holden, to answer to all actions, plaints, paynes, and complaynts in the same court against any person at the suit of any person or persons depending, undetermined.

And make a jury And that the said free suitors for the liberty, aforesaid, of twelve to may make to come before them, or any two of them, twelve try all issues good and lawful men, as well within the aforesaid liberty joined between as without, to make jurors of the county, as well to try parties; and all issues joined between any parties, as also to make all execute writs inquisitions in the courts aforesaid what damages any of enquiry of plaintiff hath susteyned, promises or covenants broken, damages. torts, asportation of goods, pound breaches, nuisances, and

other trespasses and offences whatsoever, by any defendant in any action, playnt, or payne in the same court depending by any defendant, done or committed; and if upon consideration of any defendant in the court of the liberty, aforesaid, such defendant shall refuse to pay and satisfy to such plaintiffe in such cause in the court, aforesaid, depending such debt or damages, or costs and charges of court, whereof such defendant shall be in mercy of the court before the said free suitors : Power to levy debt.

That then it may be lawfull to the said free suitors to give a precept to the bayliff of such liberty to levy such debt, damages, and costs upon such defendant's goods and chattels to render to such plaintiff such debt, damages, and costs, and in defect of such goods and chattels, Or arrest defen- within the liberty aforesaid, such defendant by his body to dant and carry take and arrest, and such body so being taken and arrested to gaol. to the gaol of Loddesworth, aforesaid, within the liberty aforesaid, to carry and deliver, there to remain untill such defendant such debt, damages, and costs to such plaintiff hath satisfied.

Discharged from And that all the inhabitants or tenants of the said town, knights' fees, scite, parish, and manor of Lodsworth shall for ever &c. hereafter be released and discharged from all knights'

fees, knights' services, relieves with their sequells to us or any of our predecessors belonging, appertaining, or or their service, duty, or attendance to give att any sumons to

And from serving on juries within the county. make any jurors of the county att any court within our said county of Sussex, or elsewhere within our Kingdom of England, or before any justices assigned by us to keep the peace of our said county att any sessions of the same county to make any jurors of the county to inquire there or to make any jurors of the county before our justices itinerant, or before our justices of forest, or before the sheriff, coroner, or escheator of our said county of Sussex (unless to enquire of the death of any of our subjects within the liberty of Lodsworth, aforesaid, or to enquire before the said escheator, after the death of any subject of us within the same liberty, what lands or tenements, and under what sources, rents, and fees such person deceased held from us such lands and tenements to us and our successors only excepted.)

Except in Lodsworth. Sheriff, &c., not to their officers within the liberty, unless by default of the officers of the liberty. And that neither the sheriff of the said county nor the chamberlayne of our household, nor the Earl of Arundel, our Earl Marshal of England, nor the steward clerk of the market, or coroner of our household, within the said liberty of Loddesworth to do anything which to their offices belongs there to be done unless by default of the officers of the said liberty of Loddesworth, to us or our justices in any of our courts att Westminster, in that part, and no otherwise first committed and done.

With power for the inhabitants to resist the Sheriff. And that if any of our officers (except only by default of the officers of the said liberty as aforesaid) shall enter into the said liberty to perform anything which to their office belongs, there to be done, that then it shall be lawful to the inhabitants and tenants, aforesaid, such our officer to resist, and them so unlawfully entering out of their liberties of Lodsworth aforesaid, and every part thereof to putt.

Power of holding sheriff turne and frank pledge. And wee further have given and granted, and by these our letters patent, for us, our heirs, and successors, doe give and grant to the said bishopp and his successors that hee and they shall have and hold the sheriff's turne and view of frank pledge, for the liberty aforesaid: And that all the tenants and inhabitants of the parish, scite, manor, and town, aforesaid, as well intire as not intire, residents as non-residents, and other residents whatsoever, upon their oaths shall have full power and authority at the same turne and view of frank pledges to enquire, and present, and amerce all delynquents, offences, nuisances, trespasses, encroachments, and all other misdemeanours and contempts whatsoever, which at the sheriff's turnes of the county of Sussex, aforesaid, was accustomed to be enquired into, presented, and amerced.

And also that all the tenants and inhabitants aforesaid, as well intire as not intire, residents and non-residents, and other residents whatsoever, att the same court, shall have power and authority of electing and choosing one coroner for such liberty for one year following, one escheator for the liberty aforesaid, for us, our heirs, and successors, for the year following,

one bayliff of the liberty aforesaid, for the year following, one reeve for the liberty aforesaid, for the year following, and to have and enjoy all others the liberties and privileges whatsoever, which at any sheriff's turne of the same county was accustomed to have.

And wee further have given and granted, and for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said bishop and his successors that all the liberties and priviledges, advantages, preheminences, and all royalties, fisheries, free warren, and all things to the same belonging and appertaining to the tenants, inhabitants, and residents in the same manor, parish, scite, town, and liberty of Lodsworth, which att any time or times heretofore, written or unwritten, from the time the contrary whereof the memory of man remains, not used and approved they were accustomed to have within the same liberty, parish, scite, manor, or town of Loddsworth aforesaid, although such tenants are intire or not intire, residents or not residents, and all other residents and inhabitants of the same place, such inhabitants, tenants, residents, and other residents aforesaid, shall have and enjoy the same in all, ample, large, full, and beneficial manner.

And that all the matters in these our letters contained shall be censured, taken, and adjudged to the advantage of all the tenants, residents, and inhabitants of Loddsworth, aforesaid. Non obstante, &c.

SIR WILLIAM SPRINGETT & THE SPRINGETT FAMILY.

BY MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A.

SOME very touching incidents in the life of a noble-hearted man of this county, furnish a very appropriate chapter of Sussex history. I allude to SIR WILLIAM SPRINGETT, whose elegant mural monument still exists in Ringmer church. His career was short, and his death a melancholy one; he lived in a troublous age, the period of the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century. Whatever the views of opposite parties may now be, after two centuries have elapsed, and men have formed cool judgments, no one, in reading this brief sketch of a self-denying hero, will blame him, long since in his grave, for having acted up to his principles, "even to the death"—a death brought about by a steadfast adherence to the cause which he had espoused; and, let me add, that the conduct of his admirable Wife will, I think, win the admiration of the Ladies who adorn the list of members of the Sussex Archæological Society.

As I wish, in connection with the principal personage of this narrative, to give a genealogical account of his family, I must commence with a few brief notices of the Springetts.

The name is evidently of the 'local' class, though I have not succeeded in tracing the estate or manor from which it

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was derived. It has always been almost restricted to the counties of Kent and Sussex, and may be classed among the *nomina rara* of which many families are proud. The arms are, *Per fesse undée, Argent and Gules, a fesse wavy between three crescents, Counterchanged*; a coat which is of no great antiquity, having been granted only in 1612. The crest is, *An eagle displayed, Argent, crowned, beaked and legged, Gules, standing upon a serpent, nowed in fret, Proper*. This crest so strongly resembles that of the much more ancient Sussex family of Scrase, that I am half inclined to think there was, in times beyond genealogical record, some connection between the two families; and the motto is VIRTUS DOLUM SUPPRIMIT.

The first heraldic notice of the Springetts in the College of Arms, commences with THOMAS SPRINGETT, presumably of Kentish origin, since he married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Roberts, of Hawkhurst in that county, a family subsequently much associated by territorial possessions with Warbleton and other places in East Sussex. The son of this marriage, HERBERT SPRINGETT, settled at Lewes, probably in consequence of his marriage with Anne Stempe, a member of a very old Lewes and Sussex family. In a manuscript of John Rowe, the well-known lawyer and antiquary, in my possession, he is described as a benefactor to the town of Lewes of one hundred pounds; but I am unable to ascertain the nature of his gift. I think he lived in St. Anne's parish; for, two or three years ago, during some alterations in the pulpit of the parish church there, a curious inscription was discovered. It runs thus:—

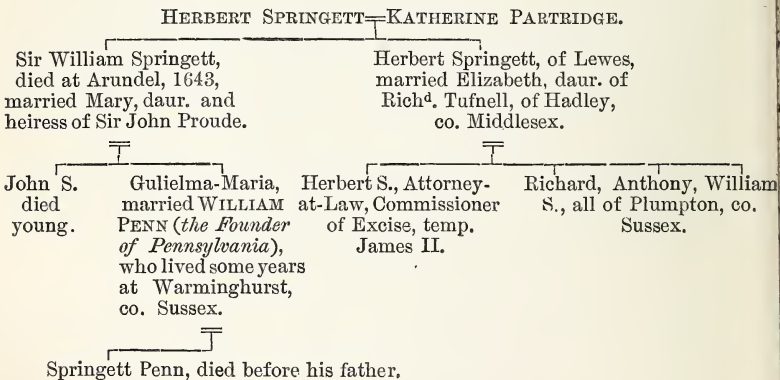
HAR · BAR · SPRINGAT · GEN · TEL · MAN · MADE · THIS · PNL
PET · IN · THE · YEARE · OF · ONR · LORD · 1620.

The pulpit is a handsomely carved one; but it is pretty certain that Mr. Herbert Springett only *made* it, in the sense of presenting it to the sacred edifice. The carving, though so beautifully executed, is probably the work of an illiterate artisan, who could not spell, and who did not even know one-letter from another.

Mr. Herbert Springett had—besides a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Simon Stone of the Middle Temple—two sons,

Sir Thomas Springett, of Broyle Place in Ringmer, of whose descendants I shall speak hereafter, and Herbert Springett, who is also described in the visitation-books of the Heralds, as 'of Ringmer.' Broyle Place was, in those days, one of the principal mansions of the county, with a park and woods said to have been two thousand acres in extent. It is probable that the two brothers resided under one roof, or rather under the many roofs of which Broyle Place, even within my own recollection, could boast. It was originally a *mansio* of the Archbishops of Canterbury when they came to visit their "peculiar" in Sussex; but within the last few years its fair proportions have been greatly curtailed, and it is now a farm-house.

Herbert Springett, the younger brother, was a lawyer of some eminence, and died in 1621. His wife was Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Partridge, of Bridge, in the county of Kent, and by her he had a daughter, Katherine, and twin sons, Sir William and Herbert. The following table will show the descendants of these twin brothers:—



To a very interesting book which appeared in 1867, I am indebted, by the courtesy of the Authoress, for the bulk of the present paper. It is entitled, "The Penns and Peningtons of the Seventeenth Century, in their domestic and religious life, illustrated by original family letters. By Maria Webb." As the work is principally addressed to the religious sympathies of the Society of Friends, it is, perhaps, less

extensively known than it ought to be, as a valuable contribution to biographical literature. I lay claim, therefore, to little originality in this paper, as much of what follows will be extracted from Miss Webb's interesting book.

I must begin with a short notice of Mary Proude, who afterwards became the wife of Sir William Springett. She was the only child and heiress of Sir John Proude, a native of Kent, in which county he possessed a good landed estate. He was one of the officers killed at the siege of Groll, in Guelderland, while serving under the Prince of Orange, for the States of Holland. His wife died either shortly before or soon after. Thus, at the age of three, little Mary Proude became an orphan. She was brought up in a Protestant family, who appear to have been great observers of feasts and fasts, without much notion of the real nature of Christianity. From an early period of childhood, she was, as she tells us, afraid "in the nightseason of spirits walking, and of thieves;" and, in order to avert these evils, spiritual and temporal, she frequently repeated the Lord's Prayer, thinking it a kind of charm against ghosts and burglars, but without any proper idea of its deep meaning and importance. One day at church she heard a sermon from the text, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." This produced an impression upon her which was never effaced; and it appears, as Mrs. Webb remarks, "to have served as a divine anchor, made so secure in that early time that no storm could afterwards entirely unsettle it." At about nine years of age she was under the guardianship of Sir Edward Partridge, and lived in his house, which contained a large mixed family; for, in addition to his own immediate household, he had his young widowed sister, Madam Springett, with her three children and their servants. The children of Mrs. Springett were Catherine, William, and Herbert; and with these Mary was educated until the two boys were of sufficient age to be sent to a public school. For young William Springett she seems to have conceived a great regard, and, in speaking of his early habits, she says:—

"He was of a most courteous, affable carriage towards all. He was most ingeniously inclined from a very lad; carving and forming with his knife or tools; so industriously active

that he rarely ever was idle. For when he could not be employed abroad at a mark with gun, pistol, crossbow, or long bow, or managing his horses, which he brought up and trained himself, teaching them boldness in charging, and all that was needful to service—when he could not, I say, be thus engaged abroad, then he would fence within doors, or make crossbows, placing the *sight* with that accurateness as if it had been his trade, and make bow-strings, or cast bullets for his carbines, and feather his arrows. At other times he would pull his watch to pieces to string it, or to mend any defect or take to pieces and mend the house clock. He was a great artist, not only in shooting, but in fishing, making lines, and arranging baits and things for the purpose. He was also a great lover of coursing, and managed the dogs himself.' Lady Springett adds, in the puritanical style of the period "These things I mention to show his ingenuity and his industry in youth; but his mind did not run into any vanity about such things after it was engaged in religion."

It would be irrelevant here to detail the religious experiences of Mary Proude: suffice it to say that she was deeply imbued with the Puritan sentiments which prevailed in that age. A beautiful, wealthy, and well-educated young heiress, she had ample opportunities of marriage, and could "pick and choose" from the numerous suitors who sought her hand. At length William Springett became the man of her choice, as he had been the companion of her childish days. William had been to Cambridge and to the Inns of Court, and, as is supposed, obtained his knighthood through the influence of his uncle, Sir Thomas Springett. This honour he obtained at a very early age, while still a student of the law. He proposed to Mary; and, finding that his religious views corresponded with her own, she consented to the union, naïvely remarking, in her autobiographical sketch, "My heart cleaved to him for the Lord's sake."

Now for the affecting narrative, told in the words of Mary Springett. It is a large extract; but I trust that its interest in connection with the siege of Arundel, one of the greatest events of Sussex history, and with the condition of our roads in the 17th century, will be a sufficient apology for its insertion in these pages.

“ He took the Scotch Covenant against all Popery and Popish innovations, and was in the English engagement when the fight was at Edge Hill, which happened when his child was about a month old. He had a commission sent him to be Colonel of a regiment of foot, and he raised eight hundred men without beat of drum; most religious professors and professors’ sons. There were near six score volunteers in his own company; himself going a volunteer, taking no pay. He was afterwards made a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Kent, in which position he was zealous and diligent for the cause.

“ Within a few days after his regiment was enrolled, there was a rising in the vale (weald) of Kent of many thousands—to suppress which, he and his newly-gathered, undisciplined soldiers were commanded from their rendezvous at Maidstone. He, having placed his men in such order as their inexperience and the time would permit, came to take his leave of me before encountering the enemy. When he came, he found me in danger of being put out of the house, in case the enemy proceeded so far; and it put him to great difficulty to provide for my safety, and to return to his regiment at the time appointed, it being reported Prince Rupert was coming over to join the risers. But, being of such quick capacity, he soon devised a course that effected it; fetching a stage coach from Rochester in the night, he carried me and my child and maid to Gravesend, and there, hiring a barge for us to go to London, he took a solemn leave of me, and went post to his regiment. When I came to London, I found the whole city in alarm—nothing but noise of drums and trumpets, with the clatter of arms, and the loud cry, ‘Arm! arm! for the enemy is near!’ This was at the time of that bloody fight between the Parliament forces and the King’s, at Hounslow Heath.

“ The risers being dispersed in Kent, my husband came to London, having behaved very approvably in getting restored the cattle and horses to the persons that had been plundered by the risers, who had taken a great quantity, which, on their being dispersed, came into possession of the soldiers. He applied himself to have them all restored to those who were oppressed by the plunderers; but there

were other officers associated with him who endeavoured to enrich themselves by retaining them. He afterwards went upon several services with his regiment; he was at the taking of Lord Craven's house, in Surrey, where several of his own company of volunteers were of the forlorn hope. He was also at the fight at Newbury, where he was in imminent danger, a bullet hitting him severely, though it had lost its force to enter. He lay for some nights on the field in Lord Roberts's coach, there being neither time nor convenience to pitch his own tent, which he had with him. For some days he lived on candied citron and biscuit. After being in several other engagements, he went back with his regiment into Kent.

“Not long after he had returned to Kent, his own native county, Sussex was in danger from the Cavalier party, which had taken Arundel, and fortified the town and castle. Sir William Waller was commander-in-chief against them, his assistance having been sought by the associated counties. My husband looked upon his engagement as a particular service to his own county, and with great freedom went to Arundel, where they had a long siege before the Town. After they had taken it, they besieged the Castle. It was very difficult service; but, being taken, he and Colonel Morley had the government of the castle committed to them. A few weeks after this, the calenture, a disease that was then amongst the soldiers of the town and castle, seized upon him in his quarters, near Arundel, from whence, in the depth of frost and snow, he sent for me to London to come to him. This was very difficult for me to accomplish, it being a short time before the birth of our second child. The waters being up at Newington and several other places, we were forced to row in a boat on the highway, and take the things out of the coach into the boat with us. Springs were fastened to the bridles of the horses, and they swam over and brought the coach with them. The coachmen were so sensible of all the difficulties and the badness of the way between London and Arundel, at that time of the year, that in all the neighbouring streets they refused to come with me. Only at length a widow woman, who kept a coach for hire, and had taken a deal of our money, undertook to

let her servant go, even though he should hazard the horses, as I gave him a very great price (twelve pounds) to carry me down, with liberty to return whether I was with him or not, within a day's time. It was a very tedious journey; we were benighted, and in the dark overthrown into a hedge. When we got out, we found there was on the other side hardly room to get along, for fear of falling down a very steep precipice, where we would have been all broken to pieces. We had no guide with us but he who had come to me with the message from my husband, who riding on a white horse, we could see him on before. Coming to a garrison late at night, we had to stop the coach to give the commander notice by firing a gun, which was done by the sentinel. The colonel came down immediately to invite me to stay, and, to encourage me, said my husband was likely to mend, beseeching me not in my situation to run such a hazard. The coachman, being sensible of the difficulties still to be undergone, would needs force me to lodge in the garrison, saying his horses could not hold out. To which I replied that I was to pay for all the horses if they suffered, and that I was resolved not to go out of the coach unless it broke down, until it came so near the house that I could compass it on foot. So, seeing my resolution, he pushed on.

“When we came to Arundel we saw a most dismal sight—the town depopulated—the windows all broken from the firing of the great guns—the soldiers making use of the shops and lower rooms for stables. We passed through the town on to his quarters. Within a quarter of a mile of the house the horses came to a standstill. As we could not see the reason of it, we sent the guide forward for a light and assistance. Upon which the report reached my husband that I was come; but he assured them they were mistaken, that he knew I could not come, in the situation I was in. Still they affirmed that I had certainly come. ‘Then,’ said he, ‘raise me up in the bed, that I may be able to see her when she enters.’ But the wheel of the coach having pitched close into the root of a tree, it was some time before it could be loosened. It was twelve o'clock at night when I arrived; and as soon as I put my foot into

the hall, from which the stairs ascended to his chamber, heard his voice, saying, 'Why will you lie to me? If she be come let me hear her voice.' This struck me so, that I had not power to get up stairs, but had to be helped up by two. On seeing me, the fever having taken to his head, he in a manner sprang up as if he would come out of the bed saying, 'Let me embrace thee, my Dear, before I die. I am going to thy God and to my God.' I found most of his officers about the bed attending on him, with signification of great sorrow for the condition he was in, they greatly loving him. The purple spots had come out on him the day before and now were struck in, and the fever had got to his head which caused him to be in bed, they not having before been able to persuade him to go to bed, though his illness had been for five days before the spots came out. Seeing the danger of his condition, and that so many Kentish men both commanders and others, had died of it in a week's time near his quarters, they entreated him to keep his chamber. But such was the activeness of his spirit, and the stoutness of his heart, that they could not get him to yield to the illness, so as to stay within, till they covenanted with him that he might shoot birds with his crossbow out of the window; and he did do it till the spots went in, and the fever got to his head. He then became so violent, being young and strong, that they were forced to sit round the bed to keep him in. To my doctor, whom I brought down with me, he spoke seriously about dying, and to me most affectionately. To the officers who were around the bed, striving to keep him in, he spoke no evil words; but wittily remarked to the marshal and others about keeping up a strict watch, or their prisoner would escape, and how they were to repair the breach when he thrust his limbs from under the clothes.

"Discerning my lips to be cool, he would hardly suffer me to withdraw them from his burning face, so as to take breath, crying out, 'Oh! don't go from me!' at which the doctor and my maid were very much troubled, looking upon the infection to be so high, that it endangered my life and the child's. Two hours at a time I sat by him thus; and after a little pause, he called upon me again to lay my mouth

to his, and that he would be very quiet. At length, while I was in that posture, he fell asleep, which they that were by observing, constrained me to go to bed. Considering my condition, and that I might leave my maid with him, who could bring me an account, I was prevailed with, and went to bed. When he awoke he seemed much refreshed, took great notice of the servant, and said, 'You are my wife's maid. Where is your mistress? How does my boy? Go to my wife, and tell her I am ready to embrace her. I am so refreshed with my sleep!' She came and gave me this account, and I would have arisen and gone down; but she persuaded me not, saying he would go to sleep again, and my going would only hinder it. So I sent her with a message to him, and went to rest. Thinking, from the description she gave, he was recovering, I lay late in the morning. When I went down, I saw a great change, and sadness upon every face about him, which stunned me. He spoke affectionately to me with several serious and weighty expressions. At last he said, 'Come, my Dear, let me kiss thee before I die;' which he did, with that heartiness, as if he would have left his breath in me. 'Come once more,' said he; 'let me kiss thee and take my leave,' which he did, as before, saying, 'No more now—no more ever!' He then fell into a great agony, and that was a dreadful sight to me.

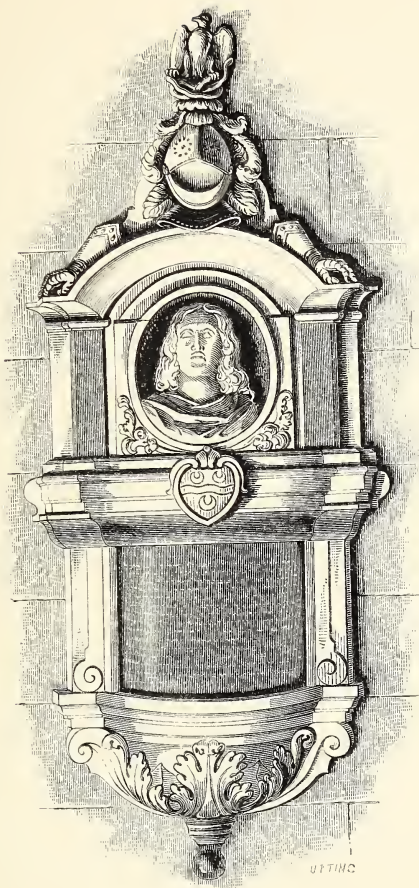
"The doctor and my husband's chaplain, and some of the chief officers who were by, observing his condition, they concluded that they must either persuade me, or take me by force from the bed; his great love to me, they said, and his beholding me there, being the occasion of it. Upon which they came and asked me to go from the bedside to the fire—that while I staid where I was he could not die. This word *die* was so great with horror, that I, like an astonished, amazed creature, stamped with my foot, and cried, 'Die! die! must he die? I cannot go from him.' Upon this two of them gently lifted me in their arms, and carrying me to the fire, which was at a distance from the bed, they prevented me from going to him again. At that time I wept not, but stood silent and struck. After I was brought from the bed, he lay for a time very still; at length they said his sight was gone, and then they let me go to him. And standing

there by his bedside, I saw on him the most amiable, pleasant countenance I ever beheld—just like that of a person ravished with something he was looking at. He lay about an hour in this condition. Towards sunset he turned quickly about, and called upon a kinsman of his, ‘Anthony, come quickly!’ at which very instant Anthony came riding into the yard, having come many miles to see him. Soon after this he died, and then I could weep; but, fearing injurious consequences, they immediately took me up into another chamber, and suffered me no more to look at him.”

The remains of this gallant soldier and tender husband were taken privately the next day, by his officers and soldiers, to Ringmer church, and deposited in the family vault. It was intended that a public funeral should follow, in London, as soon as arrangements could be made for it. “But those who had the management of his pecuniary affairs, discovering that he had expended so much of his own private property that was not likely to be refunded, in equipping, maintaining, and paying the soldiers, declared against it.” He had not only mortgaged his estates, but had exhausted the ready money which his wife had not long before brought him on her marriage. His bones therefore rest in Sussex soil, among his ancestors and connections, and a beautiful mural monument with a bust, in perfect preservation, remains in Ringmer church.

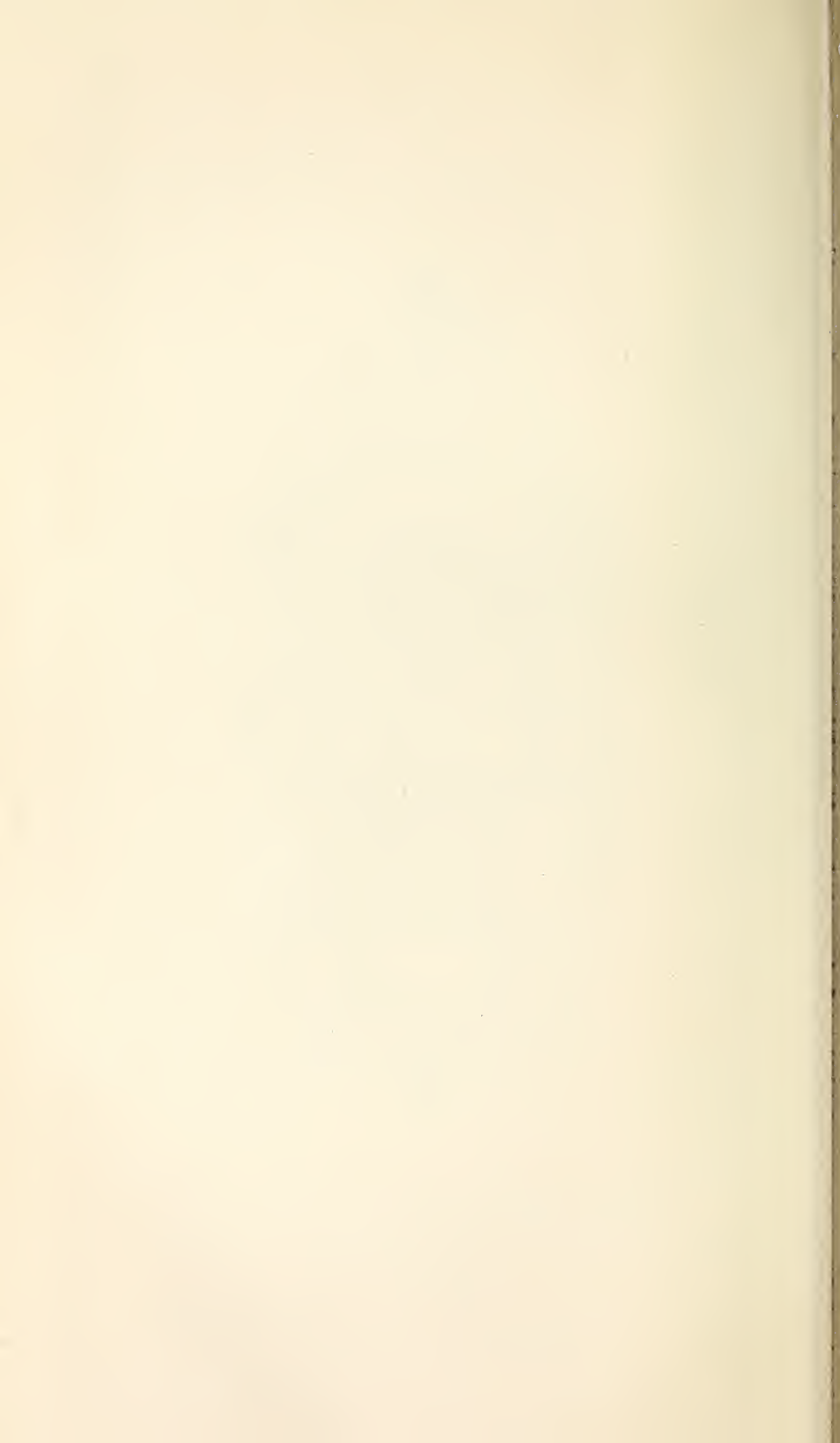
The inscription is as follows:—

Here lyeth the body of
SIR WILLIAM SPRINGETT, KNT.
Eldest son and heir of Herbert Springett, of Sussex,
Who married Mary Proude, the only daughter and heir of
Sir John Proude, Knt., Colonel in the service of the United Provinces,
And of Anne Fagge, his wife, one of the co-heirs of Edward Fagge
of Ewell, near Faversham, in the county of Kent, Esq.
He had issue, by Mary, his wife, one sonne, John Springett, and one
daughter Gulielma Maria Posthuma Springett.
He being Colonel in the service of the Parliament at the taking of
Arundel Castle in Sussex, there contracted a sickness of
which he died February the 3rd, Anno Domini
1643, being 23 years of age.
His wife, in testimony of her dear affection to him, hath erected
this monument to his memory.



MONUMENT OF SIR W. SPRINGETT

IN RINGMER CHURCH.



The names "Gulielma Maria Posthuma" refer of course to the names of the father and mother, and to the fact of her having been born after the death of the father. 'Guli,' as she was called by her familiar friends, and as she called herself, grew up to be a most beautiful woman, but not more beautiful than good. She formed a most distinguished alliance, having married in 1672 WILLIAM PENN, the *Founder of Pennsylvania*, by whom she had a son, whom she named *Springett* Penn. The mother, Mary Springett, *née* Proude, after some years of widowhood, married Isaac Penington, the celebrated Quaker. For further details, I must refer to Mrs. Webb's very interesting work.

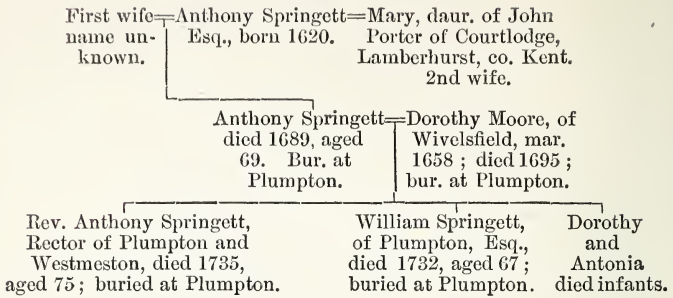
To bring down the genealogy of the Springett family to the period of their extinction in Sussex, it is only necessary to add the following Pedigree, which to some readers may appear rather dull after the exciting narrative which has preceded it. Still, as the collecting and perfecting of the genealogies of our old county families, extinct and existing, is one of the objects for which the Society was established, it is not out of place. It will be seen that in the dreadful period of our last Civil Wars, near kinsmen espoused opposite causes, and were conspicuous as upholders, respectively, of the Roundhead and of the Cavalier interests.

SIR THOMAS SPRINGETT = Mary, daur. of John
of Broyle Place, in Ring- Bellingham, of Er-
mer, died 1639, aged 51. ringham, Esq., died
1654, aged 63.

Sir Herbert Springett, created a Baronet for his loyalty to the Stuart cause, 1660, died 1661, aged 49.	= Barbara, daur. of Wm. Cam- pion, of Combwell, co. Kent, Esq., died 1696, aged 85.	Thomas, ¹ born 1617. — Four other children died infants.	Mary, mar. Thos. South- land, of Ick- ham, co. Kent, Esq. — Anne, bo. 1616.	Frances, mar. Walter Henley, of Cuckfield, Esq.	Anthony Springett, born 1620. (A.)
Thomas, Barbara, Charity, d. infants.		Mary, mar. Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, Bart., who died 1701. She died 1708, aged 74.		Elizabeth, mar. John Whalley, of Ringmer, Esq. She died 1660, aged 22.	

¹ In the chancel of St. Anne's, Lewes, are two tombstones inscribed respectively:—
"Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Springot, of Plumpton, the 2 sonne of Sr. Thomas Springot, of the Broyl, who deceased this life October 4, 1652."
"Here lyeth interred the body of Mary Springot, wife of Thomas Springot, of Plumpton, Esquire, daughter of John Porter, of Lamberhurst, in Kent, who deceased this life May 22, 1652."

A.



A branch of the family of Springett were settled at The Horns in Hawkhurst, co. Kent, in the early part of the 18th century, and bore the same arms as the Ringmer Springetts. Scions of this branch settled at Northiam and other places in East Sussex, where some of the name are, or were lately, remaining.²

² See Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 240.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF GLYNDE.

BY THE REV. W. DE ST. CROIX, M.A., VICAR.

THE parish of Glynde contains by estimation 1570 acres of land, a considerable proportion of which is down land. The soil, however, varies much, and in some quarters is found to be very fertile, both in arable and pasture land. For some distance on the southern and south-eastern sides it is bounded by "Glynde Ritch," a tributary of the "Ouse." The parishes which border on it are West Firle, Laughton, Ringmer, South Malling, and Beddingham. In the old parchment register book of the parish there is an entry of a Perambulation which it may be well to place on record.

THE PERAMBULATION of the Reverend Mr Thomas Davies, vicar, and others, the parishioners of the parish of Glynde, accompanied with divers of the parishioners of Ringmer, made of the Bounds, Limits and Precincts of the aforesaid parish of Glynde, on the Twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1770, as follows, viz:—

THE BOUNDARY of the said parish beginneth from GLYNDE BRIDGE, and runneth up the river till it comes to the upper end of the LITTLE HOG BROOK and from thence along the ditch and fence between the Little Hog Brook and Becksley field, on the south side of Colonel Hay's Glynde Bourne Brook on the north side, making at the upper end of Becksley field a right angle to the south between Becksley field belonging to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and the field of that name belonging to Colonel Hay, then running on to the High Wood, and stretching along that fence westward till it comes to the said Lord Bishop's Totts, and then forming a right angle to the north, and from thence proceeding by that fence between Colonel Hay's Gratton Wish, and said Totts, in a curved line till it comes to said Colonel's Little Horn, still keeping along

said fence for about four rods, and then making a turn towards a maple, and from said maple running along a blind or antient ditch and lane, in a west direction through the midst of said Little Horn till it comes between the Great Horn and the Calves Croft, leading to a marked oak at the corner of the Oxpasture, and then keeping along the hedge towards the west to a corner, from thence it makes an angle of about two rods to the south, then in a right line to the west along a drain through the midst of the piece formerly called South Ham, and Ox pasture close by the south side of a pond, there to the North Ash in the hedge, then turning short towards the south along the hedge, between the South Ham and the bushes, and up to the water course, then along said water course through the bushes, in a right line to the Golden Willow in Moor lane, then proceeding along the lane to the South Gate-post, leading to the Couch Hay, and then between said Couch Hay and the Farrable, anciently called the Gore Apple, and from thence turning short to the Thorn Bush in Colonel Hay's cut hedge, from thence in a right line through the dale to the lower end of what was formerly Wood's Garden, but now the upper end of Colonel Hay's Lower Pond, to a maple tree there, and from said tree up the middle of the pond to a Stable belonging to Colonel Hay, in the midst of which is a brick marked on purpose to distinguish the said Bounds and Limits, which Stable was anciently a Barn, and from said Stable to the Old Hag, wherein is an Ash Tree also marked as aforesaid, thence in a right line to a Red Post in the Lane Hedge a little above the stile, from thence up the Lane to the Cross Way, then tending to the left along the lane to the Downs, proceeding along the Fore Down by the hedge, then making a turn to the right and ascending the Hill by the horseway up to Sextons "(Saxons?)" Cross, and from said Cross to a round hole, and from thence along the side of the Hanger till it comes to the Old Furrow, then turning short to the left along said Furrow over the Burg, thence along the Furrow and Holes to the next Bottom in a south east direction, then turning to the right along said bottom till it comes to a hole at the foot of the Hill by the footway leading from Glynde to Lewes, thence in a right line ascending up the opposite hill southward, thence bearing along the edge or brow of the hill towards the left, leading towards Mount Carbone, then crossing the road very near to said Mount, but leaving it on the left and descending in a direction towards Ranscombe Sheep Drove, thence along Mr. Als's hedge, crossing the High Road from Glynde to Lewes, then making a bend towards the right and proceeding along the Sweel Hedge, down to the Ditch, and along the Ditch to Right Wall, passing along said Right Wall till it comes to Glynde Reach, and along said Reach to Glynde Bridge, from whence the aforesaid Bounds commenced, and where they likewise end, and are concluded.

THO. DAVIES, Vicar.

GEO. BROOKS, Not^y. Pub^k. and Steward to the
Ld. Bp. of Durham.

ROT. HUTCHINSON, one of the Domesticals of the
said L^d. B^p.

WILLIAM ALS, Churchwarden.

I have more than once proved the value of this record, which is drawn up with most minute accuracy. At the time when the Perambulation was made, Dr. R. Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, was the owner of Glynde Place. Under his auspices the parish generally seems to have undergone many changes. He enlarged and improved the mansion, added stables and various outbuildings, formed a new kitchen-garden, and in very many ways greatly improved the property. He augmented the Vicarage, and built the new Church, of which more will be said hereinafter. In some memoranda (MS.) of one William Wisdom,¹ of Glynde, to which I have access, by the kind permission of Mr. Lower, the possessor thereof, I find an entry: "When I first remember there was a deep hollow road from opposite the Church down street, and a high chalk rock on the left against the Church-field—this was taken away, and the present slope and road made by the late Bishop of Durham."

The roads in Glynde, like other roads in Sussex, of which we have records in our volumes, were not of the best in those days. The Bishop of Durham inaugurated an improvement which has subsequently been more completely carried out. The coach-road from Lewes to the Eastern districts of Sussex lay originally through the parish of Glynde. The present road from Ranscombe to Glynde, was the original road in connection with the Eastbourne turnpike road, *via* Firle. About fifty years ago this road was superseded by the direct road from Beddingham Church to Ranscombe—a vast improvement—now, however, superseded in its turn by the railway, which crosses this road, and has a station at Glynde. The old wayside inn at Glynde, where, doubtless, the horses of the old coaches, &c., halted, to prepare themselves for the hilly interval between Glynde and Lewes, is still to be observed, though it is now converted into sundry tenements. Portions of the exterior, however, still retain marks of the old building. This hilly road was in those days a necessity, inasmuch as the low ground about the river was then, if not a morass, at all events swampy and impassable for any mode of conveyance beyond a boat. I have conversed with men who talked of the Glynde "brooks" as one would speak of

¹ W. Wisdom was born 1756. I shall have occasion again to refer to his MSS.

Fens. The physical features of the low ground under "Caburn" still point to a day when that level was² under water. And the rugged banks, called the Sweel, Swill, or Swale Banks, would seem to indicate the prevalence of a strong wash or current, the course of which may be discerned by the indentations caused, most probably, by the ebb and flow of tidal waters, unrestrained, as they now are restrained, by the river walls and the sewers under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Lewes and Laughton levels. The fact of this fenny or tidal swamp must be borne in mind in reference to other matters to which I shall soon have occasion to refer.

The Glynde Ritch or Reach, which serves for a considerable distance as the boundary of the parish, is the principal tributary of the River Ouse, flowing into that river below Beddingham. This River or Ritch is navigable at high water for some distance, and it receives the waters of several smaller tributaries from Firle, Rype, Laughton, and Ringmer. A smaller tributary also flows into the Ritch, which has its origin at Glyndebourne. Mr. Lower in his paper on the Rivers of Sussex (Vol. XV., p. 163), speaks of it, as, "a smaller rill originating in the northern part of the parish of Glynde, giving name to Glyndebourne." This small rill, however, must have been of some importance, and doubtless did good service towards supplying the decoy and other ponds at Glynde, near which its course lay. Its course and influence are marked by the names of the fields through or near which it passed, such as *e.g.*, "Pond field," "the Reed," "Lamp Wish." It evidently contributed to supply the decoy ponds at Glynde, now planted and called still "Decoy Wood." There must have been here a series of ponds, all contributing to the supply of the chief pond, upon which much attention seems to have been expended.³ The Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P., the present owner of Glynde Place, has kindly permitted me to inspect some old account-books

² Wisdom writes of Ranscombe Brooks: "when first I knew them they were constantly under water all the winter. Flights of wild fowls came there, especially bald coots; these came regularly in autumn, and went away in spring."

³ There would seem to have been a mill situated near the course of this "rill," in a field called "Park." Several fields near it are called "Milbourne." In the map of the Manor 1717, a building is marked in that locality.

relating to his estate. I find herein many entries relating to the Ponds and the Decoy, wherein considerable expense was incurred in deepening, and clearing, and preserving. In 1762 there is an entry of a payment made to Wm. Dicker "for hunting an otter out of the Fish Ponds." Also in 1763 there is a charge for "advertising the Robbing of the Gardens and Ponds 3 times," so that there were other depredators than otters. "Making a walk round the decoy," is also an entry, and there are charges for nets of various kinds, and other necessary implements, which show us that considerable interest was taken in the preservation of the ponds and the fish contained therein. The "small rill," after passing the Decoy by Seven Acres Pond enters the river or Ritch at a point below the "Rye Wish," or "Rhies Wash," above which there lies the *Rhies*, *Ries*, or *Rise* as it is commonly called—an alluvial deposit at an elbow of the estuary, where the course of the waters was changed from an easterly to a north-easterly direction.

Over this Rise there passed, as I believe, an ancient road, the continuation, on the low ground, of the road which evidently passed over the hills from Lewes into Glynde in a south-easterly direction. In Horsfield's "History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity," there is mention made of the road over the hill from Lewes (Vol. I., p. 69), but the account thereof is somewhat confused. In Vol. II., p. 114, mention is again made of this road over the hill, and of "the ford across the morass," which would necessarily be the continuation of the said road. Horsfield quotes in a note, a letter from "a very intelligent gentleman well acquainted with this district," addressed to him in correction of certain statements made by him in his Vol. I., as referred to above. This "very intelligent gentleman," was the William Wisdom, carpenter and wheelwright of Glynde, to whose MS. memoranda I have already referred. A copy of the letter which Horsfield quotes appears in the memoranda, as do also the notes from which the letter was compiled. But the road spoken of therein is not the road which I speak of as passing over "the Rise," but another, of which I shall shortly have to speak, which passed over the morass nearer to Glynde Bridge. The Romans, journeying from Lewes

over the hills, would, in their descent, mark "the Rise" as standing prominently out above the surrounding level, and their course would, in all probability, be guided by the advantages afforded by such an elevation. My opinion upon this point is based upon the fact that there is on the Firle side of Glynde Ritch, over against this "Rise," a distinct length of elevated roadway across the brook. This roadway has been pronounced by well-qualified judges to be Roman work. It leads on in the direction of the old hollow way which passes over the turnpike road at a point in Firle called *Wick Street*, thence on to *Heighton Street*, &c. The tracing of this road may well be left to some future historian of Firle and Selmeston. I point to it thus briefly now, as it serves to show me the direction of the road which evidently existed in the olden time from Lewes over Glynde hills, and thence across the low lands or morass on the Firle side of the river.

Before I was acquainted with the "Book of Wisdom," my attention was directed to the roadway of which he speaks by Mr. Newington, of the lime-works here. The river bank had been newly cast, and at low water, not many yards above Glynde Bridge, layers of large flints were visible on both sides of the river, corresponding in depth and width, as described by Wisdom. As his letter is given in Horsfield's Book, Vol. II., p. 114, I quote his notes from the MS.: "About the year 1801 or 1802 a new cut was made in the river just above Glynde bridge. I had the measuring the work, paying men, &c. The soil was much the same as the sand they bring from Newhaven Old Harbour, which they call 'Slub sand.' The bottom spit made a very good white brick. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet under ground, just above bridge, we came to a road about 30 feet wide, running in a parallel direction with the turnpike road, covered with large flints, and a few sandstones; about two stones thick. On the edge of this road we found a piece of coin about the size of a penny piece—a very plain impression of a head on one side, with the name 'Antoninus' very legible; on the reverse was 'Senatus Consultum.' It was composed of very coarse materials. Glynde Bridge is built on timber foundation, as no solid bottom could be found. The bottom

of the river, a mile above bridge, was soft enough to permit me to run the 10 ft. stick down 7 or 8 feet by hand. About 2 or 3 yrs. after the time before mentioned some antiquarian gentlemen, Major Shadwell, of Ringmer, Capt. Fraser, of the 42nd Regt., and Dr. Shrapnall, of the Bedford Militia, attended by half a dozen pioneers, came to look about Beddingham," "went to the high ground just above the Pay Gate,"⁴ (*i.e.*, the ground above the present pit.) "There was what they called a *Tumoli*; it was 4 or 5 rods long, and 8 or 10 ft. high; dug till they came to the middle; there they found some ashes in a clammy kind of earth. Mr. Shrapnall said it was no use to dig farther. On telling them we had always known it by the name of 'Gills Grave,' they exclaimed, 'Geldirus's Grave!' Geldirus's burying place; and said there was a place on Ashdown forest known by the name of 'Gill's Lap,' belonging to the same person, and that signified 'Geldirus's way-post.' It is remarkable the road before mentioned pointed directly to this *Tumoli* or burying-place, and is not distant a quarter of a mile." He also speaks of moving away about 15 tons of flints from this road, or ford, as no doubt it was, over the morass.

On this spot, "Gill's grave," a windmill was erected, so that the mound was much disturbed, and its distinctive character is lost. The mill is now removed, as the excavations of the lime-works proceed in that direction. During the progress of these excavations, many graves are exposed to view on the face of the chalk cliff. Mr. Newington kindly directed my attention to them, and also superintended the opening of a few. We found that the bodies had been buried at about 18 inches depth in the solid rock. The graves were cut out east and west. In some we found that one leg was crossed over the other; but, in the majority of instances, the bones were in such an advanced stage of decomposition that it was difficult to make a very accurate examination. Some bones of very large size have recently fallen into the pit, and are far less decomposed. The only implements as yet brought to light from these graves are knives, which were originally fixed into short wooden hafts, but these were too much decayed for preservation. Mr. Evershed has kindly made

⁴ The pay-gate stood where the Glynde Railway station now stands.

etchings of some of these knives, which are here presented. A grave has recently been opened by us on the surface near Gill's grave, wherein there lay a skeleton at full length, east and west, the head lying on its right side, facing the south. Across the breast of the skeleton lay a knife, incurved slightly, and sharp at the point. It appeared to have been held by the right hand of the person interred, as the haft end of the knife was so placed. This grave was nearly three feet in depth.

There are also on the surface, where the top soil has been removed, indications of narrow trenches hollowed out in the solid rock, portions of which have been opened; but nothing was discovered. I am at a loss to say for what purpose such trenches may have been made. Attention is, however, directed to the locality, and any fresh discovery will be duly noted.

I notice this burial place near "Gill's grave," because the road which leads thereto passed through Glynde, and the burial place would seem to have been used by those who passed from Glynde to the high ground where these graves are discovered. The only trace I am able to find of the course and direction of the roadway is on the Glynde side, about fifty yards north of the river. In sinking a well near the stables on the wharf, large flints were brought up, in size and description corresponding with those observed in the river bank. So the course of this road would seem to lie, as I have said, through Glynde, towards Gill's grave. Probably the road of which Wisdom makes mention may have been the road from the hill to this burial place. He says, as before quoted:—"When I first remember there was a deep hollow road from opposite the church down street, with a high chalk rock on the left against the church field. This was taken away, and the present slope and road made by the late Bishop of Durham, Dr. Trevor, the present Lord Hampden's uncle."

The Map of the Manor of Glynde, drawn 1717, shows the road down the hill to the south, thus described by Wisdom; and also in many other particulars tends to corroborate his statements. The road descending the hill by "the Five Ashes," turned towards Glynde Place, and thence by the



IRON KNIVES FOUND NEAR GLYNDE.

*Etched in aquafortis
and presented by S. Evershed.*



church, in the direction described. Winding round the church it branched out in two directions,—one, to the east of the house, by a course called then “the old way,” through a wide avenue of trees, many of which still remain, by the field called the “Ellinge Hall,” to the Decoy; the other to the south east, by the “Seven Acres,” towards “the Rise,” after passing which it crossed the river, and effected the junction with the road through Firle, by means of the Roman road, or ford, across the Firle brooks, of which I have already spoken. The “old way” was subsequently taken into the park, and recent improvements have gradually so altered the course of the road towards the “Rise,” that if it were not for the map of 1717, it might be doubted whether such roads ever existed.

The prominent physical feature of Glynde is “The Caburn;” but it is more than a physical feature. The traditional title of the Hill seems to have been that which I give—“The Caburn:” derived, I am inclined to believe, from the words “Caer bryn,” or “the fortified hill.” It is styled in various books and maps, and in our own volumes, “*Mount Caburn*,” which seems to me to be a pleonasm, as by the etymology I give, it would seem that the title “The Caburn,” is fully expressive without the appellation of “*Mount*.” When I first came into Sussex, I found the old people of Glynde always spoke of the Hill thus, and I believe they were right. The Rev. E. Turner, however (Vol. III, p. 184), gives another etymology. “The name,” he says, “of Cauburn is Druidical, being a corruption of Carnbrauh.” The same writer also says, “Mount Caburn appears to me to possess all the requisites of places of Druidical worship. It is constructed with a double vallum, corresponding with the double row of stones at Stonehenge; and the mound of earth thrown up within the ramparts corresponds precisely with the Gorseddâu, or sacred hillock, from which the Druids of the higher order were accustomed to pronounce their decrees, and to deliver their orations to the people.”

But if we take our stand upon the summit of the hill and examine the earthwork we shall observe that the “double vallum” is not carried through the circumference. The

trench is double and deep, and the rampart high to the north; but the trench is single, and is less defined, and the rampart less distinct, towards the south, and south-west, and south east. On these sides the earthwork is defended by the natural declivities of the hill, so that less prominent works were needed there. But on the north, where the work was exposed to attack from the rear, so to speak, the vallum and the rampart are as they are described. The table land of the down on the north side, which I call "the rear," admitted of open approach from hostile forces, and therefore stood in need of more powerful defence. Mr. Turner also asks, "if this earthwork had been constructed for military purposes only, why should another earthwork have been formed for a similar purpose close to it?"

Part only of this earthwork, which lies to the west of "the Caburn," can now be traced. Reference to Horsfield will show that he advances various arguments in support of various theories. (Chap. 3, Vol. I.) He arrives, however, at no definite conclusion. The trench and rampart of this work are carried round the south side of the hill towards Ranscombe Holt, for some distance, and are then lost sight of, while on the west it would be difficult to discover any traces of either. It would seem that some connection or relationship existed between this work and "the Caburn," as there is an entrance to "the Caburn" work on the west side, where also the defences are not so prominent as they are to the north. Both works seem to have been constructed in accordance with the capabilities of the position and the exigencies of the time: where nature tendered aid there the aid seems to have been accepted. Whether the constructors of these works were British or Roman, "necessity" would be with them "the mother of invention," and the natural capabilities of the position would be their guide in the formation of their defensive works.

With regard to the question whether the earthwork of "the Caburn" was of Druidical origin, I leave that where it is. I cannot prove a negative, though with regard to the defensive feature of "the Caburn" I support the affirmative. The position is eminently defensive, and





M & N Hart 27

THE ABURN

Painted by J. M. Hart, Esq. in 1845. The scene is taken from the summit of the Aburn, near the village of ...

earliest record I can find is the Subsidy Roll, 24 Edw. I., 1296.

Undecima de comitatu, Sussex. 24, Edw. (1296).

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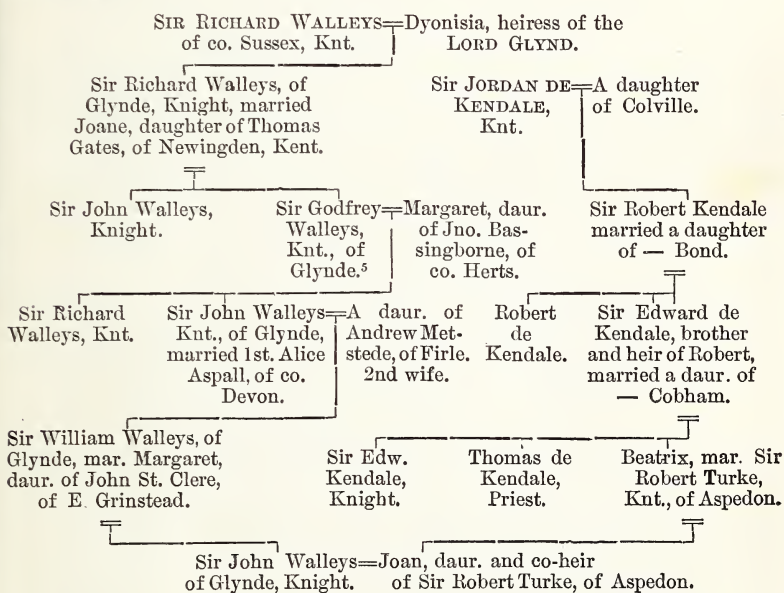
VILLATA DE GLYNDE.

(Dominus)	Sir Richard le Waleys - -	xl ^s . viij ^d . ob.
	Richard Edward - - -	iiij ^s . vij ^d . ob.
	John Cuherde - - -	v ^s . ob. q.
	Philipp Boiling - - -	ij ^s . x ^d .
	William Hune- - - -	ij ^s . viij ^d .
(Anic ^d .)	Avis atte Hamme- - -	ij ^s . ij ^d . q.
	William Geffrie - - -	vj ^s . ij ^d . q.
	Robert le May- - - -	ij ^s . ij ^d . q.
	John Taylur - - - -	xx ^d .
	Matilda relict Hobbeficard	xij ^d .
(Fabro)	Henry Smith - - - -	xx ^d . ob. q.
	Summa - - - -	lxiij ^s . vij ^d . q.

The non-appearance of any manor of Glynde in Domesday, *eo nomine*, is explainable by the fact that the greater portion of the parish was a subinfeudation of the archiepiscopal manor of Malling, then called *Mellinges*, of which Archbishop Lanfranc was lord. Thus Glynde was manorially, as well as ecclesiastically, dependent upon the Deanery of Malling, and was held of the King by 1½ knight's fee.

Glynde was granted, apparently by some early archbishop, to a family who, from their connection with the parish, bore the name of De Glynde. Of this family our national records furnish us with little information; but early in the fourteenth century Dyonysia, heiress of the *Lord Glynde*, married Sir Richard Walleys, who is described in the Heralds' Visitations as "of the county of Sussex, Knight." The origin of the Walleys family is doubtful, but it may well be inferred from this name that they were of Welsh extraction, as *Le Waleis* and *Walleys* are found in our records to designate a Welshman. The family must, however, have been of considerable importance, as there was a succession of six knights, from father to son, who held the estate of Glynde. Their various connections, as well as their descent, will be best shewn by the subjoined pedigree. Though their names do not figure in history, they flourished here for at least two centuries. The

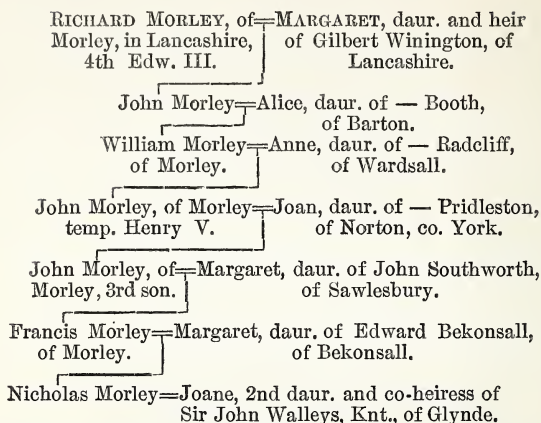
pedigree is compiled from various sources, including a vellum roll among the muniments at Glynde, drawn up in 1634, but not officially signed. It begins with "Sir Richard Walleys, Knight of the countie of Sussex," who married "Dyonise, inheretrix to the Lord Glynde in Sussex." A note adds that "Sir Richard *de* Walleys was one of those renowned Knights of the countie of Sussex that went with King Edward the First when he was so victorious in Scotland, and then vsed this coate of armes, as it is extant in the Rowle of all the armes that the Knights of euery shire that went that voyage did beare."



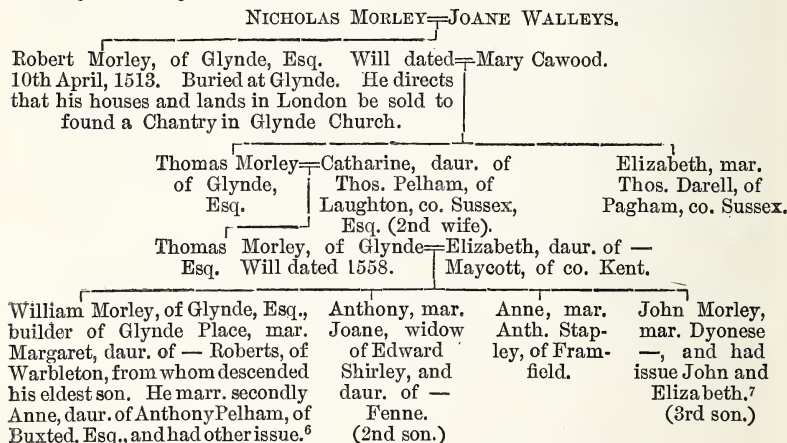
This brings us down to the extinction of the male line of the knightly house of Walleys. Joane, the second daughter and co-heiress of the last Sir John, finally conveyed Glynde to Nicholas Morley, Esq., about the end of the fifteenth century. The Morley pedigree is a rather copious one; but the descent of the husband of the heiress of the Glynde estate will be understood from the subjoined table :

⁵ There was, either in this generation or the next, a *William* Walleys, whom the Heralds have failed to record. According to a Patent Roll of 24 Hen. VI. (1446), the custody of the Manor of

Glynde, Patching, Hawksdene, and Baynden, were granted to Sir John Fortescue, William Walleys having been an idiot from his birth.



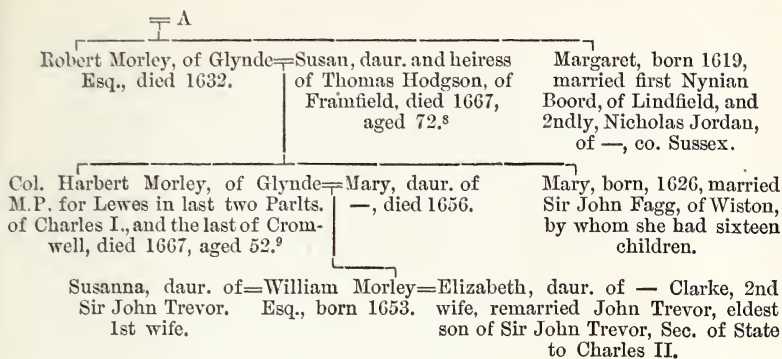
The Morleys held the Glynde estate for seven descents, and were a rather prolific race. In the following pedigree I shall confine myself to those members who either belonged immediately to Glynde, or intermarried with Sussex families:



⁶ One of his sons, by the Pelham match, Herbert, married Anne, daughter of Sampson Lennard, of Chevening, co. Kent, Esq., by his wife, the daughter and heiress of the last Baron Dacre of the South, and heiress in her own right of the Barony. It is curious to note that in the lapse of generations that Barony in fee has passed through heirs female to the brother of the present Right Hon. possessor of Glynde, who is now heir-presumptive to the title.

⁷ Concerning John Morley, Esq., it is mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation

that, by his will, dated 1563, he directed a Hospital to be built at Lewes, and in case his two children, John and Elizabeth, should die without issue, his nephew, Robert, should be his heir. With respect to the Lewes Hospital, I can find no particulars of any such foundation, and I think the testator's wishes were never carried into effect. In the list of charitable benefactions (*penes* M. A. Lower), written by John Rowe, the Lewes antiquary, not very many years later, Mr. Morley's name is not mentioned, as the founder of a Hospital.



Here we find the extinction of the Morley name in connection with Glynde, and the rise of the Trevor family instead of it. William Morley, the last of his race in the male line, had, by his first marriage, only one daughter, Anna, who died, I believe, unmarried. His second wife, Elizabeth Clarke, re-married John Trevor, and carried the estate to him. The following table (much more intelligible than a paragraphic account) will show the descent of Glynde to its present owner, the *Rt. Hon. H. Brand*, M.P. It may be stated that many Morleys still exist in the humbler walks of life in Sussex, doubtless offshoots from the Glynde family. The vicissitudes of families in Sussex are remarkable, and we may say with Camden, "the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise the high from the low."

⁸ According to the Visitation of 1634, Susan, or Susannah, was the third daughter and co-heiress of *Goldsmith Hodgson*, but there is evidently some blunder in the pedigree. The Hodgsons were a northern family, and carried on extensive works as iron-masters at Poundsley, in Framfield. The Morleys were also proprietors of large iron-works

in this county. Hence possibly this alliance.

⁹ For particulars respecting this celebrated man, see Mr. Blaauw's article in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. V., and Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," page 336.

"Anno Dmi, 1616, Harbert, the sonne of Robte. Morley, was baptised the second of Aprill, 1616." Parish Register.

ELIZABETH, 2nd wife—JOHN TREVOR, Esq.,
and widow of William eldest son of Sir John
Morley. Trevor.

John Morley Trevor, of Plastege and Trevallyn,
in Wales, and of Glynde, in Sussex, born 1681;
died 1719; mar. Lucy, daur. of Edward
Montague, of Boughton, co. Northampton, who
died 1720.

Elizabeth, born 1683,
mar. David Polhill, of
Otford, in Kent. Died
1708.

Arabella, mar. 1st
Robert Heath, of
Lewes, Esq.; and
2nd Col. Edward
Montague, only
brother of George,
Earl of Halifax.

¹ Elizabeth, born
1703, died 1720.

² Grace, bo. 1706,
mar. the Hon. —
Rice.

³ Mary, bo.
1708.

⁴ Ann, bo.
1709, mar.
— Boscawen.

⁵ Margaret, bo. 1710.

⁶ Ruth, bo. 1712.

⁷ Arabella, bo.
1714.

⁸ Lucy died an infant.

John Morley
Trevor, born
1704.

Thomas Trevor,
bo. 1707. Both
died infants.

John Trevor, of—Elizabeth, daur.
of Sir Thos. 7th daughter,
Frankland, of born 1713,
Thirkeley, co. mar. the
York, died Hon.
1742. Charles
Roper.

Charles-Trevor Roper
(eldest son), LORD
DACRE, died without issue.

Col. Harvey Trevor,
died, S.P.

Gertrude Trevor—Thomas Brand,
of the Hoo, co.
Herts, Esq.

¹ Thomas Brand,
LORD DACRE.

² Arthur Brand
died an infant.

³ Henry-Otway Brand assumed the
name and arms of Trevor, in com-
pliance with the will of the last
LORD HAMPDEN. Succeeded his
eldest brother as 21st LORD DACRE.¹⁰

Gertrude
Trevor.

¹⁰ Within the memory of the present writer, a traveller, having occasion to pass Glynde Place thrice within a few years, might have asked first, "Whose house is that?" The reply would have been, "Colonel Brand's." His second interrogatory, "Who lives there now?" would have been answered with "General Trevor." A little later, a third response would have been, "Lord Dacre lives there now, sir." Yet so it was: for Colonel Brand, and General Trevor, and Lord Dacre, were one and the same person, and one whose memory society will long respect. He was father of the present Lord Dacre, the elder brother of the Right Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand, M.P. for Lewes, and late Secretary to the Treasury, now possessor of the Glynde estate.—EDITOR.

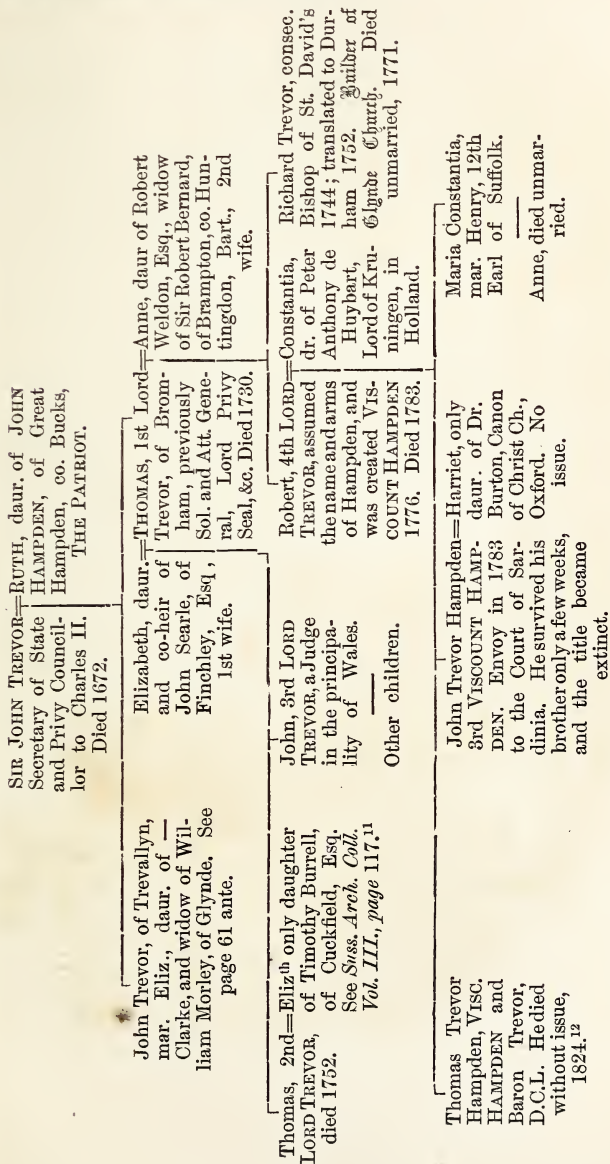


J. Basire sc.

GLYNDE PLACE, SUSSEX.

*The Seat of the Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P. by whom this Plate is presented.
From a Photograph by Mr. Harrington, Brighton.*

To finish this long genealogical detail, quite necessary for the history of the parish, we must show the connection between the Trevors and the Hampdens, which will be explained by the subjoined pedigree:—



¹¹ The issue of this marriage was Elizabeth, who married Charles, second Duke of Marlborough.
¹² His lordship was twice married; first, to Catherine, daughter of General David Greme, and afterwards to Miss Browne, daughter of George Browne, of Edinburgh, Esq. The estate passed to his brother, the third and last Viscount Hampden.

The above pedigrees explain the descent of the Manor of Glynde for many centuries. Besides the Glynde estate proper, there are valuable lands in the parishes of Beddingham, Horsted-Keynes, Mayfield, &c., &c.

The arms of the respective lords of Glynde are as follows:—

I.—DE GLYNDE.—*A Lion rampant (?)*

II.—WALLEYS.—*Gules, a fesse, Ermine.*

III.—MORLEY.—*Sable, three leopards' faces, Or, gessant de lis, Argent.*

IV.—TREVOR.—*Party per bend sinister, Ermine and Erminois, a lion rampant, Or (quartered with)*

V.—HAMPDEN.—*Argent, a saltire Gules, between four eagles displayed, Azure.*

VI.—BRAND.—*Azure, two swords in saltire Argent, pommels and hilts Or, within a bordure engrailed of the Second.*

The mottoes of the Morleys, Trevors, and Brands, are respectively, *Speranza mi da la vita ; Vestigia nulla retrorsum ;* and *Pour bien désirer.* Hence it appears that the lords of Glynde, while holding noble sentiments, have been somewhat polyglottic in their expressions. Whether they have uttered them in Italian, in Latin, or in French, the moral is still the same.

The spirit of the three mottoes may be embodied thus:—

Hope life assures ; but halt not, onward press !
In blessing others we ourselves may bless.

Glyndebourne was clearly a portion of the Glynde estate, until it was dismembered on the marriage of Mary, sister of Harbert Morley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to John Hay, of Hurst-Monceux. The Hay family was one of the oldest in Sussex, and came hither, if not with the Conqueror himself, certainly not long after the Norman Conquest. Henry the First gave to Robert de Haia, the lordship of Halnaker, in West Sussex, and he became the common ancestor of the southern Hays, and of that Hay who passed into Scotland, and was progenitor of the Marquises of Tweeddale, and of the Earls of Errol. There is no connected pedigree of the family from Norman times; but by current tradition the East Sussex Hays were true descendants of the Norman de Haias.¹³ The arms of the Hays of Sussex were, *Argent, on a fesse Gules, between six martlets Sable, two martlets Or.*

The Hays of Glyndebourne were, like their neighbours and

¹³ Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 235.



J. Baere sc

CLYDEBOURNE HOUSE, SUSSEX.

The favourite residence of W^m Hay, Esq^r, Foot & Philosopher.

from a drawing by Melchior about 1756

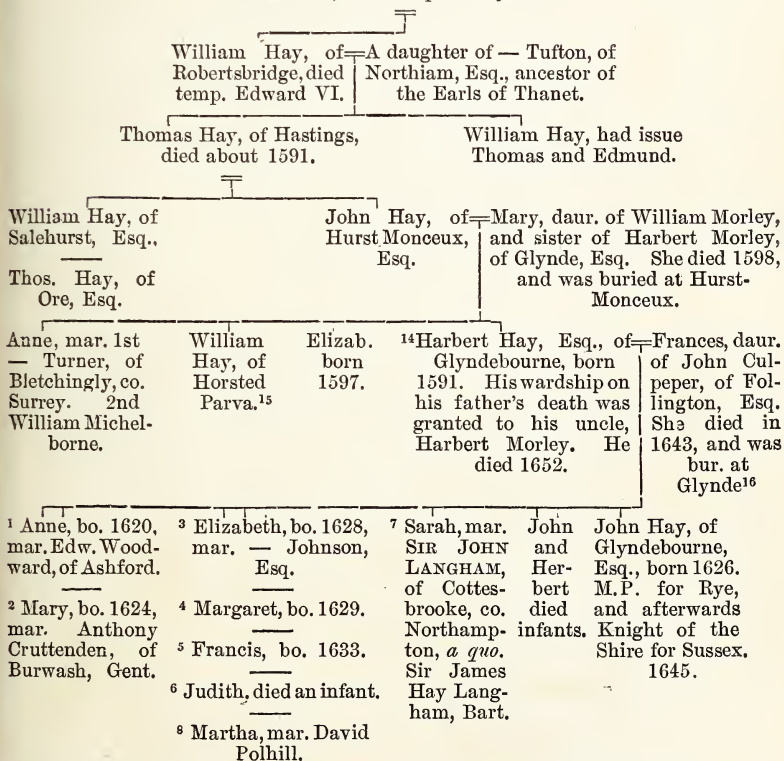
This illustration is presented by the present owner W^m Langham Christie Esq^r



kinsmen at Glynde Place, remarkable for political activity, and were known in the senate for nearly a century and a half, as members for the County, for Rye, Lewes, and Seaford. Of William Hay, the most distinguished member of the family, Sussex may justly be proud. W. L. Christie, Esq., kindly presents us with a view of Glyndebourne House, from a drawing made about 1756.

The pedigree of the Hays is thus deduced:—

JOHN HAY, of Boxhulle (hodie Bugsell),
in the parish of Salehurst, living temp.
Edward IV., died temp. Henry VIII.



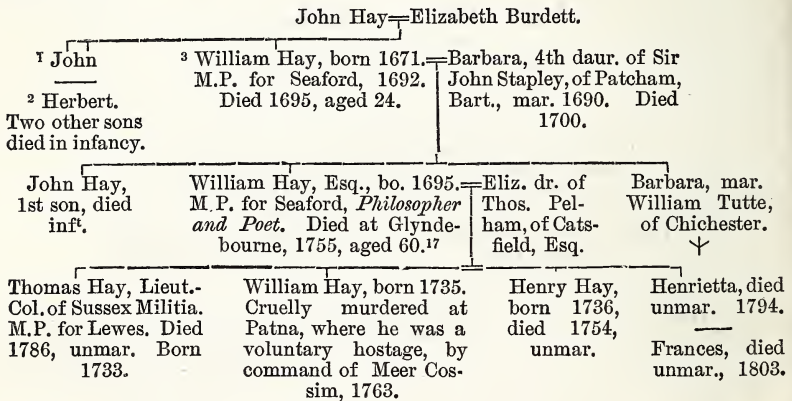
¹⁴ "Buryed, Feb. 9th, 1652, Harbert Hay, Esq." Parish Register.

¹⁵ The Horsted estate, now the property of Francis Barchard, Esq., one of the honorary secretaries of the Sussex Arch. Soc., was held by the Hays, until 1723, when Richard Hay, Esq., sold the manor and advowson to Charles Beard, of Rottingdean, Esq. The estate passed,

by purchase, through the families of Nott, Herbert, and Law, to the father of the present possessor.

¹⁶ Mr. Harbert Hay married a second time, but the name of his second wife is unknown. By his latter marriage he had two daughters, each named Rachael, and who both died in infancy—one in 1646, the other in 1650.

John Hay, Esq., who seems to have been an active politician, was married twice. His first wife was Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Routh, of a Kentish family, who died without issue; his second was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Burdett, of Southover, Esq., who died in 1671. The succeeding generations, down to the extinction of the family, are as follows:—



On the death of Miss Frances Hay, in 1803, the Rev. Francis Tutte succeeded his cousin as heir to the Glyndebourne property. This gentleman died unmarried, in 1824, when his kinsman, James Hay Langham, Esq., who subsequently succeeded to the baronetcy, became, in virtue of his descent from Sarah, daughter of Harbert Hay, Esq., who died in 1652, possessor of Glyndebourne.¹⁸

Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., resided for some years at Glyndebourne. On his coming into possession of the Cottesbroke estate, Glyndebourne passed, in accordance with the wills of the Misses Hay, to the father of the present possessor, William Langham Christie, Esq.

In the gallery at Glynde Place there are several family portraits, a list of which I am enabled to give by the kind assistance of the Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P. There are

¹⁷ See Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 235.

¹⁸ A plebeian family, named Pelham, residing in the neighbourhood, imagine that they have a claim on the Glyndebourne estate, because William Hay married a Pelham. I have endeavoured

to disabuse these poor people of their error. They seem to be in the same position as the Irishman, who said he had a great estate in Kilkenny, "*only the right heirs kept him out of it.*"—

none of very early date, and it is worthy of note that there is no portrait there of a "Morley," a family which, in more ways than one, was significant in the history, not only of the county, but of the country. The Morleys have been so often named, and special narratives have been given of them in our own volumes by Mr. Blaauw, Mr. Blencowe, and Mr. Lower (the latter has also written of them in his "Worthies of Sussex"), that it suffices me to refer our readers to these notices, seeing that any mention of them on my part would be mere repetition.¹⁹ In the list I give of the family portraits at Glynde, the names of the owners of the Glynde estate are printed in *italics*.

Sir John Trevor, of Trevallin, in Wales. His grandson, John Trevor, of Trevallin, married Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and through her became possessed thereof. Sir John died at an advanced age in 1672.

Sir Sackville Trevor, brother of the above Sir J. Trevor, was admiral in 1626.

Sir Thomas Trevor, also brother of Sir J. Trevor, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1656.

Sir John Trevor, brother of the above Sir J. Trevor, of Trevallin, was Secretary of State to Charles II. He married Ruth, daughter of the Patriot, John Hampden. He died in 1672. He had, among other issue, two sons—John and Thomas.

John Trevor, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and through her he and his son John Morley Trevor became possessed of Glynde. He died 1686.

Thomas Trevor, the second son, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was created Baron Trevor in 1711.

Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and wife of the above John Trevor.

Mary Trevor, Maid of Honour to Catherine, Queen of Charles II.

Arabella Trevor, wife of Edward Montague, brother of Earl of Halifax.

Annie, wife of First Lord Trevor. She died in 1747.

¹⁹ Vol. 2, p. 214.; Vol. 5, p. 45; also Vol. 5, in Mr. Blaauw's paper on Passages of the Civil War in Sussex.

Annie, daughter of first Lord Trevor.

John Trevor, son of John Morley Trevor. He died without issue in 1745, and bequeathed Glynde to his kinsman, Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, fourth son of first Lord Trevor. He had several sisters, of whom one, Gertrude, was mother of Gertrude Roper, Baroness Dacre, who died in 1819, and whose second son Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, became possessed of Glynde in 1824, under the will of the last Viscount Hampden.

Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, fourth son of first Lord Trevor. He died unmarried in 1771. He bequeathed Glynde to his brother Robert, fourth Lord Trevor, afterwards created Viscount Hampden.

Robert Trevor, fourth Lord Trevor, created Viscount Hampden. He died in 1779. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his two sons Thomas and John, who became successively Viscounts Hampden.

Constantia Maria, wife of first Viscount Hampden. She died in 1761.

Antony de Huybert, father of Constantia Maria, Viscountess Hampden.

Gertrude, Baroness Dacre. She died in 1819. She was daughter of Gertrude Trevor, sister of John Trevor, of Glynde, who died in 1745. Her son Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, became possessor of Glynde in 1824, through the bequest of John, third and last Viscount Hampden.

Thomas Trevor, second Viscount Hampden. He died without issue in 1824.

Catherine Græme, wife of second Viscount Hampden.

John Trevor, third and last Viscount Hampden. He died without issue in 1824, shortly after his brother, and bequeathed Glynde to his kinsman, Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, as before stated.

Henry Brand Trevor, twenty-first Baron Dacre. He assumed the name of Trevor under the will of the last Viscount Hampden. He died in 1853.

When Mr. Brand supplied me with the particulars of this list of portraits, he made mention of a sketch in his possession which he, by tradition, believed to be a portrait of John Hampden, the father of Sir John Trevor's wife, whose



M & N Hanhart Ltd.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

FROM A SKETCH IN THE POSSESSION OF THE R^T HON. H. BRAND, M. P.

By whom this illustration is presented.

son, John Trevor, married Elizth widow of Wm. Morley, through whom Glynde passed to the Trevor line. Being aware of the generally apocryphal nature of such sketches, I suggested that enquiries should be made in reference to this portrait. Mr. Brand favourably entertained my suggestion, and the result is, I think, satisfactory, as will be seen by the following statement which I am allowed to publish. The preparation of this paper may thus be the innocent means of bringing to light a sketch, and, it appears, more than one, of the portrait, and, probably, the portrait itself of the great John Hampden.²⁰

A copy of this portrait is presented to us by the kindness of the Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P.

National Portrait Gallery.

7th February, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—

The portrait of John Hampden, which you sent for my inspection, has interested me extremely. I believe, from its general appearance, and from the style of execution in Indian-ink upon paper, in a careful and somewhat timid manner, that it is a copy—done either for engraving or for insertion (by way of illustration) into a printed book—from some authentic picture as at that time accepted.

Notwithstanding the assertion of Granger (Vol. III., p. 5) that there does not appear to be any authentic picture of Hampden, any clue to a trustworthy representation of the Patriot would be most valuable for the purposes of our National Portrait Gallery, and some examples, there is reason to hope, may yet be forthcoming.

It cannot, indeed, be alleged that there is any scarcity of pictures to which the name of John Hampden is attached. The following passage in the "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.," published in 1780, page 211, tends at all events to show that if any authentic portraits existed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the owners were by no means willing to make them public property. Mr. Hollis thought it "a considerable benefit to the public to preserve the memory of men who had been benefactors to their country, either by their writings or their public conduct in their respective stations."

It was with this view that he advertised, that whoever was inclined to dispose of original portraits of John Hampden and Harry Neville, might hear of a purchaser at Mr. Shove's, bookbinder, in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London.

The object of this advertisement seems rather to have been the purchase of a picture for his own collection at the Hyde, than to elicit information as to the positive existence of any trustworthy portrait.

²⁰ Want of space compels us slightly to abridge Mr. Scharf's letter to Mr. Brand.

One representation of John Hampden, the property of the Earl of St. Germans, at Port Eliot, in Cornwall, is entitled to particular consideration. It has, according to tradition, always remained in the keeping of the Eliot family from the time when Richard, the son of John Hampden, presented it to the son of Sir John Eliot, the patriot's most intimate friend. It may be imagined that the remote distance of Port Eliot was the chief cause of the picture being so little known at the commencement of the last century.

It was only on the occasion of the publication of Hampden's life by Lord Nugent in 1832, that the picture was engraved for the first time. The painting represents a young looking man, with smooth, hairless face, wearing a showy white lace neck-tie, and a steel breastplate, over a dark yellow dress; seen, nearly to the waist, within an oval. The figure is turned towards the spectator's right hand, and the background is a very deep brown. The colour of his eyes and hair is an intensely dark rich brown. The picture is of a rich and mellow tone, and painted on canvas. It bears date 1643—the year of his death—and, if really painted at that period, seems to represent a person much younger than 49, which Hampden at that time would have been.

This portrait was exhibited at the 1866 Portrait Exhibition (No. 606 of the catalogue).

The same collection included another Hampden portrait, contributed by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford (No. 613 of the catalogue), which could hardly be taken for the same person as the one represented in Lord St. German's picture.

The earliest engraved portrait of Hampden is the one executed by Michael Vandergucht for the 1713 edition of Edward Ward's "History of the Grand Rebellion," and inscribed "from a painting in Mr. Bulfinch's hands." The plate was subsequently used for "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion."

The countenance in this engraving differs very considerably from the Port Eliot picture. It is harsher and much older looking, the nose more decidedly aquiline, with a peculiar furrowing between the eyebrows, and a rigidity about the nostrils and corners of the mouth, not at all perceptible in the painting.

It, however, accords remarkably with the terra cotta bust now in the National Portrait Gallery, which has the name of John Hampden incised in the clay on the under side, and the inscription was evidently completed before the clay itself was fired. The direction of the eyes in the bust is different from that of the engraving.

There are, however, certain peculiarities of costume common to both, and not to be seen in other representations of Hampden. The construction of the shoulder plates, and the "gorget," or neck-plate, lying over them, is very remarkable. The neck-cloth, also, is gathered up between the chin and the steel gorget in a somewhat unusual fashion. There is evidently some connection between these two representations.

As regards importance, the next place in the course of an investigation of the various portraits of John Hampden must be ceded to Houbraken's beautiful engraving, executed in Amsterdam in 1740, for Dr. Birch's

“Heads.” It is inscribed “In the possession of Sir Richard Ellys, Bart.” Here, again, the portrait differs from all the preceding ones—the main and most striking point being that he wears a moustache, and a small plain falling-band or collar, instead of the elaborately folded neck-cloth or white lace tie, as before described.

Of this portrait, Granger says, in a foot-note (Vol. III., p. 5), “Sir Richard Ellys is said to have bought an old painting at a stall, and called it by his name.”

There is, moreover, an engraving, by Audran, from a different picture, belonging also to Sir Richard Ellys, which was published in Peck’s “Life of Milton,” at London in 1740.

Another and a very distinct portrait of John Hampden, “from a picture belonging to Charles Kemys Tynte, Esq.,” was engraved in mezzotint, by Charles Turner, and published in Woodburn’s portraits. There seems, however, very little probability of the portrait ever having been intended for this illustrious character.

I now revert to your own particular property—the Indian-ink drawing upon ordinary paper.

By a remarkable coincidence I had, only a very few days before seeing your drawing, discovered in the Sunderland Library at Blenheim a magnificent copy of the 1707 edition of Lord Clarendon’s History, illustrated with between 300 and 400 original drawings (having all the appearance of engravings) taken from authentic pictures at that time known to exist. In that volume I met with, and made a careful note of, the portrait of John Hampden. The face was turned towards the left, the hair was light and flowing; he wore a moustache, and his neck-cloth was gathered up in a peculiar manner under his chin at the top of his breast-plate. The rest of his armour was concealed by the broad folds of a thick military cloak. The light was admitted on the countenance from the right hand side.

This drawing accords with Audran’s engraving, and both seem to have been copied from the same picture, the original having passed, in the interim, from one owner to the other.

Beneath the drawing was the following inscription:—“John Hampden, Esquire. From the painting in the hands of Mr. Bulfinch, bookseller, at St. James, near y^e Palace.”

This John Bulfinch was a printseller in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., and a great lover and collector of pictures. He made copies from various portraits, and employed assistants—Bundock among them—to make repetitions in India-ink, for the purpose of illustrating books, whensoever engravings were not to be found. His Indian-ink copies are well known; several examples of them may be seen in the illustrated volumes in the library at Windsor Castle. Your own drawing is evidently one of this class, and copied from some genuine picture. The face corresponds to a remarkable degree with the Bulfinch drawing in the Clarendon, at Blenheim. Yours exhibits an incipient moustache; the neck-cloth is gathered up in the same peculiar manner under the chin, and the hair is long, light, and flowing. Here, also, the face is turned towards the left, and the light is admitted from the right. In both the eyes are fixed upon the spectator. There is no appearance of a cloak in your drawing; the well-polished steel armour is seen complete, and well-finished in every respect. The size and style of these two drawings are so

very similar, that I cannot avoid considering yours also as one of Bulfinch's emanations. It has no signature, mark, or inscription upon it.

Of the two, I would decidedly give the preference to your drawing, as it shows the spirit and taste of the seventeenth century more thoroughly. It is, however, hard to reconcile the two copies—namely, Vandergucht's engraving and the Bulfinch drawing in the Clarendon, at Blenheim, both claiming, according to the inscriptions upon them, to have been copied from a picture in Mr. Bulfinch's own hands. Vandergucht's engraving and the Indian-ink drawing differ widely, and the only way of solving the difficulty is by supposing that Bulfinch at one time had two separate paintings, and each of them professing to represent John Hampden. The prototype of Vandergucht's engraving, like the terra cotta bust in the National Portrait Gallery, seems to rest equally with Mr. Bulfinch. I have not yet seen the Rysbrack bust of Hampden, which was placed among the British Worthies in the Elysian Fields, at Stowe, but I should not be surprised to find that our terra-cotta model was only a preparatory study for it. Granger also mentions (in a note, p. 5, before cited), that there is a small ivory bust of "Hampden, with whiskers, and a long visaged man," at Hampden House, in Buckinghamshire. This, also, I should be extremely glad to find some opportunity of inspecting.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE SCHARF.

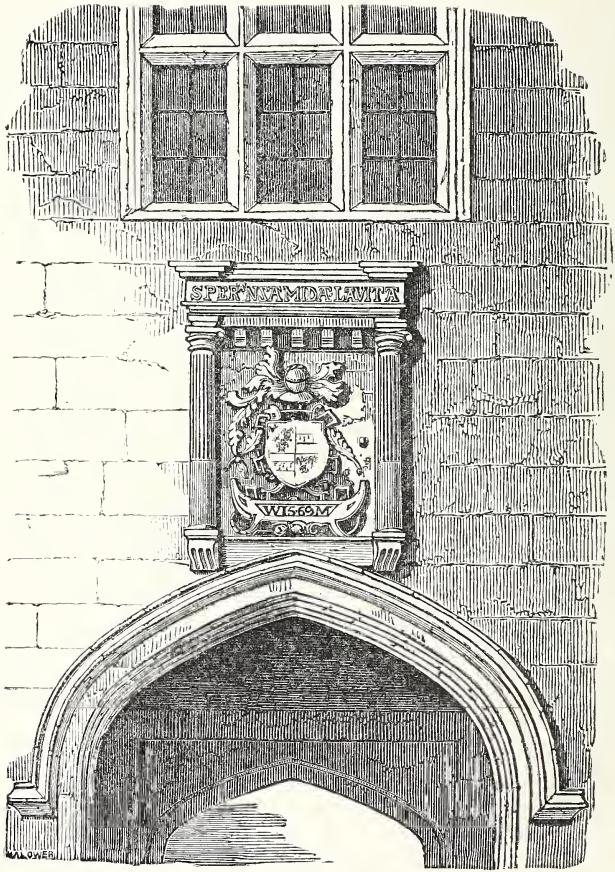
To the Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have had the privilege of visiting Hampden House and seeing the Hampden memorials which it contains. There is in the drawing-room a very fine half length picture of a man in armour, holding a truncheon in his right hand, but not at all English in character, and certainly the work of a foreign painter. The very long flowing hair and gilded bands across the steel plates of his well polished armour are not at all English. The colour of the hair and eyes accords with the portrait belonging to Lord St. Germans.

The small ivory bust, which measures exactly seven inches in height, is assuredly not John Hampden. It is apparently French, both in subject and execution. The cheeks are smooth and the moustaches (called by Granger "whiskers") are hard and artificially curled up. The mouth is open and remarkably foolish; the hair long and flowing, in the style of the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. Viewed from behind it presents the appearance of a broad, flat mass. The neck-tie is arranged in a large bow with a deep fringe at both ends. The hair is parted in the middle over the forehead, and hangs down on each side. The nose is sharp and decidedly aquiline. In the dining-room is a fine picture, also in armour, turned to the right, holding a short gun in his right hand, and with the left pointing downwards with the first and second fingers extended side by side.

It is clearly English, perhaps by Walker, and more closely according with the Port Eliot portrait than any others which I have seen. I was not able upon the spot to obtain any information as to the history or nomenclature of this picture. The collar or band is plain white, as in Houbraken's engraving.

G. S.



GATEWAY IN THE QUADRANGLE AT GLYNDE PLACE.

(From a Drawing by M. A. Lower, F. S. A. 1852.)

There is no record, as far as I am aware, of the house at Glynde prior to 1569, the date which appears on the arms in the inner quadrangle, when it is to be supposed William Morley restored or added to the mansion, which then had but three sides. To these a fourth (the eastern) was added by the Bishop of Durham in the middle of the last century. The Bishop also changed the front and entrance of the house from west to east. Mr. Brand kindly presents us with the view of Glynde Place. There is an old map, drawn in 1717, which shows a very different arrangement of house and premises to that now existing. In fact, it is not by any means easy for one knowing the locality in the present time to realize it as it was in 1717. The entrance would seem to have been on the west side, by the fine old archway, through which admission is now gained from the garden on the west to the central quadrangle. On the inner side of the archway appear the arms and date of which I have spoken. The style of the building is that which is generally called "Tudor," and the improvements recently carried out by the present owner are in harmony with the original style. The pleasure-ground and flower garden were, at the date of the map, near the house, to the north, as now; but there was also then a large kitchen-garden lying outside the pleasure-ground to the north, and stretching out also to the east, at what was then the back of the house, where there was also a large courtyard. The Bishop removed these kitchen-gardens to a position below the present road, to the west.

There are also shown in this map several buildings attached to and belonging to the mansion, the precise position of which it would now be difficult to determine. Stables and barns have disappeared; small plots of ground, of which there appear to have been many, are now embraced within the larger enclosures which modern improvements have formed. The Bishop of Durham had manifestly a keen eye for improvement, and would seem to have been no niggard in his outlay. In his day there were many small holdings in the parish, most of which the Bishop seems to have purchased in the course of his improvements. Wisdom, in his MS., speaks of the Bishop and his establishment, which, "when at Glynde was nearly as follows:—Mr. Hodson, steward; Mr. Brooks,

assistant steward and train bearer; Mr. Compton, butler; Mr. Commere (a Frenchman), cook; Mrs. Strickland, house-keeper; one under butler, two footmen, a jolly old coachman, one helper, one postilion, one groom, one helper, seven black, short-tailed coach horses, of the cart kind, three or four riding horses, one pony to draw water, three or four gardeners, the lawn, two fields below, and brook in hand." He seems also to have been feelingly impressed with the Bishop's liberality, for he records that "the carters of the tenants when passing with their teams, could get their gallⁿ bottle filled with strong beer at any time; but, after all, people said the Bishop was good for nothing!" His own opinion was of an opposite tendency, for he writes with an evident grateful recollection of the visits he was wont to make to the house for the "copper of strong beer."

Many of the houses formerly attached to the small holdings now exist, though they are occupied as labourers' dwellings. The eye of the archæologist can mark several buildings here and there throughout the parish, whose characteristics are those of a bygone day. There are some picturesque houses, the property of W. Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., an active member of our Committee, on the west of the road as we ascend the hill. Of these Mr. Harvey has kindly given us an illustration, from a photograph by Mr Harrington, of Brighton.

The rectory or vicarage house of a parish is, as a general rule, in close proximity to the church. An exception to this rule is found at Glynde. The present abode of the vicar appears to have been erected about the year 1730, on the site of a building which seems to have been the residence of some small freeholder, whose property was purchased by the Bishop of Durham, and conveyed to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in trust for the benefice. The original vicarage house was situated lower down the village, towards the river, and is now transformed into three tenements and a shop.

There was also, as is stated by Wisdom in his MS., and as is discernible in the map (1717), a house below the present vicarage, in the open space where the three roads meet, which was removed by the Bishop in the course of his improvement of the road through the village. Opposite to this house, at the turn of the road to Lewes, there appears to have been a

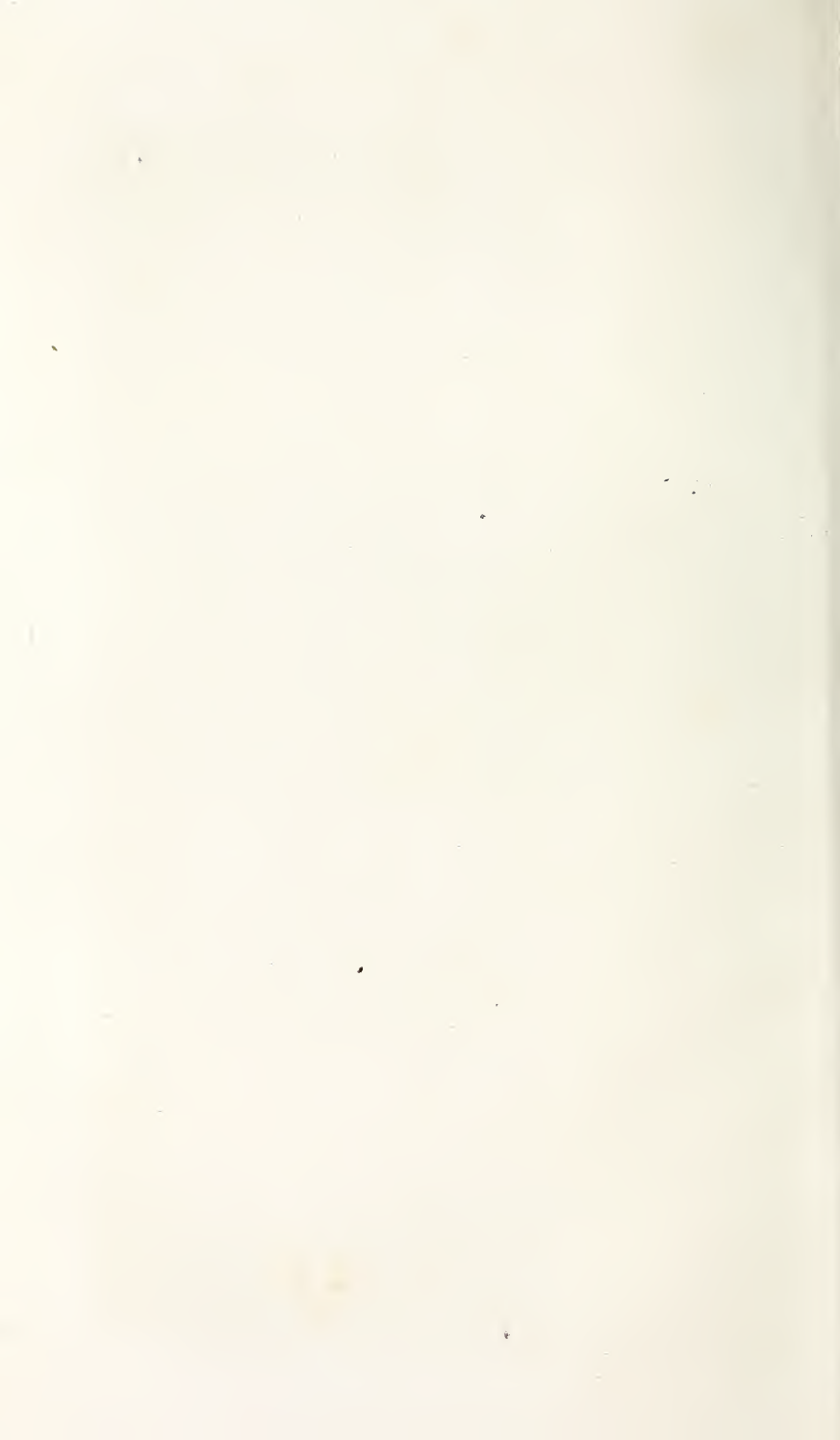


M. C. N. Harhart, lith.

ANCIENT HOUSES AT GLYNDE.

BELONGING TO W. HARVEY, ESQ. F. S. A. BY WHOM THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED.

From a Photograph by Mr. Harrold, Brighton.



blacksmith's shop, a necessary house of call, probably, in earlier days, when roads were bad, and vehicles somewhat heavy, and when the turnpike road leading thence to Lewes would be likely to try the strongest tackle. In making a drain here some years ago, we discovered that the road had been raised several feet, and among the materials by which the level had been raised, a considerable proportion appeared to be that which one might expect to find in the vicinity of a blacksmith's shop. The present smithy on the opposite side of the road is a modern erection, and is attached to a house lying among some old elm trees, which was, in all probability, the residence of some small farmer or tradesman, most probably a wheelwright.²¹

Of the CHURCH of Glynde, *i.e.*, the old Church, I am unable to find any record. W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., has kindly furnished me with such information as he can obtain from the "Patent Rolls" of the earlier incumbents. "2 Rich^d. II. (1378-9), John de Sprotley is presented to the Vicarage of the Church of Glynde. 7 Rich^d. II. (1383-4), John de Assheme (presented), resigned; and 9 Rich^d. II. (1385-6), Adam Doletti presented. 14 Rich^d. II. (1390-1), Nicholas Grene, on resignation of W^m. Algod, exchanged, 19 Rich^d. II., with W^m. Crosby, vicar of Alciston." In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., "John Dale" appears as vicar.

The following list of Incumbents I compile from various sources. Mr. Cope, chapter-clerk of Windsor, has helped me much:—

Henry Baker	-	John Swaffield	-	1680
William Pett	-	Alan Carr	-	1686
John Bohune	-	James Barker, A.B.	-	1720
Thomas Smith, A.M.	1613	John Hawes, A.M.	-	1725
Antony Hogget, A.M.		Thomas Davies, A.B.		1750
Edward Payn, A.M.	1623	Geo. Bass Oliver	-	1789
Gualter Pott	-	William Rose	-	1824
Zachary Smith, eject:	1662	William de St. Croix,		
— Brigs	-	M.A.	-	1844

²¹ The inhabitant of this house bears the name of "Taylor," a name which appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1296.

For the name of "Henry Baker," I have only Horsfield's authority. "Gualter Pott" appears 1632 in the Register Book, as "curate." "Mr. Briggs" I enter, because in an old account book, before mentioned, I find that he was in the receipt of tithes, and as there is an entry in the same book of a payment to the same Mr. Briggs thus, "given him for officiating in my house 005 ,, 00 ,, 00," I infer that he was an incumbent. There is an entry also in the same year, "1672, No. 18th, given Mr. Newton for preaching 02 ,, 00 ,, 00," but there is no evidence that this "preacher" received tithes. Anthony Hugget was also rector of the Cliffe, Lewes. See a memoir of him in Lower's "Worthies."

Glynde was a "peculiar" of Canterbury, and continued so to be up to a very recent date. It is still, however, "peculiar" in one sense, inasmuch as I have, of late years, received marriage licences under the seal both of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Bishop of Chichester. But the Visitations of the Archbishop's court are abolished, and the Vicar and Churchwardens are cited to the Visitations of the Diocese of Chichester. Under the Tithe Commutation Act the vicarial rent-charge is awarded as £122, with £1 4s. modus upon 170 acres of Glyndebourne Farm. £140 per annum rent-charge in lieu of great tithes are awarded to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the patrons of the benefice. A small sum also is payable to the vicar from lands in Beddingham.

A Chantry was founded here by Robert Morley, Esquire, who succeeded to Glynde on the death of his mother, who was a Walleys, about the year 1498 (13th Hen. VII.). The return of the same made 1547 is thus:—

" Augmentation offices. Colleges and Chantries, No. 50—24.			
Glyne.	The Chantrey of Glyne.	BRYAN NEWTON, of the age of xl years.	vij ¹

M^d That one ROBERT MORLEY, Esquier, doth charge the said Chantrey as parcell of his oune inheritance, and the rents answered for the somme is iij houses in London, being in Gracious (Gracechurch) Street, and infeoffed to the company of grocers in London."

This necessarily disappeared in the 1st of Edward VI., 1547, when all such foundations were suppressed. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. Glynde appears as a pecu-

liar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the Deanery of Southmalling, to the Dean of which two shillings were paid for procurations, and twelvecence to the church for one pound of wax. The Vicarage is estimated at one hundred shillings and thirteen pence, the tenth thereof being set down as ten shillings and threehalfpence. The Priory of Shulbred, near Midhurst, received a fee of 6s. 8d. from some lands and tenements in Glynde. Why, I know not; neither is it possible for me to point out the lands and tenements subject to the fine. Another payment recorded in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, is a pension of three shillings from the Vicarage of Glynde to the College of Southmalling, of which John Piers was master.

Glynde anciently belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and after the dissolution of the alien priories, in the 9th year of King Henry V., was conveyed to the church of Windsor. Mr. Cope, chape-rclerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, kindly furnished me with this information, which harmonizes with the record of Royal presentations with which Mr. Durrant Cooper kindly supplied me, as they were presentations during the period in which the possessions of the Abbey of Bec were in the hands of the Crown.

In the "Topographical Miscellanies" (1792) mention is made of Glynde Church, and of the inscriptions preserved out of the old church; but the collection of inscriptions there given is neither complete nor strictly accurate. I propose to correct and complete the collection up to the present date, and to prefix such particulars relating to the church as I am enabled to gather from various sources.

In 1763 the old church was pulled down, and I am permitted by the Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P., to refer to some old papers and accounts connected with the work. At that time the inscribed stones were removed and preserved for deposit in the new church, which was erected at the sole cost and charge of the then proprietor of Glynde Place, Dr. Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham.

An old paper is preserved showing the sites of the stones, &c., bearing inscriptions, as they were in the old church. There is also an entry in the account book of a charge for "cutting the inscriptions afresh upon the tombstones, and setting them to rights." They were relaid in the new church,

as also specified in the same book thus: "Paving the porch aisle, and before the altar with tombstones." One of the inscriptions, to be hereinafter alluded to, was then abbreviated, the abbreviated inscription being placed in the new church, that at full length being preserved among the other papers connected with the church.

The old church appears to have been similar to many churches in the district, having nave, north aisle, and chancel with south porch. The intention of the Bishop is marked in a letter addressed by his agent to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, Patrons and Impropriators of the Benefice.

"My Lord of Durham proposes pulling down the parish church of Glynde, which is in very bad condition, and to rebuild it in a different form, according to the inclosed dotted ground plan thereof, without any formal chancel to it, and has made some preparations accordingly, but before his Lordship proceeds farther he begs the favour of the Dean and Canons of Windsor to suffer him to pull down the old chancel, and to dispense with the new church's being built according to the dotted ground-plan inclosed." Date, 12th July, 1763.

The Impropriators signified their acquiescence with this desire with remarkable promptness, date July 15, 1763,

"The Dean and Canons of Windsor readily concur in his Lordship's desire for the taking down the old church, and for rebuilding the new one."

Having obtained this permission the Bishop went to work in earnest. The entry in the account-book is headed, "1763. Church. Digging a temporary vault and moving the remains of the Place families to and from it. Pulling down the old church, and laying in some materials for the new one." Sand was dug at the Broyle; Westmoreland slate was shipped to Newhaven, and barged thence to Southeram corner, and thence carted to Glynde; lime was burned, of course, at Glynde; timber felled on the estates at Glynde and Mayfield; while bricks, flints, and stone arrived continuously by the various modes of locomotion.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., was "the designer of the plan" for the new church; the bricklayers' and masons' work was executed by Mr. John Morris, of Lewes; Mr. Langridge

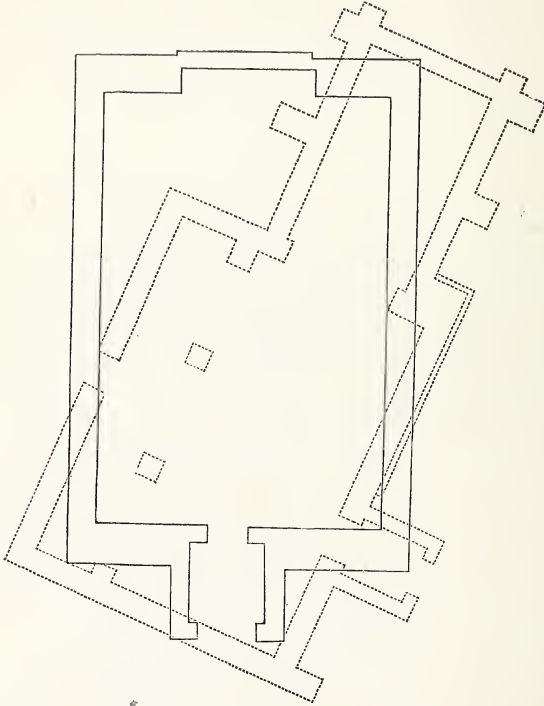
of the same town having charge of the carpenters' and joiners' operations.

All the details are recorded with minute and painful particularity. The tons and loads of sand, lime, chalk, stone, &c.; the thousands of bricks (74,000) are enumerated with a minuteness which specifies even the portorage of a parcel through London, and a shilling's worth of labour in digging chalk.

Among the special entries for ornamentation and church fittings I find, "the coat of arms of your lordship, carved in three large Portland stones, for the western pediment, £26." "A marble font, £20 4s." The filling in also of the east window with stained glass is noted in the entry: "6 pieces of history stained on glass £3 6s." "Staining on glass the arms of the Morley, Pelham, and Hay families, £3 3s." "Dr. Mills, Dean of Exeter," gave "an arms of the Trevors, stained on glass;" and another was "met with by chance at Mile-end, which cost 10s. 6d." "Three pieces more of Thos. Palmer, £4 4s.;" "16 pieces of do. of Mr. White, £16 13s. 6d.;" "a flower-pot stained on glass, given to Mr. White for his trouble in procuring the above pieces, 19s. 6d.;" "setting the above pieces in a Mosaick ground, along with several other pieces furnished by L^d Trevor, £56 13s. 9d." The glass of this east window, with the exception of the setting or "Mosaick," is pronounced by judges to be good of its kind, and is mostly, I believe, Belgian, 1553. Another entry occurs of "communion plate of Thos. Gilpin, viz., a chased cup, a flaggon, 2 basons of silver double gilded, engraving and case, £57 16s" The total expenditure on the work seems to have been about £2,300.

The following record appears in the parish register book:—

THE GROUND PLANS of the old and new churches at Glynde. The dotted lines show the foundation of the old, and the full black lines that of the present church.



GROUND PLANS.

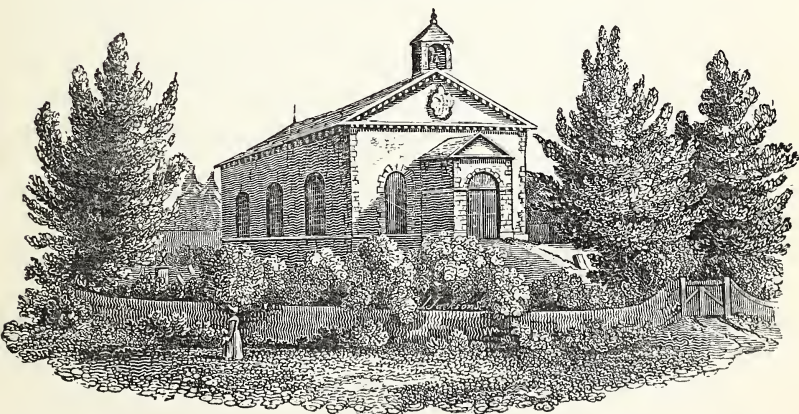
On Monday, the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, the workmen began to pull down the old church, which was in a ruinous condition. The foundation of the new church to the ground line and the vault were built that year. The superstructure was raised the year following. And in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five the ceiling and east window were ornamented, the walls neatly floated, the monumental stones and pavement laid, and the marble font, the communion, pulpit, desk, and pews were fixed. In the same year the churchyard was smoothed, planted with evergreens in a border, and fenced; and everything being finished, it was first opened for Divine service on Sunday, the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. On the following day, the parishioners being duly sensible of their great obligations to the Right Reverend and Honourable Doctor Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, at whose sole expence the work was done, de-

sired the Vicar and Churchwardens to express their hearty thanks to his Lordship for the same. And in order to perpetuate their gratitude, also desired this entry to be made in the Parish-Register under our hands, which we do accordingly this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

THOMAS DAVIES, Vicar.
 JOHN WILLARD,
 STEPHEN BALCOMB, } Churchwardens.

Whatever may be the opinion of archæologists upon the structure called Glynde Church, it was unquestionably in the day of its erection an object of considerable admiration.²² In the newspaper report of the opening of the church it is described as “a neat and elegant building, and is very decently ornamented; the communion window, which has a fine effect, is of painted glass, being a collection of mixed subjects of Scripture History, chiefly of the rare old stain agreeably displayed in a Mosaic ground.” It acted also as a stimulant upon the poetic fancy, for I find these lines :

“Thou Great and Good who rears't this beauteous fane,
 The praise confer'd shalt o'er thyself regain ;
 Tho' rolling years eraze each mouldering stone,
 Thy worth shall be beyond that period known.
 Few have with thy superior fate been born,-
 To honour God and human kind adorn.”



The passage in Horsfield referring to this church is worthy of reproduction :—

²² W. E. Baxter, Esq. kindly supplied me with a woodcut of the church.

Every part of the interior corresponds in simple elegance with the outward appearance of this edifice. An air of neatness pervades the whole, and where ornament is used, it is under the direction of the chastest judgment. The greatest contrast prevails between this elegant structure and most of the Sussex Churches, not only in its external appearance, but also in its internal accommodation. Generally speaking, the churches are a disgrace to the county. They are mean in appearance, whilst the interior too often presents an aspect of the most chilling neglect. In many instances neatness seems to be purposely banished from them, as if it were necessary to lacerate the feelings, in order to excite the spirit of devotion. At Glynde, however, elegance and comfort are happily combined. The feelings of the worshipper may borrow their tone from the cheerfulness of the temple, and the sacrifice of the heart may be that of gratitude and love, and not of fear and trembling! (Vol. II., p. 125.)

“Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.”

The “mixed subjects of scripture history” which are set forth in the east window of the church, are in general very good. There are some, however, which I am not able to explain. The north compartment exhibits several subjects to which I cannot attach any meaning. There are others which are plain enough. We have the “temptation of Jesus,” “John Baptist preaching,” an allegorical picture with scrolls bearing the names of “David,” and “Solomon,” and “Justitia.” The parable of the “Prodigal Son” is represented in four places, once in the north compartment, once in the centre, and twice in the south. The “Marriage Feast at Cana” is twice shown. In the centre we have the four Evangelists, with the symbolical figures, surrounding a representation of Jesus with Mary in the garden. “Lot and the Angels,” “Lot and his daughters,” “Our Lord at the Well of Samaria,” “Paul carried to the Castle,” “Jesus recognised in the breaking of bread,” “The Virgin,” “Simon with the sword,” and also several portions of the history of “Tobit.” In the south compartment there appears a portion of the history of “John Baptist,” the appearance of the Angel, and the naming of John, with other smaller figures.

The Register Book of the Parish opens at the year 1558, and has this heading:—

“The Register Booke of all such Weddings, Christeninges, and Buryalls as have byn recorded and registered in the Parish of

Glynde in the countie of Sussex as they have byn collected and gathered out of the old bookes and papers, and faithfullie transcribed accordinglie by me, John Bohune, Vicar of Glynde."

On the first page of the book preceding the above there appears this entry :

" March the 6th. A license granted to M^{tris}. Francis Hey, the wife of Herbert Hey, Esq., for the libertie of eating flesh this Lent, and after Lent during the time of her sicknesse.

" Anno, 1632.

" GUALTER POTT, Curate,
" JOHN LOVETT, Churchwarden."

On page 25 appears this:

" John Hibbs, of Glinde, elected Register for the said Parish by the inhabitants of Glinde at the Church, the 22nd of September, 1653, and approved and sworne by me, Harbert Morley, the 26 of September, 1653.

" JAMES ROWE.

H. MORLEY."

On the following page I find entries of the baptism of children "born in Beddingham," the cause of which is given thus: "because there was no register nor minister then at Beddingham." There is great lack of regularity in the entries at this period (1656). Some are made twice, and various dates appear on the same page. On p. 56 (1655), there appear the "lay marriages," by Harbert Morley, Esq. The parties came from the parishes of Chalvington, Southover, Brighthelmston, Lewes, Ringmore, Clyffe, Berewyke, Alciston, Bedingham, Falmer, West Furle, Tarring Neville, Seaford, St. Clement's in Hastings, Alfriston, Chittingly, Kingston Bowsey, Hangleton, Laughton, Framfeld, Mayfield, Hayton, Rype, alias Ackington, Burwash, Waldron, and Barcomb.

There is an entry in 1659: "October 4, were marryed Richard Swane and Dorothy Wolfe, of Glynde, their bannes of matrimony having been thrice published in Lewis market, by Richard Savage, register there." The subsequent entries make mention of the publication of banns, though not in Lewes market, "thrice askt in this parish," being the form

adopted. No signature is appended to the entries, until 1725, when "J. Hawes, vicar," attest the same.

In writing of the parish of Glynde, it would be ungracious to omit mention of the most excellent charity founded here by Miss Henrietta Hay, of Glyndebourne. By her will, bearing date 1787, she

"Gave the sum of £2,000 to be vested in the Public Funds, and the interest to be regularly applied to the more comfortable maintenance of industrious poor men or women of the parishes of Ringmer or Glynde who were past their labour, or not able to work as formerly, and directed that the above bounty should only be paid on condition that their parish made the usual allowance which in such cases would be reasonable without regard to the said bequest, as the same was not given to save the parish Poor Tax, but for the more comfortable provision for some labouring poor in their old age."

The disposal of the £2,000 was left to the discretion of the sister of the testatrix, Frances Hay, who, in lieu of investing the same, transferred £2,000 bank stock, being of much greater value, into the names of trustees, for the purposes expressed in the will of her sister, subject to certain provisions and regulations having effect in the year 1797. There were to be thirteen pensioners on this bounty, being poor resident parishioners of Glynde or Ringmer, men or women, or both, of reputed good character for honesty, industry, and sobriety, to be divided into three classes. These persons were to be elected as pensioners on the bounty at specified ages, or if disabled from working by blindness, loss of limbs, or ill health, under the specified ages to the separate classes named. First class—Three to receive £20 per annum, each being of the age of seventy years or upwards. Second class—Five to receive £10 per annum each, being of the age of sixty years or upwards. Third class—Five to receive £5 each per annum, being of the age of sixty years, or upwards. The surplus was to be invested, in order to increase the number of pensioners.²³

In the regulations for the election of pensioners it is speci-

²³ For the purposes of this charity, Glynde and Ringmer are included in one area, but the trustees, for convenience sake, have generally made an allotment of pensions in accordance with the population of the parishes.

fied that regard should be had to the "character, and not the particular poverty of the persons." There is also a proviso,

"In case the said parishes, or either of them, shall, upon the election of any such poor labourer as aforesaid, or afterwards, withdraw, or lessen, or shall refuse to give or allow to such poor labourer, or labourers, the accustomed allowance, or such an allowance as in similar cases would be reasonable, without regard to this charity, and as if this charity had not been given, then the annual payment directed to be made as aforesaid shall be discontinued to such labourer or labourers to be elected as aforesaid, and so from time to time as it shall so happen; the intention of the said Frances Hay and of this Deed Poll not being that the said charity should in any degree decrease the poor-rate of either of the said parishes, but should be an encouragement to honesty, industry, and sobriety, and for the more comfortable provision of such poor labourers as shall be elected as aforesaid."

In cases of vacancy, the Pensioners were to succeed from the lower to the higher classes "according to seniority of age." The trustees also were invested with power "in case of notorious or flagrant ill conduct, either to reduce the pensioner from the higher to the lower class, or totally to withdraw the payment at discretion." It is provided also that—

"In no case shall distinct annuities be paid or payable to husband and wife, and if two annuitants should marry, the less annuity shall, during the coverture, be suspended, and disposed of, as if the annuitant were dead."

The pensioners on this charity are now, two at £20 per annum, thirteen at £10 per annum, and twenty-two at £5: total £280, paid annually in pensions. The sum invested in the name of the trustees of the Hay Charity is now £4,700, being bank stock £2,500, and new 3 per cents. £2,200.

There was also another charity, for educational purposes, belonging to the parish, entitled the "Trevor Charity." The £100, the original amount, were unfortunately invested in the Glynde Bridge Turnpike Trust, which became insolvent about 1817, when the debt was vested in the late Davies Gilbert, Esq., no recital being made in the deed of the debt due to the parish of Glynde, on behalf of the "Trevor Charity," which was therefore lost to the parish.

This paper has grown to an unexpected and unpremeditated length. My original intention was to record the monumental

inscriptions in the church and church-yard, with such notice of the church as I might be able to give. Yielding to the solicitations of our Editor, Mr. Lower, I have been tempted to "beat" a more "ample field," and I feel that I must apologise to our readers for the somewhat devious course into which I have been seduced. A mere "tyro" in archæological pursuits, I have often been under the necessity of seeking counsel, which has been most kindly and readily given. I have specially to thank Mr. W. Durrant Cooper and Mr. Lower for information upon many points which were beyond my ken. I have also met with ready co-operation by Mr. Brand, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Newington, and Mr. Evershed, to whom I have never appealed in vain for any assistance which I required. With such kind and ready aid, my enquiries have been a pleasure to me, and I have thus learned how pleasurable may be the pursuits of an archæologist—a title to which I have no claim; wherefore I cry to my readers, one and all, "*favete linguis.*"

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

PORCH.

Here lieth the body of Abraham Cooper, buried March 25, 1657, aged 74 years, who appointed this Epitaph upon himself:—

Christ's death my life.
My death to life is portal;
So by two deaths
I have one life immortal.

Here lieth the body of Henry Johnson, who departed this life the 25th day of March, 1716 aged 65 years.

AISLE.

Here rest, in humble hope of a blessed resurrection, the mortal remains of William Rose, for twenty years Vicar of this parish, born, Dec. 2nd, 1765; died, June 3rd, 1844; and of Susannah Wade Rose, his wife, born August 16th, 1762; died, April 21st, 1839.

"Enter not," &c.

On the same stone:—

Mercy + Jesu.

Here also rest, in joyful hope, the dear remains of Josephine Frances Louisa Mair, who fell asleep (in Christ) at Brighton, on the 17th of September, in the year of our Lord 1848, aged only thirteen years and nine months.

"So he giveth his beloved sleep."

Here also rests in hope, Anna Cuyler Rose, the Pious Widow of the Rev. Hugh James Rose. She was born, June VI., A. D. 1795, and departed on Good Friday, 1855.

Here lieth the body of Ciceley, the daughter of Sr John Rouphe, of Boughton under the Blean, in Kent, Knt., and wife of John Hay, of Glynd, Esq., who died the 30th day of October, 1663.

Here Lieth the Body of that Pious and Virtuous Gent., Mrs. Elizabeth Hay, Second wife of John Hay, of Glynd, Esq., and Eldest daughter of Richard Burdet, of Southover, Gent. She had Five Sons, John, Harbert, Henry, William, And Willm. Henry, and the First William departed this Life Before Her, being Twins She deceased the 19 of January, Anno Dom., 1671.

Here Lieth Frances Culpeper, the wife of Harbert Hay, Esq., who died June the 16th, 1643.

Here lieth the body of Harbert Hay, of Glyndbourne, Esq., who departed this life the 3rd of February, Anno Dom., 1652, Aged 61 Yrs.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Susanna Morley, wife of Robert Morley, of Glinde, Esq., and daughter and sole Heire of Thomas Hodgson, of Poun-slew, Gent., who departed this life ye 19th of April, 1667, in the 72 year of her age.

Here lieth the body of Colonell Harbert Morley, eldest sonn of Robert Morley, late of Glinde,

Esq., deceased, whoe departed this life ye 29th day of September, 1667, in the 52nd yeare of his age.

Here lyeth the body of William Morley, of Glynd, Esq., deceased ye 20th day of May, 1679.
Ætatis suæ, 25.

Also of Mrs. Frances Morley, daughter of Robt. Morley, Esq., 1712.

Here lieth the body of John Trevor, of Glynde, Esq., Deceased the 30th of September, 1686, ætatis suæ, 34.

Here lies interred ye body of John, the son of John Morley Trevor, Esq., who departed this life the XXIV day of May, M DCC VI, and of his age two yeares and three months.

Likewise, under this stone, lyes Buryed Thomas, 2nd son of the above said Morley Trevor, Esq., Deceased the 16th day of December, 1707, In the 3d month of his age. Also of Elizabeth, daughter of John Morley Trevor, Esq., and Lucy his wife, who died 7th March, 1722, aged 19 yeares.

H.L. Elisabetha, Johannis Trevor Arm: Filia, & Davidis Polhill, Otfordia Conjux. Ob. 4to Kal. Junii.

Ætat : 25°.

Anno

Dom : 1708.

(This is abbreviated from the original inscription in the old church, which I give as I find it in an old paper relating to the inscription.)

Hic inhumatur Elisabetha, Johannis Trevor Armigeri Filia natu major, et Davidis Polhill Otfordia in agro Cantiano Conjux casta, Illiusq: delicia et decus: Pudore, Formâ, Ingenioq: conspicua, sed Pietate et Charitate clarior. His Virtutibus ornata, Multis bonis febilis occidit. Marito febilior, Qui nunquam tam chari capitis erit immemor. Obiit, anno ætatis suæ 25°, 4to Kalendis Junii, 1708.

Brass.

Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, Fourth son of Thomas Ld. Trevor, Born, Sept. 30, 1707; died, June 9th, 1771.*

Here lieth interred the body of John Morley Trevor, Esq., who departed this life April ye 7th, 1719, aged 37 yeares.

Also the body of Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edward Montague, of Horton, in Northamptonshire, Esq., who died 12th July, 1720, aged 42 yeares.

Brass.

Betty Trevor, wife of the Honble. John Trevor, Esq., of this place, Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, in the County of York, Bart. Ob., 28 December, 1742, ætat 25.

Brass.

The Honble. John Trevor, of Glynd, in the County of Sussex, Esq. Died the 9th of Sept., 1743, in the 27th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Spence, daughter of John Spence, of Malling, Esq., and Ann his wife, sister of John Trevor, of Glynd, Esq., who departed this life Octo. 15th, 1764, aged 70 yeares.

* In the "Topographical Miscellanies," mention is made of an inscription in memory of the Bp. of Durham on a "silver plate." There were, I believe, several silver plates, but they were stolen about thirty-five yeares ago.

Brass.

Sacred to the ever dear and honoured memory of Catherine, Viscountess Hampden, whose remains are deposited in the Vault below. She was the only child of General David Graeme, of Braco, in Scotland. She died on the 24th of May, 1804, in the 54th year of her age.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Maria, Viscountess Hampden, second wife of Thomas Trevor Hampden, and daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Ellistoun, whose remains are deposited in the vault below. She died the 27th day of June, 1833, in the 60th year of her age.

Brass.

The Right Honourable Thomas Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, Baron Trevor, of Bromham, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. Died 20th August, 1824, aged 78 yeares.

Brass.

The Right Honourable John Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, and Baron Trevor, of Bromham, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Died 9th September, 1824, aged 76 yeares.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable Harriet, Viscountess Hampden, widow of the Right Honourable John, Viscount Hampden, and daughter of the Revd. D. Burton, Canon of Christchurch, Oxford. She died on the 26th day of June, 1829.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Pyne, wife of Lt. Gen^{ral} Honble. H. O. Trevor, of Glynde, and sister of William, 4th Baron Brandon, whose remains are deposited in the vault below. She died on the 11th day of January, 1844, aged 67 yeares.

Brass.

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Trevor, twenty-first Baron Dacre, General in the Army, Colonel of the 31st Regt. Born, 27th July, 1777. Died, 2nd June, 1853.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Victoria, wife of Henry R. Brand, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Henry Brand, of Glynde, M.P., and daughter of S. Van De Weyer, Belgian Minister to the Court of England. Married, January 21, 1863. Died, July 20th, 1865, aged 23 yeares.

CHURCHYARD.

WEST END.

Here lieth Honest Matt (Simonds), the gardener. 1710.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Saunders, Who departed this life September 8th, 1865, aged 78 yeares.

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Matt. xi. 28.

NORTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD, the beloved son of John and Fanny Harris, who died Febr'y.

20th, 1859, aged 5 years. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Also of Fanny, their daughter, who died Janry. 13th, 1862, aged 10 years

In memory of William Cornwall, Gardener and faithful servant to the Right Revd. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, who died 21st February, 1772, aged 52 years. Also of Martha, his widow, deservedly respected, who died 9th February, 1830, aged 95 years.

Here lieth the remains of Hannah Cornwall. Her Person, Temper, and understanding were uncommonly good, and she was faithfull and dilligent in the discharge of those Duties of which her youth and humble station in this life rendered her capable. She died of a lingering illness, August 10th, 1778, in the 21st year of her age.

In memory of Thomas Howell, who died Jan. 12th, 1765, aged 31 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Hannah, second daughter of Stephen and Mary Pettet Lusted, who departed this life, October 10th, 1865, in the 17th year of her age.

My everlasting hope relies,
On Christ's atoning sacrifice;
Thro' him my peace is made in Heaven,
My guilt removed, my sins forgiven.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Maria, eldest daughter of Stephen and Mary Pettet Lusted, who died June 10th, 1858, in the 12th year of her age. Also of Catherine Sarah, their third daughter, who died October 20th, 1858, in the 6th year of her age.

Weep not, dear friends, for us at all,
For we must go when God doth call.
Our Saviour early bids us Home,
Prepare, dear Friends, and after come.

In memory of Lucy, daughter of John and Elizh. Tugwell, who died Mareh 26th, 1763, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Dear parents, weep for me no more, I am not lost but gone before.

Sacred to the memory of Charles, son of John and Sarah Hilton, of this Parish, who died June 11th, 1858, aged 7 years. Also of Fanny Elizabeth, their daughter, who died July 21st, 1858, aged 4 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Sacred to the memory of Alfred, son of John and Sarah Hilton, of this Parish, who died June 30th, 1864, Aged 20 years. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord,"

In memory of John Tugwell, son of John Tugwell and Susannah his wife, who died 30th Mareh, 1783, Aged 45 years and 5 months.

To the memory of Harriet Mary, the beloved wife of William Underwood, who died 10th Mareh, 1851, Aged 41 years. She was; but words are wanted to say, what, a good wife: she was that.*

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Dennett, of ye parish of Lambeth, Gardiner, Who died ye 17th Day of Feb, 1714, Aged 46 years,

* The correct version of this I believe to be—"She was, but words are wanted to say what. Say what a good wife is; she was all that."

Sacred to the memory of Philley, wife of John Thorpe, who died 10 May, 1844, Aged 68 years.

To the memory of Jennima, Widow of Thomas Avis, who died Novr. 15th, 1828, aged 70 years. Thomas Avis, who died Mareh 11th, 1828, Aged 76 years.

Lord wilt thou not reward us again?—Psalm—

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Tugwell, wife of Mr. John Tugwell, who died 11th day of December, 1824, Aged 93 years. Mr. John Tugwell, late of this parish, who died 7th day of May, 1809, Aged 78 years.

Life is a shadow. It soon passeth
Away, and we are gone.

Reader, prepare to meet thy God.

Also of Elizabeth Tugwell, daughter of the above John and Elizabeth, who died 5th of May, 1842, aged 89 years.

EAST END.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Mockett Weller, aged 51 years, for many years butcher in this Parish; of Mary his wife, daughter of the late Stephen and Maria Lusted, aged 48 years; and of Elizabeth Ellis Bingham, aged 35 years, Who met their death on the High road near Ranscombe, during an awful thunder-storm on the night of June 24th, 1863. The cart in which they had travelled was overthrown, and near it they were found lying dead, early in the morning of June 25th.

"In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succour, but of thee, O Lord?"

In memory of Mr. John Willard, who died 13th of Febr., 1778, aged 78 years. Also of Mary Vine, daughter of John Willard, by Mary, his first wife, who died, 1st October, 1751, aged 25 years. In memory of Mary, second wife of John Willard, who died 6th of Janry, 1776, aged 76 years.

In memory of Mary, first wife of John Willard, who died 8th Novr., 1736, aged 43 years.

Beneath lie the remains of the Rev. George Bass Oliver, who was thirty-four years vicar of this Parish. He died 24th Decr., 1823, in the 61 year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of William Davies, formerly of Beddingham, who died 20th April, 1846, aged 75. Also of Mary, relict of the above, who died 30th Mareh, 1858, aged 87. Also of Mary, their eldest daughter, and of William, their only son, who died in their infancy.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Dorothy Als, wife of Mr. William Als, late of Glynd Bourn, in this Parish, who departed this life, 28th July, 1796, Aged 48 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. William Als, late of Glynd Bourn, in this Parish, who departed this life Decr. 1st, 1792, Aged 51 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Marianna, Daughter of Wm. and Mary New, of Kingmer, who departed this life January 15th, 1811, Aged 10 years and 10 months.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Steph. Lusted, who died 27th January, 1837, Aged 47 years. Mrs. Maria Lusted, who died 14th Mareh, 1835, aged 42 years.

Also of William, their son, who died 2nd of July, 1836, aged 13 years, and of Elizabeth, their daughter, who died 10th June, 1837, aged 3 years.

Here lieth the remains of William Milton, who de-

parted this life February 7th, 1782, aged 71 years.

The King of heaven calls to us all
His glory to embrace;
With innocency so let us pray
And ask for early grace.
For, uncertain is our time on earth;
Not one moment can we borrow.
Without delay let us repent to-day,
And wait not till to-morrow.

Wm. Hodgson, Faithful servant of the Honble. and Right Rev. Dr. Trevor, Lord Bp. of Durham. Was born at Bp. Auckland, in that Diocese, 13th August, 1736, O.S.

Conducted the Building of this Church, A.D., 1765; died in London, 30th Nov., 1769, And Rests here from all his Labours.

Sacred to the memory of Hannah, daughter of the late Stephen and Maria Lusted, who departed this life November 12th, 1854, Aged 21 years.
"Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh."
Matt. xxv. 13.

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Mrs. Mary Davies, wife of the Rev. Thomas Davies, who exchanged painful life for Immortality on the 23rd of April, 1782, in the 50th year of her age.

Here rest the remains of the Rev. Thomas Davies, A.M., Vicar of this parish, who departed this life on the 15th of August, 1789, in the 71st year of his age.

Per juniorem suorum filliorum hoc monumentum erectum est (sic).

In memory of Ann Hubbard, wife of Samuel Hubbard, who departed this life April 1st, 1841, aged 72 years.

Reader, prepare to meet your God.

Also of the above Samuel Hubbard, who departed this life 8th April, 1846, aged 80 years.

Stone Monument.

Here rests John Hawes, A.M., late Rector of Berwick, and Vicar of this Parish, for his many good qualities most deservedly beloved by all that knew him. He died ye 16th of January, 1750, aged 52.

Stone Monument.

M. S.

Johannis Jacobi Wedderburn, Davidis Wedderburn, Baronnetti, Filii maximi natu: Qui ad huc puer, virtutibus ac ingenio plusquam puerili præditus, A.D., MDCCCX., ætatis autem VIII., morte immaturâ extinctus est, necnon Georgii Wedderburn ejusdem filii unici superstitis qui morum integritate spectatus, omnibus fere litteris, mirum in modum imbutus præceptoribus ac sociis carus, parentibus vero orbatus nunquam non defensus, A.D., MDCCCXIII., annos natus XVIII., quoad mortalis fuit diem obiit supremum.

J. J. W., born 15th Octr., MDCCCII.

G. W., born 16th Nov., MDCCCIV.

Thou that canst gaze upon thine own fair boy,
And hear his prayers' low murmur at thy knee,
And o'er his slumbers bend in breathless joy,
Come to this tomb! it hath a voice for thee!
Pray! thou art blest! ask strength for sorrow's
hour;

Love deep as thine lays here its broken flower.
Thou that art gathering from the smile of youth
Thy thousand hopes, rejoicing to behold
All the heart's depths before thee bright with
truth,

All the mind's treasures silently unfold,
Look on this tomb! to thee, too, speaks the
grave,
Where God hath sealed the fount of Hope he
gave.

Flat Stone surrounded by iron railings.

H. H.
Optima Indoles
Spes Parentum
obiit
Oct. 24, 1754,
Æt. 19.

(This inscription is "Henry Hay," son of Wm. Hay, Esq., aged 19, was buried Oct. 28th, 1754.—*Vide Parish Register Book.*)

Small Flat Stone.

Richard Brand, born, January 29th, 1858, died, February 10th, 1858.

In memory of Ebenezer Baptist Hooper, who died October 27th, 1853, aged 23 years.
Lord Jesus receive my spirit.

SOUTH SIDE.

To the memory of Mr. Richard Ellman,* late of this parish, who departed this life May 22nd, 1780, in the 67th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life June the 23rd, 1780, in the 70th year of her age.

The wise, the just, the pious and the brave
Live without death, and flourish from the grave;
Grain hid in earth, repays the peasant's care,
And evening suns but set to rise more fair.

Stone Monument.

Here rest the remains of Mrs. Eliza Ellman, wife of Mr. John Ellman, of this parish, who, after suffering a long and painful illness, met death with instructive fortitude on the 9th of Decr., 1790, aged 32 years.

In the Vault below rest the remains of the late John Ellman, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace for this County. By him the breed of Southdown sheep was first improved, and thro' his exertions spread over the whole kingdom. A great portion of his life was spent in rendering practical assistance to public improvements; at the same time he did not forget to promote the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of this Parish, in which he resided for more than 60 years. He died 22nd Nov., 1832, in the 80th year of his age.

In memory of Elizabeth Martha, daughter of John and Constantia Ellman, of this parish, who died on the 1st of April, 1808, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Also of John, son of George and Mary Ann Ellman, who died 6th January, 1833, aged 8 years.

Farewell, dear boy,
The Shepherd has but call'd his lamb.

Also of Elizabeth Spencer, youngest daughter of John and Catherine Springett Ellman, who died October 5th, 1845, aged 22 years.

Here rest the remains of Constantia, widow of the late John Ellman, Esq., of this Parish, who departed this life, Novr. 6th, 1845, aged 81 years. An unyielding fidelity of heart and uncompromising desire to serve those around her, marked her long life.

* This family seems to have come to Glynde in 1761; the late John Ellman left the Parish in 1846. See Lower's "Worthies."

Sacred to the memory of Charles Payne, late of this Parish, who departed this life June 29th, 1849, aged 76 years.

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. xi. 28.

Sacred to the memory of John Payne, son of Charles and Lucy Payne, of this Parish, who departed this life 24th of September, 1842, aged 31 years.

'Tis God that lifts our comforts high
Or sinks them in the grave;
He gave, and blessed be his name,
He takes but what he gave.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, widow of Richard Beck, who departed this life March 22nd, 1855, aged 85 years.

Richard Beck, who departed this life June 26th, 1844, aged 79 years.

For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii. 16.

Here lyeth the body of John Kidder, Who died April ye 19th, 1744, aged 67 years. Also Elizabeth, wife of John Kidder, died, December 5th, 1736, aged 51 years.

Here lieth interr'd the body of John Tisehurst, late of Burwash, in this county, who departed this life Nov. ye 26th, 1745, in the 44 year of his age. Also Elizabeth, wife of William Tisehurst, of this parish, who died Janry. 11th, 1749, aged 33 years; and Mary, Second wife of the above said William Tisehurst, who died March 24, 1751, aged 36 years.

To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Willm. Wel-ler, who died June 6th, M.D.C.C.L.V., aged 55 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of William Abel, eldest daughter of Charles and Lucy Payne, of this parish, who departed this life in London, 23 January, 1837, in the 40 year of her age.

Her duty to her parents dear
Was sure excelled by none.
Husband, brothers and sisters all
Are left her love to mourn.
To love her neighbour as herself,
In life she ne'er did cease;
Her ways were ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths were peace.

Charles, son of the Revd. Wm. de St. Croix, Vicar of Glynde, and Martha, his wife, d. Novr. 1, 1861, a. 19 m.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Thankful Tisehurst, who died the 2nd day of June, 1741, aged 61 years. Also of Mrs. Anne Balcomb (Grand-daughter of the said Mary Tisehurst, and wife of Mr. Thomas Balcomb, formerly of this Parish) Who departed this life the 4th day of February, 1798, In the 60th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Payne, who departed this life February 6th, 1855, aged 72 years.

"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."—Isaiah lv. 7.

In memory of Henry Burgess, who died Nov. 2nd, MDCCLVII., aged LXV. years.

In memory of Mary, Wife of Henry Burgess, who died Sept. 7th, 1783, aged 93 years.

To the memory of Mrs. Ann Burgess, daughter of Henry and Mary Burgess, of this parish, who died 14 day of February, 1812, aged 81.

To the memory of Edmund Burgess, who died March 20th, 1757, aged 48 years.

In memory of Jane, wife of Willm Farncomb, who died 1st Feb., 1767, aged 57 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Frances, wife of Henry Morris, and daughter of James and Mary Eade, of this Parish, who departed this life on the 8th day of October, 1846, at Upper Holloway, Islington, London, Aged 31 years,
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth (the Beloved daughter of John and Mary Wren), who died August 23rd, 1859, aged 15 years. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken; blessed be the name of the Lord.

To the memory of John Grover, Yeoman, late of Northease, who died May 14th, 1767, Aged 62 years.

To the memory of William Grover, Yeoman, who died May 1st, 1761, aged 59 years.

To the memory of Thomas Grover, Gent, Formerly of Northease, but late of South Malling, who died Febr. 5th, 1780, in the 80th year of his age.

To the memory of Mary, wife of Thomas Leney, who died the 9th day of March, 1823, aged 75 years.

In memory of Susanna, the wife of Richard Knight, who died, October 17, 1797, Aged 67 years. Also of Richard Knight, who died May 27, 1807, aged 72 years.

ANCIENT PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT BOOK OF COWDEN.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.

THE object of this paper is to bring under the notice of the members of our Society the contents of a very curious, and possibly unique old MS. book, folio size, in which are entered all the parochial accounts of Cowden, a border parish on the Kent side of Sussex, commencing with the year 1598 (39th Elizabeth), and ending with the year 1714 (12th of Anne), a period embracing 116 years. For the loan of it, and for permission to make extracts from it, I am indebted to my old friend, the Rev. Thomas Harvey, the incumbent of the parish, in whose custody it is, and who very justly esteems it as a great archæological treasure. In it are contained not only the churchwardens' accounts for the period I have stated, but all relief given to the poor, and other payments then customarily made out of the poor's rates. The accuracy and neatness with which these accounts are kept, the beauty of the writing, particularly in the earlier parts of it, and the state of preservation of the book itself, is quite marvellous. At the time of the establishment of the present Poor-Law system in 1834, the Commissioners appointed to carry it out, hearing of this book, were very anxious to inspect it, but Mr. Harvey, fearing it might receive some injury if he allowed it to go out of his hands, declined to comply with their wishes to see it; and he was compelled by a mandamus to send it to them; and Edward Carlton Tuffnell, Esq., in returning it to him, says:—

“SIR,—I return you by this post your ancient Parish Book. It is an extremely curious document, and I hope you will receive it safe, and that

the utmost care will be taken of it, as it may be of considerable importance at some future time. I would have had it bound, but feared that the brittleness of the paper, from age, might cause it to crack, and subject it to further injury. I remain, &c., &c."

What Mr. Tufnell feared to do, Mr. Harvey himself has since had done; for, under his instruction, it was strongly and very appropriately bound in 1860, so that it is now well protected from injury; and it cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a document of very great value. On a fly-leaf Mr. Harvey has made, with reference to the contents of this book, the following very useful remarks to any one studying it:—

"The Poor Law was enacted in 1601, three years subsequently to the date of the first entry in this Book. In 1702 the book ends. It therefore contains the parochial accounts of Cowden for eight successive reigns; and during that time it must have been 113 times before the Justices at Sevenoaks, the petty sessional district in which Cowden was situated."

Before I proceed to notice the contents of this book, I shall say a few words on Cowden itself. This parish probably takes its name from the rich alluvial cow pastures, which are situated in the valley, through which a branch of the Medway directs its course. In Elizabeth's time but little of its land could have been under cultivation. It must have consisted for the most part of wood and pasture. Many of the names mentioned in these accounts are still to be found in Cowden, with this difference in the condition of those now bearing them—that whereas they were then substantial farmers, they are now for the most part labourers only. The road leading up to the Roman camp at Lingfield is called Spood Lane, which is evidently derived from *spodium*, the refuse of iron; and means, therefore, cinder lane. In a field adjoining this lane a Roman urn was ploughed up some years ago. It was of a blueish marl colour, and contained the calcined bones of a young female, and charcoal in a very fresh state. Iron slag is found plentifully in this part of the parish. This camp has a triple fosse and ramparts, which are in some parts of them very perfect and enclose about twenty-four acres. Roman coins have also been found here. Cowden, in the

days of good Queen Bess, was probably inhabited by "Franklynys from the Weald of Kent," of whom Shakespeare speaks. The parish registers commence with the 9th of Elizabeth (1567), and are continuous from that time. They do not, however, indicate a large population, as in other parishes in that part of the counties of Kent and Sussex. Baptisms and burials took place here from those parts of other parishes which were near, and which the distance from their own parish church and the badness of the roads rendered convenient. They record, too, during the Commonwealth, marriages performed by Seyliard, Martin Dyke, and some of those other Justices whose names are mentioned as sanctioning the rates made and entered in the book about to be considered. Large iron works were carried on at Cowden, the hammer-ponds of which still remain. Of these the principal masters were the Knights and the Tichbornes; the descendants of both of whom are now baronets. The Tichbornes resided at Crippenden, a good old mansion house in Cowden, of capacious size; in a parlour of which the following lines still remain carved in fine relief, on an antique oak chimney-piece:—

" When we are dead,
 And lay'd in grave,
 And all our bones are rotten;
 By this shall we
 Remember'd be,
 Or else we were forgotten.
 R. and D. T."

That is, Richard and Dorothy Tichborne.

I have made these preliminary observations on the state of Cowden parish generally; because without some knowledge of these facts, many circumstances alluded to, if not actually mentioned, in different parts of the accounts would be scarcely intelligible.

As these accounts have reference to the administration of parochial relief three or four years previous to the Act of Elizabeth for the better relief of the sick and necessitous being passed, before I proceed to the accounts themselves, I shall offer a few observations on this statute, and on the state of things in this Country previous to its enactments.

It is a mistaken notion, too prevalent in the world, that no

provision had been made for the indigent in the Country, until the passing of the act of Elizabeth. For, from the very earliest period, we find our statutes containing provisions for the recovery of runaway slaves; or as they were then commonly called, "masterless men." But as freedom advanced the statutes made and provided for these exigencies necessarily became more and more stringent; for it was rendered needful to provide against a new class that had sprung up; the masterless men having become "vagrant beggars." To obtain his freedom a man must have been able "to pay his scot and to take his lot;" and such as were not able to do this were dependent either on their masters, if they had any; or, if they had none, their friends, or their parish, were bound to provide for them by finding them work; and the impotent and sick poor were maintained at the public cost in the township or hundred to which they belonged. Some of them were even licensed to beg. But in no case were they permitted to wander about so as to become a charge to other hundreds. Their means of support were to be obtained within the limits of the hundred to which they belonged; and this provision continued, until the Wars of the Roses led to a vast increase in the number of idle and unemployed persons; who, to obtain the means of living, had recourse to wrong and robbery; and this led to the passing of many acts in quick succession, each more stringent than the one which preceded it.

But in the time of Henry VIII. so great was the increase in the number of vagrants, and beggars in all parts of the kingdom, and so great the enormities daily committed, that an act was passed in the 22nd of this reign, cap. 12, in which it was enacted, that all persons able to labour, upon their becoming vagrants, and unable to account for their way of living, should be apprehended, and taken to the nearest town, and there tied naked to a cart's tail, and be whipped until their bodies were bloody, &c.; and for a repetition of the offence they were to be taken and whipped in the same way through every place they passed until they came to the place of their birth, or in which they had lived for the three preceding years, and there be made to labour, &c. And by a statute of Edward VI. additional punishment was to be inflicted on all idle vagabonds offending a second time.

The severity, however, of these statutes defeated their object. Magistrates were reluctant to convict under them, and this led to the act of the 43rd of Elizabeth; which, though it retained much of the sternness of the previous laws, made a merciful provision for the deserving poor in every parish throughout the kingdom, and the whole management of the poor of each parish is confided to the overseers and churchwardens, who are to provide a poorhouse in each parish in which the able-bodied may be set to work, and the aged and sick maintained; and power is given to them to repay themselves for any expenses they may have been thus put to by a compulsory rate levied on all the property of the parish; and on this statute all subsequent legislation has been founded.¹ The Cowden rate-book shews the working of this Act from its first coming into operation until the First of George I.

With these preliminary observations, I shall now proceed to analyse the contents of this curious parochial record, for the purpose of giving such extracts from it as are of general interest, commenting upon them as I proceed. The subject is one of much interest to me, as I have been actively engaged in the administration of the Poor Law in the Uckfield Union for upwards of 25 years.²

The entry of the first page is as follows:—

“The accompt of John Knight and Richard Styles, churchwardens, and John Turner, George Saxpee, Richard Piggott, and Thomas Wick-ing, overseers for the poore, Anno 1599, made and yelded upp the 25th daye of Marche, 1600, for the sayde yere before, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
first, the Taxation for the relief of the poore did the			
last yere amount to - - - - -	vj	xvj	iiij
Whereof paid to the poore persons there - - - - -	vj	xvj	iiij
(Remains nihil.)			
Item, the stocke did come to - - - - -	iiij	viij	ix
(Which was received of the Pre-overseers, whereof laid out vj ^s)			
Bought at London at ij sev'ral tymes iij ^{xx} (threescore)			
pounds of flax at vj ^d the pound - - - - -		xxx	

¹ See that excellent Miscellany, “The People’s Magazine,” for March, 1867, p. 134.

² Our Reverend Vice-President, and able contributor to these Collections, is too modest to record the fact that, quite

recently, he has had presented to him, on behalf of the Guardians over whom he has long presided as Chairman, a silver tea-urn, in token of his efficient and long continued services.—EDITOR.

Item, laid out for spynnyng thereof	-	-	-	xxx	
Item, laid out for weaving, whytenynge, and washyng thereof				xxvj	ix
Summa, iiij ^l vj ^s ix ^d					
Recd. ij ^s					
Item there was made thereof lxxiiij ells of ell-brode canvass,					
which was sold out by us for xiiij ^d the ell, which did					
amount to	-	-	-	iiij	vj
Which iiij ^v vj ^s iiij, together with the last mencioned ij ^s					
amountinge in the whole to iiij ^v viij ^s iiij ^d wee have in					
our hands to be delveryd over to those that shall succeed					
us in 1600."	-	-	-	iiij	viij

The mode of relieving the poor at this early period was by providing remunerative labour for them; and as the applicants for parochial relief would be principally widows, they would be profitably employed in spinning—this being the kind of work to which they would have been accustomed; for every farm-house and cottage in a parish then possessed one or more spinning wheels, which provided a lucrative employment for the females of a family. These interesting little industrial machines stood about the kitchen of the house, always more or less charged for use; and every half hour, not required in domestic work, was devoted to spinning; and in this way the linen required for the accommodation of the greater part of the families resident in a parish was provided. Home-made linen was their chief, if not their only dependence, and this continued to be the case even so late as the close of the last century. I was then resident as a stripling with my father in Hartfield, the adjoining parish to Cowden, where a considerable quantity of broad-cloth was at that time manufactured of different widths and qualities the thread being spun in its different cottages and farm-houses. Rarely did you pass a cottage door without hearing the agreeable hum of one or more of these spinning-wheels in full operation; and if you entered a farm-house for the purpose of having a little chat with the farmer's wife, no sooner had she greeted you, and placed a chair for you, than, if otherwise employed at the time, she would desist, and sit down to her spinning-wheel, and continue to spin merrily or so long as the conversation lasted; and when you had taken your leave of her, she would resume the household work she had left. Thanks to the inventor of this serviceable machine

not a moment was wasted in those industrious days. At a time when the supply of many needful articles to the comfort of a family depended mainly on their own active exertions, idleness was not likely to be indulged in, or pleasure-seeking out of doors to be thought of. In the parish workhouse, too, spinning tow and yarn was the chief employment of the inmates. The tow having been thus spun into thread, was woven into cloth by one or more weavers, who were to be found among the inhabitants of almost every parish; it was then bleached by exposure to the sun, and by being frequently moistened by a decoction of soapwort. This was a rather long and tedious process. It was, too, by no means unusual for the gentry to grow or purchase flax; and after it had been converted into fibre, to employ the cottagers of the parishes in which they were resident, to spin it into thread; and that the linen manufactured of this thread possessed the advantage of great durability is shewn by ancestral home-made sheets and table cloths still in my possession, which bear the date of 1786: and the luxury of sleeping between a pair of such sheets none can know who have not experienced it.

But to return to the Cowden Relief Book, in this simple manner the annual accounts of the Churchwardens and Overseers were kept for a period of nearly forty years. The names of the recipients of relief are not recorded; but it was customary at the Lady-day vestry meeting for a bill of particulars to be submitted to the inhabitants; and if it was approved, the sum-total received and expended was entered; and the balance, if any, paid over to the next appointed overseers. Besides this there was "the Stocke" to be accounted for; which consisted of a sum yearly invested by the overseers in flax, for the purpose of enabling them to set the unemployed and destitute poor to work; which stock they were required to keep entire if possible; and if it was lessened during the year, they were called upon to account for that lessening. In 1604, after stating the sum-total collected for the year past for the relief of the poor to be $vj^1 ix^s. ij^d.$, whereof they have "paid to the poore, as appeareth by a bill of particulars, $vj^1 ix^s ij^d$;" it then continues:

"Item, the said accomptants charge themselves with the some of $iiij^1 xix^s j^d$, beinge the stocke for the poore as appeareth by th' accompt

of the last year. Item the said accomptants charge themselves with xij^s x^d more, which had been collected of the out-bouuders for mayntenance of the stocke, which makes our stocke to amount to v^l xj^s . xj^d .”

“ All which stocke is employed for the setting of the poore at worke by the overseers yeerly. And there is that course taken amonge ourselves, that the overseers for the tyme beinge shall ev’ry yeare yeild upp the saide stocke in bancke to their successors undemynshed; (except upon good cause and special reasons to be yeilded up to the vestry of the parish, and shewing why the stocke or mayne bancke has been lessened.”)

The instances of such lessening are rare. It happened, however, in 1602. For the overseers after stating in their annual account that they had “ layde out in towe and hempe at sev’al tymes as much money as amounted to xxxij^s iij^d ;” and that of this “ there was made in ell-broad and yard-broad lynen cloth only so much as sold for iij^l xiiij^s vij^d ; and the spyning, weaving, whiting, and washing of which came to liij^s viij^d , declare “ a loss in the stocke of vij^s viij^d .”

The class of ratepayers called outbouders are first mentioned this year; and the sum they paid is in the yearly account kept separate from the sum collected from the inhabitants generally for the relief of the poor. The outbouders were men using land in the parish, but residing out of it. Why the rates levied of these “ Outbouders” should have been carried to a separate account, I am at a loss to conceive. In 1611, the sum collected of the parishioners was xj^l xj^s x^d ; while that collected of the outbouders was x^s iij^d . only; and “ the value of the stocke in bancke” is declared to be xi^l ix^s viij^d ; making a total charge for this year of xiiij^l xj^s ix^d .

Among the changes made in the mode of giving relief to the sick and needy by the 39th (1597), and again by the 43rd of Elizabeth (1601), was that empowering the churchwardens and overseers of any parish to bind the children of such persons as belong to it apprentices—males until they are 24; and females until they are 21 years of age. And of this privilege the parochial authorities of Cowden seem very soon to have availed themselves. In 1605, there is at the foot of the account this

“ Memorandum: that out of this stocke is deducted viij^s for the putting out of an apprentice; beinge one of the poore, as appeareth by the indentures.”

And in the account for 1610 is the following entry :

“Item, layed out to John Jarrett that toke one Richard Topsell an apprentice for xj yeares ; and for his apparelling ; and the making of his indentures ; beinge one of the poore, xlijs.”

And in 1612 :

“Item paid for the apparelling of James Smith ; and placing him as apprentice with John Turner, of Buxted, xxxij^s vj^d.”

And again in 1613 :

“Item, paid for the apparelling of Edward the sonne of Thomasyn Topsell ; and placing him apprentice with Richard Gainsford, of Cowden, gent., xij^s.”

And the same payment is continued to Mr. Gainsford until 1618. After this no apprentice appears by the accounts to have been put out by the overseers for some years.

The first burial expense occurs in the year 1611, and is as follows :

“Item, paid towards the burying of two vagrants that died in the parish ; and towards their keeping in their sicknes ; and for canvas for their wynding sheets x^s ij^d ;”

And the first payment of rent in 1616.

In 1621, the following memorandum occurs at the foot of the account :

“The agreement between the parishioners of the saide parish” (Cowden), “and the saide John Wickenden (one of the overseers of the parish) upon the saide accompt, before the justices.

“Whereas, the saide John Wickenden dothe demaunde of the saide parish of Cowden 1s., which he saide was promised to him with William Turner, whom he took apprentice about v yeares since ; and whereas Richard Smith havinge been put apprentice to one Thomas Chapman of Chidingstone, weaver ; and with him was given iij^l ; which saide Smith being now come from his saide master, the said Thomas Chapman is content to pay ij^l to the said parish ; now it is agreed betweene the parishioners of Cowden aforesaid, and the saide John Wickenden ; viz., that the saide ij^l shall be paid to the saide John Wickenden ; and that he shall retain the xxiiij^s whiche resteth in his hands upon his saide accompte for the poore for the yeare 1620 ; and that xxvj^s more shall be allowed him out of his assessment for the poore as it shall arise, till it be paid. And the saide John Wickenden (in consideration hereof) shall discharge the saide parish of Cowden bothe of the saide William Turner

and Richard Smith, until they shall have accomplished their several ages of 24 yeares. And so the saide John Wickenden doth hold himself satisfied of all sommes of money which he hath layed out any way for the saide parish before the daye of the date hereof."

This agreement was signed by the Churchwardens and Overseers of Cowden, and by John Rivers, and Thomas Seyliard, Justices; and it may be here mentioned that the Justices signing the different annual statements of accounts are Mar. Amherst, 1651; J. Amherst, 1702; Edward Ashe, 1655; Michael Beresford, 1600; C. Bickerstaffe, 1668; William Boothby, 1644; Robert Bosseville, 1608; William Boys, 1686; Robert Cranmer, 1605; Richard Dorset, 1617; William Emmerton, 1704; Robert Fane, 1647; Francis Farnaby, 1670; Charles Farnaby, 1708; Edwd. Gilbourne, 1613; Henry Gilbourne, 1670; Marmd. Gresham, 1661; John Heath, 1676; P. d'Hranda, 1709; Thomas Lambard, 1673; Willm. Lambard, 1679; Willm. Leche, 1665; Samson Lennard, 1600; Henry Parry, 1603; Robt. Painter, 1712; George Petley, 1672; Thos. Piers, 1654; Thos. Potter, Jr., 1599; Pendock Price, 1713; Martin Pyke, 1656; John Rivers, 1614; Edwd. Rivers, 1654; Geo. Rivers, 1689; Willm. Sedley, 1603; Thos. Seyliard, 1613; R. Seyliard, 1685; Geo. Strode, 1633; Ralph Suckby, 1657; Stephen Theobald, 1601; Thomas Watson, 1612; Thomas Watten, 1599. The dates refer to the year the names first appear.

In 1601 and 1602, the first name of the inhabitants signing the accounts is that of Richard Titchbourne.

Until the year 1617, the sum expended in the relief of the poor did not exceed £6 11s. But in that year it is £9 7s. 6d.; and from that time it went on increasing every year, until, in 1620, it had reached £28 5s. 10d. After this it was a little lower, varying from £16 to £25, until, in 1627, the expenditure had reached £43 7s. 10d.

In 1627, the system of accounts which had been heretofore adopted was entirely changed. Instead of "a bill of particulars" of expenditure being submitted, and the sum total only entered, the names of those receiving parochial relief is given, and the amount of such relief entered; and, instead of the indigent being set to work, they are relieved

in money. The appointment, also, of the Overseers, who are no longer three or four, but two only, is entered in the book, and signed by two magistrates, in the margin.

The account is as follows :

COWDEN ACCOMPTE, ANNO DOM., 1627.

Gathered out of the Parish of Cowden, towards the maintenance of the poor in the yeare of our Lorde, 1627, the some of £40 2s. 6d.

JONAS KNIGHT,	}	Churchwardens.
JOHN SAXBEE,		
JOHN SAXBEE,	}	Overseers.
of Clayden,		
JOHN WICKYNG,		

LAIDE OUT.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, paide to Widow Smithe - - -	1	5	0
Item, for keeping Mary Turner's bastard weekly - - -	4	2	6
Item, for Cloathes - - - - -	0	17	3
Item, paide Chart's Child's keeping by the week - - -	4	11	8
Item, for apparrell - - - - -	1	18	2
Item, paid to the Surgeon for her - - - - -	0	3	6
Item, paide to the Widow Holmden for weekly pay - - -	1	16	8
Item, to Widow Turner for the same - - - - -	1	7	6
Item, for more paide to her for the same - - - - -	0	3	0
Item, paid for an almse house - - - - -	14	0	0
Item, for boordes, and repairing the said house - - -	0	19	6
Item, to John Saxbie for keeping William Ewridge - - -	0	14	0
Item, to Edward Bowman for his keeping, and his apparrell -	0	11	0
Item, to James Browne of old debts - - - - -	2	13	6
Item, to Widow King of old debts - - - - -	0	2	4
Item, for two warrants - - - - -	0	2	0
Item, for writing 4 books, and one pair of Indentures -	0	5	6
Item, paide to William Bartholomew for burying two poore people - - - - -	0	2	0
Item, paide for halfe a yeare's Rent - - - - -	0	11	6
Item, paide for a poore woman's lying in - - - - -	0	3	0
Item, paide to 3 soldiers - - - - -	0	1	0
Item, for poore folke's lodging - - - - -	0	1	0
Item, paide to William Humfrey of old debts - - - - -	0	10	0
Item, for cloathes for Widow Smith's child - - - - -	0	14	4
Item, more clothes for her - - - - -	0	4	0
Item, for tools to furnish a Pioneer - - - - -	0	13	8
Item, for old debts to the last Overseers - - - - -	0	19	4
Item, for casting upp the books, and for writing - - - - -	0	1	0
	39	13	11
Remains due to the parish - - - - -	0	8	7

“ This account is allowed this xxixth day of April, 1628. John Rivers, Edw^d Gisbourne, Tho^s. Seyliard.”

The alms-house, here first mentioned, was probably erected under the authority of the 43rd of Elizabeth, cap. 2, which empowers churchwardens and overseers to build houses on the waste for the poor to inhabit; which houses and places for the residence of the impotent poor are directed never after to be employed in any other way. Judging from the frequent necessity which arose for its repairs, and the way in which those repairs were effected, as they are set forth in the subsequent accounts, the main walls of this alms-house must have been constructed of mud only. The following year £1 14s. is charged as expended in its repairs, and 3s. for glass for the same.

The usual pay for relief to a widow was at this time about 2s. 8d. per month, with an allowance in winter of about half a cord of wood; and the prices of the different articles of consumption for food and clothing were as follows:—A cord of wood, 10s.; a pair of shoes, 2s. 8d.; a pair of stockings, 1s. 8d.; a pair of breeches (canvas, and making included), 2s. 6½d.; a shirt, 1s. 3d.; a hat, 2s. 6d.; a winding sheet, 4s.; and the keep of a child put out to nurse, 1s. 6d. per month.

Among the articles of clothing given by way of relief in 1628, are “a petticoate” for a man, and “a coate” for a woman. Also “leather and buttons for a coate, 2s. 8d.” A labourer’s coat at this period was generally made of tanned sheep or calf skin, generally the latter; and such coats were sometimes to be met with at Hartfield even so late as the end of the last century.

“Gathered in 1628, £37 17s. 6d.; laide out, £31 16s. 1d.; due to the parish, £5 17s. 5d.”

And a similar statement of receipts and expenditure follows each successive year’s accounts.

1629. Among the items of expenditure this year are—

“For Widow Seal’s carriage to her sonne’s, 2s. 6d.; for a messenger to fetch money of him, 1s.; for a paire of shoes, 1s. 8d.; ditto stockings,

Sd. ; for victuals at Widow King's, £1 2s. ; for her apparrell and mending her coate, £1 1s. 2d. ; for a sheet to bury her, 4s. ; for her burying and to the ringars, 3s. 2d."

From this latter item of expenditure one is almost led to imagine that the burial of a pauper receiving parochial relief was a matter of rejoicing at Cowden. Among the articles of relief given to William Browne, are "making his petticoate and mending his pillow, 3s."

1630. Although this was a year of great scarcity of corn, so that wheat rose in price from 32s. to 64s., and barley from 16s. to 40s. the quarter; it does not appear to have increased the amount of relief given to the sick and needy. The number of vagrants relieved is more than usual, as appears by the following entries in the annual account.

"Item for apparrell and keeping a poore boy brought home with a passe, £1 7s. 10d. ; to a poore man with a passe, 1s. 6d. ; to another poore man with a passe, 1s. ; to Widow King for victualing the Widow Turner, 2s. 4d."

1631. "Payed John Day with Robert Bristow his apprentice, £8 ; to Thomas Friend, for keeping the said Robert before he was put apprentice, £1 4s. ; for writing his indentures and bond, 2s. ; payed Thomas Duglesse with John Bearde his apprentice, £4 ; and for writing his indentures, 1s. 6d. ; to William Shoebridge, in time of his sickness, 9s. 6d. ; for burying a poore man, a traveller, 2s. 4d. ; repairing the alme's house, £1 0s. 4d.

1632. This appears to have been an unhealthy year, for among the items of expenditure are—

"For burying three poore people, 5s. ; to Richard Grove, in his sickness, 1s. ; to Nicholas Swane, in his sickness, and for his burial, 7s. 4d. ; to the Widow Allingham, towards putting out her sonne, £1 3s. ; for apparrelling William Uridge, and for his keeping this yeare, £5 12s. 9d. ; for sending Day's apprentice to his master, 6d. ; to a poore soldier, 6d. ; repairing the alme's house, 4s.

1633. "Payed to John Holmden, for 51 weekes' pay, £2 11s. ; to Richard Collen, in time of his sicknesse, 3s. ; for keeping Mary Grunwidge 51 weekes at a 1s. per weeke, £2 11s. ; to Edwa Wickenden, a lame man, borne in the parish, 10s. ; to Margaret Botting, to buy her a wheele, 3s. ; for the indentures of three children put out by the parish, 4s."

"1634. Paid to John Holmden for 51 weeks at 8d. per week, ending at Easter, 1635, £1 14s. ; to the wife of John Weller, 17s. ; to Margaret Letbee, 11s. ; for keeping of William Uridge, and for his apparrell, £2 ;

for keeping of Mary Grunwidge before she was placed out, for her apparrell, and for placing her out, £4 19s. 6d. ; to Edwd. Wickenden, the lame man, 5s. ; to the Widow Still, an aged woman, 6s. 10d. ; to Hester Seale, in time of her sicknesse, 1s. ; for repairing of the almshouse, 4s. 6d. ; to the wife of Richd. Still in time of her sicknesse, 2s."

I must now confine my extracts to such entries as are curious specimens of parochial relief.

"1635. To Margaret Letbee, to relieve her in her age, £1 ; for a linnen wheele for Hester Seale, 2s. 8d. ; to Abraham Richardson to relieve him in time of lamenesse and sicknesse, and to the chirurgeon to set his bones, 15s. 9d. ; to Henry Browne for carrying away Jane Harrison to the place of her abode, 5s. ; for the repairing of the almshouse, 5s. 2d. ; for the buryal of four poore people, £1 2s. 1d."

"Repairing of the alms-house" becomes from this time a frequent item of expenditure.

"1636. For a warrant, and for conveying Andrew's wife and child to the place of their abode, 3s. ; for keeping William Uridge, and for his attendance, firewood, a bed and boulder, and a payer of sheets and blankets, and for bread and beere in time of his sicknesse, £1 19s."

"1637. For half a bushell of wheate for Widow Smith and her children 2s., and for milke bought for her said children 4d. ; for sixteen pecks of wheate for the same widow and her children, given at different times this yeare, at 12d., 13d., and 14d. the peck, 17s. 8d. ; to Edward Oekenden, a poore lame man, 10s. ; for five calf-skins to make Edward Still a suite, 7s. 6d. ; and for making his suite, 3s."

Here then we have an instance of a full leathern suit.

"1638. Paid to Abraham Richardson, for dividing a room in the almshouse, 2s. ; for two payer of indentures, 4s. ; for carrying a poore woman from the upper furnace to be buried, 2s. ; for the buryal of three poore people, 5s. 11d. ; to John Weller's wife for her attendance on the Widow Smithe when she lay in, 2s. ; to William Greenwood for the keeping of William Blanke, and for salve to heele his feete, and for other things, 19s."

Apprenticing fees, and other expenses consequent on apprenticing the boys and girls of the parish, will now be found a considerable item of expenditure in each year's account.

"1640. To Abraham Richardson in weekly pay, £2 15s."

There are also many similar payments.

"For the dyet and attendance, and for salve in the time of sicknesse and lamenesse of Edward Still, and for apparrelling of him, £2 3s. 4d. for hose, shoes, and other things, for Widow Smith, of Polefields, 6s."

"1541. For putting out William Hards, a poore childe of the parish, apprentice with Richard Welford, and for apparrelling of him, £3 2s. 1½d."

"1642. Paid for writing of the assessment for the relief of the poore, 3s.; for one loade of loame, and the carriage thereof, to repair the alms-house, 1s.; to Francis Tapsell for the repaires, 2s.; for a warrant to distrayne, 1s.; for the buryal of a poore childe, 1s. 8d.; for writing a lease of a house for a poor man of the parish, 3s."

"1643. To Margaret Botting in time of her sicknesse, at several times, 2s. 8d.; item, paide more for a sheet to socke her in, 2s. 8½d.; and for laying her forthe and socking of her, 2s. 2½d.; also for her buryal, 2s. 8d.; for a necke of mutton for Hester Seale in time of her sicknesse, 9d.; to the Widow Weller in time of her sicknesse, 1s. 4d.; for the laying her forthe and socking of her, 2s.; for her buryal, 2s. 8d.; for a sheet to bury a poore man in, and to four men to bring him from the furnace to be buryed, and for burying him, 6s.; also for a sheet to bury a poore woman in, and for bringing of her from the furnace, and for her buryal, 8s. 2d.; for a sheet to bury another poore woman in, and for the bringing of her from the lower furnace, and for her buryal, 7s. 4d."

The terms "to socke" and "socking" I never met with before. Their meaning is obvious. But from what source they are derived I have been unable to discover. It is singular that they should only occur in this year's accounts. As the entries of burials are consecutive, they would seem to imply a more than usual mortality at the two furnaces this year. As these iron-works were large and in full operation at this time, many persons would be employed at them, and they would congregate in huts around the works, and this would occasion the mortality to be greater here than in the less populous parts of the parish. They were called the *upper* and *lower* furnaces, from their position on the stream by which their hammer-ponds were fed.

"1644. Paid for the buryal of a poore traveller, and for a sheet, and fetchng him, 5s. 6d.; to Thomas Humphrey for corne delivered to the Widow Weller, 3s.; for the apparrelling of her daughter after her decease, £1 9s. 9d.; also of her sonne when he was apprenticed with William Turner, £1 12s. 7½d.; and to the same William Turner with his apprentice, £5; for writing the indentures, 2s.; to Edward Swaysland in part of the rent he laid downe for Francis Tapsell, 3s."

In the receipts the following items occur:—

"Received from Widow Weller's goods sold, £1 9s. 2d.; also of John Wicking for two years' interest of £10, given to the poore, £1."

"1645. To Thomas Wicking in full of the £7 he was to receive with

Elizth Weller, his apprentice, £3 11s. 4d.; also more to him for a hat he bought for her before she was put out, 2s.; for two payer of new shoes for Richardson's children, 3s.; for one yard of sackcloth for another child, 10d.; to William Page, out of the 50s. 3½d. due from him to the parish, 1s. 6d.; to Henry Browne in the time of his, his wife's, and his children's sickness, 12s. 6d."

Following this last entry are the usual items of relief given, in wood, money, and rent, to the sick and aged.

In this year's receipts is the following entry:—

"Received of Mr. John Browne, as a free gift to the poore of the parish, £1."

This Mr. Browne is supposed to have been a successful iron-founder of the parish. His benefaction begins this year, and is continued every year without interruption, until 1654. This is also the first year that two rate collections are made in the parish instead of one.

"1646. Paid for the removal of John Ounsted and his wife, and for the carriage of their household stuffe, 6s. 1d.; for wool and knitting two payers of stockings, for Elizabeth Skinner, 3s.; for a payer of shoes for her, and for mending a payer, 3s. 6d.; for an apron for her, 1s. 2d.; for putting out two apprentices, £13; to Mr. Pickering, in part payment of a suite against Edmund Botting, for money due to the poore of Cowden, and charges for going to the assizes about it, £1 2s. 8d.; to the justices for subscribing indentures, 16s."

"1647. For footing a payer of hose for Elizabeth Skinner, 8d.; for wool and spinning it, and for knitting hose for her, 2s; for other apparrell for her, 14s. 8d.; for keeping her for one half-yeare as agreed upon, £5 12s.; for an order, and charges, and other expenses in sending away Edward Still to Lingfield, £1 4s. 1d.; for writings to put out £10 for the use of the poore, 6s.; for a warrant of distraint, 1s.; to William Allin for repairing the outside of the church, 6s. 6d."

This is the first church expense paid out of the poor's rates.

"For a cappe for William Kensing's sonne, 3d.; for cloth and other things to apparrell him, as appears by a bill of particulars, 12s. 2d.; for canvas to bury a poore travailer in, 1s. 4d.; for the buryal of a poore childe, and gave the companye to bring it, 1s. 6d.; for canvas to bury another poore travailer in, 4s. 1d.; also more for the hire of men to fetch him to be buried, and for his buryal, 9s. 8d.; towards maintaining the sonne of Thomas Saxbye at the hospital, £1 10s.; for apparrelling him, £1 6s.; towards the Widow Rose's charges in going to London to see him apprenticed, 10s.; to Michael Bassett, for money which he laid down towards the maintenance of maymed souldiers, 4s. 6d."

With regard to this last item of relief, by the act of the 39th of Elizabeth, cap. 111, all begging in parishes is forbidden, except in the case of disabled soldiers and seafaring men, discharged from her Majesty's service; who, in travelling homewards, and not having sufficient pecuniary means to support themselves on their journey, might apply to a justice residing somewhere near to the place where they landed, or were discharged, for a license to obtain relief, and upon receiving it might ask for and receive such relief in any parish through which they had to pass. And by the 43rd of Elizabeth, cap. 111, entitled an act for the necessary relief and maintenance of soldiers and mariners, it is enacted that for the assistance of those that have lost their limbs, or have become otherwise disabled in body in defence of the Queen and their country, every parish should be charged with a weekly sum, out of which they should be relieved; such rate, when collected, being directed to be paid over to the churchwardens and petty constables of the parish for the time being, and is not in any case to exceed 6d. in the pound for a year.

"1649. To Henry Browne in time of sickness; and to relieve him and his family in these deare times, £1 9s. 5½d."

The poor were at this time evidently farmed, the items of expenditure consisting mainly of money paid during the year to different residents in the parish, farmers and others, for the keep of the indigent in their need, at such sum per head as might have been previously agreed upon. The sums varied from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week for adults, and proportionately less for children, according to their age. Occasionally a pauper was relieved in sickness, or in case of urgent necessity; as in the entry just given. As the Commonwealth commenced this year, the dear times here alluded to were doubtless occasioned by the disturbed state of the country, which it would naturally lead to; and to the same cause we must attribute the relief, which had previously been given after the rate of 2s. and 2s. 6d. a head per week being now advanced to 2s. 6d. and 3s.

"1650. For the keep of William Kemsing, 14 weeks, £1 2s. 8d.; and 23 weeks, at 2s. per weeke, £2 6s.; and for apparrelling of him;

and for his indentures; and for money given with him to put him out apprentice; and expended in placing him out, £11 17s. 9d."

1652. The first separate account of the churchwardens' expenses is given this year. It is headed—"The account of Henry Swaysland and Richard Knight, churchwardens of the parish of Cowden for the year 1652." Previous to this, one item of church expenditure only is to be met with. To shew what was considered legally chargeable to such accounts rather more than two centuries ago, I shall give the whole entry just as I find it.

"Discharge: gave to several poore men who came with passes for relief, 5s.; paid for glazing the church windows, £2 9s. 8d.; for masoning worke about the church, 5s.; for worke about the bells, 2s. 6d.; for making the churche marke³, belonging to the parish, and for yron for the gate, and for bringing the marke, 12s. 4d.; for a warrant, 6d.; for a church-key, 6d.; for bread and wine for the Communion, 3s. 2d.; for a set of bell-ropes, 12s.; for writing two bookes, 1s. 10d.; for keeping of the clocke one yeare, 16s.; for nailes towards the amending of the bells, 3d.; for writing this account, 2s.; for charges allowed in going to Darking, in Surrey, about freeing the parish of a bastard child, 6s. 6d.; total expended, £5 17s. 5d.; collected, £5 17s. 5d."

In 1653 another churchwardens' account occurs, which is very similar to this, except that the following additional items are found in it.

"For writing a booke for the repairs of the church, and another for the gaole, and maimed soldiers, 2s.; for the relief of three soldiers according to order, 1s. 6d.; for going to Sevenoakes for a workman to come and re-paire the bells, 2s."

"1654. Paid at several times when the smallpocks was in the Alms-houses, 12s. 8d.; for a tender" (attendant) "in the time of the said visitation, 12s. 6d.; to Henry Browne in ditto, 18s. 3d.; to the sexton for the buryal of the saide Henry, 1s. 4d."

1655. In the receipts of this year is the following item:—

"Received of Isaac Burgess in parte of a fine levyed upon Henry Burgess, £1."

Following this is the churchwardens' account for the same year, in which the following items occur:—

³ For an account of Church Marks, see Vol. XIX., p. 48.

“Yrons for the stocks and whipping post, 23 cwt., and for nailes, 9s. 10d. ; also for three staples, 9d. ; for timber for the stocks and whipping post, and for a church-marke belonging to the parish, 8s. ; for bringing the same from Pilegate, and setting them up, 3s. 2d.”

1656. Under this date is an account which does not testify very favourably for the moral condition of Cowden at this early period. It is headed—“Money received by order from the justices for deffautes within the yeare.”

	s.	d.
“Reed. of Richard Shubridge, for swearing -	3	4
— of Richard Tapsell, for breach of the Sabbath	10	0
— of Henry Burgess, for abuse in his house -	10	0
— of Elizabeth Hurst, for the same -	10	0
— of Henry Wickenden, for swearing -	10	0
— of Henry Diamond, for do. -	6	6
— of Thomas Wickenden, which is in William Stevens' hands -	2	0
	<hr/>	
	£2	11 10

Disbursed of this money :—

	s.	d.
To William Kempe -	3	4
— Frances Tapsell -	9	0
— John Eastlande -	1	0
For warrants -	3	0
To Richard Still, taylor -	5	0
	<hr/>	
	£1	1 4

Which account was allowed April 20th, 1656, by
MARTIN PYKE.”

In a marginal note it is stated :—

“Memorandum, that the 10s. not paid, is in Henry Burgess' hands, or Jasper Burgess'.”

In 1657 another churchwardens' account occurs ; the principal items of which are :

“For relief to a seaman, by order, 1s. 1d. For shingling the steeple, £1 7s. For shingles, and a board, 13s. For poles for a cradle, 10d. For nailes used in shingling the steeple, 5s. 10d. Towards the gaol, and maymed soldiers, £1 11s. 6d.”

“Disbursed more of the money received by order of the justices:—

	s.	d.
To Jasper Dymond's wife - - -	3	4
— Frances Tapsell - - -	4	0
— William Kempe - - -	6	2
— Goodwife Munyon - - -	5	0
— Joane Walker - - -	2	6
— Small John Wickenden - - -	2	0
— William Kempe more - - -	2	6

1 5 6

Remains due to the parish - - 5 0”

A marginal note states that a gold ring was left in the hands of William Stevens; for which, when it is delivered up, 6s. 8d. is to be kept by him to the use of the poor. This ring was probably left in pledge by some delinquent; who, upon conviction, was unable to pay the fine inflicted.

The only items of relief expenditure worthy of notice this year are:

“For canvass for beds for the poore people of the parish, £3 7s. 2d. For a yeare's rent for those that suffered losse by fire, £2 10s To the same at several times to relieve them in their distresses occasioned by this calamity £1 4s. 6d. For one yeare for the gaol and maymed soldiers, £2 5s. 6d.”

1658. In the churchwardens' account of this year is the following laconic, but at the same time very expressive entry. “For mending the church 3s. 6d.” Churches were “mended” at this date much more reasonably than they can be now. It reminds us of an item in a bill sent in by a country carpenter to the churchwardens of a parish: “To mending the old Commandments and making one entire new one.”

The talents of the Cowden people were certainly very diversified; for they could mend bodies as well as churches; as appears by the relief account for 1659; in which we find the following item.

“For mending a payer of bodyes; and for yarn, and footing a payer of hose; and for other things, 2s. 6d.”

The following also occurs:—

“For making of four graves; and for knells; and for registering; and for making an overcoat for Dymond's girl, 10s.”

The Sexton was probably a tailor.

In the churchwardens' account for 1660 we find:—

“For setting up the King's Armes, £1 10s.”

After the Restoration of Charles II., an order was issued for setting the King's Arms up again in every church throughout the kingdom, which had been removed during Cromwell's Usurpation.

In the relief accounts we find:—

“Weare” (clothing doubtless) “for the poore, 9s. 3d. A pair of shoes, and sparrow-bills, 1s. 6d.”

The weekly rate of pay is now 3s., and in some cases 3s. 4d. per head, adults; and 15d. the younger, and 1s. 6d. the older children.

In 1664 occurs:—

“To compleat the sease” (Cess ?) “for the Bridges, 4d. For an indictment on the highways of the parish, £4. Expenses of carrying John Still's wife and Elizabeth Dymond to London, to be healed of the King's Evil, 15s. 10d. For two horses, four days apiece, and a man's journey to go with them, 12s.”

As we have already seen in the overseers' account for the year 1637, what these parochial worthies deem a proper dress for a man driven by indigence to seek relief from the poor rates, when they grant him “three calfskins to make him a suite;” so the next items show what, in their estimation, is a fit and becoming costume for a woman similarly circumstanced. For the account continues:—

“For mending Elizabeth Skinner's clothes, 8d. For 300 hobnails for her shoes, 6d. For 1½ yard of clothe to make her a wastcote, 4s. 6d. For claspes, thread, and making of it, 1s. 2d. For an old coate for her, 2s.”

In 1665 the almshouse appears to have been rebuilt upon an enlarged scale; and the following entries to have reference to such rebuilding:—

“For making of writings for the ground on which the house stands 5s. 3d. For the purchase of such ground, £2 10s. For carpenter's worke, and tymber, and mason's worke, and all materials for the poore's almshouse, £66 8s.”

Nothing worthy of note occurs until 1669; when the following items of expenditure are entered:—

“For making the stocks and whipping post, 6s. 8d. To John Dogget when Grace Loynes had the small-pocks, £1 4s. 1d. To the Widow Wickens about the excise, 6s. 2d. To $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel of wheat, and the same of oats for John Standford, 2s. 9d. For going to the doctor's for John Bennett, 6d. For hiring a horse to go to the sitting, 1s.”

One item of expenditure in 1670 is—

“To Henry Care, towards the suite with William Stevens, £2.”

In 1671 we have—

“For ringing the 8 o'clock bell, £1.”

This is an instance of the continuation of the old curfew-bell, of which there were many in Sussex at this period.

“For carrying William Stanford to Tullys, and for vittleing him, and tilt, 2s. 6d.”

The meaning of the word “tilt” as it is here used, I do not quite see; possibly it may refer to the pauper's mode of conveyance. The next item is perfectly intelligible.

“For charges after a wench that left her child to the parish, £2 18s.”

The seals of the attesting magistrates now first appear to their names, and remain for the most part on the pages to which they were originally attached. Many of them are in a very perfect state.

Indictments of the roads in Cowden are now, and will continue from this time to be of common occurrence, and considerable expenses were incurred in getting them taken off. In 1675 and for a few years afterwards, we find entered in the accounts—

“For ringing on gunpowder treason, 2s. 6d.”

The business transacted at parish meetings was at this time no longer “dry work” at Cowden, from 3s. to 6s. or 7s. being now charged in the rate account for beer drank on such occasions. Before the introduction of the present Poor-Law system, it was the same in all parishes.

Appended to this account is a statement headed, “An account of all those which have been buried in the parish of

Cowden since August last, till this present May, 1679, together with the affidavits made for them and the witnesses to those affidavits." This was in accordance with a statute passed in the 30th of Car. II, cap. 3, which enacted that all persons dying are to be buried in woollen, on pain of forfeiting £5; and that an affidavit shall be made of such burying before a Justice of the Peace, under the like penalty.

The affidavits are as follows:—

"Feb^{ry} 3rd, was buried Margaret Underhill, widow, of that parish. The fifth day of the same month was made affidavit, that shee was not wrapt in anything, nor the coffin lined with anything but what was made of sheeps' wool only, by John Stacey, farmer, of Cowden, before Mr. Farnaby. Witnesses to the affidavit, Elizabeth Stacey, John Wickenden."

"Feb^{ry} 19th, was buried John Pierce, of Hartfield, in the county of Sussex. The 24th of the same month an affidavit was made before Mr. Fermor, by James Constable, of the parish of Hartfield, widower, that he was not wrapt in, nor the coffin lined with, anything but what was made with sheep's wool only. Witnesses to the affidavit, Francis Scras, Joane Pierce."

"Feb^{ry} 20th, was buried Hannah, wife of Robert Friend, of Cowden. The 22nd of the same month, affidavit was made before Mr. Lamberd, by Robert Friend, her son, that she was not wrapt in, nor was the coffin lined with, anything but what was made of sheeps' wool only. Witnesses to the affidavit, Richard Dudeney, Dennis Norland."

Four other affidavits are of a similar form. They are attested by "Thomas Cockman, Rector of Cowden."

For the copy of such a certificate see Vol. XVIII., pp. 192 and 193.

These lists were submitted to the magistrates with the overseers' accounts, for their approval, as is seen by their attestation, which is as follows:—

"The accounts of the assessments for the parish of Cowden, and likewise for the funerals for the last yeare, were seen and allowed by us the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1680," &c.

To the 1680 account fourteen, and to the 1681 eleven, affidavits of burial in woollen are appended. In 1682, twenty affidavits follow the parochial expenditure accounts, and two certificates of burial without affidavit, on each of which a forfeiture was paid to the poor.

In 1682 twelve widows were relieved.

Below the 1685 account the following note occurs, evidently written by Mr. Lambard, one of the attesting magistrates :

“ Remember to send in youre booke, wherein the burials for the yeare past are registered.”

This shows that the overseers, to whom it was addressed, were beginning to be negligent in the matter. No account had been submitted for signature since 1682.

In the margin of the 1686 account is the following entry for the keep of a pauper :

“ M^a. of a bargain made with Richard Austin to keep Elizth. Skinner for 2s. 6d. by the weeke for a 12 month, to begin the 14th of April, 1687, if she be not visited with sicknesse.”

Fourteen burial affidavits follow this account, two of which are witnessed by Leonard Gale, and another. For an account of the Gale family of Cowden, see Vol. XIII., p. 307, n. 6. He is also one of the witnesses to two affidavits in 1687.

“ 1690. To Dr. Willett for reducing the arm of Elizth. Skinner, and for ointments, cerecloths, and journeys, £2.

And in 1693 we have—

“ To Goodwife Wells for curing Elizth. Skinner’s hand, 10s.”

This widow, after having been supported by the parish thirty-six years, viz., from 1658 to 1694, died this year, during which period she had received in money only, £230 7s. 4d., or rather more than £6 19s. per annum. And if her “ apparrelling,” medical comforts, and other necessary expenses had been taken into the account, it would have amounted to at the least £60 more.

In passing this year’s account, the magistrates have added the two following notes :

“ The Overseer, John Friend, ought to be pay’d the 5s., which he gave to the wife of one Stacy.”

“ The burial book ought to have been sent.”

The following entry at the foot of the 1695 account will explain the transaction alluded to in the first of these two notes, and probably arose out of the magistrates’ decision.

“Memorandum, that it was agreed at a full meeting of the Parish, that if any Officer, Churchwarden, or Overseer do buy, or allow of the buying of any clothes, or give any relief to any poore Inhabitants of the Parish, or otherwise charge the Parish, without he or they call a Vestry, that then such Officer or Officers shall bear the loss of such monies as he or they shall lay out, or give away, without the consent of such Vestry; Notwithstanding the bill of the goods for clothing of Goody Stacy's girl be allowed this time.”

The item in the account objected to, and which led to the passing of the above resolution is, and it is marked as disapproved—

“For clothing of Goody Stace, her girle, £1 8s. 6d.”

“1696. To John Fry, the Collector of her Majesty's Taxes, for three burials at 4s. each, 12s. For shingles, £8 10s. 2d.”

“For levelling of money on indictment on the Borough of Cowden, 17s. 6d. For setting a broken leg, £4. For setting on the badge, 6d.”

At the foot of this year's account the magistrates again remark:

“You” [that is the Overseers] “must remember to bring the buryall booke.”

The badge mentioned above, and which is again alluded to in the remaining accounts, was evidently a mark of some kind placed on a conspicuous part of the clothes of a pauper receiving parish relief. Some notion may be formed of what it was from the following entries in the account for 1699:

“For 30 pairs of letters, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard of blue cloth for patches, 3s. 9d. For sowing on the mark to Robert Still, 6d.”

The wearing of this mark seems to have been resisted in some cases. For in the 1698 account is the following entry:

“To the Widow Still, that was kept back from her for neglecting to wear the badge, 2s.”

“1698. For letting Goodwife Friend blood, 6d.

For a linen shirt 4s. 6d. is charged in 1699, and 4s. for a pair of leather breeches.

The accounts begin now to be irregularly kept. The pages are cast up; but the sum-total of the expenditure is not carried on to the end of the year. The accounts, too, are so much increased in length as often to occupy three, and

sometimes four pages. The account for 1699 is without the usual magisterial attestation.

“1700. Charges with Hartfield parish concerning Barden’s house, £3. To Mr. Streatfield for a Suit for the same, £2 10s. Humfrey’s bill for the same, 13s. 4d. Smallpox expenses, £1 13s. 9d. Journey to 7 oaks about old Barden, 8s. 4d. Willm. Everest’s bill, 2s. 6d. Bread and beer at the Funeral of Medhurst’s Children, 3s. 6d. For making a smock and apron, 1s. For bricks to mend Goody Stace’s chimney, 1s. For two loads of Loam, and 300 tiles for the alms house, 8s.”

The expenses of the keep of the poor are now greatly increased ; and this will continue to be the case to the end of the book. A more than usual mortality appears to have taken place this year—probably from small-pox—which was evidently prevailing in the parish, extra expenses having been incurred by it, and brought into this account. Two children of one family were buried this year, and the father and another child the previous year. Some of the items in this account are singular specimens of orthography ; the clerk charges “ for didging 2 grafes ;” and other items are as singularly expressed. For instance, a charge is made for money paid to Francis Furmager “ for the deth of old Lingfell, and of Robert Medhurst, and his children ;” and again, “ for the deth of Robert Medhurst’s other children.” He had previously been paid “ for the deth of goody Befing,” and “ for the deth of Robert Friend’s children.” The rate, it would appear, after which he was paid for these “ deths,” was 4s. per head ; whereas, I need scarcely mention, it has reference only to the payments of burial tax.

“1701. The charges this year principally have reference to an expensive lawsuit between the parishes of Cowden and Hartfield, about a house.

“To Mr. Gainsford, to go to the Maidstone Assizes to sue with the parish of Hartfield, about Barden’s house, £12 ; to Barden more than Mr. Gainsford gave him, 1s. 6d. ; for carrying of him to town, 3s. 9d ; to Francis Furmiger, for the deth of old Harrison, 4s. ; and for the deth of a beggar’s child, 4s. ; and to Goodman Weller, for the deth of Goody Medhurst’s child, 4s. ; for $\frac{1}{2}$ a cord of grubbed wood, 4s. 6d. ; to Mr. Cockman, to go to London, £1 ; to Mr. Weller, the lawyer at the Moat, in money concerning the Hartfield suite, 5s. ; to Mr. Gainsford, for money spent at Maidstone more than he had of the parish, £1 ; to the same for horse hire to Maidstone, 4s. 6d. ; for the hire of a horse to carry John Cripps to London, 6s. ; for the same to carry Mr. Cockman to London.

6s.; for the same to carry Isaac Burgess to Maidstone, 4s. 6d.; to George Edwards' bill, 15s.; to old Munke, 1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; to Lawyer Streatfield, in part of his bill, £5; for more to Mr. Cockman for expenses to London, £2; to Mr. Tichburne, when he went for an order for Barden, 3s.; to the same when he went upon John Ashdown's business, 7s. 10d.; to the same for a ton of timber, and drawing it to the sawpit, and for a slab, 8 feet long, to build the house of office with at the almshouse, £1 10s.; to the same for carrying it to the towne, 4s.; for the sawing of it, 10s.; for 300 of 6d. nails, 1s. 6d.; for 8 bushels of lime, and fetching it from Lingfield, 5s. 6d.; for building the house, 12s. 6d.; paid more, 3s. 3d.; to Sir George Rivers for signing the book, 1s."

"1702. To Lawyer Streatfield, £2."

"1704. To Mr. Henry Streatfield, for law expenses in the suit of old Barden, £19 4s.; expenses at the Kingstone Assizes about the same Barden, £13 5s. 1d.; paid for mending the pillion, to carry Goody Barden to the Assizes, 4d."

This is the heaviest year in the whole book of accounts, owing not only to considerable law and assize charges which have been brought into it, but also to the prevalence of smallpox in the parish. The following items of relief are recorded as given to one family labouring under this dire disorder, and they are deserving of special notice, inasmuch as they shew how it was treated at this time.

"Paid Robert Still, when he and his family had the smallpox, 5s.; for digging a hole at Robert Still's house, 6d."

The use of this hole will be obvious.

"Paid to Mr. Attree for cheese for Robert Still, 1s.; for apples and shortning for him, 3d.; for a breast of mutton for him, 1s. 6d.; to Goody Everest, for beer and milk for him, 2s.; for $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. of butter do., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for 4 lbs. of beef do., 8d.; for 1 lb. of butter do., 5d.; for 2 lbs. more of cheese do., 10d.; for 1 lb. of cheese for the family, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for 2 pecks of malt for do., 1s. 10d.; for 6 lbs. of cheshire cheese for do., 1s.; for $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. of butter for do., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for a neck of mutton for do., 1s. 9d.; Mr. Cockman's bill for shortning, milk, and butter for do., 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d."

Mr. Cockman was rector of the parish.

"For 100 faggots for Robert Still, 7s.; for a peck of wheat for him, 1s.; for going to the doctors for him, 1s.; to John Care, for canary for him and his family, 1s. 7d $\frac{1}{2}$.; to Goody Halliday, for nursing him and his family 5 weeks, £1 5s.; to Goody Nye, for assisting in nursing, 2s. 6d.; to Mr. Hayler, for journeys and physic for Robert Still, £2 12s. 6d."

Following this account is the remark—

“If, as I am informed, be true, it is most unreasonable, that William Walter should be overseer. William Lambard.”

Mr. Lambard is one of the justices signing the account.

“1705. To goody Hallaway, to go to the doctor's for her girl, 2s. 4d. ; to the same, in the time her girl was taking physick, 8lbs. of mutton, 2s. ; to a travelling woman, that lay great at Richard Burgesse's door, 2s. 6d. ; for two ells of tow cloth to make a frock, 2s. 8d.”

The following note is at the foot of this account:—

“Memorandum, that it is agreed that John Carr is to be paid for Colgate's wife's coffin in the next overseers' account.”

“1707. For thatching Trooper Still's house, 12s. 8d. ; allowed Mr. Gell for the tax of his furnace that was not paid on arrear, 6s. 6d.”

“1708. For drink to the people that helped to set John Wanmer's leg, 2s. ; the doctor's bill, £1 5s. ; to Goody Swaine, a Winchester of beer, 3s. 6d.”

Lindsey-wolsey, the material of which the gowns of the women of the labouring class were usually made, was at this time 1s. 6d. per yard; and the finer quality of home made linen cloth, 7d. per yard. In 1714 lindsey-wolsey had risen to 2s. per yard.

A magisterial remonstrance is again entered this year, in consequence of further negligence on the part of the Overseers in submitting to their worships the Cowden burial book. It states that if they again omitted to do so their accounts would not be passed. This seems to have had the desired effect, for the book of burial entries appears to have been thenceforward regularly produced and signed.

“1712. For half a lb. of lard used about old Trooper, 2½d. ; for wood and small beer for Trooper's children, 1s. ; for 1 lb. of wool to bury old Trooper in, 6d. ; for meat and milk for Trooper's children, 3s. 5d.”

“1713. For expenses at Guilford in trying to remove Daniel Knight, £4 5s. 6d. ; for a pair of pattens for Moll Colgate ; for three pairs of leather breeches, 5s. 6d. ; to Goody Peckham for nursing a beggar, 5s.”

“1714. For nursing Wicham's boy with the small-pocks, 12s. ; for a pair of breeches for Thomas Still, 2s. 4d. ; to Dr. Gainsford for curing John Humphrey's leg, 10s. ; to the same for curing Goody Rose's hand, 17s.”

With this year's expenditure the accounts end.

Robert Kidder is the name of one of the overseers for this year. For an account of the Kidder family of Maresfield and

its neighbourhood, of which probably this Robert was a member, see Vol. IX., p. 125.

In concluding my extracts from, and observations on, this curious old parochial account book, I cannot but feel that some apology is due to the members of our Society, not only for the length of my paper, and I fear, its many imperfections, but also for the irregularity of which I have been guilty in stepping over the confines of our County into Kent for the subject of it; thereby committing an act of literary trespass in what ought to have been the exclusive manor and preserve of the Kentish Archæological Association. My excuse must be, that at the time I took the subject in hand I was under the impression, that part of the parish of Cowden was in Sussex; and that I had made considerable progress with my extracts before I discovered that this was not the case—that the whole of it was in Kent. I had, however, proceeded far enough to perceive that, though belonging to a parish in Kent, the accounts had sufficient reference to Sussex matters and Sussex people to make them for this reason, if for no other, interesting to us as well as to the men of Kent; and that, in the mode of dispensing parochial relief through a long and important period which they contain, we have a practical exemplification of what took place in this as well as in every other parish in the kingdom. It may be said of each—

“Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur.”

I determined, therefore, to proceed, trusting that the Kentish Society would pardon my presumption in invading their territory, and carrying off one of their “*spolia opima*” for the purpose of applying it to our own use. They must be aware that in border parishes appropriations of this kind will sometimes occur. May they go on and prosper as they have heretofore done; and may “bear and forbear” be the motto of the signet on our right hands.⁴

⁴ If any precedent be required to justify stepping over the Sussex border on a topic interesting to our members, I

may adduce the paper of our Editor, Mr. M. A. Lower, on Bellencombre in Normandy. See Vol. III., p. 29.

MEMORIALS OF THE "LADY PERCY" OF
SHAKSPEARE,

AND HER HUSBANDS, HOTSPUR AND
LORD CAMOYS.

BY REV. F. H. ARNOLD, L.L.B.

AMONG the illustrious ladies whose monuments occur in this county, one of the most interesting is that of her who appears as "Lady Percy" in the play of "Henry IV.," and is known to every one as the "gentle Kate" of Shakspeare. The poet is here, however, guilty of a misnomer, since the name of Hotspur's wife was not Katherine, but Elizabeth. After a life spent chiefly in the North, amidst many vicissitudes, she peacefully ended her days in a retired Sussex nook; and it may also be remarked that both her husbands, distinguished as military commanders, were territorially connected with Sussex. Hotspur has been well styled "the best captain of a martial epoch," and of Lord Camoys it is sufficient to remember that at Agincourt he led the left wing of the English army.

The traveller to Trotton, through deep lanes, now, as in days of yore, meets with little other direction than "trot on," but he is repaid on entering the little village, which is most picturesquely situated. By it flows the winding Rother, spanned by the fine bridge built by this same Lord Camoys, who is also said to have erected the church in which his

remains are interred, and in the distance is the bold range of hills stretching to the south and west, among which Harting Down is most conspicuous.

The table tomb in Trotton Church, which stands about three feet from the ground in the centre of the chancel, supports, on a slab of Sussex marble of unusually large dimensions, the brass, 8 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 4 in., which forms the sepulchral memorial of "Lady Percy" and her second husband, Thomas Lord Camoys. "In this fine brass," says Mr. Boutell, "we have a portrait from the life of the Baroness Camoys, the widow of Henry Percy, the renowned Hotspur, and her lord, and a most valuable example of costume and armour to illustrate the histories of those stirring times and the works of our great dramatist."

The wife of Hotspur and Lord Camoys lived in those eventful days, in which the storm of internecine elements was gathering, which raged in the Wars of the Roses. She was the Lady Elizabeth Mortimer, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, and Philippa Plantagenet, granddaughter of Edward III. Descended herself from royalty, her nephew, Edmund Mortimer, fifth Earl of March, who was detained in custody at Windsor by Henry IV., was the lineal heir to the throne. Her brother, Sir Edmund Mortimer, the Lord Mortimer of Shakspeare, married Glendower's daughter after he had been taken prisoner by her father. The date of the Lady Mortimer's marriage with Henry Percy does not appear, but at that time she was six or seven years younger than her first husband. Moving in the highest circles, when courage in the field and chivalrous bearing were in chief repute, there can be little doubt that "her heart's dear Harry" — "the never-daunted Percy," was not only the idol in her eyes which he is represented to have been, but also the warlike paragon of his time.

"By his light

Did all the chivalry of England move
To do brave acts.

In military rules

He was the mark and glass, copy and book
That fashioned others."

Henry Percy, the eldest son of Henry, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, and Earl Marshal of England, and Margaret,

daughter of Ralph, Lord Neville of Raby, was born *circ.* 1364. His mother died when he was young. His ancestors had fought on almost every memorable battle-field in the times in which they lived, and the traditions of his house were of the camp, the surprise, the siege. Educated accordingly, Holinshed records that "he first spread his banner under his father's command at the storming of Berwick, when he was but fourteen, doing so valiantly that he deserved singular commendation." In the previous year he had received the honour of knighthood. The chronicler Hardyng, who was a retainer of the Percies, thus narrates how the young nobility were then brought up—

"From ten to twelve to revelle is their care,
To danse and syng, and speke of gentlenesse;
At fourteen yere they shall to felde, I wene,
To hunt the dere and catch an hardynesse;
At sixteen yere to werray and to wage,
To jouste and ryde, and castels to assaile."

Hardyng's relation is valuable, because he was an eye-witness of much that he tells us of Hotspur's father and of Hotspur himself. "At the batail of Shrewsbury," he says, "I wase with him, armed of xxv. yere of age, as I had been afore at Homildon, Cokelawe, and at divers other rodes and feldes."

In 1385, Henry Percy the younger was appointed one of the Commissioners for guarding the Marches towards Scotland, and the next year Governor of Berwick. It was at this time that he received the *nom de guerre* of Hotspur, "as one who seldom rested if there were service to be done."¹ In 1386 intelligence was received that the King of France intended to besiege Calais, and Hotspur was at once sent to its defence; but no siege ensued. Percy, chafing and restless, ill brooked the delay. If the French would not attack him he would attack them. He resolved on a foray, and, as Capgrave narrates, "had a gret jorney upon the Picardie and brout from hem a gret pray." Soon afterwards he returned to England, and incurred the fate of most success

¹ The date when he thus became distinguished among the mediæval *κέντροτες* *ἱππων* is mentioned by Walsingham: "dum custos villæ Berwici (1386). Scotos quiescere compulit et sua alacri

inquietudine multitotiens fatigavit, quam causam illorum lingua ipsius Henricum 'Hatspore' vocaverunt, quæ calidum calcar sonat."

ful commanders. There were some at Court who plotted his destruction. *Atro dente invidi* of the fame which he had gained, they entreated the king to send him to sea against the French with an insufficient and badly provided squadron, hoping that in a very hazardous expedition he might perish; but, "either not knowing this, or not caring," says the chronicler, he boldly and speedily repelled the enemy and gained fresh honour. Hotspur's frequent and rapid transitions from Scotland to France, and from France to Scotland are very remarkable. In the same year he was re-appointed to his northern command, and then occurred one of the most chivalrous of battles recorded in English history. The battle of Otterbourne, fought on the 10th of August, 1388, has been sung by the minstrel and told by the chronicler. The vivid and stirring description of it given by Froissart sufficiently acquaints us with the circumstances which led to it, and with its details. "Of all the battles described in this my history," he says, "great or small, this was the best fought and the most severe." After a hand-to-hand combat with Lord Montgomery, Hotspur was taken prisoner, as was also his brother, Sir Ralph Percy. He was not long detained in captivity, and for his ransom built the Castle of Penoon, in Ayrshire. This suggests a reason why he was so unwilling to give up the prisoners to Henry IV., when he demanded them of him after the battle of Homildon Hill. In the year following Percy was again Warden of the East Marches, and soon after, it is mentioned, that he returned to Calais, and from thence entered Brittany, penetrating to Brest, which was then besieged. He relieved the place and strengthened the fortifications. Richard II. at this time appointed him Governor of Carlisle, and retained him for his service in peace and war for his whole life at a grant of £100 per annum out of the Treasury. He was also, not long before that unfortunate monarch's deposition, made Governor of Bordeaux. Hotspur's father was the king-maker of his time—

"Northumberland the ladder wherewithal,
The vaunting Bolingbroke ascends my throne."

In the first year of Henry IV., Henry Percy was made Warden of the Marches, Sheriff of Northumberland, Governor of Berwick, Justice of Chester, North Wales, and Flintshire;

Governor of the Castle of Bamborough for life, Constable of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, and Caernarvon, and obtained a grant of the whole county and domain of Anglesey, with the Castle of Beaumaris and all the manors and lands to it appertaining.

In the autumn of 1400 the Welsh were in open rebellion under Owen Glendower, and it is evident that he exerted himself with his usual promptness and activity to repress the rising at its commencement. Five authentic letters of Hotspur exist, which throw light on his proceedings at this time.² They are preserved among the records of the Privy Council.³ On the 10th of April, 1401, he writes from Denbigh a characteristic despatch, expressing feelings of annoyance that the Lords of the Council should have issued injunctions for him to put down the insurgents on pain of forfeiture. He appears to have been hurt by the tone of this communication, which had seemed to convey a menace. On the 3rd of May he again writes from Caernarvon, relating his proceedings. North Wales was tranquil, excepting the rebels in the Castles of Conway⁴ and Rees in the mountains. He presses for payment of the king's soldiers at Berwick, who were greatly distressed for want of wages, which had been agreed on between himself and the Treasurer. The next letter, dated from Denbigh, May 17th, was sent by James Strangways, a confidential retainer. It reports the state of the Marches and the movements of the rebels, and acquaints the Council with his plans, referring to the heavy labour and expenses which his situation caused him. "These," he says, "are so unbearable that I can support them no longer than the end of the month, or three or four days after." He therefore begs the Council to arrange accordingly. Some of the concluding words testify to his zeal—"In the meantime I will exert myself to the utmost of my

² Sir H. Nicolas, in his Preface to the Acts of the Privy Council, while adverting to the great interest which these letters of Hotspur possess as historical documents, observes that "they are in strict accordance with the character usually assigned to that eminent soldier."

³ These documents are given in full

in the Acts of the Privy Council, 1448, *et seq.*

⁴ There is an entry in the Pell Roll April 19, 1401, of a payment to him of £200, for continuing, at his own cost, the siege of Conway Castle, immediately after the rebels had taken it, without the assistance of any, except the people of the country.

power, by land and sea, in person and property, to render as good service as I can, and I pray you to consider my trouble and expenses, and adopt the necessary measures for the country so that no mischief may ensue." Percy was soon afterwards actively engaged, as appears from his despatch of the 4th of June ensuing, which is one of the most important of the series. He informs the Council that on the 30th May, assisted by Sir Hugh Browe and the Earl of Arundel, the only Lords-Marchers who had joined him in the expedition, he had routed the rebels at Cader Idrys, and that intelligence had reached him of a victory gained by Lord Powis over Owen Glendower. An English vessel had been re-taken from the Scots, and a Scotch vessel of war had been taken at Milford by his men. He declares that he can support the expenses of the campaign no longer; but if he should quit the country without being superseded the rebels would have a great advantage.

Hotspur did not remain much longer in Wales. On the 1st of September he was appointed a commissioner for negotiating a peace with Scotland, and the last letter from him extant shows his growing discontent with the government of Henry IV. It is dated at Swineshead, July 3rd (probably 1402). He commences by reminding the Council of his repeated applications for payment of the money due to him as Warder of the East Marches, and then alludes to other sums owing to him and to his father, as well as to the promise of the Treasurer when he was last in London, that if it were agreeable to the Council two thousand marks should be paid him before the previous February. This letter is of considerable length; throughout he complains of the arrears of pay for his forces, and the distress which they were enduring. If any injury should occur to town, castle, or march from this cause, the censure should rest on those who withheld the payment, ordered as it had been by the king's honourable command and desire. In conclusion he begs the Council not to be displeased that he writes ignorantly, in a rude and feeble manner on this subject, since he is compelled to do so by the necessities of himself and his soldiers.

(Tresreverentz piers en Dieux et mez treshonorez seigneurs

ne vous displease qe jescrive nounsachantment en ma royde et feble manere).⁵

In despite, however, of these disadvantages, Hotspur was always ready to take the field on any emergency. Soon after his departure from Wales, the king proceeded thither in person against Glendower, but the expedition was a failure; his troops suffered greatly from snow, hail, and rain, which, the chronicler says, were attributed to magical agency (*creditur arte diabolica concitatas*). The Scots took advantage of these disasters; knowing that the southern barons were with the king, they crossed the border in great force and wasted the country with fire and sword. Hotspur, with his father and the Earl of March, determined to intercept their return. He chose a strong position on Homildon Hill, near Wooler, and the enemy perceiving his design, took possession of the opposite mountain. This battle was fought on the 14th of September, 1402. The English archers at once began the attack, and so galled the dense masses of their opponents that Earl Douglas, fearing the result, made a spirited charge, but without effect. The archers receded a little, and then their deadly shafts flew amain. "No armour," says the chronicler, "could withstand them." Those of the enemy who had remained behind speedily took to flight. Douglas, wounded in five places, was taken prisoner, with other knights and squires, amongst whom was Mordake, son and heir of the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. He was conducted to Henry IV. by the Earl of Northumberland, and it is observable that he was detained thirteen years in captivity, and when released by Henry V. was exchanged for Hotspur's son.

Hardyng assigns three causes for the variance which now originated between Henry IV. and the Percies, and ended in "the setting of the Crescent of their house in blood:" their refusal to give up certain prisoners of rank who had been taken at Homildon—these, according to a document, printed in the *Fœdera*, the King, for some reason which he does not state, peremptorily ordered them not to release; the refusal of the king to let Sir Edmund Mortimer, Lady Percy's

⁵ These letters of Hotspur are all in the Norman French of the period.

brother, pay a ransom;⁶ and to an interview between Hotspur and Glendower, which had excited the king's jealousy. To these may be added the non-payment of the large sums expended in Henry's service, already alluded to in Hotspur's letters. Sir H. Nicolas considers this the immediate cause of the Percies' defection. "They were not only harassed by debts," he observes, "and destitute of means to pay their followers; but their honour, as the Earl expressly told the King, was involved in the fulfilment of their engagements, a breach of which not only exposed them to the greatest difficulties, but, in the opinion of their chivalrous contemporaries, perhaps affected their reputation. That, under these circumstances, and goaded by a sense of injuries and injustice, the fiery Hotspur should throw off his allegiance and revolt is not surprising: but it is a matter of astonishment that Henry should have hazarded such a result. To the house of Percy he was chiefly indebted for the crown, and it is scarcely credible that at the moment of their defection it could have been his policy to offend them." The able editor of Hotspur's letters, however, is of opinion that the king's treasury was at this time exhausted, and that Henry's Council had also exasperated them by its conduct.⁷

On the 13th of December, 1402, Sir Edmund Mortimer, Lady Percy's brother, wrote to his tenants announcing his coalition with Glendower, but until a few days before the battle of Shrewsbury actually occurred, the King was unaware of Hotspur's rising, and was nearly surprised. A letter from Henry to the Council, dated Higham Ferrers, July 10, shows that he was then on his route northwards to join Hotspur and his father in proceeding against the Scots. Six days afterwards he issued proclamations against Hotspur himself from Burton-on-Trent, and then marched on Shrewsbury. Having determined on opposing Henry IV. by force of arms, Hotspur, "with eightscore horse" only, had ridden from Berwick, and passed through Lancashire and Cheshire, daily adding to his forces. Most of the gentry of Cheshire joined him, Douglas and his Scots, and his uncle, the Earl of Worcester; but his father could not reach him in time,

⁶ "Sir Henry sawe no grace for Mortimer,
His wife's brother; he went away unkende."
Hardyng.

⁷ Sir H. Nicolas' Pref. to Acts of the
Privy Council.

and Glendower was too late on his march from Caermarthen-shire. The army of Henry IV., augmented by the troops on the Welsh borders, commanded by the Prince, entered Shrewsbury, near which Hotspur's forces were lying. According to the manifesto of the confederates, they were prepared to fight for "the rights of the true and lineal heir of England and France," while they denounced their opponent as an "invader, usurper, and oppressor." All negotiations proved fruitless. On the 21st of July, 1403,⁸ the two armies closed on Hateley Field. The King's army appears to have been the more numerous; that of Hotspur was composed of picked men.

"Knyghtes and squyers and chosen yomanry,
And archers fyne withouten rascaldry."

The battle lasted three hours, and the terrible bowmen, who so often decided the fate of the day, did dreadful execution. The Prince of Wales was wounded in the face, and the troops of the king recoiled from their slaughtering shafts. Henry himself was beaten down in the conflict by Douglas, who with Percy made a furious charge. At length the death of Hotspur determined the struggle. His brain was pierced with an arrow shot by an unknown hand. A total rout, described by Walsingham, ensued. His uncle Worcester was beheaded on the following Monday at Shrewsbury Cross. The Earl of Northumberland returned to Warkworth. At the time of his death Hotspur was heir to extensive landed possessions in Sussex, which then belonged to his father, and were subsequently inherited by his son. A century before, his ancestor, Henry de Percy, Lord of Petworth, had obtained licence to embattle the residence of the Percies in this county, and in the residence of many of his descendants at Petworth is still preserved the sword used by Hotspur on Shrewsbury Field. It had been his weapon for several years, as appears by the date engraved below the guard, 1392. The sword is 3ft. 6½in. in length, and has a blade measuring exactly 3ft. Reports were afterwards raised by malcontents that Hotspur was still alive, and to disprove these rumours his corpse was exhumed. The "Chronicle of London" records that "S^r Herry Percy was taken up agen out of his grave

⁸ The Eve of St. Mary Magdalene.—*Walsingham*.

and bounden upright between to mille stones, that all men might se that he was ded.”⁹

By the Lady Percy, Hotspur had two children, a son Henry, who married the Lady Eleanor Neville, daughter of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, and a daughter, whose first husband was John, Lord Clifford, and her second, Ralph Neville, second Earl of Westmoreland. A few months after the battle of Shrewsbury, a warrant was issued by Henry IV. for the apprehension of Hotspur’s relict. From this document,¹⁰ which is preserved in the *Fœdera*, it is apparent that the king, “for certain causes specially moving him,” but which are not mentioned, was very desirous of securing Lady Percy. One Robert Waterton is ordered to arrest her wherever she may be found; he was to impress horses for the pursuit, and to spare no expense in capturing her. She had probably, however, betaken herself to flight long before. We know that she took her son for safety to her father-in-law, and Shakespeare would seem to be chronologically correct in representing her at this time at Warkworth Castle. There, in the words of the dramatist, she upbraids the old Earl for his desertion of Hotspur.

“ My heart’s dear Harry
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers ; but he did long in vain.”

And then thoughtfully seeks to debar him from engaging in the fresh conspiracy.

⁹ In the chapel on the south side of St. Mary’s church, Shrewsbury, was the monument of a knight, which tradition called the tomb of Hotspur; but the architecture and the fashion of the armour shewed that it belonged to a period at least a century antecedent. There is little doubt but that his remains underwent the barbarous mutilation usual at the time.

¹⁰ *De arestando Elizabetham Percy.* Rex dilecto armigero suo Roberto Waterton, salutem. Sciatis quod (quibusdam certis de causis nos specialiter moventibus) assignavimus vos ad Elizabetham quæ fuit uxor Henrici Percy, chivaler defuncti, ubicunque inveniri poterit, tam infra libertates, quam extra, ares-

tandum et capiendum et coram nobis in propria persona nostra, ubicunque nos forte contigerit ducendum ad respondendum super hiis quæ sibi per nos exponentur tunc ibidem et ad faciendum ulterius et recipiendum quod per nos de ipsa tunc contigerit ordinari. Assignavimus etiam vos ad tot equos, quot per expeditione vestra in hac parte necessarii fuerint, tam infra libertates quam extra (Feodo ecclesiæ duntaxat excepto) pro denariis nostris prompte solvendis, similiter arestandum et capiendum et adeo vobis mandamus, &c. Teste Rex apud Gloucestre, octavo die Octobris (1403). Per ipsum Regem. — *Rymer.*

“ For all our loves
 First let them try themselves ; so did your son.
 He was so suffered ; so came I a Widow ;
 And never shall have length of life enough
 To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
 That it may grow and sprout as high as Heaven
 For recordation to my noble husband.”

The Earl of Northumberland fled with his grandson to Scotland towards the end of 1404, where he was educated with the Prince of Scotland. Hotspur's son was afterwards treated with great consideration by Henry V., and in 1414, that generous monarch replaced him in the possession of the family estates and honours.

He became a staunch supporter of the cause of the Red Rose, and was killed fighting on the Lancastrian side at the first battle of St. Albans.

It has been conjectured, with much probability, that Lady Percy came into Sussex through the circumstance of her first husband's family possessing property at Petworth. It is a fact that both the nobles to whom she was married ranked among the most eminent leaders of the day, and as both Hotspur and Lord Camoys served with distinction in the French wars of Richard the Second's reign, some acquaintance between them may have thus originated.

The second husband of Lady Percy was Thomas Lord Camoys, of Trotton, Broadwater, and other manors in Sussex. An ancestor, Sir Ralph Camoys, had held the manor of Trotton by suit and service in the reign of Edward I. In the early part of his life he appears to have been chiefly engaged at sea. It is mentioned that in 1377 he served the king in his fleet, being then of the retinue of William Lord Latimer.¹¹ Two years afterwards he was in the expedition made into France, and in 1386 accompanied John Duke of Lancaster, the King of Castile and Leon, in his war in Spain. The next year he again served in France. Lord Camoys was one of the favourites of Richard II., and was removed from the the court on the prevalence of the opposing party. In the seventh year of Henry IV., however, he was appointed a Commissioner with Henry, Bishop of Winchester,

¹¹ In his will Lord Latimer bequeathed “ to Thomas Camoys, my cousin, my manor of Wodeton” (*Test. Vetust.*), and

this is mentioned among the property possessed by Lord Camoy at his death.—*Dugdale, l., 768.*

to treat with the French; and in the reign of Henry V. he commanded a contingent of Sussex men in one of the most memorable victories gained by Englishmen — the battle of Agincourt.¹² Lord Camoys then led the left wing of the English army, which also formed the rear guard. Many of Lord Camoys' men were archers. These troops, it is said, of whom some stripped themselves to draw their bows more freely, by their savage appearance struck terror into their enemies, and with their shafts and axes decided the combat. Some of those who served from this county returned with much booty; others took prisoners who yielded rich ransom. On the next St. George's Day Lord Camoys was created a Knight of the Garter; but, like his magnanimous sovereign, he did not long survive this famous victory.

On the brass which delineates "Lady Percy" and her second husband, appears at her feet their little son, who died in infancy. The inscription runs thus—"Pray for the souls of Thomas Camoys and Elizabeth his wife. He was formerly Lord Camoys. A baron and a prudent commander for the king and realm of England, and a valiant Knight of the Garter. He commended his life's end to Christ on the 18th day of March, 1419." This sepulchral memorial is in a good state of preservation. Lord Camoys is represented in a complete suit of plate armour. He has a collar of S S., and the garter buckled on the left knee, with the usual legend. He holds his lady by the hand, who also wears a collar of S S. Her attire is that of the "sideless cote hardi" of the time, through which may be seen the cincture of an under tunic, with a flowing robe and an elaborate reticulated head-dress. As it is known that she was living in 1418, she very probably outlived her second husband also.

¹² The names and number of those from Sussex who fought at Agincourt, with many attendant circumstances, have been detailed in S. A. C., vol. XV., p. 123.

NOTES ON EAST-GRINSTEAD.

BY J. C. STENNING, Esq.

THE town of East-Grinstead is situated on the Forest Ridge of Sussex, distant from London, by road, thirty miles, by railway, thirty-six miles. The height on which it is built enables one to get extensive views of the Surrey and Kent hills on the north and east, and over Ashdown Forest on the south-east side. The town itself consists principally of a main street, containing on each side old houses of stone, and timber and plaster, presenting a quaint and picturesque appearance, with their projecting storeys and dormer windows. Such a view as the one afforded to the spectator on entering the town at the eastern end, is not now often met with.

East-Grinstead being formerly, as it is now, the nearest town in the eastern part of Sussex to London, caused it to be selected for the holding of the Lent Assizes for the county. This circumstance, as well as its being on the high road to Lewes and the coast, and the only place of any size for many miles around, gave considerable importance to the town.

These Assizes, to which the prisoners were brought from the gaol at Horsham, continued to be held here until 1799. In the Burrell MSS., we are informed that—

“ On the 17th of March, 1684, the second day of the Assize, a jury being sworn, consisting mostly of knights and gentlemen, on a trial between Lord Howard and another person of distinction, the floor of the Nisi-Prius Court fell down, and with it all the jury, gentlemen, counsel

and lawyers into the cellar; yet no person received any considerable injury except one witness, who was cut across the forehead. The bench, where the judge sat fell not, but hung, almost to a miracle. The rest of the trials were held in the Crown Court, and the Sessions House was soon after quite pulled down."¹

It was rebuilt, principally at the charge of the burgage holders, and finished against the Assizes in the following year. The Sessions-House has long since disappeared. It and other houses formed the Middle Row, of which latter, portions remain at the east and west ends of the town.²

The name of a place sometimes throws light on its former characteristics. Thus it is with East Grinstead. Grenestede was the old etymology, the name meaning the "green place," or "clearing," in the great forest, called the Weald, the "Sylva Anderida" of antiquity. The prefix "East" was added in contradistinction to West-Grinstead. Thus the town became known by its appearance as the Green place in the East; for we must bear in mind that a great deal of waste and uncultivated land surrounded the town, even till within a not remote period. The last portion to be enclosed was East-Grinstead Common, on the north side of the London-road, and this has only been effected within the last sixty years.

The following anecdote with reference to East-Grinstead Common may not be without interest, as bearing upon the wild state of the approach from London. As the Rev. R. Cecil was going from London to Lewes, in which town he had two small livings, in 1777 or 1778, the following adventure occurred:

"Instead of leaving town early in the morning, the farrier who shod his horse detained him till noon, in consequence of which he did not arrive on East-Grinstead Common till after it was dark. On this Common he met a man on horseback, who appeared to be intoxicated and ready to fall from his horse at every step. Mr. C. called out to him, and warned him of his danger, which the man disregarding, with his usual benevolence he rode up to him, in order to prevent his falling, when the man immediately seized the reins of Mr. C.'s horse, who, perceiving he was in bad hands, endeavoured to break away, on which the man threatened to knock him down if he repeated the attempt. Three other men on horseback immediately rode up, placing Mr. C. in the midst of them. On perceiving his danger, it

¹ Horsfield's, Sussex, vol. II., p. 386.

² A field, once part of the Common, is still known by the name of Gallows

Croft, it having been the place where prisoners convicted at the East-Grinstead Assizes suffered punishment.

struck him, 'Here is an occasion of faith;' and that gracious direction also occurred to him—'Call upon Me in the time of trouble, and I will deliver thee.' He secretly lifted up his heart to God, entreating that deliverance which He alone could effect. One of the men, who seemed to be the captain of the gang, asked him who he was, and whither he was going? Mr. C. here recurred to a principle to which his mind was habituated, that 'nothing needs a lie.' He therefore told them very frankly his name, and whither he was going. The leader said, 'Sir, I know you, and have heard you preach at Lewes. Let the gentleman's horse go; we wish you good night.' Mr. C. had about him £16, Queen Ann's bounty, belonging to his churches, which he had been to town to receive, and which at that time was, to him, a large sum."³

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Domesday Book gives us a circumstantial, but very confused, account of the Hundred of East-Grinstead, which at that period belonged to the Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, the Conqueror's half brother. It would appear that a great, perhaps the larger, portion of the hundred, was in detached manors, beyond the confines of the Rape of Pevensey; and with those we have nothing here to do. There appears to have been no manor of East-Grinstead proper then, though Grenestede appears subsequently as a manor, the descent of which will be hereafter shown.

The manors comprised in the parish of East-Grinstead are as follows: Imberhorne, Shovelstrode, Brambletye, Standen, Sheffield-Grinstead, Walhill (?), Brookhurst, and Kidbrooke, though it has been doubted whether the last possesses manorial rights.

Of these manors two only can be distinctly traced in the Domesday Survey, viz., Brambletye and Standen (Brambertei and Standene).

A manor of East-Grinstead was existing in 44th Henry III. (1260-1), when the King granted it to his kinsman, Peter of Savoy. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to the family of Cobham, the King having bestowed by patent on Reginald de Cobham the inheritance of all the lands of Thomas de Arderne, Knight, then forfeited to the Crown, for having violated Margerie, widow of Nicholas de la Beche, and for killing Nicholas de Poyninge.⁴

³ Lower's Worthies of Sussex, quoted from "Cecil's Remains."

⁴ Dugd. Mon, Ang. ii, 555a.

In the 7th Edward IV. (1468-9), the manor was granted by the King to Elizabeth, his Queen-consort, for life. In 4th James I., the borough was granted in fee-farm to Sir George Rivers, Knight, and Thos. Bridges, Esq., as also the manor of Greenstede, at £11 8s. 11½d. per annum.

Manor of Brambletye.—Of the manors included in the Hundred of East-Grinstead, this is the most interesting, more being known of its earlier history than of the others. The notice of it in Domesday runs thus: "Ralph holds Brambertei of the Earl,⁵ Cola held it of King Edward. It has constantly been rated at one hide; the arable is one plough-land and a half. There is a priest, with a villain, one plough and a half, and thirteen bondmen. A wood and herbage yield twelve hogs. There are five acres of meadow, and a mill of two shillings. In the reign of the Confessor the value was thirty shillings; the present estimate is twenty."

This manor formed part of the barony granted by the Conqueror to the Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, which became known subsequently as the Honour of the Eagle.

From the early part of the reign of Edward I. (1272-3), the manor was held by a family of the name of Audeham, and, later still, Francis de Audeham is particularly specified as holding it (1st Edward III., 1326-7) of the King, in capite, by knight's service, as of the Honour of the Eagle.

This grant, it will be observed, took place on its first coming absolutely to the Crown under the restrictions made by Henry III.⁶

In this family it seems to have continued till the 9th of Edward III., when it is stated to have been possessed by John de Sancto Claro,⁷ who died A.D. 1389, and upon an inquisition then taken, it appeared that he had held Brambletye of the Duke of Lancaster, as of the Honour of the Eagle.

In 1386-7, John Seyntclere held jointly with Mary, his wife (*inter alia*), the manors of Brambletye and Lauertye.

In the 7th Henry VI., Galfridus Motte, Clericus, reconveyed to William Cheyne, Knt., and to others (*inter alia*) his right in the manor of Brambletye.

⁵ That is, the Earl of Moreton and Cornwall.

⁶ Dugdale.

⁷ The family of Seynt Clere were sub-

sequently connected by marriage with those of Walleys of Glynde, Gage of Firle, and Pelham of Laughton.—ED.

From Vol. IX., S. A. Coll., in an article by W. D. Cooper, Esq., the manor seems to have been in the possession of the St. Cleres until the death of Sir Thomas St. Clere, May 6th, 1435, leaving three daughters as co-heiresses. It was held of the King by military service, and was worth 100s. a year. Brambletye came to the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married secondly Richard Lewknor, and who, most probably, built the old house, the only remains of which are now the doorway and the bridge over the moat. This house must not be confounded with the building known as Brambletye House, which was built by the Comptons, to the east of the moated house. The Lewknors probably founded the free chapel, or chantry, of Brambletye, and endowed it with lands in the manor, and a rent charge of 26s. 8d.

William Shirley was presented to the free chapel of Brambletye, in the parish of Grinstede, on the resignation of John Hirry.⁸

The Lewknor family appear to have had some connection with East-Grinstead at least as early as 1374, for Richard Lukenore was returned as a member for the borough, in conjunction with one Richard Mayhey, and a century later a Richard Lukenore: also in 1473 and 1478.

In East-Grinstead Church, at the north corner, in the floor, is a small brass of a woman and two men, representing Dame Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales, and wife of Sir Thomas Grey and then of Richard Lewkenor, of Brambletye. She was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and died in 1505. See Church-notes, *post*.

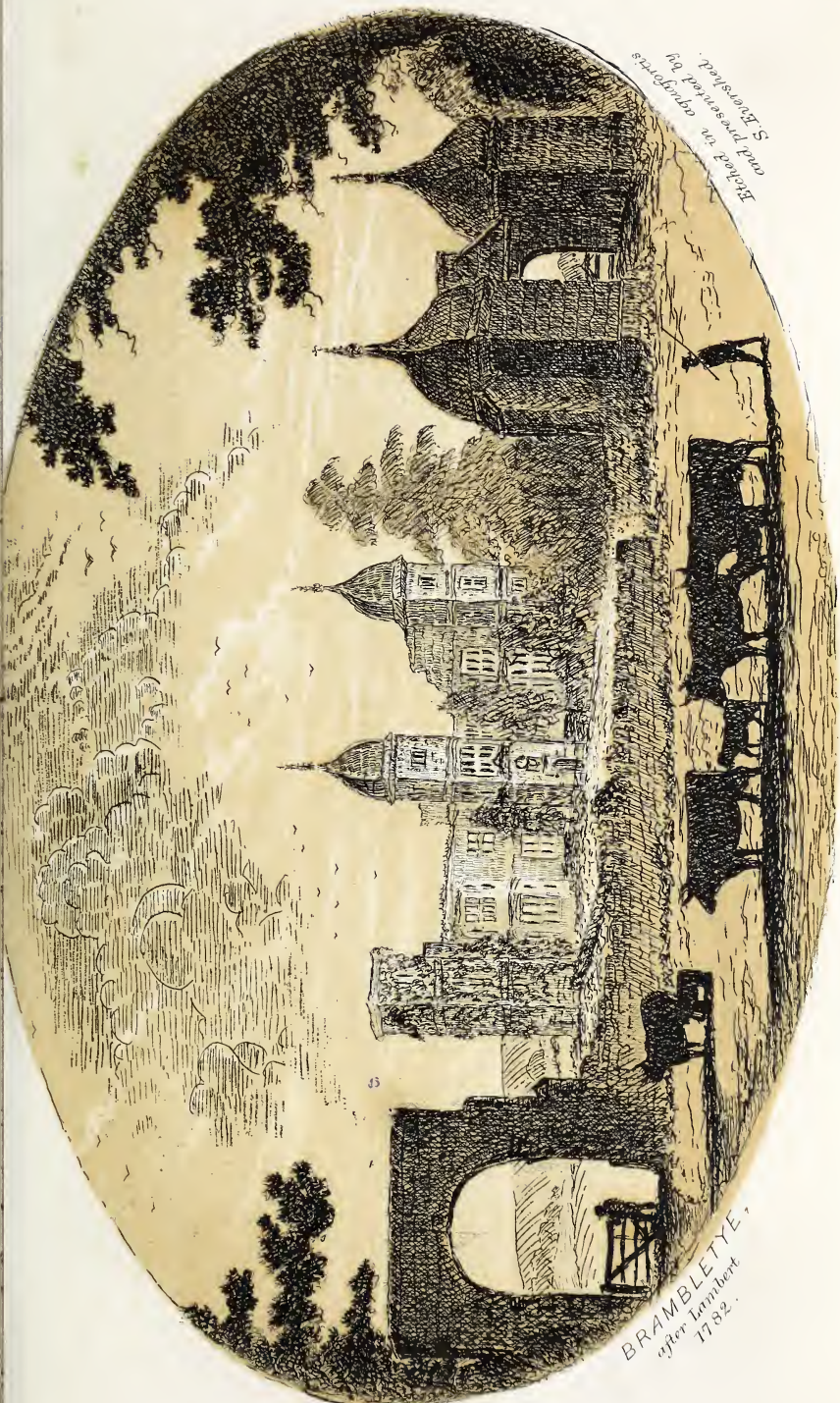
In 1558, Humphrey Lewkenor was returned as a member. A great *hiatus* exists in the returns between 1478 and 1546. Others may have occurred in the interval.

There is a conjecture that about 1588-89, the manor passed into the hands of a family of the name of Pickesse; one Henry Pickesse appears as member in 1586.

Sir Henry Compton, created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. (1603), married Cecilia, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and is generally supposed to have built, or, at least, commenced Brambletye House. Of this latter

⁸ Pat. 18 Hen. VI., 1440. Inf., W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.

Engraved in aquatints
and presented by
S. Evershed.



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BRAMBLETYE,
after Lambert
1782.



there is a water-colour drawing by Lambert in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, from which the style seems to be of the earlier portion of the seventeenth century. In Horsfield's "Sussex," Vol. I., p. 389, the situation of Brambletye is thus described: "The remains of the mansion are within three miles of East-Grinstead, on the right of the road leading to Forest Row. They are in a delightful valley, between the Forest Ridge and the high ground leading to East-Grinstead. The greater portion of this once stately fabric has either fallen from age, or been taken down for the sake of the materials."

The accompanying etching, kindly made by Mr. Samuel Evershed, is from Lambert's water-colour drawing in 1782. The gateway on the left has entirely disappeared; that towards the right, or chief entrance, remains, but is much covered with ivy and surrounding trees. Lambert's view was taken from a spot now covered with trees.

Over the entrance, in the middle tower, are the arms of Compton, now covered with ivy. Above them, over the top window is a lozenge:



which, perhaps records the date of the completion of the building. The initials refer probably to Henry, son of Sir Henry Compton, and his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John, only son of Richard, Viscount Lumley.

The Compton family, however, appear to have resided at Brambletye before this mansion was completed, probably in the more ancient moated house in its vicinity.⁹ Entries of baptisms and burials in the parish registers of East-Grinstead and Withyham prove their residence here as early as 1626. In the Subsidy Roll, March 21st, 1625 (22nd James I.) Sir Henry Compton, Knt., appears as contributing £4.

Henry Compton served as member for East-Grinstead from 1597 to 1603, when, as before noticed, he was knighted, and

⁹ There is a good engraving of Old Brambletye in Amsinck's "Tunbridge Wells," and a wood-cut in an early number of the "Mirror."

was again elected in 1614, and continued in Parliament until 1623. Again a Sir Henry Compton appears from 1625 to 1640. The name of the family does not occur any more until 1713, when Spencer Compton was returned.¹⁰

The family resided here during a part of the Commonwealth, John Compton, Esq., the son of Sir Henry Compton, K.B., being recorded to have died at Brambletye, July 28th, 1659. This circumstance would tend to contradict the prevailing report that the house was destroyed during the great rebellion, and deserted by the family. Horace Smith, in his capital fiction, "Brambletye House," gives a full account of the supposed dilapidation by the Roundheads, in consequence of the Royalist tendencies of its owner; but the fact stated above of a Compton dying there in 1659, entirely disposes of this invention. The last Court held by the Comptons was in the year 1660, the year of the Restoration; this was almost the first act of the proprietor, George Compton, on the return of peaceable times.

From the court-rolls of the Manor, it does not appear who succeeded the Comptons in the possession of the mansion; but so much is certain, that Sir James Richards, in his patent of baronetcy, dated February 26th, 1683-84, is described as of Brambletye House. To him the tradition which accounts for its premature decay is supposed to apply. He was of French extraction, his father having come into the country with Queen Henrietta-Maria. Being first knighted for an act of bravery in the sea service, he was afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and married, for his second wife, Beatrice Herrera, apparently a Spaniard. It is recorded of him that he quitted this country and settled in Spain, where some of his descendants have occupied high positions in the Spanish army. These circumstances, coupled with that of his being the last known resident at Brambletye, render it more than probable that the destruction of the house ought to be dated from his occupation. A great gap exists in the time between the court held in 1660 and the next one, which is not until 1714, when the Biddulphs held their first

¹⁰ He was, however, of a different branch of the family, and son of James, 3rd Earl of Northampton. He was

created successively Baron Wilmington, Earl of Wilmington, and K.G. He died in 1743.—ED.

court. This family continued in possession of the estate until the year 1866, when it was sold to Donald Larnach, Esq.

There is a map in possession of a solicitor at East-Grinstead, under date of 1651, showing that 208a. Or. 10p. of Chailey parish were in Brambletye manor.

Lavortye.—Frequent allusions are made to Lauertye or Lavertye in conjunction with Brambletye. It seems to have been a small manor subsidiary to the latter, and was in the thirteenth century in the possession of the Montacutes, as appears from the establishment, about 1285, of a private chapel in "Lauertie" by John de Monte Acuto, who obtained the license of the Prior of Lewes, the Bishop of Chichester, and Master Alard, parson of the church of Grenestede, for its foundation. It was for the use of his mother, probably an aged woman, who could not get so far as the parish church. Montacute was to pay to the parish church annually one bezant (bisancii) during the life of his mother, who should enjoy all divine offices there. On her death such offices were to cease. The deed of Montacute relative to this foundation, has been printed in these Collections, from the Cottonian MSS., by the Rev. G. M. Cooper.¹¹ John de Monte Acuto had previously confirmed the church of Grenestede to the Bishop of Chichester. The descent of the manor I am unable to trace, but in 1793 (33rd George III.), an Act was passed for investing the fee-simple of part of the manor and estates of Lavertye, in East-Grinstead and Hartfield, in John Frayton Fuller, Esq.¹²

Duddleswell.—Of this manor no early traces have been found during the collection of subjects for this paper; but the manor is still very flourishing, comprising many tenements, mostly small. The manor is on Ashdown Forest, and comes pretty close to Forest Row.

"Duddleswell Manor, if our information be correct, is independent of the Manor of Maresfield, and was the property of the late Duchess of Dorset.

"Disputes were of common occurrence between the tenants of this manor and of Maresfield, and the proprietors and owners of the forest, respecting the right claimed by the former of herbage and estovers in the forest. A commission, bearing date 3rd William and Mary (1691), for

¹¹ Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. IV., page 47.

¹² Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. XVI., page 284.

dividing the Forest of Ashdowne, or Lancaster Great Park, between the proprietors and owners of the forest and the tenants claiming commonage there. 6,500 acres were agreed to be sufficient for the tenants, and this quantity was allotted in proportion to their respective claims."—Horsfield, Vol. I., p. 375.

Duddleswell Manor contributed towards the support of a chantry in East-Grinstead church.

Most of the hamlet of Forest Row is included in the manor of *Maresfield*.

Imberhorne Manor.—The first Lay Subsidy that appears in the Appendix to this Paper, is that of Hymerhorn Manor, taken in 1296. (24 Ed. I.)

In the Register of Lewes Priory, Cotton MSS. Vespasian, F. XV. (A.D. 1444), by Robert Auncell, prior, No. 46, appears the following:

“Carta Wilhelmi Malfeld de dimidia hida terræ quæ dicitur Imberhorne cum bosco et pertinentiis suis et de ecclesia Elyngtona.” (fol. 43.)

This manor was in the possession of the Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes. In the “Valor Ecclesiasticus,” 26th Henry VIII., the following return is made:

“*Maner de Imberhorne.*”

“Firma terrarum d'ncalium ibidem parrochia de Est Grynsted et dimittit' Edwardo Mercer termi'o annorum et re' per annu' 7l. 6s. 8d.”

Shortly after we find that this manor was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, 29th Henry VIII. The grant is in the following form:

“Rex XV. die Februarie concessit Thomæ Crumwell Militi, Domino Crumwell, scitum nuper Monasterii de Lewes ac totum nuper monasterium illud, ac omnia messuagia, &c. . . ac etiam maneria de . . Imberhorne . . in com: Sussex . . ac etiam rectorias de Est Grensted . . necnon advocaciones, &c., de . . una cum omnibus messuagiis, &c., in parochiis de Imberhorne, Est Grensted.”¹³

“*Resoluc'o Redd.*”

“Waltero Feldwike collectori redditus pertinen' manerio de Imberhorne prædicta pro fœd. suo per ann. 0l. 5s. 0d.”¹⁴

Abstract of fines in the Chapter-house, Westminster:

“Fines de termino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi vicesimo nono, A.D. 1537.”¹⁵

¹³ East-Grinstead Church also belonged to Lewes Priory.

¹⁴ Mon. Ang.

¹⁵ Num. XIV., p. 20.

“*Proclam.*”

“Inter ipsum dominum querentem, et Robertum Priorem monasterii Sancti Paneracii de Lewes in comitatu Sussex deforcientem, de maneriis de Imberhorne . . . ac de rectoriis de . . . Est Grensted.”

Wallhill, near Forest Row, in East-Grinstead parish, was formerly part of Imberhorne Manor, being granted off the latter. It is possibly the Domesday Warlege.

In 33rd Hen. VIII. (1541-2), William, Earl of Arundel, in exchange for several lordships and lands of his own, had given him, together with the possessions that belonged to the Priory of Michelham, some also that had lately pertained to the Monastery of Lewes, viz., the advowson of the rectory of Ripe, and likewise all those manors and lordships of Swanborough, Horsted, and Imberhorne, and the park called Horsted Park.¹⁶

In Prior Robert Auncell's Roll, Feldbrigge, in Imberhorne, is mentioned, fol. 181; and Imberhorne in folios 52, 68, 320, 322 and 324.

Shovelstrode.—Shoulestrowde, als. Soulstrode, Shoulstrode, als. Shovestrode. This manor belonged, *temp.* Hen. VIII., to John Aske, Esq., who, being attainted of high treason, by which it fell to the Crown, the King, by letters patent, dated August 23rd, 28th Hen. VIII., granted this manor, then parcel of the Honour of Petworth, to Sir John Gage and his heirs. In 12th James I., the site and demesne lands of the manor were demised to John Avenn, *alias* Venner, by indenture, dated April 12th, for twenty-one years, at £55 per annum, one fat bullock, and six capons. In 3rd William and Mary, John Conyers was seised of a parcel of the manor in right of his wife. In 14th George III., Sir John Major, Bart., was seised. On his death it passed to his son-in-law, Sir John Henniker, Bart., who was proprietor in 1787.

The Manor of *Standen*, now defunct, was subordinate to the Manor of Brambletye. It paid quit-rents, and courts were held for it.¹⁷

It is thus described in Domesday Book: “The Earl¹⁸ holds *Standene* as a rood land and a half, out of the confines of the Rape. Azor held it of King Edward.”

¹⁶ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 1, Dugd. Bar. I., 324.

¹⁷ Horsfield, vol. I., p. 388.
¹⁸ *I.e.* of Morton.

There is a farm called Standen in East-Grinstead parish, formerly the demesne of the manor.

Brookhurst.—In the Add. MSS., 13th Elizabeth, Dec. (1571-2), in the deed of sale of that date of the Manor of Danehill-Sheffield, by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, this manor is expressly excepted.

In 16th Elizabeth (1574-5), Philip, Earl of Surrey, was seised of this manor. The manor chiefly consists of freehold tenements held of the lord, by fealty, suit of court, heriot, relief, and other services, and certain yearly rents. The best beast is due for a heriot for every tenement held by the tenants. The copyholders are some subject to heriot in kind and fineable at the Lord's will; others are liable to heriots and fines. The course of descent is to the youngest.

In 3rd James I. (1606-7), an inquisition was taken at Horsham. The jury found that John Leedes, Esq., died 7th February last, seised, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Brockhurst, holden of the Manor of Sheffield-Grenestede by fealty, and 4d. rent yearly. Sir Thomas Leedes, K.B., was his son and heir, then aged forty years.

Mention is made of *Biochest*, under the hundred of East-Grinstead in Domesday Book. This is, no doubt, intended for Brookhurst, or Brockhurst. The manor is now defunct.

Kidbrooke.—In the Addit. MSS. this is stated by Sir Wm. Burrell to be no manor, though it has been reputed as such.

1743. An Act passed for settling a capital message and lands and hereditaments in East-Grinstead, in the co. of Sussex, to divers uses therein mentioned for the benefit of William, Lord Abergavenny and his family, as an equivalent for a sum of money, appointed by a former Act to be laid out in the purchase of lands for that purpose.

William, Baron of Abergavenny, succeeded to the title on the demise of his cousin Edward, without issue, A.D. 1724. This nobleman had previously fixed his residence at East-Grinstead, and now finding himself possessed of a large domain, without a suitable English mansion (for Birling and Eridge were both in a state of decay), was induced permanently to establish himself in this, his favourite neighbourhood. He accordingly procured an

Act of Parliament to enable him to alienate an estate in the county of Warwick, a part of the original grant to his family, and with the sum it produced, purchased Kidbrooke, and immediately erected the present mansion as the future residence of his family. His descendant the Earl of Abergavenny, having transferred his residence to Eridge, sold Kidbrooke, in 1805, to the Rt. Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards Lord Colchester, from whom the estate descended to his son, the present noble proprietor.

Kidbrooke Park is not large, but it possesses many natural advantages, to which are added the artificial improvements of Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener.

THE TOWN of East-Grinstead may lay claim to being one of the oldest-fashioned places in the county of Sussex, and to having preserved unimpaired, many of the old houses which line the south side of the main street. Perhaps the house most noticed for its appearance is Mr. Covey's, at the west end. This was built for the reception of the judges coming from London for the assizes. The house is now divided into two tenements. The rooms in front are paneled with oak; the staircase and handrails, also of oak, are massive, and in good preservation. The house is a good specimen of Tudor architecture. It is built of stone, and roofed with Horsham slates, but no record remains of the precise date of its erection.

On the same side of the street, but towards the middle of the town, we come to another noticeable house, but much older, and constructed of timber and plaster. It is now used as a school-room for the boys belonging to the school founded by Robert Payne of Newick, in 1708, endowed with rents, &c., from Serryes Farm, in East-Grinstead.¹⁹ The front has been lately restored with good judgment by an anonymous benefactor.

Two or three houses further on, is one which is very interesting, having underneath the shop (occupied by Mr. Ster, plumber,) an ancient vaulted apartment, with a

¹⁹ For an account of this foundation see Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools."

groined roof, the boss at the intersection of the ribs being a shield, with the arms of the family of Dalyngruge (a cross engrailed), who were of Bolebrook, in Hartfield.²⁰ They took their name from Dallingridge, on the borders of East-Grinstead, towards West-Hothly. This house was, no doubt, built for the use of the family when going to and from Bolebrook, as well as a hunting seat for the forest. From this house, eastwards, are many more old ones, with quaint projecting storeys and dormer windows. The next one of interest is a house now occupied in part by Mrs. Payne. In one of the rooms on the ground floor is, or rather was, a large fire-place. It is now nearly filled up, and only a small grate occupies the centre. In the spandrels of the mantelpiece, are the letters AN^o. DO. 1599., E. P., A. P., probably standing for the initials of some of the numerous, and in this parish ubiquitous, name of Payne.²¹

At the back of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Gatland, is a porch leading to the garden, by some steps which are peculiar. A water-colour drawing of it was exhibited some years ago at the Architectural Society's rooms. The fluted columns supporting the roof are of stone. Near this house, a little to the east, was the Theatre, a playbill of which (date 1758) was published in Vol. XII. Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 266. It is also to be found in "Ten Thousand Wonderful Things," p. 227.

Curiously enough, on the north side of the main street, there is hardly a house that is at all striking in date, excepting Sackville College, which will be hereafter noticed.

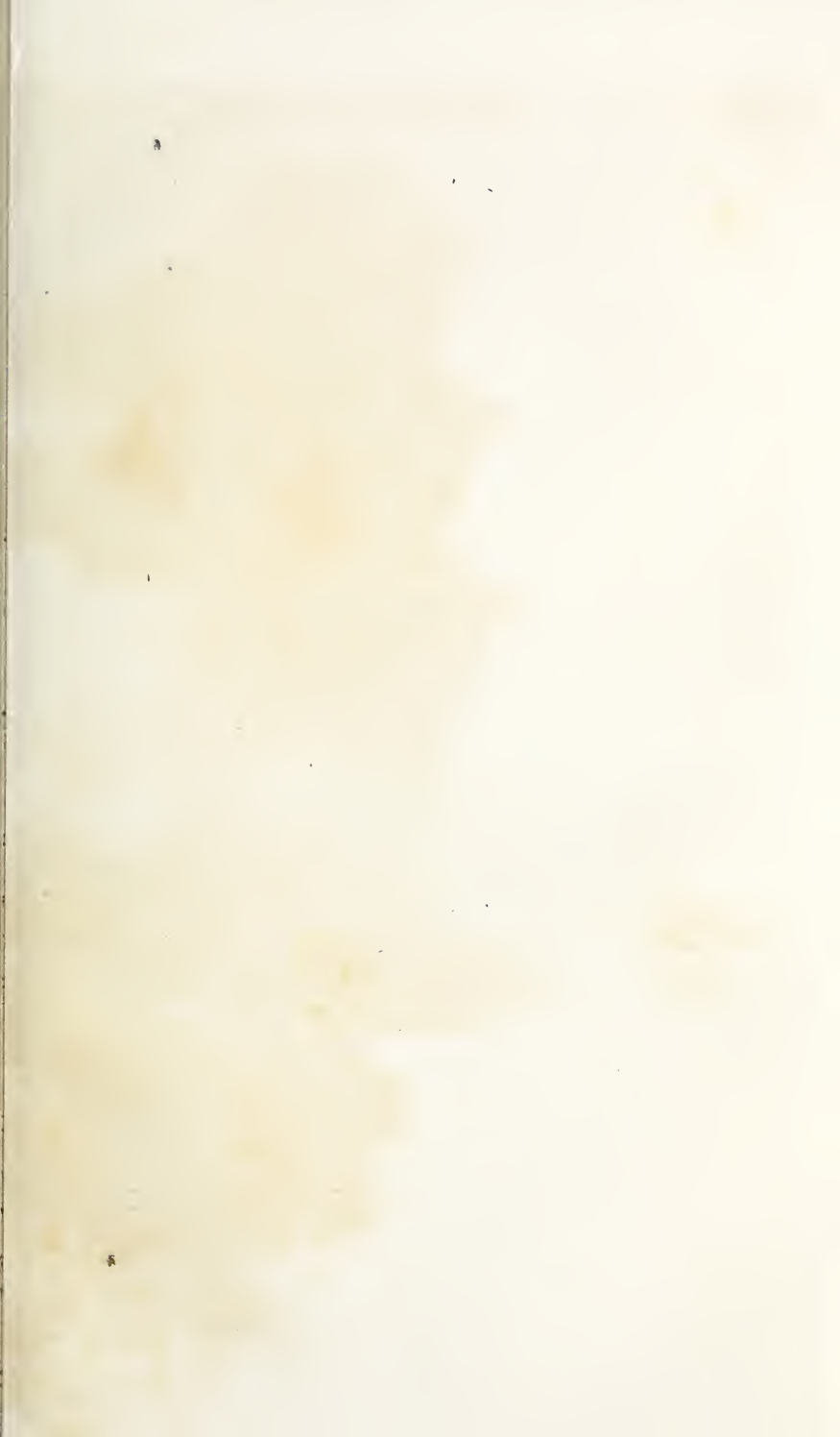
Forest Row is a hamlet in East-Grinstead parish. It owes its origin to the noblemen who built houses here to accommodate themselves during their hunting in Ashdown Forest, or Lancaster Great Park. Many of the houses in East-Grinstead were used for a similar purpose.

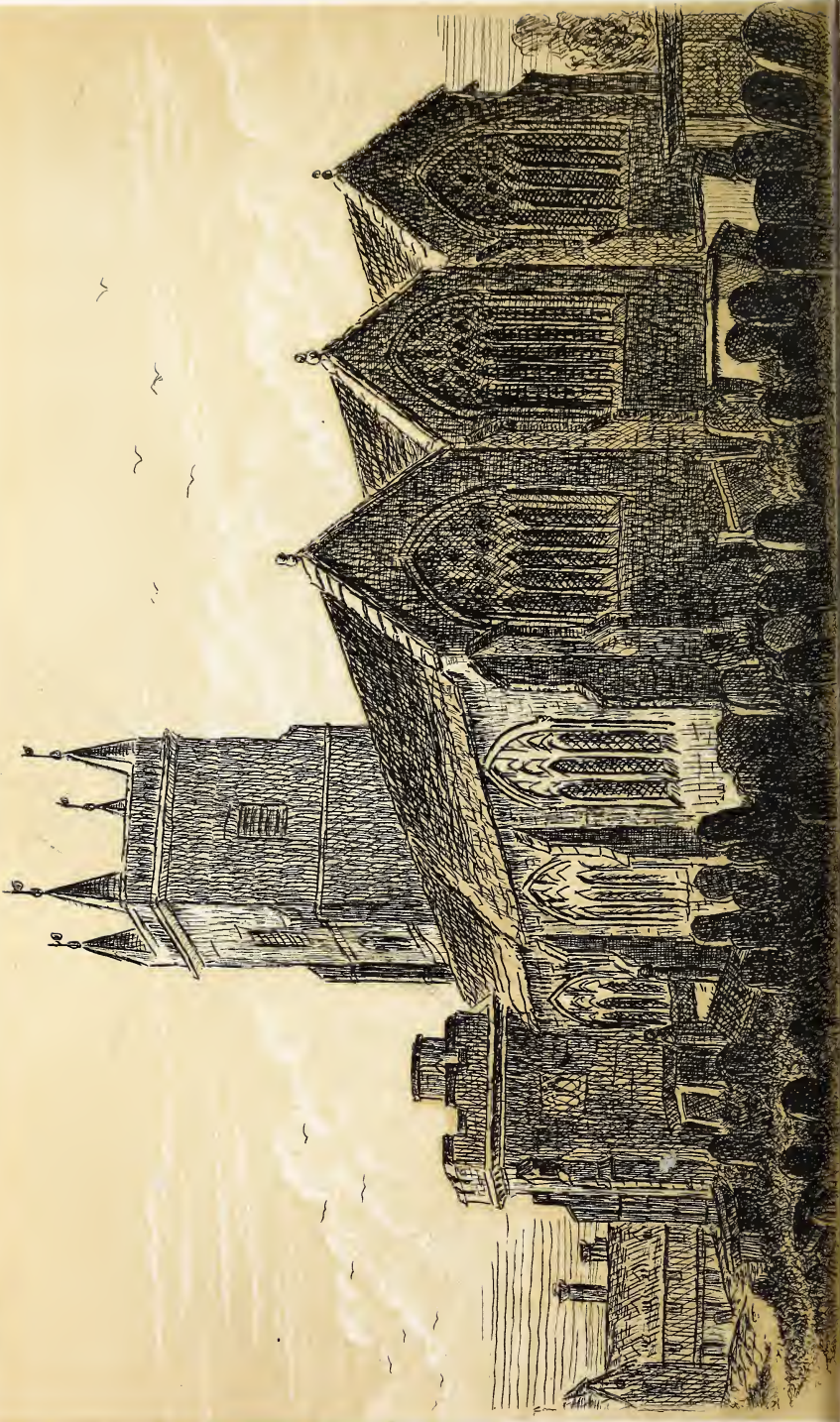
Ashurst Wood is also a hamlet in this parish. Its name is a curious instance of tautology, and also of the *lucus a non*

²⁰ See Mr. Lower's Art. on Bodiam, Suss: Arch: Coll., vol. IX., p. 287. For full particulars of this ancient and important family see also Suss: Arch: Coll. XII., 224, and *Ibid.*, p. 25.

²¹ I once had occasion to search for the pedigree of a branch of the family

of Payne in the parish registers and the Lewes will-registry, but so extremely numerous were the entries of the name that the *embarras de richesse* appalled me. After making hundreds of extracts I gave up the hunt in utter despair.—
EDITOR.





lucendo principle, for very little wood now remains to justify such a decidedly woody name.

“Villat’ de Asherst.” See Subsidy Rolls, 1333.

Gulledge is an estate bounding Imberhorne on its west side. It was long in the possession of the Alfreys. The name appears as early as 1361, when Joh’es Alfray was returned as member for East-Grinstead, and at intervals until 1478, when Ric’us Alfray served in the same capacity. The house is a good specimen of Tudor architecture, and is well seen from the railway between Grange-Road Station and East-Grinstead, on the left hand side. For a pedigree of the family see Berry’s “Sussex Genealogies.” The arms of Alfreys of Gulledge are, *Argent, on a chevron Sable, a fleur-de-lis of the Field*—a coat entirely different from that borne by the Alfreys of Battle and Catsfield, and subsequently by the Alfreys of Westdean, Friston, &c.

Near Forest Row are a farm and water-mill called *Tablehurst*. There was formerly a mansion, occupied by the family of Pickering, whose arms were, *Ermine, a lion rampant Azure, ducally crowned Or*. Visitation of Sussex, 1662. The family of Turner were also of Tablehurst, and bore *Per pale, Gules and Azure, three talbots passant Argent*. See Berry’s “Sussex Genealogies,” page 370. From the occurrence twice of the name of Sackville Turner in the pedigree, it may be presumed that they were in some way connected with the Dorset family.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Church Notes.

Regarding the early History of East-Grinstead Church, nothing, or very little, can be found, until after the establishment of the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, in 1078, when this church was given by Alured Pincerna [cup-bearer] towards the support of that institution, as is stated in the following documents:

“Monasticon Anglicanum: Benefactors to Lewes Priory.

“In the Castelry of Pevensey, Alured Pincerna gave the Church of Grenestede, and half a hide of land belonging to it. Num. VI.

“De antiquis Benefactoribus Abbatia de Lewes. (Ex libro computorum, olim Prioratui de Lewes, spectante.) In Cantia. (Sic.)

“In castelaria de Pevenesel dedit nobis Aluredus Pincerna ecclesiam de Grenesteda, cum dimidiâ hydâ terræ ad eam pertinente.”

Vol. IX., Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 140 :

"A chantry in this church [East-Grinstead] was founded 19th Edward II. (1326), by William Hellindale, and was endowed with lands in East Grinstead, and rent out of the Manors of Imberhorne and Doddleswell."

Ralph Molyng, Incumbent of East-Grenested Chantry, had a Pension of 5l. An 1553.²²

In 1285, "Master Alard" is spoken of as "parson of the church of Gre'stede."

The Harleian MS., 66, contains, fol. 185 b :

"Preceptum Edwardi I. regis, de amovenda causa super avocatione de Est Grenestede, dat. 11 Mart, anno regni XXXII." (1304.)

Bp. Tanner's references to Public Record—Lewes :

"In Registro Episc. Cicestr. Appropriationem eccl'ie de Est Grenestede una cum ordinatione Vicariæ ejusdem fact. a Roberto Episc. Cicestr." C. fol. 78, 79.

In 1352, the living, among others, was exchanged by the Prior and Convent of Lewes for the church of Birton.

"Pat. 26. Edw. III. p. 3, m. 4, pro appropr. eccl. de Dichenyng, West Hodelegh, Horsted Keynes, Est Grinsted, Suss., et Walpole, Norf., in recompensatione pro eccl. de Birton, cujus avocationem Prior et Conventus dederunt capellæ regis S. Stephani Westmonast, et aliarum pensio'rum de ecclesiis de Riston, Caxton," &c.

"*Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII.* (Transcript of Return, 26th Hen. VIII. First Fruits Office). Prioratus de Lewes.

"Unde Robertus Croham modo est Prior, Estgrensted.

"Firma rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus proficuis et dimittit'.

"Edwardo Mercer, Johanni Payne, et Thomæ Saxpeys, per annu',
18l. 0s. 0d.

"Reddit. Assis.

"Reddit. assis' ibidem in parochiis de Est grynsted, West hothley, Tanrygge in Com' Surr,' et Horsted Kaynes in com. Sussex', per annu'.
14. 6. 1.

"Perquisit' Curia.

"Profic. perquisit' curiæ ibidem comūibus annis, 1. 0. 0.

"Eidem e'po pro procuraōne sua rane visitacōni suæ triennalis harum eccliar, videlt. pro eccl'ia . . . de Estgrensted, £1 6. 8.

As will be seen by reference to the list of incumbents, the Prior and Convent of Lewes continued to present to the church until 1554, when Anne of Cleves appointed William Devonishe.²³ He succeeded Robert Best, who appears to have been deposed, but afterwards reinstated, probably on the death of his supplanter. Anne of Cleves was divorced in

²² Willis' Hist. of Abbeys, II., 239.

²³ See List of Incumbents of East-Grinstead, *post*.

1540, and a pension was granted to her of £3,000, with rank next to royalty. No doubt the power to present was given to her at the time of the confiscation to the Crown of ecclesiastical property in 1545.

The right of presentation has since belonged to the Sackville family and their descendants.

The following List of the Vicars of East-Grinstead (with the exception of the first-named) has been procured for me by Mr. Lower, from the collection in the hands of H. W. Free-land, Esq. It was drawn up by his late father from the episcopal registers at Chichester.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—V.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1351.	Richard de Derby ¹	... ..	... ..
1411. April 27	Michael Preston	... ..	{ Prior and Convent of the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes.
... ..	Galfridus Medewe	... ..	... ..
1438. Dec. 10	Robert Blowere	res. G. Medewe	The same.
1478.	John Brether	... ..	... ..
... ..	Edward Prymer	... ..	... ..
1528. Feb. 28	William Breton, L.L.D.	death Edw. Prymer	The same.
... ..	Robert Best	... ..	... ..
1554. Sept. 23	William Devonishe	dep. Robert Best	{ The Lady Anne of Cleves
... ..	Robert Best	... ..	... ..
1563. Sept. 24	Richard Burnopp	res. Robert Best	Sir Richd Sackville, Kt.
1598. Nov. 28	John Walwin, A.M.	... ..	{ Thos. Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, pro hac vice.
1610. May 5	Edward Topsell, A.M.	res. John Walwin	Richd., Earl of Dorset.
... ..	{ Richard Gough } { (Walker 257) }	... ..	... ..
... ..	Robert Crayford	... ..	... ..
1671. Aug. 31	John Saywell	cess. Robt. Crayford	The Bishop (by lapse). ²
1689. Jan. 28	John Staples, A.B.	... ..	Charles, Earl of Dorset.
1732. Nov. 15	George Garnett, A.M.	d. John Staples	Lionel, Duke of Dorset.
1746. Nov. 25	Thomas James	d. Geo. Garnett	The same.
1757. June 9	Henry Woodward, A.M.	d. Thos. James	The same.
1764. Jan. 13	{ Charles Whitehead, } { A.M. }	d. Henry Woodward	The same.
1792. Mar. 15	Stileman Bostock, A.M.	d. Chas Whitehead	{ John Frederick, Duke of Dorset.
1811. Apr. 23	Richard Taylor, A.M.	d. S. Bostock	{ Chas. Lord Whitworth and Arabella Diana, Duchess of Dorset.
1835. May 27	{ Christopher Nevill, } { A.M. }	d. Richd. Taylor	{ Mary, Countess of Plymouth.
1848. June 6	{ John Netherton } { Harward, A.M. }	d. Christ. Nevill	{ The Earland Countess Amherst.
1863. Dec. 26	John Peat, A.M.	d. J. N. Harward	{ Mary, Dowager Countess Amherst.

¹ By Patent, 25 Edward III. ² Md. In the following November Saywell resigned, and was instituted on the presentation of Richard, Earl of Dorset.

The church is supposed to have been originally dedicated to St. Edmund, King and Martyr, but now St Swithin is the patron saint.

The tower of the church was struck by lightning on September 6th, 1683, and set on fire. So fierce was the conflagration that the bells were melted; but the body of the church was saved from injury. A new tower was built in 1684, but it seems to have been badly constructed, for it fell down November 12th, 1785, damaging the body of the church to such an extent that the whole had to be pulled down. The annexed engraving, kindly presented by Mr. Evershed, from a water-colour drawing by Lambert, in 1782, gives a good idea of the building.

The following account, written by an eye-witness, may not be without interest:²⁴

Falling down of East-Grinstead Church Tower, 12th November, 1785 : an Extract from an account by an Eye-witness. (T.W.)—The tower had been rebuilt in 1684, after having been burnt by lightning, September 6th, 1683. A large crack had shown itself some time previously at the foundation of the north-west angle, which passed through the stone staircase contained in that aisle; a large part of the outside of the foundation had at different times fallen down, which revealed the badness of the materials, being a casing of indifferent stone, and the interior filled up with rubbish.

The bells were six and were very heavy. They had not been rung for some time, as they shook the tower very much. On Saturday, November 12th, a quantity of stone had fallen from the north-west angle; soon after stones were forced out, some distance from the foundation, through the pressure, as if thrown from an engine. Then the great crack spread fast up the tower, which soon showed other great cracks. Stones were then heard to fall inside. Then the tower suddenly divided north and south at the top. The minarets then fell, the north-east one falling on the roof of the church, and driving the rafters against one another, beat down three pillars out of four. This, together with some large stones falling from the south-east angle, unroofed almost all the north and middle aisle, beyond the pulpit, as well as one of the pillars in the south aisle, which came down and caused the unroofing of the south aisle.

“No persons were hurt, although several had been in both the church and belfry a few minutes before, a wedding having taken place that very morning. The master and the scholars had only just left. The school-room, which adjoins the church, was also destroyed.

“The tower was upwards of eighty feet high, exclusive of the minarets [pinnacles], and twenty-seven and a half feet square.

“Five of the bells lay on the top of the rubbish, covered with the lead of the roof. The other bell was under the rubbish. The first, third, and sixth were found to be quite sound; the second and fifth were badly damaged, whilst the fourth had its crown broken off.”

²⁴ Communicated by Mr. T. J. Palmer.

An Act was passed soon afterwards for the rebuilding of the church. It is built of stone quarried near Wych Cross, about five miles off. The style is Perpendicular. The church has an imposing appearance from a distance, on account of its size and situation, and from the loftiness of the tower; but on closer inspection it will be found that it is somewhat poor in architectural detail. Internally, it is very bare, the mullions and tracery of the windows being exceedingly thin. The building consists of a nave and two aisles, without any transept. The chancel is small and meagre in comparison with the body of the building. The walls and the ceiling are plastered and whitewashed; the columns dividing the nave from the aisles are somewhat peculiar, being of stone, in octagonal pieces, fluted, four on each side. Above are circular clerestory windows, eight in all. This church had the misfortune to be built when ecclesiastical architecture was at its lowest point.

The nave is pewed throughout, and it may be noticed, as peculiar, that a great many of the pews have the names of the farms, &c., to which they are appropriated painted on the inside.

Through the exertions of an inhabitant, the old barrel organ was done away with two or three years ago, and a large-finger organ, by Bevington, substituted.

There is no stained glass in the church. The only thing approaching colour, if it can be called so, is in the east window, and the windows over the south and north doors, where a diagonal pattern, of a bad blue and dingy yellow, has been painted, in very questionable taste.

The monuments of interest are as follows: One of marble, to Lord Abergavenny, who died in 1744, in the south aisle. There is one small brass, at the north corner, in the floor, of a woman and two men, representing Dame Katherine Grey, daughter of Lord Scales, wife of Sir Thomas Grey, and then of Richard Lewknor, of Brambletye. She was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII. She died in 1505, and with her husband "founded, indued, and inorned this present church, to the laude and honor of God, with dyvers ornamentis, and an almshouse of three parsons."

During a gale of wind in 1836, a pinnacle was blown off the tower and fell through the roof into the vicarage pew.

The bells are a peal of eight, cast in 1813, by Mears. The tenor weighs 1 ton 5 cwt. The quarter-bell cracked in 1834, and was successfully recast in 1866, by Warner. This peal used to be considered one of the finest in the county.

The vicarage, close to the church, is a modern building of good size.

A cemetery is about to be begun in the field, close to the town, known as the Swan Mead.

Some large national schools have lately been built. They are of stone, and situate to the north of Sackville College.

MISCELLANEA.

King Edward I., on July 9, 1299, passed through the town in his route from Horsham to Legh. S. A. C. II., 143.

"Old Payne" is still remembered as having been rather an eccentric character, always going about in the uniform of his office.²⁵ There is a sort of saying with reference to him, that when a man speaks gruffly: "He talks like Old Payne."

At East Grinstead, in 1605, Archdeacon Bancroft deprived ten Puritan preaching ministers.²⁶

There was a Guild of Merchants here.²⁷

In Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XVI., p. 98, Art. "The Sufferings of the Quakers in Lewes," Ambrose Galloway, of Lewes, a rough old Quaker, was fined at East-Grinstead, 3 shill. (1679), for being absent from his parish church three Sundays running.

In 1751 seven smugglers were tried and convicted of murder at the assizes here. S. A. C. IX., 194.

An account of Ashdown Forest, by the Rev. E. Turner, contains notices of parts of the parish. S. A. C. XIV., 35.

Notes on the Church bells, XVI., 210.

The Sussex Archæological Society held a meeting here 17 October, 1861. Vol. XIII., p. x.

In Mr. G. S. Butler's *Topographica Sussexiana* (S. A. C.

²⁵ Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. XIV., p. 44.

²⁶ Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. XVII., p. 99.

²⁷ Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. XV., p. 176.

(VI., p. 284—285) are several notices of matters relating to this parish.

For a memoir of Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a native of East-Grinstead, *See* Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 19. *See* also for notice of his family, *Suss: Arch: Coll.*, Vol. IX., p. 125, by the Rev. E. Turner.

There is an estate in East-Grinstead parish called Saint Hill, formerly belonging to R. Crawford, Esq. There is also a farm named Monkshill.

Brotherhood of St. Catharine.—In the Burrell MSS. occurs the following note:

" *Sancta Catherina.*

"S'ta Catharina m. fraternit. in East Grensted al. terr. & ten. & heredit. in Grensted & alibi ten't, p. Tho. Reeves, al. in socagio."

Very little seems to be known of this institution. About a mile and a quarter from East-Grinstead, on the road to Forest Row, is a place called Cutton's Hill; perhaps this name may be a corruption of Catharine's Hill.

Tradition points to a small field, now belonging to A. Hastie, Esq., at the northern end of the town of East-Grinstead, as having been the site of a building belonging to a religious order. That there was some house here is evident from the disturbed state of the surface of the ground; and in the course of making the railway to Tunbridge Wells, some wooden pipes were found, running in the direction of this field, doubtless for conveying water to the house from some ponds about a quarter of a mile distant.

Ironworks were originally carried on in East-Grinstead parish, at *Hammerwood*, which is close to *Cansiron*. This latter name may be intended for Couserne, which Mr. Lower, in his paper on "Sussex Ironworks," Vol. XVIII., places doubtfully as Coushersly, or Coursley, in Mayfield. Should Cansiron be the place intended as Couserne, it appears to have been ruined before 1664.

Milplace, also referred to by Mr. Lower, who was, at the date of the paper, unable to identify the locality, is Millplace, in East-Grinstead parish, on the borders of West-Hothly. It was worked by the Reynolds family, and cannon were cast here. Adjoining Mill-Place are *Gravetye* and *Ticaridge*,

both of which places bear evidences of ironworks, the former particularly. In the farm-house of the latter is a large iron back in the kitchen, about five feet by two feet four inches, ornamented with a border of a vine pattern, enclosing medallions, both round and square, of *fleur-de-lis* in relief; also large birds, evidently intended for cocks. There is no date or initial on it. In a beam in the same room is

F. H.
1748.

deeply cut, for Francis Hamlin, who is supposed to have repaired the house at this date.

Millplace was working in 1653, but operations were discontinued before 1664, when it was partly in ruins, "but repaired and stocked on account of the war [with the Dutch], and hopes of encouragement." In 1574 among the principal iron-masters of this parish were Mr. Payne, John Duffield, Robert Raynolds, of Brambletynne, and John Thorpe. These names occur in a document in the State-Paper Office, communicated by Mr. W. D. Cooper to Mr. M. A. Lower. The forge of Messrs. Payne and Duffield was probably at the foot of the hill in Chapel-lane, where there is a stream. The ground to the north exhibits evidences of having been bayed up, and *scorice* are found near at hand.

Gravetye is in West-Hothly parish, also part of Ticaridge.

East-Grinstead Martyrs.

"Three Martyrs burned at Grenestede, in Sussex.

"Nere about the same tyme that the three women with the infant were burned at Garnesey, suffered other three likewise at Grenested, in Sussex, two men and one woman, the names of whom were Tho. Dungate, John Forman, and Mother Tree, who, for righteousness' sake, gave themselves to death and tormentes of the fire, paciently abidyng what the furious rage of man could say or worke agaynst them, at the said Towne of Grenested, endyng their lives the xviii of the sayd moneth of July, and in the yeare aforesayd." (1556.)²⁸

"Mother Tree," is elsewhere called Anne Tree. Her grand-daughter, of the same name, resided at East-Grinstead, and was married, in the time of Elizabeth, to Edmund Ellis.

²⁸ Foxe's Martyrs, vol. II., p. 2134. See also Lower's Sussex Martyrs.

The late George Ellis, Esq., of East-Grinstead, was a lineal descendant.

No record of their examinations and sufferings has been preserved.

Henry Adlington, a sawyer, was burnt at Stratford-le-Bow, June 27th, 1556, with twelve others, in one fire. He is stated to have been of Grenestead, in the County of Sussex; but it is generally supposed that West-Grinstead is referred to.

The charred ashes of the three Martyrs were seen many years ago by inhabitants of East-Grinstead during some repairs to the roadway.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

On the rise of the representative system of government in the reign of the early Edwards, Sussex had more than its due quota of Members of Parliament, and sent no fewer than twenty-eight representatives to the Lower House. This number, with occasional interruptions in particular boroughs, it continued to send until the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. By that measure East-Grinstead was deprived of the franchise, which it had held from the first year of Edward II. (1307).

The right of voting was confined to the burgage holders, and hence, necessarily, East-Grinstead was, for centuries, a nomination borough. The last patrons were the Earl de la Warr, and the late Earl of Plymouth, their lordships having married the two daughters and co-heiresses of the Duke of Dorset, the former patron.

There is no record of a contested election until 1640, in which year the following entry occurs in the Journals of the House of Commons:

“ A^o 1640, Mr. White chosen. *See* Col. 163.

“ Veneris 24 Aprilis, 1640, 16 Car. I. East-Grinsted in y^e C. of S. Complaint against Mr. Godwin's election. The election belongs to y^e free Burgage-holders only. Mr. Godwin got an election by y^e inhabitants, Sir H. Compton, by y^e judgm^t of y^e Com'ittee, clear, and well elected, and well returned. Mr. White had 13 voices; Mr. Godwin had 14 voices. Objection: A feoffment made by Mr. Godwin w^{ch} did mul-

tiply voices. Mr. Godwin affirmed y^e inhabitants as well as y^e Burgage holders had right of election. Indenture produced to prove this: O. Q. M.—Eliz.—Ed. 6—H. 8. Committee of opinion y^t y^e right of election original. Com'ittee of opinion That Mr. Godwin is well elected a well returned, and one fit member to sit in y^e House."

The Parliamentary History of this borough has been written in detail by W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., and printed in the appendix to Horsfield's "Sussex," together with a list of the members from 1307 to 1831. It is therefore unnecessary to reproduce it here, though I shall give a few outlines of Mr. C.'s researches. And first it may be well to give the names of old and distinguished county families and individuals of which have sat for this ancient borough. They are Holyndale, Alfray, Lukenore, Dyn (Dyne Challoner, Morley, Oxenbridge, Darel, Sackville, Culpeper, Parker, Jeffray (Chief Baron of the Exchequer), Cover Compton, Shirley, Heath, Caldecott, Baker, Courthope, Fag Pelham, Dyke, Campion, Webster, Medley, Jenkinson, and West. The history of these small boroughs is everywhere very much alike. The great men who possessed the nomination looked upon them pretty much as men in our own time look upon their manors. Sometimes the "commons" were recalcitrant, and did not like to be viewed as hares and partridges are at the present day—fair *game* for their lords. We find in 1640, that the bailiff threatened, both before and at the time of the election, that those who should vote for Mr. White, "if they gave their voices for him, their servants should be prest, and their carts taken away." To the honour of the Earl of Dorset, then Lord of the town, it is recorded that he had written to the inhabitants "to make a fair and very free election," so that it would appear that Mr. Bailiff Blundell, like many another Jack-in-office, had exceeded his commands. In 1643, Lord Buckhurst, then member, was disqualified "for deserting the service of the House," that is for adhering to the party of the King. In 1679, a committee decided that this was an ancient borough by prescription and that the inhabitants at large, as well as the tenants and burgage, had a right to vote, and reported accordingly. In 1689 the committee again reported in favour of the inhabitants, but ultimately it was decided that the electoral right



vested in the burgage-holders alone. Thenceforth, the ordinary inhabitants were disfranchised—a remarkable circumstance, considering the political proclivities of the times when it occurred.

The number of the burgage tenements was thirty-six, and for years twenty-nine of these were vested in the Sackville family, who regularly returned the members until the year 1802, when some opposition was attempted, but without any favourable result, and the Duchess of Dorset, then proprietress of the borough, retained her power over the constituency. Thus matters continued down to 1832. The deeds by which the burgage tenants held were in the hands of the steward of the manor or his deputy, who carried them in a bag to the election, and produced them when necessary. "In addition to this," says Mr. Cooper, "very few indeed of the voters lived in, or had any connection with, the place, and many of them never saw it, except at an Election, when they were conveyed thither at the expense of the patron, in the same carriages with the steward and his clerks; and, after eating a dinner at the cost of the candidates, were handed home after the same fashion." So much for electioneering in the days of our fathers.

SACKVILLE COLLEGE.

Sackville College was founded in 1608 by Robert, second Earl of Dorset. It occupies an elevated position at the east end of the town. The building is a quadrangle, measuring internally ninety-one feet by eighty-nine, and externally one hundred and thirty feet by one hundred and twenty-eight. It contains at present a Warden, five brethren, and six sisters, besides twenty-four other inmates. The pensioners have each, in addition to their rooms, the sum of £14 yearly.

The hall was rebuilt in 1848, on the original plan (except the belfry, which is original), under the direction of William Butterfield, Esq.

The apartment to the left, now used as a wood-house, was originally the common kitchen, the room above being the hall for the collegians. That which they now use was appropriated to the Earls of Dorset. The western half of the

north side is called the Dorset Lodgings, and was intended for the reception of the patrons on their journeys from Burchurst to London. The well-house in the court was erected from a design by Mr. Butterfield, in 1847.

In the hall the inmates dine with the warden every Sunday. In the centre of the chimney-piece are the arms Sackville. There are several other heraldic decorations which were introduced during the wardenship of the Rev. J. Mason Neale, D.D., from whose History of the College these details are principally taken. They include the arms De la Warr, Amherst, Dene, &c., and were painted by Mr. Harvey of Cowden; also the arms of the College, *Quarterly Or and Gules, a bend Vair*.

The inscription on a triangular piece of wood over the centre—"I PRAY GOD BLESS MY LORD OF DORSET, AND MY LADIE, AND ALL THEIR POSTERITIE. ANO. DO. 1619"—formerly stood in the chapel, where a copy of it is now introduced.

The portrait on the south side of the canopy is that of Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset; it was presented in 1831, by Mr. George Ellis, of this town. The space opposite is left for a portrait of the Founder, to be copied from the original at Knole.

The legend on the stone round the fire-place is to the effect:

"This Hall, built to the honour of God and for the use of the poor, Robert, Earl of Dorset, in 1608, was, in 1848, rebuilt by George John Earl De La Warr, and William Pitt, Earl Amherst, in right of the wives, representatives of the Founder; the tiles were given by Mary Catherine, Marchioness of Salisbury,²⁹ on all of whom may God bestow eternal, for these temporal, gifts."

The chapel was, sixteen years ago, a plain, unornamented building, with a square-headed window at each end, a ceiling roof, threatening to fall to pieces, a brick floor, slimy with green mould, blank whitewashed walls, in an advanced stage of decay. The only thing worthy of mention in it was the screen—plain enough, but bearing the date of 1619. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1850, at an expense of £700. The east end was thrown out about eight feet, and flanked with two

²⁹ Daughter of the Earl and Countess De la Warr.

angular buttresses, and a third in the centre; the old window was replaced by one of three lights "in that style of 'late pointed' detail which falls back on a 'middle pointed' idea." Among the fittings of the choir are a screen and eighteen stalls for the pensioners; and this part of the building is adorned with tapestried hangings, and paved with encaustic tiles.

In the southern wall is a window of two quatrefoils, opening by a shutter into what is intended to be the infirmary. The designs for the chapel were furnished by Mr. Butterfield. Many of the minor details were done under the late Warden's own supervision.

The corporate seal has the arms of the founder, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, with this inscription:

"SIG: COM: COLL: VOCAT: SACKVIL: COLLEDGE IN VIL: EAST GRIMSTEAD IN SVSSEX EX FUNDĀON ROB: COM: DORSETT."

As was stated at the commencement of this paper, the college was founded by Robert, second Earl of Dorset, who, in his will, dated February 8th, 1608-9, thus expresses himself:

"Whereas I have been long and am still purposed to build and erect an Hospital or College in the said town or parish of East Grinstead, in the County of Sussex, and to bestow on the building thereof the sum of one thousand pounds, or such a sum as shall be necessary, and to endow the same with a rent charge of £330 by the year, to be issuing out of all and singular my lands and tenements in the said county of Sussex, or elsewhere within the Realm of England, for ever, towards the relief of one and thirty single and unmarried persons, whereof one and twenty to be men, and the other ten women, there to live, to pray, serve, honour, and praise Almighty God: I therefore will and devise that mine executors, if I shall not live to perform the same in my life-time, shall bestow a sufficient sum of money in the purchase of a fit place in the said Town or Parish of East Grinstead, to thereupon erect and build a convenient house of brick and stone, with rooms of habitation for the said one and thirty persons, employing and bestowing thereupon such reasonable sums of money as they shall think fit in their discretions, and that they shall incorporate the same, according to the laws and statutes of this Realm, by the name of Sackville College for the poor; and that there shall be one of the said one and thirty Warden of the said College, and that there shall be two of the honest and better sort of the inhabitants of the said town of East Grinstead associates to the said Warden, to be elected and chosen from time by me and my heirs, for the better government and ordering of the said Hospital or College; and that the said Warden shall have of the said rent charge £20 per annum, and each of the Associates £3 6s. 8d. per annum, and the other thirty poor people of

the said College, each of them £10 per annum, to be paid unto every of them at the four most usual feasts of the year, by equal portions. And that my said executors, by and with the advice of learned counsel, shall see down such good and necessary orders and ordinances whereby the said College Corporation may be ruled and governed. And that mine heirs, by and with the consent of the Lord Chief Justice of England for the time being, shall have power and authority to add new orders and ordinances from time to time. And as often as any of the said one-and-thirty persons shall marry, or otherwise be put out or depart, mine heirs shall have full power and authority there to place new in their rooms. And for the maintenance of the said Hospital or College, and the persons therein to live, and the better payment of the several portions to them appointed as aforesaid, I do give and devise to my said executors, their heirs and assigns, one annuity or yearly rent-charge of £330, to be issuing and growing out of all and singular my lands and tenements in the said county of Sussex, or elsewhere, within the Realm of England, to be paid at the four usual feasts or terms of the year (that is to say) at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the nativity of our Saviour Christ, or within threescore days next after any of the said feasts, by even and equal portions. And that if the said annuity or rent-charge be at any time behind and unpaid, it shall and may be lawful for mine executors, their heirs and assigns, into all and singular the said lands and tenements, and into every part and parcel thereof, to enter and distrain, and the distress or distresses there so found and taken from thence to lead, bear, drive, and carry away, impound, detain, and keep, until the said annuity or rent-charge so being behind and unpaid, and all the arrears thereof, if any be, shall unto my said executors, their heirs and assigns, be fully satisfied and paid. And I do further will and devise that after the said College or Hospital shall be erected and incorporated, and the number of persons aforesaid therein placed, according to the meaning of this my Will, that then my said executors, their heirs or assigns, shall, within one year then next after, by good and sufficient conveyance in the law, grant, assign, and transfer the said annuity or rent-charge to the persons incorporated by the name of their incorporation, and to their successors for ever, by them to be had and enjoyed according to the true intent and meaning of this my last Will and Testament. And I do further Will and devise that whatsoever my said executors shall do in the matter of the said Hospital or College, that the same shall stand and be of full force and effect in law against me and my heirs, and against their heirs, executors, and assigns, and every of them, as in and by the said Will, among divers other things therein contained, more at large appeareth."

Lady Dacre, aunt of Earl Robert, founded Emmanuel College, in Westminster, at the close of the preceding century; this, perhaps, made him wish to found a similar establishment, so that Lady Dacre's College was the mother of Sackville College, just as the Hospital at Guildford, founded by

George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1619, owed its parentage to the East-Grinstead establishment.

Before even the first stone was laid, Earl Robert died, February 27th, 1609. His executors, Lord William Howard (his brother-in-law) and Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, undertook the responsibility of the foundation; but as to the date of its actual commencement, there are no records extant. Tradition says that the materials of old Buckhurst were employed in the building, and many of the timbers appear to have been used before. The earliest date is on the knocker of the great door, 1616, so that it may be fairly supposed that the college was in actual work; also from the fact that the first burial from its walls is entered in the Parish Register April 11th, 1622.

An Act of Parliament was brought in for the confirmation of the rent-charge and other provisions of the will. In the Journals of the House of Lords, April 1st, 1642, occurs: "Hodie secunda vice lecta est Billa—an Act for the establishing a College or Hospital in the Town of East-Greensted, in the County of Sussex, &c., and committed unto the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury [Abbot³⁰], the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Bridgewater, the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield [Morton], the Lord St. John de Bletsoe, the Lord Walden, the Lord Russell, the Lord Cary, to meet on Monday, April 5th, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Painted Chamber."³¹

There seems to be no tradition or document by which the name of the first Warden can be ascertained. The Parish Register, which generally has entries of the burials of the Wardens, as such, has no notice whatever of any previous to 1637.

Wardens of Sackville College.

1	.	.	.	.
2	William Vargis	.	.	1638—April 2, 1646
3	Rayner Herman ³²	.	.	July 7th, 1646—1656
4	George Parkyns	.	.	1657—

³⁰ Perhaps being on the Committee suggested to Archbishop Abbot the foundation of his Hospital at Guildford.

³¹ The title of this Act appears in the list of those passed during the Session.

³² See Lower's Worthies of Sussex,

p. 20. He was a German by birth, master of Bishop Kidder, afterwards head master of Stamford Grammar school, and finally rector of Tinwell, co. Rutland, where there is a monument to his memory, 1668.

Wardens of Sackville College (Continued).

5	William Bushey . . .	1663—Jan. 21st, 1677
6	John Cutteford . . .	Jan., 1677—March 24th, 1680
7	Rev. Thomas Grice . . .	1680—June, 1684
8	Richard Jux . . .	July 18th, 1684—April 8th, 1685
9	Rev. Thomas Hardmett . . .	May 22nd, 1685—Dec. 5th, 1685
10	Thomas Winterbottom . . .	Nov. 22nd, 1685—Sept. 1716
11	John Millington . . .	Sept. 29th, 1716—Dec. 6, 1732 ³³
12	John Bright . . .	1733—1751
13	William Wood . . .	1751—Sept. 14th, 1772
14	George Knight . . .	Nov. 21st, 1772—Oct. 7th, 1813
15	Thomas Palmer . . .	Nov. 8th, 1813—Dec. 4th, 1844
16	Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D.	May 27th, 1846—Aug. 6th, 1866
17	William Hooper Attree, now Warden	

The earliest document in the College records is of 1629; the first extant warrant is dated October 20th, 1646, but the College books were not kept regularly until 1684.

In the year 1631 the College obtained a Charter of Incorporation from Charles I., dated at Canterbury, July 6th, and countersigned 'Wolsey.' The statutes were approved in the same year, although they had been drawn up some time previously, as Sir George Rivers, who was one of the compilers, was dead before February 8th, 1631. This appears by decree in the Court of Chancery of that date.

It will be seen by the subjoined extracts from the statutes that they are a development of the founder's will. The following are curious:

"That the said Warden shall carefully see the said Brethren and Sisters morning and evening, to meet at a certain due hour in their Chappel, there to pray, serve honour, and praise Almighty God, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, expressed and mentioned in his said Last Will and Testament; and the said service and Prayers there to be read by the said Warden in the time, or such of his Brethren as he shall thereunto appoint."

"That none be hereafter capable, either Man or Woman, of any place in the said Hospital or Colledge under the age of fifty years, and to be Single and Unmarried and of honest name and fame, and also of that poverty as is not able otherwise to live and maintain himself or her self, and no other to be placed there at any time."

"That the twenty Brethren and ten Sisters be obedient to the Warden, in all things; and if any of them shall happen, at any time, to be disobedient to the Warden"

³³ The following quaint Epitaph on this individual, who was successively servant to the Duke of Dorset and a brother and warden of the College, was to have been placed upon his gravestone within the North door of the parish church. Whether this autobiographical jingle was really so placed is not known:

"From Coventry came John Millington,
Who lies interr'd under this stone,
Desiring to be trod upon
By every one that at this door shall enter in
With reverence to serve the great God my Lord
and King.
For sixteen years I served the Dorset great,
In keeping of his door and gate.
The goodness of his lordship gave
A place in Sackville College to his slave.
I need no more relate:
Since death is mine and all men's fate."

en, then he to complain to the two Assistants, who, calling the parties before them, and if, upon examination of the cause, he or she shall be found in their judgments to appear faulty, to be admonished thereof, and offending so the second and third time the said Warden and Assistants to certify the Heires male of the body of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, and for default of such heires the right heires of the said Earl thereof, who thereupon shall presently remove him or her out of the said Hospital or Colledge so offending, and place another in the room of him or her so removed and displaced; and the said person so removed to be disabled for ever to be received again into the said house or capable of any benefit there."

"That the Warden, Brethren, and Sisters do live in amity and concord among themselves; and upon any controversie ariseing among the Brethren, or Sisters, or any of them, the same to be indifferently heard and determined by the Warden and the two Assistants for the time being; and if they find either party obstinate and wilfully declining from their order, then they to certify the heires males of the body of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue the right heires of Robert, Earl of Dorset. for the time being, and he or they to remove or otherwise to give over to punishment the said delinquents, as to his or their discretion, shall seem meet and convenient: soe as always the party soe offending the third time shall be absolutely expelled out of the said Hospital or Colledge, and remain ever afterwards a person incapable and disabled to be a Brother or Sister there; and another to be placed by the heires males of the said Robert Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue by the right heires of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, for the time being in manner and forme as is after declared."

"That none of the Thirty Brothers or Sisters do, at any time, lodge or receive any person in the house, or secretly entertain any stranger, under pain, upon the second admonition by the Warden and the two Assistants, to forfeit his or her next quarter's wages so offending, and the third time to be absolutely expelled for ever and trust out of the said house, never to be again received there."

"That none of the thirty Brothers or Sisters do att any time absent themselves twelve hours out of the said Hospital or Colledge without lycence of the Warden, or the two Assistants for the time being, upon pain to forfeit upon the second admonition by the said Warden and the said two Assistants for the time being, his or her next quarter's wages soe offending, and the third time to be expelled ut supra."

"That neither the Warden, nor two Assistants for the time being, shall have power to give liberty or lycence to any of the thirty Brothers or Sisters to be absent out of the said Hospital or Colledge above fourteen dayes at any time, and that but twice in any one year, upon pain of the said Warden and Assistants forfeiting their places, and for the same to be absolutely expelled out of the said Colledge or Hospital for ever hereafter."

"That none of the said thirty Brothers or Sisters use secretly in the said Colledge or Hospital, any dicing, carding, or unlawful games, for any money or money's worth, ut only in the Christmas holy-daies, and that in some publick place amongst themselves, but in noe sort in any corners or private rooms, upon pain of forfeiture of his or her next quarter's wages upon the second admonition by the said Warden and two assistants. Expulsion for ever the third time."

"That none of the thirty Brothers or Sisters use any secret meeting in private amongst themselves, or admit any strangers to be with them for any secret feasting or excessive drinking, upon pain of five shillings to be deducted out of their next quarter's wages due to them soe offending and soe toties quoties."

"The like for swearing or being drunk in the said Colledge or Hospital, the offender in either of them to forfeit twelve pence for every oath he or she shall swear, or for every time he or she shall be drunk, to be deducted out of the offender's next quarter's wages; and if the number of oaths be above twenty, or being drunk above twice, then the offender to be expulst for ever, the number of times and daies to be observed by the Warden and entred in the Register book."

"That none of the thirty Brothers or Sisters frequent any taverns, inns, or ale houses, or any other disorderly places, or persons abroad, or play abroad at any cards or dice for money or money worth, or be drunk abroad, upon pain of five shillings for every such offence proved against him or her soe offending, before the Warden or the two Assistants, to be deducted out of the offender's next quarter's wages, and soe toties quoties, till twenty times and then to be expulst ut supra."

"That the gates of the said Colledge or Hospital shall be duely opened and shut seasonable and convenient hours, and to that end the Chappel bell shall be run (that is to say) from Michaelmas till our Lady-day the gates to be opened at seven of the o'clock in the morning, and to be shut at seven of the o'clock at night, and the keys then to be delivered to the Warden, who shall then see the gates locked up and shall keep the keys till the same hour the next morning; that the porter for the time being shall, upon ringing of the bell at the said hour, come to him for the said keys; and likewise from our Lady-day till Michaelmas to be opened at six of the clock in the morning, and shut at eight at night in manner and form aforesaid."

"That the said office of porter shall run in course amongst the twenty Brothers in seniority weekly to open and shut the gates as aforesaid, and every of them successively to execute that office for a week until the course be gone through them and then to begin again at the senior, in course, as aforesaid: provided always that if any to whose lott it shall fall in course to execute this office be either sick or impotent, so as with conveniency he cannot perform the same, then the next man in seniority to take the charge that succeeding week upon him; and if any of the shall refuse to execute the said office accordingly to forfeit five shillings out of the next quarter's wages toties quoties."

"That upon the death of any of the thirty Brothers or Sisters, or the vacancy of them, the Warden and the two Assistants shall, within eight days after, advertise under their hands the heires males of the body of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue the right heires of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset for the time being, to the end that he may nominate and appoint another qualified person aforesaid in the room of him or her by whom the place became void: which, if the said heire shall neglect to do by the space of threescore days after the date of the certificate to him, that then the said Warden and the two Assistants, for the time being, shall make choice of a meet person, qualified as aforesaid, out of the Town of East Grinstead or some other town adjoining, and place the said party in the vacant room aforesaid, who from that time shall be a Brother or Sister of the said Colledge or Hospital, and take benefit thereby with the rest of them, living obediently under the government of the said house, and the ordinances and statutes thereof."

"In like sort, if the place of the Warden shall become voyd by death or otherwise, the two Assistants, for the time being, shall advertise the heires males of the body of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, thereof, and for default of such issue the right heires of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, within eight days as aforesaid, and if they shall neglect to place one of the twenty Brethren to be Warden in his room by the space of threescore dayes, then the two Assistants calling the Brothers of the house into the Chappel, the Sunday next after the expiration of the said threescore day about the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, shall propound unto them the name of such of the Brothers as they think most meet to succeed in the place of the Warden; if they cannot take just exceptions to the person soe propounded and they cannot agree, then the heires males of the body of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue, the right heires of Robert, Earl of Dorset, within twenty days after either, to allow of the person propounded, or else in the room to place such of the twenty Brethren as he shall think most meet for the place."

"If the Warden shall, in anything, neglect this duty and swerve from the orders and statutes of the said Colledge or Hospital then being in force, in regard he shoud be a Light and Lanterne to the rest, and his bad example very pernicious to the whole company; the two Assistants shall hear and determine any question arising between him and the thirty Brethren or Sisters, or any of them; and if in the judgements he shall appear faulty, they do admonish him thereof as also of a other error they shall observe in him, toties quoties, to the third admonition, and thereupon to advertise the heires males of the body of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue the right heires of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, to he either to cause the Warden to reform himself or else to expell and displace him he continue obstinate and perverse."

"That there be a box or hutch fixed fast in the Chappel, with three several locks and soe many keys to be kept by the Warden and two Assistants, in which hutch box shall be put all the money that shall from time to time be forfeited, from time to time, by any of the Brothers or Sisters for breach of any the orders and statu-

above mentioned; the same to be received by the Warden and Assistants at such quarter dayes as the same shall be due to the party that did forfeit the same, and to be kept safe for and toward repairing of the said Colledge or Hospitall when need shall require, and never to be taken out or medled withal but only at such needfull times, and then in the presence of the Warden and two Assistants, with their three keyes, in the presence of four of the most antient and senior Brothers for the time being."

"For the avoiding of idleness and the better maintenance of themselves, it shall be lawfull for any of the twenty Brothers or Sisters to use any manual trade they can skill on, soe as the same be not noisome or infectious to the residue of the said Brothers and Sisters."

"If either the Warden or any Brother or Sister do take any Tobacco in the house, or keep any in the said Colledge or Hospitall, shall forfeit five shillings, to be deducted out of his or her next quarter's wages, and put into the said hutch or box to the use aforesaid, and this 'toties quoties.' for that the same is offensive to many, procureth much drinking, and other inconveniences most meet to be forborn by all and used by none." (!)

"That the Warden, and the two Assistants, with the thirty Brethren and Sisters, shall, four times in the year, dine altogether in the Hall, viz. : on Christmas day, Easter day, Midsummer day, and Michaelmas day, at their equal charges, soe it be not respectively under twelve pence and not above two shillings a peece, for every of the said dinners, and the Warden to be double to any one of the other; at which several times of meetings, presently after dinner, these ordinances shall be treatably and distinctly read unto them, to the end they may be more fresh in their memory, whereby they may be more carefull and mindfull to observe them."

"That the Lord Chief Justice of England, or of the Court of Common Pleas, for the time being, shall, at all times, and from time to time, have power to alter or change any of the Ordinances or Statutes above mentioned, when he shall thereunto be requested by the heirs males of the body of the said Robert, late Earl of Dorset, and for default of such issue by the right heires of the said Robert, Earl of Dorset, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Earl, mentioned in his said last Will and Testament."

Richard, the third Earl of Dorset, in consequence of his great expenditure, resolved to sell some of his family property. After the sale had been effected, the purchasers refused to pay the charge on the estates to the Colledge, saying that they were not made acquainted with the rent-charge; perhaps they were not. In consequence, it was urged in the law-suit which followed that Richard did this fraudulently, thereby enriching himself at the expense of the Colledge; but this may have arisen from gross carelessness. Earl Richard then proposed to devote four manors to supply the property alienated from the Colledge, but his death took place on Easter-day, 1624, which no doubt was the cause of his intention not being carried out. Edward, the fourth Earl, of whom there is a portrait in the Colledge hall, succeeded. During his time the Charter of Incorporation was procured, and the statutes confirmed. The assistant warden, Sir Henry Compton (called by Horace Smith, in his "Brambletye House," Sir John

Compton), took an active part in the proceedings. The brethren, as plaintiffs, in consequence of being deprived the greater part of the rent-charge, appointed Thomas Marnard and William Vargis to be their collectors and procurators, and to carry on a suit against defaulters in their name. This was in 1629. As no warden's name is mentioned the post was probably vacant. William Vargis appears to have been an able man, and he discharged his duties with energy. On February 8th, 1631, a decree was issued by the Court of Chancery, to the effect that Lord William Howard, surviving executor of Lord Robert's will, and trustee for the College, should be held liable to make good the yearly sum of £330 due to the poor, and should prosecute defaulters. This he did for some time, but then allowed the suit to drop, which caused great distress to all the pensioners. Edward and Sir Henry Compton stood by unconcerned. On July 5th, 1632, a further order was issued by the Lord Keeper, in which, after attributing the misery of the poor to neglect and remissness of the surviving trustee, he orders Lord William Howard to pay £200, in part of the arrears, to supply present necessities, which he did on July 12th following. In 1637, by an order of the Court of Chancery, the rent-charge was fixed at 1s. 2d., and the arrears compromised at 9s. 2d. in the £, making the yearly income £332 5s. 11d. and the arrears £2,622 12s. 6d. This order seems to have been but imperfectly obeyed. Then the Civil Wars broke out, rendering the Court of Law powerless to enforce decrees; so that no money at all came in, five pensioners dying of starvation. Worn out with years and sorrow, the Warden died, and was buried on April 6th, 1646.

Then followed a large amount of litigation, of no general interest. After it had gone on for sixty years, Thomas Winterbottom, the tenth Warden, began to enter in a large book, commencing with 1685, a record of the proceedings, which were not concluded till Trinity Term, 1700. The ultimate result was that the rent-charge was reduced from £332 5s. 11d. to £216 12s. 9d. At that time there were fourteen brothers and ten sisters on the foundation, the allowance being £8 1s. 4d. per annum, equivalent to about

£18 of the present time. Of the thirteen men, eleven were "outlyers," that is, non-resident.

On November 26th, 1703, during the great storm which caused so much devastation throughout England, and deprived Dr. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells (who was, as we have seen, a native of this town), and his wife of their lives, the College belfry was beaten down, and the bell cracked, besides much other damage to the building.

In consequence of the reduced value of money, the number of pensioners was diminished, about the end of the last century, from twenty-three to twenty, and at length the late Duchess of Dorset ordered it to be still further reduced to twelve—six brethren and six sisters.

The great room opposite the chapel was used after the destruction of the Town-hall for the borough elections, £10 being paid on each occasion. The boys belonging to Payne's foundation school were also taught in this room until 1839, when the proper inmates made complaints of the annoyance, and another place was provided for the scholars.

In 1830 several great improvements were carried out, specially the removal of a number of mean cottages from the south-east side of the building, and the making of the present sloping bank and terrace. In January, 1836, Mr. Hume, one of the Commissioners for Charitable Uses, visited the College to inquire into its management, and made a highly satisfactory report.

The Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D., who held the warden-ship from 1846 to 1867, was extensively known for his varied erudition and accomplishments.

The assistant-wardens have often been persons of high social position. The following list is as complete as we have been able to make it.

ASSISTANTS.		APPOINTED.	
Edward Iron	...	Edward Balder	...
Edward Balder	...	Sackville Turner	...
Sir Henry Compton, Bart.	...	Sackville Turner	1628
Sir Henry Compton, Bart.	...	Edward Bender	...
John Thacker	...		
Edward Lucas	...	Richard Cole	...
Rev. R. Crayford, Vicar of East			
Grinstead	...	Richard Cole	1668
James Linfield	...	Thomas More	1674
Rev. John Saywell, D.D., Vicar of			
East-Grinstead	...	James Linfield	1684
Rev. John Saywell, D.D.	...	John Milles	Michaelmas, 168
John Milles	...	Thomas Bodle	Michaelmas, 168
James Linfield, jun.	...	Thomas Bodle	Lady Day, 1699
Thomas Bodle	...	Edmund Head	Michaelmas, 170
Thomas Bodle	...	John Millington	Aug. 27th, 1715
Thomas Bodle	...	Richard Still	Sept. 29th, 1716
Richard Still	...	Francis Green	Christmas, 1718
Francis Green	...	Benjamin Faulconer	Lady Day, 1727
Benjamin Faulconer	...	John Thorpe	Michaelmas, 172
John Thorpe	...	Edward Green	Lady Day, 1749
Edward Green	...	John Smith	...
John Smith	...	Nathaniel More	1762
Nathaniel More	...	John Cranston	1767
Lord George Sackville	...	John Cranston	Sept. 23rd, 1769
Edward Bodle	...	Charles Nairne Hastie	June 13th, 1829
Rev. Sackville Bale, M.A.	...	Visitor	June 13th, 1829
Hon. Rev. R. W. Sackville West, M.A.	...	George Lowdell	Aug. 26th, 1848
Hon. Rev. R. W. Sackville West, M.A.	...	John Henry Rogers	1853

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES.

Subsidy. 24 Ed. I. (1296.)

HUNDRED DE ESTGRENESTEDE.

Villat' de Hymberhorne.

William Atte Helle	-	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
William de Telgherst	-	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Geffrey de Telgherst ³⁴	-	3	0
Walter Basote	-	0	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Simon atte Cumbe	-	0	$19\frac{3}{4}$
William atte Homwoode	-	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Alice atte Homwoode ³⁵	-	0	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Peter Monck	-	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
William Monck	-	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
John de Plagre	-	6	5
Richard ater Pene	-	2	1
William ater Ware	-	0	18
William Roys	-	7	0
William de Sandkneppe	-	0	$22\frac{3}{4}$

Odo de Brokherst ³⁶	-	4
Roger de Sandknepp	-	0
Elbryth Sandknepp	-	2
Robert Leggy	-	0
Julian atte Dene	-	0
Ralph Bronemden	-	4
Walto Alote	-	2

Summa - - 63

Villat' de Brambeltye.

Henry de Naldehagh	-	6
Alexander ate Nalde-		
hagh	-	3
Alexander de Cherle-		
woode ³⁷	-	3
Ralp Torchepot	-	0
William Leggy	-	0

³⁴ There is a farm called Tilkhurst, adjoining Gullede.³⁵ This family was also in the Subsidy of 1625, or three and a half centuries after.³⁶ Brookhurst. ³⁷ Charlwood Farm still exists.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Thomas de Wyrstede	-	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
William le Haste	-	0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas atte Bure	-	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Robert de Kemesyng	-	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hilbert le Kolyere	-	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
William de Farnlegh	-	9	1 $\frac{5}{4}$
Thomas de Gotewyk ³⁸	-	0	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
William atte Molere	-	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
William le Blake	-	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
William de Heseldenn ³⁹	-	0	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richard de Farnlegh	-	0	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stephen atter Melne	-	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richard Gerneys	-	0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Horlegh	-	0	13
Agnes de Hyldhalle	-	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thomas Lem	-	0	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa	-	50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

JURATI.

John de Heseldenn ⁴⁰	-	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
William de Renefeud	-	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peter de Parco	-	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
William de Heldelegh	-	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
William de Isecumb	-	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Roger atte Bure	-	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geffrey atter Melne	-	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
William atte Felde	-	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Crockere	-	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
William May	-	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richard atte Felde	-	0	12
Simon Atte Felde	-	6	1
Summa	-	59	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa totalis	£8	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

BURGUS DE GRENESTEDE.			
John le Fughel	-	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Delvedey	-	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roger Kellard ⁴¹	-	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Squyer ⁴²	-	0	19
Walter le Fyke	-	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stephen Polly	-	0	12
William le Bat	-	2	6
Richard Ryches	-	0	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa	-	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

JURATI.

Walter, son of John	-	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geffrey ate Solere ⁴³	-	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Alexander Fughel ⁴⁴	-	5	11
William Fughel	-	0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geffrey Piscator ⁴⁵	-	2	6
Geffrey Coco ⁴⁶	-	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa	-	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Summa totalis - 33 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

From the Taxation of 20th. 1st Edward III. (1327.)

John atte Dene ⁴⁷	-	3	6
Thomas Hereward	-	2	0
William Pain	-	3	0
William Manok	-	0	18
Richard Pykenot	-	0	12
Robert Legge	-	0	6
John le Monck	-	2	0
Robert atte Ildhalle	-	0	12
Matilda atte Ware	-	0	6

³⁸ Gotwick or Gottenwicke, close to East Grinstead.

³⁹ Hazeldean, on the Worth side of East-Grinstead.

⁴⁰ This family are found also in the subsidy of 1625.

⁴¹ Qy. Ballard (?)

⁴² Was one of the first M.P.'s.

⁴³ Was M.P. in 1311, John in the same year, William in 1325, John in 1349 and 363.

⁴⁴ A Richard Fughel was M.P. in 1428, and was one of the first M.P.'s, 1307.

⁴⁵ Geffrey the Fisher.

⁴⁶ Geffrey the Cook was M.P., 1313 and 1322.

⁴⁷ There is a Farm called Dean Farm, in East-Grinstead, near West-Hothly.

EAST GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Thomas atte Homwode	-	0	18
Thomas atte Stone	-	2	0
Peter de Plagh ⁴⁸	-	2	0
Katherine de Kentwyne	-	0	12
Richard atte Bourne	-	0	18
Stephen atte Melle	-	4	3
Roger atte Medweie	-	2	0
William de Helmdale	-	3	0
Richard le Blake	-	3	6
John de Farlegh ⁴⁹	-	3	6
William de Iscumbe	-	2	0
Johanna atte Welde	-	0	12
Robert de Cherelwode	-	2	0
Walter atte Broke	-	0	12
Roger le Monck	-	0	15
William Cotun	-	0	18
Richard de Bumstede	-	0	12
Peter Prior	-	0	6
Richard de Bronckhurst ⁵⁰	-	2	0
Richard atte Dene	-	0	12
Ralp atte Homwoode	-	0	18
Juliana Pykenot	-	0	12
Robert le White	-	0	18
†Richard le Crocker	-	4	5
†William le May	-	4	5

Summa istius hundr. cum.
tax. in this taxation⁵¹ 106 10

†Taxatores.

BURGUS DE ESTGRENESTEDE.

Peter Clericus	-	2	8
Agnes, relict of Piscator	-	0	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Henry Bat	-	0	9
Walter de Sandhell	-	0	6
William Alfrai ⁵²	-	0	6
John atte Soler	-	0	21
Thomas Richard	-	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simon Squier, jun.	-	0	23

⁴⁸ Plaw gives name to part of the forest called the Plaw; also to Plawhatch, one of the entrances to the Lancaster Great Park, when deer were preserved there.

⁴⁹ Farley Farm, close to East-Grinstead.

⁵⁰ Brookhurst (?).

Ralp Herkyn	-	-	0	1
Hugh Pistor	-	-	0	1
William Bat	-	-	0	
Roger Hakendenne ⁵³	-	-	0	

Summa (of the whole tax) 37 1

*Subsidy of 10th received 7 M
7 Edward III. (1333)*

BURG. DE ESTGRENSTED.

[The names in this roll are more numerous than in the early roll of 1296. Those marked * appear in the subsidy of 1327.]

Richard Mayhew	-	-	0	1
William de Cupere	-	-	0	
John Crockere	-	-	0	1
Walter Rous	-	-	0	1
*William Engelond	-	-	5	
Alice le Clerk	-	-	2	
*Thomas de Farlegh	-	-	2	
*Thomas Martyn	-	-	2	
Hugh le Baker	-	-	3	
Geoffrey de Farlegh	-	-	4	
*Simon Squyer	-	-	3	
John Pinget	-	-	2	
*William Payn	-	-	4	
*Thomas de Hoo	-	-	0	1
*William Knyght	-	-	0	2
*William Holyngdale (or Holindale ⁵⁴)	-	-	5	
*William at Solir	-	-	13	1
John le Foghel	-	-	0	1
Thomas Rous	-	-	0	1
John atte Berne	-	-	0	2
Ralp Herkyn	-	-	0	1

⁵¹ Names occurring both in this year list and in 1333 are given in the latter

⁵² Alfrey of Gulledege.

⁵³ Hackenden Farm, to the west of East-Grinstead.

⁵⁴ Hollendale as a surname still exists in East-Grinstead.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

*William le Fissher	-	0	18
*Geoffery le Couk	-	0	18
<hr/>			
Summa istius Burg. cum			
Tax.	-	64	1
<hr/>			

† Taxatores.

HUNDRED DE ESTGRENSTED.

Villat' de Imberhorne.

*John atte Medweye	-	8	11
John atte Dene	-	6	8
*William atte Felde	-	4	4
*John de Heldele	-	2	10
Richard atte Dene	-	0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert atte Felde	-	0	18
Matilda at War	-	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ralph atte Stone ⁵⁵	-	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Walter atte Broke	-	0	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
William atte Hell	-	4	0
Thomas atte Stone	-	0	8
Walter Curchus	-	4	0
Robert Beldyng	-	0	8
†Roger atte Combe	-	2	4
†Richard Pykerst	-	2	1
John atte Leme	-	0	12
*Geoffrey Coco (Cook)	-	0	8
William de Holyndale	-	4	0
†Ralph atte Homwode	-	4	8
†Thomas atte Homwode	-	4	0
†Julia le Monck	-	7	4
†Petro de Plaghe	-	2	1
William Prentys	-	3	0
Richard de Britherest	-	3	5
†John Seller	-	0	12
†Roger le Monck	-	8	4

Summa istius Villat' £4 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inde de villais pr'oris de
Lewes - - - 48 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

†Villat' Prior' de Lewes.

Villat' de Brembletye.

*John Seyntcler	-	10	0
*Nicholas atte Park	-	6	0
*Andrew Maufe	-	5	0
Symone atte Charlewod	-	3	0
*Thomas Copyn	-	0	8
Richard Ryches	-	0	12
John Lovekyn	-	0	20
*Thomas Brunyng (or Browning)	-	0	2
Roger Lyon	-	0	12
William Leggy	-	4	1
John Dyker	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alice atte Boure	-	3	0
John Hereward	-	0	16
Felicia de Renefeud	-	3	0

Summa isti Villat'- 43 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Villat' de Asherst.*

Stephen atte Melle	-	7	8
*Richard de Heseldenne	-	6	8
Richard de Bumsted	-	0	12
John de Farlegh	-	6	9
Robert le Blak	-	3	0
William le Mey	-	5	1
Richard de Walesbergh ⁵⁶	-	2	4
William Turnur	-	0	13
William de Iscommbe	-	3	1
Matilda de Gotewyk	-	2	1
Richard Caulyn	-	0	8
Richard de Boyshedde	-	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Caulyn	-	0	8
John Regman	-	0	8
Robert Boghestreng	-	0	12
Thomas de Farlegh	-	2	0

Summa isti Villat'- 44 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Villat' de Shelvestrod.*

*John de Shelvestrod ⁵⁷	-	6	8
*Thomas Leam	-	0	13
*John Geneys (or Gervais)	0	8	
Richard Drew	-	0	16

⁵⁵ Stone Farm, near East-Grinstead.⁵⁶ Qy. Walesbcech⁵⁷ Shovelstrode

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Robert atte Ildhalle	-	0	20		Taxatores.
John atte Wattre	-	0	12		Richard le Crocker -
Walter Polly	-	0	8		Peter atte Ildhalle -
Richard Silbrick	-	0	9		*Richard de Iscombe -
					Summa toti' isti' Hund' cu' Tax
Summa ista villat'	-	13	10		£9 9s. 6¼d.

The Nonæ Roll of 1340, being a taxation on the ninth part of the moveable goods, on the inhabitants of the Borough of East-Grinstea 14th Edw. III., has not been included in the returns printed by the Record Commissioners.

(Translation.)

An inquisition taken before Master Henry Husee and his fellow collectors, of the tenths and fifteenths granted to our lord the King, in the County of Sussex, at Lewes, on Mid-lent Sunday, in the year of the reign of King Edward that now is fifteenth, respecting the true value of the ninths of the Borough aforesaid, by the oath of William Fischer and Thomas le Rous, who say upon their oath that the ninth part of the chattels of *William ate Soler* is worth this last year, of the ninth sheaves, 3s.; also the ninth part of the chattels of *Geoffrey de Farleg* beyond his sheaves, is worth this year 2s. 6d.; also the ninth part of the chattels of *William Engelond*, besides his sheaves, is worth this year 2s.; also the ninth part of the chattels of *John Alvrai* is worth this year 2s.; also of *Richard Gomerstone* 2s. 4d.; also of *William Payn* 1s. 6d.; also of *Alice le Clerk* 1s. 6d., beyond the ninth of sheaves; also the ninth part of the chattels of *Simon Squier* is worth this year 12d.; also of *William Cookes* 12d.; also of *Thomas Chapman* 12d., also of *John at Soler* beyond the sheaves, 8d.; also of *John le Foghel* is worth this year, 12d.; also of *Alice Monyng* 6d.; also of *Richard Maheu* 6d. Nota, the ninth part of the chattels of the men of the aforesaid borough, beyond the ninth part of sheaves, 20s. 6d. And be it known that they have taxation of the said Borough this year, for the ninth of sheaves, 60s. 6d., which *Nicholas at Park* and his associates have paid, under the ninths of sheave fleeces, and lambs in this manner in all the aforesaid Borough. In testimony of which to this indenture they have affixed their seals.

SUBSIDY, 2 FEB. 1524 (13 HENRY VIII.)

Robert Langarech, valued in goods	-	£20	rated	20s.
Edward Goodwyn, in goods	-	£20	"	20s.
John Parterech, in lands	-	£5	"	5s.
Robert Duffeld, in lands	-	£6 13s. 4d.	"	6s. 8d.
Thomas Duffeld, ⁵⁸ in lands	-	£5	"	5s.

⁵⁸ M.P. in 1553.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Thomas Duffeld, his servant, in wages -	£20	rated	6s.	6d.
Thomas Saxpys, in goods - - -	£10	"	5s.	
John Mell, in goods - - -	10 marks	"	3s.	4d.
Richard Holyngden, in lands - - -	5 marks	"	3s.	4d.
Robert Starre, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
Thomas Moysse, in goods - - -	£8	"	4s.	
Thomas Moysse, his servaunt, in wages	20s.	"		6d.
John Homwood, in goods - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Edward Coward, in goods - - -	10 marks	"	3s.	4d.
Edward Langareche, in goods - - -	£3	"		18d.
Thomas Drewere, in goods - - -	£3	"		18d.
Odo Payne, in goods - - -	£5	"	2s.	6d.
William Toddam, in goods - - -	£3	"		18d.
John Mall, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
John Dytlyng, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
John Gorme, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
William Holyngden, in goods - - -	£7	"	3s.	6d.
John May, his servant, in wages - -	20s.	"		6d.
Andrew Cobb, in goodes - - -	£4	"	2s.	
Thomas Olyvar, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
John Kyppyng, in goods - - -	£6	"	3s.	
William Stanford, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
Thomas Parterech, in goods - - -	£4	"	2s.	
William Mall, in lands - - -	20s.	"		12d.
William Kyppyng, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
John Sowndell, in goods - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Stephyn Harman, in goods - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Agnes Duffeld, ⁵⁹ in lands - - -	40s.	"	2s.	
Henry Bessyter, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Anne Hyllys, in lands - - -	40s.	"	2s.	
Margaret Outeryd, in goods - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Richard Harman, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Christopher Benson, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
Edward Duffeld, in goods - - -	40s.	"		12d.
Thomas Webbe, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
John Boyse, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
James Ellys, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
Thomas Blessatt, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
John Flushar, in wages - - -	20s.	"		6d.
George Deryk, stranger, in goods - -	26s.	8d.	"	16d.

The hole sum of this certificate amounteth

in all to - - - - - £5 14s. 6d.

EDWARD LANGARECH, } Sub-Collectors for the said sum.
 THOMAS SAXPYS, }
 JOHN PARTERECH, High Collector for the same sum.
 (Signed) WILLIAM RUTTER.

⁵⁹ One of the East-Grinstead Martyrs.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Subsidies, Pevensey Rape Assessm^t of the 2nd payment of the Subsidy, granted 18 Jas. I., taken 20 February, 1620.

EAST GRINSTEAD BOROUGH (names not in the roll of 1628 *post*).

Edward Baldwin, lands	-	-	-	20s.	rated	1		
Henrie Browne, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Agnes Drew, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Edward Niccoll, goods	-	-	-	£3	"	3s.		
Francis Lullyngden, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
John Duffild, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	2s.		
Edward Alfrie, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Edward Lee, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Edward Payne, lands	-	-	-	£5	"	6s.		
John, lands	-	-	-	£4	"	4s.		
Robert, lands	-	-	-	£4	"	5s.		
" Cooke, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	4s.		
William, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	2s.		
John Payne de Maules, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	2s.		
Thomas Dungate, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Richard Holmwood, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	2s.		
Henry Valentine, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Edward Nicholas, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
George Umphrey, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
John Godlie, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
William Pickett, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	1		
Sessors.	{	*John Bottinge, lands	-	-	-	£4	"	5s.
		*John Cripps, lands	-	-	-	30s.	"	2s.
		*Edward Hasleden, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	4s.
		*Edward Payne, Junr., lands	-	-	-	£3	"	4s.
Summa totalis	-	-	-	£6	4	8		

* Also Sessors in the subsidy of 1628.

THE HUNDRED OF EAST GRINSTEAD.

Sir Henrye Compton, Knt., lands ⁶⁰	-	£20	rated	£4
Henrye Bellingham, Gent, lands	-	-	20s.	"
John Hasselden, Junr., lands	-	-	30s.	"
William Brasted, lands	-	-	20s.	"
Widdow Holmwood, lands	-	-	£2	"
William Payne, lands	-	-	20s.	"
John Venner, lands	-	-	20s.	"
George Drewrye, lands	-	-	20s.	"
Widdow Allen, lands	-	-	20s.	"
Ed. Payne de Munckhill, lands	-	-	30s.	"

⁶⁰ M.P. 1597—1623, 1625—40. Not in Subsidy 1621.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Stephen Dungate, lands	-	-	-	20s.	rated	4s.		
Ed. Nicholas, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
George Humphrey, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Edward Godlye, lands ⁶¹	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Jo. Farmer, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Edward Davyes, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Richard Trendle, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Mr. Richard Hoskins, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
John Drew, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Agnes Drewe, widow, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Edward Nickolle, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
John Duffild, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
William Cooke, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.		
Richard Kidder, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Robert Boyver, goods	-	-	-	£3	"	8s.		
Ed. Lee, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Ed. Blundell, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Ed. Luckes, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.		
Sessors.	{	Jo. Cripps, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	8s.
		Jo. Bottinge, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.
		Ed. Haselden, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	8s.
		John Cripps, senior, lands	-	-	-	30s.	"	6s.
		Ed. Payne, Junior, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.
		Harry Baldwyne, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
		Edward Payne, lands	-	-	-	£5	"	20s.
		Jo. Colle, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.
		Robert Drewe, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.
		Jo. Langridge, lands	-	-	-	£3	"	12s.
William Lysney, lands	-	-	-	£2	"	8s.		
		Summa-	-	-	-	£16 6s. 0d.		

Subsidy, 4 Charles I., 1628.

THE BOROUGH AND HUNDRED OF EASTGRINSTEAD.

Alwin Car, Clk., lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
Edward Lee, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
*Richard Kidder, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
Ann Newman, widow, lands	-	-	-	40s.	"	8s.
Edward Blundell, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
*Henry Baldwin, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
John Paggott, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
Ann Drew, widow, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
Edward Lucas, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
*Thomas Apps, lands	-	-	-	20s.	"	4s.
Edward Payne, Senr., lands	-	-	-	£6	"	24s.

⁶¹ Collector.

EAST-GRINSTEAD SUBSIDIES (*Continued*).

Sessors.	{	John Cole, lands - - - -	£4	rated	
		*John Langridg, lands - - - -	£3	"	
		William Lisney, lands - - - -	40s.	"	
		*Robert Bowyer, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*Sir Henry Compton, Knt., lands - - - -	£20	"	£4
		*Henry Bellingham, gent., lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*John Haselden, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*William Brasted, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		Widow Holmewood, lands - - - -	30s.	"	
		William Payne, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		John Farmer, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*George Drewry, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*Widow Allen, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*Edward Payne, of Munkeshill, lands - - - -	30s.	"	
		*Stephen Dungate, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*Edward Godley, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*John Fenner (or Venner), lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*Edward Davis, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		Richard Hoskins, gent., lands - - - -	20s.	"	
		*John Drewe, lands - - - -	20s.	"	
*Henry Falconor, lands - - - -	20s.	"			
Thomas Payne, lands - - - -	20s.	"			
George Best, lands - - - -	20s.	"			
Robert Drewe, lands - - - -	£3	"	1		
*John Cripps, Junr., lands - - - -	£2	"			
*John Cripps, Senr., lands - - - -	30s.	"			
*John Botting, lands - - - -	£3	"	1		
*Edward Payne, Junr., lands - - - -	£3	"	1		
Summa-	£15 14s.				

Marked thus (*) in roll of 1620.

Compositions for Knighthood, S.A.C., Vol. XVI., p. 48., temp. Chas.

EAST-GRINSTEAD HUNDRED.

Henry Bellingham, not appeared.

John Heaselden, not appeared.

John Crispe, no land, but £60 per ann.

John Bottin, not appeared.

EAST-GRINSTEAD HUNDRED.

Edward Alfrey, of Gulledge, £10.

ST. ANNE'S HILL, MIDHURST.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.

THIS elevated piece of ground is situated a little to the back of this ancient Borough Town, on its eastern side; and from it is to be obtained one of the most beautiful of the views with which Midhurst and its neighbourhood abound. The summit of the hill is not of large extent, not exceeding, perhaps, half an acre in the whole. On its western side it does not rise much above the level of the adjacent houses of the town; but on the eastern the ground falls very precipitously to the lowlands of the river Rother, which here flows at its base. It must be pronounced to be, by all who are acquainted with it, one of the most extraordinary mounds occurring in this undulating part of Western Sussex. There are trees standing on its summit, which, judging from their size, must have been planted many years.

On this hill stood the Castle of the Bohuns, Lords of Midhurst. I had the pleasure of going over it on the 8th of August last—the day of the Annual Meeting of our Sussex Archæological Society at Midhurst—with Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., and Alexander Browne, Esq., who are both of them well acquainted with Midhurst and its antiquities, and particularly this hill, over which Mr. Browne's residence looks; and to them I am indebted for much of the information which this memoir contains. Mr. Browne informed me that, after a very dry summer, foundation walls are very

plainly to be traced by the burnt state of the turf over them. No attempt, as far as I could learn, has ever been made to uncover them. I cannot, therefore, describe the internal arrangement of this ancient stronghold of the early lords of Midhurst; but of its external walls sufficient traces still remain to enable the curious in such matters to arrive at a tolerably accurate judgment of the ground it stood upon by the fragments which are here and there to be observed of its massive external structure. And this has been facilitated by several of the group of trees which stand upon it having, within the last few years, been blown down, thereby exposing to view, by the displacement of the earth, occasioned by the upheaving of their roots in their fall, foundation walls, which would not otherwise have been visible. The remains of such walls are now very distinctly to be traced in different places on the eastern side of the hill-top. In one spot a continuation of stones *in situ* are to be seen for the length of about two yards, the outer facing of the wall being very perfect. On the south side the surface of the ground is very uneven; but no traces of walls are to be discovered. On the western side are the remains of a fosse, which Mr. Browne considers to have been a wall-ditch; its width is about six feet, and when in a perfect state, its depth was probably considerable. It is, however, now nearly filled up. This evidently was the most assailable side of the castle. The tradition of the country is, that, for greater security, this and other ditches about the Castle could at any time be filled with water from the river running below it. But that this could never have been the case must be manifest to anyone standing on the castle mound, and taking a survey from thence of the adjacent country. This could not have been accomplished without putting the town of Midhurst under water; and there were in the days of the Bohuns no hydraulic engines to raise water to the top of this hill. If, then, this ditch was ever filled with water, the means by which it was effected must continue to be a mystery. Mr. Browne, is, I have no doubt, right in supposing it to have been a dry fosse; it could not, indeed, have been otherwise. On the eastern bank of this ditch slight traces of walling are to be found. On the northern side of the summit is a deep, sloping trench—now

used as a footpath through the castle grounds. This continues on two sides of the castle bank, and may, possibly, indicate the two entrances to the castle grounds; one from the north-east by a road elevated somewhat above the level of the river, and the other at the south-western side, on a level, or nearly so, with the ground on which the houses nearest to the castle stand. This probably was the principal entrance, and the other a means of escape from the castle in case of danger. At the north-west entrance to the hill, at a level very much below the castle, and running across the present footpath, are the remains of a wall, on which, Mr. Browne thinks, a sallyport once stood, and there was probably another at the entrance from the town; but of this no visible indications now remain.

The small field to the west, or town side of St. Anne's Hill, is likewise elevated, and is called "the court green." This, then, was doubtless an enclosed court of the castle, and into this court all the occupants of the houses situated just without the castle walls, who, in feudal times might have been retainers of the Lord, had the privilege of bringing their moveable goods and chattels for safety in case of danger; and which later occupants would have continued to exercise, had not the introduction of less ambitious and more peaceable times, happily, been the means of doing away with the castle, and of rendering such security unnecessary. The back doors, or garden entrances, still existing from this green to the few remaining houses here, are, Mr. Browne informs me, the only remaining traces of this privilege.

At the north-west corner of this courtyard, on a site now within Mr. Browne's pleasure grounds, the chapel of the castle, which was dedicated to St. Anne, stood. There is some high brick-walling on the spot, consisting principally of modern work, raised on a much more ancient foundation of the same material. I cannot, however, think that any, even of the older part of this wall, could at any time have formed a portion of St. Anne's chapel. At the back of this wall, in the more modern part of the structure, the stone framework of a window, minus its arch, has been introduced. This, too, judging from the cursory inspection I was obliged to make of it, could not have belonged to the chapel. The

material of which the chapel would have been built was doubtless, stone. The only part of this wall which fell under my observation, as likely to have been a portion of the ancient chapel, is a few stones which now project from it near its western end, which are evidently the remains of a wall running at right angles to the brick wall in the direction of Mr. Browne's house. This I consider to have been a very small remnant of an angle of some old building, and most probably of St. Anne's chapel. Time would not, I regret admit of my making an underground investigation of the foundations of this brick wall. For had I been able to do so I might, and possibly should, have discovered that it had been erected on the basis of this chapel.

The way from the castle to this chapel was by a raised causeway on the north-western side of the courtyard, which still remains. In proof of the antiquity of this causeway, at the castle end of it, stand two ancient oak trees of immense size, the one nearest to the courtgreen being considered the largest in the neighbourhood of Midhurst. They are trees that must have stood there two centuries, if not more, and are an evidence as well, that, previous to their existence, this causeway had been abandoned as a means of access to the chapel, and the chapel discontinued as a place of Divine worship.

Of the date of the erection of this castle we have no certain knowledge. History is silent on the subject, as well as on the date of its abandonment as a baronial residence. On both these important points a tolerably accurate hypothesis may be arrived at. As the first of the de Bohuns, Barons of Midhurst, was Savaric, it may reasonably be presumed to have been erected by him, early in the reign of Henry I., in whose favour this King created four and a half Knights' fees in Midhurst and its neighbourhood; and to have continued the stronghold of himself and his descendants, until about the commencement of the 16th century; when the Midhurst estate passed to Sir David Owen, by marriage with Mary, the last of the De Bohun family, and the erection of Cowdray House. (See Vol. V., p. 177.)

It may be interesting to mention, in conclusion, that the beautiful piece of water which forms the southern boundary of

t. Anne's Hill, and on which you look down from its summit, was formerly an ornamental lake belonging to the pleasure grounds of Cowdray House, and connected with it by means of a broad pathway, then and still called "the Close walk." This pathway runs at the foot of St. Anne's Hill on its eastern side; and it was in an open circular space in the centre of this walk, which still exists, that the sumptuous out-door entertainments took place, which Lord Montague gave to Queen Elizabeth and her numerous retinue of lords and ladies, upon her honouring him with a visit of a few days at Cowdray in 1591; and this lake was probably "the goodlie fishpond" spoken of by Scarlet in his account of this "honourable entertainment," written and published the same year, and which was the scene of the last day's pageant; when an angler is described as coming forth to make to her Majesty a fulsome complimentary speech; and on the banks and in the water of which naiads and mermaids splashed and gamboled about, to be no small delight of the Royal visitor.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT SEAFORD.

BY WILLIAM WEBB TURNER, Esq.

IN describing the discovery of a human skeleton and other remains which, in the autumn of 1867, were found embedded in the "Sand Cliffs," I may be allowed, by way of preface, as well as more fully to explain my views of this discovery, to give some particulars of the topography and geological structure of the locality. Mr. Lower, in his ably-written "Memorials of Seaford," and other writers refer to the existence, at a remote period, of a harbour running out between the sand cliffs and No. 74 Martello Tower, or a little to the east of south from Seaford, which explains the apparent anomaly of this town being a Cinque-Port. This harbour which, no doubt, was the outlet of the River Ouse at that time, must have occupied all the low land lying between the town and the sea, now belonging to the Corporation, besides some fifteen or twenty acres of Mr. Purcell Fitzgerald's and the late Major Harison's property. It is generally supposed that the harbour gradually changed its position towards the west, as far as what is at present the extent of the tide in the Ouse, viz., "The Buckle," a roadside inn, about a mile on the way to Newhaven.

It having worked its way as far as that point, it seems that the enterprise of merchants and the engineering skill of more enlightened days, by ploughing through the beach, close to the Newhaven cliffs, and erecting piers and other works, improved the navigation up the river, which thereby acquired this now sheltered outlet for vessels of much heavier draught

man could have used the original accommodation. Having had the opportunity of seeing the great flood in 1866, when the single bank was broken through to a depth of about twenty-five and twenty feet below the usual level of the "full," with an opening wide enough for a large vessel to have sailed through, and when the whole of the land above described was covered with water, I could form an idea of what the harbour of Seaford must have formerly been. The average depth of the flood when at its height was about eight feet. We can therefore easily conceive that, by lowering the silt bottom a few more feet, there would be water enough for the accommodation of any ships built in former days. But although this would have been, perhaps, an easy matter, had the inhabitants of our ancient Port been richer and more enterprising, it is the interest of our generation to direct its energies to operations exactly contrary—that is, to raise this low ground to such a height that the sea shall be banked out, and no more trouble and frighten us by its alarming inundations.

One owner has already spent a large sum of money in raising a bank across the entrance of the valley running from the Common up to beyond Lyon Place, which will probably prevent any overflow into his property.

Another gentleman, who is laying out a considerable extent of land for building purposes, and who is the lessee of the Corporation land above mentioned, has also spent many hundreds of pounds in raising these low parts.

During the summer of 1867 I was employed by him to place a large timber groyne under the cliff end, for the purpose of intercepting the rake of the beach to the eastward, the more necessary since at Newhaven Harbour large piers and groynes are being carried out, to stop any shingle from coming from under the cliffs there, past the mouth of the river, which would assist in forming a "bar." Now the prevalent run of the shingle is from west to east; therefore the front of Seaford is much endangered by these works, and because no shingle comes to us from the westward, and so little is driven back from the eastward, the balance is against our having a sufficient barrier for our protection.

I am now superintending the filling up of a lagoon or pond close

to the supposed site of the old harbour, and to procure materials for this work, the sand cliff, or bank, has been sloped down out of its rugged, cliff-like shape, to one uniform level.

This bank is composed of yellow and olive green sand, with fragments of breccia, and small, washed pebbles interspersed, showing that water must have had dominion over all of it at some time. Dr. Mantell, in his "Geology of the South of England," describes the formation of the surrounding downs as follows: "A low mound of chalk, capped with a bed of plastic clay and ferruginous breccia appears at Chinting Castle. Proceeding eastward, towards the Signal-house, near Seaford, the chalk rises to a considerable height." This extract gives a correct depiction of the geological formation, but Chinting Castle is to the east of the Signal-house; still it is easy to understand that Dr. Mantell was misled as to names of the localities.

This tract extends over two or three hundred acres, over-spread with grass and furze, the latter shrub, and the easily-removed sand, forming a famous home for numberless rabbits, which are assisted in their subterraneous excavations by a good sprinkling of foxes; and Reynard delights in this well-stocked open-air larder. The section shows strata similar to those defined by Dr. Mantell, with the addition of a curious sloping concrete layer of small washed chalk and pebbles. This, I have no doubt, has been continued the entire length of the bank, but from some of the sand having been carted away before, there remained, at the commencement of our operations, only about sixty yards in two separate places. The larger one was fifty yards long, about ten feet wide from the foot inwards, and eighteen or twenty inches thick. Close above was a quantity of iron pyrites, somewhat resembling what is called "slag." Then came the fawn-coloured sand, in which, just over the hard stratum, and two feet beneath the surface, was found the skeleton. The head lay to the north, over the right shoulder, which was pitched a little down hill, the feet being straight towards the opposite point; but, apparently, the body had been rather roughly laid in its grave. The mode of digging down a bank is against the luck of getting out anything perfect, because the pickaxe is first used at the bottom, and when sufficient way is made under

neath, a piece is wrenched down with a crowbar at the top—sometimes several tons descending at once. This was the case here, and the men did not recognize the crumbled bones of the body as anything particular, until the skull was opened to view. This fortunately escaped injury, although no other bone is recognizable.

Of course this discovery, close to the residence of the energetic Editor of these volumes, could not long escape his attention. He was at once struck with the extraordinary formation of the head, and asked me to allow him to send it to the Anthropological Society, to which I with great pleasure assented. A local photographer, Mr. Wynter, very successfully produced a negative from it before its departure.

Before mentioning what has been told me as the probable argument to account for this skeleton being found here, I will venture to advance a theory whether the stratum of chalk and pebbles was the "hard" of the old harbour. The slope would be reasonable for such purpose, and this bank would have formed a convenient spot for loading or unloading vessels, when jetties and quays were never heard of. The sand above it might, from its appearance, be a comparatively recent coating, because it has hardly the perfect sameness of the ordinary geological strata, having loamy mould mixed with it in some spots. At the north end of the bank, several yards have undoubtedly been made by man. Here we found oyster shells, some bones of a small horse, flints, and rubbish, all of which made it appear like a heap of refuse.

And now, as to how the human remains became deposited. Old men, now dead, but whom I can remember, have told how, when a body was picked up on the sea shore, if no clue could be seen as to identity, it was simply dragged over the beach, and in the first convenient spot a hole was dug, and the body laid in—how unceremoniously I have shown by the description of the position of this skeleton.

There is another spot pointed out as the grave of a Frenchman, washed up in the same manner. This is on the sand cliff too, but nearer the sea, on a part which belongs to a different owner. I hope some day to see this brought to light, so that further evidence may be adduced of the truth of the statements I have made.

NINEVEH.

 BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.



N commencing my paper on the above subject, that the title of it may not lead any one to imagine that I am about to give an account of Nineveh, the renowned capital of the Assyrian empire—the exceeding great city of three day’s journey of the Prophet—and that I am ambitious of becoming the rival of Layard and Bonomi, who have so well told the tale of their explorations, and their results, in this wonderful field of antiquarian research—I will at once state that this is not the case. To their history of its temples, its palaces, and its idols—which, after they had been buried for upwards of two thousand years, so that all knowledge of the exact site of the city was lost, they were instrumental in bringing to light—I have nothing to add. The subject of my memoir is not the Nineveh of the Scriptures—the Nineveh of the most ancient historians—the Nineveh, twin sister of Babylon—but a Nineveh the existence of which may not have been known to the members of our Sussex Archæological Society generally—I know not how it should—a Nineveh which Sussex had the honour of reckoning among her objects of archæological interest; and though the two gloried in being called by the same name they had but little else in common with each other; their only points of resemblance being that both were remarkable relics of bygone days, and both are now numbered with the dead.

The Nineveh I allude to, and which I am about to bring under the notice of our Society, was an old, and, in many

pects, a most extraordinary house, which stood, within my recollection, as well as within that of many of the older inhabitants of Arundel, in the Lower Street of that town; and I hope to be able to shew that it was a more than usually interesting specimen of an old Sussex Mansion, which, though it was, as I shall presently shew, the residence, in the time of Henry VIII., of a well-known illustrious family, had been reduced for considerably more than a century and a half to the occupation of cottagers only. That such a history falls strictly within the compass of one of our Society's rules, I need scarcely add. My object, however, in particularly alluding to it is because, judging from the little attention which has heretofore been given to it, it seems not to be thoroughly understood; at all events, it has been, as yet, but little appreciated and acted on. By this rule, it becomes the duty of every member of our Society to do his best to rescue from oblivion the ancient buildings situated within the county; that where they may have been taken down, which I have just said is the case with this our Sussex Nineveh, any historical, or architectural claims to notice they may have possessed, may not be entirely lost. The value of such a rule cannot be too highly estimated. It opens, too, a field of active research within the reach of every member of our Society; and it is in accordance with this rule that I now proceed to give from what I have been able to collect by my own actual observation, as well as from what I have obtained from the information of others, a brief, but, I trust, not uninteresting account of this ancient house.

I have already said that it stood in the lower part of the town of Arundel, in a street commonly known as Tarrant Street. It was, therefore, but little raised above the level of the River Arun, to the banks of which the grounds belonging to it on the south side evidently originally extended. Although one side of it was to the street, no other house adjoined, or stood very close to it; the ground on its other three sides being enclosed by an ancient wall, which passed off at right angles from each of its flanking walls, which ran about ten yards on each side of the house parallel with the street. Judging from its general appearance, I should say that the situation of the house, and the arrangement of the

ground belonging to it, was very much the same at the time the house was taken down, now about 35 years ago, as when it was first built; excepting that some fine trees, which, according to Hollar's view of the town, stood in and about these grounds in 1642, have been removed. For I take the house with the two gable ends, which he represents as standing by itself, and as having ornamental timber trees between it and the river, to be intended for Nineveh. The spot will be easily identified by a vessel, which he further represents moored opposite to it. Within the space enclosed by the boundary walls now stands a large Dissenting meeting-house and several houses on each side of it. From this it will be very manifest that the space which the premises constituting Old Nineveh occupied was considerable.

But though this house, in more modern times, formed, I have just said, a part of the Lower, or, as it is now called Tarrant Street, this probably was not always the case; for judging from its superior antiquity and size, when compared with any other house in the same part of the town, I am disposed to think that at the time it was first erected it stood by itself; and Hollar's view of the town tends to confirm me in this opinion.

At the time that view was taken the old wooden bridge built by Queen Adeliza, was standing; and the few houses which the town then consisted—few, I mean, when compared with what it now possesses—were situated between the church and the bridge. Little more seems to have existed at that period than what is now called “The High Street” and a few detached houses standing to the west of it. Modern Tarrant Street did not then exist; for though we find the name mentioned in a Survey of the Town taken as early as 1370, it was at that time applied to the lower part of the High Street; or rather, perhaps, to one of the two streets leading from what is now called “The Market Square” to the river. This lower part of the High Street was then called “Wyde Street,” from the circumstance that this lower part of the street was of much greater width than the upper, the houses being so situated as to form three sides of a square, and Tarrant Street was probably the street leading from the river to the bridge. The Saxon name of the Arun was “T

arent," and from hence the name "Tarent," or as it is now usually written, "Tarrant Street," is derived. Other streets mentioned in this early survey are "Dyde Street," which led from the High Street westward to Mary Gate, and "Chepyngestreet," answering to what is now called "Maltravers street."

That the locality in which Nineveh stood was not generally built upon in 1370 is manifest, because a portion of it was called, in the survey then taken, "The Cross (Crossways) about the Quay," and is described as "near to Paradys"—the pleasure-garden and ground, that is, of one of the religious houses of Arundel, probably that next the bridge, which was called "Maison Dieu," or the Hospital of the Holy Trinity. The principal entrance to Nineveh, too, was on the south side of the House—the side farthest from the present street.

With regard to the materials of which the house was built, the outer walls were of chalk, faced with flint, the coignes and dressings being of stone. Chalk was a material by no means of uncommon use in the construction of our older and larger Sussex buildings, both ecclesiastical and domestic; and a very durable material it is. All the existing remains of Lewes Priory are of chalk. Parham House is built of the same material, and faced only with stone; and the walls of the chancel of Ditchling Church, and possibly of the church itself, are constructed in the same manner—the bosses, heads, and other ornamental parts being worked in the same material.¹ The mullions, and long and short work of the tower windows of Nineveh, on the south side of the house, unlike those of any other house in or out of the county I have ever seen, were also of chalk. In what used to be called "The Browne's Chancel,"—the chancel, that is, on the north side of Ditchling Church—there was, previous to its being rebuilt, a very narrow lancet window, the frame-work of which was entirely of free chalk, and when the chancel was taken down was not at all the worse for the many centuries' exposure to damp and frost it had undergone.

¹ It is a singular circumstance that at Heathfield, a parish abounding with good building sandstone, the tower of the church should be built of chalk, with casing of freestone. The chalk in this

instance must have been brought from the Southdowns, a distance of at least twelve miles and by roads of the most impracticable character—hilly, muddy, and tortuous.—EDITOR.

The house itself was spacious, nearly, if not quite square and very substantially built. Its windows generally were divided by one or more stone mullions; and, upon the whole, it was a house that could not fail to attract the attention of all who passed it. They could not at a single glance fail to see that it had been designed for something more than an ordinary residence: and upon entering it this opinion would be fully confirmed. It would be at once seen to be a mansion worthy of the very closest examination and inspection. The side door entrance was down a passage, which, fifty years or more ago, led to several allotment gardens, near the shipyard. This doorway was arched; the arch being worked in brick, with a semi-Gothic heading. It was a good specimen of the style of doorway introduced about the time this house was built. This door led into a spacious and well-proportioned hall, around which, close to the walls, and beginning near this entrance door, was a grand staircase of more than ordinary width; the steps of which were solid blocks of oak, the balusters enclosing it on each side being beautifully carved. On the lower flight they were pillar-shaped; while those on the upper were carved with Janus-like figures, one face being inside, and the other outside. See the initial letter at the commencement of my paper, which is a representation of one of them. Many of these balusters had been wantonly destroyed; enough, however, remained to shew the skill and labour which had been bestowed upon them. The hand-rail was of great strength and moulded; and at the bottom of the flight were large newell with carved heads and drops. The string-boards of the stairs were also carved in scrolls and flowers. The rose and the oak-sprig were among its carved ornament: they were also to be found in other parts of the house. Attempts were made to find a purchaser for the remains of this fine old staircase, but without success. Many looked at it, but were probably deterred from purchasing by the manifest difficulty there would be in getting the parts which were deficiently supplied; and its being ill-adapted to any room other than an entrance-hall.

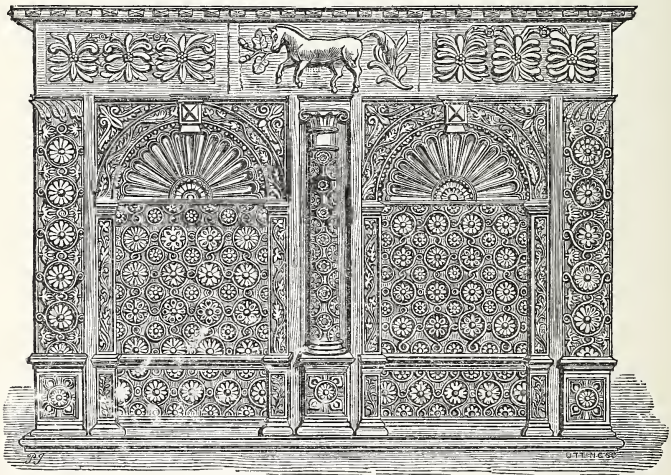
By means of this staircase not only were the sleeping apartments of the house approached, but also the room which

had evidently been its principal sitting-room. This stately room was of large dimensions, probably 40 by 20 or 25 feet, for I have no note of its exact dimensions. Nothing could exceed the beauty of this room, as it was seen sixty years ago, when I first knew the house; for it was then in a much more perfect state than when it was taken down. It had a high-pitched ceiling, from the flooring to which the side and end walls were wainscotted with dark framed oak panelling, partially moulded. At the west end of the room, opposite to the door, was a large open fire-place, the chimney-piece of which was of polished Sussex marble, in the elliptic style, over which was the most striking feature of this noble apartment; indeed, of the whole house. I allude to its most elaborately-carved mantel-piece, which, whether it be considered with reference to the beauty of its workmanship, or the richness of its design, surpassed anything of the kind I had ever seen before, or have since seen. No verbal description will convey an adequate notion of its elegance. At the top, immediately under the ceiling, was a chastely carved entablature, which was supported by three isolated carved pillars, behind which were panels covered with carved work; each panel being let into a circular headed projecting frame, also chastely carved. The pattern of the carving of the entablature, the pillars, and the panels, were roses. The framework was wrought in a trellice pattern of leaves and flowers. At each end of the entablature, and between the supporting pillars, were large pendant acorns. The size of the whole was about ten feet each way. When I took possession of it, the carving was scarcely to be recognised from the white-wash and dirt, with which it was partly filled up, and which gave it the appearance of being almost a plain surface. This room was partly lighted by two very handsome bay-windows, the southern view from one of which was very extensive and interesting.

Beneath this room, and of a corresponding size with it, was another room, which has been conjectured to have been the kitchen of the house, but which to me appears, from its position and size, much more likely to have been the eating room. This was entered from the hall, and was wainscotted with plain oak panelling. There was no carved work in

this room. On the ground floor were three or four other rooms which were entered from the hall, and which were evidently appropriated to the servants' use. The cellarage, too, was extensive.

It is much to be regretted that, for many years, this house had been let out in flats, to labouring mechanics, and others of the town of the same class, who, as the panelling of the different rooms, and the framework and balusters of the staircase became loosened or detached, took possession of them and used them as firewood. Much of the carving of every part of the house, and particularly of the mantelpiece in the state-room, had been destroyed in this way. I, however, was fortunate enough to get possession of what remained of this mantelpiece a few years before the house was taken down; which, after keeping it for some time, I had thoroughly cleansed, and made up into the cabinet of which a woodcut is here given.



The panelling of its doors are two of the back panels of the mantelpiece in their original state; the third being cut in two to make up the sides. The only pillar that remained is in the middle of the cabinet, under the horse. Other parts of the carving are brought in, in the best manner they could. To preserve the original form of the mantelpiece was im-

ossible. This cabinet is alluded to in Vol. XII., as having been exhibited by me, with other interesting relics of antiquity, to the members of our Society, when I had the pleasure of entertaining them here, after a quarterly meeting held at Jekfield, in the spring of 1859. The south, or garden front of this house had a large porch leading into the hall. This, then, must have been the principal entrance. The ground here was considerably lower than the street level on the north side. This, however, might have happened from the road having been raised on this side.

As there were no existing deeds or records to throw light on the history of this house, we should have been wholly in the dark as to the person by whom it was built, and to whom it originally belonged, if it had not happened that about the middle of the entablature of the old carved mantelpiece was displayed in very bold relief, as seen on the cabinet, a horse holding a fruited oak branch in its mouth, the ancient and well known cognizance of the Earls of Arundel, and now one of the supporters of the armorial bearings of the Dukes of Norfolk. This then went far enough to enable us to obtain a knowledge of the owners, and probably the occupiers of Nineveh. The prominent display of this cognizance in the principal room of the house showed the builder and owner to have been one of the Earls of Arundel. But as between 1347 and 1580 many of the Fitzalans enjoyed this title, we should have been wholly at a loss to know which of them was the builder of Nineveh, if an accidental circumstance had not revealed this to us; thereby enabling us to fix a date, correct within a few years, to its erection.

I have already mentioned that from each of the two ends of the house, running east and west in a parallel direction with the street, were two walls of considerable height. About the middle of one of these—that, namely on the east side—there was an arched gateway, which had evidently been, and, when the house was thus nobly occupied, unquestionably was, closed in by folding doors. The hinges of these doors remained to the last. Over the point of the arch of this doorway, about midway between it and the wall-coping, there was, as long as my memory will carry me back, a hole about six inches

square, in which it was generally supposed a stone, having carved on it a shield displaying the arms of the owner, had once been inserted. The existence, however, of such a stone could not be remembered by the oldest inhabitant of the town; and as all endeavours to find it had been unsuccessful, it was imagined to be irrecoverably lost. Great, then, was the gratification and delight of all those who felt an archæological interest in old Nineveh and its history, when, in lowering the earth on the south side of the house to make an entrance into one of the cellars through the window, for the accommodation of a cooper who had hired it as a workshop, the labourers employed discovered, about sixteen inches below the surface, the identical stone which had occupied the vacant space over the arch, and which, when tested, was found exactly to fit it. Whether it had fallen accidentally, or whether some zealous archæologist of the last century had moved it, and placed it where it was found to preserve it as an evidence of the date of the house and of its early proprietors, it would now be impossible to determine. The most material point connected with it is, that upon examination it was found to supply the clue so much needed to complete the history of the house; for on it, not only was there the horse with the oak-sprig, but in the corner, nearly under the sprig, were the two initial letters, also in relief, "I.A.," shewing that Nineveh was built by John, the eighth Earl of Arundel—who was born in 1408, and who held the title from 1415 to 1434—about the year 1430, when he would have attained rather more than his majority. This stone is now at Arundel Castle, and was exhibited to the members of our Society at their annual meeting held in the Castle grounds, August the 9th, 1849.

For a history of this John, Earl of Arundel, and of his short-lived military exploits abroad, as well as for a view of his tomb in the sepulchral chancel of Arundel Church, see Vol. XII., p. 232.

In concluding my memoir, I must not omit to notice the obligations I am specially under to one whose name is well-known in Arundel, and who, by a persevering industry and an unblemished character, has raised himself from the humbler walks of life to a position of some independence in the town

allude to "James Sturt," for as such I knew him many years ago. He was employed to build the chapel now occupying the site of Nineveh; and, by his contract, it became his duty to pull the old house down. From him I have been able to obtain much useful information, not before known to me, on matters connected with it, and to bring back to my recollection points which had nearly, if not quite, escaped my memory. One important feature in its construction, which he has kindly communicated to me, and which was not fully displayed until the house itself was demolished, was the enormous size of its main stack of chimneys. They were built of brick, and were so massive that after they had been cut half through at the bottom, it took thirty men to throw them down by means of ropes fixed near the top. A great crowd assembled to witness the proceedings. No coins, or anything else, Mr. Sturt informs me, of interest to the archæologist were found during the process of demolition, nor any date. The floor joists were of heart of oak, and their dimensions 13 inches deep by 3 inches thick.

Many of the inhabitants of Arundel still possess fragments of Nineveh, as memorials of the old house; some made up into articles of furniture, and others as they were taken down: these some were kindly sent to Mr. Samuel Evershed, of Wickfield, for my inspection. To Mr. Evershed, too, I am indebted for much valuable aid in furtherance of my present object, which is an attempt to perpetuate the remembrance of old Nineveh.

DISCOVERY OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY AT HORSHAM.

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

DEAR SIR,—

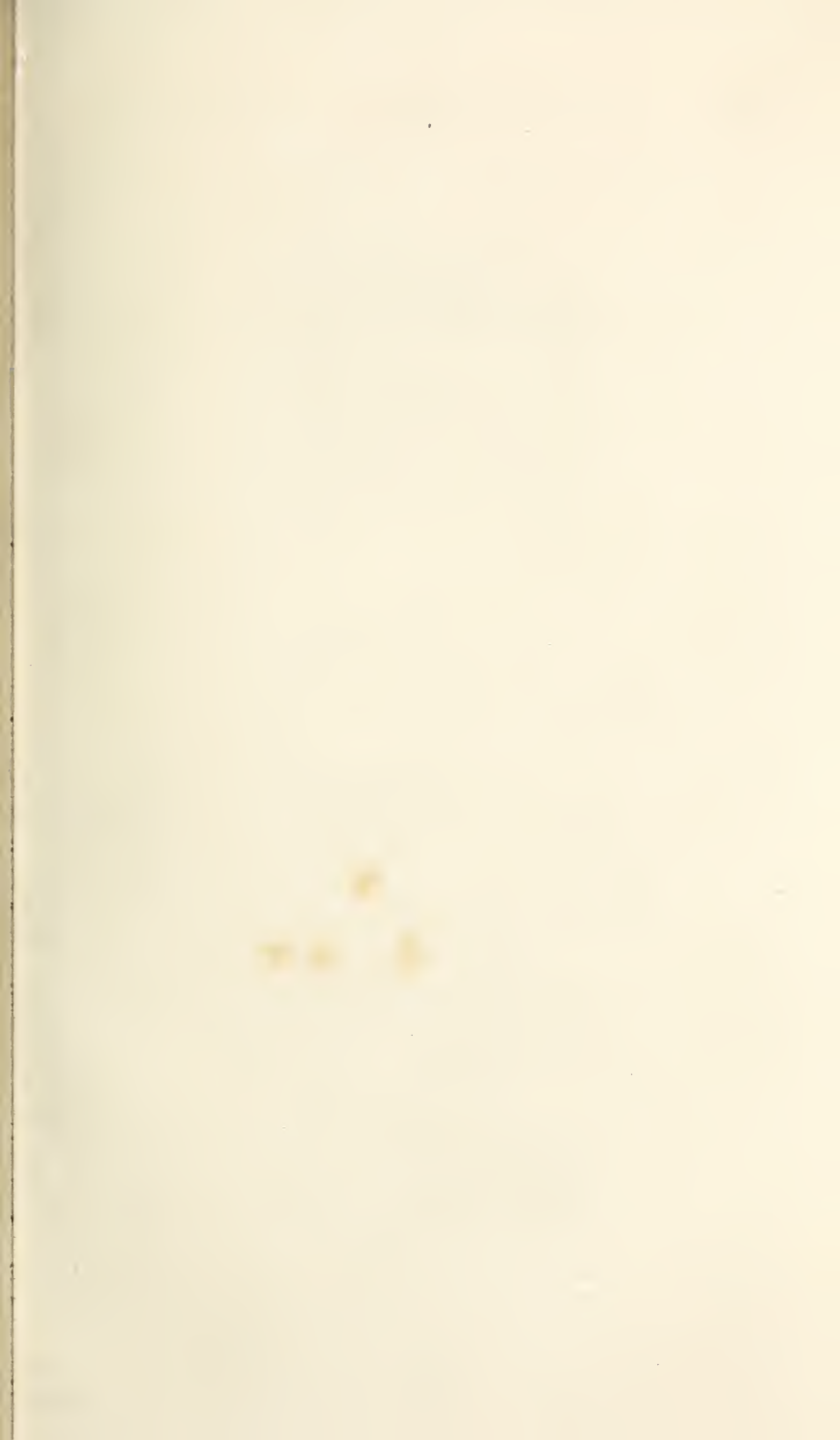
I have much pleasure in communicating to you an account of the discovery of some very ancient pottery, which probably dates from about the 13th century.

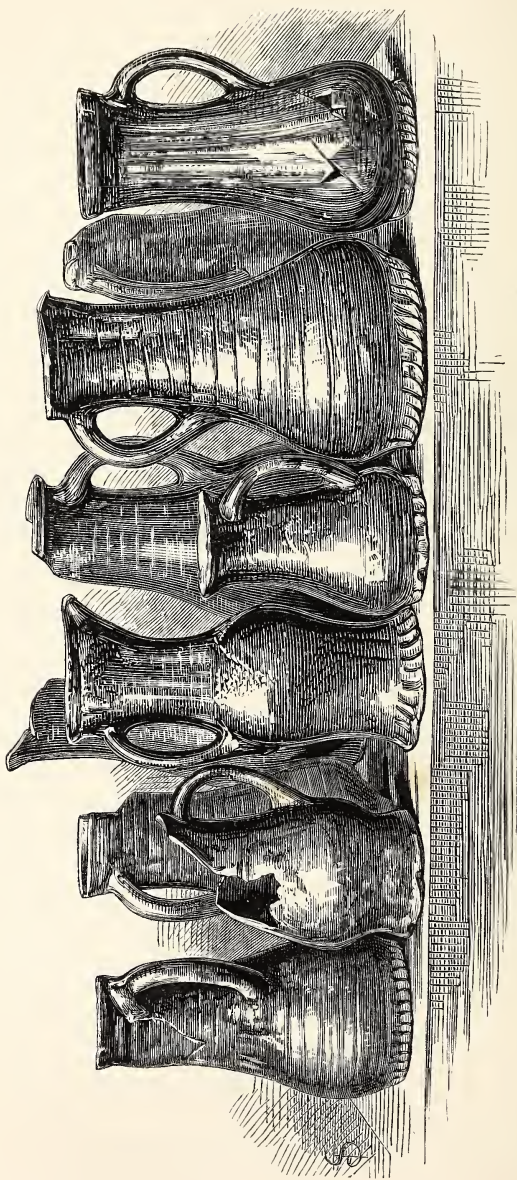
These interesting specimens of antiquity were dug up in one of the principal streets of the town of Horsham, the details of which I forward you for publication in your next volume of the Archæological Collections.

In the month of June last, 1867, I purchased some property situate in the West Street of Horsham; the dwelling-house being in a very dilapidated condition, I considered it advisable to pull down the buildings, and re-build upon the old site. The house was evidently very old, from the construction of the timbers. In taking it down nothing of any particular interest or value was discovered, except a few coins, and none of these were of later date than that of Edward I. (a small silver coin).

There being no cellar connected with the premises, I considered it a good opportunity to dig one, and accordingly gave orders for the work to be done.

In digging the cellar, at the depth of about four feet from the surface, several small fragments of green pottery arrested





MEDÆVAL POTTERY. HORSHAM.

In the Possession of THOMAS HONEYWOOD, Esq., by whom this Illustration is presented.

ny attention ; they were sufficient to show (when fitted together) the shape of a pitcher, the handle of which was almost worn through by friction.

In digging down the sides of the earth for the cellar, the soil of which was a close, compact, reddish clay, I noticed a small line or stain of a blue colour, about three or four inches in length. Upon or over this the workmen had placed the concrete upon which to build the wall of the house.

On noticing the blue stain in the clay, I took the pickaxe, and examined minutely the direction and extent to which it might go. I found that the farther I examined the spot, the wider the blue soil became. I told one of the workmen that I felt confident that the ground had previously been moved, and I then gave directions to continue the search ; we had not gone far before we found that the blue stain of only a few inches in length, now widened into a space of about three feet square ; this we followed down, but nothing of any particular interest was discovered till we reached the depth of seven feet, when we there found a turned wooden bowl. This object, unfortunately, was too much decayed to admit of restoration ; the diameter of the bowl, when first taken out, was about twelve inches. We continued our search, and, after reaching the depth of ten feet, the soil being still the loose blue earth, occasioned by the decomposition of vegetable matter, we then discovered several glazed earthenware pitchers, varying in size and height, the largest being about twelve and a-half inches in height by seven and a-half inches in diameter, the smallest being seven and a quarter inches by four and three quarter inches diameter. Five of these antique pitchers were taken out on the evening of the discovery of them. Night coming on, we were obliged to give up the search till the following morning, and when the depth of fourteen feet was reached, five or six more specimens were discovered, some of which were entire and in a most perfect state of preservation ; one of them had evidently been used for warming some liquid over the fire, as portions of the sides of the pitcher had been flaked off by the action of flame upon it ; there is also a coating of carbon still adhering to the bottom and sides of the broken pitcher or jug.

A great quantity of broken pottery was found in excava-

ting, as were also several bones of animals, boars' tusks, &c., several small pieces of thin leather, a turned or grooved piece of wood, a piece of oak resembling a stirrup, about five and a half inches in height by three and three quarter inches at the base, tapering to about one inch at the top; another piece of wood was also found of a heart shape, but plain, three inches wide, tapering to a point: this was also of oak.

Among the relics, we found an earthenware bead, unglazed, the size of which is one and a quarter inch diameter by three quarters of an inch in height.

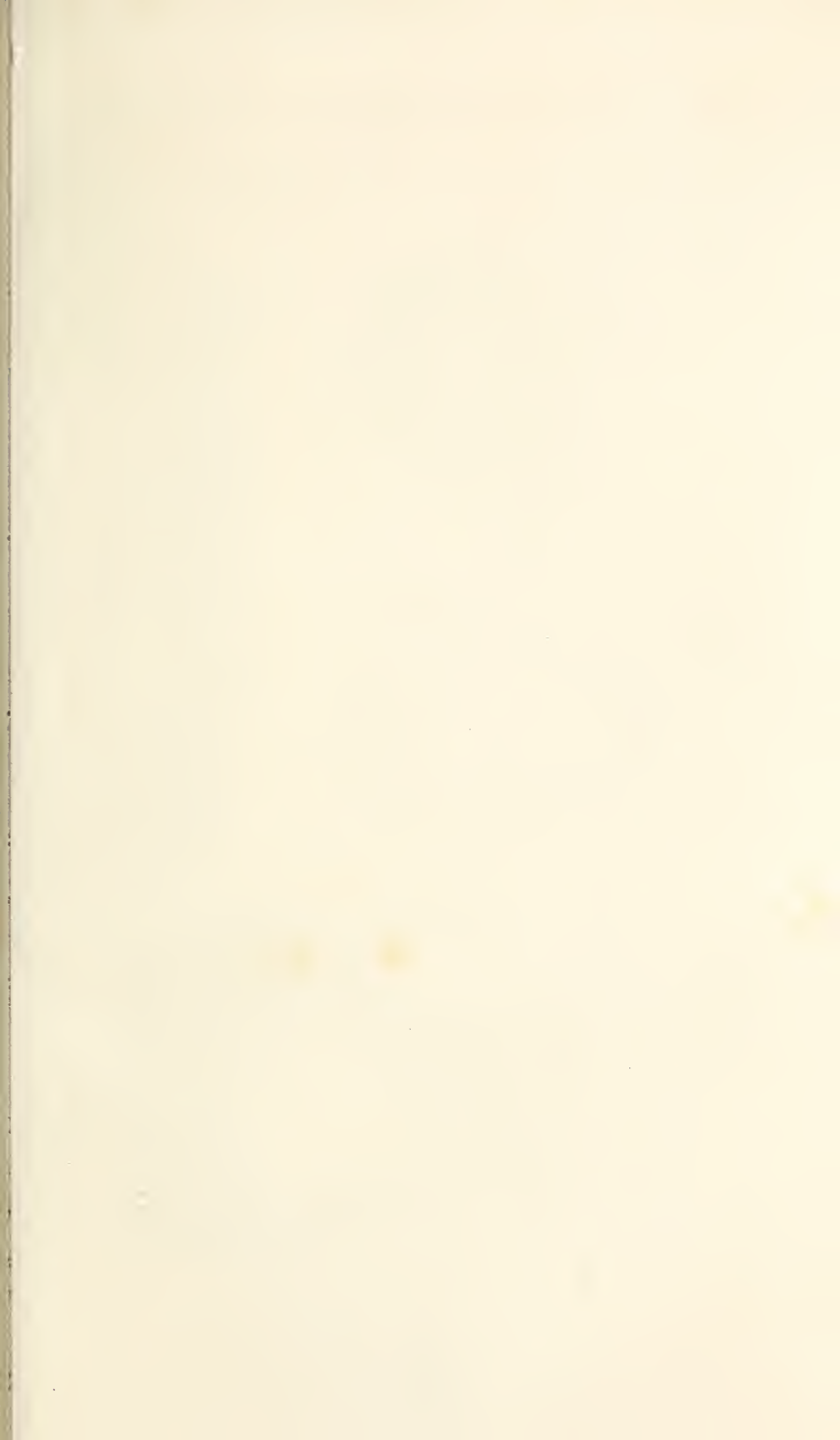
The whole of these interesting remains were, doubtless, stowed away to preserve them, they being carefully packed in heath, which must have been brought to the spot from the neighbouring forest (St. Leonard's), a distance of two or three miles from the town of Horsham. Among the heath we found several pieces of iron-stone, peculiar to the forest land.

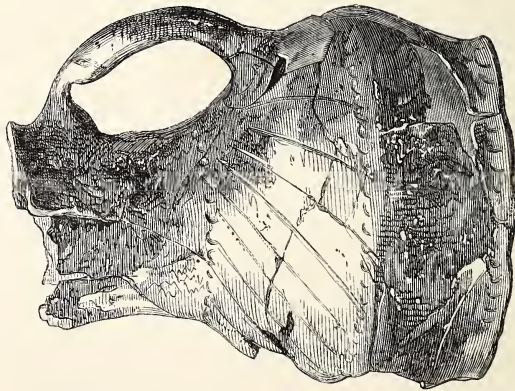
From observation, my impression is that these interesting specimens of early art were manufactured near the site of the discovery, and this idea is further strengthened when, finding as we did, a quantity of melted iron slag, the refuse of the kiln in which the pottery had been burned; but another discovery will, I think, decide this point.

The handles of almost all the pitchers have a number of gash marks, or cuts, upon them, and this must have been done while the clay was in a soft state, and with a sharp instrument; the gash marks are about half an inch in length and about one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

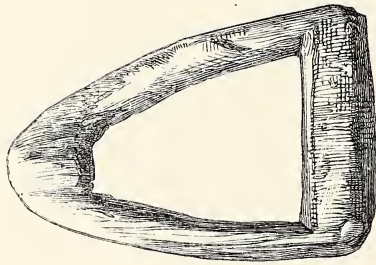
On searching among the broken pieces of pottery, we fortunately came upon the very instrument with which the gash marks upon the handles had been made, and this appears to have been a broken razor blade; and on fitting the edge of the blade with the indentations, or cut marks upon the pottery, I found that it closely fitted, leaving no doubt whatever but that that was the very instrument used for the purpose of ornamenting the handles of the pitchers when the clay was in a soft state.

The finding of this instrument, with the pitchers, must undoubtedly prove that at an early period, a pottery or

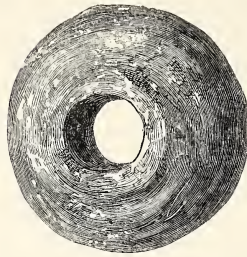




1/4 Size



1/3 Size



Full Size



Full Size

manufactory of earthenware utensils must have existed in that immediate locality, and my opinion is that there must yet be near the spot of the discovery the kiln in which those interesting relics of early art were burned.

The gashing tool is three inches in length ; breadth at the heel half an inch, the shank or handle is bent round to hold by ; the thickness at the back of the razor is about a quarter of an inch and one-sixteenth.

I have shown the specimens to a potter, and his opinion is that the pitchers were burned in a close kiln, not being allowed to come in contact with the fire ; he considered that the clay of which they were made was dug in the neighbourhood, and that the workmanship is excellent, considering the time of their production.

The whole of the pitchers have been glazed—some of them of a green colour, while others have the shining lead-colour glaze upon them.

Believing that the few remarks I have had the pleasure of forwarding you, may be interesting to some of the readers of our " Collections," and may possibly throw some light upon the style of workmanship at that early age, I have given you in detail an account of the same, and, should further discoveries at any time be made in that particular locality in connection with this " find," I shall feel it my pleasurable duty immediately to communicate the same to you.

In conclusion, I beg to offer for the Society's acceptance two engravings of the objects discovered, which have been carefully made from photographs, under my own inspection, in his usually faithful manner, by Mr. Scott.

Believe me to remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HONYWOOD.

Horsham, April 14th, 1868.

M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.

MURAL PAINTINGS IN PLUMPTON CHURCH.

BY THE REV. C. HEATHCOTE CAMPION, M.A.

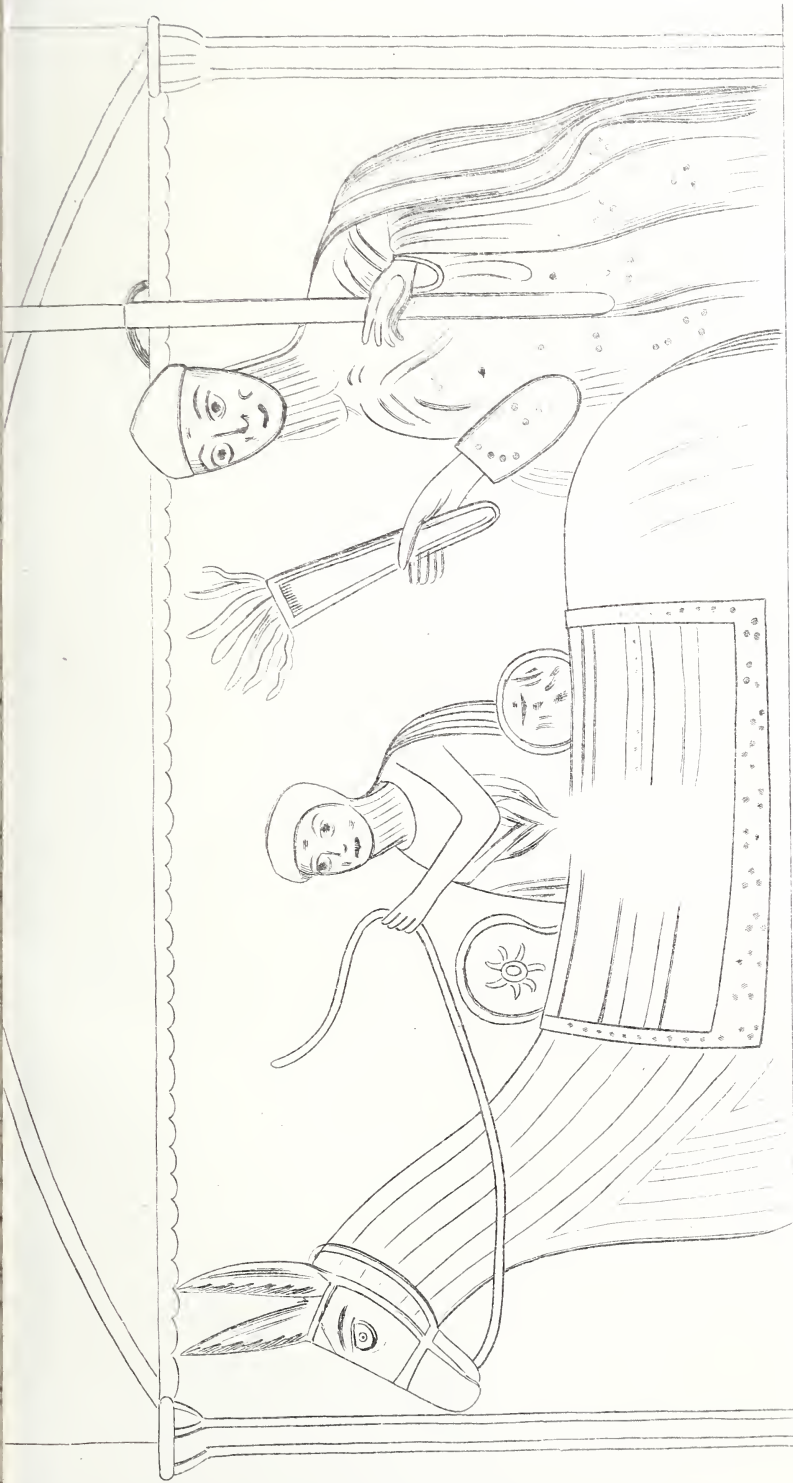
THE Sussex Archæological Society has derived many of its most interesting communications from the pencils of its members; and with the very numerous church restorations now proceeding in various parts of the county there will, undoubtedly, be a large field open for the exercise of their skill.

It is of great importance that the best use should be made of such opportunities, for the work which is destroyed in the course of these restorations leaves a blank, in the history of art and architecture, which can only be filled up by the records of our County Archæological Societies.

And this applies particularly to mural paintings, which from their nature, are almost certain to be destroyed, when any enlargement, or alteration, takes place in our churches.

It is from the conviction, that we are yearly losing much which would be of the highest interest in our Collections, that I desire to impress upon our members the necessity of taking drawings or tracings of every mural painting, which may be brought to light.

The process of discovery is one full of interest. The wall stands before you in all the unadorned ugliness of its white-wash; it seems impossible, that anything worthy of the attention of the archæologist can lie beneath that dead white surface. You cautiously insert the thin end of an old tab



EASTERN FACE OF EAST WALL OF NAVE.



knife ; the wash comes off in long flakes ; presently you see faint marks of colouring, as the work proceeds ; now a hand, now a foot, comes to light—at last the whole figure stands before you, in the very colours in which the artist first designed it, five or six centuries ago.

It is a real godsend to archæology that the paintings on the walls of our churches have been so little defaced, and that when the coats of wash are removed we find them almost as perfect as when they were first executed.

In the paintings which I have now to bring before the readers of our Collections, it will be seen, that we had some peculiar difficulties to encounter, and this renders the sketches we are able to present less complete than we could desire, though, as far as they go, they are perfectly trustworthy. They were discovered in the course of the year 1867, in Plumpton Church.

The plaster was not removed from the walls of the nave, but we were able to detect undoubted marks of colouring, both on the south and north walls, and these will, some day, offer a field for further discoveries.

The paintings, of which we were able to secure copies, are confined to the east wall of the nave. Both faces of this wall were covered with figures ; but the coats of colouring occasioned difficulties, which we were not always able to overcome.

The paintings were executed on grounds of different colours, and surrounded by ornamental borders.

The grounds in the first subject, on the south end of the eastern face of the wall of the nave, were red, yellow, and grey ; the space occupied by the semicircle above the figures was grounded with a full-bodied red, on which only the handle of the sword, and the cap of the figure below were painted.

There can be no doubt that the subject is the Flight into Egypt.

Joseph is dressed in a red robe, or cassock, and has a cloak of a lighter colour over his shoulders ; he holds a large double-handed sword, sheathed, in his left hand, and a torch in his right. His beard is large and full. The donkey is held by a servant with a leading rein, and has on a saddle

ornamented with red stripes, which again are studded with beads, or pearls.

The watchful eye, and suspicious look, of one about to undertake a night journey, in order to escape from threatened danger are well expressed by the artist.

The dresses are those of the age of Richard II. During this reign all classes seem to have given way to great extravagance in dress. Thus Knyghton says the vanity of the common people in their dress was so great that, it was impossible to distinguish the rich from the poor, the high from the low, the clergy from the laity, by their appearance.

The dresses were richly studded with jewels, as we may remark in the dress of Joseph, where stones, apparently pearls, are set by threes over the whole of the under garment.

His cloak is light pink and white in alternate stripes—a fashion alluded to by Chaucer in the *Persone's Tale*.

“As to the first synne, in superfluité of clothing, which that makid is so dere to harm of the poeple, not oonly the cost of embrowdyng the guyse endentyng or barryng, swandyng, palyng, or bendyng, and semblable wast of cloth in vanite, and ther is also costlewe furring in here gownes, so mochil pounsyng of chiseles to make holes, so moche doggyng of sheris, &c.”

The daggyng, palyng, and bendyng indicate different forms of stripes, cut out and sewn together.

That this was a common form of extravagance in this reign, we have the testimony of a contemporary chronicler.

“Cut work was great, both in court and townes :
Bothe in men's hoodes, and also in their gownes ;
Brouder and furre, and goldsmiths' work all newe,
In many a wyse each day they did renewe.”

Harding's Chronicle.

The imperfect state of the lower part of this painting renders it uncertain whether the ass bears a side saddle; but this was a fashion introduced in the Reign of Richard the Second; and Gower, in his “*Confessio Amantis*” says of a procession of ladies, “evrich one ride on side.”

The saddle is very richly ornamented, and reminds us of another passage in the *Persone's tale*, in which he remonstrates against “the synne of here ornament, or appareil, as in



nynges that apperteyneth to rydyng, as in to many delicat courses that ben holden for delyt, that they ben so faire, fat, and costlewe, and also in many a vicious knave, maynteyned because of hem, and into curious harneys, as in sadelis, and ridlis, cropouns, and peytrelle, covered with precious clothing, and riche harnes, and plates of gold, and of silver. For which God saith by Zacharie, the prophete, I wol confounde the riders of suche horsis."

On the western face of the wall, a line running from north to south divided the space into two nearly equal portions. The lower contains a resurrection scene.

An angel holds up before the eyes of the dead, who are seen rising from their tombs, a red garment studded with pearls.¹ In some old documents the angels are represented as furnishing resurrection robes to the dead; but it seems more probable that this is the coat without seam held out as one of the emblems of the passion, and, therefore, like the cross above shown to the persons rising from their tombs, to encourage and support them under the terrors of the judgment day.

It will be seen that while some of the dead turn their faces upwards to these proofs of their salvation, others look away with a gloomy aspect, and appear to be going downwards in place of rising; these are, without doubt, the lost. All the figures could not be recovered; but enough is shown in the lithograph to indicate the general character of the painting.

In the subject treated above, two angels bearing spears lean upon a diapered cross, while the head and wing of a third are shown in the engraving. At this point, over the chancel arch, some modern texts had been painted on a composition, which we were unable to remove without destroying the colouring beneath. The Agnus Dei was depicted on the soffit of the arch, or we should have looked for it in this position. On the south end of the wall were also two angels bearing spears, in dresses similar to those on the northern end. Thus there were certainly five angels bearing spears in one line on this wall, and the space remaining in the

¹ In the will of Archbishop Bouchier he leaves to the Chapter a vestment called 'rede tissue pyerled.'

midst would have been exactly filled by two more. I am not aware, that the seven archangels have been treated in any mural painting, hitherto discovered in England; but this is the only conjecture I can form as to the subject of this striking painting. And it adds force to this supposition that the name Michael is affixed to one of the angels shown in the lithograph, and the two letters E. L. were observed in a similar position on the south end of the wall.

The sketches we were able to procure of these two figures were too slight and indistinct for the engraver.

The two archangels leaning on the cross wear dresses very much resembling those in a MS. of the Deposition of Richard the Second, now in the British Museum.

Among the synnes of dress in the *Person's Tale* are mentioned *ounding* and *indenting*; alluding to the waved and indented edges of the cloaks, and other dresses of this age.

The *ounding* is very well shown in the dress of the figure on the left of the cross, and the *indenting* on the upper garment of that on the right. One of the angels has a chain round the waist; the other has a girdle of stuff or silk, with many folds. These are both fashions used during the reign of Richard the Second, to which illustrated manuscripts of the period bear testimony.

The paintings in this church were not very highly finished, and the drawing, as will be seen from the lithographs, is far from correct. Such differences will probably appear, as we learn more of the styles of art in different periods.

At present we can only note them, and wait for further discoveries, which may render the changes of style in mediæval paintings as clear, and well-defined, as are those in the architecture of former ages.

THE BUCK HALL AT COWDRAY, AND THE DEATH-PLACE OF VISCOUNT MONTAGUE.

BY SIR SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, BART., F.S.A.

THE anniversary meeting of our Society, at Midhurst, last year, will, doubtless, hold a pleasant place in the memories of all concerned. It seemed determined that the gathering should be a success; even the weather, which had been hopelessly wet until the morning of the 8th August, took holiday for the occasion, and the sun shone forth, cheering the hearts of all comers, and setting the little town of Midhurst in the best possible light.

After the inspection of the Church, which could not detain the archæologists long, and the dry but necessary routine business of the Society—transacted in Gilbert Hannam's dilapidated grammar-school—the rush was, of course, to the ruins of Cowdray; some, who were acquainted with its details, repaired to Easebourne Church and Priory: and it is to be regretted that time did not admit of all the members visiting that interesting locality.

To do honour to the visit of the Society, the Earl of Ardgmont kindly ordered the old iron gates of the park to be thrown open, an event which certainly had not occurred often, if at all, since the great fire of 1793.

Cowdray House has already been described in one of the volumes of the Society's Collections (V., 176). An engraving of the Buck Hall forms the frontispiece of the present

volume ; it is copied from a fac-simile of one of Grimm drawings, taken about 1780, preserved in the Burrell Collection in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 5699). The dimensions of the Hall were 60ft. by 28ft.

The following passage, alluding to this subject, was kindly brought under my notice by Mr. Mark Anton Lower. It is contained in a letter addressed to De Foe, and printed in his account of "The Storm of 1703 :"—

" SIR,—

"I received a letter from you, wherein you desire me to give you an account of what damage was done in and about our town. I praise God we came off indifferent well the greatest damage we received was the untiling of houses and three chimneys blown down ; but four or five stacks of chimneys are blown down at my Lord Montacute's House within a quarter of a mile of us, one of them fell on part of the Great Hall, which did considerable damage ; and the church-steeple of Osborn (*sic*), half a mile from us, was blown down at the same time ; and my Lord had above 500 trees torn up by the roots, and near us several barns blown down one of Sir John Mill's, a very large tiled barn.

" Your humble servant,

" Medhurst,

" JOHN PRINKE."

" Jan. 18, 1704."

The fatal temerity which deprived Cowdray of its last direct heir male, will ever remain an interesting episode in the history of the Montagues. Guide books record the fact and the author of the "Rob Roy canoe voyage" alludes to the circumstance. This last writer, however, and Murray's Handbook for Switzerland subvert the received tradition and assert that Lord Montague was drowned at the Laufenburg Falls, thus contradicting (amongst others) the statement in the Handbook for Sussex, which refers to the catastrophe as having occurred at Schaffhausen. The writer of the handbook for Switzerland makes, however, one manifest blunder when he states that Lord Montague was drowned on the same day that his family mansion was burned : the one even having occurred on September 25th, the other in October.

There is no doubt in regard to the tradition, and the contemporary accounts accord with that tradition. The "Annual Register" is generally considered good evidence, so also is the Record of Deaths and Domestic Occurrences in the "Gentleman's Magazine," written, of course, almost immediately after the events,¹ and there we find the account of the catastrophe as having taken place at Schaffhausen. Burke's Baronetage also records the circumstances: "Charles Sedley Burdett" (Lord M.'s companion in the mad attempt) "was drowned in the falls of Schaffhausen in 1794" (*sic*).

One would feel disposed to rest satisfied on such concurrent testimony as this, but the following statement of a local authority throws a new light on the subject, and is, in my humble judgment, irresistible evidence in fixing the site of the drowning, and is moreover a curious instance of the uncertainty of "facts," and a proof how necessary it is to verify even recent history by collateral evidence.

Mr. Albert Way—always generous in his readiness to impart information from the richly-filled stores of his mind—has the merit of re-opening this question, and, I think I may add, of setting it at rest for ever. During the autumn of 1867 he chanced to pass near the fine falls of the Rhine at Laufenburg, which are almost midway between Basle and Schaffhausen. The discrepancy in Murray's two handbooks induced him to institute some enquiries.

Mr. Way kindly addressed a letter to me on the subject. He wrote:—"Laufen signifies rapids, falls. The Schaffhausen Falls are commonly called, in Switzerland, the Falls of Laufen, and there is a castle named Laufen adjacent to them. The falls have usually with us been described as of Schaffhausen, although at some distance from that place. Of course Laufenburg derived its name from the adjoining Laufen, or rapids, which, although perilous, are descended by boats with the aid of ropes. But the fact" (*i.e.* Laufenburg v. Schaffhausen) "seems established by the evidence sent to me by Dr. Keller, of Zurich, who reports that there is actually at Laufenburg a living witness of the dreadful event, of which he gives a full account, and tells of the dog

¹ Vol. LXIII., Pt. 2, pp. 858, 1054.

and the servant. The old man was a boy of eleven years old at the time, and there is no reason to question his faithful remembrance of particulars that must have produced a strong impression on his mind. He is a butcher, named John Roller."

Mr. Way subsequently forwarded to me a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries, of Zurich, by one of the principle ecclesiastics of Laufenburg, in answer to inquiries regarding the drowning of Viscount Montague and Mr. Burdett, in the Falls of the Rhine at that place, in 1793. The writer of it proceeds to say:—

"I beg your kind indulgence for delay in answering your letter; I sought to obtain the most certain information in order accurately to satisfy your inquiry.

"The two Englishmen, Lord Montague and his friend Burdett, who in the year 1793 perished in the Rhine, have quite certainly met their sad fate in the cataract at Laufenburg. I have been unable to meet with official statement of the event, or any *procès verbal* in the chancery at the place. The 'protocol' of 1793 is not now to be found: the town at that period was Austrian, and several documents of that time have disappeared. I have no means of tracing what may have become of them; but the account and tradition of that event, with all the details, are still well known here, and they agree perfectly with the statement of an eye witness of the catastrophe, who is still living.

"Johannes Roller, a butcher here at Laufenburg, born in 1782, who is still in good health and vigorous, relates the story as follows: Two Englishmen (he does not know their names) came, with a servant, with travelling baggage and a large black dog, in a small boat, round built before and behind, not pointed at its ends, like our boats here. They were travelling along on the Rhine, and stopped at the landing place behind the inn called the Bear, but they lodged at the Eagle, still the best inn at Laufenburg.

"These gentlemen made known that they intended to row and float through the cataract. All warning from the inhabitants, representing that the attempt would certainly prove fatal to them, was disregarded. They entered their

small boat with their dog, the servant remaining behind, and passed the bridge, down the Laufen. At the first great surge the gentleman who was foremost in the boat fell or jumped into the Rhine: the boat was upset at the second wave of the Laufen, and the person who had remained in the boat swam with his companion, one after the other, through the Laufen, sometimes visible, sometimes concealed from view, and their dog with them.

“They were again seen, and swam to the spot called Oelberg (Mount of Olives, or Calvaire), and there, in the so-called strait, they disappeared in a vortex or eddy, and were never seen again, nor were their bodies recovered. At this strait of the channel of the Rhine, the river has a great depth, more than 100 feet (*fuss*); indeed, along the whole length of the rapids the depth is very great. The banks were crowded with spectators, but nobody could save the Englishmen, who swam together, endeavouring, as it appeared, to lay hold of the boat, that was overset and floating along the current, but they could not reach it. They sunk exhausted in the whirlpool into the depths, and the dog with them.

“Johannes Roller says that he stood on the bank behind the inn of the Peacock, and tried to get out with a long pole a small oar from the upset boat. The servant remained at Laufenburg, and after a while departed with the trunks. On two occasions afterwards persons came from England, and promised a large reward (1500frs.) for the discovery of the bodies, but they never reappeared.

“This is the relation of the old man of 85, who, as a boy of eleven years old, witnessed the event. All the local traditions of the facts in question are in perfect harmony with this account as stated by Roller, and everybody here knows the story.

“In the ‘necrologium’ there is no mention to be found of the unfortunate travellers who thus perished.”

Mr. Albert Way appends the following note: “The letter, of which the above is a translation, is from Mr. Bossart, the chief priest of the Church of Laufenburg. The Canton of Aargau, in which that place is situated, is Roman Catholic. ‘Heretics,’ Dr. Keller remarks, “are never entered in a

'Neurologium,' which is probably the Register of Deaths." As the bodies however are stated never to have been recovered, their names would not likely be entered, under any circumstances, among the records of the dead.

The contemporary accounts published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" and in the "Annual Register" (Chron. p. 51), for 1793 give a very similar account, if we substitute Laufenburg for Schaffhausen. ". . . . The unfortunate fate of these two travellers was owing to a very rash attempt, from which no remonstrances could divert them. His Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Burdett, was uncommonly anxious to pass the famous water-falls of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which had hitherto been unattempted by any visitant. The magistrates of the district having heard of the resolution of these travellers, and knowing that inevitable destruction would be the consequence of such an attempt, had ordered guards to be placed for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such, however, was the force of their curiosity, that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed punt, as they were about to step into it, Lord Montague's servant stopped short, and as it were instinctively, seized his master by the collar, declaring that for the moment he should forget the respect of the servant in the duty of the man. His Lordship, however, extricated himself at the expense of part of his collar and neck-cloth, and pushed off immediately with his companion. They got over the first fall in safety; they then pushed down the second fall, by far more dangerous than the first, from which time they have not been seen or heard of. It is supposed that the boat, hurried by the volume of the cataract, jammed them between two rocks. The servant remained three weeks near the place bewailing the fate of his master, who, in the prime of life, had thus fallen a victim to his curiosity, while he was hourly expected at Midhurst, which owed so much to his ancestors, the conflagration of his seat near which having not yet reached him."

Mr. Hasler Hollist, of Lodsworth, is a valuable depository of local events; his long experience and accurate recollection give great weight to his testimony. In a letter to me on this subject, he states: ". . . . When I was a mere

ild I used to delight in wandering about with Dickenson, the servant of the unfortunate Viscount Montague. I have often heard the story from him, and though I cannot pretend to call to mind any express authority from him on the subject, I can only say I never entertained a doubt" (viz., that the final one occurred at Schaffhausen) ". . . I am confident that my father and mother were satisfied, and were in the habit of speaking of the event as happening at Schaffhausen, and I do not think the geography of any of our family at that time reached as far as Laufenburg."

In that last sentence I fancy we may find the solution of the puzzle. In 1793, and for several years after—in fact, until the peace of 1815—the continent was as a sealed book to foreigners, and at best times travelling—until cheap and rapid modes of conveyances have opened it to the million—was then confined to a privileged class. Hence, in ignorance, the falls of Schaffhausen—as being *the* falls of the Rhine—may have been mistaken for those of Laufenburg. In corroboration of this geographical ignorance, a ludicrous instance of attempted correction of received tradition is made by John Wilson Croker in his "Johnsoniana" (p. 145)—jottings on Boswell's Journal—where it is asserted that Lord Montague was drowned not at Schaffhausen, but at Lauterbrun! In these days of motor excursions it would be idle to point out the absurdity of the assertion. A rejoinder was, however, made in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1839 (p. 226); the anonymous correspondent of Sylvanus Urban gives the correction that Laufenburg was the place, not Schaffhausen, and conjectures that the mistake arose from Mr. Croker having confounded the falls of Laufen (by which name the falls of Schaffhausen are known in Switzerland) with the rapids of Laufenburg. Hence, probably the statement in Murray's Handbook.

Upon enquiry, there does not appear to be any local tradition of the event at Schaffhausen, nor is there mention of it in the earliest guide-books, under Schaffhausen—for instance Richard's, published in 1817. Mr. Way told me of a delightful jumble of historical facts which he obtained from a respectable native of Schaffhausen, on his applying there for any trace of local tradition: "Yes," he said, "he had heard something

about a 'Sir Montague.' Hewas not *quite sure* about it, but he thought it was believed that he had gone off to live with the gipsies, and had become a Turk." The *idem sonans* could not well be carried further than this supposed identity of the poor Viscount with the eccentric renegade, Wortley Montague!

Another friend of mine, the Revd. William Haydon, incumbent of Midhurst, of whom I made enquiry, knowing that he had visited the localities, thus expresses himself "At Laufenburg the stream sweeps in a sort of torrent under a very picturesque and lofty bridge of one arch, coming apparently round a turn in the river. Almost immediately below the bridge a large rock stands up in the middle of the stream, and this interruption to the rapid course of the stream seems to create a strong eddy, particularly on the left bank. It is altogether a very dangerous place, but still one that a daring fellow might attempt with some little chance of success. Laufenburg is about half way between Bâle and Schaffhausen.

"I spent a day at Schaffhausen, and I cannot fancy at what part of the falls a person could have made the attempt to shoot them with any chance of success."

Until an equally credible eye-witness is forthcoming at Schaffhausen, we must surely decline to accept any longer the apparently well-accredited story that has placed there the melancholy event.

In the journal of the "British Archæological Association" for 1867 (p. 248), Mr. George Wright has given a memoir of Sir Anthony Browne and his descendants. The curse on the alienators of church property is introduced with melodramatic effect; the burning and drowning being suggested to the imaginative reader as the fulfilment of a denunciation pronounced by a venerable monk, who made his unwelcome appearance at a grand festival in the hall of Battle Abbey, on the occasion of Sir Anthony Browne's taking possession of his sovereign's munificent gift.

Mr. Wright has fallen into a mistake in stating that the landed property devolved on the only daughter of the late Viscount, who died in 1803, whereas it was immediately inherited by the only sister of George Samuel (the subject of this memoir) who married Mr. Poyntz.

Also at p. 233 Mr. Wright states that the late Sir Benjamin Brodie became possessed of the ancient seat of the Brownes, at Betchworth, Surrey, and that he died there; the fact being, that Betchworth Castle, in the Manor of Cowdray, was purchased by "Anastasius" Hope, who demolished the house about thirty years ago.

Sir Benjamin Brodie bought an estate in the adjacent parish of Betchworth, called "Tranquil Dale," subsequently "Broome Park," and there he died.

This property had no connexion with the Brownes of West Betchworth.

Among the relics of the Montague family, two have recently come under my notice, which are preserved at Olanteigh, in Kent, the seat of Mr. J. W. Sawbridge Erle Drax. They consist of a silver snuff-box, presented to his father, Colonel Sawbridge, by George Samuel, the Viscount Montague, of whom we have been speaking, and a Bible, the gift of Lady Montague, his mother. Colonel Sawbridge was to have accompanied the travellers on their tour.

THE HOARD OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND AT CHANCTON FARM, SUSSEX.

By JOHN CLAY LUCAS, F.S.A.

IN the last Volume of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections there appeared a short notice of the discovery of this most important hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, from the pen of the Rev. James Beck, and during the past year papers have been read before the Numismatic Society by Mr. Vau and Mr. Barclay Vincent Head, the latter of which has been printed in the 26th number of the "Numismatic Journal." As, however, the interest attaching to the subject is by no means confined to the numismatist, it may not be unfitting to occupy a little space in the pages of these Collections, with some particulars of this remarkably interesting addition to the traces of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in Sussex.

Before proceeding to a description of the coins themselves let us briefly glance at the intimate historical association between the locality where the discovery was made and the Saxon Kings whose coinage it represents.

The Manor of Chancton, of which Chancton Farm was the demesne, is situated in the parish of Washington, about one mile to the northward of Chanctonbury Ring, a well-known landmark of the Southdowns, and the site of a Saxon encampment. In the time of Edward the Confessor it belonged to Harold's brother, Gurth, one of the unfortunate victims of Hastings. It is thus mentioned in Domesday: "Th

territory of William de Braose in Staninges Hundred. William holds Wasingetone in person. Earl Guerd held it in the time of the Confessor. It was then assessed at fifty-nine hides," &c., &c.

The old Manor-House has long disappeared, and the farmhouse which stood on its site is remembered only traditionally. A barn, cattle-shed, and yard marked the site until three years ago, and on their removal, the ground upon which they stood being planted with potatoes, a few coins of the same period as those since discovered were found. It was on this very spot, on the 21st of December, 1866, the ground being then ploughed up for the first time, that the plough disturbed the crock or jar in which the hoard of these coins had been deposited, and scattered its contents in all directions. A general scramble took place amongst the labourers on the spot, and twelve pieces of the "old tin" were for a day or two the common price for a quart of beer at the Washington Inn. Indeed, in one instance, half a pint of the coins were offered for a quart of "double X." The attention of Mr. Cripps, the intelligent postmaster at Washington, being called to the discovery, he at once found that the coins were pennies of Edward the Confessor and Harold II., and through the instrumentality of the Rev. James Beck, Vicar of Parham, and Mr. Charles Botting, the tenant of the land on which they were found, 1720 coins were recovered and delivered to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who claimed the hoard as treasure-trove.

It may naturally be supposed that it was one of the tenants of Earl Guerd who secreted the treasure, either in the early part of Harold's reign, when the south coast was plundered by Tostig, or more probably on the approach of the Normans, when he repaired to Hastings to do his duty, and in the conflict was sent to a better world, and gained a patriot's reward. There is a singular tradition connected with the site of the discovery, which has been handed down in the neighbourhood from father to son, that a very aged man, with a long white beard, is occasionally to be seen, towards the dusk of the evening, poring on the ground, as if in search of some hidden treasure; whilst another version of the same

legend describes an old man clad in white, without a head, as haunting the spot.

Another fact of considerable local interest in connection with the subject of this paper, is the addition of the ancient Saxon town of Steyning to the places of mintage of the later Saxon Kings. Athlestan appears to have been the first of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs who made laws for the regulation of the coinage, and in his time mints were established at Lewes, Hastings, and Chichester.

Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Britain," quoting Wilkins' "Leges Anglo-Saxonicae," says: "It was at this time ordained that there should be in Canterbury seven moneyers—four belonging to the King, two to the Bishop, and one to the Abbot; in Rochester three—two for the King and one for the Bishop; in London eight; in Winchester six; in Lewes two; in Hastings one; the same in Chichester; in Hampton two; in Werham two; in Shaftesbury two; and elsewhere one in the other burghs."

That Steyning was a place of some importance a hundred years or more before Athelstan ascended the throne is evidenced by the well-established fact that a church was erected there by St. Cuthman, about the latter end of the eighth century, and this became the burial-place of King Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, whose death took place A.D. 858. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the parish appears to have been held partly by the Abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, under a grant from Edward the Confessor, confirmed by William the Conqueror, and partly by William de Braose, Lord of Bramber. In Domesday it is thus described:—"In Staninges Hundred the Abbot (of Fécamp) holds Staninges; Harold held it towards the end of Edward's time, and then it was rated for fourscore and one hides, and more-over eighteen hides and seven acres out of the Rape, which were never taxed."

We also find from the same authority that there were 118 messuages in the time of Edward the Confessor, and 123 at the making of Domesday.

We may, without presumption, conclude that Steyning possessed a mint from the time of Athelstan up to the date of the Norman Conquest. The coins issued from it in the

time of Edward the Confessor and Harold II., which the Chancton find has brought to light, are distinguished by the excellence of their workmanship.

It is supposed that the hoard comprised about 3000 coins, several having been sold, and some probably being still secreted by the villagers. Of the 1720 which were forwarded to the British Museum, fifty-eight were pennies of Harold II. and the remainder of Edward the Confessor. Such coins as were not already represented in the British Museum were added to the National Collection, and after grants had been made to the farmer on whose land they were found, and to local museums, the remainder were purchased by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., one of the most enterprising numismatists of the present day.

The collection of coins of Edward the Confessor in the British Museum is more than doubled by its additions from the Chancton find.

Mr. Barclay Vincent Head, in his complete classification of the different coinages of Edward the Confessor, published in the Twenty-sixth Number of the "Numismatic Chronicle," adopting Hildebrand's arrangement, classes them under ten types, as follows:—

TYPE I.—(Hildebrand, type A.)

Obverse.—Bust of the king to left ; radiated crown.

Reverse.—Small cross within inner circle.

This type is represented in the Chancton hoard by four specimens.

TYPE II.—(Hildebrand, type B.)

Obverse.—King's bust to left, filleted.

Reverse.—Cross voided.

Although there are 140 specimens of this type in the British Museum, it is unrepresented in the Chancton find.

TYPE III.—(Hildebrand, type C.)

Obverse.—King's bust to left, filleted ; sceptre.

Reverse.—Cross voided within inner circle ; on the centre a square compartment, with three pellets at each corner.

TYPE IV.—(Hildebrand, type D.)

Obverse.—King's bust to left, filleted ; sceptre.

Reverse.—Cross voided, each limb terminating in a crescent; an armulet on the centre. P—A—[—] in the angles.

Of these two types the Chancton find is only represented by one specimen of the former.

TYPE V.—(Hildebrand, type E.)

Obverse.—King's bust to left, filleted; sceptre.

Reverse.—Cross, limbs gradually expanding, issuing from a central circle or circles.

There are 133 specimens of this type in the Chancton hoard, one of which—from the Lewes Mint—is represented in the accompanying plate.

TYPE VI.—(Hildebrand, type F.)

Obverse.—King's bust to the right, bearded, wearing a pointed helmet; sceptre terminating in a cross; *fleur-de-lys*, or three pellets, in his right hand.

Reverse.—Cross voided, terminating in three crescents within inner circle, amulet in the centre.

This type is represented by 430 specimens.

TYPE VII.—(Hildebrand, type H.)

Obverse.—The king seated on throne, generally bearded and wearing a crown of two arches surmounted by three pearls, holding in his right hand a sceptre, in his left an orb surmounted by a cross.

Reverse.—Cross voided within circle; a martlet in each angle.

This, represented by 303 specimens, is a very interesting and peculiar type; the obverse, as suggested by Mr. Head, being probably imitated from the last silver Roman coins current in England, while the reverse consists of the cross and martlets which have been popularly considered the arms of the Confessor. A specimen of this type, minted at Chichester, is figured in the accompanying plate.

TYPE VIII.—(Hildebrand, type G.)

Obverse.—King's bust to the right, bearded, and wearing a crown of two arches surmounted by three pearls; sceptre.

COINS OF SUSSEX MINTS.



EADRARD. REX A.

Type IX.
STEYNING.



DIORMAN. ON. STE



EDPERD. REX

Type V.
LEWES.



EDPERD. ON. LEPEE



EADPARRD. REX.

Type VIII.
HASTINGS



PULERIC. ON. HESTI.



EADPPARD REX. ANGLOR.

Type VII.
CHICHESTER.



CODPINE. ON. CICESIT.



HAROLD. REX. ANGLO.

STEYNING.



DERMON ON. STENI.
PAX.



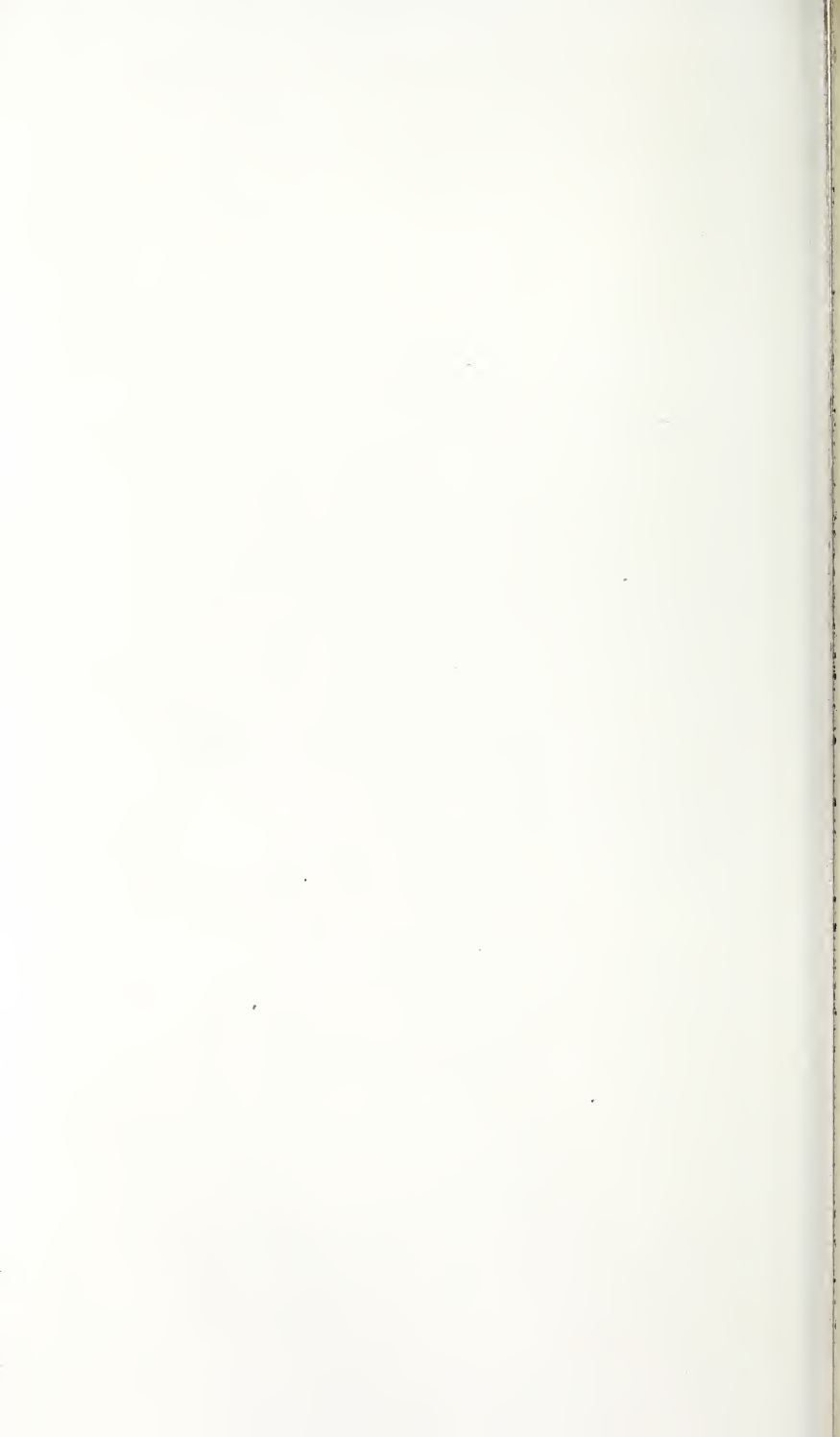
HAROLD. REX. ANG.

LEWES.



OLPOLD ON. LEPEEI.
PAX.

WASHINGTON 1867.



Reverse.—Cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle.

Of this type there are 578 specimens, and our plate represents one of the Hastings Mint.

TYPE IX.—(Hildebrand, type A., var. C.)

Obverse.—Bust of the king, front, bearded, and wearing the same crown as on the preceding type.

Reverse.—Small cross within inner circle.

Though Hildebrand calls this a variety of Type I., Mr. Head has, with undoubted judgment, treated it as a distinct type, and has transferred it from the beginning to the latter part of this reign: two out of his numerous conclusive reasons may be here quoted:—

“1st. In the present Find there are as many as 138 specimens of it; we can therefore hardly consider it as a mere occasional variety.

“2nd. There are only three examples of it in the Cabinet of Stockholm, while of Type I., there are as many as 98. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that it was not struck until after the remission of the Danegeld in 1052; otherwise it would doubtless have been as well represented at Stockholm as the other early types.”

TYPE X.—(Hildebrand, Type I.)

Obverse.—King's bust to the right, bearded; crown arched, with pendant terminating in three pellets hanging down at the side; sceptre in front.

Reverse.—Cross voided, pyramid terminating in a pellet in each angle.

This type is represented by 54 specimens, and from its resemblance to the coins of Harold II., is probably the last coinage of Edward the Confessor.

Mr. Barclay Vincent Head gives a table of mints (see next page), with the number of moneys coming under each type, and remarks that “the total number who coined in each town during the reign of the Confessor is obtained by amalgamating the types, and only counting once the same or similar names, occurring under more than one type. In some cases, perhaps, these names may represent different persons; but as a rule it is safer to treat them as identical.”

Types.	I.	III.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Total of Moneyers.
Aylesbury	1	..	1
Bath	1	2	1	3	1	..	4
Bedford	1	1	1	1	..	3
Bedwin	1	..	..	1
Bristol	2	..	..	3	1	..	5
Cambridge	1	2	..	..	..	2
Canterbury	3	6	4	7	4	2	11
Chester	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	5
Chichester	1	3	3	3	2	2	3
Colchester	5	..	..	..	1	5
Cricklade	1	1	1	1	..	1	2
Derby	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dorchester	1	1	..	1
Dover	1	3	3	2	3	1	5
Exeter	2	4	2	3	1	2	6
Gloucester	1	4	2	2	1	..	7
Guildford	1	1	1	2	1	..	2
Hastings	2	2	2	3	1	..	4
Hereford	2	1	1	1	..	4
Hertford	1	..	..	1	..	1
Huntingdon.	1	1	..	2
Hythe	1	..	1	1(?)	..	2 (3?)
Ilchester	1	..	1	1	..	2
Ipswich	1	..	1	2
Leicester	1	2	2	..	1	..	6
Lewes	3	4	4	4	3	3	8
Lincoln	2	7	1	5	2	3	14
London	1	..	16	24	17	12	8	4	45
Maldon	1	1	..	..	..	1
Malmesbury	1	..	1	..	..	1
Newport	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norwich	1	..	2	..	1	3
Oxford	1	5	4	..	..	7
Rochester	1	..	1	..	..	2
Romney	2	1	1	..	..	2
Salisbury.	1	1	..	1	2
Sandwich	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shaftesbury	1	1	2	..	1	5
Shrewsbury	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stamford	1	1	1	1	..	2	5
Stamford or Sandwich	1	..	1	..	..	1
Steyning	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Southampton	2	1	..	..	..	3
Southwark	1	2	2	2	2	..	5
Taunton	1	..	..	1
Thetford	1	2	..	1	1	..	4
Wallingford.	1	5	2	2	2	..	6
Warwick.	1	1
Wareham	1	1	2	1	1	2
Watchet	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wilton	1	1	3	8	3	2	..	9
Winchester	2	..	8	10	7	6	6	3	17
Worcester	2	..	..	2
York	3	3	3	1	4	12

The following list of the coins of Edward the Confessor, minted at Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, and Steyning, is extracted from Mr. Head's complete catalogue of the coins from the Chancton Hoard, according to Hildebrand's arrangement:—

LISELEASTER.

(Chichester.)

TYPE A, var. c.

- * ÆELFVINE ON EIE
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIE

TYPE E.

- * ÆELVIN·E ON EIEEST : R :
- * ÆELFVINE ON EI : : : STR :
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEST :
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIELST

TYPE F.

- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEOT
- * ÆELFVINE OF EIEEIE ·
- * EILFVINE · ON ENDEIE · :
- * GODVINE ON EIEEOT
- * GODVINE ON EIEE :
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEENT
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEEOT

TYPE G.

- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEIT :
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEAO
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEOT
- * GODVINE ON EIEEIT ·
- * GODVINE ON EIEEOT
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEEIT

TYPE H.

- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEES · :
- * ÆELFVINE : ON EIEEOT · :
- * GODVINE ON EIEE · :
- * GODVINE · : ON EIEEOT :
- * GODVINE : ON EIEEOTN
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEEOT :
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEES ·

TYPE I.

- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEOT
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEEOT ·
- * ÆELFVINE ON EIEES
- * ÞVLFRID ON EIEEST

HÆSTINGAS.

(Hastings.)

TYPE A, var. c.

- * DVNNINE ON HEST
- * DVNNINE ON HÆ

TYPE E.

- * BRID ON HESTINPO :
- * BRID ON HESTINPOR
- * LEOFVINE ON HÆS
- * LEOFVINE ON HÆSTE
- * LEOFVINE ON HÆSTIE
- * LIFVINE ON HAST :

TYPE F.

- * BRID ON HÆSTING
- * BRID ON HÆSTING
- * BRID : O : N HÆSTIEN
- * DVINNE ON HÆSTIN
- * DVINNE ON HÆSTIE

TYPE G.

- * BRID : ON HÆSTI
- * DVNNINE ON HÆST
- * DVNINE ON ÆSTIN · :
- * DVNING ON HÆST
- * ÞVLFRID ON HÆSTI

TYPE H.

- * BRID ON HÆSTIEN :
- * BRID ON HÆ : SÐIEN
- * DVNNINE ONN HÆS

NOTE.—The name of Brid, now converted to Breeds, is still common in Hastings and its neighbourhood.

LÆVES.

(Lewes.)

TYPE A, *var. c.*

- * GODVINE · ON LÆVE
- * OSVOLD · ON LÆVE
- * LEOFVORD ON LÆ

TYPE E.

- * ÆLF∞IE ON LÆVEE ·
- * ÆLSIE ONN LÆVEE :
- * EDVÆRD ON LÆVEE ·
- * EDVÆRD ON LÆVE
- * GODVINE ON LÆVE
- * GODVINEE ON LIE

TYPE F.

- * EADVARD ON LÆVE :
- * ÆDVARD ON LÆVE :
- * EDVINE ON LÆVE
- * EDVINE ON LÆVEE ∴
- * GODVINE ON LÆVI
- * OSVOLD ON LÆVE
- * OSVOLD ON LÆVEE ·

TYPE G.

- * GODVINE ON LÆVE ∴
- * LIOFVÆRD ON LÆVE
- * OSVOLD : ON LÆVE ∴
- * VVLFVINE ON LÆVE

TYPE H.

- * EADVARD ONN LÆVE
- * EADVARD ON LÆVE ∴
- * EADVINE ON LÆV :
- * EADVINE ON LÆVE :
- * GODVINE ONN LÆVE
- * OSVOLD : ON LÆVEN :
- * OSVOLD ONN LÆVE

TYPE I.

- * GODVINE ON LIEV
- * LEOFVOLD ON LÆV
- * OSVOLD ON EÆVE

STÆNIG.

(Steyning.)

TYPE A, *var. c.*

- * DERMON ON STÆ
- * DIORMAN ON ∞TÆ

TYPE E.

- * VVLFLET ON STÆN
- * VVLFLET ON STENI ∴

TYPE F.

- * VVFERIE ON ∞TÆ ∴
- * VVLFRIE ON .STÆNI
- * VVLFRIE ON STÆ

TYPE G.

- * DIORMAN ON ∞TÆNIG

TYPE H.

- * VVLFRIE ONN STÆ
- * VVLFRIE ON STÆN

TYPE I.

- * DERMON ON STÆN

Of the 58 coins of Harold 2nd, which came under I. Head's notice, 52 were minted at Lewes and Steyning, the following moneyers:—

* LEOFVARD ON LEVE	.....	1
* OSVOLD ON LEVEE	.....	35
* DERMON ON STÆNI	.....	16
		52

The remaining six being of London, Wilton, and Southampton.

The twenty following mints are not mentioned by Hildebrand as occurring upon the Confessor's coins:—Bedford, Bedwin, Chichester, Colchester, Cricklade, Guildford, Huntingdon, Maldon, Malmesbury, Newport, Rochester, Romney, Sandwich, Shaftesbury, Steyning, Southwark, Taunton, Wallingford, Wareham, Watchet. These twenty, however, with the exception of Bedford, Guildford, Malmesbury, Newport, Steyning, and Watchet, were previously represented in the collection at the British Museum.

[Mr. Lucas's paper appropriately gives, on a previous page, a list of the towns where the Chancton pennies were minted. To fill *this* page, the Editor avails himself of the opportunity of calling the attention of contributors to the Sussex Archæological Collections to the desirableness of compiling a list of all Anglo-Saxon coins found in the county, with particulars of their discovery. When such list is made as complete as possible, it is proposed to print a paper on the subject. Coins of Offa, king of Mercia, of Athelstan, and of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, with many others, have been found in the locality. By such means we shall be enabled to arrive at conclusions as to the places in the South Saxon Kingdom which were populated at or about particular periods, and also as to relations with other kingdoms of the Heptarchy in early times. All communications at an early date will much oblige

THE EDITOR.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Sheriffs of Sussex.*

I send you a list of the Sheriffs of Sussex for the reigns of Henry II., Richard, and John, thinking perhaps it may be considered worthy of a place in the next volume of the Suss. Arch. Coll. It has been compiled entirely from the Pipe Rolls, with one exception—the Roll for 1 Hen. II. is missing; the name of the Sheriff for that year is taken from the Red Book of the Exchequer (or rather the copy of it in the Public Record Office) where is contained a transcript of a large portion, if not the whole, of the Roll 1 Hen. II. The names of the Sheriffs are not given in the Rolls of 7—10 John, and the Roll 15 John is missing; that which is labelled in the office as belonging to this year, belongs in reality to 13 John, of which, from internal evidence, I take it to be the Treasurer's Roll, and that labelled 13 John to be the Chancellor's Roll. The list will be found to vary in many instances from those given by Dallaway, Horsfield, and Berry. I shall, probably, at some future time, be able to send a list for the reign of Henry III.

HUGH PENFOLD.

Temple.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>31. H. 1. Hugo de Warelvilla.
 1. H. 2. Episcopus Cicestrie, de
 tribus partibus anni.
 2. H. 2. Mauger Maleuvenant.
 3. H. 2. Ricardus de Humez.
 4. H. 2.—6. H. 2. Radulfus
 Picot.
 7. H. 2. Episcopus Cicestrie.
 8. H. 2. Hilarius Episcopus Ci-
 cestrie.
 9. H. 2. Henricus Archidiaconus.
 10.—15. H. 2. Rogerius Hai.
 16. H. 2. Reginaldus de Warenne,
 de dimidio anno.
 16. H. 2. Rogerius Hai, de
 dimidio anno.
 17.—22. H. 2. Reginaldus de
 Warenne.
 23.—32. H. 2, Rogerius filius
 Renfredi.</p> | <p>33. H. 2. Rogerius filius Renfredi,
 de dimidio anno.
 33. H. 2. Willielmus Ruffus, de
 dimidio anno.
 34. H. 2. Willielmus Ruffus.
 1. R. 1. Willielmus Ruffus.
 2. R. 1. Ursus de Lincis.
 3. R. 1. Phillippus de Tresgoz.
 4. & 5. R. 1. Johannes Mares-
 callus.
 6. R. 1. Willielmus Marescallus.
 7. R. 1. Willielmus de Sancte
 Marie Ecclesia. Willielmus de
 Paris pro eo.
 8. R. 1. & 9. R. 1. Willielmus
 Marescallus. Stephanus de
 Puntfold pro eo.
 10. R. 1. Willielmus Marescallus.
 Michael de Appeltricham pro
 eo.</p> |
|---|--|

Sheriffs of Sussex (continued).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—6. Joh : Willielmus Marescallus. Michael de Appeltricham pro eo.
7.—9. Joh : Willielmus de Cahaignes, Custos.
10. Joh : Willielmus de Cahaignes, Custos, de 3 partibus anni.
11. Joh : Willielmus Briwere. Robertus Camerarius pro eo, de una parte anni.
12. Joh : Willielmus Brewere. Robertus de Meleburne pro eo. | 13. Joh : Willielmus Briwere. Robertus de Meleburne pro eo de una quarta parte anni.
14. Joh : Matheus filius Hereberti. Gilebertus le Barrier, pro eo, ut Custos de tribus partibus anni.
15. Joh : Matheus filius Hereberti. Gilebertus le Barrier pro eo ut Custos.
16. Joh : Matheus filius Hereberti. Gilebertus le Barrier pro eo. |
|--|---|

2. The Cobbler's China.

In the West Street of the ancient town of Rye, towards the close of the last century, stood a respectable dwelling-house, now converted into a coach-house and surgery, occupied by R. C. N. Davies, Esq., but at the time above indicated both tenanted and owned by a very honest cobbler, of the name of RICHARD PHILCOX, who was never above his trade, being usually seen in the morning, at an early hour, perambulating the town, always clad in his leather apron—the badge of his calling. Now it happened at the period I am speaking of that a certain gentleman, with whose name I am unacquainted, embarked on board an East Indiaman, in London, with the view of proceeding to India or China, when, unfortunately, on arriving off Rye Bay, the ship encountered a dreadful storm, which soon tore the canvas into ribbons, and dismasted the ship, which then sprang a leak, and became water-logged. From this disastrous state of things there was no means of escape but by lowering the boats, into one of which the gentleman alluded to contrived to get, and was thus conveyed safely to the beach, not far from Rye, to which place he proceeded, drenched with wet, harassed and weary, as we may well conceive, with no clothing besides what he had on at the time of his leaving the wreck. Arriving at Rye in this miserable plight, our honest cobbler, RICHARD PHILCOX, took him under his roof, administered to his wants so long as he remained, and, in short, acted thoroughly the character of the Good Samaritan. Having recovered from his fatigue, the gentleman returned to London, travelling, it may be presumed, by that original stage-coach first established in Rye in the year 1778, which took sixteen hours to reach London in one day, and as many to return the next. Time went on, and the former unlucky passenger once more embarked for the East, and, having safely arrived in China, he had not forgotten the hospitality of RICHARD PHILCOX, and so determined to give him some proof of his gratitude, which should at the same time be significant of his trade. He therefore ordered a China tea-service, on each article of which was represented in bright colours a cobbler on his seat, working at his

trade, with this inscription over it:—" *I must work, for leather is dear,*" whilst above this inscription are the initials "R. P.," and around all a device, in the centre of which at the top is a boot, and also on either side, towards the bottom, a boot spurred. Returning in safety to England the gentleman lost no time in presenting this gift to his hospitable friend, who carefully preserved it during his own lifetime. At his death it came into the hands of his son Joseph, who, not being very prosperous in business, left the old family-house and took up his abode in a smaller one, originally forming part of the Mermaid Inn, which gave name to the street in which it is situated.

Some twenty years ago, having heard for the first time of the "Cobbler's China," I called on Joseph Philcox, who was working at his father's trade, and requested him to let me have a sight of it, which he readily did, after which, in the course of conversation, I found he was willing to part with it, and so, having ascertained the price that he set upon it, I undertook to dispose of it for him, which I did in the following manner:—It having been sent to my house, I found the number of pieces of which the set consisted (each cup and saucer being reckoned as one). I attached a number to each lot, and sold as many tickets as there were lots to my friends, at the price necessary to make up the whole purchase-money required, when they drew lots for them at my house, the result of the Lottery having been, as far as I am concerned, that one cup and saucer fell to my share, which, though the saucer is cracked, I value as relics of an interesting little anecdote connected with our ancient town. All sublunary things are evanescent; and thus the Cobbler's China is scattered abroad, and the name of PHILCOX is extinct in Rye.

W. HOLLOWAY.

Rye.

The above was communicated to the Editor by T. W. W. Smart, Esq., M.D. The venerable Historian of Rye, the writer of it, will be glad to read the next note.

3. *Early Venetian Relations with Sussex.*

The Merchants of Venice in the middle ages, for a considerable period, made Camber-before-Rye a place of anchorage for the fleet of trading vessels by which the chief intercourse between Venice and England was then carried on, and, from the circumstance that wool constituted one of the articles largely exported in the Venetian galleys, there is reason to infer that they were often freighted on their return with Sussex produce. If further particulars as to these early Venetian relations with this county could be gleaned, they would not be devoid of interest. Mr. Hardy, in his recent report on the Venetian archives, states that he examined the Portolano or Chart of Andrea Bianco, executed in the year 1436, and in this representation of the British Channel, he says, "I read the word Camera, recognizing the identity of its position with that of Rye, alias Camber-before-Rye." This is its earliest delineation in any Chart; but *Portus Camera* is inscribed in the registers of the Venetian Senate as early as the 2nd of January, 1397. Mr. Brown, however, in

his Preface to the Venetian Calendars, observes that Bianco's charts are supposed to be copies of still more ancient hydrographical attempts, and adds a conjectural translation of the names of certain Sussex localities—

Arendela	...	...	Arundel.
Soran	...	...	Shoreham.
Caforda	...	...	Seaford.
Broggress	...	...	Beachy Head.
Erlaga	...	...	Hastings (?).
Gingalexco	...	...	Winchelsea.
Camera	...	...	Camber-before-Rye.

This Venetian document of Jan. 2, 1397, is headed, "A decree of the Senate for fitting out four galleys for the Flanders voyage, two bound for Sluys and two for London," and contains the general regulations of preceding years, with amendments. "Information having been received that *Caput Doble* is not a port, but a road unsafe (*statium non bonum*), and that thirty miles hitherward there is a good harbour called Portus Camera, be the captain at liberty to go to Camera, to Caput Doble, or to some other place which he may consider safer, for the transhipment of the merchandize, which, should it fall short of 30,000 weight, the captain is to have conveyed to Flanders and London by the ships of those ports."

The most enterprising navigators of that time had but an imperfect knowledge of our Channel. In 1398 similar directions were given to the Venetian captains, and but a few years later Camber was the haven into which other merchantmen were conducted under less peaceful auspices. Hall "in the fifth yere of Henry IV.," speaks of the king sending the Lord Thomas, his son, to revenge a French invasion, who on his return "encountered with two great Carickes of Jeane, laden with rich merchandise and substancial stuf, betwene whom was a greate conflicte and a blouddy battell; but after long fighting the Englishemen preuailed and brought bothe the Carickes into Camber before Rye, where one of them by mis-aventure of fier perished, to the losse and no gaine of bothe the parties." In 1416 Venetian half-pence were forbidden to be taken to London, and in 1482, Edward IV. prohibited the export of wool in the Venetian galleys; but it is mentioned that their owners again obtained permission for its exportation (by certain means). Currants and other vendibles from Eastern marts, besides the wares of Venice, were then shipped hither by the Venetian traders.

The last Venetian record of Portus Camera occurs in a letter of Gius-tinian, dated Lamberte, 19th Jan., 1519, but it appears that a galley belonging to the Flanders fleet sailed from Southampton as late as the 22nd May, 1532. If the Venetian merchants subsequently sent their "rich argosies" to Rye it would seem that they did so at their own risk.

F. H. ARNOLD.

4. Jewell and Hardinge.

In Vol. XIX., page 51, among Mr. Lower's extracts from the parochial documents of Lindfield, are mentioned "the three books of marters, and another of Jewell and Hardinge."

On Foxe's Book of Martyrs and Erasmus's Paraphrase, see "Gent. Mag.," Jan. 1865, 2.

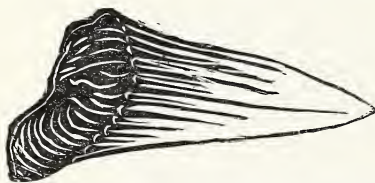
"Jewell and Hardinge" was probably the well-known book containing the controversy between those two divines. Jewell's "Apology" is kept in some churches.

I have seen or heard it stated somewhere, that there were orders in council for parishes to provide themselves with certain standard works of controversy on the Protestant side, in order to ensure a sale and to encourage the production of them. Jewell is supposed to have written most of the 2nd. Book of Homilies.

The College, Hurstpierpoint.

J. T. FOWLER.

5. *A Bitorne's Clee.*



In the list of "goodes, catelles and juelx," taken from Jack Cade, as recorded in Suss. Arch. Coll: vol. xviii., p. 32, we have mentioned "a bitorne's clee harneysid." A note at foot of page states that the article

in question was *supposed* to be the claw of that fabulous animal the Bicorn. But what was it in reality? I suggest that it was one of those fossil shark's teeth mentioned in our vol. i., p. 184, and described in the Will of St. Richard of Chichester as "linguas meas serpentinās" (my snakes' tongues.) There is appended on that page a long and very interesting note by W. H: Blaauw, Esq., in which, however, he states that these teeth are found "in abundance" in St. Paul's Bay, Malta; whereas, in fact not more than ten or twelve of them make their appearance on the top of a rock in the bay, at certain seasons of the year, exposed, no doubt, by the autumnal storms. These are eagerly cut out by the natives, and are very highly valued. At the present day they are supposed to preserve the house or person from lightning, fire, disease, &c. If my conjecture is correct, these fossil teeth (alas! for the effect of science upon popular superstitions) must have been held in high esteem by Sussex and Kentish men from A.D. 1253, the date of St. Richard's will, down to 1450, the time of Cade's rising, and, no doubt, for a long time before and after those dates.

The Bishop had his "snakes' tongues" set in the massive silver salt-cellars, which were "placed before him when at table." How the "claw" was "harnessed," which Master Cade appropriated, we are not informed, but as in the list of "swag," a line or two after, we read, "i salt saler of silvere and gilt, castell wyse, with iii small salt salers in iii corners and the iiii lakkith," it is possible that the "claw" was like the bishop's "tongues," an article of utility as well as veneration and intrinsic value.

I am the fortunate possessor of a veritable "bitorne's clee," "snake's tongue," or Maltese shark's tooth. My specimen was presented by a poor old Maltese laundress to an English sailor, some twenty years ago, with a strict injunction that he should never part with it. Before he left

the island he exhibited the talisman to a native fisherman, who immediately declared that he must have stolen it, as none but the Maltese were ever blessed with such treasures, and no person could be found foolish enough to part with one.

S. EVERSHERD.

Uckfield.

[For the above representation of a "Bitorne's Clee," we are indebted to Mr. Eversherd. Should it not be Bicorné's?—ED.]

6. Racing in Sussex, in 1727.

In 1727 was started the "Racing Calendar." At that time there were 11 plates of 100 guineas each given by the crown, and therefore called by the name of the king's or royal plates, three of which were run for at Newmarket, and the others at Guildford, Norwich, Nottingham, Black Hambleton, York, LEWES, Winchester, and Lincoln.

Of Lewes it is stated that "the 8th king's plate of that year was that of Lewes, run for on the 10th August, being every way the same as that of York, &c. (*i.e.*, for 6 year olds, carrying 12 stone, as usual). There started for this gold none but the Earl of Halifax's grey h. *Sampson*.

On the following day a purse of 50 guineas was run for on the same course, free for such as never had won a royal plate, carrying 10st.

There started for it the following:—

Mr. Western's bay m. <i>Likely</i>	-	-	-	2	1	1
Earl of Halifax's chesnut h. <i>Buster</i>	-	-	-	1	2	2
Sir William Gage's chesnut h.	-	-	-	3	dis.	

On the 10th ditto the three following started here for a purse of 20 guineas, free for anything carrying 10st., but the winner to be sold for 5 guineas.

Mr. Brown's brown h. <i>Cripple</i>	-	-	-	1	1
Mr. Jarvis's bay h. <i>Points</i>	-	-	-	2	2
Mr. Lawrence's chesnut g.	-	-	-	dis.	

These plates have, for many years past, been the same, and there is no doubt to be made of the continuance of 'em. They are generally run for in the beginning or about the middle of August.

And the writer proceeds with the counties.

SUSSEX.—From Surrey I proceed to Sussex, in which county, upon the Thursday in Whitsun week, a plate of £16 value was run for at MIDTURST, being a present to the town from his Grace the Duke of Somerset, weight 10st. This prize was won by

Mr. Stapler's chesnut g. <i>Yellow Hutton</i>	he came	-	1	1
Mr. Lawrence's dun g., came	-	-	2	2
Mr. Heberden's black g.	-	-	dis.	
Mr. Field's sorrel g. <i>Poppen</i>	-	-	dis.	

On the 14th August a £20 plate was run for at the city of CHICHESTER by the following four; weight 10st.

Mr. Stockden's grey g. <i>Wanton Grey</i>	-	-	1	1
Earl of Tankerville's <i>Gormonguy Bay</i>	-	-	2	2
Mr. Staker's bay g. <i>Creeping Dick</i>	-	-	3	dis.
Mr. Hammon's grey m. <i>Jewel</i>	-	-	dis.	

The last plates in this county, of the year, were two, run for at EAST BOURN; the first, which was of £25 value, and run for upon the 20th day of September, by the two following; weight 10st.

Sir Walter Parker's bay g., *Creeping Dick*, which won the said plate
Sir Robert Fagg's bay h. *Ball*.

The other of these plates was of £10 value, and was run for on the following day, the weight being also 10st.

This prize was won by a chesnut gelding of Mr. Duple's. (Dobell's.)

There started against him Mr. Adams' bay m. *Pope Joan*, and Mr. Edwards' bay h. *Squirrel*."

Racing had been very popular in England from the return of Charles II. He was often at Newmarket; a notice of which will be found in the Savile correspondence, published by the Camden Society (p. 271, note b.) and in August, 1682, the King and the Duke of York were at the races at Winchester. See "Luttrell's Diary," i., 214.

WM. DURRANT COOPER.

7. Duty of the Crier of Chichester.

The following account of the duty and remuneration of the Crier of Chichester, taken from a document undated, but which appears to belong to the latter part of the last century, seems to be worth preservation, and may perhaps serve to elicit information as to this very ancient office, in other places in the County:—

"To attend the Corporation seat in the high place in the cathedral every Sunday morning and on fast days, pays to the Vergers 4 shillings per year, for setting up candles in the choir for the seacon.

To attend Court every Monday morning, and at all times the corporation meets.

To warn the Leet Jury every time they go out, and to attend them, taking the larger weights and scales from the Gaol.

The stubb money, his perquisites, and likewise to weigh the butter, when they go into the market and shops.

To take charge of the corporation plate at all times, and to fetch and carry it to and from the mayor.

To fetch up water at the corporation dinners, and to keep the potts emptied.

To wait on the mayor during the dinner.

To keep the Guildhall and magistrates' room clean, and keep up the fire, and to keep the old Market Cross swept.

To collect all out tolls in the city and at the three City fairs.

Cornwaggons, each unloading in the city - - - 2d.

Ditto, for standing in the fair, except the Bosham district
is free - - - - - 4d.

Broom carts - - - - - 2d.

Earthen coarse ware and unloading bags - - - 4d.

Do. carts - - - - - 2d.

Standings at fairs (large) - - - - - 2d.

Smaller do., and all tables - - - - - 1d.

Booths 6d., 4d., and 2d., according to size.

Large shows, 6d., 4d., and 2d., according to size.

Run round	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4d.
Throws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1d.
Hops, cheese, &c., each stand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2d.
Pigs, each lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1d.
Horses, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1d.
Everything exposed for sale, show, or amusement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1d.

To cry the Mayor's Court every Monday morning at the Cross (without the bell).

To keep both the Town-Hall yards weeded.

To get the Mayor's Ring, early on the morning of the mayor choosing; to go to all the schools in the city to crave a holiday for the children in the mayor's name; the perquisites arising therefrom are the Crier's.

To collect the Town-clerk's fees for recognizances at the Sessions.

							s.	d.
Long cries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Common round	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Billing town	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Pasting and billing at elections double.								
Crier of County Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8

Each court paid by Mr. Wilmot. At city sessions each witness 6d. for the use of the corporation seat in the choir, three dozen short eights allowed for the winter season; they are set up by the sexton, for which paid 1s. per quarter; peaces (*sic*) they are the Crier's perquisite."

F. H. ARNOLD.

8. Yainville Church in Normandy.

On a late visit to Normandy, my friend, M. l'Abbé Cochet, put into my hand a volume entitled "Procès-verbaux de la Commission départementale des Antiquités de la Seine Inferieure." In it I found a note respecting the old church of Yainville, in Normandy, the singular resemblance between which and our Sussex church at Newhaven forms the subject of a paper in Volume IX. of these Collections. It is to the following effect:—

"Messieurs Rondeaux and de la Guérière have visited the church of Yainville, annexed to Jumiéges. They were received by the municipal council, who expressed a strong desire to see the church repaired. They had raised a subscription amounting to about 1500 francs; a wealthy inhabitant has left 10,000 francs to the church on condition of its being rendered fit for divine service; but in case his wish was not complied with, this sum was to be devoted to the church of Jumiéges for a peal of bells.

"This church is a late specimen of the state of art in the eleventh century, and ought to be preserved. . . . The ancient presbytery has been restored to the commune by a legacy of the last proprietor."

This was in 1843, and consequently before my visit alluded to in Vol. X.

The editor of the Procès-verbaux adds in a note: "Nous profiterons de cette circonstance pour révéler un fait qui nous semble curieux; c'est que

l'église d'Yainville a été gravée en Angleterre, dans les *Memoires de Société Archéologique du Sussex*. La raison de cet honneur extraordinaire lui vient de son étonnante ressemblance avec l'église de Newhaven, près Brighton. Cette similitude parfaite de deux édifices, rares dans leur genre, a été signalée à la Société Archéologique du Sussex, par M. Lower de Lewes, et elle a suffi pour déterminer, vers 1857, vingt-cinq savants anglais à visiter la Normandie."

The number was, however, only twenty-three, but not one of the number will soon forget the six days' excursion among the great town-pleasant valleys, and grand old churches of Normandy. We all felt that by historical reminiscences and associations, although we had crossed the English Channel, we were still in Sussex, and that we had laid a kind of submarine cable of goodwill between Norman and Sussex Archæology.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

9. Names of Fields.

I shall be much obliged if members of the Society and others will send me a list of the names of fields in the various parishes of the county and notes upon the same will also be thankfully received.

W. DE St. CROIX.

Glynde Vicarage.

10. Forest Chapels.

BEFELDE CHAPEL, BUXTED.

In Horsfield's *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 366, we read: "In Pope Nicholas's taxation, *Ecclesia de Bosted, cum CAPEL.* was rated," &c.; and in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XII., p. 257, Queen Elizabeth is said to have presented "Thomas Fauden, on October 9th, 1559, to the Rectory of Buxted, *cu CAP. de Befelde.*"

What was this Chapel of Befelde? and where was it?

[Uckfield was formerly a chapelry of Buxted. The transcriber of the extract in Vol. XII., misread *Vcfelde* as *Befelde*.—ED.]

DUDENEY CHAPEL, MARESFIELD.

On the subject of Chapels in the great forest of Ashdown, it may be well to remark in corroboration of the Rev. Edward Turner's conjecture as to the site of Dudeney Chapel, Maresfield, that the Ordnance Map has "Chapel" engraved at the south-west corner of the cross roads *close to Duddleswell*, and we find on the map some three miles further on to the north, over Crowborough Warren, first "Churchill Gate," and the "Friar's Gate."

Dudeney Chapel was, therefore, at Duddleswell, and the road in question appears to have been recognized as the way to Dudeney Chapel through the Forest, and past "King's Standing," from Lye Green, and the neighbourhood of Hartfield and Withyham; unless, indeed, we are to suppose that there was yet another forest chapel in the neighbourhood of Churchill Gate; and the isolation of the spot would justify the conjecture.

There is a place called "Saint Tyes," a little more than a mile north-west from Hartfield, and near to "Lower Paddock," where there may have been a chapel; Holtye (Holy Tye?) Common, and Holtye House are two miles north of "Saint Tyes," on the border of Sussex, near Cowden.
S. EVERSHED.

GILDEREDGE.

In an Index of Registers, &c., belonging to the Dean of Chichester), I, some years since, noted the following:—

"GELDEREGG VIC. (*sic.*) Ordinatio Vicariæ de Gelderegg, in eccl.' roch' de Bocsted, dat' apud Otteford, 5 Cal. Aug., A.D. 1292. Reg. Beckham, fo. 29., MSS. Lambeth."

A note appended says:—

"The appointments of this vicarage not being sufficient to support an incumbent, and being such a great distance from Buxted Church, was annexed to Withyham, that the sacraments might be received, and the public service attended to with more ease and convenience by the inhabitants of Gelderegg. As an evidence of this union, one of the churchwardens of Withyham is always sworn in at the Archbishop's visitation], and the other at the Bishop of Chichester's."

Gilderegge is the name of lands and a house in Withyham, and it gave the surname to an ancient Sussex family, who afterwards settled at Eastburne. Of the ancient and defunct church or chapel of Gelderegg, I can obtain no particulars.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

11. *Early Position of Altars.*

In a former volume of *Suss. Arch. Colls.* we are informed that a Popish recusant" at Buxted "led his horse up and down in the church, and about the communion table in the chancel." A note adds—"so that the table had evidently been detached from the wall." This was not however necessarily a result of the Reformation. It is highly probable that before existing stone altar was so situated. The hagioscope at Frameld—an adjoining parish—clearly indicates that the altar there was not fixed to the east wall. The great stone altar at Arundel, one of the very few now remaining in England, and which has never been used in protestant times, and within which tradition says the eucharistic vessels have been concealed, is several feet distant from the east wall. There are even in Rome one or two churches where the altar stands at a sufficient distance from the east wall for the chair of the bishop to be placed behind it, hinting at a period in the early history of the Christian church when communicants sat at the Lord's Table, or perhaps at that later period when the communicants received the bread and wine standing, the people kneeling only at the close of the communion to receive the blessing of the priest. The practice of kneeling at the distribution was not common until so late as the twelfth century.

It may be worthy of remark here, that in early ecclesiastical writers, we find notices of the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the night—as in Augustin, Ep. 118. ad. Jan. Ambrose, Serm. 8, in Ps. 118.; and it is

probable that to this ancient celebration at night, rather than the darkness of the churches, may be attributed the custom of burning lights on the altar.

Uckfield.

S. E.

12. *Deer Parks in Sussex.*

The very interesting monograph, "Some Account of English Deer parks,"¹ by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., a member of our Society, has brought to recollection a resolve of mine, made some years ago, to collect materials for a paper on the PARKS OF SUSSEX. I hope to contribute such a paper to our next volume. In the meantime I shall be glad of any information on the subject from members of the Society and others.

The Parks of Sussex enumerated by Mr. Shirley, are Reredfelle, Wilingham, Walburgtone, and Waltham—these are in Domesday, and are supposed to represent Eridge, Walberton, Wilting, and Waltham, near Petworth—Slindon, Mayfield, Halnaker, Goodwood, Selhurst, Stansted, Marden, Up-park, Dounley, near Harting, Cowdray, Rivers, near Petworth, Shillinglee, Michelham, Petworth (2), Woolavington, Dunctor, Burton, Bignor, Parham, Badworth, Angmering, Chesworth, Sedgwick, Beaubush, Shelley, Slynfold, Westgrinstead, Farnhurst, Henfield, Blackston, Wiston, Warminghurst, Tilgate, Worth, Slaugham, Hursley, Danny, Ditchling, Lancaster Great Park, Newnd (?), Uckfield, Ifield (Qu. Isfield?) Plashet, Hurstmonceux, Ashburnham, Denne, Bolbrook, Stoneland, and Buckhurst.

To these I add from memory, and *currente calamo*, Arundel, Little-park (Hurstpierpoint), Ringmer, Chiddingly, The Broyle in Ringmer, Hellingly, Laughton, Halland, Brickwall (Northiam), Mountfield, Crowhurst, Buxted, Sheffield, Newick, Rodmell, Stanmer, Findon, Selsey. The last is now under water from the encroachment of the sea. There are doubtless several others which I do not call to mind. The number of parks now stocked with deer is inconsiderable.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

13. *Sussex Arch. Col., Vol. IX. Family of Miller, of Burghill, &c. (by M. A. Lower, F.S.A., 1857.)*

P. 39. Mary, the daughter of Henry Miller, married Robert Mercer of Isfield, and had four children living in 1723—Joseph, Thomas, Mary, and *Susanna*.²

Samuel Evershed, of Uckfield, possesses (1868) a curious and very informal will, made by Samuel Evershed, who died Jan. 22, 1731, age 23, in which he desires Robert Mercer to preach his funeral sermon. Samuel had living, as mentioned in the will, a father, mother, and two brothers. There is no place mentioned in the will, nor is it signed by the testator, but by the following:—

ROBT. MERCER,
MARY MERCER,
JOSEPH MERCER.

¹ Murray, 1867.

² Susannah is now a family name with Billingshurst Eversheds.

Mr. Lower's Henry Miller heard a disputation in Waldron Church, between the minister and Matthew Caffin (see "Sussex Worthies," p. 42), on the point of infant baptism, and the result was that Henry Miller became a Baptist, and an eminent preacher at Warbleton.

No doubt Robert Mercer was a Baptist minister also, and the William Evershed, the preacher at Ditchling, Billingshurst, and Horsam, came from Barkham or Barcombe. He was born in 1717. Was he not nearly related to Samuel Evershed, the testator, who appears to have died at some distance from his family, and in the house of Robert Mercer? I believe the Eversheds of Billingshurst are descended from his branch of the family; but how they got to Barkham is a mystery.

S. E.

14. *Interments in Willingdon Church.*

In making certain alterations in the church, some time since, the workmen came upon a large rough stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin. The coffin, or cist, itself, was built with small pieces of chalk. The body had apparently been deposited in it without any wooden covering. The skeleton, which was perfect, was about four feet below the surface, and underneath it were traces of earlier interments without any mains of coffins. Nearer the surface—indeed within a foot of it—was monolithic chalk coffin, with a chalk lid.

Remains of stone coffins are found in the village. The lid of one of them has a handsome foliated cross.

T. LOWE.

Willingdon Vicarage.

15. *Ancient Pottery at Polegate.*

Within the last few months, during the progress of preparing some ground for building purposes at this place, at a depth of from one to two feet from the surface, many fragments of pottery have been found. They are generally of the common red ware. Some are, undoubtedly, mediæval—of, perhaps, the 13th century; while others, from their graceful form and contour, appear to be Roman. A much corroded bronze Roman coin, apparently second brass, was found near the spot. Distinct traces of the Roman road from Pevensey (Anderida) to Lewes, are seen near the school-house, not many hundred yards distant. When excavations for cellars, &c., are carried out, discoveries of greater importance may be expected.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Arlington.

16. *The Church of St. Mary and St. Peter, at Binstead.*

This is a small but very interesting edifice, formerly under the patronage of the Priors of Tortington. It consists only of nave and chancel, under one roof. The mouldings of the rood-screen remain in the wall on each side, and it is proposed to restore them. The piscina and credence are per-

fect, the latter in a pointed recess, formed of two stones, and boarded with oak on the inside. The ancient font exists, and some elaborated encaustic tiles. The great interest of Binstead, however, arises from the beautiful and perfect mural paintings, both figures and decorations, which seem entirely to cover the church. Those discovered by Mr. Jackson, under whose care the restoration will be conducted, are on the north and south chancel walls, and at the south door. The whitewash comes off with unusual ease, but no further uncovering will be allowed till the heavy parts of the restorations are done, for fear of injury. It is also expected that Eartham Church will be restored. A report of it will be sent to the Society, if anything is done. It is an ancient little building similar to Binstead, about a mile and a half north of Slyndon.

C. S. LESLIE.

Slyndon House.

17. *Family of Cobbe, of Sussex.*

This family, now chiefly associated with other counties, and particularly with that of Kent, were formerly of some importance in Sussex, and gave name to Cobb-Court in Selmeston, Cobb-Place in Beddingham, and to the farm called Cobbs in Arington. I possess a series of ancient feoffments relating to the latter estate, from about 1450 downwards; and from them I have compiled a pedigree of the family for several generations. The documents contain the names, as witnesses, of many old Sussex families, and there are some curious seals attached. I shall be obliged by any information tending to the construction of a more detailed pedigree, which I hope to give in a future volume.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

18. *The Great George Inn, Petworth.*

At the moment that this volume is going to press a communication has been received containing some doubts as to the sign, &c., of that hostelry. In Vol. XXI. this matter may, if necessary, be discussed.

ED.

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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.



- Page 37, line 4—For *Miss* Webb read *Mrs.* Webb.
- „ 59, note —There is apparently some error in the Walleys' pedigree. According to Mr. W. D. Cooper, F.S.A., William Walleys, the Idiot, was son of William, son of William, son of Sir John Waleys, which Sir John had a son Andrew. This statement awaits investigation.
- „ 65, line 25—For *Follington* read *Folkington*.
- „ 75, „ 20—For *Assheme* read *Asshewe*.
- „ „ „ 21—For *Doletti* read *Doletth*.
- „ 77, „ 16—For *chapte-rclerk* read *chapter-clerk*.
- „ 130, last line of foot-note—For *Camoy sat* read *Camoy's at*.
- „ 191, line 17—For *branc hinh is* read *branch in his*.
- „ 206, „ 8—For *principle* read *principal*.
- „ 214, „ 6—For *Athlestan* read *Athe'stan*.

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