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SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XXXIII.

SUSSEX:

H. W. WOLFF,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

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Sussex Archaeological Society.

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All communications to be addressed:—Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A. (Hon. Sec. to the Editorial Committee), 47, Old Steyne, Brighton.

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RULES.

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1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archaeological Society," and shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent of, though willing to co-operate with, similar societies by friendly communication.

2. Every candidate for admission shall be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another, and elected by the Committee by ballot at any of their meetings. One black ball in five to exclude.

3. The Committee shall have power to elect as an Honorary Member any person (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member shall not pay any entrance fee or subscription, shall not exercise the privilege of an ordinary Member as to voting at the meetings or the proposal of candidates, and shall be subject to re-election annually.

4. The annual subscription shall be ten shillings payable on admission, and afterwards on the 1st day of January in each year. Eight pounds may be paid in lieu of the annual subscription, as a composition for life.

5. All Members shall on their election pay an entrance fee of ten shillings.

6. Every new member shall have his election notified to him by the Clerk, and shall be required to remit the amount due from him to the Treasurer, George Molineux, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes, within one month of his election.

7. No Member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid his subscription, and, if a new Member, his entrance fee.

8. If the sum due from a new Annual Member under the preceding Rules be not paid within one month from the date of his admission, if he be in the United Kingdom—or if abroad, within two months—the Committee shall have power to erase his name from the list of Members; but they shall have power to reinstate him on his justifying the delay to their satisfaction.

9. The name of every Member failing to pay his subscription due on the 1st January in each year shall be placed in the Barbican on the 1st March; and if the subscription be not paid on or before the 1st August, if the defaulter shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or within one month after his return, if he shall have been abroad, he shall cease to be a Member of the Society, and his name shall be erased from the books, unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Committee. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice in writing to the Clerk on or before the 1st January of his intention to do so, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's subscription.

10. As the payment of his subscription will entitle a Member to enjoy every benefit of the Society, so it will distinctly imply his submission to the Rules for the time being in force for the government of the Society.

11. Two General Meetings of the Society shall be held in each year. The first general meeting shall be held on the Thursday preceding Lady Day at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, at 12.30, when the Committee shall present their annual report and accounts for the past year, and not less than 12 members shall be elected to act on the Committee for the succeeding year, any proposed alteration of the Rules shall be considered, and other business shall be transacted. The second general meeting shall be held on the second Thursday in August, at some place, rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations.

12. A Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretaries at such place as the Committee may determine 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 shall be then considered and resolutions passed thereon.

13. At all Meetings of the Society or of the Committee the resolutions of the majority present and voting, shall be binding.

14. No alteration shall be made in the Rules except at the General Meeting in March. No proposed alteration shall be considered unless four months' previous notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Committee. No subject shall be discussed more than once in each year, except with consent of the Committee.

15. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers and the exhibition of antiquities may be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine.

16. All the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Committee.

a. The Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Honorary Curator and Librarian, the Local Honorary Secretaries, and not less than 12 Members (who shall be elected at the General Meeting in March).

b. The Committee shall meet at Lewes Castle on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days, at 12 o'clock, and at such other times as the Hon. Secretaries may determine. Three Members of the Committee shall form a quorum.

c. The Committee shall at their first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint a sub-committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such sub-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. The accounts of the Society shall 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.

d. The Committee shall at their first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint a sub-committee to edit the Society's Volume.

e. The Committee may 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; such Local Secretaries shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

R E P O R T .

The Committee have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable report of the Society's proceedings for the past year.

The general meeting took place on the 10th August, at South Harting, and was attended by a large number of members and friends, who were glad to have an opportunity of visiting a very interesting district. The history of the parish lately compiled by the Rev. H. D. Gordon and J. Weaver, Esq., had drawn attention to the place and to the interest attached to it, from the "Heortingas" of the Anglo-Saxon charters having been identified with Harting, although, by an oversight, the late J. M. Kemble, in the index of places named in the Codex Diplom: Avi Saxon., had assigned it a place in Cambridgeshire.

On the way from Midhurst a visit was paid to Trotton Bridge and Church, both works of Thomas fifth Baron Camoys. The sepulchral brasses in Trotton Church are well known, and only need a passing allusion.

A paper was read in Trotton Church by the Rev. W. Powell, M.A., Vicar of Newick, on "The Camoys Family." At Rogate, where the next halt was made, the Rev. J. S. Barrow, Vicar, gave an account of the Church. A proposed visit to the site of Dureford Abbey was abandoned for lack of time, and the party proceeded to South Harting, where the Rector, the Rev. H. D. Gordon, read a paper, in which the history of the Church was traced in a most interesting manner.

The dinner took place in the South Harting Schoolroom, the Hon. J. J. Carnegie presiding, and to him, for kindly taking the chair, and to the Rev. H. D. Gordon, and the other members of the local committee, the best thanks of the Society are due for the kind welcome afforded them, and for the pains that had evidently been taken to promote the comfort and enjoyment of all who took part in the meeting.

On the return journey a short visit was paid to Elstead Church. The excursion, upon the whole, was a most enjoyable one.

In connection with the visit to South Harting, the following extract from the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," Second Series, Vol. viii., No. 5, may not be without interest to the members of the Sussex Archaeological Society:—

At a meeting held at Burlington House on June 24th, 1880, W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Deed, or Patent, under the Seal of Queen Katherine Parr, dated 30 March, 37 Hen. VIII., which was thus described by H. S. Milman, Esq., Director.

"The document now before the Society, and of which I have made an extended copy, is a patent under the Great Seal of Queen Katherine Parr, dated the 30th of March, 37 Hen. VIII., 1546. It is an assignment of

the next presentation of the parish church of Harting, in the county of Sussex, and diocese of Chichester. This parish is in the hundred of Dumford, in the rape of Chichester, and is now usually called South Harting; East Harting and West Harting being reckoned as hamlets thereof. At the above date Sir Anthony Windesorre, knight, and Henry Wyndesorre, esquire, his son and heir apparent, were joint owners of the advowson, and had previously granted the next presentation to the Queen. She by this patent (annexing thereto the Deed of Grant to herself, which no longer remains annexed) grants and releases her right to Richard Morysine, Richard Strengthfellow, and Nicholas Udall, gentlemen, jointly and severally, and names them jointly and severally assigns thereof. It will thus be seen that in substance the document is of local rather than of general interest. It supplies correction and addition to the History of Harting (as given in Dallaway's History of Sussex, published in 1815, and in later works copied therefrom) and to the pedigree of Windsor, as given in the same works and in Collins's Peerage under 'Windsor, Earl of Plymouth,' published in 1812. It is a fair specimen of the law-writing of the time, and of some interest to lawyers, as showing the form in which such conveyances were then drawn. It is also of some interest to the student of English literature, containing as it does the name of Nicholas Udall, whom we can scarcely be wrong in identifying with the father of English Comedy, the Master, successively, of Eton and of Westminster, and the friend and retainer of Katherine Parr.

"A considerable fragment of this Queen's Great Seal remains attached, proving the matrix to have been an excellent work of art. . . .

"The following is the text of the document :—

"*Katherina Dei Gratia Anglie Francoie et Hibernie Regina Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint salutem. Cum aliquis Anthonius Windesorre miles et Henricus Wyndesorre armiger filius et heres apparens prefati Anthonii veri et indubitati patroni ecclesie parochialis de Harting in comitatu Sussexie Cioestrensis diocesis per scriptum suum factum sigillatum et deliberatum dederint concesserint et scripto illo suo confirmaverint nobis primam et proximam advocacionem collationem donationem nominationem presentationem et liberam dispositionem ac jus patronatus ecclesie parochialis predicte prout in dicto scripto dictorum Anthonii et Henrici inde confecto presentibusque annexo plenius liquet et apparet: SCIATIS igitur nos ex certis causis et considerationibus justis et legitimis nos in ea parte juste moventibus dedisse concessisse confirmasse ac per presentes dare concedere et confirmare ac relaxare Richardo Morysine Richardo Strengthfellow et Nicholas Udall generosis conjunctim et divisim totum et omne jus titulum et interesse nostrum quod in et ex predictis advocacione collatione donatione nominatione presentatione libera dispositione ac jure patronatus dicte ecclesie parochialis de Harting hactenus habuimus habemus seu quovismodo in futurum habere poterimus. Ipsosque Richardum Richardum et Nicholaum conjunctim ut prefertur et divisim executoresque et assignatos suos nostros juxta et secundum tenorem et effectum advocacionis predicte ad infra scripta omnia et singula exequenda nominasse assignasse prefecisse ordinasse et constituisse ac per presentes nominare assignare facere ordinare et constituere assignatos. Ita quod bene licebit prefatis Richardo Morysine Richardo Strengthfellow et Nicholas Udall conjunctim et divisim executoribusque et assignatis suis et eorum cuilibet quamcumque personam habitem et idoneam ad dictam ecclesiam parochialem de Harting cum primo et proximo ut prefertur eandem vacare contigerit loci illius ordinario seu diocesano pro unica vice nominare et presentare ceteraque omnia et singula*

facere exercere et expedire adeo plene et integere prout nos virtute vigoresque originalis advocacionis supradicte faceremus seu facere possemus si presens assignatio nostra facta aut concessu minime fuisset. IN CUJUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud manerium domini mei de Grenewich sub magno sigillo nostro tricesimo die Martii anno regni dicti domini mei illustrissimi Henrici octavi Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris ac in terra ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremi capitis tricesima septima.'"

In connection with the Sussex Archaeological Society, some excavations were commenced at Lewes Priory during the past year, under the direction of Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Somers Clarke, jun., F.S.A., whilst an examination of Lewes Castle was made by Mr. G. T. Clarke. The details of these investigations will, it is hoped, be placed before the members of the Society in subsequent Volumes of the Collections.

An autumnal meeting of the Society was held at Lewes on October 19th, when papers giving an outline of what had been accomplished there, were read by Mr. Somers Clarke.

The members of the Society and their friends were hospitably entertained at a luncheon given by his Worship the Mayor of Lewes (Mr. Alderman W. E. Baxter) and the Mayoress, to both of whom the thanks of the Society are due.

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 1870. Brooke, F. C., Esq., Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham.
 1873. Browne, H. Doughty, Esq., West Lodge, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
 1879. Browell, Rev. J., Cowfold Vicarage, Horsham.
 1864. Buck, Rev. W. H. M., Seaford.
 1863. Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
 1881. Burder, Mrs. Ellen, Park Dale, Battle.
 1863. Burnett, Rev. Prebendary W., M.A., Boxgrove, Chichester.
 1881. Burr, G. F., Esq., Merivale, St. Helen's Crescent, Hastings.
 1850. *Burrell, Sir Walter W., Bart, M.P., West Grinstead.
 1873. Burt, James, Esq., Montague Street, Worthing.
 1853. Burton, Alfred, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1870. Butler, Rev. J. B. M., Maresfield Rectory.
 1857. Byass, Thos. S., Esq., M.D., Marshalls, Cuckfield.
1874. Calvert, Rev. T., 92, Lansdown Place, Brighton.
 1879. Calvert, Rev. C. P., 3, St. Edward's Road, Southsea.
 1846. Campion, Rev. Prebendary C. Heathcote, Rectory, Westmeston, Hurstpierpoint.
 1870. Campion, W. H., Esq., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 1863. Card, Mr. H., Lewes.
 1865. Cardale, Rev. E. T., Uckfield.
 1866. Carter, Bonham W., Esq., Little Green, Gosport.
 1853. Cass, Rev. C. W., Telham Lawn, Battle.
 1879. Catt, C. W., Esq., 7, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
 1882. Catt, Miss Caroline, Meeching Place, Newhaven.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., Esq., North Field Range, Eastbourne.
 1850. Chatfield, E., Esq., Lewes.
 1882. Chetwynd, Charles R. B., Esq., Gothic Lodge, Worthing.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Gothic Lodge, Worthing.
 1846. Chichester, The Earl of, Stanmer Park, Stanmer.
 1870. Chichester, the Lord Bishop of, Chichester.

1852. Chichester Library Society, Chichester.
 1856. Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute, Chichester.
 1857. Christie, W. L., Esq., M.P., Glyndebourne.
 1881. Churton, Theodore T. Esq., West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1878. Clark, J. C., Esq., Middle Street, Brighton.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, s.w.
 1846. Clarkson, Rev. G. A., M.A., Amberley.
 1879. Clayton, Chas. E., Esq., 88, London Road, Brighton.
 1849. Clutton, Henry, Esq., Hartswood, Reigate.
 1873. Cockayne, G. E., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
 1868. Colchester, Lord, Forest Row, and Carlton Club.
 1856. *Coleman, Carlos, Esq., Brede.
 1856. *Coleman, Horace, Esq., Brede.
 1871. Cole, Rev. T. H., M.A., Lewes.
 1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne.
 1881. Coles, T. Horsman, Esq.
 1858. Combe, Boyce Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., Oaklands, Battle.
 1849. Cooper, Mrs. W. H., 44, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1880. Cooper, Mrs. J., Lewes.
 1867. *Cosens, F. W., Esq., F.S.A., The Shelleys, Lewes, and 27, Queen's Gate, Kensington.
 1873. Couling, H., Esq., 11, Chesham Road, Brighton.
 1846. Courthope, G. C., Esq., Whiligh, Hawkhurst.
 1877. Cowan, T. W., Esq., F.G.S., F.E.M.S., Compton's Lea, Horsham.
 1875. Crake, Rev. E., Clifton House, Eastbourne.
 1881. Crake, Vandeleur B., Esq., Highlands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1863. Cripps, R. M. Esq., Novington.
 1868. Cripps, Mr. B., Washington, Pulborough.
 1872. Cripps, Mr. E., Steyning.
 1881. Crofts, Rev. J. D. M., M.A., Vicarage, Mountfield.
 1877. Cross, Rev. E. H., Lewes.
 1857. Crosskey, Robt., Esq., J.P., Castlegate, Lewes.
 1882. Crosskey, Walter F., Esq., Mayor of Lewes.
 1862. *Curling, Geo., Esq., Croydon.
 1860. Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery, Lewes.
 1846. Curteis, H. Mascal, Esq., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
1861. Daintrey, A., Esq., Market Place, Petworth.
 1874. Dalbiac, H. E. A., Esq., Durrington, near Worthing.
 1881. Daniel, Rev. J. C., Lewes.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., Esq., M.A., 40, Chancery Lane, London.
 1870. Davey, Rev. H. M., M.A., F.G.S., Oving Vicarage, Chichester.
 1879. Davey, H., Esq., 82, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 1871. *Davies, Miss, 2, South Eaton Place, London, s.w.
 1877. Davis, H. C., Esq., 39, St. James' Street, Brighton.
 1881. Davison, Rashell, Esq., Battle.
 1877. Day, Mrs., Uckfield House, Uckfield.
 1855. *Day, W. A., Esq., 18, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.
 1878. Dearsley, Rev. St. John, Wilmington.
 1877. Debary, Rev. T., Athenæum Club and 6, Old Cavendish Street, London.
 1850. De la Warr, The Earl of, Buckhurst Park, Withyham.
 1850. Delves, W., Esq., Hargate Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1857. Delves, Mr. W. Henry, 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1857. Denman, Hon. Richard, Westergate, Chichester.
 1882. Denman, Mr. S., Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1879. Dennet, Chas. F., Esq., 1, St. George's Place, Brighton.
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 1846. Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G., Eastbourne.
 1860. Dickinson, Mrs., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1852. Dilke, W., Esq., Chichester.

1850. Dixon, Henry, Esq., Frankham, Tunbridge Wells.
 1862. Dixon, Miss, Colwell, Haywards Heath.
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 1857. Drewitt, Robt. Dawtry, Esq., Peppering, Burpham, Arundel.
 1877. Duckett, Sir Geo. F., Bart., F.S.A. (Newington House, Wallingford), Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
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1861. Earp, Fredk., Esq., 37, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
 1874. *Easton, E., Esq., 7, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
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 1849. Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq., 5, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, London.
 1881. Eggar, T. Esq., 33, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1876. Egmont, The Earl of, Cowdray Park, Midhurst.
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 1850. Ellis, W. Smith, Esq., Hyde Croft, Crawley.
 1850. Ellman, Rev. F. B., M.A., The Rectory, Berwick.
 1861. Elphinstone, Howard W., Esq., The Grange, Augusta Road, Park, Wimbledon.
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 1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly.
 1850. Emary, Mr. H. M., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne.
 1881. Esdaile, J. K., Esq., East Grinstead.
 1873. *Evans, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
 1850. *Evans, Thos., Esq., Lyminster, Arundel.
 1861. *Evershed, S., Esq., Clerk's Land, Billingshurst.
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 1881. Farncombe, Richard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
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 1882. Fenton, Alex. J., Esq., 41, Wenham Road, Worthing.
 1864. Fielder, Geo., Esq., West Horsley Place, Leatherhead.
 1860. Fisher, Richard, Esq., F.S.A., 91, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, London, w.c.
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 1881. Fitz-Hugh, A. J., Esq., 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1882. Fitz-Hugh, Major-General Henry Terrick, Streat Place, Hurstpierpoint.
 1881. Fletcher, Rev. J., Eastbourne.
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 1864. Foster, Rev. J. S., M.A., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Burgess Hill.
 1862. *Foyster, Rev. H. B., M.A., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
 1864. *Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., All Saints, Hastings.
 1851. *Franks, A. W., Esq., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., 103, Victoria Street, Westminster, and British Museum.
1849. *Freeland, Humphrey W., Esq., M.A., Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1876. Freshfield, H., Esq., Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row.
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 1882. Fuller, Mr. George, School Hill, Lewes.
 1880. Fuller, Thos., Esq., M.D., Shoreham.
 1874. Furley, R., Esq., F.S.A., Ashford.

1878. Gage, Lord Viscount, Firlie Park.
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 1878. Garbett, Rev. Canon, Barcombe.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
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 1882. Godman, Major-General R. Temple, Burton Park, Petworth.
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 1853. Gorrington, Mrs. H. B., Seaford.
 1877. Goschen, Rt. Honble. G. J., M.P., 61, Portland Place, London, w.
 1876. Goulburn, The Very Rev. E. M., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Norwich, Norwich.
 1867. *Gower, G. W. G. Leveson, Esq., F.S.A., Titsey Place, Limpsfield.
 1860. *Grantham, W., Esq., Q.C., M.P., Barcombe Place.
 1853. Graham, R. J., Esq., Eastbourne.
 1851. Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick.
 1852. Gravely, Thos., Esq., Cowfold.
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 1877. Greaves, C. S., Esq., Q.C., 11, Blandford Square, London, n.w.
 1868. Gregory, G. B., Esq., M.P., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Hawkhurst.
 1875. Grey, F., Esq., Pippingford, Uckfield.
 1876. Griffith, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.
 1868. Grover, J. P., Esq., Lewes.
 1870. Gruggen, F. W., Esq., Chichester.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., Esq., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1871. Haines, W., Esq., Iffley Lodge, Oxford Road, Putney, s.w.
 1880. Haines, Mr. John, 46, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1862. *Hales, Rev. Richard Cox, Woodmancote, Hurstpierpoint.
 1864. *Hall, J. E. Eardley, Esq., Barrow Hill, Henfield.
 1880. Hall, Mr. Charles, Kingston, Lewes.
 1858. Halsted, C. T., Esq., Chichester.
 1871. *Hannah, Ven. Archdeacon, D.C.L., The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1879. *Hannah, Rev. John Julius, M.A., The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1878. Hannen, The Right Honble. Sir Jas., Offham House, Lewes.
 1868. Harland, H., Esq., M.D., Wadhurst.
 1881. Harland, Mrs. J. S., Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1853. Harris, W. J., Esq., 13, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 1865. Harris, H. E., Esq., 17, Cannon Place, Brighton.
 1878. *Harting, J. Vincent, Esq., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
 1879. Haselwood, J. E., Esq., 3, Lennox Place, Brighton.
 1877. Hastie, Arthur, Esq., Placeland, Eastgrinstead.
 1850. Haviland, Rev. G. E., M.A., Warbleton Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1863. Haweis, Rev. W. H., M.A., Slaugham.
 1848. *Hawkins, Rev. R., M.A., Lamberhurst.
 1875. Hawkins, Rev. H. S., Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, Sir John, 33, Great George Street, London, s.w.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., Esq., F.S.A., 33, Great George Street, Westminster, London, s.w.
1862. Haydon, Rev. W., Bapchild Vicarage, Sittingbourne.
 1868. Hazlitt, W., Esq., F.S.A., Bankruptcy Court, London.
 1850. Head, Mr. J., Lewes.
 1870. Henty, C. Percival, Esq., Northlands, Chichester.
 1846. Hepburn, Rev. Prebendary F. R., M.A., Chailey.
 1881. Heslop, Walter, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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 1863. Hill, Mr. John, Maresfield.
 1875. Hill, Miss A., Asby Lodge, Carlton Road, Putney Hill, London, s.w.
 1875. Hillman, A., Esq., Iford.
 1856. Hillman, Edward, Esq., Lewes.

1855. Hills, Gordon M., Esq., 12, St. John's Street, Adelphi, London.
 1877. Hills, Rev. W. J., Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1871. Hine, H. G., Esq., 130, Haverstock Hill, London.
 1846. Hoare, Rev. H. R., M.A., Aubrey House, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey.
 1856. Hoare, Rev. W. H., Oakfield, Crawley.
 1867. Hogg, Robt., Esq., LL.D., 99, St. George's Square, Pimlico, London.
 1858. Hollamby, Mr. H., Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Hollamby, Mr. Edwin, Groombridge.
 1846. Holland, Rev. T. A., M.A., Poynings.
 1867. Holland, Rev. Chas., Petworth Rectory.
 1853. Holman, Henry, Esq., East Hoathly.
 1865. *Holmes, E. C., Esq., Brookfield, Arundel.
 1865. Holmes, G. P., Esq., Worthing.
 1865. Honeywood, Thos., Esq., Horsham.
 1848. *Hope, Right Hon. A. J. Beresford, D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P., Bedbury Park, Cranbrook, and Arklow House, Connaught Place, London.
 1874. Hoper, W., Esq., St. Elizabeth Road, Worthing.
 1846. Hoper, Mrs. H., 85, Linden Gardens, London, W.
 1856. Hoper, Richard, Esq., Hill Farm, Cowfold.
 1878. Hornby, Sir E., Fir Grove, East Hoathly.
 1878. Horsey, Thos., Esq., The Elms, Ringmer.
 1867. Horton, G., Esq., 23, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Esq., Heath Cote, Park Hill, Croydon.
 1879. Howlett, J. W., Esq., 8, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1859. Hubbard, W. E., Esq., Leonardslee, Horsham.
 1850. Hunt, Bernard Husey, Esq., Lewes and Brighton.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham.
 1848. Husey, Edward, Esq., Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.
 1862. *Hussey, E. L., Esq., St. Aldate's, Oxford.
1871. Inderwick, F. W., Esq., Q.C., M.P., Winchelsea.
 1871. Infield, H. J., Esq., 10, Wellington Road, Brighton.
 1863. Ingram, Jas., Esq., Chailey.
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.
 1875. Ingram, W. H., Esq., New Grove, Petworth.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, Hickwells, Chailey.
 1879. Ireland, Mr. S. Sheppard, 198, Western Road, Brighton.
 1879. Ireland, Arthur, Esq., Cliftonville, Brighton.
1857. Jackson, Miss K., 11, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1876. Jackson, Rev. G., Yapton, Arundel.
 1880. James, Francis, Esq., 109, Cromwell Road, London, and Edgeworth Manor, Cirencester.
1871. Jenner, Miss, Haddo Villa, Blackheath.
 1881. Jennings, Louis J., Esq., Kingston, Lewes.
 1877. *Johnson, J. A. Luttmann, Esq., 7, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1868. Jones, H., Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 1849. Jones, John, Esq., The Crescent, Southover, Lewes.
1871. Kemp, C. R., Esq., Lewes.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Esq., 47, Beaumont Street, London, W.
 1864. *King, H., Esq., Isfield Place, Uckfield.
 1858. King, Mrs. Joseph, 16, North Buildings, Finsbury Circus, London.
 1879. Kingsley, Mrs. Henry, Laurel Bank, East Liss, Hants.
 1851. Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield.
 1870. Kirby, Mrs., West Hoathly.
 1870. Kirkland, Capt. Walter, F.R.G.S., Eastbourne.
 1872. *Kirwan, J. S., Esq., Reform Club, London, and 1, Richmond Gardens, Bournemouth.

1879. Klincksieck, C. E., Esq., 11, Rue de Lille, Paris.
 1873. Knowles, Rev. John, F.S.A., F.G.S., PH.D., M.A., Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

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 1868. *Lampson, Sir C. M., Bart., Rowfant, and 80, Eaton Square, London.
 1852. Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton, Hurstpierpoint.
 1874. Lanchester, Henry J., Esq., 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon Street, London, and 1, St. John's Terrace, Brighton.
 1881. Langham, Fredc. A., Esq., Hillside, Ore, Hastings.
 1872. Larnach, Donald, Esq., Brambletye, Eastgrinstead.
 1875. *Leach, Miss, King's Road, Clapham Park, Surrey.
 1873. Lear, Mrs. M., Maltravers House, Littlehampton.
 1879. Leathley, D. W. Beresford, Esq., Sand Rock, Midhurst, and 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.
 1882. Lee, John Swainwick, Esq., Cannon Hill, South Gate, London.
 1880. Lennard, Rev. John Barrett, Crawley Rectory.
 1879. Legge, C. E., Esq., Lavant, Chichester.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., Esq., Slindon House, Arundel.
 1855. Lewes Library Society, Lewes.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 12, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, w.c.
 1882. Lilley, Charles Edward, Esq., 84, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1876. *Linington, G. E., Esq., Plashet, East Ham, Essex.
 1870. Lister, John, Esq., Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath.
 1879. Liverpool Free Public Library, William Brown Street (care of Peter Corvell, Librarian), Liverpool.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee, Guild Hall, London.
 1877. Lower, W. de Warenne, 9, King William Street, London.
 1855. Lucas, John Clay, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes.
 1871. *Luck, F. G., Esq., The Olives, Wadhurst.
 1848. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Esq., High Ham House, Hawkhurst, Hurst-green.
 1851. Luxford, Rev. G. C., M.A., High Ham, Hawkhurst.
 1865. Lyall, G., Esq. (48, Eaton Square, London), Hedley, Epsom.
 1877. Lyons, Lord, British Embassy, Paris.
1857. *Mackinlay, D., Esq., 9, Western Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
 1846. McQueen, General, Lintock House, Canterbury.
 1865. Manby, Lieut.-Col., F.R.S., The Greys, Eastbourne.
 1876. Margesson, Lieut.-Col., Finden Place, Worthing.
 1876. Margesson, Miss, Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1876. Margesson, Miss H. A., Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1881. Martin, Chas., Esq., Battle.
 1852. Martineau, E. H., Esq., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, w.
 1879. Masters, Rev. James Hoare, Lower Beeding Vicarage, Horsham.
 1862. Meadows, Geo., Esq., Havelock road, Hastings.
 1851. Melville, Miss, The Lodge, Henfield.
 1879. *Melville, Robt., Esq., Hartfield Grove, Hartfield.
 1864. Merrifield, F., Esq., 24, Vernon Place, Brighton.
 1878. Michell, H., Esq., Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1868. Mills, Mr. A., 20, St. James Street, Brighton.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 43, Brunswick Square, Brighton.
 1858. Mitchell, Rev. H., M.A., F.S.A., Bosham, Chichester.
 1846. Mitford, W. T., Esq., Pitts Hill, Petworth.
 1873. *Mivart, St. George, Esq. F.R.S., 71, Seymour Street, Hyde Park, w.
 1853. Molineux, George, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.
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 1879. Monk, E., Esq., St. Ann's, Lewes.
 1861. Monk, T. J., Esq., Lewes.

1881. Moore, Resta W., Esq., Worthing.
 1874. Moren, G., Esq., Richmond Villa, Tunbridge Wells.
 1859. Morgan, W., Esq., Uckfield.
 1873. Mount, Rev. Prebendary F. J., M.A., Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1873. Murchison, Kenneth B., Esq., Brockhurst, Eastgrinstead.
1851. Napier, Rev. C. W. A., M.A., Rectory, Wiston.
 1846. Napper, H. F., Esq., Laker's Lodge, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
 1870. Nesbitt, A., Esq., F.S.A., Old Lands, Maresfield, Uckfield.
 1857. Nevill, Lady Dorothy, Stillyands, Horeham Road.
 1863. *Nicholls, Rev. H., M.A., Burdocks, Petworth.
 1881. *Nichols, Robert Craddock, Esq., F.S.A., Lodge Lands, Balcombe.
 1849. Noakes, Mr. J., Chiddingly.
 1881. *Noakes, Mr. Fredc., Battle.
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 1881. Nolloth, Rev. C. F., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Norfolk, the Duke of, Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1868. Norman, Mr. S., St. John's Common, Hurstpierpoint.
 1878. Norman, Mr. Geo., Cooksbridge.
 1874. Norton, G., Esq., Stone Place, Ardingly.
1866. O'Flahertie, Rev. T. R., M.A., The Vicarage, Capel, Surrey.
 1866. Olding, W., Esq., 3, Brunswick Road, Brighton.
 1878. Olive, Geo., Esq., 10, River Street, Devons Road, Bromley-le-Bow, London, E.
1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering.
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 1851. *Paine, W. D., Esq., Cockshott Hill, Reigate.
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 1876. Parish, Rev. Chancellor W. D., Selmeston.
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 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thos., Esq., Lewes.
 1870. Patching, Mr. E. C., Worthing.
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 1878. Perry, Robt. H., Esq., 39, Regency Square, Brighton.
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 1846. *Pitman, Rev. Prebendary T., M.A., Eastbourne.
 1856. *Plowes, John Henry, Esq., 39, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, n.w.
 1870. Pocock, Crawford J., Esq., 24, Cannon Place, Brighton.
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 1848. Powell, Chas., Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1846. Powell, Rev. Richmond, M.A., South Stoke Rectory, Arundel.
 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead.
 1861. Price, John E., Esq., F.S.A., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London.
 1848. Prince, C. L., Esq., F.E.A.S., Crowborough Beacon, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Esq., Highfield, Seddlescombe.
 1860. Pullinger, Mr. E., Lewes.
 1882. Pullinger, Mr. William Wallis, Union Street, Brighton.

1872. Quaritch, Mr. Bernard, 15, Piccadilly, London.
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1846. Raper, R. G., Esq., Chichester.
1872. Raper, W. A., Esq., Battle.
1882. *Read, General John Meredith, Avenue Carnot, Champs Elysées, Paris.
1868. Read, Rev. T. F. R., Rectory, Withyham.
1880. Reeve, J. J., Esq., Newhaven.
1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, Corton Rectory, Melton Mowbray.
1882. Renshaw, Alfred, Esq., The Hall, Southend, Bromley.
1863. Renshaw, T. C., Esq., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
1877. Rice, R. Garraway, Esq., Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.
1870. Richardson, Rev. W. E., Rectory, Southover.
1876. Ridge, L. W., Esq., 7, Upper Woburn Place, London, w.c.
1851. *Robertson, Rev. Divie, M.A., Vicarage, Henfield.
1858. Robertson, Dr. Lockhart, Hanover Square, London.
1852. Robertson, Patrick F., Esq., Halton House, Hastings.
1858. Robinson, A., Esq., West Lavant House, Chichester.
1850. Rock, James, Esq., Clare House, Tunbridge, Kent.
1856. Roots, G., Esq., F.S.A., 2, Ashley Place, Pimlico.
1871. *Roper, F. C. S., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., Belgrave House, Eastbourne.
1860. Rose, Colonel Holden, The Ferns, Wivelsfield.
1861. Ross, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Chestham Park, Henfield.
1882. Ross, Thomas George, Esq., Tudor House, Hastings.
1869. Rosseter, Mrs., Iford Manor.
1876. Round, J., Esq., 15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.
1863. Royston, Rev. Peter, M.A., Coates Rectory, Whittlesea, Peterborough.
1858. Rush, Rev. Henry John, M.A., Haute Terre, Haywards Heath.
1850. Russell, Mr. Albion, Lewes.
1866. Rutter, Josh., Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
1858. Saint, Rev. J. J., M.A., Groombridge.
1864. Sandham, Rev. J. M., M.A. Coldwaltham, Pulborough.
1878. *Sawyer, Fred. E., Esq., F.M.S., 55, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
1870. Sawyer G. D., Esq., F.R.M.S., 55, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
1882. *Sawyer, Mr. John, 29, St. George's Road, Brighton.
1882. Sawyer, Mr. W. Clarkson, Springfield, Preston, Brighton.
1872. Saxby, Mr. H., Lewes.
1882. Scammell, B. C., Esq., Lewes.
1858. Sclater, James H., Esq., Newick Park, Lewes.
1852. Scott, M. D., Esq., M.P., 19, Lansdowne Place, Hove, Brighton.
1851. Scott, Sir James Sibbald David, Bart., F.S.A., Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, London, s.w.
1880. Scott, Rev. Samuel Gilbert, St. Saviour's Vicarage, Battersea Park, London, s.w.
1852. Scrivens, G., Esq., 9, Pelham Place, Hastings.
1871. Selmes, James, Esq., Lossenham, Ashford.
1872. Sergison, Warden, Esq., The Park, Cuckfield.
1877. Sharp, M. R., Esq., 3, North Grove, Highgate, n.
1878. Sharp, Miss Lavinia, The Firs, Kingston-on-Thames.
1878. Sheffield, The Earl of, Sheffield Place, Fletching.
1875. Shenstone, F. S., Esq., Sutton Hall, Barcombe.
1876. Shepperd, Rev. H., 9, First Avenue, Brighton, West.
1846. Shifner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, Bart., M.A., Coombe Place, Lewes.
1862. Shoppee, C. J., Esq., 61, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, London.
1878. Simmons, Mr. T., Lewes.
1852. Simmons, H., Esq., Seaford.
1876. Slack, H. J., Esq., Ashdown Cottage, Forest Row
1878. Smith, A. W., Esq., T.C.L., Kent House, Rye.
1870. Smith, Mrs. Francis, Salt Hill, Chichester.

1871. Smith, Mrs. Henry, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1846. Smith, Mr J. Russell, 36, Soho Square, London.
 1860. Smith, Mr. W. J., North Street, Brighton.
 1881. Smith, Miss Margaret Baldwin, Catsfield Place, Battle.
 1881. Smith, Edward, Esq., 38, Eversfield Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1868. Smith, O. A., Esq., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Hill House, Lewes.
 1874. Smith, J. P. M., Esq., 118, Western Road, Brighton.
 1856. Smythe, Lewis, Esq., M.D., Lewes.
 1867. *Snaith, Miss Elizabeth, 41, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
 1879. Snewin, Mr. H. E., Park Road, Worthing.
 1881. Soames, A. W., Esq., 3, The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1850. Speaker, Right Hon., The, K.C.B., M.P., Glynde.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A., Catton House, Norwich.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow, London.
 1878. Springate, A., Esq., Ashfield Lodge, Hawkhurst.
 1877. Spurrell, H., Esq., 22, Lushington Road, Eastbourne.
 1880. Staveley, W. G., Esq., Woldhurst, Crawley.
 1846. Stead, Rev. A., M.A., Ovingdean Rectory, Brighton.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., Norton Cottage, Bishopstone.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Esq., Halsford, East Grinstead.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., Esq., Halsford, East Grinstead.
 1870. Steuart, H. J. Gow, Esq., Fowler's Park, Hawkhurst.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Esq., Charlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Stone, Mrs., The Rectory, Brightling.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., Esq., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1870. Strickland, Mr. Geo., Hailsham.
 1872. Strickland, Mr. W., Hailsham.
 1872. Summers, Rev. Walter, Danshill Rectory, Uckfield.
 1853. Sutton, Rev. Prebendary R. S., M.A., Rype Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1854. Sutton, Rev. Prebendary R., M.A., Pevensey.
 1861. Swainson, Rev. Canon, D.D., Chichester.
 1863. *Swift, John Esq., Southfields, Eastbourne.
1881. Tabor, Rev. R. S., M.A., Hawkwell Place, Pembury.
 1882. Tasker, Mr. Frank, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1851. Tatham, Rev. R. R., B.D., Vicarage, Dallington.
 1875. Taylor, W., Esq., Glenleigh, Westham, Eastbourne.
 1874. Terry, Mrs. Hannah, 66, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
 1843. Thomas, W. Brodrick, Esq., 52, Wimpole Street, London.
 1881. Thomas, Mr. David, 53, King's Road, Brighton.
 1867. Thomas, Rev. S. Webb, M.A., Southease.
 1869. *Thompson, T. C., Esq., M.P., Ashdown Park, Forest Row, East Grinstead.
 1857. Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., High Croft, Hastings.
 1881. Tillstone, F. J., Esq., Tarra Villa, Preston, Brighton.
 1881. Tillstone, Mr. Harry, Tarra Villa, Preston, Brighton.
 1876. Tomkins, Rev. R. F., Tortington, Arundel.
 1869. Tooke, Mrs. Cheval, Hurston Clays, East Grinstead.
 1852. *Tourle, J. J., Esq., 13, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.
 1866. Trew, Mrs., Steyning.
 1851. Tribe, W. Foard, Esq., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1860. Trower, C. F., Esq., 7, Kensington Gate, London.
 1879. Tudor, Rev. Owen L., Yealton, Addingham Road, Eastbourne.
 1878. Turing, Sir Robt., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1878. Turing, Lady, Chilgrove.
 1872. Turner, W. W., Esq., Seaford.
 1877. Turner, Thos., Esq., Hilliers, Petworth.
 1855. Turner, Rev. Thos. R., M.A., Lingfield Road, Wimbledon.
 1865. Turner, Richard, Esq., Lewes.
 1881. Twycross, George F., Esq., Jun., Dry Hill Park, Tunbridge, Kent.
 1846. Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
 1865. Tyler, W. H., Esq., 14, Leinster Terrace, Hyde Park, London

1882. Usill, Rev. Jas. Hasley, Fulbourn Lodge, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
 1882. Usill, Mrs., Fulbourn Lodge, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
1882. Vidler, James Coleman, Esq., Rye.
1863. *Wagner, H., Esq., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.
 1861. Walker, Rev. G. A., M.A., Chidham, Emsworth.
 1879. *Walker, Ven. Archdeacon, Chichester.
 1870. *Wallis, G. A., Esq., 14, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1882. Walsh, Rev. Walter, M.A., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
 1872. Warde, Rev. A. W., Little Horsted.
 1863. Warden, H., Esq., Oakfield Court, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Warner, Rev. J., M.A., Rectory, Seddlescombe.
 1871. Warren, John, Esq., LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley.
 1875. Warren, E., Esq., Manor House, Streatham.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place, near Worthing.
 1873. Waterlow, A. J., Esq., Great Doods, Reigate.
 1879. Watson, Col. W. H., Capron House, Midhurst.
 1857. Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield.
 1877. Wedd, G., Esq., Charmandean, Worthing, and 51, Queen's Gardens, London, w.
1852. Weekes, Geo., Esq., Carey Hall, Hurstpierpoint.
 1853. Weir, Harrison, Esq., Weirleigh, Brencley.
 1872. Weir, J. Jenner, Esq., F.L.S., Cherbury, Copers' Cope Road, Beckenham.
 1874. Welfare, Mrs., Rottingdean.
 1868. Weller, T. E., Esq., Langport Villa, Spring Grove, Kingston-on-Thames.
 1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
 1881. Wells, Arthur, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1861. Wetherell, N., Esq., Pashley, Hawkhurst.
 1857. Wetherell, Major Richard, 12, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1867. Wheatley, G. W., Esq., Charlwood House, Charlwood, Surrey.
 1881. Whistler, Rev. R. F., M.A., The Vicarage, Ashburnham.
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 1857. Whitelock, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., Groombridge.
 1851. Whitfeld, Geo., Esq., Lewes.
 1846. Willett, Henry, Esq., F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Bedales Hill, Lindfield.
 1873. Williams, W. J., Esq., 17, Middle Street, Brighton.
 1879. Willock, J. H., Esq., 1, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
 1858. Winham, Rev. D., M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 1872. *Wisden, Lieut.-Col., The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1881. Wolff, Henry William, Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 1878. Wood, A., Esq., The Laurels, Horsham.
 1872. Wood, H. T., Esq., Fittleworth, Little Bognor, Pulborough.
 1881. Woodman, Thos. C., Esq., 83, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
 1868. Woods, A. W., Esq., 18, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
 1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1878. Woolner, Thos., Esq., B.A., 29, Welbeck St., Cavendish Square, London, w.
 1868. Wright, R., Esq., A.L.S., Herstmonceux.
 1881. Wright, Alexander J., Esq., Highcroft, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1848. *Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1856. Wyatt, Rev. J. I. Penfold, M.A., J.P., Hawley Parsonage, Farnborough.
 1857. Wyndham, Hon. Percy, M.P., Petworth.
1851. Young, Edmund, Esq., Steyning.
 1852. Young, William Blackman, Esq., Grove, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1881. Young, Herbert, Esq., Bank Buildings, Hastings.
1873. *Zouche, Lord Parham, Pulborough.

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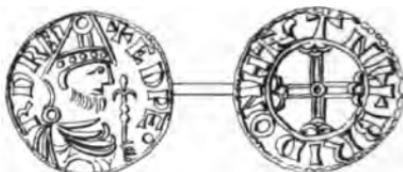


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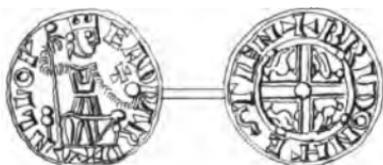
I



II



III



IV



V



VI



SAXON COINS
found at Sedlescomb

Sussex Archaeological Society.

ON THE SILVER PENNIES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR FOUND AT SEDLESCOMB.

By W. A. RAPER.

A SHORT notice of the find at Sedlescomb on the 24th August, 1876, will be found in the Notes and Queries at the end of Volume XXVII. S. A. C.

The village of Sedlescomb lies between two and three miles to the east of Battle Abbey. At the top of the village church, and on the west side of the road leading to the Parish Church, stands a row of four cottages, behind which lies a pasture field sloping to the west. This field is No. 458 on the Tithe Map of the parish, and No. 361 on the map of the recent Ordnance Survey.

A labourer engaged in making a drain from the cottages across this field, when digging about half-way down the field near its north side, struck his spade into a metal vessel, and brought to light the hoard of coins which it contained. With the metal case were found fragments of thin leather, from which it would seem that the coins were first encased in a soft leather bag. Fragments of the metal vessel and of the leather, with a few specimens of the coins, are deposited in the Society's Museum in the Barbican at Lewes Castle.

The coins, thickly coated with a brown oxide, were at

first mistaken for old hop tallies, and many of them were speedily appropriated by the village children for playthings, until their real character was discovered, when they were promptly exchanged for current coin of the present reign. It was therefore impossible to arrive at a reliable estimate of the number of coins composing the hoard, but I surmise that there were probably between two and three thousand.

After considerable labour and delay, I have succeeded in tracing a large number of the coins, and now offer the Society the result of my examination of them. I have catalogued in all 1,136 perfect coins, and have examined the fragments of about fifty more, which were too minutely divided to permit of their being catalogued.

The oxide was easily removed by the homely application of hot water, soap, and a soft brush, but the operation was a delicate and tedious one, owing to the extreme brittleness of many of the coins. Many were considerably worn, showing that they had been long in circulation, but many were as fresh, and their impressions as clear and perfect, as the day they left the minter's hands; this freshness, however, was not attributable to the coins of any particular mint. On examination, the whole of them were found to belong to the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Little is known of the early history of Sedlescomb. In Domesday among the possessions of the Earl of Eu within the Hundred of Staple, it is stated that Walter, the son of Lambert, held Salescome of the Earl, also that there was a little church there. There are also extant several grants of land in Sedlescomb to the Abbey of Battle, including that of a watermill at Iltonsbath, a spot situate at the lower end of the village, near the stream.

Not far from the field where the coins were found stands an old timber and plaster house, which may possibly date back to the reign of Elizabeth, but certainly not earlier; but there are no traces or traditions of any older building either in the field or in its immediate vicinity. The field is known as Barber's or

Street field, both names probably conferred upon it within the present century.

The question naturally suggests itself: When and under what circumstances were the coins deposited?

As will be seen from the catalogue, they include coins minted at no less than forty-four cities and towns scattered over the length and breadth of England, from York in the north to Exeter in the south-west, and Dover in the south-east; and considering the comparative slowness of intercommunication in Saxon times, one may fairly conclude that such a varied collection of the same reign could only have come together either in some great centre such as London, or on some point of communication such as Hastings, which was no doubt in those times a port of communication between this country and the Continent.

The fact that they all belong to Edward the Confessor's reign points strongly to the conclusion that they must have been concealed either during his reign or very shortly after; while their vicinity to the battle-field of Senlac suggests some connection with that memorable battle.

From the absence of any coins of Harold, it is of course open to argument that the concealment must have taken place much earlier than the close of his reign; but his reign was so brief that there may very well have remained towards its close reserves of bullion accumulated during the last months of the Confessor's reign, from which this hoard may have been drawn.

It represented so large a sum in those days that one can scarcely suppose it was private property, but that it rather belonged to the Public Exchequer.

As to the place where the coins were accumulated, the fact that three-fifths of them were minted at Hastings favours the theory that they came from that port. In that case we may surmise that they were Crown revenue, and were despatched inland for safety as soon as Duke William appeared off the coast, or that they may have been sent, a little later on, by a circuitous route, to replenish Harold's military chest, and failing to arrive

before the battle, were hastily hidden in the panic and flight which followed his death.

If they did not come from Hastings, then I suggest that they may have formed part of Harold's military chest, replenished as he passed through London to oppose the Conqueror's advance; that they were in the midst of his camp at Senlac, and after his defeat and death were carried off by some of his followers to prevent their falling into Norman hands. The spot where they were found lies to the north-east of the battle-field, and in the direction in which the greater part of Harold's followers fled after his death, for it is recorded that the fugitives turned on their Norman pursuers, and inflicted great slaughter on them in a ravine, which acquired in consequence the name of Malfosse, and this ravine is situate in a direct line between Senlac and the spot where the coins were discovered. Possibly in that last encounter their guardian was wounded, and may have dragged himself to this spot only to die; or finding the treasure an impediment to his flight, or fearful of its capture, he may have buried it, and have been prevented by death or some other cause from returning to recover it, or returning, may have failed to recognise the spot where he had concealed it.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to Mr. Ernest Willett—whose thorough acquaintance with the coinage of this particular period is well known and appreciated—for kindly undertaking to furnish some critical notes on the find; and to Mr. John Robert Barber, of Sedlescomb, the tenant of the land on which the coins were found, for permitting me to examine such of them as he managed to secure, and assisting to trace others which had been distributed before he arrived on the spot.

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CANTERBURY—(continued).

		Brought forward
1	ELRED	ON LÆNTVÆR
"	ELRED	ON LÆNTLEN
4	GVLDEÞINE	ON LÆNT
"	6VLDEÞINE	ON LÆNT
"	LDEÞINE	ON LÆNT
5	LEOFSTAN	ON LÆNT
"	LEO TAN	ON LÆNT
"	LIOFOTAN	ON LÆNT
6	MANNE	ON LÆNT
7	SIREDD	ON LÆNT

CHESTER.

1	LODRIL	ON LEHREE
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CHICHESTER.

1	ELFÞINE	ON EILEIT
	ELFÞINE	ON EILEST
2	LODÞINE	ON EILEST
	LODÞINE	ON EILEIT
3	ÞVLFRIL	ON EILEIT
"	ÞVLFRIL	ON EILES

COLCHESTER.

1	BRINTRIL	ON OLEEE
2	BRVNHEOE	ON LOLEL
"	BRVNHEOE	ON LOLEIT
3	LODÞINE	ON EEE
4	ÞVLFRIL	ON LOLEL

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	1					
	1					
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	5	4		19		28
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		2		3		
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				1		
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CRICKLADE.

1	ELEDYINC	ONE RECEL
2	LIOFRED	ON CRECEL

DERBY.

1	FROME	ON DEORBE
2	YVLF ^o IE	ON DERNTE

DOVER.

1	EEOLYIG	ON DOI
2	ENSTAN	ON DOFERE
3	LILYI	ON DOFERE
2	LINSTAN	ON DOFE
4	GODYINE	ON DOFER
5	LIOFYI	ON DOFERE

EXETER.

1	ÆLFRIE	ON EXELES
"	ELFRIC	ON EXELES
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"	ELFRIC	ON EXCESTR
"	ELFRIC	ONN EXCEST
"	ELFRIC	ON EXELEST
2	H (or LI) ENIE	ONN EXELES
"	LIFING	ON EXELES
"	LIFING	ON EXELEST
3	YVLMER	ON EXELEST
"	YVLMER	ON EXCE

Nos. ON PLATE.						
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
TYPES.						
VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
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				3		3
	1					
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	1	1				2
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	3			1		
	1			1		
	1			1		
	5	1		3		9
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GLOUCESTER.

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2	ELFSIE	ON GLEVEEL
3	GODRIE	ON GLEELCE
4	LEOLFVINE	ON GLEVE
5	YVLFRIE	ON GLEVEE
5	YVLFVINE	ONG LEVEE

Nos. OF PLATE.							Total
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		
TYPES.							
VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.		
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2				1			
		1					
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2		1		4		7	
HASTINGS.							
1	BRID	ON \mathcal{A} E ω TIE	1				
2	BRID	ON HÆSTI		164			
3	BRID	ON HÆSDIN	4				
4	BRID	ON HÆ ω TIE					
5	BRID	ON HÆ ω TIE	3				
6	BRID	ON HÆ ω TIE	8	18			
7	BRID	ON HÆ ω TINĠ	1				
8	BRID	ON HÆ ω TINĠ	2				
9	BRID	ON HÆ ω TINĠ					
10	BRID	ON HÆ ω TINĠ					
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		Nos. on Plate.						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
		Types.						
		VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
HEREFORD								
1	EADRIL						2	2
	ON HEREFO							
HUNTINGDON.								
1	GODRIL		1					
2	LLID:			1				
	ON HVNTE							
	ON HVNDON							
			1	1				2
HYTHE.								
1	LVDRED		1					
	ON HYD							
IPSWICH.								
1	BRVNNAN			1				
2	BRVNINL		1					
3	YVLSIE		1					
	ON IPS							
	ON GIP							
	ON EIPES							
			2	1				3
LEICESTER.								
1	ELFSILE		1					
2	SPROT			1				
	ON LEIDES							
	ON LEIE							
			1	1				2
LEWES.								
1	EADYARD			1				
2	EDYINE							
3	GODYINE		1					
	ON LÆVE							
	ON LÆVEE							
	ON LEVE					2		
	ON LÆVE					4		
	ON LÆVE					10		
4	LEOFORB							1
	ON LÆ							
	Carried forward		1	1		16	1	

			NOS. ON PLATE.						
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total
			TYPES.						
			VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
LEWES—(continued).									
		Brought forward		1	1		16	1	
4	LIOFYÆRD	ON LÆVE					2		
5	OSYOLD	ONN LÆVE			2				
"	OSYOLD	ON LEVE					16		
"	OSYOLD	ONN LÆVEN			2				
6	YVLEFEARD	ON LEEVE			1				
7	YVLEFINE	ON LEVE					2		
8	YVLSIE	ON LEVES		2					
				3	6		36	1	46
LINCOLN.									
1	ASLAD	ON LINCOLNE					1		
2	AVTI	ON L·NNEOL·NE						1	
"	AVTI	ON LINNEO						1	
3	BR	EOL			1				
4	ELFNOD	ON LINC		2			1		
"	OD	ON LINC			1				
5	GODRIE	ON LINC		1			1		
"	GODRIE	ON LINC		1					
6	ODLRIM	ON LINC		1	1				
7	OSFERD	ON LINC		2					
8	VLF	ON LINCOLNE					2		
9	YVLFRIE	ON LINC					1		
				7	3		6	2	18
LONDON.									
1	ALFREDD	ON LVNDE		1					
2	BEVNLAR	ON LVNDE		1					
"	BEVNLAR	ON LVND		1					
3	EALDLAR	ON LVND			1				
4	EDRED	ON LVNDE		1					
5	EDYI	ON LVNDENEN			1				
"	EDYINE	ON LVND					1		
6	ELELYIE	ON LVNDENE		1					
7	ELEæI	ON LVNDE					1		
		Carried forward		5	2		2		

			Nos. ON PLATE.						
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
			TYPES.						
			VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
LONDON—(continued).									
		Brought forward		5	2			2	
7	ELE ω ILE	ON LVNDE						1	
8	EILRIC	ON LVNDEN		1					
1	ELFRED	ON LVNDE						1	
9	ELF ω I	ON LVNDE						2	
„	ELFSIE	ON LVNDENE		2					
„	ELF ω ILE	ON LVNDE						1	
10	ELF γ ARD	ON LVN						1	
„	ELF γ EARD	ON LVND						2	
11	ELF γ INE	ON LVND						3	
„	ELF γ INE	ON LVNDE				1		6	
12	GODMAN	ON LVN		2					
13	GODRIE	ON LVNDE						1	
14	GOD γ INE	ON LVNDE		1					
„	GOD γ INE	ON LVND		1	1				
15	GOLDSIE	ON LVND		3					
16	LEOFRED	ON LVND		1					
17	LEOFRIE	ON LVNDE		1					
18	OMVND	ON LVNDENE			1				
„	MVND	ON LVNDE						1	
19	SVETMAN	ON LVN		1					
20	γ VLF γ AR	ON LVND							1
„	γ VLF γ AR	ON LVNDE						3	
21	γ VLFRED	ON LVNDEN						1	
22	γ VLF γ INE	ON LVNDEN			1				
„	γ VLF γ INE	ON LVND			1				
20	γ VLGAR	ON LVND							1
				18	6	1	25	2	52
MALDON.									
1	EALD γ INE	ON EAL			1				
2	GODRIE	ON MÆLD			2				
3	GOD γ INE	ON MÆLDVN			1				
„	LOD γ INE	ON MELDVN						1	
					4		1		5
MALMESBURY.									
1	BRIN γ I	ON MELME						3	3

			Nos. ON PLATE.						
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total
www.libtool.com.cn			TYPES.						
NORWICH.			VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
1	ELFVINE	ON NORÐ					1		
2	GODVINE	ON NORÐ						1	
3	HRINGVIF	ON NOR		1					
4	LEFVINE	ON ORDVI					1		
5	LIOFRIC	ON NORVVI					1		
6	ORSTAN	ON OR					1		
7	ÐO EÐ	ON ORDVI		1					
„	ÐVRFIORÐ	ON ORDVI		1					
5	VVRSTAN	ON NORV					1		
				3			5	1	9
OXFORD.									
1	ÆGLVIG	ONN OXVEF			1				
2	BRINTRED	ON OXENE					1		
3	BRINTVOLD	ON OX			1				
4	ELFVI	ON OXENE					1		
„	ELFVINE	ON OXENE					1		
„	F ELVINE	ON OXENEXFO					1		
2	NIRINTVED	ON OXENE					1		
					2		5		7
READING.									
1	L:VE'INE	ON RÆDIN		1					1
ROCHESTER.									
1	GODVINE	ON ROF			1				
2	LIFOTAN	ON ROFE			1				
					2				2

			Nos. on Plate.						
			L	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total
			Types.						
			VI.	F.	G.	G.II.	H.	L.	
ROMNEY.									
1	BRINTNÆR	ON RV		1					
2	ƳVLMÆR	ON RVME						34	
”	ƳVLMÆR	ON RVMENE			3				
”	ƳVLMER	ON RVMED			1		7		
”	ƳVLMER	ONN RVM							
				1	4		7	34	46
SALISBURY.									
1	GODRIC	ONN SÆRB			1				
”	GODRIC	ON æEBVR					1		
					1		1		2
SANDWICH.									
1	LEOFƳINE	ON SAN ^(b)					1		
”	LIFƳINE	ON SANDƳ		1					
”	LIOFƳINE	ON SANDE					1		
”	LIOFƳINE	ON EONSAND		1					
				2			2		4
SHAFTESBURY.									
1	ELFƳERD	ON æEETE					4		
”	ELFƳERD	ON æEETEE					2		
2	ƳVLFRIE	ON SLEF			3				
”	ƳVLFRIE	ON SLEFTE		1					
				1	3		6		10
SHREWSBURY.									
1	LEOFƳINE	ON SEROB		1					1

(b) It is equally probable that this coin belongs to Stamford.

		Nos. on Plate.						Total.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	
		Types.						
		VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.	
www.libtool.com.cn								
SOUTHAMPTON.								
1	æEYINE					1		
2	YVLFNOÐ					1		
„	YVLFNOÐ			1				
				1		2		3
SOUTHWARK.								
1	OæMVND							
2	SVETMAN		2					
„	SVETMAN		1					
			1					
			4					4
STAMFORD.								
1	ARFERE		1					1
STEYNING.								
1	DIORMAN					1		1
TAUNTON.								
1	BRINRIE					1		
2	LOLLINE			1				
				1		1		2
THETFORD.								
1	ATSERE					2		
„	AT∞ERE							
2	BLAERA			1		1		
3	DVRFORD			1				
4	ELFYNE					1		
5	L'DELIF					1		
6	SVMERLINE					1		
				2		6		8

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 EPITOME OF CATALOGUE.

	No. of distinct Moneyers.	Nos. ON PLATE.							Total.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		
		TYPES.							
		VI.	F.	G.	G.H.	H.	I.		
1	BATH	2		1		3		4	
2	BEDWIN	1		1		4		5	
3	BRISTOL	4			2	4		6	
4	CANTERBURY	7		5	4	19		28	
5	CHESTER	1				1		1	
6	CHICHESTER	3			2	14		16	
7	COLCHESTER	4		3		3		6	
8	CRICKLADE	2				3		3	
9	DERBY	2		1	1			2	
10	DOVER	5		5	1	3		9	
11	EXETER	3		3	1	19		23	
12	GLOUCESTER	5	2		1	4		7	
13	HASTINGS	7		36	54	454	143	687	
14	HEREFORD	1				2		2	
15	HUNTINGDON	2		1	1			2	
16	HYTHE	1		1				1	
17	IPSWICH	3		2	1			3	
18	LEICESTER	2		1	1			2	
19	LEWES	8		3	6	36	1	46	
20	LINCOLN	9		7	3	6	2	18	
21	LONDON	22		18	6	1	25	52	
22	MALDON	3			4	1		5	
23	MALMESBURY	1				3		3	
24	NORWICH	7		3		5	1	9	
25	OXFORD	4			2	5		7	
26	READING	1		1				1	
27	ROCHESTER	2			2			2	
28	BOMNEY	2		1	4	7	34	46	
29	SALISBURY	1			1	1		2	
30	SANDWICH	1		2		2		4	
31	SHAFTESBURY	2		1	3	6		10	
32	SHREWSBURY	1		1				1	
33	SOUTHAMPTON	2			1	2		3	
34	SOUTHWARK	2		4				4	
35	STAMFORD	1		1				1	
36	STEYNING	1				1		1	
	Carried forward	126	2	102	101	1	633	183	1022

ON THE SILVER PENNIES, ETC.

		No. of distinct Moneyers.	Nos. of PLATE.							Total
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		
			TYPES.							
			VI.	F.	G.	GH.	H.	I.		
	Brought forward	126	2	102	101	1	633	183	1022	
37	TAUNTON	2			1		1		2	
38	THETFORD	6			2		6		8	
39	WALLINGFORD	3		3	2		3		8	
40	WAREHAM	2					6		6	
41	WARWICK	1					1		1	
42	WILTON	9		3	1		10		14	
43	WINCHESTER	11		8	4		43		55	
44	YORK	5		3	1		2		6	
	UNCERTAIN						1		1	
	ILLEGIBLE			4	2		7		13	
		165	2	123	114	1	713	183	1136	

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— Dodson —

Jeremiah Dodson, of city of London, Clericus. Will dated May 14, 1695, his birthday (Irby 113), late dear wife—my kinsman Mr. Edwd. Stracey—son Jer. D. of Clare Hall, Camb. my 2 mess^r in Bread St. Hill, London. To be bur. in Church of St. Cath. Coleman. London. Pr. July 9, 1695. Described as late of parish of *St. Alphage*, London; Rector of St. Cath. Coleman, 1665; Vicar of Wye, in Kent, 1660-75.

Margaret, dau. of Randolph Isaacson, merchant, niece of Sir John Shaw. mar. Dec., 1669. ob. Oct. 28, 1689; bur. in St. Cath. Coleman.

Milicent. Theodosius ob. juv.

1st, = Jeremiah I Broadwater point. ob. born J Clerk, of S widower 1701. Chas. T living o

Christopher Dodson, 51 years Rector of Hurstpierpoint. ob. March 14, 1784, æt. 78. born Sept. 21, 1705. bap. at St. Faith's.

John Dodson, D.D., Rector of Hurstpierpoint. ob. July 1, 1807, æt. 7 Vicar of Cubbington, co. Warwick, a Rector of Yoxall, co. Suffolk. bur. at Hurstpierpoint.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson, D.C.L., some time M.P. for Rye, King's Advocate, Judge of the Prerog. Ct. of Canterbury, Dean of the Arches, and one of H.M.'s most Hon. Privy Council. Died April 27, 1858, in London. bur. at Hurst May 3, æt. 78. Of Oriel Coll., Oxford.

Frances Priscilla, dau. and coheir George Pearson,* of London, &c. born Feb. 29, 17 mar. Dec. 24, 18 died Dec. 26, 186

James. Daniel. John.

Frances, dau. of Robt. Cor-dell, of All Hallows, Lombard Street, London (a Goldsmith in Lombard Street), by Mary, his wife. Born Mar. 16, and baptized at All Hallows, April 2, 1656, and married there June 29, 1684.

th, bap. Hallows, rd Street, th, 1685.

Sarah, ob. cæl. Mary, ux. Rev. Charles Gaunt.

*George Pearson, M.D., = Frances, 2nd dau. and coheir F.R.S., of London, and of Tyer's Hill, co. York. baptized May 19, 1749. mar. at Darfield, Aug. 14, 1784. died June 1, 1821. buried at St. George's Cemetery, Bayswater.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY OF DODSON OF HURSTPIERPOINT.

By WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, Esq.

ACCORDING to Mr. M. A. Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, Alwinus Dodesone occurs in Domesday as a Tenant in Chief in Herts. "Doda," he says, "is an Anglo-Saxon personal name, whence Dodds, Dodson, Dodgson, Dodge," &c. Also, "The Dods of Edge claim from Hova, son of Cadwgan Dot. He lived about the time of Henry the Second; married the heiress of the Lord of Edge, co. Chester, who is presumed to have been the son of Edwin, a Saxon thane, who was allowed to retain his lands after the Conquest. Ormerod ("History of Cheshire") adduces arguments in favour of Cadogan Dot's having been descended from a Saxon called Dot, who at the Conquest had been expelled from the lands in Cheshire which he had held jointly with that very Thane Edwin. Dod of Edge, and their cadet Dod of Cloverley rank amongst the most ancient territorial families in the kingdom."

I have been favoured by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., with the following account of his first known ancestor:—

"Jeremy Dodson was Perpetual Curate of Wye co. Kent from 1660 or 1662 to ? 1675" (Par. Reg. of Wye). "Mrs. Mary Dodson the wife of Jeremy Dodson now minister dyed June 6th and was buried on the 10th 1662."

(FROM NOTES BY HIMSELF IN MY POSSESSION.)

“ I Jeremiah Dodson Vicar of Wye in Kent married Dec. 29, 1663, Elinor Ryves daughter of John Ryves Archdeacon of Berkshire and Canon of Sarum, and granddaughter of Robert Tounson Bp. of Sarum” [Dean of Westminster, elected Bp. 24 March, 1620, ob. 15 May, 1621]. It appears that in 1665 he was Rector of St. Catharine’s Coleman in the city of London. He had by his wife Elinor, a daughter Millicent, and a son Theodosius, who both died young. The wife died Jan. 4, 1668. Dec., 1669, he married Margaret Isaacson, d. of Randolph Isaacson, merchant. (She was a niece of Sir John Shaw, and the Shaws were patrons of the living of Hurstpierpoint.) He had by his third wife three sons, John and William, who both died young, and Jeremiah, born July 25, 1673. Oct. 20, 1689, the wife died. She and her children, as well as the children of the first wife (and ? the first wife herself), were buried in the church of St. Catharine’s Coleman. The Rector died July 19, 1695, and was also buried in the church. He was Rector during the Plague and the Fire. He was first cousin to Sir Wm. Dodson; these things are incidentally mentioned by him. The surviving son became Rector of Broadwater and of Hurst. There is a slab within the altar rails of Broadwater Church, under which he and his wife were buried. The wife Anne died Aug. 14, 1741, and he died March 16, 1744. He was father of Christopher Dodson.

The will of Jeremiah Dodson, of the city of London, clericus, is at Somerset House (Irby, 113), dated 14 May, 1695, “ which was my birth day.” He desires to be buried in the chancel of St. Catharine Coleman Church, London; mentions his late deare wife—my sister Burton’s two sons in Kent—Sir John Shaw and Sir Wm. Dodson and his brother—my loving kinsman Mr. Edward Stracey—“ my dear and dutiful son Jeremiah Dodson of Clare Hall Cambridge”—to him my 2 messuages on Bread St. Hill London. An affidavit is dated 27 July, 1695, which mentions the Testator as Mr.

Jer. Dodson, late of the par. of St. Alphage, London, but of Greenwich clerk deceased. Will proved 9 July, 1695.

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The son of Jeremiah, Rector of Broadwater and Hurst, has this monument to his memory in Hurstpierpoint Church.

ARMS. Arg. a fess nebuly between 3 fleurs de lis gules *impaling* Azure a chevron or between 3 owls argent.

To the memory of the venerable and pious CHRISTOPHER DODSON, 51 years Rector of this parish, and of Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Marchant, gent. this tablet, the tribute of dutiful esteem and gratitude is erected by their children. He died March the 14th, 1784, aged 78 years. She died Feb. 28th, 1747, aged 35 years.

The following memorial is to the son of the above:—

ARMS. Argent a fess nebuly between *six* (sic) Fleurs de lis gules, *impaling* Gules on a bend argent 3 birds of the first.

JOHN DODSON, D.D. (eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Dodson and Mary his wife) formerly scholar of Trinity Coll., Oxford, Fellow of Oriol College in the same University, and successively vicar of Cubbington in the county of Warwick, Rector of Yoxall in the county of Stafford, and lastly of this parish; died July 1st, 1807, aged 74, and lies buried in this chancel. He was eminently distinguished by humility, talent, learning, and piety.

FRANCES DODSON, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Dawson, and Susannah his wife, of Stapenhill in the county of Stafford, the beloved wife of the above John Dodson, died April 15, 1832, aged 82, and lies buried in the churchyard of St. Chad in the city of Lichfield. This monument is erected in grateful and affectionate remembrance, by their surviving sons and daughters.

The following Notices of Sir Wm. Dodson, the Marriage Licences, and Matriculations were kindly furnished me by the late Colonel J. L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L. :—

LUTTRELL'S "BRIEF RELATION OF STATE AFFAIRS"

[Commonly quoted as "Luttrell's Diary"].

1680. Apl. 14. His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Capt. William Dodson of London.

1681. June — Among alterations made in the lieutenantancy for the City of London—"Sir Wm. Dodson lieutenant in the yellow," with others, put out of commission.
1682. Apl. 20. Sir Wm. Dodson one of the Stewards at the Feast of the Artillery Company of London.
1682. Oct. 4. Sir Wm. Dodson one of the inspectors of the poll on the side of the Tory party (Lord Mayor's Election).
1685. Apl. 27. Sir Wm. Dodson a pall bearer at the funeral of Mr. Cradock, a mercer.
- 1686-7. Mch. Sir Wm. Dodson said to be made one of the new Aldermen of London.
1690. July 16. Sir Wm. Dodson appointed Colonel of one of the 6 auxiliary regiments of London, but declined.
1704. Nov. 25. In House of Commons, "Mr. Dodson" and 3 other members, called "defaulters," "to be sent for into custody of the Serjeant at Arms."
- 1705-6. Jan. 26. "A quarrel happened between John Manley and Thomas Dodson Esqrs. both Cornish members of Parliament—the first was wounded in the arm, the other run through the body, but like to recover."
1707. Sep. 11. "Thomas Dodson, Esq. M.P. for Liskard in Cornwall, is dead."
1707. Nov. 11. Writ ordered for election of new members in place of Mr. Dodson and others.

MARRIAGE LICENCES, FACULTY OFFICE.

- 1682-3. Jan. 30. *William Dodson* of St. Margaret's, Westminster, bachelor, aged 27, and *Margaret Stockwood*, spinster, 19, dau of *Thomas Stockwood*, of *St. Alphege*, London, *Gent.* who consents.
1701. Apl. 17. *Jeremiah Dodson*, Clerk, of St. Cath. Coleman, *widower*, and *Anne Todd*, Spinster, about 18, dau of *Christopher Todd*, of St. Faith's, London, who consents.

[Can the first one have any connection with the fact that Rev. Jeremiah Dodson was called "late of St. Alphege?"]

BAPTIZED AT ST. FAITH'S, LONDON.

1705. Sep. 21. *Christopher*, son of *Jeremiah Dodson*, Clerk, Minister of Hurstpierpoint co. Sussex (son in law to Mr. Tod, the *Apothecary in y^e Market*) and *Ann* his wife—born the 12th.

MARRIED AT ST. ANNE'S, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

1701. Apl. 22. *Jeremiah Dodson*, of St. Cath. Coleman, Clerk and *Anne Todd* of St. Faith's,

MATRICULATIONS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

1749. Dec. 6. Trinity Coll. *John Dodson*, aged 15, son of Christopher D. Clerk, Hurst, Sussex.
[He was B.A. 5 July, 1753, M.A. 2 July, 1756, B.D. 30 June, 1768, D.D. 25 Nov. 1772.]
1758. Oct. 7. Oriel Coll. *Charles Dodson*, aged 17, son of Christopher, Clerk, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
[B.A. 10 June, 1762.]
1797. Nov. 28. Oriel Coll. *John Dodson*, aged 17, son of John D., Doctor, Yoxall, co. Stafford.
[B.A. 3 June, 1801, M.A. 3 May, 1804, B.C.L. 27 Apl., 1808, D.C.L. 29 Apl., 1808.]
1800. June 27. St. John's Coll. *William Dodson*, aged 18, son of John, Doctor, Yoxall, co. Stafford.
[B.A. 11 Apl., 1804, M.A. 27 June, 1808, B.D. 23 June, 1817.]
1805. Dec. 14. St. John's Coll. *Nathaniel Dodson*, aged 18, son of John, Doctor, Hurst, Sussex.
[B.A. 23 Nov., 1809, M.A. 12 June, 1812.]
1810. Apl. 3. University Coll. *Christopher Dodson*, aged 17, son of John, Doctor, Burton on Trent.
[B.A. 17 Nov., 1813, M.A. 19 June, 1817.]
1831. Nov. 10. Christ Church. *James Dodson*, aged 18, only son of George Dodson, Esq., city of Lichfield.
[B.A. 2 July, 1835, M.A. 24 Apl., 1839.]
1837. June 8. Oriel Coll. *John George Dodson*, aged 19, second son of William, Clerk, Claseby, co. Lincoln.
[He appears to have taken no degree.]
1838. May 10. Worcester Coll. *Paul Augustus Dodson*, aged 19, third son of William, Clerk, Rye, Sussex.
[B.A. 9 May, 1844, M.A. 17 June, 1847.]
1843. June 9. Christ Church. *John George Dodson*, aged 17, eldest son of Sir John Dodson, kt., St. Geo. Hanover Square, Middx.
[B.A. 2 Dec., 1847.]

[The places named are, I believe, at this date, always the places of birth of the student.]

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE.

1673. *John Dodson*, Trinity Coll., A.B.
1692. *Jeremiah Dodson*, Clare Hall, A.B. and 1696 A.M.
1744. *Berry Dodson*, Christ's, A.B.
1818. *Edward Dodson*, Trinity Coll., A.B.
1831. *John Dodson*, Trinity Coll., A.B. and 1835 A.M.
1837. *Thos. Parkyns Dodson*, St. John's, A.B.
1841. *Wm. Francis Dodson*, Trinity Hall, LL.B. and 1846 LL.D.
1853. *George Dodson*, Trinity Coll., A.B.

Mr. Dodson informs me there is a tradition that his ancestors were connected with a family of the same name in Cornwall. The earliest mention of the name in that county is that of John Dodson, of Lafa-then, in the parish of Blisland, gent., who lived in 1480.¹ The manor of Lavethan, with its chapel in the church, belonged to Wm. Kempe, of Lavethan, *temp.* Hen. VIII., and to his descendants for several generations.² A pedigree of Dodson, of Hay in St. Ives in Cornwall, is in the "Visitation of the County," 1620, and has been printed by the Harleian Society. I give it on opposite page with additions.

Some wills of the Cornish family are met with at Somerset House, and as they are hitherto unpublished and illustrate the pedigree, they are given here.

(St. Barbe 86.) D. 1590. RICHARD DOTSHON clarke parson of Winterbourne—to my br. Roger Dotshon my best ringe weighing an ounce of gold, which is in his keeping—my sister Hellinor his wife—my sister late wife of George Dobson (*sic*) to every of her children 12d—my sister Elizabeth—to my son John Dotshon 10£ at 21 and plate and all my books—to Richard Dotshon my son all lands and tenements in Henthorne and Clitherowe co. Lancaster, which was given to me by my mother Grace Dotshon widow by deed of feoffment, remainder to eldest son John—remainder to youngest son Wm. Dotshon—remainder to my two daughters Martha and Susan Dotshon—whereas he had bought for the 3 last a lease of land in East Deane in par. of Lokerley co. Suthampton, the same to go to the said Wm. and the rest of his children—His wife, Wm. Newtt Esq. and Giles Hutchins of the city of Sarum, overseers. Proved 27 Nov. 1591.

(St. Barbe 65.) D. 20 Aug. 1591. Will of RICHARD DODSON—my worldly goods to the 4 children of John May of Somerford, co. Wilts—a daughter of my sister Alice—to John May the younger, the parsonage of Wal-ford—John Sadler the elder my brother in law—my

¹ Sir John Maclean's "Hist. of Trigg Deanery," Vol. iii., 416.

² *Ibid.* Vol. i., art. "Blisland."

DODSON OF CORNWALL.

ARMS: A bend engrailed between two birds, with five quarterings.

1480. JOHN DODSON, of Lefathen, in par. of Blisland, co. Cornwall.

— Dotson, of Hay, dau. and coh. of John Haye (s. of Robert H.), in St. Ives. by Joan, dan. and coh. of Richard Crooke.

Thomas Dodson, of Haye, coh. of Molines.

John Dodson, of Hay, Margery Enys.

Thomas Dodson, Elizabeth, dan. of Wm. Piper.

Thomas Dodson, of St. Ives, Mrs. Mary Buller, Gent. mar. May 16, 1684. Morwell Par. Reg.

Mary, Sampson Dodson, heir in tail, in remt. of his nephew, Thomas Dodson. Will 1644 (Grey 88); then Lieut. in Capt. Kettelby's Company, in Holland.

Margery, dan. of Sir Robert Dodson, of Hay. Living 1637, mentions her relatives. (No will at Som. House.)

Thomas Dodson, Gent. bur. 1610 (Wendron Par. Reg.).

Two children, minors.

Elizabeth Vacy.

Thomas Dodson, est. 10, 1620, Elizabeth, of Hay, Esq. Will dated 1642. (Twiss 70), pr. 1646. Mother-in-law, Mrs. Joan Wivell. 1642. Joan Wills.

Thomas Dodson, M.P. for Lisakeard, 1702. ob. 1707. (No will at Som. House.)

Thomas Dodson, minor ad. m. Wm. Sedley, dan. and coh. of pairis, "only son." Herts, Esq. ob. April 17, 1672, est. suse. 30. (No will at Somerset House.) M.I. St. Ives. Two sons and seven daughters. M.I. for her and two daus. M.I. St. Ives.

Thomas Dodson, Esq. of Hay.

John, bur. Sept. 23, 1730, est. 14, at Lansallos.

Sedley Dodson. bur. July 22, 1669, at St. Ives.

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sister that married my brother William (*sic*)—my cozen Browne of Cawne (? Calne) and his wife—Elizabeth my wife—other names. Pr. 2 Sep. 1591.

(Harvey 91.) Dated 5 Feb. 1637. MARGARET DODSON wife of Robert Dodson of Haye in Cornwall esq.—makes her will with the approbation of her said husband—my br. Francis Whiddon's children—my nephew John Dixe son of my sister Elizabeth Dixe—my nephews Wm. Venner and John Luxton—Geo. Newton son of my sister Newton—to the poor of Chagford co. Devon—my br. in law John Hore—bequests of plate to her husband—my son in law Thomas Dodson—my d. in law Elizabeth—my sister Susan Hore—my kinswoman Marie Rowse. Pr. 20 May 1639.

(Twiss 70.) D. 9 Jan. 1642. THOMAS DODSON of Hay in par. of St. Ives co. Cornwall Esq.—To Elizabeth his wife over and besides her jointure occupation of my house of Hay—minority of Thomas my son and heir—said Thomas my only son—all his lands specified, and for default of issue to loving uncle Sampson Dodson and his heirs, and if wife enceinte to such child 1000£, all his lands which he purchased of his brother Vacey and his wife to be sold—my mother in law Mrs Joan Wivell and Mrs Joan Wills her daughter—my sister in law 10£ each—my sister Mrs Eliz. Vacey 10£—to Capt. John Buller son to Sir Richard Buller knt. deceased, 5£—my dear wife and Thomas my son joint exors. Pr. 10 May 1646.

(Grey 83.) Translated out of the Dutch—Dated 21 Oct. 1644. Mr. SAMPSON DODSON, Lieut. of the Company of Capt. Kittelbee, made before John Van Dougen, notary public of Brabant in the Hague, and residing in Williamstadt—leaves to the Cannock family all his personal chattels money, etc.—guardians of his 2 children under age Sir Wm. Throckmorton knt. Mr. Geo. Connock, and Mr. Edward Sprier. 1 May, 1650, Administration granted to Geo. Connocke, nephew by the sister's side and principal legatee.

In Mr. Davies Gilbert's "History of Cornwall" (i. 411), under St. Ives, quoting from Tonkin, he says: "Hay in this parish is the residence of Thomas Dodson esq. a Commissioner for the Peace and Taxes, and Burgess in this Parliament 1702 for Liskeard.³ He married a daughter of John Buller of Morwell Esq.; his father a daughter of Sidley—*originally from the Dodsons of London.*" This phrase in italics seems to imply that he was not in direct descent from the recent owner of Hay, but from a branch which had settled in London. He must therefore have acquired Hay under the limitations of the will of Thomas Dodson dated 1642 (*ut ante*), and be descended from Sampson Dodson therein mentioned. Burke's *Armory* says "Dodson of London" *temp.* Charles I. bore *argent a fess nebulée gules between 3 fleurs de lis sable*,⁴ which we have seen was on the monument of the first Dodson of Hurstpierpoint. It is probably about this period that Wm. Dodson (who, we have seen, in 1632 married Margaret Stockwood, and whom we have inferred to have been father of the first Jeremiah Dodson), or his father, came from Cornwall. He was evidently too old to have been one of the children of Sampson Dodson.

In the compilation of this paper I have been, as already mentioned, materially assisted by the late Col. Chester. This is only one instance of the generous liberality he evinced to all who sought his aid, and to whom he opened without stint his unrivalled genealogical stores. These vast and invaluable collections, consisting of notes from wills, extracts from and sometimes copies of whole Parish Registers, marriage licences, and other genealogical data, he made at great expense and labour during a quarter of a century. American by birth, he came to this country to trace out the ancestry of the Pilgrim Fathers, and his services to genealogy

³ Members of the Connock family were M.P. for Liskeard from t. Elizabeth to Charles II.

⁴ This is said to have been the coat of Dodson of Hays in an anonymous "Hist. of Cornwall," 4 vols., 1870; and *argent a bend engrailed azure between 2 Cornish choughs proper*, the coat of "Dotson."

generally are enormous and incalculable. The Registers of Westminster Abbey, which he annotated with most copious notes, and which were published by the Harleian Society, are alone a monument of his labours and researches. This is exclusive of his numerous printed contributions on genealogical questions, and there are few genealogists who have not been indebted to him for freely rendered and considerable help. In recognition of his services, the University of Oxford in the summer of 1881 conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.

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THE ASHBURNHAM REGISTERS.

BY ROSE FULLER WHISTLER, M.A., VICAR.

THE unnecessary and vexatious Bill which would deprive Incumbents and Parishioners of the custody of their Register Books and relegate them to the obscurity, not to say oblivion, of a Public Office, will hardly commend itself to the better sense of the country; nevertheless, as the unexpected continually happens in these feverish days, it will not be out of place to rescue one more of the series of our Parochial Records from the limbo of some possible London receptacle, and to add it to the number of those similar publications which seem to have been generally valued by the members of our Archæological Society.*

And, indeed, apart from this consideration, there are other reasons which may make a compilation of the Ashburnham Registers desirable. In the first place, they are prefaced by a full recital of the regulations from which such records originated; they also contain very copious entries relating to many obsolete customs to which the necessities of bygone ages gave rise, together with numerous references to well-known members of one of our oldest Sussex Families, and other interesting matter well worthy of transcription.

I propose, therefore, to cull from the original documents such entries as may appear to be most noteworthy,

* The Editorial Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society beg to intimate that whilst many persons would heartily endorse the opinion of the Rev. Vicar of Ashburnham as expressed above, others are strongly in favour of having all parochial registers placed in national custody, and in a central office, for the sake, as they maintain, of greater security, and for convenience of reference.

merely adding a connecting link here and there, or a word of explanation where it may appear to be required.

The date of the earliest entry is 1538,¹ all the entries from that year until 1599 being collations from various sources then extant in the parish, as will appear from the following valuable memoranda :—

“ The Register Booke for the Parische Church of Ashboornham Wryten by comaundemt of y^e Byshop of Chichester
in A^o Dm 1599

By me *John Philcox*² Vicar of Ashboornham.

In the eyghteenth yeere of the reigne of our Sovrign Ladie Elizabeth the Queenes ma^{tie} y^t now y^e in the mouneth of June were sent Her Commissioners w^{ch} inquired after pentioners ther penton pai^d & they being dead That the Parson, vicar, curat, Churchwardens & two or three of the most Aged men of best knowledge in everie parrish should aunser by oath upo' interrogatories as followeth ffyrst ye shall Inquire & certifie what Religious pson vz. prior, Abbote, moonkes, chanons, ffryers, noones chauntrie prieste, or other religious psons, that had reteind any fee, Annuitie, pention, or corrodie³ for lyfe or yeeres, out of any Abbie, chauntrie, or religious house graunted unto the' or amongst them by Kinge Henrie the Eight or Kinge Edward the 6th have died wythin y^e parrishe sythence Mychael in the two and thyrtyeth yeare of Kinge Henrie the eight (and upon what daie they, he or she died) what were ther names & snames, and of what religious house he or she was, what was the yeerlie extente of y^e ffee Annuitt, penton, or corrodie that they had and received at the tyme of ther deaths by reason of such chauntrie or religious house or other waies.

And ye shall inquire and certifie whither any chauntrie priest or other religious pson having anie penton of the Kinge were pmoted to any parsonage vicarage curate prebend or spirituall pmotion wthin this dioeces by Kinge Henrie the eight, Kinge Edward the syxthe Queen Marie, or the Queenes ma^{tie} that now ys sythence Mychael in the two and twentieth

¹ The year in which the keeping of Parochial Registers was ordered by Thos. Cromwell, “lord privy seale.”

² The direct lineal descendant of this Vicar is James Philcox, Esq., of Burwash, now Clerk to the Ashburnham School Board.

³ Corrodie, from corrodo, a defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.—*Johnson*.

“ Corrodies are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provisions for one's maintenance. In lieu of which (especially when due from ecclesiastical persons) a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted.”—“*Blackstone's Com.*” Bk. ii., p. 40.

Also, “Some corrodies began by grant made by one man to another : and some are of common right, as every founder of abbies or religious houses had authority to assign such in the said houses for such persons as he should appoint.”—“*Burn's Eccl. Law.*” Vol. i., p. 408, edit. 1763.

yeere of Kinge Henrie the eight, and where and when he was so promoted, and what were the names of the same Benefice or spiritual promon, and the names of the psons so promoted and of what yeerlie value the said Benefice is of in y^e Queenes booke.

Item ye shall inquire & certifie whither any temporall or Prvit pson either Lord, Knyght, Esquier, Gentleman yeoman of y^e Garde (Cox'nd) or other officer, or any of the Kinges or Queenes servantes that had received any ffee, penson, or corrodie of the Queenes ma^{tie} or any of Her progenitors, eyther out of any religious house, or by graunte fro' Kinge Henrie the eight, Kinge Edward the Syxthe Queen Marie or the Queenes Ma^{tie} that now is for any S^{vice} or office don or kept by them or any of them that died & were buried w^{thin} y^e parish sythence Mychael in the three and thirtieth yeare of Kinge Henrie the eight, when and upon daie he died, what is his name & office, and what is the true extente of hys yearlie annuitie penton or corrodie.

Item ye shall inquire and certifie what religious man or woman or any temporall psson havynge & receiving any ffee annuitie penton or corrodie of y^e Queenes ma^{tie} y^t now is do remaine or liv at this psent daie, or did remaine or ust to live w^{thin} your parrish & what be theyr names & where they do now remaine, or ust to liv and what be the true contente & yearlie value of the sd. annuitie, penton^s, or corrodie.

Item whither y^e Church booke appointed to be kepte in everie parrish for the registring of all Burialls, christnygs & weddings be duelie & pfectlie kept w^{thin} y^e pische as it ought to be, or not. And whose lacke or default the same Booke is not so duelie kept and how long ye have kept a perfect Booke of the same.

Our daie to Answer was three and twentieth day of Julie. And against that said daie I got and put together the past Register booke of the parrish church of Ashboornh^m out of the of old Bookes & loose papers left by my predecessor. The yeere of o^r Lord god in this booke y^s saied forth throughout to be begun & ended at y^e ffyve and twentieth daie of Marche in everie yeare and the things to be founde under the severall Titles, w^{ch} before were confusedly set downe.

And now in the one and ffortieth yeere of the psent reigne of o^r sovrigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth the said Register Booke is by public authoritie comanded to be wrytten out into a parchment booke, and in all other parish churches the same lykewise to be don. All entrie in this Booke most faithfullie set doune as could be gathered out of the copies w^{ch} I had to followe. And for myne owne tyme in ther severall Titles not any thinge omitted.

By me John Philcox vicar of Ashboornh^m
Institute in An^o 1570."

In making this Register Book the worthy Vicar commences his task by recording the names of his predecessors as he found them in the scattered materials with which he had to deal, never omitting the prefix "Sir,"

which was customary until about the middle of the sixteenth century. He marks Anno Dni 1570 (my first year, 1570), and the identity of the handwriting leaves no doubt that he was not only the compiler of the more ancient records, but that his own hand transcribed them. We thus arrive at the names of the series of Vicars from 1538 to the present day, for the custom of noting each fresh incumbent, thus initiated, has been thenceforward regularly continued. It will, however, be observed that in order to complete the list as far as possible the names of the Incumbents, prior to 1538, are also given. These additions are derived from the MS. volumes of the late James Bennett Freeland, and have been courteously supplied by his son, Humphrey William Freeland, late M.P. for Chichester.

- " 1412. John Wryght⁴
- 1439. John Cook⁵
- 1441. John Coumbe⁶
- 1478. Henry Swayne
- William Smyth⁷
- 1529. Osmund Chub⁸
- 1538. Sr Robert Colson
- 1559. Sr Marmaduke Ormwood
- 1562. Sr Thomas Blackburn
- 1569. Mr Thomas Stile
- 1570. John Philcox
- 1607. Abraham Franck⁹
- 1632. John Benbridge¹⁰
- 1668. Antony Nethercott¹¹
- 1698. Henry Roby¹²
- 1704. Arthur Coster¹³

⁴ Instituted Feb. 17. Patrons, Prior and Convent of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Hastings.

⁵ Instituted March 30. Patrons, the same.

⁶ Instituted July 29.

⁷ Patrons, Prior and Convent of Hastyns.

⁸ Instituted Feb. 8. Patrons, the same.

⁹ See S.A.C. xi., 226.

¹⁰ In "The Contribution of the Clergie within the Diocese of Chichester &c. 1634 towards the repairinge of St Pauls Church in London," see *Sussex Daily News*, 17 Oct., 1876, occurs "John Benbridge, vicar of Ashborneham, £200 s05 d00."

¹¹ "Instituted 25 June 1668 Patron Deane & Chapter of Canterbury pleno jure." *Liber Institutionum Public Record Office*.

¹² "Ashburnham. Henr. Roby instituted 24 Feb 1698 Patron Rex p lapsum." *Lib. Inst.*

¹³ "Instituted 5 July 1705 Patron Dec et Cap Cantuar." *Lib. Inst.*

1750. Charles Coldcall¹⁴
 1794. William Delves¹⁵
 1809. William Trivett¹⁶
 1830. Edward Warneford
 1840. John Read Munn
 1879. Rose Fuller Whistler¹⁷

S^r Robert Colson } Weddings
 Vicar } Anno Dni 1539

M^r John Jennyns & M^{rs} Jane Lunsford were married the nyne and twentieth daie of Aprill

1540. John Eastland & Joan Ticehurst were married the twentieth daie of October

John farncombe & Margerie Byddenden were married the nynth daie of februarie

1541. M^r Edmond Daniell and M^{rs} Alice Ashboornham were married the eyghtenthe daie of Julie

Willm : Tycehurst & Alice Waller were married the ffyve and twentieth daie of Januarie

1544. Thomas Lovell & Alice Lyvett were married the ffyfthe daie of October

1557. James Brett & Jane Tycehurst were married the ffyfthe daie of februarie

{ Thomas Beenie his loose papers for y^e Curate M^r Ormwood M^r Blackburn & M^r Stile untill 1570

1567. John Tailor & Constance Isted were married the ffourth dai of Maie

1590. James Dulvie & Agnes Pynyon were married three and twentieth dai of Januarie

John Pont & Margaret Bethell were married the ffyve and twentieth daie of Januarie

M^r John Ashboornh^m & M^{rs} Elizabeth Beaumont were married at Staughton in Leicestershire the seven and twentieth day of November, ut dicit^r

Reynold fuller & Elizabeth Shadwell of Hellinglie were here married w^t a Licence the eyght & twentie daie of Januarie

1599. M^r George Wentworth of Yorkshire and M^{rs} Marie Ashboornh^m were married the ffyrst daie of October being moondaie

M^r Baker and Dorothy Pont were married the thyrteenth daie of November being Tuisdaie

¹⁴ "Instituted 30 June 1750 Patron Dean & Chap. of Canterbury." *Lib. Inst.* Drowned in the Vicarage well. "The following melancholy accident happened a few days ago . . . The Rev. Mr. Colcoole, an aged clergyman, in a fit of insanity, jumped into his draw-well, eighty feet deep, and was soon after taken out dead." *Sussex Advertiser*, Oct. 28, 1798.

¹⁵ "Instituted 4 Feb 1794 Patron Dean & Chap. of Canterbury." *Lib. Inst.*

¹⁶ "Instituted 3 May 1810 Patron John Earl of Ashburnham pleno jure." *Lib. Inst.* The names of Trivett and Coldcall occur previously in the Liber Institutionum, as we find under "Arlington Sussex William Trivett instituted 21 Feb 1787 Patron Charles Coldcall M.A."

¹⁷ Ad multos annos. A.

1607. John Smythe Tycehurst & Alice Stile were married the elevinth daie of Maie
 M^r: George (Admyst ?) gentelma' and M^{rs} Catherine Ashboorn-
 h^m gentlewoman were married wth a Licence upo Tuisdaie the
 syx & twentieth daie of Januarie
 William Harvy & Clemence Pynyon were married the ffifteenth
 daie of februarie."

These selected entries from the oldest register are chosen for the purpose of noting that the families mentioned are still to be found in the parish or neighbourhood, their names continually recurring in the books until the present day. The Ponts have died out, or migrated, for there are now none within the parish, but their name lives as the designation of a district called "Pont's Green." The honourable prefix of "M^r." is invariably to be noticed in the case of the Ashburnhams and their alliances, until a definite title takes the place of it. The books have been well kept and carefully preserved, although a small portion of the first pages of the Baptismal Register has been eaten away apparently by mice. The usual irregularity occurs about the time of the great Rebellion; no entries indeed appear in the years 1644 to 1646 inclusive, one only in 1647, when there is again a gap until 1649. Twelve entries only are to be found in the succeeding seven years, the usual number of weddings having previously been seven or eight at least. From 1656 to 1658 the few marriages recorded took place upon Register's certificates, before a Justice of the Peace, one of which will here serve as a sample of the rest.

"Anno 1652. John Reeve and Ann Greenefield both of the Parish of Ashburnham, the contract of whose marriage was three severall Lord's Days published in Ashburnham Church by Thomas Waters Parish Register vizt. y^e 9th y^e 16th & 23 day of November were married by M^r: Thomas Jenner justice of peace on the seventh day of December, 1652."

The last entry of the kind was made in 1660, and from that time forward no irregularity occurs.

Among the earliest baptismal entries we find the following:—

" Anno dni 1539

- Agnes the daughter of Thomas Tycehurst was Baptized the ffoure & twentie day of Julie
- Katherine y^e daughter of Thom^s. Eastland was baptized the ffourteenth daie of October
1540. Andrew y^e son of M^r. Richard Sackville Esquier was baptized the seven and twentie daie of Mche
1541. Edward y^e soon of M^r. Richard Sackville Esquier was baptized the tenth daie of Maie
1545. George y^e soon of M^r. James Burton was baptized the syxteenth daie of Aprill
- Marie y^e daughter of M^r. Edmund Daniell was baptized the elevinth daie of Maie
- John y^e soon of M^r. John Ashboornh^m Esquier was Borne into y^e worlde upo' S^t. Barnabas daie being the seventeenth daie of Maie at Noythyh^m and the daie the next insuing he was there Baptized M^r. John Danyell & M^r. Nicholas pelham were his Godfathers and M^{rs}. Annie Sackville was his Godmother
1549. Thomas y^e sonne of M^r. John Ashboornh^m Esquier was baptized the tenth daie of November
1567. James Barden was baptized the last daie of ffebruarie
1568. John the sonne of John Golding was baptized the nynth daie of Januarie
1573. Thomas the sonne of M^r. John Ashboornh^m Esquier was baptized the syxteenth daie of Julie
- M^{rs}. Katherine Ashboornh^m and M^r. John Ashboornh^m were borne, & baptized at Bordsell in Kent w^hin the Parish of Endebie in the yeare of our Lord God 1570 & 1571 They were the first born children of y^e said M^r. John Ashboornh^m Esquier, Their mother was the daughter of M^r. George ffane of Endebie aforesaid
- The Godfathers and Godmothers of the said M^r. Thom^s Ashboornh^m were S^r. Walter Waller knight & M^r. Thom^s ffane the elder high sheriff this said yeare of the Countie of Kent, his Godmother was old M^{rs}. Parker
1576. Joane the daughter of John Bene was baptized the eyght daie of Maie
- Richard the sonne of Richard ffrenche was baptized the eygth daie of Julie
1582. Wyllm the sonne of John Ashboornh^m Esquier was Baptized the seventeenth daie of Maie he was borne into the worlde the 27th daie of Aprill before, being ffridae, his Godfathers were Willm Morlye & M^r. Adam Ashboornh^m his Godmother M^{rs}. Parker inior deputies to the right honourable The Lord Treasure and the Earl of Huntington ut dicitur
1585. Walter the soon of John Ashboornh^m Esquier was baptized in the pson of the ffleet at London the twentieth daie of June his Godfathers M^r. Walter Covert Esquier & M^r. Loonard his Goddmother Ladie pelham

1588. The syxteenth daie of mche the wyfe of Abraham woodie being sicke, hath leave to eate meatte forbydden by Lawe this Lentontime for recovrie of healt he
1627. Marie the daughter of John Relfe baptized the 18th day of March.
1632. William the sonne of William Morris was baptized the 8th of July
1642. John the son of John Ashburnham Esq & Frances his wife was baptized the 4th day of August. His said Father being then in the North attending on Prince Charles then his M^r. : M^r. John Lumley & M^r. Laurence Ashburnham with the baroness of Cramond his Grandmother were his Susceptors."

The following entry is interpolated at the end of the entries for the year 1643 :—

"Bertrand the third son of John Ashburnham Esq and Frances his wife baptized in Corpus Chri : Colledge in Oxford by M^r. Hooke on February first. The Lord Colepepper & Secretary Sr Edward Nicholas & the Lady Seymour the witnesses."

In 1645—an ominous blank of half a page—and in the following year there were the unusually large number of 23 baptisms. In 1648 there are various erasures and interlineations in a strange handwriting, and thenceforward until 1661 all order and regularity are lost until 1666, when a new vellum book is begun, and the entries are again duly made :—

"1666. Thomas son of Thomas Price & Thomasin his wife was christened by M^r. Tilden in October 1666 as was attested by M^r. Thomas Ashburnham & Steven Taunde who were his Godfathers."

Once more a gap occurs, with this solitary notice :—

"A^o Dⁿⁱ 1667 Nicholas Tanner baptized April 18th "

and in another hand—

"By Mr. Tilden as his Father Stephen Tanner saith 10^{br} 23 1668."

Then follows this entry :—

"The continuation of this Register-book was neglected by the former Vicar ; until the coming of Antony Nethercott M.A. to supply the Cure. Dec. 22, 1667, who was inducted as Vicar of Ashburnham Augt. 3, 1668.

1675. Memdum John Ashburnham son of W^m Ashburnham, Esq Grandson to John Ashburnham (of the Bedchamber to His M^y) was baptized Jan. 15th 1665 as appeared by a certificate under y^e hande of the Parish Register of Cheswick in the County of Middlesex."

There are other notices of Baptism of other members of the Ashburnham family out of the parish, entered in the Ashburnham Registers with the names of their several "susceptors." Nothing remarkable is entered in succeeding years, excepting that a separate leaf is reserved for the "Births and Baptisms of the sons and daughters of the Right Honbl. the Lord Ashburnham and Dame Bridget his Lady."

We may now pass from the Baptismal, to the Burial Registers, only remarking that the selection of the entries has again been made with reference to those families whose representatives, with only one or two exceptions, are living in the parish or district at the present day.

" The Buriings here folow Anno 29^o
Anno dⁿⁱ 1538 Henrie 8th

Thomas Byddenden was buryed The ffyrst daie of October
1539. Richard Tycehurst was buryed the eight daie of ffebruarie
1542. M^r John Sackville was buryed the ffyrst daie of October
1543. Izabell Eastland was buryed the ffourth daie of September
1549. Anne the daughter of John Ashburnh^m esquier was buried the
seven and twentie daie of Maie
Anno dmi 1558

Thom^s Braie began all
in loose papers 1559 Thomas Isted was buried the last daie of Aprill
1560. Thomas Braie was buried the syxteenth daie of October
1561. John the sonne of John Ashboornh^m Esquier was buried the sixteenth daie of September
1562. John Ashboornh^m Esquier was buried the ffourteenth daie of December
1567. Thomas frenche was buried the ffyfteenth daie of Maie
1574. James Leverton y^e naylor ¹⁸ fr^o Pannyngredge was buried the tenth daie of Maie
1576. Thomas Wingfield, that old fornicator, was buried the syxth daie of Aprill
Wyllm Foldyth, a fforgeman, was buried the eighteenth daie of Aprill

¹⁸ The first allusion to the Iron workers; Pannyngridge is the name of a very large wood adjoining the Furnace, often mentioned in connection with the iron works.

1580. Thomas the sonne of John Smythe, the smythe, was buried the last daie of September
Katherine the daughter of John Kyrrins, foorgeman, was buried the seventeenth daie of October
1582. Mychael the sonne of John Bene,¹⁹ the Collyer, was buried the thyrtyeth daie of Maie
1583. Stephen Huckstep of Dallington sought his own death in a dytch, was buried here the eleventh daie of December
1584. M^r Izabell Ashboornh^m widow of John Ashboornh^m Esquier departed this life upo^a Soondaie the fflower & twentieth daie of Maie and was buried²⁰ in the Church of St. Marie Overies neere London Bridge the second daie of Januarie being Tuisdaie
1585. Waulter the soone of John Ashboornh^m Esquier was buried the thyrd daie of Julie
1588. M^r Dorothe the wyfe of John Yelding Gentleman fro. Berstone so called was buried the seven and twentieth daie of Julie
1589. John Ticehurst senior called Blind Tycehurst was buried the syxth daie of Januarie
1590. John a strayling soldier could get no further & was here buried the thyrtyeth day of November
1592. Nicholas Sawyer a wandering pson was buried the tenth daie of februarie

The fourteenth daie of Marche
old Edward Beenie being sycke
hath leave to eate meate forbidden by Law this Lenten time
for recovrie of healtie

John Ashboornh^m Esquier was buried upo' Sat^rdaie in the evening
the fourteenth daie of October

1593. Thomas Cattrell, a wandering soldier was buried here, the seventh daie of Aprill
1596. John the ffyrstborne sonne of John Ashboornh^m Esquier was Buried the eleventh daie of August
1599. Gyles Selwyn the sonne of Gyles Selwyn of Laughton was buried the eleventh daie of Julie
1600. Morgan Lawrence a welshman from the Tent called Mynters was buried the twentieth daie of April being Thursdai
John Morrell at y^e tent called Afrykie was buried the twentieth daie of September"

There was probably about this time an influx of strangers to the Iron works, who, in the absence of other

¹⁹ A descendant of this John Beenie is now Parish Clerk, 1882; the family appears to have lived constantly in the parish, one member being specially mentioned in her deed of benefaction, by the Baroness Cramond.

²⁰ Compare the entry of the baptism of Walter, son of John Ashburnham, in 1585, and the inscription on the tomb of the son of this John Ashburnham in Ashburnham Church, as given by the Rev. R. F. Whistler, in his paper published in the "Report Sus. Arch. Coll.," Vol. XXXII.

habitations, were lodged in tents, the press of work being unusual and of a temporary character; a reference to "Suss. Arch. Col.," Vol. XVIII, 14, will show that migrations to and from Wales to the Iron works were not uncommon. It is remarkable, too, that several fields very near Ashburnham Forge, still retain the names of "America," "Africa," &c., the whole district being of a wild, heathy, almost uncultivated character, making the names chosen quite appropriate to the locality:—

- " 1601. The tenth daie of februarie was buried Letice the wyfe of Samu-
muell Carpynter, fforgeman
1607. M^r: John Philcocks Vicar of this pshe was buried the 23 of
Febry
1625. Hester y^e daughter of M^r: Herbert Pelham the 15th of August
1627. John Gates was buried²¹ by leave from Herstmonceux the 29th
June
1631. Abraham Francke who was Vic: of Ashboonh^m was buried the
of Januarie
1636. Solomon Sothernden (an honest miller) was buried (with grief to
the Parish) y^e fourteenth daie of Aprill
1638. William Relfe²² sen. was buried y^e 17th daie of December
1639. John Ashburnh^m gen buried y^e 17 of December
1640. Mary the daughter of Gilbert Pynion al^a Spray was buried 25th
Aprill
1644. John Henly Clarke of y^e parish buried the 10th of July."

From this time forward until 1655 there are long blanks, very few entries, interpolations, and other irregularities, many notices being evidently set down from memory or private memoranda. The probability is that, in the great rebellion, the parish would be much disturbed, sharing the general confusion of the times, especially when we bear in mind the well-known loyalty of the Ashburnham family, and the likelihood that their adherents would be active in the same cause. After an empty page, the last previous date being Sep. 2, 1652, we

²¹ So several other entries about this time.

²² See "Herald Vis. of Sussex Harl. MSS.," 1067, fo. 376, &c. These Relfes purchased an estate of Sir John Ashburnham, and carried on the ironworks in Ashburnham and elsewhere. They are now represented by the Watts family, of Battle, and, in the parish of Ashburnham, by the children of the present Vicar, who married the daughter of the late James Watts, Esquire. See "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. XVIII.

have the following entry as the heading of the burial notices, now again regular :—

- www.libtocollege.com
- “ Since Thomas Waters and Thomas Clarke were sworne & made by M^r Thos : Collins Esquier Registrar March 24, 1655 and 1656
 Thomas Collins.”
- “ 1669. John Evans, barber chirurgion 27th
 M^r: Alexander Wigge Clarke Master in Arts & Samuel Willard } 31
1671. The Honble : John Ashburnham Esqr : buried June 21th after he had rebuilt the Parish Church & furnished it with rich utensils²³ & beene a Benefactor to the Vicar and Parish Clarke. Aged sixty and eight years and odd days
1672. The R^t: Honble Jane late Countess Dowager of Marlborough wife of the Honble : William Ashburnham Cofferer to His Mty was buried March 28th.”

The 30 Car. II., c. 3, as is well known, enacted that “ for the encouragement of the woollen manufacturers, and prevention of the exportation of money for the importing of linen, no corps of any person shall be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet or shroud, or anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk hair gold or silver, or in any stuff or thing, other than what is made of sheep wool only, on pain of £5.”²⁴

It was further ordered that all ecclesiastical persons should take an account and keep a register of every person buried, and that one of the relations of the party deceased, or other credible person, should, within eight days of the interment, bring an affidavit in writing to the minister or parson that the said person was not buried otherwise than as this Act directs, or in any coffin lined or faced with any cloth or stuff but sheep’s wool only.

It was also enacted that where the penalty was inflicted, one half should go to the Overseers of the Poor, the other to him who should sue for the same.²⁵

One exception, and only one, was made, viz., “ that no penalty shall be incurred by reason of any person that

²³ For a description of these “ utensils ” see Paper on Ashburnham Church in S.A.C., Vol. XXXII.

²⁴ “ Burn. Eccl. Law,” Vol. i., p. 189.

²⁵ *Ib.*, p. 190.

died of the plague." The recollection of that fearful scourge was too recent to admit of unnecessary interference with the corpse of any who might have sunk under that infectious malady.

We find accordingly very particular care taken that proper entries should be made in fulfilment of this remarkable Law, and they are thus headed: "Burials since the Act about burying in woollen." They are continued with extreme attention to the requirements of the Act from 1678 to about 1684. From that time less precise entries are made in this respect, until 1699, when again, and until 1704, the full particulars are methodically given in every case, with notices of affidavits in an opposite column in parallel lines.

Only in the burials of certain members of the Ashburnham family does there appear to have been a departure from the requirements of this Law, and in each instance of such departure we find that the penalty was duly enforced, and we have the Overseers' returns in the Parish Account Books that the moiety of it was properly applied to parish purposes.

The following are the instances alluded to as entered under their respective dates:—

- "1679. The Honble, William Ashburnham Esq late Cofferer to his M^{ty} was buried December the 16th And M^r: Thomas Franklin informed (the next day) John Ashburnham Esq that the Cofferer was not buried in woollen but not being upon his oath the five pounds penalty was paid to the Parish
1680. M^{rs}: Frances eldest daughter of John Ashburnham Esq & Bridget his wife was buried March the 9th & on the 12th M^r: Lovelace informed Capt : Shoyswell²⁶ of her not being buried in woollen."

Here this entry ends, but it appears from the Parish Accounts that the penalty was exacted and paid:—

- "1682. Bertram Ashburnham Esq²⁷ was buried March the 14th & William Lewes informed Roger Shoyswell Esq that hee was not buried in woollen whereof I gave notice to Richd. Diginson (by Edw. Bray) who demanded fifty shillings for the Parish use."

²⁶ Of Shoyswell in Etchingam.

²⁷ "1682. It: fifty shillings for the moiety of the forfeiture for Bertram Ashburnham Esqr: being buried contrary to the Act for burying in woollen- 2 10 0."
—"Ashburnham Parish Account Book."

Here again we must refer to the parochial entries to ascertain that this demand was duly responded to:—

“The Hon^{ble}. M^{rs}. Ann Ashburnham daughter of the Right Hon^{ble}. John Ld. Ashburnham & Dame Bridget his wife was buried 26 Augt. 1702”

“Memorand: y^t 02-10-00 due to y^e poore of this Parish by the Act for burying in Woollen which was not followed in this case. Memorand y^t y^e 2-10-0 was pd in to Tho. one of the overseers of the poore at Easter last 1703.”

This payment, some time delayed, was evidently required and at length satisfied.

One more entry relating to the Ashburnhams occurs about this time, but now with the usual notice:—“Recd. Aff.:

Thomas Ashburnham of the Parish of Warbleton was buried January the 9th 1702.”

“The probability is, that as the death of this member of the Ashburnham Family occurred at some little distance from home, there was, in this case, the customary observance of the Law.”

We have several notices of Briefs, issued under the authority of the Court of Chancery, ordering parochial collections for various purposes, and in some instances (one of which is subjoined) there is a full account of the object, with the names of the subscribers and of the several sums subscribed.

These collections appear to have been made in the parish of Ashburnham from the year 1661 to 1704, and among other objects for the following:—

- “1662. For a loss by fire of 4939£ by the inhabitants Netheringham in Lincoln
- 1661. For a loss by fire of 1000£ for David Long husbandman in the County of Wilts
- 1661. To the inhabitants of the town of Bullingbrooke for repairing their Church &c
- 1664. For Thomas Burchett of Weybridge in Surrey Butcher

9^{br}. 22 & 29

Collected for the reliefe of the poore distressed people of London by y^e late dismall fire the sum of six shillings & sixpence
A. Nethercott—Vicar
Simon Bray—churchwarden.”

Without dates

" Collected on Briefs

for Bainton ...	...	0	1	8
for Southmolton ...	...	0	1	9
for Samuel Allen ...	...	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Bradmore ...	...	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
for St. Torrington ...	...	0	3	0
for Darlington church ...	...	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
for Bassford Church ...	...	0	4	6

Slaves of Macaws

Collected on the Briefe for the redemption of English Christians
out of slavery in Africa 1700

(List of names given.)

Total ... 01 — 16 — 00

Collected on the Briefe for the exiled Protestants of Orange 1704

		s	d
Henry Roby Vica: Ashb ...	...	00	10 : 00
M ^r Palmer ...	...	00	01 : 00
M ^r Young ...	...	00	01 : 00
Robert Holman ...	...	00	01 : 00
Edwd. Avery ...	...	00	00 : 06
Hannah Simonds ...	...	00	00 : 08

00 : 13 : 09 "

The last we subjoin here, though dated 1670, as giving such a full list of names as may serve to identify the principal inhabitants of the parish 200 years ago :—

" A perfect duplicate of the collection for the Redemption of the English from their slavery in the Turkish dominion made and completed upon the fourth day of December, 1670, but published on the Lord's Day before and chiefly performed and demanded from house to house on the week days in the Parish of Ashburnham in Sussex.

		s	d
Anthony Nethercott Vicar ...	...	5	0
Mary Weeks widd ...	...	1	0
Thomas Plumer ...	...	1	0
John Thomas ...	...	1	6
John Catt ...	...	0	6
W ^m Hills ...	...	0	6
Richard Souton ...	...	0	6
Tho. Stace ...	...	0	6
Tho. Stace Jun ...	...	0	6
Margaret Picknell ...	...	0	6

	s	d
Ann Harvey	0	3
Ann Waters	0	3
Richard Baker... ..	0	6
Mary freind	0	6
Eliz. Buss	0	2
Jane Bray	0	2
Tho. Colman	0	4
George Ridgway	1	0
W ^m Budd	0	4
Rich ^d Mason Sen ^r	0	6
Rich ^d Mason Jun ^r	0	6
Eliz Smith	0	4
John Bray	0	4
Rich. Whiting... ..	0	4
Anthony Avery & his wife	1	6
John Levitt	0	6
Stephen Wood... ..	0	4
W ^m Walker	0	6
Thomas Lulham	0	4
Abraham Tishurst	1	0
W ^m Morrice	0	6
Thomas Kennard	0	2
Edw Graborne... ..	0	2
Rich Gaston	0	4
Abraham Whood	0	6
Ralph Thomas... ..	0	4
Rich. Thomas... ..	0	4
John Price	0	4
John Bawcomb	0	6
Richard Butcher	0	4
Robert Lattenden	0	6
Thomas Jenner & daughter	0	6
John Tishurst stw ^d	0	6
Henry Wood	0	6
Thomas Paine... ..	0	4
Thomas Marsh... ..	0	6
Thomas Wimble	0	6
John Chatfield	0	3
Thomas Alworke	0	3
Thomas Neeve... ..	0	6
Joseph Blewitt	0	4
Stephen Tanner	0	6
Sam. Robinson	0	5
Isaac Butler	0	4
Mary Weekes	0	2
Thomas Lambkin	0	2
Joan Beele	0	2
John Beele	0	3

			s	d
Sam. Pocock ...	...	...	0	6
Martha Lavender ...	...	...	0	2
Mary Shepherd ...	...	...	0	2
Eliz. Turner ...	...	...	0	2
John Morris ...	...	...	0	6
James Godwin...	...	...	0	4
W ^m Turner ...	...	...	0	6
Soloman Sutherden ...	...	...	0	4
W ^m Norry ...	...	...	0	4
John Harvy ...	...	...	0	4
John Harvy ...	...	...	0	4
John Pannell ...	...	...	0	3
Abell Forster ...	...	...	0	6
John Baily ...	...	...	0	6
Ab. Wheatly ...	...	...	0	2
Sam. Tishurst...	...	...	0	4
Goodwife Tishurst	...	...	0	6
Jane Barker ...	...	...	0	2
Goodwife Easton	...	...	0	3
Eliz. Bray ...	...	...	0	4
Tho. Luck ...	...	...	0	6
Tho. Tailer ...	...	...	0	6
Tho. Wood ...	...	...	0	3
Tho. Wood ...	...	...	0	4
Sim. Bray ...	...	...	0	6
Rich. Bray ...	...	...	0	6
Isaac Critinden	...	...	0	6
M ^r . Monlae ...	...	...	0	6
George Neale ...	...	...	1	0
Sam: Plumb ...	...	...	0	6
Edward Bray ...	...	...	0	6
			li	s
			d	
Sume Total is			2	4
				11

Here occurs a memorandum which is valuable, as showing the amounts of various payments due by custom for the performance of certain ecclesiastical functions.

“ Memdum upon search of the old papers formerly in the hands of Richard Walker churchwarden in the yeare 1666 & delivered unto Anthony Nethercott Vicar of Ashburnham (10)^{br} 22, 1668

The said Anthony having diligently & faithfully Perused all the Papers (which consisted chiefly of bonds for putting out parish children & poore rates and churchwardens accounts) & reserved all of them that may be of use for pressidents for time to come

I doe find these things remarkable

First that in the Booke of Accompts in K^{rs} H. 8 time there is men-

- tion of certaine churchlands to the value of ciiij^s y^e half or y^e whole years Quære whether a parcell of land in the occupaon of John Richards yeoman bee not that parcell consisting of 10 acres of very good land
- 2^{dy} That the clerks wages are occiij^s iiij^d per annum (besides allowances for washing linnen & the Church) to be paid by a levy made by the Parishioners for which levy there are several pressidents
- 3^{dy} That for a grave to be made in the church the fee is vj^s viij^d to the Parish (& soe I paid as Executor for M^r: Wiggs grave 1669²⁸).
- Ita Dstor Ant. Nethercott
Vic. de Ashburnham
- 1^{or} 11th Memdum also that I received for the search of the Register 1688 Booke about the age of Elizabeth & John Thackssbout iiij^d as the customary fee paid in other parishes
- Ant Nethercott
- Recd of Samuel Robinson for churching his wife vi^d for myselfe & iiij^d for the Parish Clerk according to the custome
- A. Nethercott
- Memd. that M^r: Goodlad & M^r: Wigg did receive of severall persons married by them the sume of three shillings for a marriage as the ministers fee & twelpepence for the Pariss^h Clerk's fee & accordingly I have received of Edwd Graborne & of Robt: Lattenden & John Baurcombe. But upon credible information given in by the most antient inhabitants I understand two shillings and sixpence only to bee due for marrying whereof two shillings for the minister & vj^d for the clerk
- Memd^m it is the custome that if any person of another parish bee buried here that the vicar shall receive ten groats for his buriall fee. So received of R^d Thomas of Catsfield for his wife & of R^d Mason of Wartling his Executors 1680 And of Joseph Bluet of Dallington for his son 1682
- M^r: John Ashburnham of the Bedchamber's executor he gave mee cloth for a gown cost five pounds
- M^r: W^m Ashburnham cofferer to Qy M^{ty} gave mee five pounds for burying ye Lady Countess of Marlburgh.
- M^r: Bertram Ashburnham gave mee a ginney for burying his sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Ashburnham (M^r: W^m Ashburnham Executor gave mee a gown worth at least five pounds.²⁹)
- John Ashburnham Esq^{re} gave me two ginneys for burying his eldest daughter M^{rs} Frances Ashburnham And for burying his Unckle Bertram Ashburnham Esq^r: two ginneys
- A. Nethercott.
- And for burying M^{rs} Bridget Ashburnham one ginney
- The Lord Ashburnham gave mee two guineas for burying his Lady mother Lady Harthope sometime wife to William Ashburnham the younger Esq^r: father to John Lord Ashburnham "

²⁸ This is added after the compilation.—R. F. W.

²⁹ This is interpolated afterwards.—R. F. W.

Here follows in quite modern writing :—

“Mr Chilton Ld. Ashburnham’s Steward gave two guineas for burying Ld. Viscount S^r Asaph son to John Earl of Ashburnham & Elizabeth his Lady.”

Two noteworthy entries alone remain to complete this notice, viz. :—

³⁰ “The names of such Poore Persons to whom the Ladie Ashburnham’s Benevolence hath been distributed every quarter.

A true copy of the Letter which the Parishioners of Ashburnham desired me John Benbrigg to draw up in their names to return thanks to the rt. honble: dame Dame Elizabeth Richardson for her charitable gift of four pounds per annum for fifteen yeares & her deed whereof is in the Public chest of the church & the copie thereof on the back side of the Title Page of this Register. And being signed by them it was delivered to her eldest son John Ashburnham Esque: who promised to give it her.”

Of these, the former contains the record of the recipients of this benefaction for two years, and then suddenly ends, although ruled columns were prepared for its continuance.

Of the latter, it may be sufficient to mention that the copy of the deed referred to no longer exists, at least in the Parish Chest, but was given *in extenso* in the Paper upon Ashburnham Church read before the meeting of the Society by Mr. Whistler in 1881; and of the Parishioners’ letter to Dame Richardson (dated Ashburnham, September 8, 1650), which is of the nature of a laudatory sermon, it may be remarked that although it might be interesting at a future time to print it as a specimen of the addresses of the period, it would be too long to introduce at the end of a paper already

³⁰ “The first quartridge was delivered to Mr. John Benbrigg at
Lady Day
1650

&

It was by me distributed

to

Robert Morris
William Slaters widow
Thomas Miller
Thomas Turner
Richard Beenie.”

sufficiently prolonged. With the names of the signatories to it we may therefore conclude :—

“ John Benbrigge, minister
 John Ashburnham, John Thomas
 William Dine, churchwarden
 Jefferay — Richard Weekes
 Robert Yielding, William Winssir
 John Ticehurst, of Barnhorne
 John Ticehurst, of Slivericks
 James Manser, John Rich
 Richard Walker, Thomas Towner
 William Gayne, Richd. Broune Collector for the Parish
 John Waters, Parish Clarke & Eliz: Waters
 William Earle, Richard Foorde
 Richd. Medhurst, George Ongly
 William Waters, George Wenham
 Stephen Outridge, Henry Mason
 John Taylor ”

OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE
COUNTY AND BOROUGHES OF SUSSEX.

By ALAN H. STENNING, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII. S.A.C., p. 166.)

1 Eliz. (1558-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 January,
1558-9. Dissolved 8 May, 1559.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Richard Sakevyle, } knt. } John Carrell, esq. }	5 Jan., 1558-9.	Sussex County.
Sir Francis Knolles, knt. }† }	7 Jan. „	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Sackvile, esq. } Humphrey Lloyd, gent }	14 Jan. „	East Grinstead Borough.
Edmund Wright, esq. ...	1 Feb. „	Steyning Borough.
Richard Lestraunge } Nicholas M(yn ?) †*	31 Dec., 1558.	(*Shoreham ?) Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Franke } James Hobson }	13 Jan., 1558-9.	Hastings.
Richard Fletcher } Robert Marche }	13 Jan. „	Rye.
Goderd Whyte } Henry Vane }	13 Jan. „	Winchelsea.

† Return torn.

* See next Parliament.

5 Eliz. (1562-3).

Summomed to meet at Westminster, 11 January, 1562-3. Dissolved 2 January, 1566-7.

Sir Richard Sackvile, knt. William Dawtrye, esq.	}	Sussex County.
Sir John Seintleger, knt. William Awbrey, esq.	}	Arundel Borough.
William Barker, esq. Robert Balam, esq.	}	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Stoughton, esq. John Sherwyn, esq.	}	Chichester City.
John Sackvile Lawrence Banester	}	East Grinstead Borough.
Peter Osbourn, esq. Robert Buxton, esq.	}	Horsham Borough.
George Goringe, esq. William Chauntrell, esq.	}	Lewes Borough.
Edward Banester William Denton	}	Midhurst Borough.
Henry Knowles, esq. Nicholas Myn, esq.	}	Shoreham Borough.
Richard Onslowe, esq. Robert Harrys, esq.	}	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir William Daunsell, knt. Richard Lyfe, gent	}	Hastings.
George Raynolds John Bredes, gent	}	Rye.
Richard Chambers, esq. Henry Vane, esq.	}	Winchelsea.

NOTE.—All the above are supplied from the Crown Office Lists (of which there are five for this Parliament) in the absence of original returns. No dates of returns given.

14 Eliz. (1572).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 8 May, 1572.
Dissolved 9 April, 1583.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Jefferye, Serjeant at Law	(†)	1572. Sussex County.
*Thomas Sherley, esq., of Wy		
.....†		
Thomas Fanshawe, esq.	} 20 April (†)	Arundel Borough.
Richard Browne, esq.		
*Hugh Hare, esq.	} No date given.	Bramber Borough.
*Henry Clerke, esq.		
Valentine Dale, LL.D.	} 26 April, 1572.	Chichester City.
Richard Lewknor, esq., of the (Middle) Tem- ple, London†		
*Thomas Cure, esq.†		
*(Michael) Hennege, esq.†	(†)	,, ,, East Grinstead Borough.
Nicholas Hare, esq.	} 20	,, ,, Horsham Borough.
John Hare, gent		
*Edw(ard Bellingham), gent, of Lewes†	} 10	,, ,, Lewes Borough.
*John Shurley, gent, of the Middle Temple, London†		
*Thomas Holcrofte, gent		
*Thomas Bowyer, esq.	} No date given.	Midhurst Borough.
*Edward Lewkenor, esq.†	} 25 April, 1572.	New Shoreham Borough.
Edward Fenner, esq.		
John Cowper, gent	} 25 (†)	Steyning Borough.
Richard Pellet, gent		

CINQUE PORTS.

*Richard Lyeff, gent	} Hastings.
*Thomas Lake, gent	

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists (of which there are three) in the absence of original returns.

† Returns torn.

*Clement Cobbe, gent	}	Rye.
Henry Gaymer, gent		
*Robert Carpenter, gent, vice Clement Cobbe, gent, deceased †		
*Thomas Wildefourthe, Mayor of Winchelsea	}	Winchelsea.
*Richard Barry, gent		

No date of returns given.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists (of which there are three) in the absence of original returns.

† Crown Office List No. 2.

27 Eliz. (1584).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 November, 1584. Dissolved 14 September, 1585.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
	Sussex County.	
No return found.....		
Valentine Dale, LL.D.	}	9 Nov., 1584. Chichester City.
Richard Lewknor, esq., of the Middle Temple, London		
.....esq.*	}	22 Oct. „ East Grinstead Borough.
Francis Alforde, esq.		
Nicholas Hare, esq.	}	* Horsham Borough.
John Hare, esq.		
..... esq.*	}	27 Oct. (1584*). Lewes Borough.
..... esq.*		
Edward Moore, esq.	}	2 Nov. „ Midhurst Borough.
Thomas Churchar, gent		
William Necton, esq.	}	10 „ „ New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Fenner, gent		
Thomas Sherley*	}	1 („) „ Steyning Borough.
.. .. . esq.*		

CINQUE PORTS.

Thomas La(ke ?)	}	14 ? Nov. „ Hastings.
.....gent*		
John Hamon, LL.D.	}	14 ? „ „ Rye.
Robert Carpenter, gent		
Giles Fletcher, D.C.L.	}	14 ? „ „ Winchelsea.
Herbert*		

* Returns torn.

28 Eliz. (1586).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 15 October, 1586.
Dissolved 23 March, 1586-7.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
*Walter Covert, esq. } *Thomas Pelham, esq. }	No date given.	Sussex County.
*Thomas Fanshawe, esq. } *Thomas Palmer, esq. }	ditto.	Arundel Borough.
William Towse, gent } John Porter, gent }	11 Oct., 1586.	Bramber Borough.
*Valentine Dale, LL.D. } *Richard Lewknor, esq. }	No date given.	Chichester City.
John Coverte, esq. } Drew Pickesse, gent }	1 Oct., 1586.	East Grinstead Borough.
Nicholas Hare, esq. } John Hare, gent }	8 " "	Horsham Borough.
*Richard Browne, esq. } *Francis Alford, gent† }	No date given.	Lewes Borough.
*Thomas Lewknor, gent } *Thomas Churchar, gent }	ditto	Midhurst Borough.
*William Necton, gent } *John Yonge, gent }	ditto	Shoreham Borough.
*Thomas Bushopp, esq. } *Henry Shelley, esq. }	ditto	Steyping Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

*Thomas Lake, gent } *Thomas Phillipps, gent }	ditto	Hastings.
*Henry Gaymer, gent } *Robert Carpenter, gent }	ditto	Rye.
*Adam Moyle, gent } *Thomas Egleston, gent }	ditto	Winchelsea.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office List in the absence of original returns.

† The following words are written against the name in the Crown Office List ;
"For Southover, a member of Lewis."

30 and 31 Eliz. (1588 and 1588-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 November, 1588, and by Prorogation 4 February, 1588-9. Dissolved 29 March, 1588-9.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Thomas Palmer, knt. } Henry Nevell, esq. }	3 Oct., 1588.	Sussex County.

XXXIII.

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	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Owen Hopkyn, knt. } Thomas Fanshawe, esq. }	30 Oct., 1588.	Arundel Borough.
James Altham, gent } John Osborne, gent }	7 " "	Bramber Borough.
Valentine Dale, LL.D., } Master of the Court of Requests } Richard Lewknor, esq., } Recorder of Chiches- ter }	7 " "	Chichester City.
Francis Alford, esq. } Thomas Frere, gent }	21 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
*Nicholas Hare, esq. } *John Hare, gent }	No date given.	Horsham Borough.
Robert Sackville, esq. } John Shereley, esq. }	22 Oct., 1588.	Lewes Borough.
*Samuel Fox, gent } *Thomas Churchar, gent }	No date given.	Midhurst Borough.
William Necton, gent } (*John) Younge, gent† }	5 Oct., 1588.	New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Crompton, esq. } Henry Apslye, esq. }	10 " "	Stevington Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Richard Lyffe, gent } John Parker, gent }	Date torn away.	Hastings.
Awdley Dannett, gent } Robert Carpenter, gent }	ditto	Rye.
Adam Moyle, gent } Herbert Mor*(lye), gent† }	ditto	Winchelsea.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

† Returns torn.

35 Eliz. (1592-3).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 19 February, 1592-3. Dissolved 10 April, 1593.

Robert Sackville, esq. } Sir Thomas Sherley, knt. }	Sussex County.
Thomas Fanshawe, esq. } Richard Baker, esq. }	Arundel Borough.

Samuel Thornehill, esq.	}	Bramber Borough.
Edward Michelborne, gent		
Richard Lewknor, esq., Recorder of Chichester	}	Chichester City.
William Ashebye, esq.		
Reade Stafford, esq., of Bradford, county Berks	}	East Grinstead Borough.
John Shurley, esq., of Ifield, county Sussex		
John Hare, esq.	}	Horsham Borough.
Richard Francke, gent		
Sir Henry Glemham, knt.	}	Lewes Borough.
George Goringe, junior, esq.		
John Boys, esq.	}	Midhurst Borough.
Thomas Chercher, gent		
William Nectone, esq.	}	Shoreham Borough.
Herbert Morley, esq.		
Sir Walter Waller, knt.	}	Steyping Borough.
Sir Thomas Sherley, junior, knt.		

CINQUE PORTS.

Richard Life, esq.	}	Hastings.
Henry Apsley, esq.		
Henry Gaymer, gent	}	Rye.
Robert Carpenter, gent		
Adam Ashbornham, esq.	}	Winchelsea.
Ashburnham Pecke, esq.		

NOTE.—The above names are supplied from the Crown Office Lists, of which there are two for this Parliament. No dates of return are given in these Lists.

39 Eliz. (1597).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 24 October, 1597.
Dissolved 9 February, 1597-8.

DATE OF RETURN.		
Robert Sackvile, esq.	}	22 Sept., 1597. Sussex County.
Sir Nicholas Parker, knt.		
William Essex, esq.	}	13 Oct., 1597. Arundel Borough.
James Smith, gent		

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Nicholas Trott, esq., of Gray's Inn, county Middlesex	}	18 Sept., 1597.	Bramber Borough.
William Comber, gent, of Shermanbury, county Sussex			
Richard Leukenor, Ser- jeant-at-Law, Recorder of Chichester	}	26 " "	Chichester City.
Adrian Stowghton, esq.			
George Ryvers, esq.	}	11 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Richard Baker, esq.			
John Hare, esq.	}	5 Oct. "	Horsham Borough.
James Boothe, gent			
Lewis Lewkenor, esq.	}	23 Sept. "	Midhurst Borough.
James Smyth, esq.			
William Necton, esq.	}	16 Oct. "	New Shoreham Borough.
John Younge, esq.			
John Sherley, esq.	}	15 Sept. "	Steypning Borough.
Thomas Sherley, esq.			

CINQUE PORTS.

Richard Lyffe, jurat	}	22 Oct., 1597.	Hastings.
Edmund Pelham, esq.			
Sampson Lennard, esq.	}	22 Oct. "	Rye.
Thomas Hamon, jurat			
Ralph Ewens, gent	}	22 Oct. "	Winchelsea.
Thomas Cullpepper			

43 Eliz. (1601).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 27 October, 1601.
Dissolved 19 December, 1601.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
*Charles Howard, esq.	}	15 Oct. (1601§).	Sussex County.
*Robert Sackville, esq.			
*Thomas Palmer, esq.	}	No date given.	Arundel Borough.
*Thomas Baker, sen., esq.			

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

§ Date endorsed on the writ.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Thomas Sherley, jun., knt.	} 22 Sept., 1601.	Bramber.
Henry Bowyer, esq.		
*Henry Locke, esq., vice Sir Thomas Sherley, jun., knt., who elected to serve for Hastings	} No date given.	Ditto.
Ardian (*Adrian) Stoughton, esq., Recorder of Chichester		
Stephen Barnham, esq.	} 16 Oct., 1601.	Chichester City.
Henry Compton, esq.		
George Rivers, esq.	} 25 Sept. „	East Grinstead Borough.
*Sir William Harvie, knt.		
Michael Hickes, esq.	} No date given.	Horsham Borough.
*George Goringe, esq.		
*Goddard Pemberton, esq.	} ditto	Lewes Borough.
*Sir Percival Hart, knt., vice Goddard Pemberton, esq., who elected to serve for Peterborough		
Richard Browne, sen., esq.	} 14 Oct., 1601.	Midhurst Borough.
Michael Heydon, esq.		
*John Morley, esq.	} No date given.	Shoreham Borough.
*Robert Boothe, esq.		
*Sir Thomas Sherley, sen., knt.	} ditto	Steyning Borough.
*Robert Bowyer, esq.		

CINQUE PORTS.

*Sir Thomas Sherley, jun., knt.	} ditto	Hastings.
*Richard Lyffe, jurat		
*Sir Arthur Gorges, knt.	} ditto	Rye.
*Thomas Culpeper, gent		
*Sir Moil Fynche, knt.	} ditto	Winchelsea.
*Hugh Beeston, esq.		

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

1 James I. (1603-4).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 19 March, 1603-4.
Dissolved 9 February, 1610-11.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robert Sackvill, esq. } Sir Charles Howard, } knt. }	1 Mar., 1603-4.	Sussex County.
Henry Carey, esq., vice } Robert, Earl of Dor- } set (elected by the } name of Robert Sack- } vill, esq.), deceased }	2 Nov., 1609.	Ditto.
Thomas Preston, esq. } John Tey, esq. }	6 Mar., 1603-4.	Arundel Borough.
Sir John Danvers, knt., } vice Sir Thomas Pres- } ton, knt. (elected by } the name of Thomas } Preston, esq.) deceased }	13 May, 1610.	Ditto.
Sir John Shurlye, knt. } Henry Shelleye, esq. }	14 Feb., 1603-4.	Bramber Borough.
Adrian Stoughton, esq., } Recorder of Chiches- } ter }	(21?) „ „	Chichester City.
George Blincoe, esq., } of Chichester }		
Sir John Morley, knt., } vice George Blincoe, } esq., deceased }	5 April, 1610.	Ditto.
Sir Henry Cumption, knt. } Sir John Swynerton, knt. }	8 Feb., 1603-4.	East Grinstead Borough.
John Dodridge, serjeant- } at-law }	12 Mar. „	Horsham Borough.
Michael Hickes, esq. }		
John Shurley, serjeant- } at-law }	21 Feb. „	Lewes Borough.
Sir Henry Nevill, knt. }		
William Twynehowe, } esq. † }	No date given.	Midhurst Borough.
Francis Nevill, esq. † }		

† No return found; but see writs for the following single election.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Richard Weston, knt., of Roxwell, vice William Twynehowe, esq., who elected to serve for Bishop's Castle	29 Mar., 1603-4.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Barnard Whitstones, knt., of Hangleton, county Sussex	23 Feb. "	Shoreham Borough.
Sir Hugh Beeston, knt.		
Sir Thomas Sherly, knt.	17 " "	Stevington Borough.
Sir Thomas Bishop, knt.		

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir George Carewe, knt.	} 16 Mar., 1603-4.	Hastings.
Richard Lyfe, gent		
Sir Edward Hales, knt., and James Lasher, gent, vice Sir George Carewe, knt., called to the Upper House, and Richard' Life, gent, deceased	20 Oct., 1605.	Ditto.
Thomas Hamon, gent	} 16 Mar., 1603-4.	Rye.
John Young, gent		
Hennage Finche, esq., vice Thomas Hamon, esq., deceased	20 Dec., 1607.	Ditto.
Adam White, gent	} 16 Mar., 1603-4.	Winchelsea.
Thomas Unton, gent		

18 James I. (1620-1).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 January, 1620-1. Dissolved 8 February, 1621-2.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Edward Sackvill, Knight of the Bath	} 14 Dec., 1620.	Sussex County.
Christopher Nevill, esq.		
Sir Lionel Cranfield, knt., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries and a Privy Counsellor	8 Jan., 1620-1.	Arundel Borough.
Sir Henry Spiller, knt.		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
The Right Hon. Sir Richard Weston, knt., Chancellor of the Ex- chequer, and a Privy Counsellor, vice Sir Lionel Cranfield, knt., called to the Upper House as Baron Cranfield	} 22 Nov., 1621.	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Bowyer, esq. Robert Morley, esq.	} 16 Dec., 1620.	Bramber Borough.
Sir Edward Cecill, knt. Thomas Whatman, esq., Recorder of Chiches- ter	} 14 " "	Chichester City.
Sir Henry Compton, knt. Thomas Pelham, esq.	} 1 Jan., 1620-1.	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir George Goring, knt. Richard Amherst, esq.	} 21 Dec., 1620.	Lewes Borough.
Richard Lewkenor, esq., of Westborn, county Sussex John Smith, esq., of Niblie, county Glou- cester	} 2 Jan., 1620-1.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir John Morley, knt. Sir John Leedes, knt.	} 4 Jan., 1620-1.	Shoreham Borough.
Inigo Joanes, esq., vice Sir John Leedes, knt., expelled from the House	} 16 Feb. "	Ditto.
Sir Thomas Sherley, knt. Sir Edward Frances, knt.	} 22 Dec., 1620.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Samuel Moore, esq. James Lasher, esq.	} 9 Jan., 1620-1.	Hastings.
Emanuel Gefford, esq. John Angell, esq.	} 9 " "	Rye.
Sir Thomas Fynche, knt. and bart. Edward Nicholas, esq.	} 9 " "	Winchelsea.

21 James I. (1623-4).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 February, 1623-4.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Lord Algernon Percy } Thomas Pelham, esq. }	5 Feb., 1623-4.	Sussex County.
Sir Henry Spyller, knt. } William Mills, esq. }	23 Jan. " "	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Bowyer, esq. } Robert Morley, esq. }	23 " " "	Bramber Borough.
Sir Thomas Edmonds, } knt., Treasurer of the } Household } Thomas Whatman, esq. }	(†) Feb. " "	Chichester City.
Sir Robert Heath, knt., } Solicitor-General } Matthias Caldicote, esq. }	(7 " ?) "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Bouroughe, esq. } John Middleton, esq. }	22 Jan. " "	Horsham Borough.
Christopher Nevill, esq. } Sir George Goringe, knt }	20 " " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir Anthony Mayney, } knt. } Richard Lewkenor, esq. }	31 " " "	Midhurst Borough.
Anthony Stapley, esq. } William Marlott, gent }	21 " " "	Shoreham Borough.
Sir Edward Francis, knt. } Sir Thomas Farnefould, } knt. }	23 " " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

*Nicholas Eversfeilde, } esq. }	No date given.	Hastings.
*Samuel Moore, esq. }		
*Sir Edward Conway, } jun., knt. }	ditto	Rye.
*John Angell, esq. }		

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office List in the absence of original returns.

† Return torn.

Thomas Conway, esq., vice Sir Edward Con- way, jun., knt., who elected to serve for Warwick Borough	}	No date given.†	Hastings.
*John Fynch, esq. *Edward Nicholas, esq.				ditto	Winchelsea.
John Fynch, esq., re- elected, his former election having been declared void	}	ditto‡	Ditto.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office List in the absence of original returns.

† The Writ is dated 24 February, 1623-4.

‡ The Writ is dated 19 March, 1623-4.

1 Charles I. (1625).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 May, 1625.
Dissolved 12 August, 1625.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart., of Laughton, county Sussex	}	28 April, 1625. Sussex County.
Sir John Shirley, knt., of Iffield, county Sus- sex		
Sir Henry Spiller, knt. William Mill, Esq.	}	27 " " Arundel Borough.
*Thomas Bowyer, esq. *Walter Bartlett, esq.		
Algernon Lord Percy, son of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of North- umberland Humphrey Haggett, esq.	}	28 April, 1625. Chichester City.
*Sir Henry Compton, knt. *Sir Robert Heath, knt., Solicitor-General		
Sir John Boroughe, knt. John Myddleton, esq.	}	19 April, 1625. Horsham Borough.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir George Goringe, knt. } Sir George Rivers, knt. }	20 April, 1625.	Lewes Borough.
Sir Walter Titchborne, } knt. } Richard Lewkenor, esq. }	23 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Samuel Offield, esq., } vice Sir Walter } Titchborne, knt., who } elected to serve for } Wooton Bassett† }	No date given.	Ditto.
*Anthony (Stapley), esq. } William Marlott, gent }	2 May, 1625.	Shoreham Borough.
Sir Edward Fraunces, } knt. } Sir Thomas Farnefould, } knt. }	30 April "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Nicholas Eversfeild, esq. } Sackvill Crowe, esq. }	5 May "	Hastings.
Thomas Fotherley, esq. } John Sackvill, esq. }	5 " "	Rye.
Sir Ralph Freeman, knt. } Sir Roger Twisden, knt. }	5 " "	Winchelsea.

NOTE.—Name with the asterisk prefixed is supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

† County Wilts. He was of Aldercoote, county Southampton.

1 Charles I. (1625-6).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 February, 1625-6. Dissolved 15 June, 1626.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Walter Covert, knt., } of Slaugham, county } Sussex }	2 Feb., 1625-6.	Sussex County.
Sir Alexander Temple, } knt., of Echingham, } county Sussex }		
Nicholas Jordan, esq. } William Mill, esq. }	31 Jan. "	Arundel Borough.
Walter Bartlett, esq. } Thomas Bowyer, esq. }	16 " "	Bramber Borough.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
The Right Hon. Alger- non Lord Percy, son of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of North- umberland Humphrey Haggett, esq.	}	18 Jan., 1625-6.	Chichester City.
*Sir Henry Compton, knt. *Robert Goodwyn, gent	}	No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir John Bouroughe, knt. John Myddleton, esq.	}	24 Jan., 1625-6.	Horsham Borough.
Sir George Goring, knt. Sir George Rivers, knt.	}	18 " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir Henry Spiller, knt. Richard Lewkenor, esq.	}	23 " "	Midhurst Borough.
John Alford, esq. William Marlott, gent	}	18 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
*Sir Edward Francis *Sir Edward Bishopp	}	No date given.	Stevington Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

*Sir Dudley Carleton, knt., Vice Chamber- lain of the House- hold *Nicholas Eversfeild, esq.	}	Hastings.
*Thomas Fotherley, esq. *John Sackville, esq.	}	Rye.
*Sir Nicholas Saunders knt. *Sir Roger Twysden, knt.	}	Winchelsea.

No date of returns given.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

3 Charles I. (1627-8).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 March, 1627-8.
Dissolved 10 March, 1628-9.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Richard Lewkenor, esq.) Sir William Goring, bart.	}	28 Feb., 1627-8.	Sussex County.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
The Right Hon. Henry Lord Matrevers	} 29 Feb., 1627-8.	Arundel Bofough.
John Alforde, gent. of Offington, county Sussex		
Sir Thomas Bowyer, bart.	} 23 " "	Bramber Borough.
Sir Sackfeild Crowe, knt. and bart.		
William Cawley, esq. Henry Bellingham, esq.	} 29 " "	Chichester City.
Sir Henry Compton, knight of the bath		
Robert Goodwyn, esq.	} 18 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Sir Dudley North, knt.		
John Middleton, esq.	} 29 " "	Horsham Borough.
Sir George Goring, knt.		
Anthony Staplie, esq. §	} 26 " "	Lewes Borough.
Christopher Lewkenor, esq.		
Edward Savadge, esq.	} 29 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Robert Morley, esq.		
William Marlott, gent.	} 5 Mar. "	Shoreham Borough.
Sir Thomas Farnefould, knt.		
Edward Alford, esq.	} 29 Feb. "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Ashbornham, esq.)	} 12 Mar. "	Hastings.
Nicholas Eversfeild, esq.)		
Richard Tufton, esq.)	} 12 " "	Rye.
Thomas Fotherby, esq.)		
Sir William Twisden, knt. and bart.)	} 12 " "	Winchelsea.
Sir Ralph Freeman, knt.)		

§ Double return. The Indenture by which Sir George Goring and Sir George Rivers, knt., were returned was taken off the file by order of the House of 3 April, 1628 ("Commons Journals"). The name of Sir George Goring is struck through in the Crown Office List.

16 Charles I. (1640).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 April, 1640.
Dissolved 5 May, 1640.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart.	} 12 Mar., 1639-40.	Sussex County.
Anthony Stapeley, esq.		

	DATE OF RETURN.
The Right Hon. Henry Lord Maltravers	9 Mar., 1639-40. Arundel Borough.
Henry Goringe, esq., of Hidowne, county Sussex	
Henry Gartton, esq., of Woollavington, county Sussex, vice Henry Lord Maltravers, called to the Upper House as Baron Mowbray	1 May, 1640. Ditto.
Christopher Lewkenor, esq., Recorder of Chichester	2 Mar., 1639-40. Chichester City.
Edward Dowse, esq.	
Sir Henry Compton, knight of the bath†	4 " " East Grinstead Borough.
John White, esq.†	
*Robert Goodwyn, esq.†	No date given. Ditto.
Thomas Middleton, esq.	5 Mar., 1639-40. Horsham Borough.
Hall Ravenscrofte, esq.	
Anthony Stapley, esq.	11 " " Lewes Borough.
James Rivers, esq.	
Thomas May, esq.	9 " " Midhurst Borough.
Robert Longe, esq.	
John Alforde, esq.	6 " " Shoreham Borough.
William Marlott, esq.	
Sir John Leedes, knt.	5 " " Steyning Borough.
Sir Thomas Farnefolde, knt.	

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found. (See Note †.)

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office Lists in the absence of original returns.

† Two Indentures. By order of the House, 24 April, 1640, Sir Henry Compton and Robert Goodwyn were declared duly elected ("Commons Journals").

‡ Browne Willis, in his "Notitia Parliamentaria," 1750, Vol. iii., p. 236, gives the following names in addition to the above:—

John Suckling, knt.	} Bramber Borough.
Tho. Bowyer, bart.	
Rob. Morley, esq.	} Lewes Borough.
Jacob Rivers, esq.	

CINQUE PORTS.

John Baker, esq.	} Hastings.
Rob. Beed, esq.	
John Culpepper, knt.	} Rye.
John White, esq.	
Nich. Crispe, esq.	} Winchelsea.
John Finch, esq.	

16 Charles I. (1640.)

LONG PARLIAMENT.

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Summoned to meet at Westminster, 3 November, 1640. On 30 January, 1648-9, Charles the First was beheaded, and the Commonwealth commenced; but this Parliament continued sitting until it was expelled by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart. } Anthony Stapeley, esq. }	22 Oct., 1640.	Sussex County.
Sir Edward Alforde, knt. } Henry Garton, esq. }	22 " "	Arundel Borough.
*John Downe, esq. ¹ *Herbert Hay, esq. ² }	No date given.	Ditto.
Sir Thomas Bowyer, bart. } Arthur Onslowe, esq. }	13 Oct., 1640.	Bramber Borough.
Sir Edward Bishoppe, knt. and bart., of — } county Sussex }	19 " "	Ditto.
*Arthur Onslowe, esq. ³	No date given.	Ditto.
*James Temple, esq. ⁴	ditto.	Ditto.
*Sir John Temple, knt. ⁵ } *Henry Peek, esq. ⁵ }	ditto.	Chichester City.
Richard Lord Buck- hurst ⁶ }	ditto.	East Grinstead Borough.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office List, which professes to have been "taken in the year 1643 or thereabouts," in the absence of original returns.

¹ Probably elected vice Henry Garton, esq., deceased.—("Commons Journals," 12 November, 1641, and 15 January, 1641-2.)

² Probably elected vice Sir Edward Alforde, knt., disabled to sit.—("Commons Journals," 3 September, 1645.)

³ Probably elected vice Sir Edward Bishoppe, knt. and bart., and Arthur Onslowe, esq., whose elections were declared void.—("Commons Journals," 16 December, 1640.)

⁴ Probably elected vice Sir Thomas Bowyer, bart., disabled to sit.—("Commons Journals," 12 September, 1645.)

⁵ Probably elected vice Sir William Morley, knt., and Christopher Lewkenor, esq., disabled to sit.—("Commons Journals," 3 September, 1645.) Browne Willis, iii., 251, gives Hen. Peck, esq.

⁶ No return. See Writ and Returns for the following single election. Another Indenture returning Sir William Culpepper, bart. (dated 20 October, 1640), disallowed by the House.—("Commons Journals," 16 November, and 24 December, 1640.)

	DATE OF RETURN.	
*Robert Goodwyn, esq.	No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
John Baker, esq., vice Richard Lord Buck- hurst, disabled to sit ⁷	10 Oct., 1645.	Ditto.
*Thomas Middleton, esq. } *Hall Cavenscrofte, esq. ⁸ }	No date given.	Horsham Borough.
James Rivers, esq. } Herbert Morley, esq. }	22 Oct., 1640.	Lewes Borough.
*Henry Shelley, esq. ⁹	No date given.	Ditto.
*William Cawley, esq. ¹⁰ } *Sir Gregory Norton, bart. ¹¹ }	ditto.	Midhurst Borough.
*John Alford, esq. } *William Marlott, gent }	ditto.	Shoreham.
*Herbert Springate, esq. ¹²	ditto.	Ditto.
Thomas Leedes, esq., son and heir apparent of Sir John Leedes, knt. Richard Lord Buck- hurst, son and heir ap- parent of Edward, Earl of Dorset ¹³	12 Oct., 1640.	Steyning Borough.
Sir Thomas Farnfold, knt. }	12 " "	Ditto.
*Edward Apsley, esq. ¹⁴ } *Herbert Board, esq. ¹⁴ }	No date given.	Ditto.

NOTE.—Names with the asterisk prefixed are supplied from the Crown Office List, which professes to have been "taken in the year 1643 or thereabouts," in the absence of original returns.

⁷ Another Indenture of the same date, returning Robert Pickering, gent, was ordered to be taken off the file by Order of the House, 9 February, 1645-6.

⁸ *Sic.* Browne Willis' "Notitia Parliamentaria," Vol. iii., 251, gives Paul Ravenscroft, esq.

⁹ Probably elected vice James Rivers, esq., deceased.—("Commons Journals," 9 June, 1641.)

¹⁰ Mr. May, Mr. Cawley, and Dr. Chaworth were elected, and the two former declared duly elected.—("Commons Journals," 15 February, 1640-1.)

¹¹ Probably elected vice Thomas May, esq., disabled to sit.—("Commons Journals," 11 September, 1645.)

¹² Probably elected vice William Marlott, gent., deceased. See Crown Office List.

¹³ Probably elected to serve for East Grinstead.—("Commons Journals," 9 November, 1640.)

¹⁴ Probably elected vice Sir Thomas Farnfold, knt., deceased, and Thomas Leedes, esq., disabled, and since deceased. A new election afterwards ordered vice Herbert Board, esq., deceased.—("Commons Journals," 12 September, 1645, and 20 September, 1648.)

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Eversfield, esq. ¹⁵	—————	Hastings.
John Ashbornham, esq. ¹⁶		
John Pelham, esq., and Roger Gratwicke, esq., vice Thomas Evers- field and John Ash- bornham, esqrs., dis- abled to sit	3 Oct., 1645.	Ditto.
Sir John Jacob, knt. ¹⁶ John White, esq. ¹⁶	No date given.	Rye.
William Hay, gent, vice Sir John Jacob, knt., expelled as a mono- polist ¹⁷	ditto. ¹⁷	Ditto.
John Fagge, esq., vice John White, esq., dis- abled to sit	3 Oct., 1645.	Ditto.
Sir Thomas Parker, knt. ¹⁸ Francis Gerard, esq. ¹⁸	No date given. ¹⁸	Seaford. ¹⁹
Sir Nicholas Crispe, knt. ¹⁶ Sir John Finch, knt. ¹⁶	ditto.	Winchelsea.
William Smythe, esq., vice Sir Nicholas Crispe, knt., expelled as a monopolist ²⁰	ditto.	Ditto.
Henry Oxenden, esq., and Samuel Gott, esq., vice Sir John Finch, knt., deceased, and William Smyth, esq., disabled to sit	2 Oct., 1645.	Ditto.

¹⁵ No return. See Writ for following single election.¹⁶ No return. See Writ for following single elections.¹⁷ Writ dated 22 January, 1640-1, endorsed with the name only.¹⁸ Writ dated 10 February, 1640-1, endorsed with the names only.¹⁹ Restored to its ancient privilege of sending members to Parliament by Order of the House, 4 February, 1640-1.—("Commons Journals.")²⁰ Writ dated 6 February, 1640-1, endorsed with the name only.

Parliament July 5, anno 1653.*

"This Parliament, called the Little Parliament, was convened by the Usurper, Oliver Cromwell, but no burgesses or representatives for any cities or boroughs were summoned to it except for London, and only some few returned out of each county in general. It met July 5, and sat to December 12, 1653."

Anth. Stapeley	}	Sussex County.
Will Spence		
Nathaniel Studeley		

* Browne Willis, Vol. iii., p. 255.

Parliament (1654).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 3 September, 1654. Dissolved 22 January, 1654-5.

In this Parliament several knights were ordered to be returned for each county; not many burgesses.

DATE OF RETURN.

Sir Thomas Pelham, bart.*	}	No date given.	Sussex County.
(Herbert Morley, esq.)†			
.....‡ vice Sir Thomas Pelham, bart., deceased	}	ditto.	Ditto.
.....§ vice Henry Shelley, esq., deceased			
Henry Shelley, esq.*	}	2 Nov., 1654.	Ditto.
Henry Shelley, esq.*	}	ditto.	Lewes Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Herbert Morley, esq.|| 7 July, 1654. Rye.

* No return found. See writ for the following single election.

† See note to the Port of Rye.

‡ Writ dated December, 1653 (1654), only.

§ Only a fragment of the return, the date of election endorsed on the writ.

|| 23 October, 1654, a new election ordered vice the above, who elected to serve for Sussex.—("Commons Journals.")

Browne Willis (Vol. iii., p. 266) gives the following as having been returned to this Parliament:—

Herbert Morley, esq.	}	Sussex County.
John Stapley, esq.		
John Fagg, esq.		
Will. Hay, esq.		
John Pelham, esq.		
Anthony Stapeley, esq.		
Sir Tho. Pelham, bart.		
<i>Francis Lord Dacre</i>		
Herbert Sprungat, esq.		
Anth. Shirley, of Preston, esq. ...			Arundel Borough.
Hen. Peckham, Esq., Recorder...	Chichester City.	
John Goodwin, esq. ...	East Grinstead Borough.	
Henry Shelley, esq. ...	Lewes Borough.	

CINQUE PORTS.

Herbert Morley, esq. ... Rye.

Parliament (1656).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 September, 1656. Dissolved 4 February, 1657-8.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
.....ey, esq.*	}	20 Aug., 1656. Sussex County.
Sir John Pelham, bart.		
John Fagge, esq.		
John Stapley, esq.		
Anthony		
..... Courthopp, esq.*		
Sir Thomas Rivers*		
Sir (Thom)as Barker, knt.	}	2 Sept. ,, Arundel Borough.
Samuel Gott, esq.		
Sir John Trevor, knt., of Westminster	}	28 Aug. ,, Chichester City.
Henry Peckham, esq.		
(John Goodwyn, esq.)†	—	{ East Grinstead Borough.
(No return found)	—		Lewes Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

* Return torn.

† No return found. He was elected for Reigate, county Surrey, but elected to serve for East Grinstead.

Browne Willis (Vol. iii., p. 278) has the following additions and corrections to the above:—

Herbert Morley, esq.	}	Sussex County.
Anthony Shirley, esq.		
George Courthop, esq.		
Sir Tho. Parker		
Anthony Stapley, esq.	... Lewes Borough.	

CINQUE PORTS.

William Hay, sen., esq. ... Rye.

Richard Cromwell (1658-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 27 January, 1658-9. Dissolved 22 April, 1659.

(Colonel Morley)*	}	Sussex County.
(Mr. Fagg)*		
(Mr. Fagg)*		Bramber Borough.

* No return found; see note following.

(William Freeman, esq.)†	}	Horsham Borough.
(Henry Chowne, esq.)†		
(John Fagg, esq.)†		
(Colonel Morley)‡		
(Mr. Whaley)§		Lewes Borough.
		Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Samuel Gott, esq.	} 22 Jan., 1658-9.	Hastings.
Nicholas Delves, esq.		
William Hay, esq.	} 22 " "	Rye.
Mark Thomas, esq.		
(No return found)||		Seaford.
John Busbridge, esq.	} 22 " "	Winchelsea.
Robert Fowle, esq.		

† No returns found. On 7 February, 1658-9, a new election was ordered vice the above, whose elections were declared void.

‡ No return found. On 11 February, 1658-9, a new election was ordered vice the above, who elected to serve for county Sussex.—("Commons Journals.")

§ No return found. On 16 February, 1658-9, a new election was ordered vice the above, who elected to serve for Nottingham.—("Commons Journals.")

|| No return found. On 31 January, 1658-9, a Writ was ordered to be issued for the election of two Barons for Seaford.—("Commons Journals.")

Parliament at Westminster anno. 1658-9. Browne Willis (Vol. iii., p. 285 and 312) gives the following as being returned to this Parliament:—

"This Parliament, consisting of the Knights Citizens and Burgesses and Barons of the Cinque Ports of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, met Jan. 27, 1658-9, and continued till Oct. 13, at which time being interrupted sitting, they assembled again Dec. 26, and sat till March 16 following, when they passed a vote not only for dissolving themselves, but the last Parliament, called Nov. 3, 1640, by Royal Authority, and summoning a new Parliament to meet on April 25, 1660, which on their session called back the King, and restored the Constitution in Church and State."

Herbert Morley, esq.	}	Sussex County.
John Fagge, esq.		
Henry Onslow, of Slinfold, esq.	}	Arundel Borough.
Rich. Marryot, of London, esq.		
John Fagge, of Wiston, esq.	}	Bramber.
John Byne, of Washington, esq.		
Hen. Peckham, esq.	}	Chichester City.
Will. Cawley, jun.		
Rob. Goodwin, knt.	}	East Grinstead Borough.
Geo. Courthoppe, esq.		
Will. Freeman, esq.	}	Horsham.
Hen. Chowne, esq.		
John Fagge, esq.		
Herbt. Morley, esq.	}	Lewes.
Ric. Boughton, esq.		
John Humphrey, esq.	}	Midhurst.
Will. Yaldane, jun., esq.		
Benj. Weston, esq.		

Edward Blaker, esq.	}	Shoreham.
John Whalley, esq.		
John Trevor, knt.	}	Steypning Borough.
Anth. Shirley, esq.		

CINQUE POETS.

Sam. Gott, esq.	}	Hastings.
Nich. Delves, esq.		
Will. Hay, esq.	}	Rye.
Mark Thomas, esq.		
William Spence, esq.	}	Seaford.
Geo. Parker, esq.		
John Busbridge, esq.	}	Winchelsea.
Rob. Fowl, esq.		

Commonwealth (7 May, 1659).

“On 7 May, 1659, the Officers of the Army having by a Declaration signed by direction of Lord Fleetwood and the Council of Officers of the Army invited the members of the Long Parliament, who continued sitting till 20 April, 1653, to return, letters were sent “to the several Members of this present Parliament now out of town who have subscribed their names to the Parliament Roll of Subscriptions to the Engagement and are not disabled to sit by the Judgment of this Parliament.” On 13 October, 1659, the late Principal Officers of the Army, whose Commissions were vacated, placed guards about the doors of the Parliament House, and interrupted members from coming to the House, but on 26 December, the Parliament was restored, and sat until 16 March, 1659-60, when a Bill was passed “for Dissolving the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the 3rd of November, 1640, and for the calling and holding of a Parliament at Westminster on the 25th April, 1660.”— (“Commons Journals.”)

12 Charles II. (1660).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 25 April, 1660.
Dissolved 29 December, 1660.— (“Commons Journals.”)

DATE OF RETURN.

Sir John Pelham, bart.	}	19 April, 1660. Sussex County.
Henry Goring, esq., of		
Highdown		

		DATE OF RETURN.	
(Henry Viscount Falkland)*	}	—————	Arundel Borough.
John Trevor, esq., of St. Martin's - in - the - Fields, county Middlesex, vice Henry Viscount Falkland, who elected to serve for Oxford City	}	7 May, 1660.	Ditto.
Herbert Springett, esq. Edward Blake, esq.	}	11 April, ,,	Shoreham Borough.
(Henry Goring, esq.*)			Steyning Borough.
John Eversfeild, esq., vice Henry Goring, esq., who elected to serve for County Sussex	}	5 July, ,,	Ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

* No return found. See writ for following single election.

13 Charles II. (1661).

The Long or Pensionary Parliament.

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 8 May, 1661.
Dissolved 24 January, 1678-9.*

		DATE OF RETURN.	
John Ashburnham, esq. ²¹ ²¹	}		Sussex County.
..... ²² vice John Ashburnham, esq., who was discharged from attendance	}	19 Dec., 1667.	Ditto.
Roger Earl of Orrery, Lord Broghill Francis Lord Angier	}	3 April, 1661.	Arundel Borough.

* See Parry. Parliament prorogued 30 Dec., 1678, and Dissolved 24 Jan., 1678-9.

²¹ No return found. The name of John Ashburnham, esq., is supplied from the following single election. The names of Sir John Pelham, bart., and Sir William Morley, bart., occur in a list among Lord Denbigh's papers.

²² Name illegible.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Byne, esq. ²³	} 28 March, 1661.	Bramber Borough.
Percy Goringe, esq. ²³		
Sir Cecill Bishopp, knt. and bart., vice John Byne, esq., deceased	} 14 Jan., 1661-2.	Ditto.
Henry Peckham, esq., Recorder of Chi- chester		
William Garway, esq.	} 26 March, 1661.	Chichester City.
Richard May, esq., Re- corder of Chichester, vice Sir Henry Peck- ham, knt., serjeant- at-law, deceased		
Charles Lord Buckhurst George Courthoppe, esq.			} 28 Mar., 1661.	East Grinstead Borough.
Edward Sackville, esq., vice Charles Lord Buckhurst, called to the Upper House as Earl of Middlesex		
Thomas Pelham, esq., vice Edward Sack- vile, esq., deceased	} 25 Oct., 1678.	Ditto.
Sir John Covert knt. and, bart.		
Henry Chowne, esq.	} 28 March, 1661.	Horsham Borough.
Orlando Bridgeman, esq., vice Henry Chowne, esq., de- ceased		
Sir John Stapley, knt. and bart.	} 25 Oct., 1669.	Ditto.
Sir Thomas Woodcock, knt.		
John Lewkenor, esq. Adam Browne, esq.	} 25 " 1661.	Midhurst Borough.
John Steward, esq., vice Colonel Adam Browne, who elected to serve for the County of Surrey		
	} 23 March, 1660-1.	Lewes Borough.
	} 31 May " "	Ditto.

²³ Double return of the same date, one returning Percy Goringe, esq., with John Byne, esq., the other John Parsons, esq., with John Byne, esq. By Order of the House, dated 17 May, 1661, Percy Goringe, esq., was to sit till the merits of the cause were determined. No further Order has been found.—("Commons Journals.")

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Baptist May, esq., vice Sir John Lewkenor, knt. of the bath, de- ceased	}	21 Jan., 1669-70.	Midhurst Borough.
Edward Blaker, esq. Sir Harbert Springet, bart.			
William Quatremaine, M.D., vice Sir Her- bert Springet, bart., deceased	}	20 Mar., 1660-1.	New Shoreham Borough.
John Fagge, esq., vice William Quatremaine, M.D., deceased			
Henry Goreing, jun., esq., vice John Fagge, esq., deceased	}	20 Jan., 1661-2.	Ditto.
Sir Anthony Deane, knt., vice Edward Blaker, esq., deceased			
Sir John Fagg, bart. Henry Goreinge, esq.	}	24 Oct., 1667.	Ditto.
	}	11 Feb., 1672-3.	Ditto.
	}	24 Oct., 1678.	Ditto.
	}	25 March, 1661.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Edmund Waller, esq. Denny Ashbornham, esq.	}	6 May, 1661.	Hastings.
Richard Spencer, esq. Herbert Morley, esq.			
Sir John Robinson, knt. and bart., vice Richard Spencer, esq., deceased	}	6 " "	Rye.
Sir John Austin, bart., vice Herbert Morley, esq., deceased	}	23 Nov. "	Ditto.
Sir William Thomas, knt. and bart. Sir Thomas Dikes, knt.	}	24 Oct., 1667.	Ditto.
Sir Nicholas Pelham, knt., vice Sir Thomas Dyke, knt., deceased ²⁴	}	6 May, 1661.	Seaford.
Sir Nicholas Crispe, knt. Francis Finch, esq.	}	28 Feb., 1670-1.	Ditto.
	}	6 May, 1661.	Winchelsea.

²⁴ Francis Grattwicke, esq., had been previously returned by an Indenture dated 15 March, 1669-70. His election was declared void by Order of the House dated 10 February, 1670-1.—("Commons Journals.")

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robert Austin, gent, of Tenterden, county Sussex ²⁵ (sic), vice Sir Nicholas Crispe, knt. and bart., deceased	4 Oct., 1666.	Winchelsea.
Cresheld Draper, esq., vice Francis Finch, esq., deceased ²⁶	2 Feb., 1677-8.	Ditto.

²⁵ Tenterden is county Kent.

²⁶ Return amended by Order of the House dated 7 Mar., 1677-8, the name of Sir John Banks was erased, and that of Cresheld Draper, esq., substituted.—("Commons Journals.")

A list of Members of this Parliament found among Lord Denbigh's Papers, and quoted in certain cases where the Writs and Returns are incomplete, was probably drawn up about the year 1667, judging from internal evidence.

31 Charles II. (1678-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 March, 1678-9.
Dissolved 12 July, 1679.*

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Pelham, bart. } John Lewkenor, esq. }	6 Feb., 1678-9.	Sussex County.
William Garway, esq., of Ford, county Sussex	10 " "	Arundel Borough.
James Buttler, esq., of Amberley, county Sussex	5 " "	Bramber Borough.
Henry Goreing, esq. } Nicholas Worsfeild, esq. }	7 " "	Chichester City.
Richard May, esq., Recorder of Chichester } John Braman, esq. }	14 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq. } Henry Powle, esq. † }	19 April, 1679.	Ditto.
Sir Thomas Littleton, bart., vice Henry Powle, esq., who elected to serve for Cirencester		

* Dissolved by Proclamation. Parry, p. 590.

† Returned by Two Indentures. One Return amended by Order of the House dated 7 April, 1679, the name of Edward Sackville, esq., being erased, and that of Henry Powle, esq., being substituted.—("Commons Journals.")

DATE OF RETURN.		
Anthony Eversfield, esq. } John Michell, esq. }	17 Feb., 1678-9.	Horsham Borough.
William Morley, esq. } Richard Bridger, esq. }	13 " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir William Morley, } esq., knt. of the bath } John Alford, esq. }	12 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Robert Fagge, esq. } John Cheale, sen., gent }	11 " "	Shoreham Borough.
Sir John Fagge, bart. } Sir Henry Goring, bart. }	13 " "	Steyping Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir Robert Parker, bart. } John Ashburnham, esq. }	11 " "	Hastings.
Sir John Robinson, knt. } and bart. }	15 " "	Rye.
Thomas Frewen, esq. }		
Sir William Thomas, } bart. }	20 " "	Seaford.
Harbert Stapley, esq. }		
Cresheld Draper, esq., } of Crayford, county } Kent }	3 Mar. " "	Winchelsea.
Robert Austen, esq., of } Tenterden, county }		
Kent }		

31 Charles II. (1679).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 October, 1679.
Dissolved 18 January, 1680-1.*

DATE OF RETURN.		
Sir John Pelham, bart. } Sir Nicholas Pelham, } bart. }	21 Aug., 1679.	Sussex County.
William Garway, esq., } of Ford, county Sus- } sex }	18 " "	Arundel Borough.
James Butler, esq., of } Amberley, county }		
Sussex }		
Henry Goringe, esq. } Henry Sidney, esq. }	29 " "	Bramber Borough.

* See "Parry's Parliaments," p. 594. Dissolved by Proclamation.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Farrington, sen., esq., of Chichester	} 11 Sept., 1679.	Chichester City.
John Braman, esq., of Chichester		
Richard Farington, esq., of Chichester, vice John Farington, esq., deceased	} 4 Jan., 1680-1.	Ditto.
Goodwyn Wharton, esq.		
William Jephson, esq.	} 19 Aug., 1679.	East Grinstead Borough.
Anthony Eversfield, esq.		
John Michell, esq.	} 20 " "	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq.		
Richard Bridger, esq.	} 13 " "	Lewes Borough.
John Lewknor, esq.		
John Alford, esq.	} 11 Oct. "	Midhurst Borough.
John Hales, esq.		
John Cheale, sen., esq.	} 15 Aug. "	New Shoreham Borough.
Sir John Fagge, bart.		
Philip Gell, esq.	} 30 " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Ashburnham, esq.	} 8 Oct., 1679.	Hastings.
Sir Robert Parker, bart.		
Sir John Darell, knt.	} 4 " "	Rye.
Thomas Frewen, esq.		
Sir William Thomas, bart.	} 7 " "	Seaford.
Herbert Stapley, esq.		
Cresheld Draper, esq., of Craiford, county Kent	} 13 " "	Winchelsea.
Robert Austen, esq., of Tenterden, county Kent		

33 Charles II. (1680-1).

Summoned to meet at Oxford, 21 March, 1680-1.
Dissolved 28 March, 1681.*

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir William Thomas, bart.	} 3 Mar., 1680-1.	Sussex County.
Sir John Fagge, bart.		

* Dissolved 20 Mar., 1681, by the King in the Lords. "As we are not likely to have a good end when the divisions at the beginning are such."—Farry, p. 595.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Garway, esq., of Ford, county Sussex James Buttler, esq., of Amberley, county Sussex	} 8 Feb., 1680-1.	Arundel Borough.
Peircy Goreinge, esq. Henry Goreinge, esq.	} 8 Mar. "	Bramber Borough.
John Braman, esq., of Chichester Richard Farington, esq., of Chichester	} 10 Feb. "	Chichester City.
Sir Cyril Wyche, knt. Henry Powle, esq.	} 11 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Michell, esq. John Machell, esq.	} 1 Mar. "	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq. Richard Bridger, esq.	} 2 " "	Lewes Borough.
William Mountagu, esq. John Cooke, esq.	} 4 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Robert Fagg, esq. John Hales, esq.	} 18 Feb. "	New Shoreham Borough.
Sir John Fagg, bart.* Sir James Morton, bart.	} 21 " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir Robert Parker, bart. Thomas Mun, esq.	} 10 Mar. "	Hastings.
Sir John Darell, knt. Thomas Frewen, esq.	} 10 " "	Rye.
Edward Montague, esq. Edward Selwyn, esq.	} 7 " "	Seaford.
Sir Stephen Leonard, knt. Cresheld Draper, esq.	} 14 " "	Winchelsea.

* A new writ was ordered to be issued for Steyning Borough in the room of Sir John Fagg, 26 March, 1681.—("Commons Journals.") See the return for Sussex County.

(To be continued.)

S. WILFRITH'S LIFE IN SUSSEX AND THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

BY FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

THESE interesting subjects have, strange to say, received scanty attention from previous writers in the "Collections," I have thought it desirable therefore to summarize all that has been written thereon.

The date of the earliest introduction of Christianity to the county of Sussex is somewhat doubtful. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is inclined¹ to identify the Pudens of 2 Tim. iv., 21, and Martial's Epigrams,² with the Pudens, son of Pudentinus, referred to in the inscription discovered at Chichester in 1723. Canon Bright, on the other hand,³ says: "The precarious identification of the Pudens and Claudia of S. Paul's last Epistle with the Pudens of the British-born Claudia, whose marriage Martial greeted in verses published some 20 years after S. Paul's death, would prove nothing, were it made good, as to a church in Britain at that time."

Canon Farrar writes more strongly: "I am surprised that any one should accept the ingenious attempt to identify Pudens with the dissolute centurion of Martial's Epigrams and the Pudens who built a temple at Chichester to Neptune and Minerva; and Claudia with the British Claudia Rufina, whom he married, and with the daughter of the British King Cogidubnus or Caractacus. . . . The whole theory is an elaborate rope of

¹ "New Testament Commentary for English Readers" (edited by C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol), Vol. II., p. 186 (Cassell's edition).

² Epig. iv., 13; vi., 58; vii., 11; xi., 53.

³ "Chapters of Early English Church History," Wm. Bright, D.D. (Oxford, 1878), p. 2.

sand," ("The Life and Work of S. Paul," II., 569,) whilst in his latest work the Canon speaks of it as "a baseless dream" ("The Early Days of Christianity," I., 58).

It is probable, however, that Christianity was, to some extent, introduced into Sussex under the Roman rule. The invasion of the Saxons under Ælle, in 477, at Cymen's ora (or Keynor), in Sussex, followed by the battle of Mearcresdburn in 485, and the capture of Anderida, in 491, and their gradual invasion of other counties, effected the destruction of whatever Christianity then existed, and, as Mr. Green remarks,⁴ "The faith of Britain perished utterly. . . . When Rome long afterwards sought to renew its contact with it, it was in the same way as a heathen country. . . . When missionaries at last made their way into its bounds, there is no record of their having found a single Christian in the whole country."

The Saxon invasion seems so thoroughly to have changed the face of the county of Sussex, and left such unmistakable traces in the place-names, field-names, customs, &c., that it is desirable to consider briefly what traces of their religion and deities the invaders have left in our county.

No historic records of the religion of the Saxon inhabitants of Sussex remain, but the following names of some of their deities are preserved in certain place and field-names :—

WODEN (Odin or Wuotan).—Every Anglo-Saxon royal family traced its descent from this deity. Kemble remarks that place-names compounded with that of Woden are so numerous "that we must admit his worship to have been current throughout the island; it seems impossible to doubt that in every quarter there were localities (usually rising ground) either dedicated to him or supposed to be under his special protection."⁵ In Sussex we find a place named *Odintune* mentioned in Domesday, which Burrell thinks may be identified with

⁴ "The Making of England" (J. B. Green, M.A.), pp. 143 and 144.

⁵ "The Saxons in England" (John Kemble, M.A.), 1876, edit., pp. 335 and 343.

Wootton, in Westmeston parish, in Street hundred,⁶ and in Folkington parish are *Wootton Farm* and *Wootton Common*. *Wan* (another form of Woden) occurs in *Wannock* in Willingdon parish, *Wannock Coppice* in Jevington, and *Wanford Mill* in Rudgwick. Mr. Cooper mentions⁷ *Woodendean* (Rottingdean), *Wadhurst*, *Woodsdale* (Whatlington), *Woodknowle* (Whatlington), and *Odean* (Beckley). In the old Norse mythology one name of Odin (or Woden) was *Osk* (in Anglo-Saxon *Wisc*), which Kemble thinks the origin of *Wisborough* (*Wiscbeorh*) in Sussex.⁸

THUNOR (Thor or Donar).—The recognition of this deity in England was not general. There is a *Thunder's Hill* in Chiddingly, *Thunder's Barrow Farm* in Upper Beeding, and *Thunder's Barrow Hill* in Old Shoreham, and a manor of *Hammerden* in Ticehurst (Hamar being the German form), and numerous *Hammer* ponds in the county. Thor's hammer is of course well known. *Donnington* parish may perhaps owe its name to the same source.

TIW (Tyr or Ziu).—There is some doubt if this deity was ever worshipped in England. Mr. Cooper, however, thinks his name "is perpetuated in *Tye-Oak* (Harting), *Tye-hill* (Arlington), *Tye-farm* (Hartfield), and possibly in the many *Tyes* to be found in the various parishes on the downs."⁹ In Cuckfield parish there is a manor named *Tyes*, *alias* St. *Tyes*, *alias* St. *Tygh*.¹⁰ This is a very curious fact, as it seems to point to a species of canonization of a heathen deity, and reminds us of the appearance of Buddha in the Romish calendar.

FREÁ (Freyr or Fro).—This god, according to Kemble, probably enjoyed a more extensive worship in Europe than we can positively demonstrate. Frea seems to have been a god of boundaries,¹¹ and possibly therefore *Friar's*

⁶ Add. MS. 5684, p. 97.

⁷ S. A. C. VII, 6.

⁸ *Ib.*, pp. 345-6.

⁹ *Ib.*

¹⁰ Add. MS. 5684, pp. 345, 346, and 348.

¹¹ *Ib.*, pp. 356 and 362.

(formerly Frieze) Oak, in Clayton parish, near Hurstpierpoint, may record some sacred boundary oak. *Friezeland Wood* occurs in Cuckfield parish.

BALDÆG (Baldr, Paltac or Pol).—This deity was a son of Woden, and his name can be traced in few places. In Sussex we have *Baldslow* (Baldeslie in Domesday and Baldeslowe in the Hundred Roll), a hundred in Hastings rape, *Balsdean* (formerly Baldesdene), a manor farm in Rottingdean parish, and *Balshurst* in Beckley parish. In the form of *Pol*, the name occurs in *Polhill* in Arlington parish, *Polegate* in Jevington parish, and *Pulborough* (formerly Polbergh); while, as Kemble states, "we have in *Poling* in Sussex the record of a race of Polingas, who may possibly have carried up their genealogy to Baldæg in this form."¹²

NIOBDR (German, Nerthus).—This goddess, ruler of the sea and rivers, was a local deity of the Saxons and Danes, and is supposed to have given the name to the Domesday manor of *Niworde*,¹³ which is no doubt to be identified with Iford, near Lewes.

LOKI.—Amongst the inferior beings who were not ranked with the regular deities of the Scandinavian mythology was Loki (a monstrous fiend), whose name may perhaps be traced in *Loxwood* (formerly Lokeswode) and *Lock-sash* in Wisborough Green parish, *Loxfield* (Lokesfeld in the Hundred Roll), a hundred in Pevensey rape, and *Locks* or *Lox*,¹⁴ an estate at Hurstpierpoint.

It is probable that further research would add greatly to the list of names derived from Saxon deities, and in the period of 203 years which elapsed from the landing of Ælle in 477 to the arrival of Wilfrith¹⁵ in 680, it is clear that the worship of the Saxon deities in Sussex was firmly established.

One curious fact may be noted, that amongst the names which have been before mentioned several are

¹² "The Saxons in England," p. 367.

¹³ Add. MS. 5684, p. 60.

¹⁴ S. A. C. XXV, 181, 203.

¹⁵ This spelling is adopted by most modern writers in preference to the Latinized form Wilfrid, and is therefore followed in the present paper.

found in close proximity to the Wilmington Giant, viz.:—*Wootton Farm and Common* and *Wannock* in the adjoining parish of Willingdon, *Polhill* in Arlington, another adjoining parish, and *Thunder's Hill*, not very far distant, in Chiddingly. This may perhaps confirm the view of a Saxon origin of the "Giant."

Loxwood again and *Locksash* occur in *Wisborough Green* (Woden's own district) and *Woodendean* is in close proximity to *Balsdean*.

Having now briefly glanced at the deities of the Saxons in Sussex, we arrive at the introduction of Christianity by S. Wilfrith, and in considering this important question it will be desirable to glance briefly at the life of the Saint.

The chief sources of information on the subject are:—

1. Bede's Ecclesiastical History.
2. The Life of Wilfrith by his chaplain, Stephen Eddi (or Ædde).¹⁶
3. A biography by Fridegodus, a monk of Canterbury, in verse.¹⁷
4. A biography by Eadmer (precentor of Christ Church, Canterbury, and a friend of Archbishop Anselm), and evidently derived from Bede and Eddi.¹⁸

The latter three biographies are reprinted in Canon Raine's "Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops,"¹⁹ together with certain minor biographies, and the facts contained in these biographies will be hereafter collated and compared in their due order as they relate to Sussex.

S. Wilfrith was born in 634 of noble parents, somewhere in Northumbria. Having lost his mother he fell under the harsh control of a step-mother, which re-

¹⁶ This was omitted by the Bollandists in the *Acta Sanctorum*, but was printed by the Caxton Society in 1854, and appears in *Cotton MS. Vespas*, D. vi.

¹⁷ *Acta SS. Ord. Benedicti*, Sæc. iii., p. 11, 150. See also Migne's *Patrologia Cursus* Vol. cxxxi, p. 982.

¹⁸ *Acta Sanctorum* iii., 292, 24 April; abridgement in *Britannia Sancta* ii., 183-192.

¹⁹ Lond., 1879, Vol. i.

sulted in his leaving home in his thirteenth year, and going to the Court of King Oswiu. Here he met with a kindly reception from Eanfled,²⁰ the queen, daughter of Edwin, king of Northumbria. This was no doubt the turning point in the career of the Saint, and indirectly also of the Ecclesiastical History of England. Eanfled had been brought up under her mother's care, and under S. Paulinus's direction in a monastery in Kent, the church of which was thoroughly Roman, and consequently on her marriage with Oswiu Eanfled brought with her Roman traditions, and a Roman chaplain. Oswiu and his clergy, on the contrary, were of the Scottish school, and there was consequently a constant controversy at Court between Rome and Iona, and thus the seed of strife was sown in Wilfrith's heart.²¹ Wilfrith then proceeded to Lindisfarne, where he studied for some time, but becoming dissatisfied with the Scottish observances, he resolved to go to Rome, and was encouraged by Queen Eanfled, who sent him to her nephew Earconbert, king of Kent, where he studied for some time. Earconbert then gave him as a companion Baducing, better known as Benedict Biscop, with whom he proceeded towards Rome, but whilst staying at Lyons the Archbishop Delphinus desired to make Wilfrith his heir, and to give him his niece in marriage. These proposals were declined by Wilfrith, who, after a year's stay in Lyons proceeded to Rome, where he studied for some time, and went back to Lyons, and was present at the martyrdom of Delphinus,²² narrowly escaping death himself.

Wilfrith then returned to England, where he received the support of Alcfrith, son of King Oswiu, who enabled him to found a monastery at Ripon, and Wilfrith was then ordained priest by Agilbert, Bishop of the West Saxons.

The dispute in the church as to Scottish and Roman usages had now made great progress, and in 664

²⁰ Bede, "Ecc. Hist.," Bk. II., caps. ix. and xx., and "Sax. Chron.," 626.

²¹ "Lives of the Saints" (Baring-Gould), Oct. 12, p. 195.

²² Delphinus is commonly honoured in France under the name of S. Chaumont.

culminated in the great Easter controversy at the Synod of Streaneshalch (now Whitby). The main facts of this celebrated dispute are so vividly recorded by Bede,²³ that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them. Wilfrith appeared as the champion of the Roman usage in the celebration of Easter, and concluded his speech with an appeal to the authority of S. Peter. The king, Oswiu, declined to contest the authority of this Saint "lest he should be shut out of heaven," of which Peter held the keys, and the Roman party were accordingly triumphant.

Mr. Green remarks²⁴ that "The humorous form of Oswiu's decision could not hide its importance. . . . Had England indeed clung to the Irish²⁵ Church, it must have remained spiritually isolated from the bulk of Western Christendom. Fallen as Rome might be from its older greatness, it preserved the traditions of civilization, of letters, and art and law. To repulse Rome was to condemn England to isolation. The issue of the synod not only gave England a share in the religious unity of Western Christendom, it gave her a religious unity at home."

Colman retired to Scotland in disgust from the conference, and Tuda was appointed bishop of Northumbria in his place, but the latter died soon after from the pestilence, and Alcfrith became desirous to appoint Wilfrith as bishop. There being grave doubt whether the ordination of any of the English bishops, except Wine, of the West Saxons, had been canonical, Wilfrith decided to resort to France, and was ordained at Compiègne by Agilbert, then bishop of Paris (who had ordained him priest) assisted by eleven other bishops.²⁶

Wilfrith stayed for some time in France, and probably returned about the year 666, and it was on his return that he narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of

²³ "Ecol. Hist.," Bk. III., cap. xxv.

²⁴ "The Making of England," pp. 324 and 325.

²⁵ The Irish Church is described by early writers as "Scotch."

²⁶ "Lives of the English Saints—St. Wilfrid" (Lond., James Toovey, 1844), pp. 42 and 45.

Sussex, the records of which we will take in the words of the chroniclers, collating their reports.²⁷

Eddi. libtool.com.cn

FRIDEGODUS.

As they were sailing from Gaul over the English sea with Wilfrith, the bishop of blessed memory, the monks singing and chanting in order²⁸ the praise of God in chorus, a fearful storm arose in mid sea, and, as with the disciples of Jesus on the sea of Galilee, the winds were contrary.²⁹

But because trial, the inseparable companion, proves all happy men, while with swelling sails they traverse the deep, the priests celebrating their holy mysteries, lo! the sea raged from its depth with sudden waves, and mast rocking as if about to fall, threatens the band, calm to endure the pangs of sudden death, as they sail a long way near unknown shores. They strain their oars, but the feeble vessel is tempest tossed.

The father himself stretched out supports the tackling of the ship, with his legs,³⁰ fixing his eyes on Heaven.

*For a great gale blowing from the South-East the swelling waves threw them on the unknown coast of the South Saxons. The sea too left the ship and men, and retreating from the land, and, leaving the shore uncovered, retired into the depths of the abyss.

And the heathen, coming with a great army, intended to seize the ship, to divide the spoil of money, to take them captives forthwith, and to put to the sword those who resisted. To whom our great bishop spoke gently and peaceably, offering much money, wishing to redeem their souls.

Lo! on the opposite shore of their ill-starred port a savage race in arms gazed on their mishap, hoping to catch the people and plunder the fragile vessel.

The father looking at them besought them with humble words: "Keep the wreck," he says, "but I will willingly give you great presents from my own property if you will be gentle. The rage of the sea assails us, but I declare that the pity of Christ will soon aid us."³¹

But they with stern and cruel

[But they, rendered more savage

²⁷ The writer is indebted to Mr. R. H. H. Creak for the translations of the text of Eddi, Eadmer, and Fridogodus.

²⁸ "Pro celemate" in the text = ἀπὸ or ἐκ κελύματος i.e., by order, or at the word of command, a phrase used by Æschylus.

²⁹ Eadmer (chap. xiii.) says the wind had changed.

³⁰ The masts of early vessels were movable.

³¹ This conversation is not given by Eddi or Eadmer, and may be only poetical license.

EDDI.

hearts like Pharoah would not let the people of the Lord go, saying proudly that, "All that the sea threw on the land became as much theirs as their own property."³²

FRIDEGODUS.

by his words, cry out "They will take no ransom to let them go," and further declare that "They will take to their own use, not only all his property but himself too, since there was nothing to prevent them.—EADMER."³³

[When the comrades of the bishop saw how the business was tending they offered prayer to God, and seized their arms, preferring to fall bravely like men in battle to dragging out a longer span of life by preserving it by a wretched slavery. And when the heathen saw this they hastened to form their battle array, and to hurl darts at the people of the Lord.—EADMER.]

And the idolatrous chief priest of the heathen, standing on a lofty mound, strove like Balaam to curse the people of God, and to bind their hands by his magic arts.³⁴

An augur well skilled to watch the flights of ill-omened birds³⁵ stands hurling savage curses from his haughty lips. He invokes in a whisper the wild Furies and the Fates, as, when Allecto sends the brave to the shades below, the crowd hastens to propitiate her with shedding of blood.³⁶ These words he says, and hastily urges on the savage strife. Then the priest [Wilfrith] raising his holy hands to the sky begs for mighty assistance from above.

Then one of the bishop's companions hurled, like David, a stone, blessed by all the people of God, which struck the cursing magician in the forehead and pierced his brain, whom an unexpected death surprised, as it did Goliath, falling back a corpse in sandy places.

Meanwhile a youth fits a smooth stone to his sling, and, hurling it as the foul priest uttered his empty words, it pierced his forehead and lodged in his brains, and, as the wretched man fell, the sky resounded with shouts.

³² The right of wreckage was exercised and generally recognised at this period. The capture of Harold illustrates this. Dr. Freeman says ("Norman Conquest," II., p. 222), "The shipwrecked man, instead of being looked on as an object of humanity, and Christian charity, was looked on as a wretch forsaken of God and man, who became the lawful spoil of the lord into whose hands he was thrown."

³³ Possibly an allusion to the ravens, Odin's sacred birds.

³⁴ Some curious charms and spells are given by Karl Blind in "The Nineteenth Century" for June, 1879, p. 1091, in an article on "Discovery of Odinic Songs in Shetland."

³⁵ Poetic license is again apparent here.

EDDI.

The heathen therefore preparing to fight, vainly attacked the people of God. But the Lord fought for the few, even as Gideon, by the command of the Lord, with 300 warriors slew at one attack 12,000 of the Midianites.

And so the comrades of our holy bishop, well armed and brave, though few in number (they were 120 men, the number of the years of Moses), determined and agreed that none should turn his back in flight from the other,³⁶ but would either win death with glory, or life with victory (for both alike are easy to the Lord). So S. Wilfrith with his clerk³⁷ fell on his knees, and lifting his hands to Heaven again sought help from the Lord. For, as Moses triumphed when Hur and Aaron supported his hands, by frequently imploring the protection of the Lord, when Joshua the son of Nun was fighting with the people of God against Amalek, thus these few Christians after thrice repulsing the fierce and untamed heathen, routed them with great slaughter, with a loss strange to say of only five on their side.

And their great priest [Wilfrith] prayed to the Lord his God, Who immediately ordered the sea to return a full hour before its wont. So that when the heathen, on the arrival of their king, were preparing for a fourth attack with all their forces, the rising sea covered with its waves the whole of the shore, and floated the ship, which sailed into the deep. But, greatly glorified by God, and returning Him thanks, with a South wind they reached Sandwich, a harbour of safety.

FRIDEGODUS.

Then the priest [Wilfrith] remembers the ancient miracles of David. He himself strives the more, and the unholy plague is averted.

The lines rush on in wild strife with savage shouts, and together the bands of the king charge with hostile cries.

Why use more words? As often as they begin the strife they receive bloody wounds.

And so they retire a fourth time beaten, and the conqueror sails away on a calm sea, five rowers only killed, and resuming their course they reach their wished for port.

³⁶ The bishop's companions evidently landed to carry on their defence.

³⁷ "Cum clero suo," *i.e.* with his chaplain.

Bede seems to have been ignorant of the interesting episode just described, but it was no doubt communicated by Wilfrith, to his choir-master and chaplain, Eddi, from whom the other chroniclers derived their information.

It is very difficult to form any idea as to the part of the Sussex coast on which Wilfrith's vessel was stranded, but, as the crossing would probably have been from the neighbourhood of Boulogne, it seems probable that the south-east gale, of which Eddi speaks, beat the vessel down the Channel, driving it ashore on the flat and sandy coast near to Rye Bay, or between Hastings and Pevensey.

Another curious question arises as to who was "the king" of the heathen South-Saxons to whom Eddi refers? The "Saxon Chronicle" mentions Ædilwalch (or Ethelwald) as king of the South Saxons in 661: "And Wulfhere, son of Penda, committed ravage on Wight, and gave the people of Wight to Æthelwald, king of the South-Saxons, because Wulfhere had received him at baptism."³⁸ The date of the baptism of Ædilwalch is not quite certain, as the "Saxon Chronicle" in some cases continues the history of persons under particular years, and so antedates events; but as Wulfhere died in 675, it must have been before that year. Bede, in describing Wilfrith's second visit to Sussex (in 681), says: "Ethelwalch, king of that nation, had been, not long before, baptized in the province of the Mercians, by the persuasion of King Wulfhere, &c."³⁹ If twenty years had elapsed, Bede's words would hardly be correct, and it is not improbable therefore, that at the time of Wilfrith's shipwreck (or rather stranding) in 666, Ædilwalch was not converted, and this would, assuming him (as we may fairly do) to be the king referred to, account for his attack on the bishop and his suite. On the other hand, if the king had been converted in 661, as Florence of Worcester and Henry of Huntingdon also state,⁴⁰ he may have been ignorant as to the person his people were

³⁸ Thorpe's translation (1861, London).

³⁹ "Ecol. Hist.," Bk. IV., chap. xiii. The text of Bohn's translation is followed in all quotations from Bede in the present paper.

⁴⁰ Bede, "Ecol. Hist." (English Historical Soc. edit.), I., 276, note.

fighting with, especially as he appears not to have arrived until the end of the fray. There is, of course, another alternative, that the prospect of a valuable wreck and 120 slaves proved too strong a bait for the newly-converted king.

Having now considered Wilfrith's first and rather unpleasant acquaintance with Sussex, it is desirable to glance briefly at his history until his second visit.

During Wilfrith's long absence Ceadda (or Chad) was consecrated bishop, and appointed to the diocese of Northumbria, so as to entirely exclude Wilfrith, who, on his return, finding his see occupied, retired peaceably to his monasteries at Stamford and Ripon, being invited occasionally by Ecgberht, king of Kent, and Wulfhere, king of Mercia, to exercise episcopal functions in their dominions, for they were without bishops. On the arrival of Theodore as Metropolitan, in 669, an amicable arrangement was brought about by Theodore, by which Ceadda retired to Lastingham, and Wilfrith was established at York as bishop of all Northumbria.⁴¹ In 670 King Oswiu died, and was succeeded by his son Ecgfrith,⁴² who at first assisted Wilfrith by contributions towards the erection of the Minster at Medeshamstede (now Ripon), and treated him kindly, but as Wilfrith seems to have supported Etheldreda (Ecgfrith's wife) in her wish to retire to a monastery, and live in a state of perpetual chastity (which was carried out in 671), Ecgfrith's manner changed. A divorce took place, and the king then married Ermenburga, who proved to be a bitter enemy of Wilfrith, whose wealth and power excited her jealousy. The Archbishop (Theodore) proceeded to divide Wilfrith's diocese without consulting him, and Wilfrith determined to appeal to Rome. On his journey he was, however, shipwrecked in Friesland, where he converted the people to Christianity. Wilfrith at length arrived at Rome, and, his cause being tried by Pope Agatho, his restoration was decreed. He returned to England about the year 680, and presented

⁴¹ "Lives of the Saints" (Baring Gould), October, pp. 302 and 303.

⁴² "Sax. Chron."

the papal decree to Ecgrith, who imprisoned the bishop, but afterwards released him. Wilfrith retired to the kingdom of Mercia, from whence he was driven into Sussex, and arrived probably about August, 681.

It is necessary now to resume the words of the chroniclers, and it will be found that Bede⁴³ gives the most interesting and complete account of Wilfrith's sojourn in Sussex, though Eddi furnishes some additional facts of importance.

We may commence with Bede, who says⁴⁴ :—

“ Being expelled from his bishopric, and having travelled in several parts, Wilfrid went to Rome. He afterwards returned to Britain ; and though he could not, by reason of the enmity of the aforesaid king, be received into his own country or diocese, yet he could not be restrained from preaching the Gospel ; for, taking his way into the province of the South Saxons, which extends from Kent on the west and south, as far as the West Saxons, and contains land of 7,000 families who, at that time, were still pagans, he administered to them the word of faith, and the baptism of salvation. Ethelwalch, king of that nation, had been, not long before, baptized in the province of the Mercians, by the persuasion of King Wulfhere, who was present, and was also his godfather, and as such gave him two provinces, viz., the Isle of Wight and the province of Meanwara,⁴⁵ in the nation of the West Saxons.”

The correctness of the statement of Bede of 7,000 as the number of families in Sussex seems open to question, for allowing 10 to a family, which is perhaps not too much at that period, we arrive at a population of 70,000. Sir Henry Ellis has collected⁴⁶ the number of tenants-in-capite, under-tenants, cottagers, villeins, &c., enumerated in Domesday, and makes the total 10,410. If each of these represented a family, the total population (on the same basis) was then 104,100, or an increase of half in 400 years, viz., from 681 to 1081. It is somewhat re-

⁴³ Bede was indebted to Daniel, Bishop of Winchester, for a portion of his information. “ Eccl. Hist.,” Bede (Engl. Hist. Soc.), introd. p. 26.

⁴⁴ See note 39. “ Eccl. Hist.,” Book iv., cap. xiii. Bede and Wilfrith evidently met at some time, as the former states. *Ib.*, Book iv., cap. xix.

⁴⁵ This was a Jutish settlement in Hampshire, the only settlement of the Jutes in England, except Kent. The name of Meanwara (*i.e.*, the descendants of Mean) is still preserved in Meansborough, East Meon, West Meon, and other places in Hampshire. It is suggested, however, that the Hundred of the Manhood (*Manwode* or *Meon-side*) in Sussex has the same origin, and this is a curious coincidence looking at all the facts of the case.

⁴⁶ “ General Introduction to Domesday Book.”

markable, looking at these figures, to find that in 1801 the population of Sussex was only 159,311.

It is necessary here to supplement Bede's history by interpolating a paragraph from Eddi :—

“ And so having discovered their king, whose name was Ethelwalch, he related to him the hardships of his whole exile as they had occurred. To whom the king by an engagement for peace, promised such friendship, that none of his private enemies nor the foe, waging war with threatening sword, could inspire him with terror, or by the extent of their offerings and gifts, render their newly taken pledge vain.”

We return to Bede's narrative :—

“ The bishop, therefore, with the king's consent, or rather to his great satisfaction, baptized⁴⁷ the principal generals and soldiers of that country ; and the priests, Eappa,⁴⁸ and Padda, and Burghelm, and Eadda, either then or afterwards, baptized the rest of the people. The Queen, whose name was Ebba, had been christened in her own island, the province of the Wiccii. She was the daughter of Eanfrid, the brother of Eanher, who were both Christians, as were their people ; but all the province of the South Saxons were strangers to the name and faith of God. There was among them a certain monk of the Scottish nation, whose name was Dicul,⁴⁹ who had a very small monastery, at the place called Bosanham, encompassed with the sea and woods, and in it five or six brothers, who served our Lord in poverty and humility ; but none of the natives cared either to follow their course of life or hear their preaching.”

It will be convenient here to insert Eddi's description of Wilfrith's work :—

“ Then the holy man of God, rejoicing in the words of consolation, and giving thanks to God first, began to preach to the king and queen the Word of God and the beauty and extent of His kingdom, persuading them gently, and giving them, as it were, milk without guile. Then by the consent of the king, God granting it, and by the exhortation of our holy bishop, the people to whom none⁵⁰ had ever preached, and who had

⁴⁷ Eadmer (cap. xxxix.) says Wilfrith baptized them “ in the sacred stream.” Query, “ the Eryn,” which, as Dallaway says, “ peninsulateth Selsea.” Bede (“ English Hist. Soc.” edit.), Vol. i., pp. 198 and 202.

⁴⁸ Eappa is referred to in the “ Sax. Chron.” 661, and possibly gave the name to Yaptan (= Eappa's town) in Sussex.—See S. A. C. XXIII, 2.

⁴⁹ Probably the companion of Fursey ; see Bede, “ Eccl. Hist.,” Bk. III., cap. xix. Fursey arrived in England in 633, passed to France in 648, resigning his monastery to Dicul, and died at Poitou in 650.

⁵⁰ This seems a curious reflection on Dicul and his monks. Fuller indeed remarks that :—“ They, rather enjoying themselves than meddling with others, were more careful of their own safety than their neighbours' conversion ” (“ Church History,” Brewer's edit., p. 228).

never heard the word of God, were gathered together. And so St. Wilfrid standing in the midst of the Heathen, in the manner of our Lord Jesus Christ and of His forerunner, said: 'Repent for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand, and be every one of you baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;' and he said still more, and for many months in a long series of discourses, skilfully enumerating all that Almighty God had done in scotn of idolatry since the beginning of the world up to the Day of Judgment, when eternal punishments will be made ready for the sinners, and, for the Elect of God, eternal life, with persuasive eloquence our preacher of the Gospel told all things marvelously in their order. Then our holy bishop sent by God found favour in the sight of the king, and 'a great door for the faith,' as the Apostle says, 'was opened to him'; and many thousands of pagans of either sex, some voluntarily, others indeed by the king's command, deserting their idolatry and confessing Almighty God, were baptized in one day as by the Holy Apostle Peter."

Returning again to Bede's narrative, we read :—

"But Bishop Wilfrid, by preaching to them, not only delivered them from the misery of perpetual damnation, but also from an inexpressible calamity of temporal death, for no rain had fallen in that province in three years before his arrival, whereupon a dreadful famine ensued, which cruelly destroyed the people. In short, it is reported,⁵¹ that very often forty or fifty men, being spent with want, would go together to some precipice, or to the sea-shore, and there, hand in hand, perish by the fall, or be swallowed up by the waves. But on the very day on which the nation received the baptism of faith, there fell a soft but plentiful rain⁵²; the earth revived again, and the verdure being restored to the fields, the season was pleasant and fruitful. Thus the former superstition being rejected, and idolatry exploded,⁵³ the hearts and flesh of all rejoiced in the living God, and became convinced that He who is the true God, had, through His heavenly grace, enriched them with wealth, both temporal and spiritual."

Fuller's notes on this paragraph are so quaint that we cannot omit them. He says: "On that very day wherein he baptized them (as if God from Heaven had poured water into the font), he obtained store of rain, which

⁵¹ *Ferunt* in the text. Bede does not, therefore, state this as a positive fact.

⁵² It is very unlikely that there was *no* rain, for the Weald at that time was covered with forest, and the rainfall was no doubt excessive. Probably there was a dry period which monastic zeal for the glory of the bishop magnified into a rainless period.

⁵³ *Evassulata idolatria* in the text. Canon Bright ("Chapters of Early English Church History," p. 306), remarks that this is an allusion "to the old custom of spitting, as if in abhorrence of the Evil One at the time of renouncing him and his works." In the Eastern Church this custom still continues; in the office for making a catechumen we find, "Hast thou renounced Satan?" "I have renounced him." "Breathe out then and spit at him."

procured great plenty. Observe (though I am not so ill-natured as to wrangle with all miracles) an apish imitation of Elijah (who carried the key of heaven at his girdle, to lock or unlock it by his prayer), only Elijah gave rain after three years and six months, Wilfrith after bare three years; it being good manners to come a little short of his betters."⁵⁴

Bede then proceeds:—

"For the bishop, when he came into the province, and found so great misery from famine, taught them to get their food by fishing; for their sea and rivers abounded in fish, but the people had no skill to take them, except eels alone. The bishop's men having gathered eel-nets⁵⁵ everywhere, cast them into the sea, and by the blessing of God took three hundred fishes of several sorts, which, being divided into three parts, they gave a hundred to the poor, a hundred to those of whom they had the nets, and kept a hundred for their own use. By this benefit the bishop⁵⁶ gained the affections of them all, and they began more readily at his preaching to hope for heavenly goods, seeing that by his help they had received those which are temporal."

Some doubt has been raised, as to the ignorance on the part of the inhabitants of Sussex, of the art of fishing, and it is somewhat difficult to believe, that, in the four centuries and upwards during which Sussex was subject to the Roman rule, they had not learnt from their conquerors how to catch fish. This indeed surprised Fuller, who remarks: "He [Wilfrith] taught the people (who till then knew not how to catch any fish but eels) how to take all kind of fish in the sea and rivers. Strange! that thus long they should live in ignorance of so useful a trade, being, though infidels, no idiots; especially seeing men's capacities come very soon to be of age to understand their own profit; and the examples of their neighbours might have been tutors unto them. But Wilfrith afterwards wanted no hearers, people flocking unto him; as when Christ made his auditors his

⁵⁴ "Church History" (edit. Brewer), p. 227.

⁵⁵ Couch ("British Fishes") says the eel nets when collected by S. Wilfrith formed a species of Seine net which was similar to that mentioned by S. John in the account of the miraculous draught of fishes.

⁵⁶ S. Gall on the Lake of Constance was wont "squamigero gregi insidias componere." See the legend about the water spirit who tried to damage his nets ("Vit. S. Galli," Pertz. Mon. Germ. Hist. II., 7).

guests they followed after him, *because they ate of the loaves and were filled.*"⁵⁷

We now return again to Bede's narrative:—

"At this time King Ethelwalch gave to the most reverend prelate Wilfrid, land of eighty-seven families, to maintain his company who were in banishment, which place is called Seleseu, that is, the Island of the Sea-Calf.⁵⁸ That place is encompassed by the sea on all sides, except the west, where is an entrance about the cast of a sling in width; which sort of place is by the Latins called a *peninsula*, by the Greeks a *chersonesus*. Bishop Wilfrid, having this place given him, founded therein a monastery, which his successors possess to this day, and established a regular course of life, chiefly of the brethren he had brought with him; for he both in word and actions performed the duties of a bishop in those parts during the space of five years, until the death of King Egfrid. And forasmuch as the aforesaid king, together with the said place, gave him all the goods that were therein, with the lands and men, he instructed them in the faith of Christ, and baptized them all. Among whom were two hundred and fifty men and women slaves, all of whom he, by baptism, not only rescued from the servitude of the Devil, but gave them their bodily liberty also, and exempted them from the yoke of human servitude."

Selsea was the seat of the bishopric until the year 1070, when it was removed to Chichester. Eappa appears to have been the abbot of the monastery founded by Wilfrith.

The following curious incident is recorded by Bede ("Eccl. Hist.," Bk. iv., cap. xiv.), in connection with the Selsea monastery:—

"In this monastery,⁵⁹ at that time, certain manifestations of the heavenly grace are said to have been shown forth; for the tyranny of the devil having been recently exploded, the faith of Christ began to prevail therein. Of which number I have thought it proper to perpetuate the memory of one which the most reverend Bishop Acca⁶⁰ was wont to relate to me, affirming that it had been told him by most creditable brothers of the same monastery. About the same time that this province of the South Saxons embraced the faith of Christ, a grievous mortality

⁵⁷ "Church History" (Brewer's edit.), p. 228.

⁵⁸ It is not improbable that in those primitive times seals were found at Selsea. Mr. Peck remarks ("History of Stamford," p. 34), "This last is a passage which truly shows the number of our Wilfrid's attendants! For reckoning every one of his 87 families to consist of 10 persons, the whole makes up 870 people; a retinue so prodigious, that, except Cardinal Wolsey, all the English prelates I ever read of were private men to him." This note is very absurd, as there is nothing to show that Wilfrith had any attendants beyond the priests mentioned in the narrative.

⁵⁹ Selsea.

⁶⁰ See "Sax. Chron." A. 710. "This year Acca, Wilfrith's priest, succeeded to the bishopric [Hexham] which he had before held."

ran though many provinces of Britain; which, also, by the Divine dispensation, reached to the aforesaid monastery, then governed by the most reverend and religious priest of Christ, Eappa;⁶¹ and many, as well of those that had come thither with the bishop, as of those that had been called to the faith of the same province of the South Saxons, were snatched away out of this world. The brethren, in consequence, thought fit to keep a fast of three days, and to implore the Divine goodness, that it would vouchsafe to extend mercy to them, either by delivering those that were in danger by the distemper, from death, or, by delivering those who departed this life from eternal damnation.

“There was at that time in the monastery a little boy of the Saxon nation, lately called to the faith, who had been seized with the same distemper, and had long kept his bed. On the second day of the fasting and praying, it happened that the said boy was, about the second hour of the day, left alone in the place where he lay sick, and through the Divine dispensation, the most blessed princes of the Apostles vouchsafed to appear to him; for he was a lad of extraordinarily mild and innocent disposition, and with sincere devotion observed the mysteries of the faith which he had received. The Apostles, therefore, saluting him in a most affectionate manner, said, ‘My child, do not fear death, about which you are so uneasy, for we will this day conduct you to the heavenly kingdom; but you are first to stay till the masses are said, that having received the body and blood of our Lord, to support you on your journey, and being so discharged through sickness and death, you may be carried up to the everlasting joys in heaven.

“‘Call, therefore, to you the priest, Eappa, and tell him that the Lord has heard your prayers and devotion, and has favourably accepted of your fast, and not one more shall die of this plague, either in the monastery or its adjacent possessions; but all your people who any where labour under this distemper, shall be eased of their pain, and restored to their former health, except you alone, who are this day to be delivered by death, and to be carried into heaven, to behold our Lord Christ, whom you have faithfully served: this favour the Divine mercy has vouchsafed to grant you, through the intercession of the godly and dear servant of God, King Oswald, who formerly ruled over the nation of the Northumbrians, with the authority of a temporal king, and such devotion of Christian piety as leads to the heavenly kingdom; for this very day that king was killed in war by the infidels, and taken up to the everlasting joys of souls in heaven, and associated among the number of the elect. Let them look in their books, wherein the departure of the dead is set down, and they will find that he was, this day, as we have said, taken out of this world. Let them, therefore, celebrate masses in all the oratories of this monastery, either in thanksgiving for their prayers being heard, or else in memory of the aforesaid King Oswald,⁶² who once governed their nation; and therefore he humbly offered up his prayers to our Lord for them, as for strangers of his nation; and let all the brethren, assembling in the

⁶¹ See note 48.

⁶² Oswald, king of Northumbria, was killed in battle in 642, and succeeded by his son Oswiu (“Sax. Chron.”).

church, communicate in the heavenly sacrifices, and so let them cease to fast, and refresh themselves with food.'

"The boy called the priest, and repeated all these words to him; the priest particularly inquired after the habit, and form of the men that had appeared to him. He answered, 'Their habit was noble, and their countenances most pleasant and beautiful, such as I had never seen before, nor did I think there could be any men so graceful and comely. One of them indeed was shorn like a clerk, the other had a long beard; and they said that one of them was called Peter, the other Paul; and both of them the servants of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, sent by Him from heaven to protect our monastery.' The priest believed what the boy said, and going thence immediately, looked in his chronicle, and found that King Oswald had been killed on that very day.⁶³ He then called the brethren, ordered dinner to be provided, masses to be said, and all of them to communicate as usual; causing also part of the Lord's oblation of the same sacrifice to be carried to the sick boy.

"Soon after this the boy died, on that same day; and by his death proved that what he had heard from the Apostles of God was true. A further testimony of the truth of his words was, that no person besides himself, belonging to the same monastery, died at that time. By which vision, many that heard of it were wonderfully excited to implore the Divine mercy in adversity, and to adopt the wholesome remedy of fasting. From that time, the day of the nativity of that king and soldier of Christ began to be yearly honoured with the celebration of masses, not only in that monastery, but in many other places."

This story bears such unmistakable traces of monkish origin that further comment is unnecessary. It was doubtless invented for the purpose of increasing the fame of S. Oswald, and to obtain support for his shrines. We may, however, remark that there is no church in Sussex dedicated to that saint.

During Wilfrith's sojourn in Sussex he was visited by Caedwalla, of the royal race of the West Saxons, and on this subject we cannot do better than to quote the words of Eddi:—

"In these days, too, the people of the Church of God increasing greatly from day to day through our bishop, and the fame of his name becoming very glorious, an exile of noble race called Caedwalla came from the wastes of Ciltine⁶⁴ and Ondred⁶⁵ begging earnestly for the friendship of our noble father, that he might be a faithful father to him in teaching and helping him, and promised to be an obedient son, vowing it with a vow; and after entering into this compact, God being the witness, they faith-

⁶³ The date of Oswald's death was August 5th.

⁶⁴ Query, Chiltonington in Sussex.

⁶⁵ Andred. The weald or forest of Sussex was originally called Andredsweald.

fully fulfilled it.⁶⁶ For the holy priest of God helped the frequently distressed exile with some assistance and aid, and supported him until, gaining strength and hurling his foes aside, he gained the kingdom.

"Indeed, when Caedwalla was reigning, holding sway over Wessex, and S. Wilfrid, our bishop, was turning a Gentile race among the South Saxons to God, and through himself greatly glorifying the name of the Lord, he humbly invited his venerable father, whom he loved most of all, to come to him. And when our holy and venerable father came, King Caedwalla appointed him High Counsellor over all his kingdom, as the King of Egypt did when, as the prophet says, after taking Joseph out of prison, 'he appointed him ruler of his house until he might learn wisdom.' Then King Caedwalla, being triumphant, when our holy bishop was raised by God, and innumerable estates and gifts had been given to him according to the desire of his heart, for the service of God, and his father being greatly honoured, kept his kingdom safe by his courage, either by victories, by the edge of the sword, or by granting treaties of peace."

The "Saxon Chronicle" records in 685, "This year Caedwalla began to contend for the kingdom." In the same year Lothere, King of Kent, died, having been wounded in battle with the South Saxons,⁶⁷ and on the 13th day before the Kalends of June (May 20th), Wilfrith's old enemy King Ecgfrith was killed in battle⁶⁸ with the Picts. A curious vision is said to have appeared to Wilfrith at the time of the battle, whilst Wilfrith was celebrating mass in Sussex, and is thus related by Eadmer:—⁶⁹

"And when after saying, 'Lift up your hearts' [*Sursum Corda*], the people answered, 'We have, unto the Lord,' being at that moment in ecstasy, through the Spirit of God, he [Wilfrith] saw Ecgfrith's headless body fall dead. And, though terrified by the vision, he was still more terrified soon after. For when the Sequence to the Mass followed, and in the Preface he said, 'Through Christ our Lord,'⁷⁰ he looked and behold! two evil spirits dragged the soul of the king miserably before his very eyes, and thus, gasping with a fearful groan, bore him to the infernal prison-house. He [Wilfrith] called Acca,⁷¹ his priest, to him, and told him all that he had seen, at which the priest was thunderstruck, and scarcely could believe what he heard. However, at his [Wilfrith's] command he noted the day and hour of the king's death, and, a few days after, news of what had happened proved that this was so."

⁶⁶ Caedwalla was not baptized until 688. "Sax. Chron."

⁶⁷ Bede, "Ecol. Hist.," Bk. iv., cap. xxvi.

⁶⁸ "Sax. Chron."

⁶⁹ This vision is not mentioned by Eddi or Fridegodus.

⁷⁰ This confirms the date, as the Preface for Ascension Day, and the Octave, was evidently used.

⁷¹ See note 60.

There can be no doubt that Wilfrith was badly treated by Ecgrith, but it is to be feared that in the matter of the vision "the wish was father to the thought" in Wilfrith's mind.

Returning now to Caedwalla, the sequence of the narrative is kept up by returning to Bede, who says :—⁷²

"In the meantime, Caedwalla, a daring young man, of the royal race of the Gewissae,⁷³ who had been banished his country, came with an army, slew Ethelwalch, and wasted that country with much slaughter and plundering ; but he was soon expelled by Berthun and Andhun, the King's commanders, who afterwards held the government of that province. The first of them was afterwards killed by the same Caedwalla, when he was King of the Gewissae, and the province was more entirely subdued. Ina, likewise, who reigned after Caedwalla, kept that country under the like servitude for several years, for which reason, during all that time, they had no bishop of their own ; but their first bishop, Wilfrid, having been recalled home, they were subject to the bishop of the Gewissae (*i.e.*, the West Saxons, in the city of Winchester)."

In 685 Caedwalla succeeded on the death of Kentwin, and used his new power to avenge himself on Sussex, and (as Canon Bright pertinently remarks) ⁷⁴ "one cannot but ask whether the Apostle of Sussex was passive in such a crisis, or used his influence in vain." It is, we fear, only too clear, on looking at the historic narratives, that Wilfrith only regarded Caedwalla and his own interest in the matter.

Again resuming Bede's account we find that :—⁷⁵

"After Caedwalla had possessed himself of the kingdom of the Gewissae, he also took the Isle of Wight, which till then was entirely given over to idolatry, and by cruel slaughter endeavoured to destroy all the inhabitants thereof, and to place in their stead people from his own province, having bound himself by a vow, though he was not yet, as is reported, regenerated in Christ, to give the fourth part of the land, and of the booty, to our Lord, if he took the island, which he performed by giving the same for our Lord to the use of Bishop Wilfrid, who happened at the time to have accidentally come thither out of his own nation. The measure of that island, according to the computation of the English, is of twelve hundred families, and accordingly the bishop had given him land of three hundred families. The part which he received he committed

⁷² Book IV., chap. xv.

⁷³ West Saxons.

⁷⁴ "Chapters of Early English Church History," p. 349.

⁷⁵ Bk. IV., chap. xvi.

to one of his clerks called Bernwin, who was his sister's son, assigning him a priest, whose name was Hiddila, who might administer the word and baptism of salvation to all that would be saved."

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Caedwalla (in 688) went to Rome and received baptism from the Pope [Sergius] who named him Peter, and he died seven nights after, being buried at S. Peter's.⁷⁶

There appears to have been another Royal gift to Wilfrith, viz., of Pagham, in Sussex, about this time, though the date is rather uncertain, as Kemble gives the charter as in 680, when it is clear Wilfrith was not then in Sussex. Possibly the lands were given to him shortly before he came into the county.

The charter (which has never before been completely translated) is in the following words:—⁷⁷

"In the name of our Saviour Jesus Christ. We have brought nothing into this world, nor indeed can we take anything away. Therefore the eternal and celestial rewards of the country on high are to be bought with earthly and uncertain things. Wherefore I, King Cadwalla, the Lord willing, being asked by the venerable Bishop Wilfrid that I should deign to bestow upon him a little land for the support of his life, and of his brethren who have kept company with him in the godly service of this pilgrimage, which the most venerable man took for a long time for the remission of his crimes and to receive a perpetual reward. Assenting to whose prayers I have willingly bestowed upon him a small earthly estate, as I thought fit for the cure of my soul, and we have taxed this liberty under the estimate of seventy tributaries (taxpayers) in that place which is called Pegganham, and other places adjoining round about, that is Scrippaneg, Ceorlatun, Bucganora, Beorganstede, North Beorganstede, Crymesham, Sc Northea, Mundanham, Othermundanham,⁷⁸ and we have rendered all these things to the venerable man Wilfrid with the consent and devout confirmation of Ecguald 'subregulus' into the power of his own rule for the preservation of his very great sanctity and the remission of our sins. Moreover we have added to his brethren serving God at the church of S. Andrew, situate upon the eastern bank of the harbour which is called Vedringmutha,⁷⁹ the land which is called Tangmere, of ten tributaries, in

⁷⁶ "Sax. Chron."

⁷⁷ The text is found in the "Codex Diplom. Ævi Saxonici," and the boundaries are supplied from the Cottonian MSS., Aug. II., 86. The translation is by Mr. W. F. Noble. Dallaway ("History of the Rape of Chichester," p. 1.) says that on a survey of the Hundred in 1525 it was found the boundaries agreed with those mentioned in this charter, but it appears to be impossible to identify them now.

⁷⁸ Scrippaneg is Shripney (Oving), Ceorlatun (? Charlton in Singleton), Bucganora (Bognor), Beorganstede (Bersted), Crymesham (Crimsham in Pagham), Pegganham (Pagham), &c.

⁷⁹ Wittering Mouth, i.e., Chichester Harbour. (?)

order that to them hereof, so long as the Catholic faith shall reign, the necessaries of bodily use may be specially afforded. But if any, which God forbid, shall attempt to go against these decrees firmly appointed, and to loosen them, let him know that he shall render account before the judgment seat of Christ, and have part with Judas the betrayer of our Lord Jesus Christ in the nether hell. These are the territories appertaining to Pegganham, first from the west Vedringmutha, by that port to the place which is called Holanhoranfleot, and so leads into Langport; therefrom to the north Tounninglande, so to the east Onfleot upon that which is called Inufesford; therefrom to the place which is called Cyngeswic,⁸⁰ and so to the place which is called Langanerse;⁸¹ therefrom on Loxanleage, and so to the place which is called Bebbesham; thence to the bridge of Thelbrycg, and so to the north by the marshy places upon these to the place which is called Hylsan Seohtra, and so to the east in Woermundeshamm; hence to Wadan hlœu, from that place to Fiscmere, and so to Brynesfleot, and so it is directed into the sea. But also these are the boundaries appertaining to Tangmere, first Aphleapmere by the public way to the land of Heantun to the Circian corner, then to the place Horsagehœg, and so where it is called Heanersc; hence to Aebutha, from that river to an ash tree, and so to the place Cealcmere,⁸² hence to Headan scraef, from that place Tolulantreowe, and so to Datanham,⁸³ so to Riscmere, from that place Tohleapmere, and there are feedings of sheep in Meosdune belonging to Tangmere. In the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord 680, I, King Cadwalla, being requested by the aforesaid bishop, have ordered this charter of my gift to be written, and have made it free from the 'trinoda necessitas' of all Christian people, that is store of the citadel, mending of the bridge, assembling of the army.

"I Ecgwald 'subregulus' with devout mind have consented and subscribed.† I King Ethelred, the Lord being my helper, have confirmed this gift for the remedy of my soul.† I Hæddi, bishop, have consented and subscribed.† I Aldhelm, the scholar of Archbishop Theodore, have ordered this charter to be written dictating as the commands of the King and of the magnates have appointed. And those sanctioning it, it was appointed that it should remain a free award to the blessed man Wilfrid in his lifetime of this small possession of land, and after his death he should leave it to whomsoever he would in possession for ever by hereditary right.

"Peace be to all who read and give consent, and praise be to those using the same, and perpetual light to believers, virtue and life to those favouring, may this be rightly manifest to the senates, and assemblies of angels who may confirm these gifts by their assents."

INDORSED :—

"Bishop Wilfrid gave this charter and various most humble greetings in Christ to Archbishop Theodore."

⁸⁰ Kingsham (?)

⁸¹ Lagness (Pagham).

⁸² (?) Chalcraft Barn (South Bersted).

⁸³ (?) Tatanham.

The lands at Pagham were subsequently given by Wilfrith to the See of Canterbury, and until quite a recent date formed part of the archiepiscopal possessions. The gift is shown by the following extract from Eadmer's MS. :—⁸⁴

"However, remembering the benefit and honour, which, as we mentioned above, he knew he had obtained in the church of Canterbury, when the subsequent tribulation fell upon him, on his return to his own place, gave the vill called Pagham, with all its appurtenances, which the King had given him, to the church of Canterbury to be held for ever. And after this he gladly and joyfully returned to his own place," &c.

In the early edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon"⁸⁵ a charter of Caedwalla, dated 673, is given, and of which Bishop Tanner says,⁸⁶ "whoever carefully peruses that and the other deeds printed in 'Mon. Angl.,' tom. iii., pt. 1, p. 115, &c., out of the register book of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, will find in almost every one evident marks of false print or forgery."

It is to be regretted that previous writers in the "Collections" have overlooked this important note, and have quoted from these spurious charters, which are omitted in the latest edition of Dugdale.

Leland attributes the foundation of South Malling College to Caedwalla⁸⁷ and states that the monastery at Selsea was founded in 711.⁸⁸ The latter statement is obviously incorrect.

We now arrive at the end of Wilfrith's life in Sussex. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, appears to have altered his views, and became reconciled to the Saint, and in the year 686 the latter was restored to his See. Carte says, "Theodore, pleased with the submission of a prelate, whose late services to Christianity had atoned in a manner for his former refractoriness and merited some favour, was easily reconciled."⁸⁹ It is hardly

⁸⁴ MS. B. Corpus Christi College, No. 371. See "Raine." Introd. p. 49., and p. 208.

⁸⁵ Tom. iii., pt. 1, p. 115, &c., 1819 edit., see Vol. ii., p. 52.

⁸⁶ "Notitia Monastica" (1744 edit.), p. 546, note.

⁸⁷ "Collectanea" 1., 86, *cit.* S. A. C. V., 127.

⁸⁸ "Collectanea," Vol. iii., p. 72 (1770 edit.).

⁸⁹ "History of England," 1, 254.

necessary to enter into a consideration of his after life, though it may be mentioned that he was again banished from his See—was restored—and ultimately died in the year 709.

In glancing at the conversion of Sussex to Christianity we cannot do better than quote Mosheim, who remarks :—

“Sussex may be considered as a Roman conversion. The successful missionary was not indeed sent from Rome, but it was no other than Wilfrid, a native Saxon, famed for appeals to the Pope, and an ardent papal partizan through life. Thus two Anglo-Saxon kingdoms only, and those the least, Kent and Sussex, were converted entirely without aid from the ancient Church of Britain. All the rest of England was, more or less, indebted for Christianity to Celtic zeal.”⁹⁰

The next question raised is as to the result of Wilfrith's work. There was no bishop at Selsey after Wilfrith until about 709. The Rev. Prebendary Stephens considers S. Lewinna, of Seaford, to be the only convert of Wilfrith known to us,⁹¹ and that this shows that Christianity had travelled into the east of Sussex, as this saint was martyred during the primacy of Archbishop Theodore, who died in 690.

We are left in more doubt as to whether to attribute any Sussex churches to this era, but it is a curious fact that the church of Hunston is dedicated to S. Leodgar (or Leger), and that of Rumboldswyke to S. Rumbold (or Romwald), both contemporary saints. Rumboldswyke, indeed, no doubt, owes its name to the northern monks, and possibly also Yapton (Eappa's town), which is barely two miles from Shripney, already noted as an ecclesiastical possession.

In the Cathedral Statutes we find the following regulation as to the observance of the Saint's Day (Oct. 14th) :—

“That the feast of S. Wilfrid be celebrated in the church of Chichester all the more devoutly because he had converted the heathen of the parts [round] Chiches-

⁹⁰ “*Eccl. Hist.*” (Stubbs' edn., 1868), p. 441.

⁹¹ *Diocesan Histories*.—“*The South Saxon Diocese—Selsey—Chichester*,” p. 18. See also as to the “*Saint*,” S. A. C., vol. I.

ter to Christ, and have the 2nd rank." (Quòd festum S. Wilfridi ed devocius quo gentiles de partibus Cicestris Christi converterat, in ecclesia Cicestrensi celebretur et pro 11^{da} dignitate teneatur.)⁹² The last notice is in 1678, when the question is put on an Episcopal Visitation, "Whether a thankful and pious commemoration of the founders, Wilfrid and Richard, is observed with holy rites on the appointed days? R. In the book of the Statutes, which is not in our hands, appointed days of this kind are found." (An grata et pia fundatorum Wilfridi et Ricardi diebus statutis commemoratio inter Sacra facta est? R. In libro statutorum qui in manibus est non nobis occurrunt hujusmodi dies statuti.)⁹³

The late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott states that "it is remarkable that the only fragment of old glass (in Langton's window) in Chichester Cathedral contains the arms of S. Wilfrid. Azure, three suns proper."⁹⁴

There is only one church of the Anglican communion in Sussex dedicated to S. Wilfrith, and this is at Hayward's Heath, and has given its name to a Local Board District. It seems hardly appropriate to conclude the present paper without mentioning this church.

The writer has been favoured with the following notes on the subject from the Rev. R. E. Wyatt, M.A., Vicar of S. Wilfrid's :—

"Mr. Maberley [Vicar of Cuckfield], with whom I worked as a son for so many years, was the originator of the idea, but he despaired of obtaining Bishop Gilbert's assent, and left it to me to undertake and carry it through. His severe illness in 1863-4 also left the whole work in my hands, and since I have been the incumbent I have zealously endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of one of the 'grandest old men' England has ever produced. I have practically been in charge of the district from 1856, but it was not formally separated till 1866.⁹⁵ It is to me a *remarkable* coincidence that

⁹² "Statuta," lib. E., 186. Rev. M. E. C. Walcott in "Archæologia," xlv., 178.

⁹³ Rev. M. E. C. Walcott in "Archæologia," xlv., 178.

⁹⁴ *Ib.*

⁹⁵ The District was carved out of Cuckfield parish.

Mr. Sergison, the father of the present Lord of the Manor, should have given us a site for the church in the very centre of the county which S. Wilfrid evangelised, and we knew nothing of this topographical fact till the late Mr. Blencowe, of Chailey, mentioned it, and said it would be the cope-stone of Sussex."

In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote two extracts from the sermon of the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, D.C.L., Vicar of Brighton, preached on S. Wilfrid's Day, 1881, at S. Wilfrid's Church, on the bissextenary of the Saint's arrival in Sussex:—

"This year we specially commemorate St. Wilfrid's Day, because God's providence over-ruled the so-called chances of that remarkable career to the great benefit and blessing of our Saxon forefathers in this county; because St. Wilfrid was not only Bishop of York, but Apostle of Sussex; because the happy work of first preaching the Gospel to the heathen worshippers of Woden in Sussex is the fairest passage in that troubled life; the purest of the rays of glory that have gathered round that great historic name. God's providence ordained that the conversion of the heathen inhabitants of the old forest of Anderida should be one of the side-results of the far vaster movements which settled for ages the relations between England and Rome; and that the foundation of the comparatively obscure see of Selsey, the very church of which was buried beneath the waves before the memory of man, should have been effected, as it were simply by the way, by the magnificent restorer or founder of the great churches of Ripon, of Hexham, and of York.

* * * * *

"Great as an administrator, as a ruler, as a founder of Churches and Monasteries, as a zealous promoter both of art and learning, he was greater by far in our regard as a *Missionary*, and especially during the trials of his repeated exiles, whether here in Sussex, or in the Frisian land beyond the sea. It was a most blessed gift which enabled him to turn his very disappointments into triumphs, so that the failings which we can detect in his home administration are forgotten in the brightness of his missionary success. We render him our unqualified admiration and reverence, when we regard him as the great missionary pioneer, who was mighty in discharging the foremost of the duties that can devolve on the ordained ministers of Christ. Clearly this kind of success is a proof of the zeal and devotion with which his inner soul was filled. His great missionary influence must have arisen from the singleness of his purpose, the warmth of his resolution, the devotion of his life. From the simple records of his friends and followers, we learn that he was self-denying even to asceticism; zealous for conversion; stedfast in the faith; eager to proclaim the message of the Gospel. And here, I say, we touch a

point of sympathy, which comes home to the heart of the plainest wayfarer in this life's journey. There are very few indeed who can approach such men as Wilfrid in the greatness of their deeds and the splendour of their renown. There are very few indeed who are called upon to fill such great spaces in the eyes of men ; to rank among those who are famous in all ages, honoured in their generations, and the glory of their times. But we can every one of us appreciate and realise the energy of practical devotion." ⁹⁶

Lastly, the thanks of the writer are due to the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, the Rev. R. E. Wyatt, and Mr. R. H. H. Creak, for their kind assistance in this paper.

⁹⁶ *Brighton Examiner*, Oct. 18th, 1881.

NOTES ON SOME SAXON INTERMENTS AT
RINGMER.

By A. F. GRIFFITH, Esq.

In the early part of 1879 a Saxon interment was found by the side of the road leading from Glynde to Ringmer, through noticing an iron spearhead much corroded projecting from the face of a slight cutting at the side of the road, as it passes over the shoulder of the hill by the windmill. A few weeks afterwards some excavations were made, under the direction of several members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, which resulted in the discovery of eight interments, seven of which lay nearly parallel to each other, with the heads towards the south-west, and the remaining one pointing almost due north. Between two of these graves were found seven urns, of the ordinary very badly burnt black pottery, placed on the surface of the chalk, which had been carefully levelled to receive them; these were quite plain, and filled with burnt bones, thus affording another example of the well-known fact that burial both with and without burning was in vogue at the same time among our Saxon forefathers. Unfortunately, the urns were crushed into such small fragments that it was found impossible to restore more than one of them. The articles found in the graves were of the usual character, consisting of iron spearheads and knives, and a shield boss; a bronze buckle, some rivets, and there was also a Roman third brass coin, too much corroded to be recognizable. This last by no means disproves that the cemetery belonged to Anglo-Saxon times, as Roman coins are not unusually

found in the same interment with relics undoubtedly belonging to the later race. A remarkable feature was the presence of balls of pyrites in several of the graves: these balls are commonly found in the beds of chalk in the neighbourhood, and are called thunderbolts by the rustics, probably from the sulphurous smell they emit when struck; this may have caused them to be used as charms, as the specimens found shew no signs of having been used for striking fire, for which they are well adapted. One of these was also found on the levelled surface of the chalk on which the urns were discovered. The iron boss of a shield was found in one of the graves, resting on the right thigh bone, and with many of the finger bones of the left hand fixed to it by the rust; the large-headed iron nails, which were used to adorn the circumference of the shield, were *in situ*, one lying near the shoulder. It could thus be seen that the shield had been circular, and that its diameter must have been about 2 feet 6 inches. It had been made, as usual, of wood, the grain of which was still visible, preserved in the rust. Although so many splendid collections of Anglo-Saxon relics have been found in the neighbouring county of Kent,¹ comparatively few discoveries of that epoch have been made in Sussex. If any one knows of any specimens found in the county, but not yet described, or of any locality where such have been found, and would communicate with the Secretary of the Editorial Committee, Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., on the subject, he would be glad, as he hopes a paper will be furnished to the next Volume of Transactions, giving a connected account of the Sussex antiquities referable to the Anglo-Saxon race, which have hitherto been discovered and described.

¹ See upon this subject, Bryan Faunett's "Inventrium Sepulchrale," and Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua."

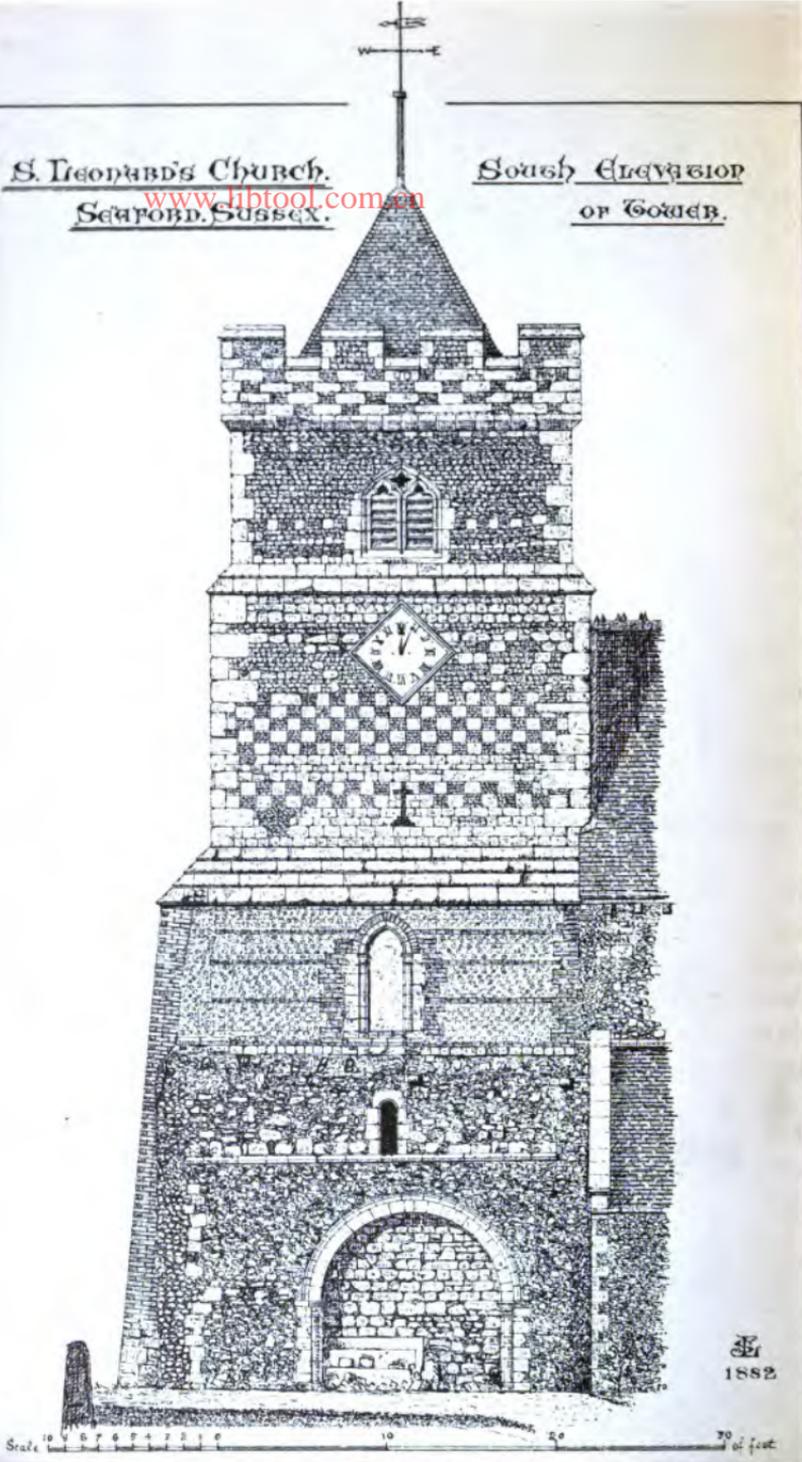
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S. LEONARD'S CHURCH.
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

SOUTH ELEVATION
OF TOWER.

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1882

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 feet

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SEAFORD CHURCH.

BY THE LATE J. S. LEE, Esq.

SEAFORD CHURCH is dedicated to St. Leonard; but there is no emblem or memorial in the building to indicate, or commemorate the fact; unless, indeed, two lions sculptured on the capital of the western pier of the south arcade of the nave, are to be accepted as furnishing a punning allusion—in the manner so common with heraldic artists—to the name of "*Leon ard*," a French saint, whose untiring zeal in relieving prisoners, would seem to entitle his memory to greater veneration than worthily belongs to many a name in the Calendar.

The date of the foundation, and all record of the early history of Seaford Church, appear to be lost; that is to say, there is, so far as I am aware, no documentary evidence existing, to throw light upon these matters, even the historian's usual point of departure fails in this instance, since the building is not mentioned in the Domesday Book.

To those, however, versed in finding "sermons in stones," there is, fortunately, much in the various portions of Seaford Church that is interesting both to the architect and to the archæologist.

According to "Shobert's Beauties of England and Wales" (published in 1813), Seaford Church may boast of a very high antiquity, since the author says:—"The tower which has suffered less (*i.e.*, from restoration), at the west has a spacious entrance with a pointed arch; above which are remains of another of a circular form, the intermediate space being walled up. A similar Saxon

arch, but entire, occurs at the north-east corner, and a smaller one at the south-east; these are both filled up and denote that the edifice was once more extensive."¹

It is clear, however, that these arches were not Saxon, but Norman, as may be seen by referring to an illustration in Lower's "Memorials of Seaford" (published in 1855), where the arch at the north-east is shown.

Although there is abundant evidence that the Romans were located at or near Seaford;² no remains of Roman tiles or pottery have been found in any part of the church, as was the case when repairs were being carried out in the chancel of the old, affiliated church, at Sutton.³

The older portions of Seaford Church appear to have been built chiefly at three different periods; the first, or most ancient, dates from the latter part of the eleventh century; those portions of the fabric, second in order of antiquity, were probably built some seventy years later; whilst that part of the structure, third in point of antiquity, was probably erected at the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Early in the present century some additions were made to the building, and more recently still, the church has been enlarged and altered.

Before giving details of these successive modifications, it may be well to quote some historical references to Seaford Church.

The first reference with which I am acquainted, is in the "Inquisitiones Nonarum" of Edward III. (temp. 1341), where there is mention made of the Church of "Sefford," but it relates only to the value of the tithes.

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII., the prebend of "Sefford," held by Richard Parkhurst, clerk, is valued at 16s. 8d.

¹ Vol. XIV., page 156.

² See "Memorials of Seaford," by the late Mr. M. A. Lower, F.S.A., &c., S.A.C., Vol. VII., also "Excavations in the Camp, the Tumulus, and Romano-British Cemetery, Seaford, Sussex," by John Edward Price, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., S.A.C., Vol. XXXII.

³ See S.A.C., Vol. XV., p. 243, Vol. XIII., p. 309, also Vol. XXXII., p. 167.

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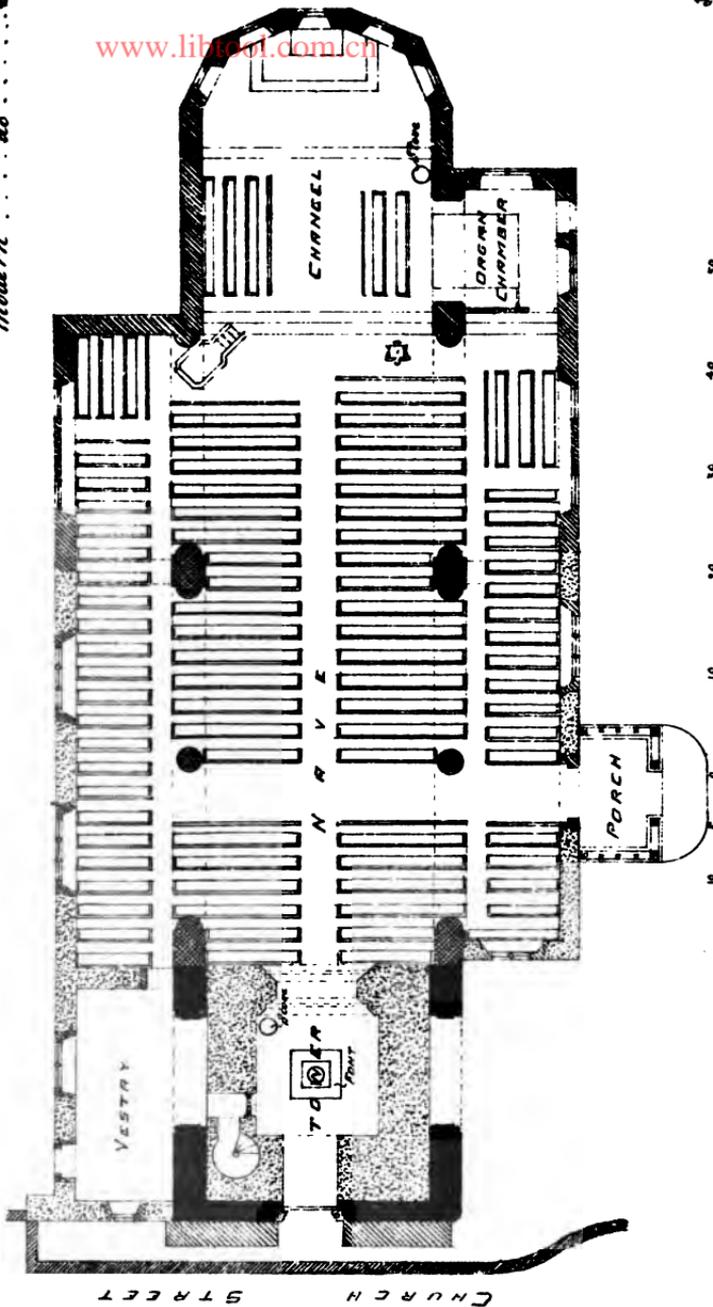


S. Leonard's Church.

Seaford, Sussex.

11th Century work in various times
 12th Century do
 14th & 15th Century do
 Modern do

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1882

In the same valuation, the benefice of "Sutton cum Sefford," then in the hands of Thomas Gerrard, clerk, vicar of the same, is valued at £11 14s. 1½d., in addition to several pensions to the Bishop of Chichester, the Prebendary of Sefford, and the Archdeacon of Lewes.

From a Terrier, dated 19th September, 1635, it appears that the Vicar held "a house, a little barn, and a backside of land of half an acre, als a little pice of land," which was the churchyard of Sutton, "containing"

Seaford Church consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles of nave, tower at west end, vestry north of tower, south porch, and vestry south of chancel. The accompanying plan shows the building as it now exists: the order, in point of time, of the component parts being indicated by different shades.

There is some difficulty in arriving at the original form of the building; the late Mr. Mark Anthony Lower, whose intimate acquaintance with the history of Seaford is well known, and entitle his opinions upon the subject of this paper to the greatest respect states that Seaford Church was originally cruciform, and that what is now the nave, was at one time the choir; but notwithstanding the source whence they come, both of these statements appear open to considerable doubt.

Judging from the existing remains of Seaford Church, there are no indications that the building was cruciform; but the position of the arches mentioned by Schubert undoubtedly denote that the edifice formerly extended eastward, and that it had a chancel, and chancel aisles.

A further proof of the correctness of this supposition was furnished recently by the discovery of some massive foundations, which were exposed to view during the progress of excavations made to the east of the church, under the direction of the present Vicar of Seaford, the Rev. W. H. Meade Buck.

From some cause, which cannot now be ascertained with certainty, although the probability is that it was due

to fire, the church was—at a very early period in its history—partially destroyed.

It appears from an examination of the structure, that the earlier church—a very small building—was either never finished, or that it was mutilated and nearly destroyed soon after its completion, whilst the second, or twelfth century, church was upon a much larger scale than that which preceded it. The sub-joined extracts will show how dilapidated and ruinous the building became in the eighteenth century. The following is from the “Answers” of Bishop Bower’s visitation in 1724:—“The church wants beautifying, and has some dangerous cracks and other defects in the outside walls, five bells new cast, no chancel.”

In the Additional Burrell MSS., now in the library of the British Museum, there is a sketch and several notices of Seaford Church. The sketch is by James Lambert, it was taken in 1785, from the south-east. “At that time there was no chancel, so that the chancel, shown in Mr. M. A. Lower’s ‘Memorials of Seaford,’ and which was pulled down in 1862,” was built subsequently to 1785.

The south aisle of the nave was a flat-roofed erection, apparently very poor in character; there was a south porch, also very poor, and there was a south aisle to the tower with a lean-to roof.

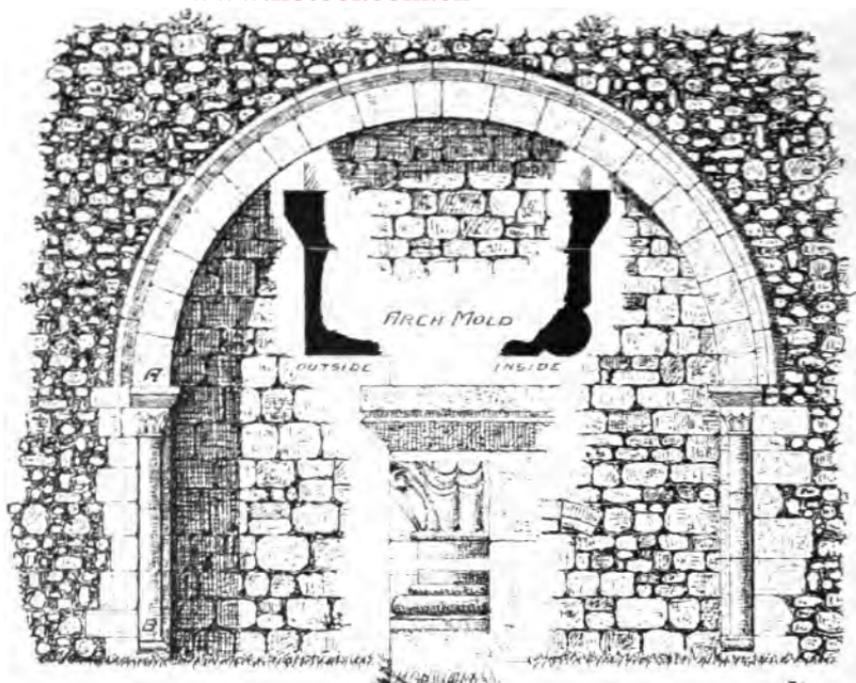
No tradition remains whether the chancel was burnt by enemies or accident, the former is more probable. The body of the church is evidently of Norman structure. Coffin stones were found in digging up the ancient foundations of Seaford Church in 1778, “one had 16 skulls in it and many snails, but no aperture till broken open.”⁴

In “Parry’s Coast of Sussex,” page 193, is the following notice of Seaford Church:—“The church is the nave only of one of the old churches of Seaford, with a tower and a small rebuilt chancel. A strong pointed arch opens

⁴ See Additional Burrell MSS., No. 5676, fol. 76.

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DETAIL OF CAP AT A AND BASE AT B



NORMAN ARCH S. SIDE OF TOWER

into the tower, above which, however, are the traces of a Norman one."

The writer probably alludes to the western doorway.

Mr. M. A. Lower, in his "Compendious History of Sussex," Vol. ii., page 144, says:—"There is a tradition that Seaford formerly had five churches, though there is now no evidence of its having ever formed more than one parish, except that it was early united with the adjoining parish of Sutton, which is now absorbed by it, the ecclesiastical designation being Sutton-cum-Seaford." Mr. Lower explains that there may, however, have been five ecclesiastical establishments in the united parishes, the particulars of which he gives.

I will now proceed to give in detail, the architectural features of Seaford Church as at present existing.

It has been already observed that the first church probably dates from the latter part of the eleventh century; of this period are the exterior faces of the tower on the north and south sides, comprising an archway on the south side and a similar one on the north, both having semi-circular heads and detached shafts in the jambs, with moulded bases and cushion caps of an undoubtedly Early Norman type.

Above each of the archways, and of the same period, is a small semi-circular-headed window, and under these windows there still exists part of the original stone housing-course of the original aisle roofs.

From these remains it is easy to deduce that the eleventh century church was of very small dimensions; the height of the aisle from the floor to the roof-plate was only $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are no conclusive indications that the church of this period had any transepts or that it was a cross church with a tower at the crossing.

The portions remaining which belong to the second period, comprise two bays of each of the north and south sides of the nave with thin arches, clerestory windows, a window in the south side of the tower—in a line with

the clerestory windows—fragments of a similar window on the north side of the tower are still visible.

Under the windows in the tower there remain some of the corbels, which probably supported the aisle roofs of this period. Some of the corbel stones of the eaves of the nave externally are also twelfth century work, whilst the fragments of an arch still to be seen over the western doorway are remains of a doorway built at the same time.

The stone—a variety of Caen stone—used in the dressings of the eleventh and twelfth century churches has most of it proved to be very durable, the original tool-marks are still perceptible.⁵

The part of the church next, or third in order of antiquity, was built—as already remarked—probably at the latter part of the fifteenth century; and consists practically of the fabric of the tower, built inside, and almost independently of, the more ancient nave walls of the Norman churches, so that the outsides of the lower stages of the tower walls, are of eleventh and twelfth, the insides of fifteenth century work, whilst the upper stages are entirely of the fifteenth century.

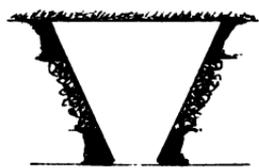
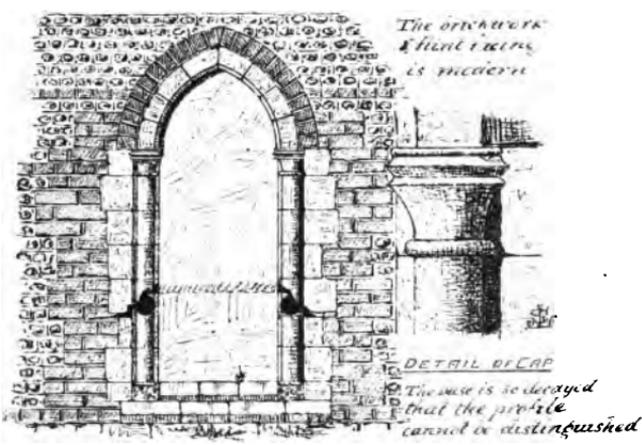
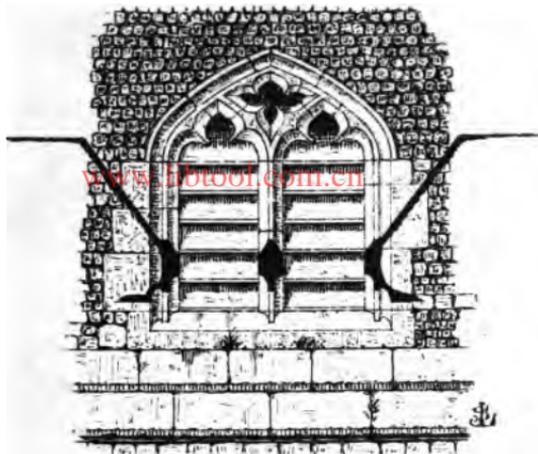
The window on the north side of the tower next above the vestry roof is an insertion of the fifteenth century in the earlier clerestory window of the twelfth.

The west doorway is an insertion of the fifteenth century, in what was probably the west end of the earlier church.

The wooden three-light window over the west doorway is modern; it is a rude imitation of a stone one, that was inserted when the tower was built.

The lower part of the west front of the tower was cased, early in this century, with brick and flint work,

⁵ Some remarks by Somers Clarke, Junr., Esq., F.S.A., upon the curious contrast between the durability of the Caen stone employed by the architects in the Middle Ages, and the perishable nature of some recently imported specimens of the same kind of stone, will be found in S.A.C., Vol. XXXII., p. 45. Speaking of the Caen stone used in the erection of S. Paul's Church, Brighton, in 1848, and in the restoration of S. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, in 1854, Mr. Somers Clarke states that it "has perished to so great a degree that much has already had to be replaced by a more durable material"



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built battering with a view to strengthening the tower. This casing, besides being both unsightly and unnecessary, entirely conceals and destroys the effect of the earlier work which probably formed the west end of the Norman church.

Seaford Church, in spite of this drawback, presents a pleasing feature in any view of the town from its simple, massive, and yet excellent proportions.

Some repairs have become necessary as the upper part of the tower is much decayed, and it was moreover damaged during the destructive gales in the winter of 1881, a part of the parapet being blown down, and some more of it had to be removed on account of its dangerous condition. Steps will no doubt be taken to repair these damages, the stone-work of the belfry windows also needs renovation, as it is very much decayed, and the windows are blocked up with unsightly wooden louvered frames.

It is much to be desired that the battering brick and flint work, already mentioned, should be removed, so that the original eleventh or twelfth century work might be restored to view.

In or about the year 1862 Seaford Church was altered and enlarged by subscription. The rebuilt chancel shown in some of the views of the church was pulled down and the present apsidal chancel built. The two transepts were added at the same time, as were also the south-east vestry, the south aisle and the south porch. The roof of the north aisle was brought into its present form and the windows of the north aisle were inserted.

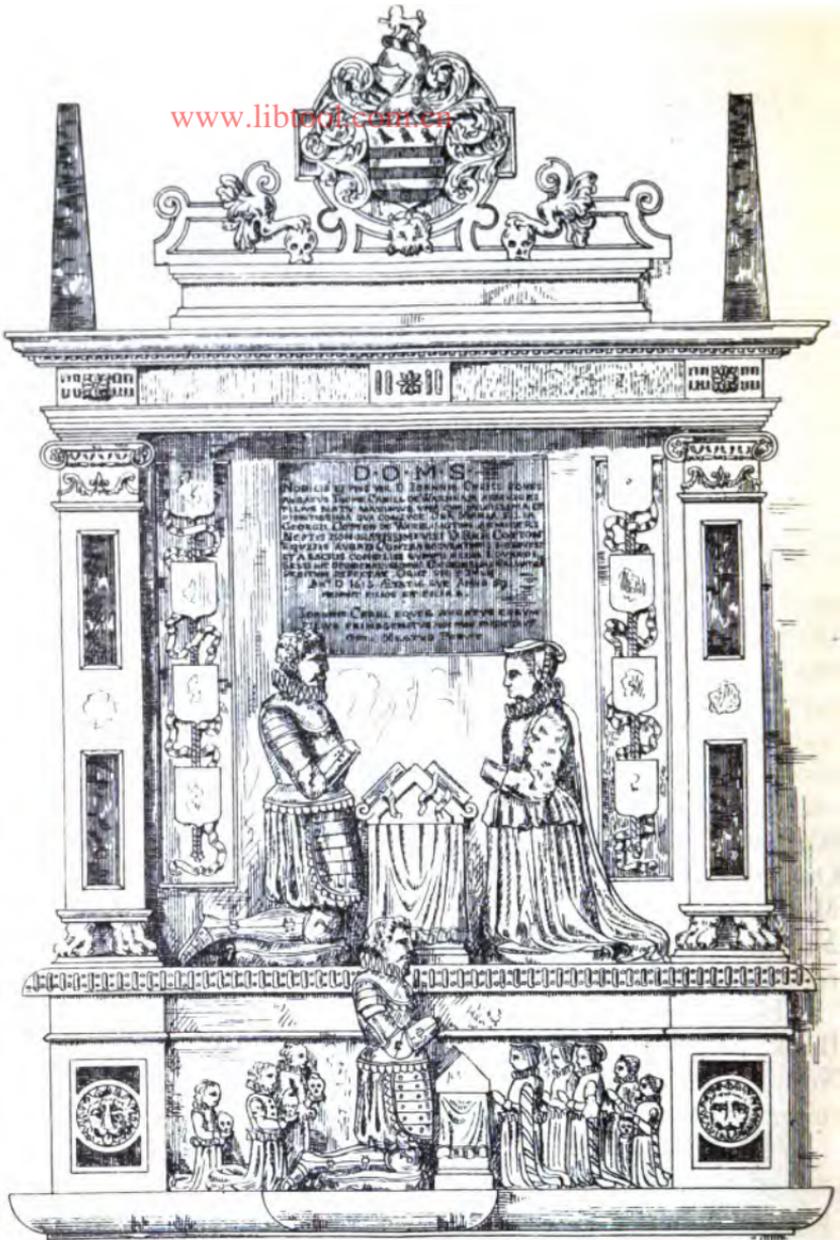
These alterations brought the church into the form in which it now exists. The cost of the work was £2,300, the architect was the late Mr. Billing.

Most of the works executed in 1862 were of modern design, and were not restorations in any sense of the earlier churches; whilst the archways spoken of by Shobert as existing at the eastern end of the north and south aisles, were completely removed.

In bringing these remarks to a close, I may say, that I have abstained from entering into the ecclesiastical history of Seaford Church as that part of the subject was ably dealt with in Mr. Lower's "Memorials of Seaford," which appeared in Vol. VII. of the S.A.C., and in contributions to subsequent volumes, especially Vol. XVII. There are also some particulars relating to Seaford Church in Mr. Lower's "Compendious History of Sussex," Vol. ii., page 145, which will be found of interest.

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J. Lewis Andre' Del.

Scale. Feet.

MONUMENT IN NORTH CHAPEL WARNHAM CHURCH.

WARNHAM: ITS CHURCH, MONUMENTS, REGISTERS, AND VICARS.

BY JAMES LEWIS ANDRÉ AND ROBERT
GARRAWAY RICE.

THE CHURCH AND MONUMENTS.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

THE church at Warnham is popularly considered to be dedicated to S. Margaret, but Mr. Lower, in his history of the county of Sussex, as well as Sir William Burrell, state it to be to S. Mary, an assertion borne out by the wills of William Mychell and William Master, of Warnham.¹ If the latter dedication is the correct one, as it most probably is, we have three adjoining parish churches under the patronage of the B. V. Mary, viz., Horsham, Rusper, and Warnham, whilst two others, Ifield and Ockley, are also named in honour of a female saint—Margaret; Rusper had likewise a nunnery of S. Mary Magdalen, so that “the devout female sex” has no reason to complain of neglect in this district.

There is no record of a church here in the Doomsday Book, but Hussey mentions it as having a place in the Nonæ Roll compiled about 1341, or the 15th year of the reign of Edward III.

With the exception of the font, there appears to be no part of the present building older than the fourteenth century; and much of the body of the structure was greatly

¹ William Mychell's will is dated July 20th, 1518, by which he desires his body to be buried “in cemeterio Beatæ Mariæ in Warnham” (S.A.C., Vol. XII., p. 110). William Master, in his will dated 3rd April, 1505, proved in P.C.C. 16 May in the same year (31 Holgrave) directs to be buried in the churchyard of the church of S. Mary of Warnham.

altered and mutilated in 1847-8, when the south aisle and west front were rebuilt. The plan comprises nave and aisles, a tower at east end of the south aisle (of which it occupies half of the easternmost bay), a chancel, and two side chapels. Both aisles were formerly under lean-to roofs, but at the reconstruction of the south one it was heightened and placed under a separate gable, as is the case with the chapels.

Externally the north aisle retains some plain but elegant 2nd pointed windows of two ogee headed lights in each with quatrefoils in the heads, the east window of the north chapel being similar in design; the rest are either ordinary 3rd pointed ones, or modern insertions. The tower consists of three unequal stages, and is wholly perpendicular, of late and debased type, but of good proportions and outline; in the lowest storey is a square-headed doorway, under which is a four-centred arched opening, the enclosed spandrils having coarse foliage work, the oaken door exists, and is a folding one, being hung both at the side and in the centre; the belfry has debased two-light openings, and the whole is terminated by a battlemented parapet within which rises a pyramidal roof. The tower and south chapel are probably of nearly the same date, and the former, from the awkward manner in which it cuts into the aisle arcade, was most likely an addition; its position in a part of the edifice other than that at the west end of the nave is not uncommon, as for example at Clymping, Lurgashall, Patching, and West Grinstead, all of which have towers at the sides of the churches.

The chancel arch is of two simply chamfered orders carried on square jambs or imposts, the inner members of the opening resting on well-molded corbels, and the junction of the arch with jamb has a pretty arched stop or finish. The north arcade of four bays has half arches (like flying buttresses) across the eastern division, springing from the aisle wall; both north and south arcading are simply double chamfered on good moulded 2nd pointed caps, which with their shafts and bases are octagonal. The chapels and tower have four-centred

3rd pointed openings between them. With the exception of the chapels the roofs are modern throughout, those of the nave and aisles being covered with ugly heavy-coloured slating, whilst the chancel and chapels retain the far more picturesque stone healing which doubtless once formed the entire covering. The north chapel has some peculiar framing to its roof of massive character, but is not otherwise remarkable except from its retaining the parclose screens, which are of good 3rd pointed design, and that on the chancel side has its double doors still intact. The south chancel is also enclosed by wooden screen work, which is Jacobean in detail, following a Gothic outline. The only adjuncts to the altars remaining are two plain piscinas, one in the chancel, and another in the south chapel under a four-centred arch. Besides the image of "Our Lady of Pity"² was also one of S. Margaret, or an altar dedicated to her, as Robert Ede, of Warnham, by his will dated 1518, left to her light sixpence.

The font is of Sussex marble, and consists of a square bowl, carried by five plain round shafts, the former having an arcade of five slightly sunk circular arches on each face. A painting of the Royal Arms, with G.R. and the date 1811, is displayed over the chancel arch, and a window in the north aisle, a modern 2nd pointed lancet, contains the image of Our Lord as the "Good Shepherd," under which is a brass plate inscribed in capitals, "To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Walter Percival Maudsley born Jan^y 14 1870 died Feb^y 26 1872"

The bells are five in number, the clock striking on the largest one. Mr. A. Daniel-Tyssen (S.A.C., Vol. XVI., p. 228) gives the following inscriptions as being on them :—

1—R M Gvliemvs Eldridge me fecit 1704 R P, I G.

2 & 4—Thomas Mears founder London 1802.

3—R M Gvliemvs Eldridge me fecit 1704 T E, R P.

5—R M Gvliemvs Eldridge me fecit 1704 T E.

6—R M Churchwardens Gvliemvs Eldridge me fecit 1704 T E, G R, I C.

² That is of B. V. Mary, with the dead body of Our Lord in her lap.

In the ringing chamber is the annexed record :—

This board is placed in remembrance of a peal rung on Saturday evening Oct. 26, 1867 of 5040 changes on the method of Oxford single bob being the first ever rung in this tower, it was composed and called by H Burstow of Horsham, and rung in 2 hours and 38 minutes by the following persons.

James Mills treble	} Slinfold	Elias Knight 4th	} Slinfold
Edward Jenkins, 2nd		James Francis 5th	

Edward Stanford 3rd Warnham, H Burstow tenor Horsham, Michael Turner Parish Clerk from Jan 17th 1880

The change ringing above commemorated is still pursued with unabated vigour, as notices in the local papers abundantly testify.

There are two plain old chests remaining, one of which is perhaps worth noting as having the date 1711 formed on it with oblong scraps of iron hooping.

The monuments and inscriptions are both numerous and varied, though none are of any great antiquity. The finest of the former is undoubtedly the mural one in the north chapel, which in the Burrell MS. Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5698, fo. 254, is called the Warnham Place Chancel. This noble work commemorates Sir John Carill, and was in a dilapidated condition as far back as 1773, Sir William Burrell then stating that the whole was "greatly damaged, and the inscription scarcely legible." Its present state is deplorable, and, being blocked in behind a large organ case, almost entirely concealing it, might easily be overlooked by a casual visitor. The design comprises two well-executed kneeling figures within a deep recess, flanked on either side by classic pilasters, the bases of which rest on lions' paws; above the shafts is a frieze with a dentiled cornice, at the angles of which are two pyramidal terminations, which, as may be found in other Jacobean works, are not placed concentrically with the columns beneath. A secondary entablature has above it a panel of foliage work round a bulging shield charged with the arms of Carill. *Argent* three bars *sable*, three mullets in chief of the last. Crest, on a wreath *argent* and *sable* a lion passant *or*. At the sides of the upper frieze is the quaint conceit of two lions' "jamb" placed on

skulls, and ending in bold and graceful foliage. Below the principal figures are other kneeling ones of four sons and five daughters; three of the former and one of the latter hold skulls, showing them to have died before their parents. Sir John Carill is represented in complete plate armour, bare-headed, and with a ruff round his neck; the lady has a flat frontlet with coif, and her hair rolled back from the forehead, a mantle hanging from her shoulders, and a small "fardyngale," or farthingale, completes the costume. The figure of Sir John's eldest son is much larger and more prominent than those of the other children, and he kneels upon a projecting bracket, his image being in all respects similar to that of his father. Three of the daughters have the same style of head-dress as their mother, but the two youngest have the hair confined by simple chaplets or bands studded with flowers. All have long false sleeves reaching to the knees, such as are seen on effigies of a date at least sixty years previous to that of the present example. At the back of the tomb were two rows of shields, all of which have disappeared. They were probably of enamelled metal, as indications of the cement remain, and also the holes into which they were affixed by plugged rivets.³

In the Burrell MS., before quoted, a shield is tricked apparently from this monument with the arms of Carill imp, *Azure a chevron argent* between three cotton hanks of the last. These are the arms of the Sussex branch of the Cotton family, those of Little Peckham, and of Stone, in Kent, and of Madingley Hall, co. Cambridge, were quite different, being *Sable a chevron argent* between three griffins' heads erased of the last.

³ The "Covenants of Agreement" for making the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, dated 1451 (30 of Henry VI.), contain the following, by which "Bartholomew Lamspring Duchman and Goldsmith" covenanted "to make xiv Scutcheons of the finest latten—these xiv scutcheons and the arms in them the said Bartholomew shall make repare grave gild enamil and pullish" (polish) "as well as possible and the said scutcheons shall set up and pin fast and shall bear the charge of all the stuff thereof, the said executors (viz., Thomas Huggeford, Nich. Rodye, and Wm. Berkswell) paying for every scutcheon xv s sterling." The scutcheons on the Carill monuments were probably similar to the above.

Between the principal figures is an inscription in Roman type as follows:—

D. O. M. S.
 Nobilis et pivs vir D Joannis Carill eqves
 Auratvs Thomæ Carill de Warnham armigeri
 Filius natv maximvs vna cum duloissima et
 Pientissima sva conjvge Dnâ Maria filia
 Georgii Cotton de Warblington armigeri
 Neptis honoratissimi viri D Richi Cotton
 Eqvitis avrate Contra rotvlatoris hospitii
 Et a sacris consiliis svmmi regis Edvardi
 Sexti hic desideratissimvm gloriosissimi salvatoris
 Reditvm expectat Obiit die 5 Jvlii
 An° D 1618 Ætatis svæ anno 59
 Hennit (sic) filios et filias
 Joannes Carill eqves avratvs eorvm
 Filius primogenitvs hoc Mon parentibvs
 Opti Mestvs Posvit

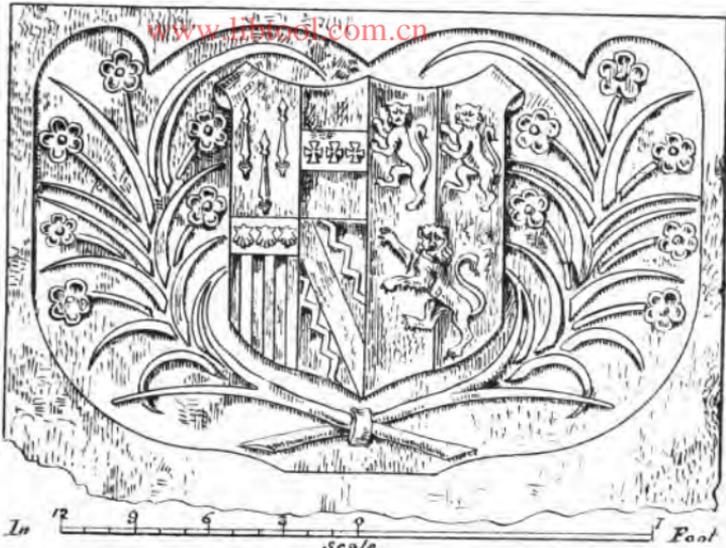
The materials of which this memorial is composed are alabaster, with the inscribed slab and inlays of blue marble, and the whole has been heightened with colour and gilding, applied with most harmonious and delicate effect. The Carills appear to have been fond of sumptuous monuments, as another fine one remains at Shipley, near Warnham, and at South Harting were two more with recumbent effigies. All of these were nearly of the same date—the end of Elizabeth's reign or early in that of her successor.

On the floor of the same chapel is a slab thus inscribed:—

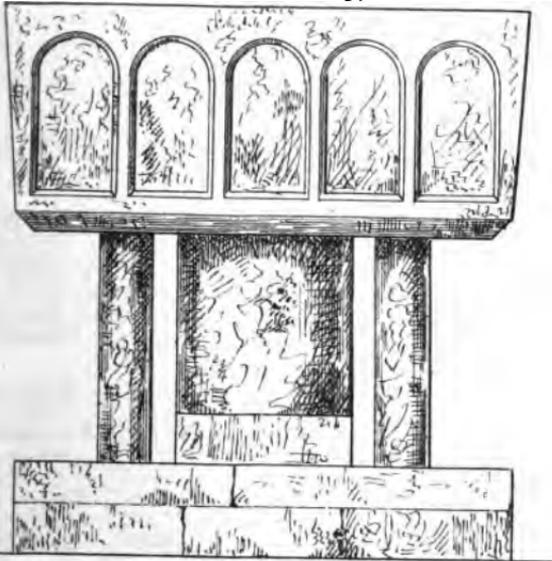
“Under this Marble lyeth the bodys of John Richard & Charles Amherst Sons of Jeffery Amherst Esq by Elizabeth his Wife who was the Daughter of Henry Yates Esq, late of this parish and Jane his wife, who was one of y^e daughters of St Francis Stydolfe of Mickleham in Surry, John being their eldest Son dyed y^e 10th of March 1676, being near five years of Age, Richard being their 5th Son dyed y^e 11th of March 1681 being near 3 years of Age. Charles being their 6th Son dyed y^e 11th of August 1682 being near 7 months old.”

Above the epitaph is a shield charged with the following arms:—Per pale—1st quarterly (1) [Gules] three tilting spears palewise 2 & 1 [or] headed [argent] AMHERST (2) upon a fess three crosses patée (3) Paly of six upon a chief three escallops (4) A bend between two bendlets dancetté impaling, Per pale three lions rampant regardant. Near the above another slab has the following:—

“Timothy Shelley Esq^r of Horsham in this County died 11th of March 1771 Aged 70. Joanna his Wife died 17th November 1770 Aged 74. She was Born at Newark in North America.”



Panel of Amherst Gravestone.



Font.

DETAILS
WARNHAM CHURCH.



Capitals of Arcades.

J Lewis Andros. Del.

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Over this is a circular panel charged with the Shelley crest—a griffin's head erased, ducally crowned, and surrounded with rayed ornamentation; under the epitaph a similar panel bears the arms of the family [sable] a fess engrailed [or] between three whelk shells [of the last].⁴

North of the last described stone is a third, of Sussex marble, which once bore coat of arms and inscription, each of which is now undecipherable.

The south chapel (called by Sir William Burrell the Field Place Chapel)⁵ has on its south wall a large plain slab thus inscribed:—

UNDERNEATH

Lie the bodies of
HELLEN daughter of
SIR TIMOTHY and LADY ELIZABETH
SHELLEY
Died an infant and was buried
May 25th 1796.

And
ELIZTH SHELLEY
her Sister
died 17th of December and was buried
the 27th 1831
Aged 37 Years.

lie the bodies of
CHARLES BYSSHE SHELLEY
Grandson of
SIR TIMOTHY and LADY ELIZABETH
SHELLEY
died 11th September and was buried
16th 1826.
Aged 11 years.

And
MATILDA HELLEN SHELLEY
first Cousin of the above
died an infant March 2nd and was
buried the 5th 1831.

⁴ The Shelley arms are engraved in Vol. XXIV. of these Collections, p. 9.

⁵ The Field Place chapel appears to be identical with the chapel "of our lady of petie and the Trinitie," which it would seem from the testament of "Richard Myohell thelder of Warnham," dat. 26 Nov. 1524 pr. in P.C.C. 8 Feb. 1524-5 (30 Bodfelde) by Mary the relict and Ex'trix, was founded by him. The Testament, a copy of which is annexed, is particularly interesting, as it throws considerable light upon the religious feeling of the age, and indicates the saints who had altars in the neighbouring church of Itchingfield, &c.

"In the name of god amen. The xxvjth Day of November In the yere of our lorde god a thousands fye hundred and xxiiij^o, And in the xvj yere of the Reigne of our sou'aign lord king Henry the viijth, I Richard Myohell thelder of Warnham hole of mynde and parfite of remembraunce ordeyn and make my last will and testament in maner and fourme folowing, ffirst I bequeth my soule to almighty god my maker and Redemer to his blissed moder mary and to all the holy company of hevyn, And my body to be buried in the P'ishe Church of Warnh'm w'tin the Chapell which shalbe as I intende of our-lady of petie and the Trinitie, Item I bequeth to the moder Churche of Chichester vj^d, To the high awter of my parishe Churche of Warnh'm for my tithes and offeringes negligently forgotten xij^d, Item to the high awter of Horsham vj^d, Item to my said p'ishe Churh vj^d viij^d, To the Church of Horsh'm v^s, To the Church of Hechingfeld v^s, To the Church of Slynfolde ij^s iij^d, Item I will myn executours cause an obite tobe kept and songe for the welth of my soul within my said parishe Church of Warneham monethly from the tyme of my decesse till xij monethis be ended and past, And eu'y stipendary preat within the said Church beyng there present haue for his labour vj^d keping two masses by note or one, that is to say masse of Jesu or masse of Requiem, and the Sexten to haue ij^d they to be at the monethes ende, And xv^d to be dely'd eu'y monyth to pour people in almesse where as shalbe

The mention of both the days of decease and that of burial in this inscription is a peculiar feature in the composition. www.libtool.com.cn

A plain marble tablet on the wall of the north aisle is thus inscribed in Roman characters:—

“Near this Place lieth the Body of the Rev^d Samuel Shuckford A.M. 45 Years Vicar of Warnham, and Vicar of Eartham—Died Dec^r 5th 1797 Aged 68 Years. Also the Body of Ann his Wife, Died February 22nd 1798 Aged 62 Years. Also the Body of Elizabeth his mother Died Nov^r 22nd 1788. Aged 88 Years. Ann Shelley Nicholl their only Daughter caused this Tablet to be Erected.”

Further west of the above is a large marble mural monument, at the base of which is carved in low relief a skull enveloped in foliage; over this the inscription on a white marble slab, surmounted by one of black-veined marble, on which last is a white urn draped; the whole finished by a lozenge and foliage, flanked by two small vases from which flames issue. The epitaph is as follows in capital letters:—

“Sacred to the Memory of Matthew Napper *Gent* Who departed this Life the 22nd of March 1801 *Aged 54 Years*. Also of Sarah Napper *Relict* of the above, who departed this Life the 11th of April 1844. *Aged 91 years*.”

The arms above alluded to are: *Azure* a chevron *gules* between three flaming torches (?) of the second, a coat borne by the family of Pay, of Ifold, co. Sussex.

thought most nede by the discrecion of myn execoutours. Also I will that Henry my eldest sonne apparant kepe within the Church of Hechingfeld four Tapers that is to say oon Taper before the Image of our lady, another Taper before the Image of saint vsula, The thirde taper before the Image of saint Erasmus and the fourth taper before the Sepulcre in Ester tyme, And after that time to stande before the Image of saint Cristofer, and these my Tapers to be so maynteyned and kept by the space of xxxjⁱⁱ yeres in performance and fulfilling of the last will and testament of John Mychell of Stam'h'm my fader, And yf hit fortune the said Henry my sonne to dye before the said xxxjⁱⁱ yeres ended then I will that Thomas my sonne shall kepe and maynteyn the said tap's the residue of the said yeres not ended as in the last will of my said fader more playnly apperith. Item I geve and bequeth to en'y of my god childern xij^d. Also I will that myn execoutours after my decease fynde a well dispoaced prest to say masse and to pray for the welth of my soule my fader soule my moder soule my frendes soules and all xpen soules w'in the said p'ishe Church of Warneh'm Immediatly from the tyme of my decease vnto thende and terme of fyve yeres then next folowyng. And the same prest to haue yerely for his stipende and wagis vjⁱⁱ xij^s iiij^d. Item I will that my execoutours se my housholde kept and all my seruntes to haue mete and drynke like as they haue had by my lyfe during the space of a month next after my decease and en'y oon of my said seruntes to haue their wagis paid them after the rate of the tyme of their seruice. And en'y oon of them at the same monthes ende to haue ij^s ouer and aboue their wages to pray for my soule, Also I will that there be paid by myn execoutours for me and for my son John late decessed towards the making of the steeple of my said P'ishe church and the Ile which shalbe of the holy Trinitie and or lady of petie wherein I will my body to be buried the sume of forty pounes of lawfull money of Inglonde whereof xxⁱⁱ is for me and thother xxⁱⁱ for my son John. The Residue of all my goodes and Catalles not bequethed I geve and bequeth to

The above are the monuments at present in the church. It appears from Burrell MS. (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5698, folio 254, p. 526) that in 1773 there was also in the Field Place chancel the following inscription :—

“Mary Michell Mother of Edward Shelley Esq^r, by Timothy Shelley her first Husband and Sister of John Cheale Esq^r late of Findon in Sussex died June — 1731 aged 89.—Edward Shelley Esq^r late of Field Place in this Parish, he was buried the 12th day of March 1747, aged 77 years.”

On this stone was also a shield with the arms of Shelley impaled with : *Gules* three eagles displayed *gules* (so tricked in MS.).

Another memorial (qy. in north or south chapel ?) was inscribed :—

“In a vault underneath lieth interred the body of Mary the Wife of John Shelley, Esq^r Who died January 4th 1759 aged 27 years.”

Mary my Wife, Henry my eldest son and Thomas my yongest sonne Whiche Mary Henry and Thomas I ordeyn and make myn executours to the entent that they shall truly faithfully and diligently after their witt and power execute this my present testament for the helth of my soule according to the true entent and meaning of the same, And of the same my last will and testament I ordeyn and make Richard Shirley, Esquier, Henrie Husee, Esquier, and Henry ffoys my ouerseers. And I geve to eu'y oon of them for their labor diligence ayde and assistens xx^s aswell to ouersee thexecucion of this my present testament and last will as the disposicion of my said landes and ten'tes and other the premisses according to the true meanyng and entent thereof, And I specially desire and also require my said ouerseers on goddes behalf and as my very trust is in them to se that my said executours doo not vary amonges them selves for anythinge concernyng this my testament but truly to execute and performe the same, And I woll that yf they doo vary for anything concernyng my moveable goodes or Catalles that then my said ouerseers to take the goodes and Catalles so in variauns or the valour of the same, and sell and dispose the money thereof coming for the helth of my soule after their discrecons. These men beyng witnesse, that this is my last will and testament, and present therat, John Michell of Hilles., Richard Thornden., Richard Pylfolde., Henry ffoys., Henry Michell and Thomas Michell sonnes of the said Richard Mychell and other.”

The following is an abstract of his Will :—“This is the last will of me the said Richard Mychell of Warneh'm made the Day and yere abouesaid as to the disposition of all my landes and Tenementes . . . I will that Henry Mychell my sonne shalhaue to him and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten all those my landes and ten'tes with their appurteuneces in Warnh'm called the felde place and the west landes that my fader late bought of John Roser . . . Thomas my yongest sonne shall haue,” at his age of 24 yrs, “my house in the Bisshoprych of Horsh'm called Cadmans in the which Pancrasse nowe dwelith. Also all the grove lande lying by the mill of my lady of Rusper,” etc. “And I will that Mary my wife by the sufferance of Henry my son and at my desire haue the choyse whether she will dwell at Stamerh'm or at the feld place . . . I will that John the yongest sonne of John Michell my son late deceased” shall have at his age of 24 yrs “all my landes and tenementes called the Sonde londes . . . in the parishe of Warneh'm, Also I will that Richard Mychell son and heire of the said John my sonne late deceased,” shall have “the Residue of all my landes and tenementes,” etc. The said Richard was not then aged 16 yrs. He also mentions :—“to John Michell brother of the said Richard . . . to the said Henry Mychell sonne of the said Richard thelder . . . to Thomas broder of the same Henry,” and wills “that Richard Pylfolde shalhaue after my decease all my yeres that I haue in the Landes called the Blakstrode.” Mr. Rice has very kindly supplied the above note (J. L. A.).

On a gravestone:—

"John Michell Gent died October 20th 1740 aged 32 years.

A "gravestone in the nave" had as follows:—

"Here under lyeth the Body of John Rapley Gent, Son of John Rapley and Elizabeth his wife, who was buried October 11th 1668."

Folio 254^b (p. 527) of the same MS. gives the annexed as on "a gravestone in the nave":—

"Here lyeth the Reverend John Bax, who Died December the 8th 1746 aged 34 years."

Dallaway states that "In the pavement of the South aisle is the side of an altar tomb with three quatrefoils of the time of Edw. I." Dudley Howard mentions this fragment in page 42 of his "History and Antiquities of Horsham," a little book published about 1840, so that there is every reason to suppose that it perished when the aisle was rebuilt a few years afterwards. Dallaway gives an engraving of three shields each within a quatrefoil, one plain, the others having *Vaire*, two bars, and the third *Semée* of cross crosslets, a lion rampant crowned (Brewys?); this print probably represents the side of the tomb alluded to. The last named author also states that a stone was inscribed as follows:—

"John Shelley Esq. ob Oct 4 1790 Æ 61."

It is not improbable that the slabs recorded in the Burrell MS. and by Dallaway as being in the south chancel may be under the present wooden floor.

Outside the church fixed against the north wall of nave is a large York stone slab with the following:—

"This stone is Erected In Memory of John (only Son of Richard Pilfold of Dorks-Farm in this Parish) who died the 12th of February 1686. He Married Ann, Daughter of John and Susan Cruchlowe, By whom he left Issue three Sons & two Daughters, viz Richard died 15th July, 1748 Aged 72 years. John died 30th September 1745 Aged 65 years. James died in 1753⁶ Aged 79 years. Ann (afterwards the Wife of the Rev^d Theobald Michell) and Cruchlowe Pilfold, who died 14 August 1711 Aged 27 Years. Also of Mary Widow of the last named John Pilfold who died December 1775 Aged 85 Years. She was Sister of the above Theobald Michell, who married (first) in 1730, The said Ann Pilfold (Sister of the said John Pilfold her Husband) who dying in 1732 without Issue, the said Theobald Michell married (secondly) in 1733⁷ Mary Daughter of John Tredcroft Esq^r. She died in 1735. And the said Theobald Michell in 1737, leaving an only

⁶ Buried at Horsham 27 July, 1753, as "Mr. James Pilfold."

⁷ At Ifield, co. Sussex, "The Rev. Mr. Theobald Michell of y^e Parish of Horseham in y^e County of Sussex & Mrs. Mary Tredcroft of y^e s^d Parish were married July y^e 3^d 1733 by Licence." Par. Reg. Ifield.

child Mary Catharine Michell, who in 1752 was married to Bysse Shelley Esq^r, and died in 1760. The said John Pilfold and Mary his Wife (before Mary Michell) had Issue John Pilfold who died 10th September 1794, Richard Pilfold, who died in 1742, Charles Pilfold who died in 1790, and Mary (afterwards Mary Wood) who died in 1771." www.libtool.com.cn

Against the south wall is a stone, the top of which has fanciful carvings of an urn and *rococo* ornaments, under which is an inscription as follows :—

"In memory of Nathaniel Cock, died 1st of May 1789 Aged 55 Years. Also Rosemary his Wife died the 4th of August 1782 Aged 57 Years.

We hope the Change is for the best
To live with Christ and be at Rest."

Another stone fixed to south wall of south chapel has on it two cherubs' heads and a celestial crown between them surrounded by rays, and with this inscription under :—

"In memory of John Parr Gent who departed this life September the 7th 1754 Aged 51 Years. Also of Ann Parr the Wife of John Parr who departed out of this Life June 27th 1771 Aged 69 Years."

Another stone against the same wall has cherubs' heads, and is inscribed :—

"In memory of Henrietta Michell who departed this life June y^e 22nd 1778 Aged 38 Years."

On the top of a high tomb south-east of the tower entrance is the following :—

"In this vault rest the remains of Ann Shelley Nicholl, wife of John Nicholl (*late of Wardham*). She died the 6th of June 1805 Aged 50 (?) Years. Also John Nicholl Died the 18th of May 1812 Aged 50 (?) Years—Fuimus."

At the north side of the nave, partly falling to pieces, is a high tomb, one end of which has a cherub's head, vase, and foliage, and on the upper slab the following :—

"In a Vault Beneath this tomb lies inter'd y^e Body of Mary Wood relict of James Wood, Mercer, late of Cowfold in this County, who Died March y^e 16th 1772. Aged 49 Years."

A large coped tomb with cruciform top, and placed north and south, near the south-east end of the church, has :—

"Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Dame Johannah Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Sir John Henry Pelly Bart, of Warnham Court, who died 2nd of February 1856 aged 47 years. Also of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart, of Warnham Court, who departed this life the 20th Dec^r 1864 aged 55 years."

On the north end :—

"In memory of Helen, daughter of Sir John Henry Pelly Bart, and Dame Johannah Jane his wife who died 3rd of Oct^r 1856. Aged 13 years & 9 months."

On the north side:—

"In memory of Charles Raymond, 2nd Son of Sir John Henry Pelly Bart, and Dame Johannah Jane his wife, Lieutenant in the royal navy. Born June 16th 1845 died July 23rd 1866." [stool.com.cn](http://www.stool.com.cn)

On the south end are sculptured the Pelly arms, crest, and motto.

Near the above is a white marble cross with the following:—

"John Arthur Henry Scott, Vicar of Portfield. For Eight Years Curate in charge of this Parish. At rest 4th Augst 1881 Aged 47."

A marble headstone, with slight enrichment, on south side of the church, has:—

"In Loving Memory of James Wood. M.A. For 42 Years Vicar of this Parish, who died Augst 13th 1881, Aged 76 Years."

A headstone to the north-east of the church is inscribed:—

"In memory of Hamlet Boorer, Yeoman. Died March 12th 1845 Aged 75 Years. Thy will O God be done."

Another adjoining the above:—

"In memory of William, son of John and Elizabeth Boorer, Yeoman who Died May the 26th Day 1749 Aged 14 Years."

The names of the families who have memorials to their members in this churchyard are as follows, the letter *N* being prefixed to those whose graves are many in number:—

Agate, Andrew, Barker, Batchelor, Becket, Bennett, Blackman, Booker, Boorer, Boxshell, Buck, Burberry, Carman, *N* Cave, *N* Charman, Chart, Child, Cheesman, Churchman, Clark, Cock, Collins, Counstable, Cragg, Ellis, Enticknap,⁸ Farley, Feast, Flint, Freeman, Gatton, Greenfield, Hall, *N* Harding,⁹ Henley, Hogsflesh, Holder, Holland, Holloway, Hull, Joanes, Ireland, Killick, King, Lawman, Lewer, Lidbeter, Linfield, Lingfield, Longhurst, Mewett, Mitchell, Moore, Morland, Mugeridge *N* Naldrett, *N* Napper, Nicholl, Palmer, Parkhurst, Parr, Peacock, Pelly, Penfold, Petter, Pilfold, Potter, Razell, *N* Redford, Sayers, Scott, *N* Sharp, Shaw, Short, Simmons, Smith, Stanford, Stone, Stray, Street, Strudwick, *N* Tidy, Venn, Wales, Wells, Wood, Woodman, Woolven.

In "Grimm's Sussex Drawings" [Burrell MS.], Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5673 fo. 4, is a small Indian-ink drawing of the Carill monument, inscribed "Monument in Warnham Church—S. H. Grimm fecit 1788." (Howard Dudley also gives a very rough engraving of this monu-

⁸ A name still rather common in Sussex, and said to date from Saxon times.

⁹ Another common south country name of early origin; one of the founders of the celebrated Cistercian order was S. Stephen Harding, the Anglo-Saxon, who died 1134.

ment.) In the same folio of the above MS. is a north-east view of the church similarly executed, and inscribed "Warnham—S. H. Grimm fecit 1788."

Having described the church and monuments, a few brief notes on the parish of Warnham and the residences of the families connected with it may not be altogether out of place. The village is bounded on the north by Ockley (Surrey), on the east by Rusper and Horsham, south by Itchingfield, and west by Slinfold. It contains two streets, in the largest of which is the church, the other running at right angles to it is designated "Friday Street," a name that perhaps is worth placing on record as formerly occurring in three contiguous parishes, namely Horsham (now the Denne Road), Warnham, and Rusper. Each of these streets are more or less lined with habitations, so that the term appears to mean a veritable street of houses, and not a mere thoroughfare or highway, such as for example "Stane Street."

Whatever interest attaches to the history of this parish in modern times arises from its association with the poet Shelley, his family and its connections. Field Place, an old-fashioned mansion in the south part of the village, was their seat, and is still in possession of their descendants, who resided here till within the last few years. It became the property of the Shelleys from the marriage of the daughter of the Rev. Theobald Michell with Sir Bysse Shelley, Bart. Grimm gives a drawing of this house dated 1788, with the Michell arms over it as they appear on the front of the mansion, and under these the date 1678, probably that of its erection.

On rising ground north of Warnham Pond stood the residence of the Carills, designated "Warnham Place." From a drawing by Grimm, entitled "A, S.E. View" of this seat in 1788, it appears to have been a plain and ugly erection, with a central pediment surmounted by urns, and having simple oblong openings for doors and windows; the whole of a date more recent than the time when the Carills lived in this neighbourhood; but away from the main building the sketch shows an old chimney stack, of much better design, with three diagonally placed

shafts of Tudor character. Grimm also gives a drawing of Warnham Place and Mill pond. No remains exist at the present day, but the foundations of buildings are occasionally met with on disturbing the ground.

Near Field Place is a farm house called "Broomhall," which, presenting only a commonplace appearance when viewed from the road, has behind a mediocre frontage, a complete "Hall," with a courtyard in the centre albeit of the smallest size, somewhat similar to that of Rotherfield Hall in the same county, and of about equal dimensions. The building is half timbered, and has some of its internal framing of the most massive character. A fragment of a staircase composed of triangular pieces of oak for steps fixed on strong carriages still exists, and there was till lately a very pretty Elizabethan cabinet, now removed. A sketch of the back of this house is given in the volume for 1879 of the "Anastatic Drawing Society."

Many other picturesque old farm houses remain in this parish, and often a modern front conceals ancient features, as at Stone Farm, where there is a very quaint but elegant spit rack of good design.

Warnham Court is now the principal residence here ; it was originally erected by William Tredcroft, Esqre., but has been much enlarged and embellished by the present owner.

The almshouses formerly existing in this parish were demolished when the Poor Law Act came into force, and cottages erected on the site.

THE REGISTERS AND VICARS.

By ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE.

THE Parish Register of Warnham, in the County of Sussex, from its commencement in the year 1558, and until 1813, is contained in six books. With the exception of a hiatus in the entries of burial for the years 1646, 50 and 51, and apparently some slight omissions in the years 1644-45-47-49-52 and 53, the Register seems to

be complete. No marriages are, however, recorded between 20th June, 1692 and 30th May, 1695. The entries of burial for the years 1579 to 1586 inclusive, are entered twice. The books have, as a whole, been very fairly kept, and they are all in good condition. The Register contains a very great number of entries, and for a rural parish, a somewhat large percentage of them refer to persons of good social position.

The annexed table will show what period is covered by each register book. In no case are the entries of baptisms, marriages, or burials entered together, but always under separate headings, and in different parts of the books.

NUMBER.	BAPTISMS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
Book No. 1.	{ From 27th March, 1558, to 1st Aug., 1695.	From 5th June, 1558, to 20th June, 1692.	From 23rd April, 1558, to 19th Feb., 1680-1.
„ No. 2.	{ From 26th May, 1695, to 11th June, 1738.	From 30th May, 1695, to 4th June, 1738.	From 22nd Aug., 1678, to 4th June, 1738.
„ No. 3.	{ From 25th June, 1738, to 29th Dec., 1782.	From 16th Sept., 1739, to 21st Feb., 1754.	From 31st July, 1738, to 19th Nov., 1782.
„ No. 4.	{ From 19th Jan., 1783, to 25th Dec., 1812.	None.	From 2nd Jan., 1783, to 23rd Nov., 1812.
„ No. 5.	{ None.	From 18th April, 1754, to 1st Oct., 1799.	None.
„ No. 6.	{ None.	From 30th Sept., 1800, to 20th Sept., 1812.	None.

No. 1 register book is of parchment, and measures 8½ inches by 13. It is evidently a copy made in the year 1598 of an older book now lost, in compliance with a

Constitution made 25th Oct., 39th Eliz., 1597, by the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, and approved by the Queen under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

The Register commences thus:—"1558 In the firste yer of the Raygne of our Soveraygne Ladye Queene Elizabetheth that nowe is 1558."

Besides baptisms, marriages and burials, this book also contains, as well as other items, a list of numerous "Briefs," in response to which collections were made in the church. The two following notes are curious:—

"A licence granted to Tho: Agate to eate fleshe in lent y^e 20th of Feb. Entered y^e 4 of March 1631."

"A licence granted to Joane Holland y^e wife of Thomas Holland clarke to eate flesh, entered y^e same day."

No. 2 register book is likewise of parchment, within covers, and measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$. It contains, as well as the register proper, numerous memoranda respecting "Briefs," etc. The following note is written on the fly-leaf:—

"1678. The Register Book of the Parish of Warnham wherein is Registered and noted All the names of those that have bine Christned, Married, and Buried since the First day of August in the Year of Christ aboue Sayd—William Avery, Vicar there."

On the same leaf is an incomplete list of the Vicars, commencing with "Michael Birkhedd 1603," and terminating with a record of the induction of "Samuel Shuckford D.D.," on "March the 14. 1746." William Harvey and John Bax also record the date of their respective inductions on the same page. The following lines are added in pencil:—

"M^r Harvey succeeded D^r Shuckford sometime 1797."¹⁰

"Rev^d Evan Edwards B.A. succeeded M^r Harvey sometime 1805."

"James Wood inducted in July 1839."

The entries of burial in this book commence on August 22nd, 1678, and those in No. 1 register book terminate on February 19th, 1680-1, so that for a period of about two years and six months the burial entries are

¹⁰ This statement is incorrect. Samuel Shuckford, D.D., was succeeded by Samuel Shuckford, B.A., afterwards, M.A., and he was succeeded in 1798 by Richard Harvey, M.A. See *post* p. 168.

in duplicate. The entries of baptism for about two months are also written in both books. A note that "an Affidavit" had been brought is annexed to the burial entries commencing in 1678. The affidavit certified that the deceased had been buried in woollen only. This was in compliance with an Act of Parliament passed in Charles the Second's reign,¹¹ intituled—"An Act for burying in Woollen," and was intended "for the lessening the importation of linen beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of this Kingdom." Burying in linen was permitted, however, upon the payment of a fine. It appears from the Register that on 21st Feb., 1681-2, Mrs. Jane Yates was "buried in Linen."

The following entry, recording the receipt by the Vicar of an "insufficient" certificate, is somewhat unusual:—

"Elizabeth Holloway an inhabitant of Horsham was Buried in Warnham Churchyard by me William Avery Vicar the 21st day of Aug^t 1683, and an Affidavit received the 27th day of the same month that she was not buried in linen, but not that she was buried in Wollen as the act required and notice is given by my son William Avery to John Pilfold and Henry Grinsted overseers for the Poore of the p^{sh} of Warnham the sayd 27th day of August the same year by a note vnder my hand that the sayd Certificate is insufficient and not according to the act. According as the Act in that case doth require."

No. 3 register book is of parchment, and of fools-cap size. It is bound in stiff green covers, and is headed:—"Warnham Register 1738."

No. 4 register book is of paper of fools-cap size. It is not nearly full, but it contains probably the most important entry in the entire Register, viz., the record of the baptism of Warnham's great poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, on September 7th, 1792, and also the baptisms of his brother and five sisters.¹² This Register is headed—"Register Book belonging to the Parish of Warnham in the County of Sussex 1783." Within the cover is written:—

"Memorandum. The Tax by Act of Parliament upon Burials Marriages and Christenings commenced to be in Force and to be Payable on the First Day of October 1783, viz For a Burial 3^d For a Marriage 3^d For a Christening 3^d."

¹¹ 30 Car. II., cap. 3.

¹² See *post* p. 191.

No. 5 and No. 6 register books contain entries of Marriages and Banns on printed forms, entered conformably to an Act of Parliament of the 26th of K. Geo. II., intituled—“An Act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages.” The last book is not nearly full.

During the period of the Commonwealth the Register is not one of “Births” and “Deaths,” instead of “Baptisms” and “Burials” as is frequently the case. This may have arisen from the fact that the first “Parish Register” appointed in compliance with an Act of Parliament passed on August 24th 1653, was the then *Vicar*, viz., “William Avery Clerke.” His appointment is recorded in the register thus :—

“Sussex.—Whereas William Auery Clerke of Warnham in the said County hath bin chosen Register for the P'ishe of Warnham by the inhabitants of that P'ishe the Tenth day of October last, Accordinge to the Acte for marriages etc. Wee whose names are here to subscribed, Justices of the peace in the said County doe approue of the said William Auery to be Register of that P'ishe whoe hath taken his oath before us this Twoe and Twentith day of Nouember 1653, for the true executinge of the said office.”

Richard Yates,
Edward Mitchell.

William Avery held the appointment for a short time only, for from a similar entry to the foregoing it appears that Richard Clowser, of Warnham, was chosen Register on the 7th of April, 1656, and took his oath before the same Justices as his predecessor on the 21st of the same month. He is evidently the person who was buried on the 29th of November, 1666, as “Richard Clowser, Clericus Parochialis.”

It is worthy of note that a curious little addition has been made to the burial entry, dated 3rd Oct., 1657, of “Richard Yates [no] Esquire,” the Justice of the Peace above named, and also to that on 11th Dec., 1658, of “Henry Yates [no] Essq.”¹³ The addition in both cases is merely the insertion of the word “no” between Yates and Esquire. It is probable that at the period—

“When civil Dudgeon first grew high,
And Men fell out they knew not why,”

¹³ See notes respecting the Yates family, *post* p. 196 *et seq.*

that the Yates family sided with the Parliamentary party, and that the word "no" was inserted after the Restoration by some person, possibly by William Avery, Vicar, who may have chosen this as a means of expressing his distaste for the Cromwellian party, he apparently having been for some time deprived of his benefice during its ascendancy.¹⁴

The following entry has also been curiously mutilated :—

1659. "William sone of Robert Dennis [no] Clark of Warnham [clerk] buried June y^e 19."

It does not appear from Dallaway¹⁵ or the Burrell MSS.,¹⁶ that Robert Dennis¹⁷ was ever Vicar of Warnham, nevertheless he may have been an intruding vicar under Cromwell, or merely officiated as minister. In the original entry the word "no" has been inserted, and the word "Clark" deleted, and subsequently the word "no" deleted, and the word "clerk" added to the entry. The presumed cause of the alteration of the entries of Richard and Henry Yates will equally apply to this one. The entry that records the baptism on 20th Sept., 1657, of "William son of Robert Vannes [no] Vicar of Warnham," has also been tampered with in a similar manner. He was evidently an intruder under Cromwell.¹⁸

Amongst the farms and other places in the parish mentioned in the Register are the following :—Cocks or Cox, 1559 to 1658, and Mayesse, Maies or Mays, 1561 to 1739 ; both these are frequently mentioned, and always as in the occupation of the Mitchell family. Bellynges, 1589 ; Brockhurste, 1582 ; Denne, 1565 to 1582 ; Randsals, 1574 ; Randolfes, 1585 ; Shermarke, 1561 to 1597 ; Warnham Place, 1629, etc. Several of the same surnames frequently occur from the commencement of the Register up to the present century, and from the inscriptions on the stones in the churchyard, it would seem also

¹⁴ See *post* p. 163.

¹⁵ Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

¹⁶ Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5698, fo. 255 b., p. 529.

¹⁷ Can this be "Robert Vannes" who in 1657 was Vicar of Warnham, and have been misread *Dennis* ?

¹⁸ See *post* p. 164.

up to the present time. Amongst many other names that are of very frequent occurrence in the Register, may be mentioned **Michell** or **Mitchell**, of which there are some hundreds of entries. A selection from them is appended.¹⁹ **Borer** or **Boorer**, of which there are upwards of two hundred entries.²⁰ **Pilfold**, a selection from the later entries of this name is also appended.²¹ **Ede** and **Lucas**, individuals of both these families are occasionally described as "Gentleman;" **Mose**; some of the family described in the 18th century as "Mr. Mose." Also **Worsfold**, **Groombridge**, **Harding**, **Brabey**, **Gates**, **Agate**, **Steer**, and many others.

It has been already stated that both No. 1 and No. 2 register books contain numerous entries of "Briefs," in response to which collections were made in the church. The sums collected vary from as high as £5 5s. to as low as 1s. 1d., but by far the greater number of collections are under a pound. Several of the "Briefs" were for the assistance of those who had sustained loss by fire, some of them for the repair of churches, and others for various charitable purposes, etc. The following are some of the most interesting entries :—

		£	s.	d.	
1670	Dec. 25	For Slaves in Turkish Captivity	3	5	1
1671	Nov. 26	For the Relief of Inhabitants of St Aldates alias St. Toles in the suburbs of the City of Oxford loss by fire.....	—	—	—
1676	July 16	Rebuilding of the P'ish Church of Oswestry in Salop	0	2	4
1677	April 29	For the Relief of Thirty Prodestant Ministers great sufferers in the Kingdom of Hungary.....	0	4	6

¹⁹ See post p. 180 *et seq.*

²⁰ "John Borer of Warneham in the Countie of Sussex Yeoman," in his will dated 1st Sep., 1647, proved in P.C.C. on the 14th of the same month (188 Fines) by Thomas Borer, the executor, is described as above, and states that he was "sick in bodie." He leaves "to the poore of the parish of Warneham" 20s., and mentions—to Hamlett, Margaret, Marie and Dorothe children of my brother Hamlett Borer at their ages of 21 yrs.—to my brother William's children William, Anne and Margaret at their ages of 21 yrs.—to my uncle Samuel Stanford—to my brother Henry Borer and to his son Hamlett—to my kinsman Thomas Borer his wife—to Hamlett Borer my eldest brother's son. Appoints "Thomas Borer sonn of my brother Thomas, Executor," and Edward Stanford and George May overseers. Signed, "John Borer his marke . . . in the presence of Nic. Sheppard, Henry Somersell his m'rke." The burial of the testator is not recorded in the Register, he dying during the hiatus. See *ante*, p. 150.

²¹ See post p. 185 *et seq.*

		£	s.	d.	
1678	Nov. 10	Collected in the Parish Church of Warnham for and towards the Building and finishing of the Cathedral Church of Saint Pauls in London the 11th 12th 13th 14th day of November abovesaid the some of fourteen shillings and three pence, by William Avery Vicar, <i>ibid.</i>	0	14	8
1680	May 16	For the Redemption of the Slaves in Argere [<i>sic</i> Algiers?].....	0	4	8
1682	May 7	For the Repair of the greate Church in Saint Albans in the County of Hertford	0	10	2
1685	July —	For the Relief of French Potestant Exiles	5	5	0
1690	Nov. 2	For Irish Potestant Exiles, being the 2nd collection	4	0	0
1692	Sep. 25	For the Inhabitants of Druridge & Widington in the County of Northumberland, whose houses were burnt, all that they had pillaged from them by five French Privateers	0	4	0
1694	—	For the Repair of St. Bridgets Church in Chester	0	5	2
1695	March 26,	For the Relief of the distressed French Protestants	3	3	5
1700	Nov. 9	For the use of the Captives in Mechanes (<i>sic</i>)	3	4	0
170 $\frac{2}{3}$	Feb. 13	For the Relief of the Protestants of Orange.....	0	9	9
1719	Nov. 1	For Saint John Baptists Church in y ^e city of Chester.....	0	2	1
1720	April 10	For Bedford Row Buildings	0	1	6
1720	May 8	For Deeping St. James Church.....	0	1	6
1720	May 15	For Bigleswade Church & Steeple.....	0	1	6

It is acknowledged universally amongst genealogists that "Extracts" from Parish Registers are not altogether satisfactory; nevertheless it must be admitted, upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," that carefully selected extracts are invaluable both to the genealogist and antiquary, especially when, as in the present case, want of space prevents the printing of the Register in full.

The annexed extracts from the Register relating to the Vicars, and to families of position, are arranged in groups under families, which include, except when otherwise stated, all the entries of those names contained in the Register. To these are added some miscellaneous entries

that could not be grouped with those of any particular family. A few notes from wills and other sources are appended by way of illustration.

It was the writer's intention to have annotated these extracts somewhat fully, but this has been relinquished to permit of a greater number of entries being given from the Register.

THE VICARS.

Dallaway²² gives an incomplete list of the Vicars, commencing with Robert de Dorking, 1247, to which the reader is referred, the following list, containing only the names of those who held the benefice during the period covered by the Parish Register.

HENRY PACHINGE. His burial is recorded thus:—

1560 "The 15 day of November Was buried Sur Harye Pachigne, Vicare of Warnham."

JOHN FULLER. His burial is recorded thus:—

1561 "The 14 daye of Appell was buried Sr John Fouller, Vicar of Warnham."

JOHN SWYNNERTON. The baptism of his son is recorded thus:—

1562 Nov. 8 Richard son of John Swenerton, Vicar of Warnham.

JOHN GRAY. The entry of his marriage occurs in the Parish Register of Rudgwick, co. Sussex, on 4th Sept., 1571, thus:—"John Graye, vicar of Warnham, & Julyan Hayne."^{22a} Her burial is recorded thus:—

1588 Oct. 17 Julyane Wife of John Graye, minister.

MATTHEW ALLEN. Sir William Burrell states²³ that he was instituted Vicar on the 26th of March, 1584, patrons the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, He is not however mentioned by Dallaway, nor does his name occur in the Register. He is evidently identical with the person of that name who was instituted Vicar of Horsham in 1574,²⁴ and who was buried there on the

²² Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

^{22a} Copied from the Par. Reg. of Rudgwick, by the writer.

²³ Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5698, fo. 255 b., p. 529.

²⁴ "Horsham, its History and Antiquities." London: Wm. Mackintosh, 1868, p. 102.

12th of April, 1605, as—"M^r Mathew Alleyn who was vicar of this Place."²⁵ By his will, in which he is described as—"Mathew Allein of Horsham in the Dioces of Chichester, Clerke," dated 26th June, 1604, and proved 7th June, 1605,²⁶ he leaves to the poor "of Warneham" ten shillings.

MICHAEL BIRKHEDD, was instituted Vicar on 22nd April, 1605,²⁷ (*sic*) patrons the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. He was perhaps Curate before he was Vicar. The following entries respecting his family occur in the Register:—²⁸

BAPTISMS.

1600 June — "Anne Birkhedd the daughter of Michael Birkhedd clerke was borne & baptised at East Grinstead²⁹ in Sussex in the month of June, anno d'm 1600, teste me Michael Birkhedd."

160½ Feb. 25 "The 25th of February was christned at Cowfould Thomas Birkhedd the sonne of M^r Michael Birkhedd clerk, since Vicar of Warnham—Thomas Birkhed baptised at Cowfould²⁹ in Sussex, February the 25, 1601. Teste me Michael Birkhed, Patri suo."

1604 Nov. 16 Elizabeth Birkhedd.

²⁵ Copied by the writer from the Par. Reg. of Horsham.

²⁶ P.C.C. 45 Hayes.

²⁷ The date of his institution, and also of the succeeding Vicars, is from the MS. "Sussex Collections" of E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq., a member of this Society, derived from the Institution Books in the Public Record Office.

²⁸ It seems probable that "James Birkhead, of Galbie Hall, minister of the Gospell of Jesus Christ," [described in the Probate Act Book as:—late of *Galberfall* in y^e County of Yorke, Clerke, deod.] whose will, dated 28th June, 1655, was proved in P.C.C. 2nd July, 1656 (276 Berkley) by Mary B., the reliot and executrix, was a son of the Vicar of Warnham. In his will he is described as above, and desires to be buried "at Silkstoone [co. York] in the Churoyard amongst my Auncestors, and if my wife please I desire there may be a decent gravestone sett over me with these wordes Dum expiro spero." He mentions—to my brother John B. of Staineburgh and my sister Sara his wife 2s. 6d. each and to their children—to my sister Ann Lee and her children—to my sister Elizabeth Walker of Finkelstreete and her children by Parker £8. He leaves the residue of his estate to his wife, Mary B., and makes her his sole executrix, and bequeaths her £20, "which is the arreares and due from the trustees and heires of S^r Jervas Cutler to be paid to me the above named James Birkhead for preachinge at Stainburgh Chappell." From the above it appears that he had a brother and two sisters with the same Christian names as three of the children of Michael Birkhead, whose baptisms are recorded in the Warnham Register.

²⁹ Sir Wm. Burrell does not give any entries of the name of Birkhedd, in his extracts from the Par. Reg. of East Grinstead, contained in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5697, nor any in his extracts from the Par. Reg. of Cowfold, in the same county, contained in Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 5698. The registers of both these parishes commence in 1558.

1607 July 14 Marie Birkhedd.

160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 2 Priscilla dau. of Michaell Birkhedd.

1612 April 18 John son of Michaell Birkhedd.

1614 Dec. 4 Michaell son of Michaell Birkhedd.

ROBERT HOBBS was instituted Vicar on 2nd Aug., 1615.³⁰ He records his induction in the Register, amongst the baptismal entries, thus :—

“1615 August 13 was M^r Robert Hobbs inducted Vicar of Warnham.”

The following entries of the name occur in the Register :—

BAPTISM.

1608 Nov. 13 “Joane Hobbs daughter of M^r Robert Hobbs Vicar of Warnham was borne at Wainflet³¹ in Lincolneshire Octob^r 17th and bapt. Novemb. 13. 1608, her birthday being Tuesday after sunnesetting y^e profast of St. Luke.”

MARRIAGES.³²

1616 May 16 Gregory Hobbs & Elsabeth Monke.

162 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 1 Edward Hobbs & Mary Firman : by a faculty.

THOMAS HOLLAND, M.A., was instituted Vicar on 4th July, 1626.³³ He records his induction in the Register, amongst the baptismal entries, thus :—

1626 “July y^e 9th was Tho. Holland inducted Vicar of Warnham, Master of Artes of Baylioll college Oxon.”

The following entries of the name occur in the Register :—

BAPTISMS.

1627 “Walsingham Holland } daughters of Thomas Holland, Vicar
Grace Holland } baptiz. 11th of Novemb^r.”

1637 April 2 Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Holland Vicar & Joane.

1639 Sep. 9 Thomas son of Thomas Holland vicar & Joane.

1643 April 9 Charity dau. of Tho: Holland, Vicar.

MARRIAGE.

1625 Sep. 1 “Tho: Holland & Joane Hobbs, married at Houghton.”³⁴

³⁰ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

³¹ According to Kelly's “Lincolneshire Directory,” ed. 1876, the Par. Reg. of Wainfleet, All Saints', dates from 1728, and that of Wainfleet, St. May, from 1611.

³² See also a marriage under “Holland.”

³³ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

³⁴ Sir Wm. Burrell does not give this marriage in his extracts from the Par. Reg. of Houghton, co. Sussex, contained in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5699.

BURIALS.

1629 March 25 Walsingham Holland.

1641 Nov. 12 Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Holland, Vicar.

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ROGER EDMUNDS?^{34a} He is not mentioned by Dallaway,³⁵ nor does his name appear to be entered in the Institution Books.³⁶ The baptism of his son is recorded in the Register thus :—

1645 April 3 Edward son of Roger Edmunds [Vicarius?].

WILLIAM AVERY was instituted Vicar on 15th Aug., 1648.³⁷ Sir William Burrell states that he was inducted in 1647, patrons the Commissioners of the Great Seal.³⁸ He was appointed "Parish Register" of Warnham on 22nd Nov., 1653, but resigned the office before 7th April, 1656.³⁹ It would seem that he was deprived of his benefice for some time during the Parliamentary period, and that Robert Vannes was appointed in his stead. He was doubtless reappointed Vicar after the Restoration, for it is recorded in the Institution Books⁴⁰ that "William Avery" was instituted Vicar of Warnham on 10th Aug., 1660. He was buried on 25th Sept., 1684. The annexed entries of the name occur in the Register, but it is probable that some of them relate to another family besides that to which the Vicar belonged.

BAPTISMS.

1575 Dec. 16 Jeanne dau. of Edward Aveye Aveye (*sic*).

1579 May 12 Joanne & Elsabethe the Daughters of Edward Aveye.

1580 Aug. 22 Hamlet son of Edward Aveye.

1582 May 28 Allis dau. of Edward Aveye.

1584 May.....Marye dau. of Edward Avery.

1647 Dec. 13 Mary dau. of William Auery, Clerke.

164 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 4 Elizabeth dau. of William Auery.

1651 Dec. 24 Ann dau. of William Auery, Clerke.

1654 June 24 Edmund son of William Auery, Vicar, borne June 23.

1656 July 16 William son of William Auery, vicar of Warnham.

^{34a} Sir Wm. Burrell states that he was inducted in 1645. His name is inserted in this list of Vicars on the authority of the above baptismal entry, the last word of which being somewhat indistinct may perhaps be intended for "vicanus" [*a villager*], and not "vicarius."

³⁵ Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

³⁶ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5698, fo. 255 b, p. 529.

³⁹ See *ante*, p. 156.

⁴⁰ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

MARRIAGES.

- 1577 Oct. 20 Edward Aveye & Joanne Boorer.
 1606 June 18 Edward Cartar & Mary Avey.
 1672 July 16 Richard Hammond & Mary Auery.

BURIALS.

- 1576-7 March 2 Jeanne wyf of Edward Aveye.
 1579 June 1 Joane dau. of Edward Aveye.
 1579 Sep. 28 Elisabethe dau. of Edward Aveye.
 1588 Dec. 15 Edward Aveye.
 1589 April 30 Joanne Wedowe of Edward Aveye.
 1638 April 21 Alice Avey.
 1655 June 14 Elizabeth dau. of William Auery Vicar.
 1656 May 2 Ann dau. of Will : Auery, Clerke.
 1656 Nov. 19 Edward son of Will : Auery.
 1670 July 26 Mary wife of William Auery Vicar.
 1684 Sep. 25 M^r William Avey.

ROBERT VANNES. He was evidently an intruding Vicar under Cromwell. His name does not occur in the Institution Books⁴¹ or in Dallaway's list,⁴² and Sir William Burrell⁴³ appears to have obtained it from the annexed baptismal entry. The word "no" given in brackets has been inserted, probably by William Avey, Vicar.⁴⁴

1657 Sep. 20 William son of Robert Vannes [no] vicar of Warnham.

ISAAC RUSHWORTH was instituted Vicar on 21st Dec., 1684.⁴⁵ The following entries of the name occur in the Register :—

BAPTISM.

169 $\frac{1}{2}$ March 21 Luke son of M^r Luke Rushworth & Anne.

BURIALS.

- 1686 Dec. 11 Phebe dau. of Isake Rushworth.
 1688 June 27 M^{rs} Katharine Rushworth wife of Is : Rushworth, Vicar.
 1689 June 12 Jane dau. of M^r Isaac Rushworth.
 1691 May 19 M^r Luke Rushworth.
 1691-2 Feb. 24 Luke son of M^{rs} Ann Rushworth.

⁴¹ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

⁴² Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

⁴³ Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5698, fo. 255 *b*, p. 529.

⁴⁴ See *ante*, p. 157.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, p. 161, note 27.

THOMAS PITTIS, M.A., was instituted Vicar on 2nd May, 1695.⁴⁶ He is probably identical with Thomas Pittis, of Trinity College, Oxford, who was B.A. on July 1st, 1691, and M.A. on June 19th, 1694.⁴⁷ There are no entries of this name in the Register, but the signature of "Thomas Pittis, Vicar," occurs in connection with an entry respecting a Brief under date 9th Nov., 1700. His name is entered in the list of Vicars given on the fly-leaf of No. 2 register book, thus:—"Thomas Pittis, 1695." His marriage is recorded in the Parish Register of Nuthurst, co. Sussex, on 17th Sept., 1695, thus:—"M^r Thomas Pittis, Vicar of Warnham, and Frances Pankhurst of Horsham."⁴⁸ She was daughter, and apparently only surviving child, of John Panckhurst, of Horsham, Apothecary, by Frances, his first wife.⁴⁹ She proved her father's will, and was buried at Horsham 24th Feb., 1752, as:—"M^{rs} Frances Pittes, Widdow."⁵⁰

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.A., son of Thomas Harvey, Gent., was instituted Vicar on 11th June, 1712.⁵¹ He records his induction on a fly-leaf of No. 2 register book, thus:—"I, W^m Harvey was inducted into y^e Parish of Warnham July y^e 21, 1712." He was buried

⁴⁶ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

⁴⁷ List of Oxford Graduates between 10th Oct., 1659, and 31st Dec., 1850.—Oxford University Press, 1851.

⁴⁸ Copied from the Par. Reg. of Nuthurst by the writer.

⁴⁹ "M^r John Panckhurst of Petersfeild, and M^{rs} Frances Shelley of Horsham parish" were mar. at Billingshurst, co. Sussex, on 8th May, 1673. It appears from the following entries, copied from the Par. Reg. of Horsham by the writer, that she was bur. there 3rd July, 1706, as:—"Francis The wife of [M^r.] John Panckust [*Panckhurst*]," and that he was mar. 2ndly at Horsham, on 15th Sept. in the same year, thus:—"John Panckust Gent. and M^{rs} Christian Coe, Widdow." He was bur. there 31st May, 1717, as:—"John Pankris Gent." and she on 31st Dec., 1722, as:—"M^{rs} Cristian Panckurst, Widdow." In his will, without date, proved in P.C.C. 4th July, 1717 (142 Whitfield), by Frances Pittis, dau. of decd. and extrix., he is described as:—"John Panckhurst of Horsham in the County of Sussex Apothecary." He directs to be "decently buried in the Parish Church of Horsham neare to the place where my first wife was buried," and bequeaths to his wife Christian "a Tenement wherein I now dwell . . . in Horsham aforesaid for her life," and leaves lands, etc., in Slinfold and Billingshurst to his dau. Frances Pittis and her heirs. He bequeaths £5 to the poor of Horsham in bread, and "to M^r Joshua Guilford and M^r John Hall," 10s. a year apiece. The residue he leaves to his said dau. Frances Pittis, and makes her his sole extrix. Signed:—"Jo: Panckhurst . . . in the presence of Sam: Blunt, Rob. Hall, William Goble."

⁵⁰ Copied from the Par Reg. of Horsham by the writer.

⁵¹ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

on 31st July, 1738, as below, and administration of his goods, etc., was granted⁵³ on 31st Jan., 1738-9, to Thomas Cheynell, Clerk, the Husband and Curator assigned to Ann Cheynell a minor, daughter and only child of William Harvey, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, Clerk, Widower deceased, to administer the goods, etc., of said deceased for the use and benefit of the said minor and until she shall attain the age of 21 years.

The following entries of his family occur in the Register :—

BAPTISMS.

- 1718 July 22 Ann y^e Daughter of M^r W^m Harvey Vicar & Ann, born y^e 8, bapt. y^e 22 of July.
 1719 Sep. 4 George & Thomas sons of W^m Harvey, Vicar & Ann his Wife, born Aug. y^e 22, bapt. Sept. y^e 4. Memoranda George y^e Eldest.

MARRIAGE.

- 1737 Aug. 18 M^r Tho^s Cheynell & M^{rs} Anne Harvey.

BURIALS.

- 1719 June 17 Thomas Harvey Gent. father to y^e Vicar died June y^e 15th bur. y^e 17th.
 1719 Sep. 4 Anna y^e Wife of M^r W^m Harvey Vicar died Sept. y^e 1st. bur. y^e 4th.
 1719 Sep. 20 Thomas son of W^m Harvey Vicar, died Sept. y^e 17 bur. y^e 20.
 1720 May 24 George Harvey son of M^r W^m Harvey y^e then Vicar.
 1720 Dec. 6 Susannah Harvey.
 1730 May 7 M^{rs} Sarah Harvey.
 1738 July 31 The Rev^d M^r William Harvey, Vicar.
 1738[§] Feb. 21 M^r James Harvey from London.⁵³

JOHN BAX, B.A., was instituted Vicar upon the death of William Harvey, on 21st Dec., 1738.⁵⁴ He records his induction on a fly-leaf of No. 2 register book, thus :—“I, John Bax was inducted into y^e Parish of Warn-

⁵³ In P.C.C.

⁵³ Probably “James Harvey of Ironmonger Row in the Parish of Saint Luke in the County of Middlesex Gentleman,” who, in his will dated 2nd Nov. 1738, proved in P.C.C. 27th Sep. 1739 (197 Henchman) by Mary Harvey, widow, the relict and sole executrix, is described as above, and states that he was “sick and weak.” He desires to be buried as his executrix “shall direct,” and bequeaths to his “Brother Alexander Harvey and Mary his wife and Isabell Kason, one guinea each to buy them rings,” and the residue of his estate he leaves to his wife Mary, and makes her executrix. Signed, “James Harvey . . . Witnesses . . . Beety Naish., Fra : Tavernor, Richd. Harrison.”

⁵⁴ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

ham January y^o 7th 1738" [*i.e.*, 1738-9]. He "Died December the 8th 1746 aged 34 years," and formerly had "a Grave Stone in the Nave."⁵⁵ Administration of the goods, etc., of John Bax, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, Clerk, deceased, was granted in the Archdeaconry Court of Chichester in Nov., 1748, to Stephen Cave, principal creditor of said deceased. Stephen Bax, the lawful father and next of kin of the said deceased first renouncing.⁵⁶ The entries of Bax given amongst the "Miscellaneous Entries,"⁵⁷ refer to a different family to that of the Vicar, he probably belonged to the Baxes of Kent. His burial entry is as follows:—

1746 Dec. 13 The Rev^d M^r Bax, Vicar of this Parish.

SAMUEL SHUCKFORD, D.D., was instituted Vicar upon the death of John Bax, on 24th Jan., 1746-7.⁵⁸ The following note occurs on a fly-leaf of No. 2 register book:—"Samuel Shuckford, D.D. was inducted into the Vicarage of Warnham March the 14, 1746." He resigned the benefice in 1753.

SAMUEL SHUCKFORD, B.A., afterwards M.A., was instituted Vicar upon the resignation of Samuel Shuckford, D.D., on 22nd Dec., 1753.⁵⁹ He was probably son of the previous Vicar. He was also instituted to the Vicarage of Eartham, in Sussex, on 12th Dec., 1788.⁶⁰ Dallaway does not mention him in his list of the Vicars of Warnham,⁶¹ probably confounding him with his predecessor, but his name is given by Sir William Burrell.⁶² He died "Dec^r 5th 1797, Aged 68 years." A monument remains to the memory of himself, wife, and mother, against the north wall of the north aisle,⁶³ upon which he is described as—"The Rev^d Samuel Shuckford, A.M. 45 Years Vicar of Warnham and Vicar of Eartham."

⁵⁵ See *ante*, p. 148.

⁵⁶ MS. Collections of A. R. Bax, Esq.

⁵⁷ See *post*, pp. 199, 200, 205, and 206.

⁵⁸ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

⁶² Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5698, fo. 255 b, p. 529.

⁶³ See *ante*, p. 146.

It was erected by his only surviving daughter, Ann Shelley Nicholl. She and her husband have a high tomb with inscription on the south side of the churchyard.⁶⁴ The annexed entries of his family occur in the Register.

BAPTISMS.

- 1754 Nov. 5 Ann Shelley, dau. of Samuel & Ann Shuckford.
 1757 Feb. 1 Sam^l son of Sam^l & Ann Shuckford, Born Septemb^r
 the 16th 1756.
 1765 Feb. 13 Eliz. dau. of Sam^l & Ann Shuckford.

MARRIAGE.

- 1750 Oct. 8 The Rev^d Samuel Shuckford to Miss Ann Michell,
 single Persons, by License.

BURIALS.

- 1765 Feb. 15 Elizabeth Shuckford, a Child.
 1788 Nov. 28 Elizabeth Shuckford, a Woman.
 1794 Nov. 13 Samuel Shuckford, a man.
 1797 Dec. 14 Rev^d Samuel Shuckford.
 1798 March 1 M^{rs} Ann Shuckford.
 1805 June 13 M^{rs} Ann Shelley Nickoll.
 1812 May 26 John Nicholl, Esq^r

RICHARD HARVEY, M.A., was instituted Vicar upon the death of Samuel Shuckford, on 9th May, 1798.⁶⁵ He resigned the benefice in 1805. Whether he was any relation to the previous Vicar of that name does not appear. There are no entries respecting him or his family in the Register.

WILLIAM WILTON, M.A., was instituted Vicar upon the cession of Richard Harvey, on 17th May, 1805.⁶⁶ He resigned the same year. Dallaway does not mention him in his list,⁶⁷ and the Burrell MSS. were compiled before this date.

EVAN EDWARDS, B.A., was instituted Vicar upon the cession of William Wilton, on 9th July, 1805.⁶⁸ He died in 1839, and was perhaps buried at Warnham.

JAMES WOOD, M.A., was instituted Vicar upon the

⁶⁴ See *ante*, p. 149.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 161, note 27.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ Dallaway, by Cartwright. Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, p. 371.

⁶⁸ See *ante*, p. 161, note 27.

death of Evan Edwards, on 6th July, 1839. He died "Augst 13th 1881, Aged 76 Years," having been "42 Years Vicar." He was buried at Warnham, and has a white marble head-stone to the S.E. of the church.⁶⁹

RICHARD BOWCOTT, B.A., appointed Vicar in November, 1882.⁷⁰

The name of John Stockdale, Curate, occurs in the Register under date 1749, and that of John Asbridge, Curate, 1796 and 1803. "John Arthur Henry Scott, Vicar of Portfield, For Eight Years Curate in charge of this Parish," who died "4th Augst 1881, aged 47," has a white marble cross in the churchyard.⁷¹

The annexed entries from the Register, to which are added some genealogical notes from wills, etc., relate to the principal families who from time to time resided in the parish.

AMHERST.

John, Richard, and Charles Amherst, whose burials are recorded below, have a ledger in the Warnham Place chancel,⁷² from which it appears that Jeffery Amherst, Esq., married "Elizabeth daughter of Henry Yates Esq.,⁷³ late of this parish." Their marriage is recorded on the fly-leaf of No. 3 register book of Bletchingley, co. Surrey, thus :—"Jeffre Amherst Gent. and Elizabeth Yates of Warnham, Sussex were married Oct. 1670."⁷⁴

BAPTISMS.

- 1672 April 10 John son of Jefferie Amherst Esq^r, and Elizabeth.
 1673 April 15 Jane dau. of Jefferie Amherst Esq^r, & Elizabeth,
 "was borne the 14th and Baptized the 15th April 1673."
 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 19 Margret dau. of Jefferie Amherst Esq. & Elizabeth.
 1677 July 29 Jefferie son of Jefferie Amherst Esq^r & Elizabeth.
 1678 June 25 Francis son of Jefferie Amherst Esquire & Elizabeth.

⁶⁹ See *ante*, p. 150.

⁷⁰ "Rev. Richard Bowcott, B.A., vicar of Warnham—patron, Mr. C. T. Lucas, Warnham Court.—"The Guardian," quoted in "The Standard" for 23rd Nov., 1882, p. 2, column 4.

⁷¹ See *ante*, p. 150.

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 144.

⁷³ See *post*, p. 197.

⁷⁴ MS. "Surrey Collections," of G. Leveson Gower, Esq., F.S.A.

BURIALS.

- 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ March 13 M^r John Amherst, son of Jefferie Amherst Esquire
& Eliz :
168 $\frac{1}{2}$ March 13 M^r Richard Amherst.
1682 Aug. 18 Charles son of Jefferie Amherst Esquire.
168 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 25 M^{rs} Elizabeth Amherst.

BARTLOTT.

It appears from the following entry that M^r Richard Bartlott resided at "Denne." 1596, June 6, Joan Bouckemote, servant to Mr. Barttlet, dwellynge at Denne, was buried. On 19th June, 1635, Administration of the goods etc., of Rose Bartlot (*sic*) late of Warneham, co. Sussex, Widow, deceased, was granted⁷⁵ to Robert Bartlott (*sic*) her son. She does not appear, however, to have been buried at Warnham.

BAPTISMS.

- 1601 April 13 Anne dau. of M^r Rychard Barttelete.
160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 26 Mary Bartlet.
160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 9 Frances Bartelott.

BURIALS.

- 1602 June 3 Anne dau. of Rychard Barttelet, gentellemane.
1605 Dec 29 Henry Bartelott.

CARILL.

The family of Carill, Carrell or Caryll, was for several generations of considerable importance in the county of Sussex. They appear to have come from London and to have settled in Sussex early in the 16th century; in the first instance apparently at Warnham, and subsequently at Harting, and Shipley, and other places in the county. The pedigree given by Berry⁷⁶ is in the earlier generations far from correct, and that given in Dallaway⁷⁷ by J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, is but little better. They both erroneously describe John Carill, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and his son John Carill, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster as *Knights*,

⁷⁵ In P.C.C.

⁷⁶ "Pedigrees of the Families of the County of Sussex." London, 1830. By Wm. Berry, pp. 358-9.

⁷⁷ Dallaway, Vol. i., p. 190.

but it is clear that they were never knighted. The latter is also incorrectly described as "Sir John Caryll," in a work printed as early as the year 1685.⁷⁸ Brooke commences his pedigree with "O'Carroll of Ireland," who he states was father of "Sir John Caryll [correctly John Carill, Esq.], Serjeant-at-Law," but Berry makes him son of — Caryll by his wife, a daughter of — Bealknap. John Carill, Esq., above-named, was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law on the 18th of November, 2 Henry VIII.⁷⁹ He died in 1523, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West, London. "In the Isle there whereas the Judges and Sergeants dooe vsuallie sett."⁸⁰ In the churchwarden's accounts of that parish for the year commencing Michaelmas, 14 Henry VIII., is the following note respecting his burial:—⁸¹"Resayvyd ffor the pytt and the knyll of M^r Carrell xx^s."⁸² He married

⁷⁸ "The Grandeur of the Law," 1685, p. 156.

⁷⁹ "Observations Touching the Antiquity and Dignity of the Degree of Serjeant-at Law," by Edward Wynne, 1765.

⁸⁰ See the abstract of his son's will, *post*, p. 174.

⁸¹ MS. Collections of T. C. Noble, Esq.

⁸² His will, dated 12th May, 1523, was proved in P.C.C. 25th June in the same year (10 Bodfelde) by Thomas Carell and John Carell, two of the executors, Anthony Fitzherbert and Nicholas Covert renouncing. The following abstract contains the principal items of interest, both from an archæological and genealogical point of view, mentioned in the will:—"In the name of god amen, I John Caryll one of the Kynges Sergeantes at the lawe hole in mynde, the xij day of May In the yere of our lorde god a thousand fyve hundred & xxij And the xvth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the viijth make my testament contéynynng in the same my last wyll Revoking all former willes and testaments in maner and fourme folowing. First I bequeth my soule to almighty Jhu my Redemer and to his blisshed moder and Virgyn saint mary and to all the holy company of hevyn, And my wretched and synfull body to be buried besides margaret my late Dere and entierly well beloved wyfe before the ymage of our blisshed lady wthin the Church of Warnh'm yf my fortune be to dye in those parties or elles to be buried where as it shall please god to calle me to his mercy. Item I bequeth to Richard Roser thelder executour of the testament of sir Richard Patenson (*sic*) late vicar of Warnh'm for my tithes forgotten or not playnly paid vj^s viij^d. Item to the vicar that nowe is for the same cawse xx^s. Item to the moder Church of Chichest'r iij^s iiij^d. Item to the Church of Warnh'm iiij m^{rs}ces to be bestowed vpon necessarye ornamentes or Repacions of the same Church or Stepull there by the discrecion of myn executors or by the more parte of them. Item I will that the vicar of Warnh'm say a Trentall of masses for my soule in the Parishe Church of Warnh'm and in the like wise that sir Thomas Mascall say an other trentall of masses in the Trinitie Chapell of Horah'm where I am founder and they have for their labour after the custume and comon vse of the Cuntrey. Item I will that the pour people that shallbe at my buryng and monthesdaye have peny^d dole as many as come. Item I will that the obscurance aboute my buryng and also at my moneth day be doon honestly after my pour havur (*sic*), and not excedingly nor for pompe . . . to Jane my wyfe all that belongeth to hir bodye . . . to my suster Smyth xx^s and to my

three times, 1st, Greseld —, 2ndly Margaret, sister of Thomas Elyngbrige, of Merstham, co. Surrey, Esq., and 3rdly, Jane, daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Reade, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He left issue both by his second and third wives. By Margaret, his second wife, who was buried on the north side of the chancel of Warnham church before the 12th of May, 1523,⁸³ he had with other issue a son and heir, John Carill of Warnham, Esq., who was living and not aged 22 years on 12th May, 1523, and who was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-Law 17th Oct. 1552,⁸⁴ the writ being dated

suster holbroke xx^s and I forgeve her xv^s which I paide for her husbandes dettes . . . to my suster Elizabeth Potter xx^s of my charitie and noon otherwise and where as diverse besy persones mormour and sey that I owe vnto hir x m^{rs}ces by reason of my faders wille I vtterly deny that he wyllid her or charged me with the valour of one peny but for declaracion of trouth in that behalf where she was in service w^t my moder Belknap for my sake my fader at the tyme of his depthing spake these wordes or like in effect, as for my daughter Elizabeth I will not charge you with one peny for her she is your suster and I am sure you wilbe glad to see hir doo well . . . And also whereas by my meanes of my said moder Belknap she mought have maryed with a gentelman in Som'shere of xi^{li} lande and better, And also my self entended to have marid hir to John Mychell son of John Michel (*sic*) of Bukfeld or to Gasely whereof she had never Joye to here, but gested at them and afterward lyved lyke a brothell in my house and fynally cast herself away vpon a pou' fond wreched body to the shame of me and of all hir frendes forasmoch as in her was . . . Item of this my present testament I make myn executours Antony Fitzherbert, one of the Kynges Justices of his com'on Benche. Sir Thomas Blenerhysset Knyght, Richard Covert, Squyer, Thomas Caryll my brother and John Caryll my sonne and heire apparent." He mentions his wife Jane and a deed "concernyng her Joyntur," dated [blank] Hen. VIII., also his daughter Greseld and daughter Dorotheie, and adds, "yf they wilbe honestly ruled in mariage by my wife their moder and by my said brother . . . And as to my four sonnys Richard, Robert, George, and Thomas because they have a moder and so have not my two other sonnes . . . I bequeth to my said sonne John my Ryng with the Dyamond for because it was his moders, And also I bequeth to the same John my signet graven with Elyngbrige armes for because it was his vncler Thomas Elyngbriges." He gives certain directions as to the residue of his goods, and orders that:—"w^t parte thereof to doo for my soule and the soules of my fader and moder and Greseld and Margaret my late wyves . . . my said sonne Edwarde . . . I have my two first sonnes John and Edwarde by oon vent (*sic*) videli^t by Margaret Elyngbrige my late wyfe, And I have yssue by my good wyfe that now is Richard, Robert, George and Thomas . . . Item I will than (*sic*) an honest stone be leyde vpon me and vpon Margaret my late wyfe w^t bothe our Armes in Remembraunce of me and my pour posteritie, yf I chauce to dye at Warnh'm for our soules and o^r frendes soules an honest prest be founde x yeres to syng in the Church of Warnh'm and to have x m^{ro} yerely of the Reuenues of my landes for his wagys . . . all myn evidences . . . whiche be nowe metely well sorted wⁱⁿ my galary at my house at Warnham . . . till that my said sonne John Caryll shall come to the age of xxij yeres."

⁸³ See the abstracts of the wills of her husband and son.

⁸⁴ In the diary of Henry Machyn ("Camden Society," 1848), p. 27, under date 1552, he says:—"The xvij day of October was made vij Serjants of the Coyffe," and after describing the ceremony, he gives the names, the last being "master Carrell," the writ for the creation being, says J. G. Nichols, in the notes (p. 327), dated June preceding.

in the previous June. He became a Bencher of the Inner Temple,⁸⁵ and in 1552 Treasurer of that Society⁸⁶ and sometime Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died in London on the 10th of March, 1565-6, and was buried at Warnham on the 24th of the same month. His testament dated 9th March, 1565-6, which was proved on 10th Nov., 1567,⁸⁷ by Edward Carill, his son and exor., is particularly interesting, for by it he directs monuments to be erected to himself and son, etc., in Warnham Church, and also gives the inscriptions, which he desired should be placed on the same, but it does not appear that his directions were ever carried out.

His testament, which is a long one, commences thus :—

“ In the name of the ffather the sonne and the holly goste thre persons, and one god So be it The nynethe Daye of the monethe of marche In the yere from the Incarnation of o^r lorde Jhu. Christe a thousande fyve hundred three score and fyve and in the Eighte yere of the reigne of o^r Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Defendo^r of the faith & I John Carill of Warneh^m in the Countie of Sussex Esquier hole of boddie and perfecte of remembrance thanks be vnto the Lorde everlasting calling to my remembrance the manifold daungers that mortall men daylie and howrelie Lyethe vnder in this fraile and transitorie lief vppon good Deliberacion and Adviseing, ffirste and Principallie I bequeath my soull to allmightie god the father of heaven and to his onelie sonne Jhus Christe my Redemo^r and Savio^r most humble beseeching hym of his infinite meroye to forgive me myne innumerable offences and to take my soull to the everlasting blisse whiche he prepared for me and all mankinde, my wretched and sinfull boddie I will to be buried in the Parrishe church of Warnham. That is to say on the northe side of the Chauncell there and in the place whereas Margaret my mother Sister of Thomas Elingbrigge sometime of Mestham in the Countie of Surr. Esquier, and late the wief of John Carill my ffather Sergeante at the Lawe dothe Lye buried withe suche diuine sruice and in suche sorte as by myne Executores shalbe thoughte pleasinge to god, honest mete and convenie^{te}, fforsene allwaies That it be witheowte pompe or vaine glory ffor my mynde is to haue as littell charges abowte my funeralls as may be honestie savid And the charges that I wold haue doon for me I will shalbe doone in deedes of charitie to the poore people and especiallie to my poore neighbo^rs that labo^r for their lyving and strive against povertie, As touching distribution of blackes making of feastes grete solemnitie at my buriall whereby suche as haue littell nede thereof shall take the comoditie. I passe not therevppon nor will that my goodes be consumed in suche things but viterlie prohibite the same, Neverthelesse I will that there be an honest ffayer and decente Tombe of Marbell or Alablaster w^{ch} all convenie^{te} spede after my deceasse prepared and made over the place where I shalbe so buried, vppon the Stone of whiche Tombe I will shalbe mention made in fayer Scripture graued of the daye and time of my deceasse, And also mention made of my saide mother's buriall there and of my saide ffather, Whiche my ffather Lyethe buried in the Parrissh church of sainte Dunstones in Fleetestrete

⁸⁵ In the printed list of admittances to the Inner Temple his son Thomas, specially admitted in Feb., 1551, is described as:—“son of John Carell, S.L. (Serjeant-at-Law), a *Bencher*.”

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* printed list.

⁸⁷ P.C.C. 34, Stonard.

at London In the Isle there whereas the Judges and Sergeants dooe vsuallie sett. And also wth a Scripture vppon the same my tombe as followithe, Here Liethe John Carill Esquier sometime Attorney of the duchye of lancastre and sonne and Heire of John Carill Sergeante at the Lawe, which John Carill Sergeante lyeth buried In the **parrishe Churchē of sainte Dunstanes** in Fleete Streate in london, And here liethe also Margarett moth' of the said John Carill the sonne whiche Margaret was the onelie Sister of Thomas Ellynbridge somtime of Mestham in the Countie of Surrey Esquier, ffather of Anne his onelie Daughter and heyre w^{ch} Anne was married to Sir John Dannett, Knighte, and whiche John Carill the sonne Died the tenthē daye of Marche &^c of whose soules before rehersed Jhu haue mercie. And I will also that there be provided one fayre and decenete Stone of marble withe convenient spede by myne Executores and the same to be layde vppon my eldest sonne Thomas Carill and dorotheie his wief now deceased who dooe lye buried in the Chappell wherein I and they vsed to sett in the saide Churchē of Warneham and I will there be a fayre scripture graved vppon the saide Stone as followethe. Here lyethe Thomas Carill sonne and heire apparaunte whiles he Lyved of John Carill Esquier Atto'ney of the Duchye of Lancastre, And here lyethe also Dorotheie wief of the said Thomas and Sister and heyre of John Buckenham Esquier sonne and heyre of Thomas Bakenham sonne and heire of George Bakenham and of Margarett his wief, whiche Margaret was daughter and heire of [blank] Heathe Esquier w^{ch} Thomas Carill dyed the three and twentiethe daye of November in the yere from the Incarnation of o^r Lorde god Christe a thowsande fyve hundred thre-score & three and in the Syxte yere of the reigne of Quene Elizabeth, And whiche Dorotheie dyed the [blank] daye of febr. in the yere from the Incarnation of our lorde Jhus Christe a thowsande ffyve hundred fiftye and eighte, and in the firste yere of the Reigne of Quene Elizabethē, on whose soules Jhu haue mercie, And this to be doon withe all spede I charge my Executo^{rs} on Goddes behalf. Item to John Shorte the Ideott boye of my kitchin fyve markes in money yf he doo overlive my sonne Edwarde, And I will my sonne Edward shall kepe and fynde hym honestlie as I haue doon duringe his lief dooinge suche reasonable worke whiles he can worke as he hath vsed to dooe withe me and when his worke is doon to fynde hym honestlie of charitie vnto Edwarde my sonne all my bookes of the lawe charging hym diligentlie to applie the studye and lerning of the lawes of this realme Also whereas I have the wardeshipp custodie and marriage of the boddie of the saide John Caryll sonne and Heire male of the boddie of my sonne Thomas Carill deceased and Cosen and heyre appara'te of me the saide John Carill whose wardeshippe I did not procure for any geyne that I mente to have thereby, But onelie to thentente and purpose he should be vertuousslie and dece'tlie brought vppe as the s^runte of god and so as he mighte be trayned to be a good member for the comonwelthe, And having Conceyved a good opynyon in my saide sonne Edwarde Carill his vnclē by nature to hym And by his faithfull promise bounden to me not to vse hym as the wolf vsethe the Lambe but like as the good ffather doth vse the sonne I dooe therefore will and comitt the saide wardshippe and government of the boddie of the said John Carill firste and principallie to god and nexte to my saide sonne Edward Carill his naturall vnclē I dooe ordeine and make the same my saide sonne Edwarde my soll and onelie Executour I dooe ordeine and make Supervisoures my saide assuered and especially good and trustie Frende and lover (*sic*) Robert Keillwaye Esquier And thus I Beseche o^r lorde for his sweete sonne Jhus Christes sake to haue m'cy vppon me and to Forgive myne offences, per me Johem Carill."

He also leaves legacies to his servants, and mentions: To my daughter Bridgett Mollineux the wife of William Mollineux Esq. and to John Mollineux her son my godson at his age of 21 years; to Elizabeth Carill daughter to my son Thomas Carill deceased by Dorotheie his 1st wife at her age of 18 years or marriage; "to Fraunces Carill

daughter of my said sonne Thomas Carill of the boddie of Marie his seconde wief daughter of Sir Thomas Whighte of Sowthwarneborough in the Countie of Sowtht."⁸⁸ at her age of 18 years or at marriage; "to John Carill my Cosen and heire apparaunte and sonne and heire of my said sonne Thomas Carill and of Dorotheie his wief," at his age of 21 years. In his will, bearing the same date as his testament, he is described as "John Carill Esquier sonne and heire of John Carill sometime Sergeante at the Lawe," and he mentions, in addition to the persons named in his testament:—"To Richarde Carill my Brother Citizen and mercer of London . . . Johan Warnecombe late wief to my saide sonne Edwarde Carill, descessed." It was the wife that was dead, and not the son. Her name is left blank in the pedigrees by Berry and Brooke.

The name of the wife of John Carrell, Esq., attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, does not appear, but, according to Berry, he had two, although Brooke only assigns him one. He had, however, probably with other issue, an eldest son, Thomas Carrill (of whom presently), and a son buried at Warnham 29th Jan., 1558-9; also a daughter Mary, who married William Mollineuxe, Esq., and a second son, viz., Sir Edward Carill, who was admitted to the Inner Temple in Nov., 1556,⁸⁹ and who was knighted on 11th May, 1603.⁹⁰ He was of Warnham, and afterwards of Harting, co. Sussex, and died on 12th Jan., 1609, aged 72, and was buried at the latter place, and has a monument there, from which it appears that he married three times.⁹¹ His three children, baptised at Warnham, were probably by his second wife, viz., Phillipa, daughter of James Gage, of Bentley, in the parish of Framfield, co. Sussex, Esq.⁹² His son Thomas, baptised at Warnham on 12th April, 1571, may have been identical with his son and heir, Sir Thomas Caryel, of Bentons, Knt., who died on 30th Jan., 1616,

⁸⁸ *Sic*, correctly South Warnborough, co. Southampton.

⁸⁹ Printed list of admittances.

⁹⁰ Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex, p. 359.

⁹¹ Copy of M.I. in Burrell MS., viz., Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5699.

⁹² *Ibid.*

"Ætatis suæ 49," and has a splendid monument at Shipley.⁹³

Thomas Carill, Gent., above-named, eldest son of John Carill, Esq., was specially admitted to the Inner Temple in Feb., 1551.⁹⁴ He died on 23rd Nov., 1563,⁹⁵ in his father's lifetime, and was buried at Warnham on the 24th of the same month. He did not leave a will, but administration of his goods, &c., was granted⁹⁶ on 8th Dec., 1563, to Mary Carrell, his relict, he being described in the record as Thomas Carrell late of Warneham co. Sussex Gentleman deceased. He married twice—first, Dorothy, sister and heir of John Buckenham, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Buckenham, and by her, who died in February, 1558-9, and was buried at Warnham on the 9th of the following month, he had issue Elizabeth Carill, living unmarried, 9th March, 1565-6, and John Carill, afterwards knighted (of whom presently).⁹⁷ By Mary, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Whighte, of South Warnborough, co. Hants, he had a daughter, Frances Carill, living unmarried 9th March, 1565-6.⁹⁸

Sir John Carill, above named, only son of Thomas Carill, Gent., was living under age 9th March, 1565-6. He was knighted in June, 1603,⁹⁹ and died on the 5th of July, 1613, in the 59th year of his age, and was buried at Warnham on the 7th, and he has a handsome monument on the north wall of the Warnham Place chancel, which has already been fully described.¹⁰⁰ He, like his father, did not leave a will, but administration of his goods, etc., was granted¹⁰¹ on 10th Nov., 1613, to his son, Sir John Carrell, Knight, he being described in the record as Sir John Carrell, late of Angmering, co. Sussex Knight, deceased. He married Mary, daughter

⁹³ M.I., copied from the original by the writer.

⁹⁴ Printed list of admittances. See *ante*, p. 173, note 85.

⁹⁵ M.I. given in his father's will. See *ante*, p. 174.

⁹⁶ In P.C.C.

⁹⁷ Information contained in his father's will. See *ante*, p. 174.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ MS. Collections of the late Colonel Chester, D.C.L.

¹⁰⁰ *Ante*, p. 142 *et seq.*

¹⁰¹ In P.C.C.

of George Cotton, of Warblington, Esq., and by her, who was buried at Warnham on 24th June, 1601, he had, besides his five children, whose births, baptisms, or deaths are recorded in the Warnham Register, an eldest son, Sir John Carill, of Harting, co. Sussex, Knight, who erected the monument to his parents in Warnham Church. He married Mary, daughter of Robert, Lord Dormer, and by her had issue, besides two daughters who grew up and married, and apparently a daughter, Dorothy, baptised and buried at Warnham, a son, John Carill, of Harting, Esq.,¹⁰² probably identical with the John baptised at Warnham on 31st July, 1603. He married Mary, daughter of William, Lord Petre, and by her he had a numerous issue.¹⁰³ His daughter Catherine, whose birth is recorded in the Register of Harting on 2nd December, 1636,¹⁰⁴ is probably the person buried at Warnham on 26th Oct., 1639.

BAPTISMS.

- 1569 March 31 Elizabeth dau. of Edward Carrell Esquyre.
 1571 April 12 Thomas son of Mr Edward Carrelle.
 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 4 Sessellye dau. of Mr Edward Carelle.
 157 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 10 Mary dau. of Mr. John Carrell & borne the sixthe day eidem.
 1583 Aug. 27 "was borne [*blank*] the sonne of Mr John Carrelle, Esquyer."
 1587 Aug. 29 "was borne Harrye the sonne of Mr John Carell, esquire."
 1589 June 20 "was borne Jeanne the daughter of Mr John Carell, esquier."
 1603 July 31 "Mr John Carill Sofine to S^r John, Knight, baptised July vltimo 1603."
 1607 May 25 Dorothe Carill dau. of S^r John Carill, Knight.

BURIALS.

- 155 $\frac{3}{8}$ Jan. 29 John son of Mr John Carelle, Esquier.
 155 $\frac{3}{8}$ March 9 Doratheye wife of Thomas Carelle, gentellmane.
 1563 Nov. 24 Mr Thomas Carelle, gentellmane.
 1565-6 "The 24 daye of Marche was buryed the Worshopfulle Mr John Carelle, Esquier w^{ch} died in londone the x day of the same monthe."

¹⁰² Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex, p. 72.

¹⁰³ Sir Wm. Burrell's extracts from the Par. Reg. of Harting, contained in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5699.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

- 1572 Feb. 6 Marye dau. of Mr John Carell, Esquier.
 1583 April 13 George son of Mr John Carell, Essquer.
 1586 June 9 Thomas son of Mr John Carell, Essquier.
 1588 May 6 Harry son of Mr John Carelle, Esquier.
 1601 June 24 Marye the Ladye of Sir John Carelle, Knyght.
 1607 Sep. 10 Dorothe Carill dau. of Sr John Carill.
 1613 July 7 " Sr John Carill, buried July 7."
 1639 Oct. 26 Katherine dau. of John Carrill, Esq?
 1656 Aug. 13 Will: Carel.

HALL.

It appears from the Visitation of London, taken in the year 1568,¹⁰⁶ that John Hall, citizen and draper, of London, was son of "Thomas Hall of Warnam in the County of Sussex," by his wife, "Margaret da. of — Pawthorne," who appears to be the same person as "Thomas Hall of the p'ishe of Warnham in the countie of Sussex yoman," who in his will, dated 18th Aug., 1533,¹⁰⁶ is described as above, and directs to be buried in the churchyard of Warnham, and gives timber for making the steeple at Slynfold and other gifts to religious uses. He bequeathes to his sons, Thomas and John, and to his daughter Jone, a heifer and thirteen sheep apiece, and leaves the residue of his estate to his wife, Margaret, and appoints her his executrix, and his brother, John Hall, overseer. It is witnessed by John Hall, th'elder, and John West, &c. The will of his widow is dated 6th October, 1543.¹⁰⁷ In it she is described as "Margaret Hall of the parish of Warnam in the County of Sussex," and she directs to be buried in the churchyard of Warnham "besyds my last housbonde," Thomas Hall. She leaves the usual gifts to religious uses, and 26s. 8d. in meat and drinke at her month's day. To Thomas Hall (afterwards mentioned as *son* Thomas Hall) "in recompence of all such legacies and bequeasts as to him is bequeathed in his fathers will ij of my best oxen with wayne, chains, yokes and plough," &c. To John

¹⁰⁶ Harl. Soc., 1869, Vol. i., p. 50, and Miscel. Geneal. et Herald., new series, Vol. i., p. 457.

¹⁰⁶ Consistory Court of Chichester, Vol. ii., fo. 118, but there is no date of probate. The abstract of this will and that of his widow is from the MS. Collections of G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D.

¹⁰⁷ Consistory Court of Chichester, Vol. v., fo. 18 b.

Hall my son £6 13s. 4d., &c. To Thomas Worsoulde my son 5 marks over and above his father's bequest, &c. She also mentions:—Joh'e my daughter, Margaret Quinbye [Quynbye?] my eldest daughter, Robert Worsoulde my son, Humphrey Worsoulde my son, Julian Worsoulde my daughter, Elinore my daughter. The children of Richard Ede. Three of John Worsoulde's children. She appoints her son John Worsoulde ex'or. Witnesses, John Hall th'elder of Syllinton, Thomas Mascall, John West of Slinefolde, &c. Her first husband was Robert Worsoulde or Wersfelde.¹⁰⁸

BAPTISMS.

- 156½ Feb. 1 John son of Thomas Haulle.
1567 Aug. 10 Joanne dau. of John Halle.

MARRIAGES.

- 1566 Sep. 20 John Halle & Anne Wesbrooke, Wedowe.
1569 July 15 Willyam Coupe and Jeane Haulle.
1572 Aug. 10 Edward Beshope & Elsabethe Haulle.

BURIALS.

- 1567 Oct. 3 Joanne dau. of John Halle.
1586 April 19 John Halle.

HONYWOOD.

Berry in his County Genealogies, gives an extensive pedigree of the family of Honywood, of Horsham.¹⁰⁹ He states that Drew Honywood married on 8th June, 1727, Ann Bristow,¹¹⁰ and that by her he had, with other issue, a daughter Jane, baptised at Horsham 27th Nov., 1743. This is to some extent incorrect, for she was buried at Horsham on 10th Nov., 1736, as "Ann the Wife of Drew Honywood."¹¹¹ Although Berry does not give him a second wife, he evidently re-married Anne Jenner at Warnham, as below, and by her he had three daughters, viz., Mary, baptised on 22nd June, 1740, and Sarah, baptised on 10th April, 1742, and the daughter Jane above named.¹¹² His youngest son by his first wife,

¹⁰⁸ His will, dated 20th July, 1522, proved in P.C.C. 6th Aug. in the same year (27 Maynwaring).

¹⁰⁹ Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex, p. 39.

¹¹⁰ This marriage is recorded in the Par. Reg. of Horsham.

¹¹¹ Copied from the Par. Reg. by the writer.

¹¹² All baptised at Horsham.—Par. Reg.

viz., William Honeywood, who was baptised 10th Nov., 1736,¹¹³ is said by Berry to have married and had a son William, who married Sarah Quait, and they appear to be the persons whose children were baptised at Warnham, as below.

BAPTISMS.

- 1795 June 5 Charlotte dau. of Will^m & Sarah Honeywood.
 1798 Feb. 15 Sarah dau. of Will^m & Sarah Honeywood.
 1801 March 8 Elizabth dau. of William & Sarah Honeywood.
 1802 Oct. 17 W^m son of William and Sarah Honeywood.
 1804 Nov. 11 Caroline dau. of William & Sarah Honeywood.
 1806 Oct. 26 George son of William and Sarah Honeywood.
 1808 July 17 Henry son of W^m & Sarah Honeywood.
 1810 April 8 Harriott dau. of W^m & Sarah Honeywood.

MARRIAGE.

- 1787 Aug. 27 Drew Honeywood & Anne Jenner.

BURIAL.¹¹⁴

- 1813 Sep. 9 No. 8. Sarah Honeywood (of) Warnham (aged) 15.

MICHELL.

A very large number of entries of this name occur in the Register. Those who bore the name and resided in the parish belonged to all grades, and they ranked from "Esquire" to "Butcher." The annexed entries are a selection only. The connection between the Michell, Pilfold, and Shelley families is set forth at some length on a stone fixed to the exterior of the north wall of the church.¹¹⁵ Administration of the goods, &c., of Mary Michell, late of Warneham, co. Sussex, deceased, was granted¹¹⁶ on 16th May, 1650, to John Michell, the father of deceased. Her burial is not recorded in the Register, she having probably died during the hiatus.¹¹⁷

BAPTISMS.

- 1644 Aug. 13 John son of John Mitchell of Feild Place, gent.
 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 19 Edmund son of John Michell, Gent.
 1648 May 14 Ann dau. of John Michell, gent.

¹¹³ At Horsham.—Par. Reg.

¹¹⁴ Perhaps some other burials after 1812.

¹¹⁵ See *ante*, p. 148.

¹¹⁶ In P.C.C.

¹¹⁷ See *ante*, p. 152.

- 165 $\frac{2}{3}$ March 5 Thomas son of John Michell, Gent.
 1655 April 4 Thomas son of John Michell of Feild Place, Gent.
 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. — Elizabeth dau. of John Michel of field place & Joan.
 1675 Sep. 24 Mary dau. of John Michell Esq^r & Joan.
 1677 Oct. 18 Barbarah daughter of Mr Jo: Michell & Joan.
 1680 Oct. 20 Richard son of John Michell Esq^r & Joan.
 1735 Dec. 16 Anne dau. of Mr Jn^o Michell & Anne.
 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 8 Hellen Catharine dau. of Mr Jn^o Michell & Ann.
 1739 July 24 Henneritta dau. of Mr John Michell by Ann.

MARRIAGES.¹¹⁸

- 1600 July 12 Larance Withers, Clarke & Marye Mychell.
 1667 Aug. 8 Mr Richard Swaine & Mrs Elizabeth Michell.
 1719 July 26 Mr Joⁿ Butcher & Catharine Michell.
 1747 Dec. 31 Mr John Parr, Widower & Ann Michell, Widow,
 License.
 1758 Feb. 7 John Miller of the parish of Dorking co. Surrey,
 Widower, and Hellen Catherine Michell, of the parish of
 Warnham, Spinster, with consent of Mrs Ann Par,
 Guardian and Parent, by Licence.

BURIALS.

- 1558 Dec. 19 Averye Mychelle, genttellmanne.¹¹⁹
 158 $\frac{2}{4}$ Jan. 18 Elisabeth Welche, Wedowe, some tyme the Wife of
 Harye Mychell, genttellmane.
 1605 Dec. 22 John Michell of Cox.¹²⁰
 163 $\frac{2}{8}$ March 17 Mr Roger Michell, gentilman.
 165 $\frac{1}{4}$ March 10 Thomas son of John Mitchell, Gent.

¹¹⁸ See also the marriage of the Rev. Samuel Shuckford, *ante*, p. 168; and of John Pilfold, *post*, p. 186; and also of Margaret Rapley, *post*, p. 189.

¹¹⁹ It appears from Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex p. 124, that "Avery Michell, Gent." was father of John Michell, of Stamerham, in the parish of Horsham, Gent., who died 26th Nov., 1610, he having married Mary, daughter of William Gresham, of Titsey, co. Surrey, Esq. She died 9th March, 1610-11. They were both buried at Horsham, and have an inscription in Horsham church, which confirms the above statement. There does not appear to be any will or administration in P.C.C. for Avery Michell.

¹²⁰ In his will, dated 20th December, 1605, proved in P.C.C. 28th Nov., 1606 (79 Stafford) by Jane, relict of deceased, and one of the executors, power reserved to John Michell, son of deceased, and the other executor. He is described as "John Michell of Coxe in the parishe of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex, yeoman," and he directs to be buried "in the Church or Churchyard of Warnham." He bequeathes "to the Cathedral Church of Chichester" 12d., to the poor of Warnham 6s. 8d., and a like sum to the poor of "Hichingfeld." He mentions his daughter Anne, and directs—"Item I geve vnto the childe in my wife's wombe, if yt be a man childe the house landes withe the appurtennces that I late purchased of Sr John Carrelle called Bruckhurste Northe lane and Gilles lienge in the parish of Warnham," but if a woman child £13 6s. 8d. yearly out of my lands at Hitchinfeild called "vpper Toate." Leaves residue to wife Jane and son John, and makes them executors, and "John A'Wood my brother in lawe and Thomas Rapley and Thomas Summersell" overseers. Signed, John Michell.

- 1656 Sep. 6 John Michel of Feild place gent.¹²¹
 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ March 21 John Michel of Cockes.¹²²
 1665 Oct. 13 Mrs Ann Michell.
 1671 May 11 Elizabeth¹²³ wife of Richard Swayne, Gent.
 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan 10 Barbarah dau. of Captaine John Michell.
 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 15 Elizabeth dau. of Captaine John Michell.
 1687 Nov. 7 Edmund son of Mr Edmund Michell & Sarah.
 1701 Oct. 7 John son of John Mitchell, Esq^r
 1702 Aug. 15 Mr Edmund Mitchell.¹²⁴
 1704 May 9 Anne wife of Mr Slyford.¹²⁵
 1705 Sep. 18 Richard Mitchell son of John Mitchell, Gent.
 1706 Dec. 26 John Michell, gent.¹²⁶
 1722 July 8 Mrs Mary Sliford.¹²⁷
 1728 Dec. 9 Mrs Sarah Michell, Widd.
 1731 June 13 Madam Michell Widd: of Field place.¹²⁸
 1740 Oct. 24 Mr John Michell.¹²⁹
 1754 Sep. 14 Mr John Parr.¹³⁰

¹²¹ Administration of his goods, etc., was granted in P.C.C. 10th Feb., 1656-7, to Elizabeth Michell, his relict, he being described in the record as "John Michell late of Feild place in y^e pariah of Warneham, and County of Sussex, deceased."

¹²² See an abstract, apparently of his will, *post*, p. 198.

¹²³ She married "Mr. Richard Swaine," at Warnham, on 8th August, 1667, as in the text, being then described as "Mrs. Elizabeth Michell." She probably died at Horsham, for in the Par. Reg. there, amongst the burials, the following entry occurs:—"1671, May 11, Elizabeth the wife of Richard Swaine, gent, buried at Warneham."

¹²⁴ Administration of his goods, etc., was granted in P.C.C. 3rd Sept., 1702, to Sarah Poston, wife of Timothy Poston, daughter of Edmond Michell, late of Warneham, co. Sussex, deceased, Sarah Michell, the relict, first renouncing.

¹²⁵ A daughter of John Michell, of Warnham, Gent., and wife of Thomas Slyford. See following note.

¹²⁶ Administration of his goods, etc., was granted in P.C.C., 2nd April, 1707, to Thomas Slyford, father and curator assigned to Elizabeth Slyford, and Anne Slyford, minors, and also Marie Slyford and Joane Slyford, infants, grandchildren by the daughter of John Michell, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, deceased, to administer goods, etc. of said deceased, for the use and benefit of the said minors and infants, and until they attain the age of 21 years. Mary Michell, relict of the said deceased, first renouncing.

¹²⁷ Probably a granddaughter of John Michell, Gent., buried on 26th Dec., 1706. See previous note.

¹²⁸ She had a monumental inscription in the "Field Place Chancel." See *ante*, p. 147.

¹²⁹ He died 20th Oct., 1740, aged 32, and had a "Grave Stone" in the church. See *ante*, p. 148. Administration of his goods, etc., was granted in P.C.C. 9th March, 1740-1 to Ann Mitchell, widow, the relict, he being described in the record as—John Mitchell, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, deceased.

¹³⁰ He died 7th Sept., 1754, aged 51, and has a stone fixed to the exterior of the south wall of the church. (See *ante*, p. 149.) In his will, dated 15th Aug. 1754, pr. in P.C.C. 12th Sept. in the same year (256 Pinfold) by Ann Parr, widow, the relict of deceased, and Edward Longdon, two of the exors., power reserved to Thomas Parr, the brother of deceased, and other exor; he is described as—"John Parr of Warnham in the County of Sussex Gentleman," and he directs to be decently buried at the discretion of his executrix and executors. He bequeathes—"to my sister Elizabeth Mendham my Reading Glass rimmed with Silver, and do also give unto her and her Husband one Guinea each for Rings," and he leaves to Sarah, Hester, and Elizabeth, daughters of his sister Mendham, £10 each at their ages

1771 July 4 Mrs Ann Parr, a Woman.¹³¹

1778 June 29 Henrietta, Michell, a Woman.¹³²

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ONSLow

Sir Henry Onslow, of Warnham and Drungwick in the parish of Wisborough Green, co. Sussex, was third son of Sir Richard Onslow. He was knighted at Whitehall on 13th May, 1664,¹³³ and died before 23rd Nov., 1667, for on that day administration of his goods, &c., was granted¹³⁴ to Dame Jane, his widow, he being described in the record as late of Warnham, deceased. On 21st Jan, 1688-9, another grant was made to Richard Onslow, Esq., his son. Sir Henry Onslow married Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Stydolph, of Mickleham, co. Surrey, Knight, and widow of Henry Yates, of Warnham, Esq.¹³⁵ She married thirdly at Horsham by licence,¹³⁶ dated 7th Nov. 1668, thus :—“ 1668 Nov. 10. John Amherst, Esq^r and the Lady Jane Onselow, Widdow, Maryed. Mr Amherst was of Grayes In, in London, the Lady Onselow of Warneham in Sussex.”¹³⁷ She formerly had a monument at Mickleham. In her will, dated 9th May, 1684, proved on 4th Nov., in the same year,¹³⁸ she is described as

of 21 years. “ I give and bequeath unto my loving Wife All and singular my Plate, Linnen, China, Household Goods and Furniture and my Coffen diamond Ring.” After the decease of his said wife, and “ on condition that her daughters Hellen Catherine and Henrietta shall have behaved dutifully to their said Mother in her Life time and to the time of her death,” he leaves each of them £400, and to Ann, the daughter of his said wife, £100, with which her present or any future husband was not to intermeddle. He mentions his “ Nieces Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary Parr,” all then under age, and leaves to his “ brother Thomas Parr my Gold headed Kane and my Silver hilted sword,” and appoints “ my said loving wife, my said brother Thomas Parr, and M^r Edward Longdon of Lombard Street London, Executrix and Executors.” Signed—“ J. Parr . . . in the Presence of George Thornton, Hen. Newnum of Docking” (*sic*.)

¹³¹ Ann, widow of John Parr, Gent (see previous note), and apparently relict of John Michell, Gent. (see his burial, 24th Oct., 1740, and note). She died 27th June, 1771, aged 69, and has a monumental inscription on her husband's stone. See *ante*, p. 149.

¹³² A daughter of John Michell, Gent., by Ann his wife, who apparently remarried John Parr, Gent. She died 22nd June, 1776, aged 38, and has a stone fixed to the exterior of the south wall of the church. See *ante*, p. 149.

¹³³ Le Neve's Knights, Harl. Soc., Vol. for 1873.

¹³⁴ In P.C.C.

¹³⁵ See *post*, p. 196.

¹³⁶ Vicar General's Office. He is described in the Licence as of Gray's Inn, widower; she of Warnham, Sussex, widow.

¹³⁷ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹³⁸ P.C.C. 151, Hare.

Dame Jane Onslow, now wife of John Amherst of Gray's Inn, Esq. It appears, however, from the Probate Act Book that she was of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, but died at Foot's Cray, co. Kent. By her second husband she had, perhaps, with other issue, besides her son Threele, baptised as below, and a daughter Anne, who married Edward Manning, a son, Richard Onslow, Esq., finally of Little Chelsea, co. Middlesex.¹³⁹ He was bap. at Horsham 9th June, 1664, as :—"Richard, son of Sir Henry Onslow, Knight, by the Lady Jane his wife, of the Pish of Warneham, bap. at Horsham Church, the s^d Richard was borne the 11th of May 1664."¹⁴⁰ He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Calvert, of London, Brewer, and had issue, besides his two sons buried at Warnham, four daughters and an only surviving son, Denzil Onslow, Esq., who died 16th Nov., 1765, aged 67,¹⁴¹ and was buried at Mitcham, co. Surrey.

BAPTISM.

1661 Aug. 25 Threele son of Henry Onslowe, Esq.

BURIALS.

1703 July 30 Henry son of Richard Onslow, Esq^r

1705 Sep. 7 Thomas Onslow, son of Richard Onslow, Esq^r

PARTRIDGE.

Administration of the goods, &c., of John Partridge, junior, late of the parish of St. Clement's Danes, co. Middlesex, deceased, was granted¹⁴² on 2nd July, 1700, to John Partridge, senior, the father of deceased. He is possibly the person buried on 19th Feb., 1722, as below.

BAPTISM.

1674 Aug. 15 Michell son of John Partridge Gent, & Sarah.

BURIALS.

1674 Aug. 31 Michell son of John Partridge, Gent.

1675 Sep. 23 Sarah wife of John Partridge, Gent.

1676 Aug. 14 Thomas son of John Partridge, Gent.

1722 Feb. 19 Capt. John Partraidg from London.

¹³⁹ His will, dated 11th June, 1711, was proved in P.C.C. 10th April, 1712—74 Barnes.

¹⁴⁰ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁴¹ Monumental Inscription in Mitcham church.

¹⁴² In P.C.C.

PELLY.

The Pelly family, who were for sometime of Warnham Court, have a handsome tomb in the churchyard.¹⁴³

BAPTISMS.

- 1861 Nov. 24 No. 826, Alwyne Vincent, Son of John Henry and Blanche Elizabeth Pelly (of) Warnham Court, Baronet.
- 1863 April 6 No. 875, Harold Son of John Henry & Blanche Elizabeth Pelly (of) Warnham Court, Baronet.
- 1864 June 26 No. 917, Arthur Norris, Son of John Henry & Blanche Elizabeth Pelly (of) Warnham Court, Baronet.

BURIALS.

- 1856 Feb. 9, No. 731, Johannah Jane, Lady Pelly (of) Warnham Court (aged) 48 years.
- 1856 Oct. 10 No. 743, Helen Pelly (of) Warnham Court (aged) 13 years.
- 1864 Dec. 24 No. 125, John Henry Pelly, Baronet, (of) Warnham Court, (aged) 55 years.
- 1866 July 27 No. 156, Charles Raymond Pelly (of) St. Albans, Herts, (aged) 21 years.

PILFOLD.

There are several entries of this name in the Register. The annexed entries are a selection only, and refer especially to that branch of the family connected with the Shelleys. There is a stone with inscriptions to several members of this family fixed to the exterior of the north wall of the church.¹⁴⁴

BAPTISMS.

- 1674 March 31 John son of John Pilfould & Ann.
- 1675 Dec. 10 Mary dau. of John Pilfold & Anne.
- 1677 April 3 Richard son of John Pilfold & Ann.
- 1680 Aug. 25 John son of Jo: Pilfold & Ane.
- 1682 June 14 Henry son of John Pilfold & Anne.
- 1683 June 19 James son of John Pilfold & Ann.
- 1684 July 2 Cruchlone dau. of John Pilfold & Ann.
- 1686 Aug. 11 Thomas son of John Pilfold & Ann.
- 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 19 Thomas son of Mr. Richard Pillfold & Mary.
- 1710 July 4 Mary dau. of Mr. Richard Pillfold & Mary.
- 1713 Aug. 7 Ann dau. of Rich^d Pilfold & Mary.

¹⁴³ See *ante*, pp. 149, 150, and for an account of this family see Baronetages.

¹⁴⁴ See *ante*, p. 148.

MARRIAGES.

- 1673 June 17 John Pilfold & Ann Crouchloue.
 1716 April 27 Jno Pilfold & Mary Michell.
 1747 Feb. 23 James Wood of Cowfold to Mary Pilfold, by a
 License.
 1803 June 20 John Pilfold of Warnham, Bachelor & Mary Ann
 Horner South, of the same, Licence.

BURIALS.

- 1675 March 27 John Pilfold son of John Pilfold.
 1676 April 8 Mary Pilfold.
 1684 Jan. 7 Richard Pilfold.
 1682 Aug. 3 Henry Pilfold.
 1686 Dec. 22 Thomas son of John Pilfold.
 1684 Feb. 12 M^r John Pilfold.
 1694 May 20 Thomas Pilfold.
 1739 July 27 Mary Wife of Mr Richard Pilfold.
 1741 June 21 Rich^d son of John Pilfold.
 1747 March 2 Tho^s Pilfold.
 1745 Oct. 4 Mr John Pilfold.
 1748 July 29 Richard Pilfold of Horsham.
 1772 March 22 Mary Wood, a Woman.¹⁴⁵
 1775 Dec. 29 Mary Pilfold, a Woman.

RAPLEY.

The Rapleys of Warnham were a yeoman family. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rapley of Warnham, probably the Elizabeth baptised there on 22nd August, 1596, married Anthony, 3rd son of John Middleton, of Horsham, Gent.,¹⁴⁶ and by her he had, besides several other children, a daughter Bridget baptised at Warnham 12th Aug., 1621. She survived her husband, and was buried at Horsham on 16th Feb., 1637-8, as "Mrs. Elizabeth Midleton, widdow."¹⁴⁷ Administration, with her will annexed dated 13th Jan., 13 Car., 1637—in which she is described as of Horsham, Widow, and mentions her husband, Anthony Middleton—was granted on 24th April, 1640,¹⁴⁸ to Richard Middleton, overseer named in the will, during the minority of Francis, John, Arthur, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, and Mary Middleton, children of deceased.

¹⁴⁵ She died 16 March, 1772, aged 49, and has a high tomb in the churchyard. See *ante*, p. 149.

¹⁴⁶ Visitation of Sussex, Harl. MS., Brit. Mus., 1076. fo. 4.

¹⁴⁷ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁴⁸ P.C.C. 48, Coventry.

Administration of the goods, etc., of Mary Rapley, otherwise Gates, late of Warnam (*sic*) co. Sussex, deceased, was granted¹⁴⁹ on 23rd Jan., 1645-6, to John Warden, the father of said deceased, during the minority of Mary Gates and Sarah Rapley, children of deceased. The burial of this Mary Rapley is not recorded in the Register, which is somewhat deficient at about this period.¹⁵⁰

The following entry occurs amongst the burials in the Parish Register of Horsham:—"1659 Dec. 17 Thomas Rapley of Warneham, a prisoner for dept y^t dyed in the Goale, small pox."¹⁵¹ It is not stated that he was carried to Warnham, but he is evidently the person buried there on the following day. Administration of his goods, etc., was granted¹⁵² on 10th July, 1660, to Elizabeth Rapley his relict, he being described in the record as Thomas Rapley, late of Warnham co. Sussex, deceased.

"Joane Rapley, an ould widow," was buried at Horsham 24th Dec., 1618,¹⁵³ and her will, in which she is described as of Horsham, Widow, dated 14th Dec., 1618, was proved on 5th Jan., 1618-19.¹⁵⁴

John Rapley, Gent., son of John and Elizabeth Rapley, who was buried 11th Oct., 1668, formerly had "a grave stone in the nave."¹⁵⁵

"Thomas Rapley of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex, yeoman," in his will dated 2nd Jan., 1608, proved on 29th Jan., 1610-11,¹⁵⁶ by Thomas Rapley, son and exor., power reserved to Margaret, relict of deceased and the other exor., is described as above, and he directs:—"My bodie I will to be buried in the Churchyard of Warnham." He leaves "to the Cathedral Church of Chichester six pence," and "to the poore people of the parishe of Warnham aforesaid ten shillings." He mentions:—"To Agnes my daughter nowe the wife of John Clowser—to Mary my daughter—

¹⁴⁹ In P.C.C.

¹⁵⁰ See *ante*, p. 152.

¹⁵¹ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁵² In P.C.C.

¹⁵³ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁵⁴ P.C.C. 7, Parker.

¹⁵⁵ See *ante*, p. 148.

¹⁵⁶ P.C.C. 3, Wood.

to Margaret my daughter at her age of 21 years—to my daughters Elizabeth, Alice and Sarah £100 apiece at their ages of 21 years—to Robert my son £100 at his age of 21 years and lands in Warnham called "Hookland w^{ch} I late purchased of John Taylor." He leaves the residue of his goods "to Margaret my wife and to my first begotten sonne Thomas Rapley," and makes them his exors., and also mentions "my Cosen Mr John Michell of Stamerham.¹⁵⁷ These being wittnesses, Tho: Churchar, Will^m Saye., and George Churchar."

A Thomas Rapley, of Warnham, was fined £10 in the year 1630 for neglecting to take up his knighthood.¹⁵⁸

BAPTISMS.

- 1572 Sep. 14 John son of Harrye Raplye.
 1572 Dec. 18 Harry son of Henrye Raplye.
 1586 June 16 Elisabethe dau. of George Raplye.
 1587 Nov. 13 Thomas son of Thomas Raplye.
 159 $\frac{2}{8}$ Jan. 1 Agnis dau. of Thomas Raplye.
 159 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jan. 11 Margrete dau of Thomas Raplye.
 1594 April 28 Robard son of Thomas Raplye.
 1596 Aug. 22 Elisabethe dau. of Thomas Raplye.
 159 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 18 Allis dau. of Thomas Raplye.
 1603 April 3 Sara dau. of Thomas Raplye.
 1604 Nov. 14 Eliz: Rapley.
 1612 Aug. 9 Thomas son of Thomas Raply.
 1614 Aug. 7 Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Rapley.
 1617 Aug. 17 John Raply son of Thomas.
 1620 June 25 Mary Raply dau. to Thomas.
 1621 Aug. 12 Bridget Middleton dau. to Anthony.
 1622 Nov. 14 Thomas Raply son to Thomas.
 1627 Aug. 8 Elizabeth dau. to John Raply.
 1630 Oct. 10 Marie Raplye dau. to John.
 1632 Sep. 2 George Raply son to John.
 1634 June 21 Rebecca Raply, and Annice Raply, daughters to John.
 1641 Aug. 13 John son of John Rapley.
 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 20 Susanna dau. of John Rapley.
 1645 April 12 Sarah dau. of John Rapley.
 1648 Sep. 13 Tho: son of John Rapley, gent.
 1654 Aug. 31 John son of Thomas Rapley.
 1656 June 26 Robert son of Thomas Rapley.
 1658 Aug. 10 Mary dau. of Tho: Rapley, born 11 July.

¹⁵⁷ In the parish of Horsham.

¹⁵⁸ S.A.C., Vol. XVI., p. 50.

MARRIAGES.

- 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 17 Thomas Lucas and Margerye Raplye.
 156 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 27 Harye Roplye & Elisabethe [Balle?].
 1571 April 2 Harye Raplye & Joanne Mare.
 1571 Nov. 5 Mathewe Davy & Elisabethe Roplye.
 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 21 George Raplye & Bredgat Charmane.
 1598 May 12 George Raply & Elisabethe Hardyngge.
 1611 June 18 Thomas Gates & Mary Rapley.
 1611 Sep. 3 Thomas Rapley & Elizabeth Gratwick.
 1612 May 4 Henry Michell & Margaret Raply.
 1622 May 16 William Linnet & Alice Raply : by a faculty.
 1626 Nov. 27 John Raply & Elzabeth Sherwin, widdow.
 1628 May 6 James Lucas & Elizabeth Raply.
 1638 May 31 Richard Morrice, Gentleman & Mary Raply : by a faculty.

BURIALS.

- 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 29 John son of Thomas Roplye of Horssmannces.¹⁵⁹
 1586 April 19 Marye Raplye sarvante to Mr John Mychelle.
 1586 June 21 Elisabethe dau. of George Raplye.
 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 7 Walter Rapplye.
 1597 Dec. 28 "the Wif of George Raply."
 1610 May 20 George Rapley.
 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 6 Tho. Rapley.
 1614 Aug. 7 Thomas son of Thomas Raply.
 1616 July 10 Elisabeth Raply dau. to Thomas.
 1625 Sep. 20 Elisabeth Raply widdowe to George.
 1632 Sep. 10 George Raply son to John.
 1633 April 28 Thomas Raply.
 1634 July 11 Annice Raply dau. to John.
 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 15 Elizabeth y^e wife of John Raply.
 1637 Sep. 1 "Elizabeth Raplye y^e widdow of Thomas Raply."
 1641 Aug. 15 Elizabeth y^e wife of John Raply.
 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ March 1 Susanna dau. of John Raply.
 1652 Nov. 18 Richard Morris, Gent.
 1657 Sep. 29 John Rapley.
 1659 Dec. 18 Thomas Rapley.
 1660 Aug. 7 John Rapley.
 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 2 Rob: Raply.
 1668 Oct. 11 John Rapley.

SHELLEY.

The descent of the Shelley family of Warnham being so well known, the accompanying extracts from the Register can be readily placed on the various printed

¹⁵⁹ *Sic*, probably intended for Hurstmonceaux, co. Sussex; but Sir Wm. Burrell, in his extracts from the Registers of that pariah, contained in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5697, does not give any entries of the name of Rapley.

pedigrees of the family that have from time to time appeared.¹⁶⁰ A stone with a long inscription, which has been already mentioned,¹⁶¹ fixed to the exterior of the church, will show their connection with the Pilfolds. The inscriptions now and formerly existing in the church to members of this family have been given in full on previous pages.¹⁶² Mr. Lower,¹⁶³ in his account of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the celebrated poet, who was baptised as below on 7th of September, 1792, eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley 2nd Bart., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Charles Pilfold, states that his mother, "though of unostentatious character, possessed that uncommon article, common sense, in a high degree, and it has been suggested that the poet's great intellect came through his maternal ancestors." Therefore, the following note concerning them has a more than general interest.

Elizabeth Pilfold, wife of Sir Timothy Shelley, 2nd Bart., was baptised at Horsham 24 Feb., 1763, as "Elizabeth daughter of Mr Charles Pilfold and Bathia."¹⁶⁴ She died the 21st of August, 1846, and was buried at Horsham on the 28th of the same month.¹⁶⁵ She was the eldest child of Charles Pilfold, of Warnham, Yeoman, finally of Effingham, co. Surrey, Gent., who was baptised at Horsham 20 Feb., 1726-7, as "Charles son of Mr John Pillfold by Mary,"¹⁶⁶ and buried there 1 Aug., 1790, as "Mr Charles Pilfold from Effingham,"¹⁶⁷ (a son of John Pilfold of Warnham, by Mary his wife, daughter of Walsingham Michell of Horsham, Gent., whom he had married at Warnham on 27th April, 1716),¹⁶⁸ and of Bethia his wife, whom he had married at Horsham on 4 May, 1762, as:—Charles Pilfold of the Parish of Warnham co. Sussex, Yeoman, and Bithia

¹⁶⁰ See Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex, p. 62 *et seq.* Dallaway, by Cartwright, Vol. ii., pt. 2nd, pp. 367-8, and Baronetages, etc.

¹⁶¹ See *ante*, p. 148.

¹⁶² *Ante*, pp. 144, 145, 147, 148, and 149.

¹⁶³ "The Worthies of Sussex," by M. A. Lower, p. 65.

¹⁶⁴ Copied from the Parish Register of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ See *ante*, p. 186.

White of the Parish of Horsham, Spinster by Licence.¹⁶⁹ She was baptised at Horsham 31 Oct., 1739, as :—" Bathia dau. of Mr William White by Bethiah,"¹⁷⁰ (*sic*) and was buried there 10 June, 1779, as .—" Bethia the wife of Mr Cha^s Pilfold."¹⁷¹ She was a daughter of William White of Horsham, Gent., who was baptised at Mitcham, co. Surrey, 23 March, 1703-4,¹⁷² and buried at Horsham 9 March, 1764¹⁷³ (eldest surviving son of Thomas White of Mitcham, finally of Shipley, co. Sussex, Esq., who was baptised at Horsham 24 May, 1667, and buried there 20 July, 1719),¹⁷⁴ by Bethia his wife, who was buried at Horsham 3 Sept., 1764.¹⁷⁵

Mary White, who was baptised at Horsham 25 Jan., 1731-2, a sister of Bethia, wife of Charles Pilfold, married there on 22 Dec., 1752,¹⁷⁶ John Shelley, of Field Place, Esq. She was buried at Warnham 10 Jan., 1759, and he on 11 Oct., 1790.

BAPTISMS.

- 1792 "Sept^r 7th Percy Bysshe¹⁷⁷ Son of Timothy & Elizabeth Shelley, born Aug^t 4th 1792."
 1794 July y^e 2^d Elizabeth Daughter of Timothy Esq^r and Elizabeth Shelley.
 1796 Feb 26 Helen Daughter of Timothy & Elizabeth Shelley.
 1797 July 17 Mary Daughter of Timothy & Elizth Shelley, Esq, rec^d into the Church, privately baptiz^d June 13 by the Rev^d John Woodward Rec^r of West Grinstead.
 1799 Nov. 6 Hellen Dau^r of Tim^r & Eliz: Shelley, Esq^r rec^d into the Church, privately baptized Sep^r 23 by the Rev^d J. Woodward Rect. of West Grinstead.
 1801 Jan. 26 Marg^t Dau^r of Tim^r & Elizth Shelley, Esq.
 1806 Aug. 14 John son of Timothy & Elizabeth Shelley, Esq^r.
 1828 Feb. 20 No. 487, Edward son of John & Elizabeth Shelley (of West Grinstead Lodge, Sussex, Esq^r.
 1830 Dec. 17 No. 584, Matilda Hellen, Daughter of John and Elizabeth Shelley (of Brighton, Esq^{re}.
 1834 Oct. 3 No. 730, Elizabeth Emily dau^r of John & Elizabeth Shelley (of) Field Place Esq^r — Privately baptised at Brighton 3 Sept. 1832.

¹⁶⁹ Copied from the Parish Register, of Horsham, by the writer.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁷² Parish Register, Mitcham.

¹⁷³ Parish Register, Horsham.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ The celebrated poet.

BURIALS.

1747 March 12 Edward Shelley, Esq.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁸ He died aged 77 years, and had a monumental inscription in the "Field Place Chancel." (See ante, p. 147.) His will, dated 4th Aug., 1746, proved in P.C.C., with four codicils annexed, on 2nd June, 1748 (191, Strahan), by William Moreton, Esq., the sole executor. An affidavit having been made on the 28th of May in the same year as to the handwriting of two of the codicils, by Henry Lawton, of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esq., and Edward Tredcroft, of Horham, co. Sussex, Esq., who deposed that they knew Edward Shelley, late of Field Place, in the Parish of Warnham, co. Sussex, Esq., deceased, and had seen him write, etc. On 10th Dec., 1795, Admon. with the will, of goods, etc., left unadministered by William Moreton, Esq., sole executor, granted to Byache [*sic*] ("in the Will written Byah") Shelley, Esq., the usufructuary Residuary Legatee for life, named in the said will. In his will he is described as—"Edward Shelley of Field place in the Parish of Warnham in the County of Sussex Esquire," and he mentions—to my nephew Timothy Shelley (his late father John Shelley Esq.) and to John Shelley eldest son of said Timothy, at his age of 23 years, and to Byah his 2nd son at 23 years.—to my cousin John Cheale of Findon, co. Sussex, Esq., and Richard Bruncker, Under Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Lond. Gent.—to my nephew Percy Shelley—to Anne Michell my goddaughter, eldest daughter of my niece Ann Michell, and to Hellen Catharine Michell her 2nd daughter, and to Henrietta Michell, her youngest daughter. Appoints William Moreton, of Strood, in the parish of Slinfold, co. Sussex, sole executor, and also mentions:—to my cousins Anne wife of Richard Green, Clerke; Christian Cheale; Thomas Ellis, son of my late cousin John Ellis Esq., and to Elizabeth the sister of the said Thomas Ellis—"the last Will of my late Aunt Christian Pankhurst deceased."—to my niece Hellen Holman and her husband and children. He bequeaths—to the eldest son of my late cousin Henry Shelley of Lewes, Esq., £200 "bequeathed to me by the will of the said Henry Shelley."—"to my Faithful Servant Mary Borer" £60, "and my Silver Coffe Pott, Tea Spoons and Tongs and also my Tea Chest and all my Silk and other Gowns, and all my Shirts, Neckcloths and Handkerchiefs."—"to my Servant Daniel Greenfield," £35, "and all my Vices and Working Tools relating to a Glaziers Trade, and also one half of my Woollen Cloaths, (*sic*), and the other half of my Woollen Cloths I give to my servant Richard Wood." He leaves legacies to other servants, and states:—"And Whereas my said Nephew Timothy Shelley hath laid out and expended some money towards the repairs of my Farm called Warnham Place, and the Lands thereto belonging and towards building a gallery in Warnham Church," etc., "I do hereby direct that it shall and may be lawful for my said Executor and Jane his Wife during her natural life to pass and repass with a Coach and Coaches or otherwise through my Estate in Warnham as they do now, and have for some time with my leave done, my said Executor and Jane his Wife permitting my said Nephew Timothy Shelley or the owner of Field place for the time being to pass and repass in like manner thro' their Estate called Strood, as I do now and have of late by their leave done. And I give my said Executor and Jane his Wife leave to set in my Galary in Warnham Church during her life." He also mentions—to Mr. William White of Horsham, and to Nicholas Gilbert of Eastbourne Gent. Signed:—"Edward Shelley . . . in his presence . . . Richard Taylor, Thomas Harffly, Thomas Harffly, Junr." In a codicil dated 7th Aug., 1746, he mentions—William Moreton, Esq., my exor; John Linfeld, Gent. and Austin Covin, Gent.; John Michell, late of Field Place in Warnham, co. Sussex, Esq., deceased, and his sons Wheatly, John, and Richard Michell. In a codicil dated 15th Aug., 1746, he mentions John Cheale, and bequeathes to William Moreton, Esq. his exor. "my Corn Waggon, and all my other waggons and Husbandry Tackle I give and bequeath to the said Timothy Shelley." By a codicil dated 22nd May, 1747, he leaves to his servants in addition to what he had already given, viz., "to the said Mary Borer my Clock bought from Coots, and things thereto belonging, and to the said Daniel Greenfield my Silver Cup used for Asses Milk." By a codicil dated 1st March, 1747 [1747-8] he confirms his will and schedules, and leaves to his servants Mary Borer, £50, Richard Wood and Sarah his wife, £8, John Swan the elder, and John Swan the younger, £7, over and above the money left them by his will.

- 1759 Jan. 10 Mary Shelley, a Woman.¹⁷⁹
 1770 Nov. 22 Joanna Shelley, a Woman.¹⁸⁰
 1771 March 14 Timothy Shelley, Esq.¹⁸¹
 1790 Oct. 11 John Shelley, Esq.¹⁸²
 1796 May 25 Elen Shelley, a Child.¹⁸³
 1826 Sep. 16, No. 223, Charles Bysshe,¹⁸⁴ Son of the late Percy
 Bysshe, and Harriet Shelley, (of) Warnham, (aged) 11.
 1831 March 5, No. 306, Matilda Hellen Shelley¹⁸⁵ (of) Brighton
 (aged) 5 months.
 1831 Dec. 27, No. 316, Elizabeth Shelley¹⁸⁶ (of) Warnham (aged)
 37.

STYANT.

William Styant, of Warnham, Gent., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Michell, sometime of Keymer, co. Sussex, yeoman. It is probable that he is identical with "John Michel of Cockes," buried at Warnham on 21 March, 1658-9.¹⁸⁷ "John Michell of Keymer in the Countye of Sussex Yeoman," in his will, dated 15 July, 1658, proved with a codicil dated 14 March, 1658, [i.e., 1658-9] on 21 May, 1659,¹⁸⁸ by James and William Michell, the sons, and two of the exors., Elizabeth Styant, alias Michell, the daughter, and other exor., renouncing, is described as above. He leaves "to the poore people of the Parish of Warneham Twentie Shillinges," and directs:—"That if it shall fortune that I dye at Keymer¹⁸⁹ that my Bodie be buried at Cuckfeild¹⁹⁰ in decent manner and I give Twentie Shillinges to the minister which shall then be at Cuckfeild for to preach my Funerall Sermon." He bequeathes to his son Thomas Michell 5s., and to his two sons, James and William Michell, and their heirs, his messuages, etc., in "Warneham," co. Sussex, "called

¹⁷⁹ See monumental inscription *ante*, p. 147.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 144.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 148.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 145.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁷ See *ante*, p. 182.

¹⁸⁸ P.C.C., 250, Pell.

¹⁸⁹ Sir William Burrell, in his extracts from the Parish Register of Keymer, which commences in 1601, entered in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5698, does not give any entries of the Michell or Styant families.

¹⁹⁰ His burial is not recorded amongst the extracts from the Parish Register of Cuckfield, entered in Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 5698.

Brookhurst otherwise Brookers Northlands and Gilles," late in the occupation of Henry Borer, equally between them, and he leaves: "to my daughter Elizabeth the wife of William Styant gent." all his lands etc. "in Hitchingfeild¹⁹¹ in the said Countye called the Uppertofto . . . in the occupacon of Emery Juppe," and also leaves her the residue of his estate, and makes her his sole executrix. Signed:—"John Michell . . . in the presence of Nich: Skippon. [*sic* Sheppard?], Tho. Smith., Henry Boorer." In the codicil dated 14 March, 1658 [*i.e.*, 1658-9], he is merely described as "John Michell late of Keymer." If he is the person buried at Warnham on 21 March, 1658-9, he had probably removed there after the date of his will, and before the date of the codicil; but in the Probate Act Book, however, in which the places of death of testators are frequently recorded, he is simply described as late of "Keymer." By the codicil he revokes the bequest of Brookhurst, etc., made to his sons, and leaves it "to my kinsman John Michell my brother James Michell's sonne," and directs that his "said sonnes James and William Michell shalbe ioynt Executors with my said daughter and shall have an equall share in the said landes and goodes cattells and chattells." Signed:—"John Michell . . . In the presence of Nich: Shippard [*sic* Sheppard?], Henry Borer."

BAPTISMS.

- 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 1 Thomas son of William Styant, Gent.
 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 20 Elizabeth dau. of Will: Styant, gent.
 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ March 14 Thomas son of Will: Styant, gent.
 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ Jan. 3 Elizabeth dau. of William Styant & Elizabeth.
 166 $\frac{1}{4}$ March 23 Bridgett dau. of William Styant gent & Elizabeth.
 1662 Oct. 24 William son of William Styant & Elizabeth.
 166 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 26 John son of William Styant gent & Elizabeth.
 1665 Nov. 1 Jeane dau. of William Styant & Elizabeth.
 166 $\frac{6}{7}$ Feb. 1 Sarah dau. of William Styant gent. & Elizabeth.
 16 $\frac{9}{10}$ Feb. 8 James Styant son of William Styant gent. & Elizabeth.
 1671 May 23 Mary dau. of William Styant gent. & Elizabeth.
 1672 Aug. 13 Martha dau. of William Styant gent & Elizabeth.
 1674 April 23 George son of William Styant & Elizabeth.
 1675 July 28 Henry son of W^m Styant & Ellizabeth.
 1679 Dec. 18 Seth son of William Styant Gent, & Elizabeth.

¹⁹¹ *Sic.* correctly Itchingfield.

BURIALS.

- 1667 May 20 John Styant son of William Styant, Gent.
 1673 May 27 Martha dau. of William Styant, Gent.
 1673 June 10 Mary dau. of William Styant, Gent.
 1677 Oct. 19 Bridget Styant.
 167 $\frac{2}{3}$ Feb. 22 Henry Styant.
 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ March 13 Thomas Styant, Gent.

WESTON.

John Weston, of Warnham, Gent., was fined £10 in the year 1630, for neglecting to take up his knight-hood.¹⁹² In his will dated 14th Dec., 1642, proved on the 21st of the same month,¹⁹³ by Henry Weston, the exor., he is described as "John Weston of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex gent.," and he commits his "bodie to the earth to expect the ioyfull resurrecon," and leaves to the poor of Warnham £5. He bequeathes to his "kinswoman Frances Foster daughter of Robert Foster deceased" £400, etc., "to Henry Weston of Ockham in the Countie of Surrey gent." and his heirs, property in Warnham, "to Ralfe Hooke my sister's sonne," £30, and "to John Hooke my godsonne," £30, "to John Steninge my kinsman," £30; "to John Foster my godsonne. . . to my kinsman John Weston sonne of Edward Weston of Speldhurst," £50. He leaves small legacies to his servants Dorothe Borer and Henry Clowser, and appoints "the said Henry Weston, Executor," and entreats his "loving friends Hall Ravenscrofte of Horsham Esquire and Nicholas Sheppard of the same to be Overseers." Signed:—"John Weston . . . in the prescence of Hall Ravenscroft., Nicholas Sheppard., Mathewe Napper., Robert Lucas."

BAPTISM.

- 1643 May 30 Henry son of Henry Weston, Esquier.

BURIALS.

- 1638 Oct. 3 Mrs Bridget Weston, y^e wife of John Weston, gentleman.
 1642 Dec. 18 Mr John Weston, gentleman.
 1643 June 21 Henry son of Henry Weston, Esquier.

¹⁹² S.A.C., Vol. XVI., p. 49.

¹⁹³ P.C.C., 129, Campbell.

YATES.

“Richard Yates of Warnham in the County of Sussex, Esq.” in his will dated 11th Sep., 1657, proved on 11th Oct. in the same year¹⁹⁴ by Henry Yates, the son of deceased and exor., is described as above, and he states that he was “sicke in bodye,” and directs “to be buryed in decent manner.” He mentions the five daughters of John Yates, late of Staynes, co. Middx., deceased, and John and Ralphe Yates, two of the sons of the said John Yates, all of them being then under 18 years of age; also Jannett Yates and Jane Rainsforth his sisters, and leaves to his cousin William Yates, of Dorking, co. Surrey, Gent., £40, “to be paid vnto him at the end of his Apprentishipp,” and also mentions Ralph Yates, of Brainford, co. Middx. He leaves “vnto John Snagg of Petworth in the said County [Sussex] gent. and Jane his wife, Benedicta Aire of the same widdowe, and to Benedicta Aire her daughter and Richard Aire her Sonne, and to Hughe Potter of the same Esq.” 20s. each for rings. He mentions his servants by name, and leaves them small legacies, and bequeathes “to Richard Stoakes, Sonne of Henry Stoakes my brother, and to his sonne Kinge and daughter Kinge” each 20s. He leaves to the poor of Warnham £3, and “to Elizabeth Yates my grandchild” £100 at marriage, and to Edward Michell, of Horsham co. Sussex, Esq., and to Thomas Sheppard of the same, each 20s. for rings. The residue of his estate he bequeathes to his son Henry Yates, and makes him sole exor. Signed:—“Richard Yates . . . in the presence of Henry Stokes, William Mitchell.” Richard Yates was a Justice of the Peace for Sussex.¹⁹⁵

Administration of the goods, etc., of:—Henry Yates, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, Esq., deceased, was granted¹⁹⁶ on 17th Jan., 1658-9, to Jane Yates, the relict. She remarried, as has been before stated, Sir Henry Onslow, Kt., and 3rdly John Amherst, of Gray's Inn,

¹⁹⁴ P.C.C., 407, Ruthen.

¹⁹⁵ See *ante*, p. 156.

¹⁹⁶ In P.C.C.

Esq.¹⁹⁷ His daughter, Elizabeth Yates, married Jeffery Amherst, of Warnham, Esq.¹⁹⁸

"Henry Yates of Warnham in the County of Sussex Esquire," in his will dated 13th April, 1715, proved 8th June, 1716¹⁹⁹ by Thomas Yates, son of deceased and exor., is described as above, and after stating "that the time of Sickness is not proper for the consideration of Worldly affairs," he directs:—"my body I order to be buried at Warnham in the most private manner." He leaves to his daughter Mary "all my Stock or Shares of and in the Company for makeing hallow (*sic*) Sword blades in England," and mentions his son Richard and daughter Ann, and property at Staynes, co. Middx., called the "Red Lyon," in the possession of John Neale, also land in Horsham, called "the Rushams," in the possession of the Widow Dendy and Francis Stringer, and houses there in the occupation of Edward Shelley, Esq., Richard Luckin, Gent., and Widow Gates. He leaves certain money due "from Edward Partherich of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick Esquire," and other things to his daughter Celia, and £100 to his daughter Heneretta Elizabeth, at her age of 21 years or marriage. He leaves to Mr. Francis Porten (*sic*), Citizen and Mercer of London, £10, and appoints him "Guardian to my Son Richard . . . and appoint my Son Thomas, Guardian to my Daughters Ann and Celia." The residue of his estate he bequeathes to his said son Thomas, and makes him sole ex'or. Signed:—"Hen: Yates . . . in the presence of the Testator, William Stanford, Thomas Weeden, Elizabeth Walder."

Thomas Yates, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, the son above named, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Miller, 2nd Bart., who was also M.P. for Chichester in several Parliaments, by Susannah, his 3rd wife, daughter of Sir William Meaux, of Kingstone, in the Isle of Wight.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁷ See *ante*, p. 183.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid*, pp. 144 and 169.

¹⁹⁹ P.C.C. 130, Fox.

²⁰⁰ Berry's pedigrees of the families of co. Sussex, p. 293. See also following note.

BAPTISMS.

- 1653 Sep. 23 Elizabeth dau. of Henry Yates, Gent. Borne Sept. 22.
 1659 Sep. 6 Henry Yeates (*sic*) son of Henry Yates, gent.
 1688 Sep. 23 Henry son of Henry Yates Esq^r & Elizabeth.
 1689 Sep. 8 Mary dau. of Henry Yates Esq^r & Elizabeth.
 169½ Jan. 14 Bartholomew son of Henry Yates Esq^r & Elizabeth.
 1693 Oct. 9 Thomas son of Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1698 July 14 Richard son of Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1700 Oct. 25 Leticia dau. of Henry Yates, Esq^r & Eliz.

MARRIAGE.

- 1713 July 13 Mr Tho: Manningha' & Mrs Mary Yates.²⁰¹

BURIALS.

- 1657 Oct. 3 Richard Yates ["no "] Esquire.
 1658 Dec. 11 Henry Yates ["no "] Essq.
 1662 March 28 M^{rs} Yeats.
 168½ Feb. 21 Mrs Jane Yates, buried in Linen.
 1695 July 6 Henry Yates, son of Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1698 April 18 Elizabeth dau. of Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1698½ Feb. 23 Bartholomu Yates Esqr, son to Henry Yates, Esq^{er}.
 1703 June 31 Leticia dau. of Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1706 Nov. 5 Elizabeth Yeats wife of Henry Yeats.
 1716 May 10 Henry Yates, Esq^r.
 1717 May 22 Margaret dau. of Tho: Yates, Esq^r & Margaret.
 1723 Sep. 28 Tho: son of Tho: Yates, Esq^r & Mary.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES.

BAPTISMS.

- 1560 June 2, Mary dau. of George Nycolles gentelmane & Margaret.
 1561 June 30 John son of Mr William Mvillinoxe & Bridget.

²⁰¹ He, the Rev. Thomas Manningham, M.A., afterwards D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, eldest son of Thomas, Bishop of Chichester. He was collated to the rectory of Slinfold, co. Sussex, 6th Oct., 1711, and he was also rector of Selsey in the same county. He is said to have studied botany, and in pursuance of his tastes in this direction, to have introduced some rare plants into the former parish. He was buried at Slinfold, 6th May, 1750, as—"Revent. Thomas Maningham," and a limited administration of his goods, etc., pending a suit, was granted in P.C.C. in the same month. His widow was buried in Westminster Abbey, on 5th July 1751, as—"Mrs. Mary Manningham; died the 2nd; in the North Cross." Colonel Chester, in his Westminster Abbey Registers, says she was "*dau. of Thomas Yates, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, from 1734 to 1741.*" This is evidently incorrect, for it seems clear from the dates of the baptisms of the children of Thomas Yates, Esq., and from the abstract of the will of his father, both given above, that she was a *sister* of the said Thomas Yates, Esq., and identical with Mary, daughter of Henry Yates, Esq., who received by his will shares in the Company for making sword blades. Colonel Chester adds, that the Funeral Book gives her age as 62, and that her will, dated 27th April, 1751, was proved (in P.C.C., 214, Busby) 6th July following, by her son, Rev. Thomas Manningham, of Green, co. Sussex, to whom she left all her estate. Their eldest child was baptized at Slinfold on 13th July, 1714, as—"Elizabeth the Daughter of M^r Thomas Maningham, Rector of this Parish, and Mary his wife," and she was buried in Westminster Abbey, according to the register, on 12th Nov., 1733, but the journals of the day say that she was buried on the 14th, which is probably correct.

- 1571 Oct. 22 John son of Jeames Ede, genttellmane.
 1573 March 31 Brygate dau. of Thomas Baxe²⁰²
 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 14 Jeames son of Jeames Ede genttellmaine.
 1574 Sep. 24 Jeanne dau. of John Clark of Lonndon, she was borne at Ropheye.
 157 $\frac{4}{8}$ Feb. 30 Marye dau. of Thomas Baxe.
 1576 Aug. 8 Rychard son of Jeames Ede.
 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 24 Harye son of Thomas Baxe.
 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ Jan. 12 Mary dau. of Jeames Ede genttellmane.
 157 $\frac{8}{8}$ Feb. 24 Elisabethe dau. of Thomas Baxe.
 1589 Dec. 14 Pacience dau. of Jeames Ede, gentellmane.
 1610 Dec. 16 Thomas son of Nicholas Marlett.
 1615 April 16 [*blank*] son of John Betsworth.
 1633 July 11 Anne Nicholson dau. of Henry Nicholson, gent.
 164 $\frac{0}{8}$ Jan. 17 Jane dau. of John Butler & Jane.
 1641 July 18 Elizabeth dau. of Ed: Gunter.
 1644 April 7 Bridget dau. of Edward Gunter.
 164 $\frac{2}{8}$ March 8 Joan dau. of Edward Gunter.
 164 $\frac{7}{8}$ Jan. 6 Roger son of Roger Gunter.
 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ March 10 John son of John Milles, Gent.
 1656 July 10 Elizabeth dau. of John Milles, gent.
 1657 Oct. 11 " Elisabeth Daughter of Austen Billson of the P'ish of Sinnoke²⁰³ in the County of Kent, boren in Horsham P'ish at the house of Richard [Cambs ?] neere nunnery, was bapt. October the 11th 1657."
 1659 May 23 Elizabeth dau. of John Wallis of Nudigate.
 168 $\frac{9}{7}$ Jan. 24 Edmund son of William Yalding, Gent. & Mary.
 1702 May 15 Jane dau. of Will: Becks [*i.e.*, Bax].
 1710 Ang. 27 Mary dau. of Mr. William Billinghamurst & Grace.
 1765 July 29 Susannah²⁰⁴ dau. of Nath¹ & Rose Mary Cock.

MARRIAGES.

- 1560 Oct. 10 Thomas Grettwecke & Elisabethe Melleshe.
 1562 Nov. 8 Rychard P'soonne & Margret Mychellborne.
 156 $\frac{4}{8}$ Jan. 22 " Rychard Gatte & a Wedowe from Arrondelle."
 1569 June 13 Jeames Fullar & Margret Agathe.
 1620 Sep. 26 Richard Middleton & Elisabeth Ersfeld.²⁰⁵
 1623 Dec. 29 Thomas Napper & Anne Coxe : by a faculty.

²⁰² Perhaps the person who was baptized at Horsham on 23d April, 1541, as "Thomas the son of John Bax of Warnh'm & Elysabethe hys wyfe."

²⁰³ *Sic.* correctly Sevenoaks.

²⁰⁴ See the monumental inscription to her parents, *ante*, p. 149.

²⁰⁵ Richard Middleton, of Horsham, Gent., 4th son of John Middleton of the same place, Gent., married, as appears from the Visitation of Sussex, 1633-4. [Harl. MS., Brit. Mus., 1076, fo. 4] Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Eversfield, of Horsham, and by her he had then had issue, John, Thomas, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances Middleton. He was buried at Horsham, 10th Nov., 1641, as—"Richard Middleton, gent. Housholder." In his will, dated 13th Feb., 15 Car., 1639, proved in P.C.C., 1st Feb., 1641-2 (17, Campbell), by Elizabeth Middleton, relict of deceased, and executrix, he is described as—"Richard Middleton of Horsham in the Countie of Sussex, gent." He mentions as living, besides several other persons, his sons John, Thomas, Robert, and William, and his daughters Marie, Elizabeth, Frances, and Anne, and bequeathes land "given mee by my Father Ersfield."

- 1624 Nov. 4 George Naldrat & Elisabeth Younge : by a faculty.
 1629 June 9 Nicholas Best & Anne [Vauce?] : by a faculty.
 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ March 7 Humfrie Forman & Jane Butler : by a faculty.
 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 28 Thomas Burrell & Elizabeth Andrews : by a faculty.
 1656 Sep. 11 M^r Henry Mose & Mary March.
 1659 Dec. 8 John Gratweke & Katharene Tiller.
 1664 Sep. 29 Rich: Mascol & Bridget Parsel.
 1665 March 30 John Par & Jane Butler.
 1666 May 29 William Buttler & Mary Pilfould.
 1670 May 12 Abraham Freeman & Cassandra Gratick.
 1672 June 3 Henry Ellis of Chilgroue and Ann Baker of Harsham.
 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 15 M^r George Parke & Elizabeth Tusley.
 1678 April 16 William Yaulding, Gent. & Mary Nye.
 1678 April 23 William Grinfield & Elizabeth Gratwick.
 1679 Nov. 10 Allen Sauage, Gent. & M^{rs} Ann Burrell.
 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 23 John Wy'ne & Anne Gunter.
 1692 April 12 Bryant Voyce & Elizabeth Puttock.
 1697 May 6 Richard Gratwick & Mary Redford.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 2 Thomas Touee [Tovee?] & Mary Rauenscraft.
 1701 June 3 William Becks [*i.e.*, Bax] & Jane Boxall.
 1709 June 16 William Bax and Elizabeth Harding.
 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 3 M^r W^m. Mose & Hannah Tyrrell.
 1725 May 5 M^r Jn^o. Tayluer & M^{rs} Eliz^t Churcher.
 1734 May 3 M^r John Legg & M^{rs} Benedicta Bridger.
 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 11 Tho^s Speeler & Elizabeth Rice.
 1745 Sep. 26 James Mutton & Jane Puttock.
 1752 May 14 M^r Phillip Humphrey, singleman to Judith Vinal,
 Widow, License.
 1807 Oct. 13 Hery Wray Brown, Clerk, of the Parish of Rusper co.
 Sussex & Anna Maria Cave of this Parish, Spinster, Licence.
 1810 Oct. 3 Henry Edwards of this Parish, Bachelor, and Hannah
 Bax, of the same, Spinster, by Banns.

BURIALS.

- 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 17 John Worsfoulde of Denne the ellder.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁶ There are several entries of this name. His will, dated 14th Feb., 1571, 14 Eliz., was proved in P.C.C. 26th March, 1572 (10 Daper), by John Worsfolde, the executor, power reserved to Richard Worsfolde, the other executor, and proved on 25th June, 1579, by the said Richard Worsfolde, executor. In it he is described as—"John Worsfolde of the P'ishe of warneham in the countie of Sussex yoman," and he directs to be buried "in the churche of warneham." He mentions to my sons Richard, John, and William the elder—to William my youngest son, and to my son Thomas, at their ages of 21 years—to my daughter Johanne and to Johanne my wife. Leaves residue "to John and Richard my two eldest sonnes," and makes them his executors, and kinsman Robert Worsfold, overseer. He directs—"Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas my sonne all that my P'cell of land w^t th'app'tennces in the P'ishes Townshippes and fields of Horsham Rousp' and Ifelde called or knowne by the name or names of the Mannor or capitall messuage of Awxburne als Alkeborne wth twoe Howses and two barnes therevpon conteyning by estymacon Two Hundred acres in the whoale or there aboute to hym and to th'heires of his bodie lawfullie begottenn foreu' and for lacke of Heires" to William my youngest son, and for lack of heirs to my son John, and for lack of heirs to

- 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ Jan. 8 Marye dau. of Rogare Grattwecke.
 157 $\frac{9}{8}$ Feb. 18 Rycharde son of Jeames Eede.
 1577 Oct. 14 Marye the Wedowe of John Eede, gentellmane.
 1577 Nov. 26 [John Churcher.com.cn](http://John.Churcher.com.cn)
 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 9 John Worsfould of Denne, Junier.²⁰⁷
 1580 March 26 Marye wife of Jeames Eede, gentellmane.
 1582 July 14 Wyllyam Yearde, a fletcher (being a stranger).
 1586 Sep. 7 John Eede son of Jeames Eede, gentellmane.
 1588 May 29 John Wellare myller of Warnham Myelle.
 159 $\frac{9}{8}$ Feb. 20 James Eede, gentellmane.²⁰⁸
 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 20 "oulde John Maderonne Sur John Carelle's
 foulckner."
 160 $\frac{3}{8}$ March 10 Joane wife of Mr. Hankinges.
 160 $\frac{1}{8}$ Feb. 24 William Swaine.
 160 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 19 Margret Dearinge, widow.

my right heirs for ever. Mr. André, in a letter to the writer, dated 20th Dec., 1882, states that—"Awksborne, now Hawkesbourne, is a farm at the foot of the south side of Hurst Hill, Rusper; the farmhouse is of John Worsfold's time, with a good bargeboard to the front gable."

²⁰⁷ Son of John Worsfold, buried on 17th Feb., 1571-2.

²⁰⁸ There are several entries of this name. (See *ante*, p. 158.) Administration with his will annexed, dated 7th Feb., 33 Eliz., 1590, was granted in P.C.C. 22nd March, 1590-1 (20 Sainberbe), to Richard Licheford, of Leigh, co. Surrey, Esq., and Thomas Gratwicke, of Cowfolde, co. Sussex, overseers named in the will, to administer the goods, etc., of deceased during the minority of James Eede, son and executor. In the will he is described as—"James Eede thelder of the parrishe of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex gent. being sicke in bodie," etc., and he directs—"to be buried in the parryshe Churoche of Warnham." He leaves to his wife, Pacience Eede, all his goods and chattels, etc., in his house at Ioknam, co. Middlesex, and in his house "in pater noster Rowe in London," and the following plate "at myne howse at Warnham," viz., "one silver boule, one silver bell salte with a cover, six silver spones with one other lyttell silver boule with all her apparrell and all such Jewelles and Billaments of goldesmithes worke whatsoever as was her owne before I married her," also "one bedd of Downe with the boulster thereto belonginge and all such lynnyn which she brought with her being now in my saide house at Warnham," also "my best doble geldinge, the culler graie, and the mare which was hers before I married her." He leaves £100 each to Mary, his eldest daughter, and Pacience Eede, his youngest daughter, at their ages of 21 years, and to his sister Dorothis Eede, 40s. a year, "out of my landes and Tennamentes called Eastlandes, *alias* Biffett, scituate . . . in the parryshe of Warneh'm." He mentions, "all that my mannor landes and Tennamentes called the Slauterfordes *al's* Poores," in Warnham, and leaves "to Edward Lewer my servaunt one cowe, culler browne with a white liste on the back . . . to my servaunt Joane Wattes, now the wyfe of Thomas Clowser one heifer of two yeeres olde," and he also leaves legacies to other servants. He bequeaths to the poor of Warnham 20s. and a like sum to the poor "of the Towne of Horsham," and the residue of his estate to his son James Eede, then under age, and makes him sole executor, "and my brother Maister Richard Licheforde of Leighe and my Cosen Thomas Gratewicke of Cowfolde to be myne ow'seers . . . per me Jacobum Ede." Witnesses:—Edw. Say, Pacience Eede, Elianor Licheforde, Micha Earle. He married twice, and by his first wife Mary he had a numerous issue, baptised and buried at Warnham. By Pacience, his second wife, who was apparently the widow of—Saye, and it would seem finally wife and widow of Thomas Churochar, of Slinfold, co. Sussex, Gent. (see her burial, 14th Dec., 1635, and *note*), he had a daughter Pacience, baptised at Warnham, 14th Dec., 1589, who was living 20th Jan., 1634-5, and then wife of Thomas Nye.

- 1612 Oct. 10 Robert Butler.
 1612 Nov. 27 Thomas Lucas, gent.
 1612 Dec. 5 Margaret Lucas, Widowe of Tho: Lucas.
 1617 Dec. 16 Annice Butler, Widowe.
 1625 July 27 Thomas Martin : who was drowned in y^e place ponde.
 1629 Oct. 22 Mr John Younge.²⁰⁹
 1629 Dec. 11 Bridgett Younge.
 163 $\frac{2}{3}$ Jan. 15 Ockenden Younge.²¹⁰
 163 $\frac{1}{4}$ March 17 Thomas Agate.²¹¹
 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ March 20 James Lucas.²¹²

²⁰⁹ In his will, dated 12th Oct., 1629, proved in P.C.C. 9th Feb., 1629-30 (8, Scroope), by William Younge, son of deceased, and one of the executors, Okenden, Younge, son of deceased, and the other executor, having deceased; he is described as—"John Younge of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex, gent. being sicke in bodie," etc., and he bequeathes to his wife Joane £40, to his two daughters Jane and Bridgett each £100 at their ages of 21 years, or at marriage, to his son Henry Younge "one field called Brookes field," in the pariah of Oockley, to his youngest son, Thomas Younge, "one tenem't called Soughthawe meade," in Capell, co. Surrey, to John Younge, his third son, £20 a year, "out of one Lease which I have called Plastowe," etc., to his daughter Elizabeth Naldrett, 20s. for a ring, to the poor of Capell, 40s. He leaves the residue of his goods to his sons William and Okenden Younge, and makes them his executors, and entreats his "loving brother, Okenden Cowper, to be overseer. Signed, "John Younge . . . in the presence of vs:—John Constable; The marke of Richard Backes."

²¹⁰ A son of John Younge above-named. In his will, dated 27th Dec., 1629, proved in P.C.C. 9th Feb. 1629-30 (8, Scroope), by William Younge, brother and executor; he is described as—"Okenden Yunge of Warneham in the Countie of Sussex yeoman, being sicke in bodie," etc., and he bequeathes his "bodie to the dust from whence it was taken," and "to the poore of the parish of Warnham," 20s. He directs—"Item, I give to Joane my wife all my household stuffe as Beddes and beddsteades, woollen and lynnyn Cuppboards, Tables and stooles, Chestes and Trunkes. Item, I give to John Younge my brother my house Barne and Landes called Rowhooke and Sawyers, and also one other Tenement, my Barnes and landes called Poores lying all in the parish of Warnham, to the said John Younge and his heirs for ever, after the decease of Joane my wife." He leaves to his sister Elizabeth, wife of George Naldrett, £10, and to his sister, Jane Younge, £100 at her age of 21 years, and the residue of his estate to his brother William Younge, and makes him sole executor, and appoints his "trustie and wellbelovyd vncle Okenden Cowper to be Overseer." Signed—Okenden Younge. Witnesses—Henry Younge, Richard Blake, his marke.

²¹¹ There are several entries of this name. In his will, dated 9th March, 1631, 7th K. Charles, proved in P.C.C. 12th June, 1632 (66 Audley), by "Margarete Agate," (sic.) the executrix. He is described as—"Thomas Agate of Warnham in the Countie of Sussex yeoman, beinge sicke of bodye," and he directs—"Impr'is I give and bequeath my soul vnto Almighty God who gaue it mee when he fashioned mee in my mothers wombe . . . and my bodye to be decently buried in the Church or Churchyard of the P'ish of Warnham aforessaid." He leaves to the poor of Warnham 20s., and "All the rest of my goodes Cattell and Chattell (sic) I doe whollie will devise give and bequeath vnto Marye (sic) my beloved wife whome I doe make sole Executor . . . And I make Ow'seers of this my last will my trustie and wellbelovyd frindes and brothers in lawe Thomas Rapley and Robt. Rapley." Signed—"Thomas Agate . . . in the p'nce of Searl Hawker, Henry Michall, Sammuell Dydesfold."

²¹² There are several entries of this name. Administration of the goods, etc., of James Lucas, late of Warnham, co. Sussex, deceased, was granted in P.C.C. on 2 April, 1633, to Thomas Lucas, father of the said deceased, during the minority of James Lucas, son of said deceased.

1635 Dec. 14 M^{rs} Patience Churcher : of Slinfold.²¹³

164 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 25 The Right Honorable the Countesse of Portland.

²¹³ Patience, widow of — Saye, afterwards it would seem second wife and widow of James Ede, of Warnham, Gent. (see his burial, 20th Feb., 1590-1, and *note*), and finally wife and widow of "Tho. Churcher, Esq.," who was buried at Slinfold, co. Sussex, as above, on 2nd Dec., 1616, and who, in his will, dated 6th Dec., 1614, proved with codicils in P.C.C. 7th Feb., 1616-17(14, Weldon), by George Churcher, the executor, is described thus:—"I Thomas Churchar of Slynfold in the Countie of Sussex gent, travailinge nowe in the lxxijth yeare of my age, being whole and sound of bodie and of good and perfect remembraunce (Thankes be given to God) and not troubled with any kind of sicknes griefes or infirmities other then such as followe age . . . And for that it hath pleased God of his singular love towards me to bestowe on me in this my latter age a most vertuons honest and lovinge wife to my inestimable comfort to whome I have a most especial Care and regard . . . My sinfull and vile bodie I will to be buried in the Chauncell of the parish Church of Slynfold (if I shall not have prepared before that a Convenient place of buriall of myne owne there)," etc. He leaves money to several parishes, and mentions as living his nephews James and George Churchar, his sister Julyan Nepp, his godson Edward Say, not aged 20 years, and his friend Sir Thomas Bisshopp, Knight. He bequeathes to his "servaunt Thomas Puttock bayliff of my husbandry my ridinge Cloke and his whole yeares wages," and mentions a "lease made for Tenn Towand (*sic*) yeares." He leaves the residue of his estate equally to his wife, whom he does not mention by name, and said nephew George Churchar, and makes him executor. "To whom I give and bequeath all my Mannors," etc. Signed:—"Thomas Churchar." Witnesses:—"John Middleton, Robert White, Robert Saye, Thomas Nye." Codicils dated 23d and 24th August, 1616, in which he mentions—to my wife—to my nephew George Churchar—to my friend George Ansten of Shalford, co. Surrey, Gent., he to be helping to my executor, his godson and kinsman—"landes and ten'tes as are parcell of the Joincture of Patience my wife . . . I have sold the Advowson of Send vicarage (which I meant to [*sic*] my brother Peter) he being now deceased I doe give that C^h w^{ch} I sold it for in this sort, viz to every of his two Children of my sister Knapp by even porçons." Patience Churchar, buried as in the text, directs by her will (see following abstract) to be buried at Icknam, co. Middlesex, at which place James Ede, Gent., who, it would seem, was her second husband, had a house (see his burial, 20th Feb., 1590-1 and *note*). According to the Register she was buried at Warnham, as in the text. There is not any record of her burial in the Slinfold Register. The reason why she was buried at Warnham, and not at Slinfold with her last husband is not clear, unless it was that she should be buried with the aforesaid James Ede. Administration, with her will annexed, dated 20th Jan., 1634, was granted in P.C.C. 17th Dec., 1635 (131, Sadler), to Edward and William Say, overseers named in the will, no executor being named therein. In her will she is described as—"Patience Churchar of Slinfold in the County of Sussex, widowe, being weake in body," and she directs, "My body I committ to the earth from whence it came to bee buried in the Parische Church of Icknam in the County of Middlesex." She leaves £5 to the poor of Slinfold "to be distributed amongst them at that time which I shalbee carried away from this place . . . Item I give to the poore of that parish [*i.e.*, Slinfold] forty shillings by the yeare duringe the space of tenn yeares . . . Item I give to the poore of the Parische of Warnham in the said County of Sussex the sume of forty shillings to be distributed amongst them at the time of my funerall . . . Item I give to the poore of the Parish of Icknam in the County of Middlesex," £5. She mentions—to my daughter Elizabeth Clarke, wife of Richard Clarke, Esq., £40, and to her son Richard Powell—to my granddaughter Patience Collyar £50, and to the rest of the children of my daughter Anne Collyar £50 equally between them. To the children of my daughter Elianor (*sic*) Culpeper, wife of William Culpeper, Esq., £40, equally amongst them to be paid to their mother, and to my granddaughter Anne Culpeper, eldest daughter of my daughter Anne (*sic*) Culpeper, £50—to my daughter Patience Nye—to the children of my son Robert Say, late of Mungdam, (*sic*) co. Kent, Doctor of Divinity, deceased,

1648 Dec. 22 John Buttler.²¹⁴

1654 July 11 Stephen Hoad of Pulborow.

1656 July 11 Margreate Buttler.²¹⁵

1656 Sep. 19 Grace dau. of Edward Horton, late Parson of Nuthurst.²¹⁶

£50 equally amongst them—to Robert Say, third son of my daughter-in-law, Anne White, widow, £10—to my sister Margaret Harte, widow, £10—"vnto my sonnes in law William Culpoper Esq', Richard Clarke, Esq', and John Collyar gent, each of them a mourninge Cloake, and to each of their wives a mourninge gowne." She leaves the residue of her estate to her "Grandsonnes Edward Saye, and William Say of the Midle Temple, London, Esq' whome I make and ordaine my true and lawfull Overseers (*sic*) . . . I doe make and ordaine my lovinge friends John Warner Doctor in Divinity and my lovinge sone in law William Culpoper Esq' my true and lawfull Overseers" (*sic*). She mentions "the Children of my late husband Say," and gives a long account of a dispute with "M^r George Churchar nephew and executor to my late husband Thomas Churchar Esq'." Signed:—"Patience Churchar . . . in the presence of, Will: Say, Thomas Marwood, Edward Cowp."

²¹⁴ In his will, dated 30th June, 1647, proved in P.C.C. 7th March, 1648-9 (31, Fairfax), by John Cheesman, the executor; he is described as—"John Butler of Warneham in the County of Sussex yeoman, being sicke and lame and visited with the paulsey," etc., and he directs "to be buried in the Churchyard of Warneham," and leaves "to the poore people of Warneham" 40s. He bequeathes to Margaret his wife £100 and certain furniture, etc., and leaves small legacies to several persons named Cheesman, Boughton, Knight, etc. He wills that £5 "shalbe bestowed vpon my buriall," and leaves the residue of his estate "vnto John Cheesman my now seruant, sonne of the aforesaid William Cheesman deceased," and makes him sole executor.

²¹⁵ Widow of John Butler, buried on 22nd Dec., 1648. In her will, dated 7th July, 1654, proved in P.C.C. 3th Sept., 1656 (326, Berkley), by Jane Bawcombe, the kinswoman and sole executrix; she is described as—"Margarett Butler of Warneham in the County of Sussex, widdowe," and she directs "to bee buried in the Church yard of Warneham." She leaves numerous small legacies to various persons, but none of them named Butler, and directs—"Item I give to the poore people of Warneham aforesaid as followeth . . . to Robert Hardinge," 5s, "to John Worsfold" 5s, "to James Cooper" 2s, "to widdowe Allen and her daughter to each of them twelve pence, to Ambrose Jupp," 2s and "to widdowe Dudley" 2s. She leaves the residue of her estate "vnto Jane Bawcombe my kinswoman now dwellinge with mee," and makes her sole executrix, and William Margesson of Ockley, co. Surrey, overseer.

²¹⁶ Her birth is recorded in the Parish Register of Nuthurst, co. Sussex, thus: "Grace daughter of M^r Edward Houghton and Mary his wife was borne the 26th of May 1656." The burial of her parents is also recorded in the same register thus:—"Mary the wife of M^r Edward Houghton was Buried the 12th of July 1656."—"M^r Edward Houghton minester of this Parish was Buried the 24 of August 1656." He was probably an intruding rector under Cromwell. In his will, dated 18th Aug., 1656, proved in P.C.C. 6th Sept., in the same year (326, Berkley) by John Wood the brother, Richard Cunstable, and Edward (*sic*) Antell, the executors in trust named in the will; he is described as—"Edward Houghton of Nuthurst in the County of Sussex, Minister beinge sicke and weake of body," etc. He bequeathes—"to Thomas the sonne of Richard Houghton my brother," £5, "and if it shall happen that either of them the said Thomas or Edward (*sic*) shall dye," etc. He mentions his two daughters, Mary Houghton and Grace Houghton, both under age, and unmarried, and alludes to the £100 settled upon them by their grandmother's will; also mentions his brother Edward Round, and the two children of John Stirrup. He leaves small legacies to his four servants, and directs—"I make my brother M^r John Wood of North Chappell and Richard Cunstable of Ockley and Richard [so in the Registered copy of the will, but correctly Edward, as in the Probate] Antell of Warneham my Executors in trust." Signed, "Edward Houghton his marke . . . in the presence of Richard Pellett his marke, Thomas Sharpe his marke, Thomas Tingley."

- 1659 June 30 Roger Gunter.
 1665 Sep. 14 Edward Gunter.
 1666 Dec. 26 Edward Antill of Warnham, yeoman.²¹⁷
 1668 Dec. 9 Margaret Gunter, widow.
 1670 July 20 Bridget Gunter.
 1678 Aug. 22 William Bax, Labourer, was Buried vpon the p'ish charge.
 1689 Feb. 19 William Yalden.
 1687 Aug. 21 Mrs. Barbara Mose, widdow.
 1688 June 21 Mary wife of Marmaduke Coleston of Amberley.
 1688 Nov. 1 Mrs. Barbara Mose.
 1689 July 22 Elizabeth dau. of Mr. Nathaniel Parkhurst of London.
 1689 Oct. 26 Marmaduke Coleston.
 1695 May 4 Mrs. Mary Yeomans.²¹⁸
 1708 Feb. 25 Jane wife of William Bax.
 1713 Feb. 11 Mr. Francis Mose, died Feb. 9.
 1714 April 30 Widdow Bax, died April y^e 28th, buried y^e 30th
 1719 March 29 Mrs. Jane Mose, Widd:
 1720 June 2 Mrs Susanna Michbourne, Widd:
 1724 Nov. 15 Mrs. Eliz^t Keith.
 1736 April 7 W^m Bax, Master of y^e Workhouse.
 1746 Oct. 9 Mary dau. of M^r John Boorer.

²¹⁷ In his will, dated 1st Dec., 1666, proved in P.C.C. 29th Jan., 1666-7 (2, Carr), by Edward Antill, the executor, he is described as—"Edward Antill of Warnham in the County of Sussex gent. beeing sicke and weake," etc. He does not give any directions as to his burial, but bequeathes—"vnto Edward Antill my nephew sonne of James Antill of Chissington in the County of Surrey my brother, all and every my message . . . Farm," etc., "called Longhurst, Saxons and Finches . . . in Horsham and Warnham" and to his heirs, he to pay "unto Elizabeth my now wife," £17 a year during her life—"to John Antill my nephew sonne of John Antill my brother," £150, and to Hannah and Edward Antill, his other children, £25 apiece at their ages of 21 years or at marriage—"to James Antill, my nephew. the sonne of James Antill my brother," £50 at his age of 21 years—to William Peeter my servant, James Spurlow my apprentice (at 21 years), and to Elizabeth Patching my maid servant, each 40s. "Also I give and bequeath vnto Sir Henry Onslow and Jane his wife, To M^r Thomas Onslow his Brother, To Anthony Hilton & Alice his wyfe, To John Rapley and Richard Pilfold, and to every one of them," 20s, "to buy each of them a ring To weare in my remembrance." He leaves the residue of his estate "vnto the said Edward Antill my Nephew the sonne of James Antill whome I make sole executor." Signed:—"Edward Antill . . . in the presence of Henry Onslowe, Tho: Onslow, Anthony Hilton, John Rapley, Richard Pilfold."

²¹⁸ Probably "Mary Yeomans of the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate Widow," who, in her will, dated 8th March, 1694-5 (*sic*) proved in P.C.C. 31st May, 1695 (84, Irby), by John Langston, executor, is described as above, and directs—"My body I commit to the ground to be very privately buried at the discretion and charge of my Executor." She bequeaths to her "Cozen Judith Dampire my best Gown and petticoat;" to her "good friend D^r Onley one of the Prebendaries of Westminster my wedding ring. As also unto the said D^r his five children unto each of them then living a gold ring;" to her good friend Mr. John Langston of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 20s, to buy him a ring, and appoints him sole executor; he to sell her property and apply the interest for the benefit of her "deare Brother Ralph Knight," for his life, and at his decease the principal "unto my deare Neice Mary Knight daughter of my aforesaid Brother Ralph Knight." Signed:—"Mary Yeovmans . . . in the presence of N: Onley, Ann Coles, Mary Aubin, Sarah Lee."

- 1749 May 29 W^m ²¹⁹ son of John Boorer.
 1757 April 19 Eliz. Bax, a poor Woman.
 1759 March 11 Cha^s Tovee, Sexton.
 1782 Aug. 6 Rosemary Cock, a Woman.²²⁰
 1789 May 4 Nathaniel Cock, a Man.²²¹
 1801 March 30 Mathew Napper.²²²

In bringing this paper to a conclusion the writer tenders his sincere thanks to numerous friends for many valuable notes and suggestions, and especially to J. C. Challenor Smith, Esq., of H.M. Probate Registry Somerset House, and whilst thanking the living, it is but just to place on record the facilities afforded him, in the years 1877 and 1878, by the late Rev. J. A. H. Scott, Curate in charge of Warnham, for examining and making copious extracts from the register books of that parish.

This paper may fitly close with the following lines by Warnham's great poet :—

All things that we love and cherish,
 Like ourselves must fade and perish.

* * * * *

Death is here and death is there,
 Death is busy everywhere,
 All around, within, beneath,
 Above is death—and we are death.

²¹⁹ He died 26th May, 1749, aged 14 years, and has a headstone in the churchyard. See *ante*, p. 150.

²²⁰ She died 4th August, 1782, aged 57 years, and she has a monumental inscription on her husband's stone. See following note.

²²¹ He died 1st May, 1789, aged 55 years, and has a stone against the south wall of the church. See *ante* p. 149.

²²² He died 22nd March, 1801, aged 54 years, and has a mural monument in the north aisle. (See *ante* p. 146.) By his will he directs his "body to be buried in a decent and plain way in the Church of Warnham near the seat on which I used to sit; and that a monument be erected near the same place like that over my late Uncle [he was second cousin] M^r Laker at Wisborough Green in the same County." The sculptor copied Mr. Laker's monument in every particular (except inscription), even to the coat of arms. But this in the original is an absurdity, for Mr. Laker had no coat of arms, but he had married a Miss Pay of Ifold, whose coat was that on the monument. But, as the husband had no arms, and the wife was the survivor, it appears on a lozenge, being unimpaled as a maiden lady's coat. And this, a Mr. Shelley, who some years ago lived at Field Place, and sat opposite the monument, used to make fun of.—Extract from a letter dated 7th Dec., 1882, from H. F. Napper, Esq., of Laker's Lodge, Loxwood, Sussex.

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ADMISSIONS TO SUSSEX BENEFICES
(*temp.* COMMONWEALTH)
BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
APPROBATION OF PUBLIC PREACHERS.

By E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq.

THE following admissions to Sussex Benefices during the years 1654, 1655, 1657, 1658, and 1659, are taken from four MS. volumes preserved in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth. These volumes form part of a series, numbered 966 to 1,021, which are described in Todd's "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Lambeth Library," as "Original books of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Augmentations of Rectories and Vicarages, Pensions for Preaching Ministers, &c., during the Commonwealth." Few persons are aware of the existence of these admission-books, which have seldom been used, or referred to, by writers of parochial histories. I have added short notes, chiefly from my own MS. collections.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
ABERTON, R. Nicholas Sheppard ¹	1655-6, Mar. 3	Nominated to sequestered rectory by Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 558)
ALDINGBOURNE, V. Thomas Phillips ²	1654, June 22	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. i, f. 259)

¹ Nicholas Sheppard conformed at the Restoration, and was buried at Edburton, Feb. 1, 1680-1. (See S.A.C., XXVI, p. 32.) In his will dated August 2, 1679, he is described as "Nicholas Sheppard Rector of Aberton (*alias* Edburton) in the County of Sussex." He leaves to his sister, Mrs. Mary Sheppard of Horsham, £25 annually, to be paid out of the rents of Durrants Lands, for four years after his decease. His lands called Durrants, in Rusper and Horsham, are left to his son, Nicholas Sheppard, at 21 years of age; if he should not attain that age, then to his son William Sheppard, at 21; and if he should die before 21 then to his son Thomas Sheppard in fee. The residue of his lands, houses, goods, chattells, and "cattell," the testator bequeathed to his wife, Judith Sheppard, for life, and after her decease to his son Nicholas Sheppard. This will was proved in P.C.C., March 9, 1680-1, by Judith Sheppard, his widow (51 *North*).

² At the Restoration, Thomas Phillips was presented to the vicarage of Aldingborne by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, and re-admitted by the Bishop's institution on Sept. 26, 1660. He was admitted to the prebend of Gates in Chichester Cathedral on Jan. 7, 1677-8.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
ALMODINGTON (see <i>Earnley</i>)		
AMBERLEY, V. John Bastwick, jun. ³	1658, Oct. 20	Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers (999, f. 116)
ARLINGTON, V. Edward Hilder ⁴	1654, June 9	Samuel Howard, Citizen and Haberdasher of London (997, lib. i, f. 171)
John Cittizen	1657-8, Mar. 19	Samuel Howard, gent. (998, f. 218)
ASHBURNHAM, V. Samuel Tilden	1655-6, Feb. 25	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 550)
BATTELL, V. Henry Fisher ⁵	1657, Nov. 27	William Yalden, gent. (998, f. 144)
BEDDINGHAM, V. James Bricknell, M.A. ⁶	1658-9, Feb. 18	Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers (999, f. 199)
BERSTEED, V. Mathew Speed ⁷	1657, May 27	Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers (998, f. 38)
BERWICK, R. George Hall, M.A. ⁸	1654, Sept. 27	Thomas Nutt, gent. (997, lib. ii, f. 202)
BEXILL, R. John Harrison ⁹	1654, June 28	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. ii, f. 26)
BIGNOR, R. Thomas Reaves ¹⁰	1654, Nov. 3	Charles, late King of England (997, lib. iii, f. 5)

³ His successor was collated to the vicarage of Amberley on March 11, 1661-2.

⁴ "Edward Hylder Vicar of Arlington," was buried Nov. 25, 1657 (par. reg.)

⁵ See a notice of Henry Fisher, S.A.C., XXX, p. 116. He was "Oliver Cromwell's chaplain."

⁶ His successor, John Cooke, was instituted on March 17, 1661-2, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

⁷ Matthew Speed succeeded Anthony Perrott, who died in May, 1657. He conformed at the Restoration, and was vicar at his death in Nov., 1678.

⁸ George Hall conformed at the Restoration, and was buried at Berwick, 18th January, 1668-9 (par. reg.) His nuncupative will was proved at Lewes, on March 17, 1668-9, by his widow. (Archd. Lewes, A. 31, f. 42b.) On a flat stone in the vestry the following inscription appears:—"M. S. George Hall Rector of this church His name speaks all learning Humane and divine; His memory precious Both to the Muses; And the Graces; His extraction from Two Royal Colleges, The one at Eton, The other at Cambridge; Together with his sonn George, both originall and transcript, are here Reposed in hope of A joyful resurrection January 15, 1668."

⁹ Bexhill was sequestered from John Nutt, the lawful rector, in 1645, and John Harrison was appointed sequestrator. He in his turn had to quit in 1660, when the Bishop of Chichester collated William Carr to the vacant benefice. John Nutt had died in 1658. (See his will, P. C. C. 359 *Alchim.*)

¹⁰ Mentioned by Calamy as an ejected minister. This is confirmed by the appointment, October 1, 1662, of Henry German to the rectory of Bignor.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
BILLINGHURST, V. William Wilson ¹¹	1655, Nov. 9	Henry Goring, esq. (996, f. 337)
BIRDHAM, R. Nathaniel Tredcroft (appointed to be in the sequestered rectory as public preacher)	1655, July 18	Thomas Buttery, gent. (the rectory being void by the ejection of William Serjeant, late rector) (996, f. 155)
John Symons	1657-8, Feb. 17	Thomas Buttery, gent. (998, f. 192)
BODIHAM, V. Job Mander ¹²	1654, June 29	William Yalden, gent. (997, lib. ii, f. 29)
BRAMBER, R. & BUTTOLPHS, V. John Cowdrey, M.A.	1658, Sept. 24	President and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford (999, f. 104)
BREDE, R. Nehemiah Beaton ¹³	1654, Aug. 24	Simon Aldrich, clerk, and Martha Petter, wife of George Petter, clerk, with the consent of said George Petter (997, lib. ii, f. 149)
Samuel Horne ¹⁴	1655-6, Feb. 6	Martha Petter and Thomas Petter (996, f. 517)
BRIGHT-HELMSTON, V. Robert Everden ¹⁵	1654, Nov. 1	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. ii, f. 251)
BRIGHTLING, R. Joseph Bennett ¹⁶	1658, July 14	Thomas English, esq. (999, f. 68)

¹¹ His successor, Thomas Oram, was instituted to the rectory of Billingham on March 13, 1662. Calamy includes William Wilson among the silenced ministers.

¹² The will of Job Mander, of Bodiham, clerk, dated March 13, 1669-70, was proved August 1, 1671, by his widow, Susanna Mander (Archd. Lewes, A. 32, f. 256).

¹³ See notice of Nehemiah Beaton, S.A.C., XXI, p. 195; XXX, p. 120. Nehemiah Beaton conformed at the Restoration, as we find him instituted to the rectory of Horsted Parva on March 4, 1660-1. He was buried at Glynde, January 12, 1662-3, but in his will dated Jan. 9, 1662-3, he is called "Nathaniel Beaton of Little Horsted, clerke." It was proved January 26, 1662-3, by Martha Beaton, his widow. He leaves all his temporal estate to be divided between his wife Martha, and his son Nathaniel. (Archd. Lewes, A. 29, f. 185a.)

¹⁴ Samuel Horne conformed at the Restoration, and continued to hold the rectory of Brede until his death, Nov. 16, 1686. His will, dated Nov. 28, 1683, was proved Jan. 22, 1686-7, by his son Samuel Horne. (P. C. C. 9 Foot.) The advowson of the rectory of Brede was devised to his son Samuel. This living was held by members of the Horne family until 1821.

¹⁵ He refused to conform. (See S.A.C., XXIX, p. 203.) On Jan. 9, 1662-3, Edward Love was collated by the Bishop of Chichester.

¹⁶ Mentioned by Calamy as one of those silenced in 1662.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
BURWASH, V.		
William Lancaster	1657, July 15	Sir John Pelham, bart. (998, f. 75)
Thomas Goldham, M.A. ¹⁷	1658, Aug. 18,	Sir John Pelham, bart. (999, f. 86)
CATSFELD, R.		
Richard Hodgskin	1657-8, Feb. 12	Thomas Alfray, gent. (998, f. 186)
CHICHESTER, S. ANDREW, with S. PETERS THE LESS, PANCRAS, and S. MARTIN,		
William Martin ¹⁸	1657, Sept. 23	The Lord Protector (998, f. 103)
CHITHURST (see <i>Iping</i>)		
CLAPHAM (see <i>Patching</i>)		
COCKFEILD, V.		
Samuel Greenhill	1654, Dec. 6	John Downes, esq. (997 lib. iii, f. 63)
COMES, R.		
Isaac Wilmer ¹⁹	1658, May 28	Sir Charles Shelley, bart. (999, f. 39)
COMPTON with UPMARDEN, V. and Chapel of WESTMARDEN		
William Thomas	1655, Sept. 7	Anthony Gray, gent. (996, f. 224)
DENTON, R.		
Thomas Grundy ²⁰	1657, May 22	George Evelyn, of Wootton, esq. (998, f. 38)
DONNINGTON, V.		
John Dallender	1654, June 2	The Keepers of the Liberty of England (997, lib. i, f. 134-5)

¹⁷ Thomas Goldham vacated the living in 1662, and John Webber was instituted to the vicarage on Oct. 10, 1662, but the former continued to reside in the parish. The Rev. John Coker Egerton, rector of Burwash, writing on "Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways" ("Leisure Hour," March, 1881, p. 154) says:—"Some years ago there was a question when or where this Mr. Goldham was buried, and my inquiries were set at rest by a curious piece of evidence. An old man told me that he knew it was in 1691; and when I asked how he was able to be so certain, he told me that when he was a boy he used to play in the churchyard where the tombstone of a Mr. Thomas Goldham was broken and lying about, and he remembered the date because it was the same whether it was the right way up or upside down. I at once went to the register, and found directly among the burials the entry of Thomas Goldham, December 31, 1691." The will of Thomas Goldham, of Burwash, clerk, dated Feb. 2, 1690-1, was proved Jan. 21, 1691-2. He possessed landed property in Burwash. (Archd. Lewes, A. 40, f. 174b.)

¹⁸ Refusing to conform, he had to vacate the living in 1662. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and died August 3, 1686, in the 66th year of his age. He was buried in Witney churchyard, co. Oxford.

¹⁹ His successor was instituted on June 16, 1662. His ejection, however, is not mentioned by Calamy.

²⁰ Thomas Grundy's name appears among the ejected ministers in 1662. (See Calamy.) Hugh Bridge was instituted on Oct. 9, 1662.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
William Trobridge	1659, May 7	Richard, Lord Protector (999, at end)
DUNTON (see <i>Petworth</i>)		
EARNLEY, R. with ALMOD- INGTON		
John Knight, M.A.	1654-5, Feb. 8	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. iii, f. 150)
EASTDEAN, V. and FRIS- TON, V.		
William Wallace ²¹ (to be public preacher in the sequestered benefices)	1654, June 23	Order by "the Committee for Plundered Ministers," confirmed by "Commis- sioners for Approbation of Public Preachers" (997, lib. ii, p. 8)
EAST GREENSTEAD, V.		
Robert Crayford	1657-8, Feb. 10	Richard, Earl of Dorset (998, f. 185)
EAST LAVENT, R.		
Robert Parke ²²	1657, March 25	The Lord Protector (998, f. 1)
EDBURTON (see <i>Aberton</i>)		
ETCHINGHAM, R.		
John Bradshaw, M.A.	1654, May 11	Sir George Strode, knt. (997, lib. i, f. 48)
EWHERST, R.		
John Bucke, M.A.	1657-8, Jan. 29	Nathaniel Powell, esq. (998, f. 179)
FARNEHURST (curacy)		
Thomas Abercrombie	1655-6, Jan. 31	Nomination to curacy by the parishioners exhibited (996, f. 503)
FARLEY, <i>alias</i> FARLEIGH, R.		
Bartholomew Grave	1655, Nov. 9	Nathaniel Powell, esq. (996, f. 386)
Anselme Nathley	1658-9, March 2	Nathaniel Powell, esq. (999, f. 210)
FERRING, V.		
Nicholas Shepheard (see <i>Aberton</i>)	No admission re- corded	Presentation dated Dec. 12, 1655 (996, f. 417)
Richard Meggot	1655-6, Jan. 18	The Trustees for Mainte- nance of Ministers (996, f. 471)

²¹ Ejected 1662. Died according to Calamy in 1678.

²² Robert Parke was silenced in 1662. Thomas Gumble was instituted on July 31, 1663, on the presentation of Charles II.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
FERRING, V. with GORING and KINGSTON ²³ Edward Bushnell ²⁴	1657, Aug. 28	The Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers (998, f. 93)
FITELWORTH, <i>alias</i> FILE- WORTH, V. John Walwyn	1655, Aug. 31	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 221)
FOCKINGTON, R. Robert Bridge	1658, Oct. 12	Richard, Lord Protector (999, f. 110)
FORD, R. Richard Meggot ²⁵	1654, June 9	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. i, f. 170)
FRISTON (see <i>Eastdean</i>) GESTELING, R. John Ricketts	1654, Oct. 13	Denny Ashburnham, esq. (997, lib. ii, f. 223)
Daniel Tyns	1658, Dec. 17,	Denny Ashburnham, esq. (999, f. 160)
GRAFFHAM, R. Thomas Burges	1654, June 22	Richard Whitmore, esq., guardian to William Garton, esq. (997, lib. i, f. 261)
HARTFIELD, V. Edward Oliver ²⁶	1655, Aug. 8	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 189)
HEATHFIELD, V. William Wilkin	1655, Sept. 12	George Milles and John Milles, gent. (996, f. 229)
HELINGLIGH, V. John Stone ²⁷	1657, Oct. 30	Sir John Pelham, bart. (998, f. 125)

²³ The order of the Lord Protector for the union of the parishes of Goring and Ferring with Kingstone, except the chapelry of East Preston in Goring, is dated Aug. 27, 1657. It was provided that the parish church of Goring should be the meeting place for the inhabitants of Ferring and Goring on one part of the Sunday, and the churches of Ferring and Kingstone to be the meeting place on the other part of the day. This union was, of course, annulled in 1660. ("Close Roll," 1657, p. 12, No. 16; also "Lamb. MS.," 991, f. 33.)

²⁴ Stephen Worger was instituted to the vicarage of Ferring on Aug. 14, 1661.

²⁵ At the Restoration Richard Meggot conformed, as we find that he was collated by the bishop to the rectory of Ford, on Aug. 6, 1661. In the following year (Nov. 18) Oliver Whitby was collated to the same rectory. (See *Ferring and West Tarring*.)

²⁶ Thomas Barlow was instituted to the rectory of Hartfield on Sept. 2, 1660, and George Shawe to the vicarage on April 2, 1661, upon the presentation of the rector. The rectory was a sinecure one.

²⁷ John Stone is included by Calamy among the ejected ministers. His successor, John Smith, was instituted on July 3, 1663.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
HENFEILD, V.		
Henry Townely, M.A.	1657, May 8	John Downes, esq. (998, f. 27)
Richard Allen ²⁸	1658, June 16	John Downes, esq. (999, f. 49)
Hoo, V.		
John Bushnell ²⁹	1655-6, March 3	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 559)
HORSHAM, V.		
Nathaniel Tredcroft	1657, Nov. 4	The Lord Protector (998, f. 126)
HORSTED KEYNES, R.		
Giles Moore ³⁰	1655-6, Feb. 1	William Michelborne, esq. (996, f. 506)
HUNSTON, R.		
John Dallender ³¹	1659, Apr. 8	Henry Bowyer and Thomas Peckham, gent. (999, f. 8)
IPING, R. with CHITHURST		
Joseph Hayhurst ³²	1654-5, Feb. 23	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. iii, f. 176)
KINGSTON BOWSEY <i>alias</i>		
KINGSTON JUXTA SHOREHAM, R.		
Edward Newton, M.A. ³³	1654, May	William Lord Sandys (997, lib. i, f. 35, 36)
LEOMINSTER, R.		
John Gouge	1657, June 10	Provost and "colleagues" of Eaton College, near Windsor (998, f. 46)
LEWES—S. MARY WEST- OUT with S. JOHNS IN SOUTHOWER		
Edward Newton	1657, Nov. 17	The Lord Protector (998, f. 135)
LURGESALE, <i>alias</i> LURGE- SHALL, R.		
Nehemiah Beaton ³⁴	1657, Nov. 4	The Lord Protector (998, f. 126)
Nehemiah Beaton	1657, Nov. 18	William Yalden, gent. (998, f. 138)

²⁸ Richard Allen conformed. He was collated by the bishop on Aug. 3, 1660. His will, in which he is described as "minister of Hendfeild," is dated Sept. 5, 1679, and was proved Sept. 17, 1679, by John Allen his son. (Archd. Lewes, A. 35, f. 164b.)

²⁹ William Watson was instituted to the vicarage of Hooe on Nov. 29, 1660.

³⁰ Conformed at the Restoration, and instituted by the bishop on Aug. 4, 1660.

³¹ Augustine Payne was instituted to the rectory of Hunston on Sept. 30, 1662.

³² Joseph Heyhurst refused to conform at the Restoration. Leonard Alexander was instituted to the vacant benefice on July 28, 1660.

³³ Edward Newton was afterwards rector of S. Mary Westout with S. John's in Southover. He was born in Maidstone, and was a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. He refused to conform in 1662. He died in Jan., 1712, at an advanced age.

³⁴ See note on Nehemiah Beaton, *sub* Brede.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and References.</i>
MARSFIELD, R. Robert Middleton ³⁵	1655, Oct. 26	John Middleton, esq. (996, f. 306)
MARSTON, R. David Blaney, M.A.	1654-5, Jan. 19	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. iii, f. 120)
John Dunstall	1657, Dec. 10	The Lord Protector (998, f. 148)
MIDHURST, V. Edward Manning	1655, June 22	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 124)
NENFIELD, R. Thomas Delves, M.A. ³⁶	1655, April 13	Sir Thomas Dike, knt. (996, f. 29)
NEWICKE, R. Richard Wilkins ³⁷	1655-6, Feb. 1	Richard, Earl of Dorset (996, f. 508)
NORTH CHAPEL (see <i>Petworth</i>)		
NORTHIAM, R. Thomas Frewen ³⁸	1654, June 10	Stephen Frewen, Citizen and Skynner of London (997, lib. i, f. 178)
PAGHAM, V. Thomas Wilmer ³⁹	1654, June 9	Thomas Owen, clerk (997, lib. i, f. 168-9)
PATCHAM, V. Robert Hall ⁴⁰	1655, Nov. 28	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 376)

³⁵ Richard Bonner was instituted to the rectory of Maresfield on Oct. 14, 1661. It is uncertain whether Robert Middleton was one of those who conformed at the Restoration. One of the same name was rector of the adjoining parish of Buxted, and was appointed during the Commonwealth rule.—“Robert Middleton, clerke, rector of the parish church of Buxted, co. Sussex, by the space of ten years ending at Michaelmas last past.” (“Exchequer Bills,” Easter 21 Charles II., No. 162, Sussex.) He was buried at Buxted, Feb 7, 1678-4. Very probably the rector of Maresfield was the same person as the rector of Buxted.

³⁶ Thomas Delves was superseded at the Restoration by Edward Hathley, Sept. 28, 1660.

³⁷ Richard Wilkins conformed at the Restoration. He was buried June 6, 1690, at Newick. His will, dated April 1, 1689, was proved Oct. 4, 1690, by his widow, Elizabeth Wilkins. He left an only son, William, and five daughters, Elizabeth, Ann, Frances, wife of William Allingham, and Alice. (Archd. Lewes, A. 40, f. 67b.)

³⁸ Thomas Frewen was a son of John Frewen, rector of Northiam, who died in 1653. He was admitted on his father's death, and conformed in 1660. He died Jan. 25, 1676-7. His will was proved in P. C. C. Feb. 10, 1676-7 (16 *Hale*). His uncle was Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, who died March 28, 1664, at the age of 76.

³⁹ Thomas Wilmer is mentioned by Calamy as ejected. His successor, George Paynes, was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Aug. 29, 1662.

⁴⁰ The vicarage of Patcham was vacant in 1662, when Henry Holoroft was instituted (July 2).

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
PATCHING, with CLAPHAM, R. Samuell Wilmer ⁴¹ (hitherto minister of Clapham only)	1654, June 7	The Lord Protector (997, lib. i, f. 159)
PEASEMARSH, V. John Greenfield ⁴²	1654, Nov. 27	Sir Thomas Dyke, knt. (997, lib. iii, f. 53)
PETWORTH, R, with DUNTON and NORTH CHAPPELL Francis Cheynell, D.D. ⁴³ (sequestered from Dr. King, Bishop of Chiches- ter, to the use of Francis Cheynell, D.D., by order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers)	1655, May 23	(Confirmed by Commission- ers for Approbation of Public Preachers to be "full and perfect possessor and incum- bent") (996, f. 76)
POYNINGS, R. John Bushnell	1657, July 22	The Lord Protector (998, f. 76)
PULBEROUGH, R. William Cooper	1658, Sept. 24	John Downes, esq. (999, f. 104)
Matthew Poole, M.A.	1658, Nov. 19	Thomas Henshaw, the younger, esq. (999, f. 148)
Jeremiah Dyke	1658, Dec. 8	John Downes, esq. (999, f. 154)
PYCOMBE, R. . Francis Challoner ⁴⁴	1658, July 20	The Lord Protector (999, f. 72)
RINGMERE, V. John Olive	1654, June 2	Keepers of the Liberty of England (997, lib. i, f. 135-6)
Elias Arnold ⁴⁵	1654, Dec. 29	Oliver Lord Protector (997, lib. iii, f. 94)

⁴¹ Samuel Wilmer was a non-conformist. He is mentioned by Calamy under Clapham. His successor was collated by the Archbishop to Patching rectory on Nov. 24, 1660. Samuel Wilmer died at Havant, co. Hants, Oct. 7, 1671, aged 46.

⁴² John Greenfield is not named by Calamy, but his successor, Samuel Eldred, was instituted on Aug. 7, 1662.

⁴³ Francis Cheynell was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. There is a biographical notice of him in Calamy. For other references, consult S.A.C., XXXI, p. 170, foot-note.

⁴⁴ Benjamin Naylor was instituted to the rectory of Pycombe in April 1661.

⁴⁵ Elias Arnold was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. Samuel Stone was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on July 31, 1662.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
ROTHERFIELD, R.		
Paul Darrand ⁴⁶	1658, May 12	John Stapley, esq. (999, f. 25)
John Cawley ⁴⁷	1659, April 20	William Cawley, esq. (999, f. 18 ; 2nd Nos.)
RUMBALLSWEEKE (see <i>Weeks</i>)		
RYE, V.		
John Allin ⁴⁸	1654, May 17	Sarah Tufton, widow (997, lib. i, f. 72, 73)
SELSEY, V.		
John Hamper ⁴⁹	1657, Nov. 6	Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers (998, f. 131)
Richard Hamper	1658, Aug. 11	Oliver, Lord Protector (999, f. 214)
SLAUGHAM, R.		
Robert Cotton ⁵⁰	1655, Dec. 19	John Covert, esq. (996, f. 425)
SLYNDON, R.		
John Mellis, M.A. ⁵¹	1654, June 12	The Keepers of the Liberty of England (997, lib. i, f. 182)

⁴⁶ Paul D'Aranda was at one time curate to John Maynard, vicar of Mayfield, the adjoining parish. Subsequently he was pastor of the French or Walloon church in the Undercroft of Canterbury Cathedral. He was minister of Patcham in 1655.

⁴⁷ Son of the Regicide, who presented him. From a letter printed in S.A.C., XXXI, p. 183, it would seem that John Cawley took episcopal orders at the Restoration, and "that he continued in a great living in the Eastern parts of Sussex, and that this Retherfield was the same living." In the same letter it is mentioned that "by an agreement made then with Dr. Larges," he "continued there one year after the King's return And was afterwards made Archdeacon of Lincon." Certain it is that John Cawley was installed Archdeacon of Lincoln on March 2, 1666-7, and that John Large was buried at Rotherfield, Feb. 7, 1672-3. His will was proved in P. C. C. 5 March, 1672-3. It is dated Oct. 20, 1669, and he is described as "John Large of Retherfield in the County of Sussex Doctor of Divinity." One of the items is as follows:—"Item I will and bequeath unto my curate that shall be resident with me at the time of my death the sume of Twenty shillings besides the full salary of that quarter which shall then be current to be paid unto him by mine executor within three moneths next after my decease." He makes his nephew Thomas Cogger, M.A., and fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge, executor, and his brother-in-law, George Tilden of Bread, co. Sussex, gent., and John Barkham of Goudhurst, co. Kent, yeoman, overseers. (P. C. C. 37 *Pye*.)

⁴⁸ A full notice of John Allin, vicar of Rye, will be found in S.A.C., XXXI, pp. 121-156.

⁴⁹ John Hamper was ejected, according to Calamy. Philip King, S. T. P., was collated by the bishop on Oct. 2, 1660.

⁵⁰ Robert Cotton conformed at the Restoration, and was instituted on Aug. 2, 1660, but he appears to have resigned his benefice in 1662, as John Whistler was appointed in that year.

⁵¹ John Mellis, "Mellersh," or Milles conformed at the Restoration. He died Jan. 1, 1682-3, at the age of 54 (M.I.), and was buried at Slindon, Jan. 4. Elizabeth, his widow, died on Apr. 28, 1708. "By her will she left to the poor of this parish 40s per an. for ever, payable out of certain lands in Eartham."

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
TANGMERE, R. John Etheredge, M.A. ⁵²	1654-5, Jan. 31	Oliver, Lord Protector (997, lib. iii, f. 135)
TARRING (see <i>West Tarring</i>)		
TILLINGTON, R. www.libtool.com.cn Thomas Bridge, M.A.	1654, Oct. 25	Algernoun, Earl of Northumberland (997, lib. ii, f. 244)
TORRING NEVILL <i>alias</i> TARRING NEVILL, R. John Earle ⁵³	1654-5, Jan. 5	Richard, Earl of Dorset (997, lib. iii, f. 101)
TORTING, <i>alias</i> TORTINGTON, R. Francis Cuffley ⁵⁴	1655, April 12	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 27)
UCKFELD (chapelry) Thomas Higson	1657, Aug. 14	The Lord Protector (998, f. 85)
UPMARDEN (see <i>Compton</i>)		
WALDRON, R. Ezechiell Charke, M.A. ⁵⁵	1654, Aug. 9	Richard, Earl of Dorset (997, lib. ii, f. 126)
WEEKE, <i>alias</i> RUMBALLS-WEEKE, R. Gipps	1658, Nov. 24	Richard, Lord Protector (999, f. 147)
William Stanton	1658-9, Jan. 19	Richard, Lord Protector (999, f. 176)
WESTFELD, V. Rowland Prigg ⁵⁶	1655, Sept. 14	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 234)
WESTHAM, V. Nicholas Levett	1658, Apr. 1	The Lord Protector (998, f. 220)

⁵² He refused to conform at the Restoration, and his successor, Paul Lawrence, was consequently instituted on Aug. 15, 1660.

⁵³ He was ejected in 1662. Calamy says he died March 20, 1669, aged about 35. John Moulas was instituted to the rectory of Tarring Nevill on Feb. 3, 1662-3.

⁵⁴ Ralph Calvert was instituted to the rectory of Tortington on May 9, 1661, vacant probably by Cuffley's refusal to conform.

⁵⁵ The will of Ezeziel Charke, rector of Waldron, dated Dec. 14, 1670, was proved Dec. 28, 1670, by Sarah Charke his widow. (Archd. Lewes, A. 32, f. 118). He was buried at Waldron on Dec. 16, 1670.

⁵⁶ Rowland Prigg conformed, and was collated by the Bishop of Chichester on Aug. 8, 1660. The will of "Rowland Prigg of the towne and port of Hasting, co. Sussex, clerke," dated April 4, 1685, was proved Feb. 11, 1687. He devises to his wife Emma his message in parish of All Saints in Hasting "where I now dwell," also his Library and manuscripts. (P. C. C. 22 *Exton*.)

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Patron and Reference.</i>
WEST HOADLEY, <i>alias</i>		
WEST HOATHLEY, V. Thomas Blake ⁵⁷	1657, Oct. 9	The Lord Protector (998, f. 110)
WEST MARDEN (see <i>Compton</i>)		
WEST TARRING, V. Richard Meggott	1655, Nov. 15	Oliver, Lord Protector (996, f. 345)
William Pixe, M.A. ⁵⁸	1657, Sept. 16	The Lord Protector (998, f. 101)
WILLINGDON, V. Benjamin Naylor ⁵⁹	1655, Oct. 17	Sir Thomas Parker, <i>knt.</i> (996, f. 285)
WISBOROUGH GREENE, V. Zachary Clifton	1659, Apr. 30	Richard, Lord Protector (999, at end)
WORTH, R. Charles Hampton ⁶⁰	1658, Dec. 15	John Goodwyn, <i>esq.</i> (999, f. 158)

⁵⁷ Richard Glidd was instituted to the vicarage of West Hoathley on April 25, 1661.

⁵⁸ William Pixe was silenced in 1662, and Edmund Negus collated on Dec. 3, 1662, to the vacant benefice.

⁵⁹ John Milborne was instituted to the vicarage of Willingdon on June 25, 1661.

⁶⁰ Charles Hampton conformed, and was instituted on May 6, 1662. He was also rector of Bletchingley, in Surrey, and was the son of William Hampton, rector of that parish. He died June 2, 1704, at the age of 74. He married Katherine, daughter of John Parker, of Frenches in Reigate, *Esq.* In his will dated Feb. 9, 1703, he describes himself as "Charles Hampton Dr. in Divinity the most unworthy Rector of Blechingley, co. Surrey," and desires "to be buried in the Chancell of the parish church of Blechingley aforesaid or of Worth, co. Sussex in a decent and Christian (yet private) manner." This will was proved in P. C. C. Aug. 29, 1704, by Katherine Hampton, his widow and executrix. (165 *Ash*.) His eldest son was William Hampton, also rector of Worth.

THOUGHTS ON CHURCH "RESTORATION."

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By A. NESBITT, Esq., F.S.A.

THE person who first introduced the use of the word "restoration," instead of the more ostentatious phrase in vogue at an earlier period, viz., "repairing and beautifying," or the humble one of repair, either accidentally hit upon an appellation well calculated to encourage the practice, or was guided in choosing it by a subtile intellect.

Who would not at first be attracted by the idea of restoring a beautiful but neglected church to its pristine glories? Could any one blame such a project? Yet, as events have shewn, the mischief done by "restoration" has been so enormous that the word has become a word of fear and shame to antiquaries, a very by-word and reproach; disputes are rife whenever a "restoration" is attempted, and the extreme anti-restoration school advocates the abandonment of a building to absolute ruin, or even to total destruction, as an alternative to be preferred to that of its repair.

This, however, is an alternative too unsatisfactory to be acceptable to many; unquestionably the immense majority would prefer a restored Westminster Abbey, to a Westminster Abbey in ruins.

As an extreme instance of "restoration," we may take that of the Chapter House of Westminster. Here we have an edifice, on the exterior of which, perhaps, not one stone remains in its original state, and in the interior very many have been replaced; we have, in fact, lost the old building, and have a copy in exchange, but probably any one, except an enthusiastic anti-restorationist, will think that we have gained by the loss. We have got one of the most

magnificent chambers to be found in any part of the world—one which we have good warrant for believing represents very accurately and faithfully the original structure, we have lost an edifice, crumbling and decaying—like salt in a shower of rain—and with yawning window spaces, from which the tracery had vanished; time had, in fact, metamorphosed the building into a something wholly unlike its original self. Such restoration as that of the Chapter House, it is true, may be called destructive restoration; for all, or nearly all, which might be seen before the work was commenced, has ceased to exist, but it may, I think, be justified on the ground that that which recently existed was an accidental product of time and decay, and neither a work of art nor beautiful. It may be said that this line of argument would justify the restoration of Tintern or Netley, but these cases are wholly different, for what does exist is beautiful. One could, indeed, wish that destructive restoration might never be needed, and, therefore, never practised, but it is, I fear, too true that cases do occur in which it is needful to destroy before we can repair. Perishing and blackened stonework may have its beauties, and is certainly sometimes picturesque, but it is often absolutely necessary that it should be repaired, or the stability of the edifice would be imperilled, and we might lose the well-preserved interior by retaining the decayed exterior.

But the cases are happily much more common in which a "conservative restoration" can be carried out; in which nothing of value is destroyed, and often much of interest or beauty which was hidden is recovered. An excellent instance of this, though on a small scale, was afforded when the church of Worth, Sussex, which probably dates from the earlier part of the eleventh century, was repaired. In this case, when the thick plaster was stripped from the walls, two of the original doorways, and three of the original windows, were recovered. This, and a hundred other instances, prove that it is unwise and unreasonable to treat all "restoration" as wrong in principle. What is required is, that "restora-

tion," or, as I should prefer to call it, repair, should be conducted on proper principles, and in the fittest manner.

Can rules then be laid down for the guidance of those who have to decide what shall be done in any particular case? The answer must be, no precise and definite rules which shall enable every one in all cases to arrive at a correct decision, but that much may be done by those who will prepare themselves, by thought and study, to become fit for the direction of such undertakings.

The impossibility of laying down absolute rules will be seen when it is remembered that the practical question—What is to be done? must be decided first by the circumstances of each case, and then under the guidance of three principles, viz.,—those of convenience; of gratification of a sense of the beautiful; and of regard for history.

Under the first, will, of course, fall all considerations of fitting the building for the purposes which it has to serve, and also all questions of expense, and as the circumstances affecting each church requiring repair vary almost infinitely, so also does the proportion in which the several principles of action are called into play.

The difficulty of deciding the questions which arise, is increased by the certainty that those interested in the work to be executed will judge of it from different stand-points; he who has studied art, and is keenly alive to its beauties—from that of architectural beauty; the antiquary—from that of historical association, and the utilitarian—from that of convenience and cheapness.

Cases will often occur in which it is extremely difficult to decide to which principle the greatest weight should be given; as a rule that of economy should be subordinated to the other two, for the requisite amount of money can generally be got together if there is not too much haste to set about the work, but when the two former clash, the decision is not so easy. Let us take such a case as that of Horsham, Sussex. Here, a finely-proportioned east-end of the thirteenth century, remained nearly or quite intact, but that a large fifteenth century window had been inserted. It was proposed to insert a triplet

of lancets in the style of the chancel, and it must be owned that, to a lover of architectural beauty, the temptation to do so was strong, but it was decided to retain the later window, and no doubt rightly, for the window was a very good example of its period, but if it had been a very poor example of a more debased period it would probably have been destroyed to make way for lancet windows. Probably, even in this case, many would have blamed the alteration, but if the window had been, what has been seen in more than one church, an ordinary sash window, every voice would have applauded its removal; it is evidently a question of degree whether an alteration in the existing state of a church should be allowed because it will add to its beauty.

But cases occur in which work of a really mean and ugly character ought to be preserved, even though it greatly mar the effect of other portions of the building of which it forms a part. Take such a case as that of the Cathedral of Beauvais, where the magnificent choir, of about 140 feet of internal height, is attached to a nave of not more than 40 or 50, of very poor style. But this is of the utmost value as one of the very few examples in France of pre-Norman architecture, and to destroy what has been so fortunately preserved would be a most deplorable act.

What judgment then should be formed upon the proposal to substitute for the lately existing west front of the Cathedral of St. Albans, which was of the fifteenth century, one of the thirteenth harmonizing with the interior? The old front was poor and mean, the new façade will, no doubt, be a much more beautiful structure than that lately existing, and will harmonize far better with the nave; but, on the other hand, a page of the architectural history of the building will be torn out, and a decidedly bad precedent created. This is evidently a question on which much might be said on either side, though no doubt those who warmly espouse either of them would be indignant at the idea that the smallest doubt could be entertained as to the correctness of their own view.

Obviously this, like the case of Horsham, is a question of degree, and ought to be decided on three issues, the ugliness of the lately existing structure, the beauty of that with which it is proposed to replace it, and, thirdly, the comparative expense of such repair as the present front would require, and of the new one. If, then, the expense of these operations is nearly equal, it would seem to be much more doubtful whether the existing front should be preserved. But let us suppose that an earthquake threw down the west front and towers of Westminster Abbey, few, I think, would be found to advocate the construction of a facsimile of the existing very ugly work. Yet it is a page of architectural history, and, if we allow ourselves to take the lamp of antiquarianism as our sole guide, the right course to follow would be to make a careful reproduction of that which we now see.

Again, let us suppose that the German cannon-balls had demolished the steeple of Strasburg Cathedral, and a considerable part of the façade. In this instance, as the original designs have fortunately been preserved, it would have been possible to have erected a tower and spire as designed by Erwin von Steinbach¹ in the thirteenth century, in place of those of the fifteenth, which we know so well. If such a work had been executed, it would have been of very great interest to the student of architectural history, for it would have exhibited a design of one of the great masters of architecture, carried out in its entirety on a colossal scale; but, on the other hand, the world would have lost that wonderful pile of open-work which, whatever may be its demerits and its want of harmony with the earlier part of the structure, is certainly one of the most remarkable, and in some respects beautiful, structures which exist on the face of the earth.

Let us take another example at home—the towers and spires which form part of the west front of the Cathedral of Peterborough, though very similar, are not exactly alike. To some minds this dissimilarity may

¹ There is some ground for doubt whether the design for the tower and spire be really the work of Steinbach.

not be offensive, but probably to the majority it is. If it should become necessary to rebuild these, ought the æsthetic, or the antiquarian, view of the case to prevail?

These instances may serve to shew how difficult, or even impossible it is, to lay down any rigid rule which shall apply in all cases, but one may certainly be maintained to be a good one, viz.,—that whenever the scales are nearly equally balanced by the claims of regard for antiquity in the one and of beauty in the other, the first should be allowed to preponderate, and that for the reason that there is no limit to the production of new objects of architectural beauty and magnificence, while there is no possibility of re-creating an old work of art once destroyed. We must endeavour to avoid on the one hand, the absurdity of preserving everything, however ugly and incongruous, which has at any time been constructed, and on the other, the narrowness of taste, which refuses to see beauty excepting in one special style or period; but we ought to lean decidedly to the anti-destructive side.

The desire to preserve will lead to the utmost carefulness in tampering with sculpture, for it is practically impossible to patch and repair without extensive alteration of the surface of old work; and it must be remembered that the destruction of the surface of sculpture is almost tantamount to its entire destruction. When sculpture is much injured or decayed, and occupies a place so prominent as to be unsightly, it would be far better to remove the fragments, preserve them where they can be studied, and substitute copies, rather than to attempt to patch the originals.

The practice often indulged in of re-tooling mouldings, the surface of which has decayed, is a most objectionable one. The only proper course is to renew the moulding in exact conformity with the original.

This, of course, will be objected to by artists and many antiquaries. It will be argued that the "restored" building looks hard, that the beautiful surface and colouring which age and the growth of lichens have given have been destroyed; all this is quite true, but we must be content to lose temporarily what delights our eyes, in

order that the building may be preserved to posterity. Let us, however, never destroy an ancient surface if it be possible to avoid doing so; let us rather allow our work to be patchy, and let the new work avow itself as new. In the very curious, eleventh century church of Worth, Sussex, already mentioned, no attempt has been made to make the portions of imposts which had been destroyed assimilate to the old work, but they have been left as blocks, so that it is at once seen what is new and what is old, and future generations will be able to rely upon the original work as evidence of the condition of the art of architecture at that remote period.

I do not mean that when the injury or destruction is of such a nature as to mar the effect of an important portion of a building, *e.g.*, when one of the capitals of window-shafts, or a large piece of a carved capital of a chancel or nave arch, has been knocked off, such a damage ought not to be repaired.

Very much, of course, might be added to these general considerations, but it may be well to leave this branch of the subject and to proceed to consider the causes of the frequent unsatisfactory result of "restorations" and their remedies.

The chief causes of the mischief done in restorations, are: ignorance, over-confidence or presumption, and carelessness. The first of these, when restorations first came into vogue, was often, not the attribute of the committee alone, but that of the architect also. Such would but seldom be the case at present, for comparatively few architects would be found who would undertake church restoration without possessing a competent knowledge of mediæval architecture. But the committee in a rural parish is usually composed of the incumbent, one or more country gentlemen, and a few of the larger farmers or tradesmen; very probably not one of its members has ever given even the slightest attention to architecture in general, or to mediæval architecture in particular; and the decision of such a body in any question of difficulty is obviously much more likely to be wrong than right. In too many cases the incum-

bent, emulous of the smartness of the neighbouring recently "restored" church, will be quite satisfied if he sees a floor of Minton's tiles, brass railings, and chandeliers, and machine-carved oak seats or pulpit, will care nothing for the worn brass or incised slab, which is ejected, or for the remains of oak carving, which must be got rid of in order that all may be uniform in the "restored" chancel, and now and then, it may be feared, will indeed be pleased if he can get rid of the Elizabethan or Jacobean monument commemorating some half-forgotten Lord of the Manor. The lay members of the committee usually follow the lead of the incumbent, if he is popular, or vote for whatever is cheapest, or, if money is abundant, for whatever is most showy.

The architect, when he goes wrong, does so usually in the direction of doing too much. He thinks that he can design a far better doorway or window than those which exist; and, as he is nothing if not original, strange vagaries are often introduced in the place of the plain but dignified, ancient work. Little quirks and fineries are introduced *à propos*, or *mal à propos*, as the case may be. A small but characteristic instance of this smartening-up process was afforded recently in a church in Sussex, where the bowl of a very plain, massive font has been adorned with panels enclosing the symbols of the Evangelists.

One not inconsiderable hindrance to conservative repair is the desire of almost every workman employed to make what he would call a "good job" of any piece of work which may fall to his share. It is often really a more difficult task to carve a part of an ornament, and to join it well to the old part, or to mend a moulding damaged in several places, than to make the whole *de novo*. Patching and repairing is often more troublesome, and therefore more costly, than demolition and reconstruction. A contracting builder will almost always, if allowed, destroy and replace rather than mend. In the case of woodwork, he will like to remove the old oak and put in new deal of less scantling. This makes more show than careful mending, and often, though the work

done has really cost less, his bill is paid with less grudging.

It would be very wrong to assert or insinuate that a mercenary spirit influences many of the educated gentlemen who compose the architectural profession; but human nature is weak, and it is to be regretted that the temptation of pecuniary gain should be thrown into the same scale as that into which the desire to signalize taste and knowledge by original work throws weight. It would be a great gain to the cause of conservative restoration if the architect's remuneration were more of the nature of a fee, than made, as now, to depend for its amount on the sum of money expended.

The third great cause of the damage done by restorations is carelessness. In how many cases are workmen turned into a church without any sufficient supervision, the monuments altogether inadequately protected, and left, in great part, at the mercy of accident or theft? How many brasses have been stolen under such circumstances? how many precious remains of stained glass or wood carving?

Every one who interests himself in such matters will no doubt be able to recall many deplorable losses of objects of interest which have happened during so-called "restorations." I may mention as an example near at hand that when the church of Lingfield, Surrey, was "restored" some years ago, the original iron railing round the tomb of one of the Cobhams was removed, and the pieces of blue glass, which decorated the belt of the effigy, picked out and stolen. A long and melancholy catalogue of like cases could be easily compiled.

It is obvious that the remedies for these causes of mischief are knowledge, modesty, and care. The first, of course, cannot be improvised, but it may be supplied, and those who are conscious of their ignorance, but who, nevertheless, feel that they ought to take a part in the management of the repairing of a church, will do well if they consult some friend whom they know to have given attention to mediæval architecture and antiquities.

In cases of difficulty, the Society of Antiquaries and

the Institute of Architects may be appealed to, and I can say from experience that both bodies readily hear what has to be urged, and, if they see cause, make such suggestions to the committees managing the repair as the case may require. The Church Building Society has a committee, composed of twelve eminent architects, who will give their opinion on any plans of restoration submitted to them. Plans addressed to the Secretary of the Church Building Society, 7, Whitehall, will be handed over to this committee. Though these bodies have no power to enforce the adoption of their views, opinions expressed by either, are of course of great value, and greatly strengthen the hands of those with whose views they coincide.

Is it too much to hope that some day we may see in the Cathedral City of each diocese a committee to which all projects for repairing or altering parish churches should be submitted? When a faculty is required, the Bishop, I presume, causes the specification of what it is proposed to do to be examined by the Diocesan Architect, but the impartial criticism of a committee composed not of architects alone, but also of men possessed of antiquarian knowledge and taste, would surely afford a more satisfactory guarantee that the scheme proposed was as little injurious as might be, than the fiat of one professional architect, feeling, as must usually be the case, some delicacy in criticising the plan of a professional brother.

Not much need be said on the head of modesty; it is not a common virtue, but every architect should remember that, good as he may think his own work, he may be quite sure that posterity will not thank him for substituting his nineteenth century version of mediæval architecture for the original work. How much of even good architecture would we not give in exchange for a church which had been built in the days of St. Augustine, or of King Alfred? Let us also remember that Minton's tiles, or gaudy wall painting, or ecclesiastical upholstery, will appear to all men of education or cultivated taste worthless in comparison with the object, however mean and

inelegant it may seem, which tells us something either of history (in which I, of course, include family history) or of the manners, feelings, or art, of past times. Of the too frequent practice of destroying monuments of the dead, it is difficult to speak with patience; it is a sort of treachery towards those who can no longer defend themselves; objects often of the greatest interest, artistic, historical, or literary, are lost, and enormous and irreparable injury may be done to the descendants by the obliteration of a link in the chain of their pedigree. An incumbent ought to regard himself as the especial guardian of these memorials, not, as I regret to say is not unfrequently the case, as justified in getting rid of them because they do not harmonise with his ideas of fitness or of beauty.

The third cause of injury, carelessness, can of course be guarded against if the architect and the superintending committee do their duty in seeing that all monuments, and other objects which are susceptible of damage or pillage, are properly protected, and that a really efficient clerk of the works is constantly on the spot to see that no damage is done either by workmen or strangers. It has often happened to me to find in a church which is undergoing "restoration," all the doors open, no one about, and free access and opportunity for the pilferer, or for the idle boy who thinks mischief fun. Far more minute care and attention ought to be given to the preservation of small fragments of ancient work than is usually afforded by the fashionable "church restoring" architect, who, often in a hurry to catch his train and return to London, has no time to attend to such detail, leaves the supervision of the workmen to the clerk of the works, if indeed there be such a functionary, which last, if ignorant or careless, lets the builder and the workmen go their own way.

Much might be done by the incumbent of the church to prevent this sort of mischief. If not himself an antiquary, he should get some active member of the local Antiquarian Society, or some other fit person, to go carefully over the church with him, and point out to him

what ought to be cared for; then while the repair is going on, he, being probably the chairman of the committee, can authoritatively interfere in case of need, and being in most cases in residence hard by, can, without much difficulty, keep a sharp look-out on the works.

I have, in the latter portion of what I have said above, limited myself to considering the case of the repair of country churches. I have done so for the reason that it is precisely in these that mischief is the most frequently done from the operation of the causes which I have mentioned. When the repair of cathedral or large city churches is in hand, the committee which manages the work is always numerous, and usually comprises among its members men of taste and knowledge; public attention is called to what is being done, and criticism, if not invited, is freely offered. Whatever, therefore, is done in such cases is at least well considered, and though individuals may not approve of the result of the deliberations of the managing body, it will, I think, generally be found that the course followed has been a tolerably fair mean between the extremes of doing too much, and of doing too little.

I will conclude by suggesting to the incumbents of churches which have to undergo repair that they would do well to draw up a full statement of what has been done, and to deposit this with the parish records. A trustworthy account will thus be preserved, which will be of great value to topographers, antiquaries, and students of mediæval architecture.

NOTE.—The walls of our old churches are in almost every instance covered with paintings of great value for illustrating the architecture, costume, and manners of the period to which they belong; but architects very seldom think of ascertaining what lies under the coats of plaster which have been used to cover, or possibly to preserve, these paintings, and when they are brought to light persons ignorant of their historical value order their destruction, or the village painter is employed to restore them. The first step in any church restoration should be to remove enough of the plaster to show the plan on which the walls were coloured, and then steps should be taken to preserve all these valuable records of the past. The members of our Society may be usefully employed in urging this course of action upon architects and restoration committees.

SUSSEX FOLK-LORE AND CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH THE SEASONS.

By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

THESE interesting subjects are now receiving considerable attention, and the formation of a Folk-Lore Society has given a great impetus to their study.

The only papers relating to Folk-lore, &c., which have appeared in our "Collections" are:—SOUTH DOWN SHEPHERDS AND THEIR SONGS AT SHEEPSHEARING, II., 247, by Mr. Blencowe; OLD SPEECH AND OLD MANNERS IN SUSSEX, XIII., 209, by Mr. M. A. Lower; and OLD SUSSEX HARVEST CUSTOM AND PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH IN USE AT HASTINGS, XIV., 186, by Mr. James Rock, jun.

As no attempt has yet been made to collect notes on Sussex Folk-Lore and Customs in a comprehensive manner, I have thought it well to present in a collected form the scattered notes on these subjects so far as they relate to the Seasons of the Year, and I hope this will create a sufficient amount of interest to enable other branches to be dealt with hereafter.

It is only due to Mrs. Charlotte Latham of Fittleworth, Sussex, to acknowledge the valuable services she has rendered by her notes on "West Sussex Superstitions" ("Folk-Lore Record," Vol. i.). The admirable dictionary of the Rev. W. D. Parish also contains much curious folk-lore information. Everyone must, moreover, admit that "Notes and Queries" originated the whole interest in Folk-Lore, and indeed, occasioned the foundation of the Folk-Lore Society.

In the following notes I have for convenience introduced the variable feasts, &c., on the dates on which they occur in 1883.

THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY. In Sussex it is considered lucky (says Mr. Parish) to bring mud into the house in January, and the mud of this month is called *January-butter*.

1. (*New Year's Day. Feast of the Circumcision.*) At Hastings, apples, nuts, oranges, &c., as well as money, are thrown out of the windows to be scrambled for by the fisher-boys and men.¹ I am told that formerly it was customary to go round to the tradesmen's shops to get them to give away their surplus Christmas stock of eatables, fruit, &c., and those who did so shouted "Throw out! Turn out!" At the Red Lion Inn, Old Shoreham, there is an old custom called "*The Bushel*." A vessel holding a bushel is decorated with flowers, paper, &c., and filled with beer, from which all comers may drink free. The custom was duly observed on January 1st, 1883.² I am told (by Mr. Merrix) the custom has been observed for 80 years. A bushel corn measure is used, and, when filled, the beer put in it froths up, and with the green paper, &c., looks like a huge cauliflower. The beer is ladled out with a pint mug, and drunk from glasses. There is a regular chairman, and the man who ladles out the beer is called "*the baler*," and the latter has the privilege of drinking from the measure itself.

5. (*Eve of the Epiphany.*) "The custom of was-sailing used to be observed on the eve of the Epiphany, when the *howlers* went to the orchards, and there, encircling one of the best bearing trees, drank the following toast:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree,
May'st thou bud, may'st thou blow,
May'st thou bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel, bushel, sacks full!
And my pockets full, too! Huzza!"³

¹ "British Popular Customs," Rev. T. F. Dyer (Lond., 1876), p. 11.

² *Sussex Daily News*, January 5th, 1883.

³ Parish, "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect."

There are other Sussex wassail rhymes, and it is probable the wassailing of the fruit trees, &c., took place at any time from Christmas Eve to the Epiphany. [See Dec. 24, 25, and 31.] btool.com.cn

FEBRUARY. In Sussex this month is called "Fill-Dick" (*i.e.* ditch), and the proverb is :

February fill the dick
Every day white or black.⁴

2. (*Candlemas Day*.) "The Book of Ancient Customs of Brighton, 1618,"⁵ provides that on this day the landsmen should pay to the town-box a sum equal to *half* the quarter-share derived from the fisheries, to be employed for the public use of the town.

6. (*Shrove Tuesday*.) Throwing at cocks was an old custom on this day, but had died out in Sussex a century ago, as the "Lewes Journal" of 1778 states:—

It is with great pleasure we can inform the public that the barbarous practice of throwing at cocks is now so universally exploded in these parts, that Shrove Tuesday did not produce a single instance of those acts of riot and cruelty by which this day was long and shamefully characterised, in open defiance of humanity and all civil authority.

During the Commonwealth, however, the passion for cockthrowing existed, for in the Journal of the Rev. Giles Moore (S.A.C. I., 68), we find in 1656, "I received of Thomas Morley for 6 cocks which I sold him at Shrove Tide, 4s. 6d.," and a similar item is said to occur each year in his Journal.

Mr. Parish states that when throwing at cocks was a fashionable sport the stick which was thrown had lead let in at the end, and was called a *libbet*, the term being now applied in Sussex to a stick used to knock fruit from the trees.

The "Book of Ancient Customs" of Brighton (1580) provides "That no man shall go to sea with tucknet⁶ to

⁴ Parish, "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect."

⁵ "History of Brighthelmston," J. A. Erredge, p. 40.

⁶ *Tucknets* were used with small boats of 3 tons, in fishing for plaice between February and April.

fish for plaice before Shrove Tuesday yearly, upon pain of forfeiture of ten shillings for every time so doing."

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MARCH. At Littlehampton there is a proverb that "If you eat winkles in March it is as good as a dose of medicine."

1. In order to get rid of fleas in a house, the custom in West Sussex is to rise before the sun on this day, and throwing open the window, say "Good morning, March!"⁷ There is, however, a little confusion as to whether the window should be open, for a monthly nurse said to Mrs. Latham:—

If from fleas you would be free,
On the 1st of March let all your windows closed be.⁷

7. (*Ash Wednesday.*) On this day the Brighton fishermen used to commence to play marbles (so I am told by Mr. James Rolf, an old Brighton fisherman), and they continued to play marbles throughout Lent (*c.f.* notes under Good Friday, by the Rev. W. D. Parish).

16. (*Palm Sunday.*) The willow (*Salix caprea*) and others of this family bearing catkins are called *palm* in Sussex, and on this day all young lads seem anxious to secure sprigs of the blossom, and may be seen with them in their button holes.

23. (*Good Friday.*) It is almost a religious duty in Sussex to eat buns on this day, whilst buns are kept until the next Good Friday for luck, being preserved in tin boxes. A Brighton baker has informed me, that a local undertaker (lately deceased) always kept a cross bun by him, replacing the old by a new one each Good Friday. Mr. Henderson says⁸ they have been hung up in Sussex cottages, and when any illness broke out in the family, a fragment is cut off, pounded, and *given as medicine!* I am also informed (by Mr. John Sawyer) that to keep a cross-bun in the house is thought by some Sussex folks a preservative against fire. My informant was shown a

⁷ "Folk Lore Record," i., 50.

⁸ "Folk Lore of the Northern Counties," p. 83.

cross-bun perfectly white from keeping, and was triumphantly told by an aged lady, the possessor, that she had never been burnt out during all the years she had kept it. The buns are sold early in the morning, the vendors shouting in the streets :—

Hot cross buns ! Hot cross buns !
 One a penny, two for twopence, Hot cross-buns.
 All hot ! All hot ! All hot !

In some cases in the second line they say "Two a penny," the latter buns being of smaller size.

Bread baked on this day is supposed not to turn mouldy, and Sussex country people bake small cakes or loaves for their children, though perhaps superstition is assisted to some extent by baking the cakes until they are hard.

Mr. S. M. Kingsley Kingsley states that, "in some parts of Sussex, Good Friday is called 'Marble Day,' and it is the custom at Cuckfield on that day, for men and boys of all ages to play marbles, and on a remark being made to an old woman about it, she replied, 'Don't you know it is marble day ?'"⁹

The Rev. W. D. Parish further says, "in the country districts in Sussex the marble season is strictly defined between Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, and on the last day of the season it seems to be the object of every man and boy to play marbles as much as possible. They will play in the road at the church gate till the last moment before service, and begin again the instant they are out of church. Persons play at marbles on Good Friday who would never think of playing on any other day. Is it possible that it was appointed as a Lenten sport, to keep people from more boisterous and mischievous enjoyments ?"¹⁰

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" writes :—
 "In Brighton on this day the children in the back streets bring up ropes from the beach. One stands on the pavement on one side, and one on the other, while

⁹ "Notes and Queries," 5th S. XI, 427.

¹⁰ *Ib.*, XII, 18.

one skips in the middle of the street. Sometimes a pair (a boy and a girl) skip together, and sometimes a great fat bathing-woman will take her place, and skip as merrily as the grandsire danced in Goldsmith's 'Traveller.' They call the day 'Long Rope Day.' This was done as lately as 1863."¹¹ The custom continues to be observed with vigour, and burly navvies may also be seen skipping actively; whilst on the Level at Brighton on Good Friday, 1883, there were scores of skippers. Mr. Rolf says the name is "Long Line Day," and Easter Monday is similarly observed. It is a curious fact that the cricket season commences in Sussex (as elsewhere) on Good Friday.

I am told (by Mr. Henry Harris) that in some parts of Sussex it is considered very lucky to be born on Good Friday.

25. (*Lady Day.*) In 1883 Easter fell on this day, and a correspondent of "Notes and Queries" (6th S. VII., 209) states that the Sussex version of the old proverb as to this event says—

When Easter falls on our Lady's lap,
Beware, Old England, of a mishap.

(*Easter Sunday.*) This day is called "Holy-Sunday" in Sussex, and Mr. Parish adds, "there is a tradition that the sun always dances on the morning of Holy-Sunday, but nobody has ever seen it because the devil is so cunning that he always puts a hill in the way to hide it."¹²

It is usual in Sussex to eat roast lamb on Easter Day, doubtless in reference to the Passover, whilst mint sauce supplies "the bitter herbs."

26. (*Easter Monday.*) Mr. Rolf tells me that skipping takes place on this day as on Good Friday, and this is the second "*Long-Line Day*" for the women, whilst the fishermen indulge in "brace-ball" (base-ball).

¹¹ "Notes and Queries," 3rd S. III, 444. He goes on to enquire if this custom has "any reference to Judas and the rope with which he committed suicide?"

¹² "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect."

APRIL. 1. (*April Fool Day.*) The usual custom of making "April Fools" is found in Sussex, but boys consider this cannot be done after 12 o'clock (noon), and any attempt "to make a fool" after that hour is met with the answer—

Up the ladder and down the wall,
You're the greatest fool of all.

3. (*S. Richard of Chichester's Day.*) This day commemorates Richard de la Wych, Bishop of Chichester,¹³ and is one of the English Saints' days (not numerous) retained in the Calendar of the Church of England. It was formerly specially observed at Chichester with holy rites.¹⁴

9. (*Hock Monday.*) The second Monday after Easter, kept as a festival in remembrance of the defeat of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. There is no special observance of the day in Sussex so far as I can trace. The Thursday after "Hoke Day" was one of the two annual "Law Days" at Midhurst.¹⁵ At Hastings, on "the Sunday after Hock Day," the commonalty formerly assembled in the Hundred Place to choose a bailiff.¹⁶

14. (*Cuckoo Day.*) The cuckoo occupies an important position in Sussex Folk-Lore. The proverb is that "an old woman takes the cuckoo in her basket to Hefful (Heathfield) Fair, and there turns it out." Heathfield Fair is held on April 14th, and about that day the cuckoo usually appears in Sussex. Forster's "Pocket Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena" (published 1827) says:—"April 14.—St. Lidonia V. The cuckoo being sometimes heard to-day, has caused this to be called Cuckoo-Day in Sussex." The Rev. W. D. Parish gives "Cuckoo-Fair" as the name of Heathfield Fair, but remarks that the cuckoo is "turned out of a bag." The West Sussex belief (quoted by Mrs. Latham) is that "a certain old woman of irascible temper has charge of all the cuckoos,

¹³ The life of the Bishop was given by Mr. Blaauw in S.A.C., I, 164 to 192.

¹⁴ "Archæologia," xlv, 178.

¹⁵ Burrell MSS., 5690 Add. p. 24.

¹⁶ Charter 1856, see S.A.C., XIV, 72.

and that in the spring she fills her apron with them, and if she is in a good humour allows several to take flight, but only permits one or two to escape if anything has happened to sour her temper. This spring [1868?] a woman of the village complained quite pathetically of the bad humour of the cuckoo keeper, who had only let one bird fly out of her apron, and 'that 'ere bird is nothing to call a singer.' They further say in West Sussex that if when the cuckoo is first heard the hearer has no money in his pocket, or, if any, it is not turned over, he will be poor for the remainder of the year.¹⁷

There is an old Sussex rhyme that :—

The cuckoo is a merry bird, she sings as she flies,
 She brings us good tidings and tells us no lies,
 She picks up the dirt in the spring of the year,
 And sucks little birds' eggs to make her voice clear.¹⁷

Another old rhyme in use, but not peculiar to Sussex, says :—

In A—pril he shows his bill :
 In May, he sings both night and day ;
 In June, he changes his tune
 In July—away he fly
 In August, away he must.

But, a correspondent of the "Athenæum" says, in Sussex there is a further addition :—

If he stay until September
 'Tis as much as the oldest man,
 Can ever remember.¹⁸

Mr. Henderson remarks "the Sussex peasant maintains that the cuckoo is finally metamorphosed into a hawk,—an ancient fable refuted by Aristotle more than 2000 years ago."¹⁹

23. (*S. George's Day.*) The Merchant Guild of Chichester had this Saint as its patron; and Bishop Sherburne settled some land upon the fraternity, the rent to

¹⁷ "Folk-Lore Record," Vol. i.

¹⁸ *cit.* "English Folk-Lore" (Rev. T. F. Thiselton-Dyer), p. 59.

¹⁹ "Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties," p. 98.

be applied in the purchase of a quarter cask of choice wine, to be stored near the cross at Chichester. On the feast of S. George part of the wine was consumed by the fraternity, and, after service for the dead in the chapel of S. George, and the anthem in the Cathedral had been sung, the remainder of the wine was consumed by the populace at the City Cross, and the cask being drank out, the Master of the Revels held up a horn-glass, and said in a loud voice, "Consummatum est" (It is finished).²⁰

MAY. Mrs. Latham says it is accounted unlucky to take into a house, broom in the month of May, and an old Sussex gentleman forbade the use of green brooms in that month, repeating the adage—

If you sweep the house with broom in May
You'll sweep the head of that house away.²¹

This lady further remarks, that a cat born in May is supposed to be inclined to melancholy, and to be much addicted to catching snakes and reptiles, and bringing them into the house.²²

"The May new moon," says Mr. Henderson, "is said in the South of England to have a share in curing scrofulous complaints. I have been told of a man residing near Chichester who has twice travelled into Dorsetshire with different members of his family to place them under a "cunning man" there. His charms were only potent in the month of May, &c."²³

Another Sussex proverb, also in use elsewhere, says :—

A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay.

While they add:—

A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a silver spoon.

²⁰ S.A.C., XV, 170.

²¹ "Folk Lore Record," Vol. i, p. 52.

²² *Ibid*, p. 17. There is no doubt some connection between the May cats and witches in the popular notion, as on May 1st the Walpurgis night (or Witches' Sabbath) occurs.

²³ "Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties," p. 115.

1. (*May Day*.) As to the observance of this day at Rye, see "Holloway's History of Rye," p. 608.

This day is known in Sussex as *Garland Day*, and is a favourite day with the Brighton fishermen for commencing mackerel fishing. When the fishermen start on this day, they decorate the masts of their boats with "garlands" (see notes *post* on Mackerel fishing, &c.), while at other times they used to accompany the sweeps in their celebration of the day.

Mr. M. A. Lower remarks, "The observance of May-Day has become here, as elsewhere, nearly obsolete. The may-pole on the village green belongs to the past. Within the last thirty years, many a wayside inn had a tall one, crowned with a large birch broom, before its door; but such a thing is now rarely seen."²⁴

13. (*Whit-Sunday*.) The orthodox Sussex dish on this day is roast veal and gooseberry pudding, and if the gooseberries are not forward enough to gather, a true Sussex man is grievously disappointed.

17. (*Whit-Thursday*.) "The Sheriff's Turn," for Endlewick Manor was "usually holden on Whitsond-Thursday yearly at Berwick Comon near Lidley."²⁵ This was one of the survivals of the old open-air primitive folk-moots.²⁶

JUNE. The proverb of the Sussex fishermen is:—

In June
Mackerel are in tune.

23. (*Eve of S. John-the-Baptist*.) All over the British Isles, this was an important folk-lore day. Mrs. Latham says in West Sussex it is supposed all the beasts of the field go down upon their knees at the hour of midnight.²⁷ And at Broadwater, a number of skeletons are believed to start up from the roots of an old tree, and joining

²⁴ S.A.C., XIII, 231.

²⁵ Burrell MSS., 5,705 Add. p. 113.

²⁶ See "Primitive Folk-Moots" (G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.)

²⁷ Folk-Lore Record, i, p. 17.

hands, to dance round it until cock-crow, and then as suddenly to sink down.²⁸

On Midsummer Eve, Mrs. Latham says, "a stout-hearted maiden ~~must steal out alone~~ to the church, and sow a handful of hemp-seed, and pretend to harrow it, with anything she can drag after her, saying:—

Hemp-seed I sow, hemp-seed I grow,
If you be my true love, come after me and mow.²⁹

On the same eve, maidens wash their sarks and hang them over a chair to dry, taking care to tell no one what they are about. If they lie awake long enough they will see the form of their future spouse enter the door and turn the sark. Mrs. Latham was told of one instance in Sussex, where the custom was very prevalent, in which a very tall man in black came in, turned the sark and walked out again."²⁹

JULY. About the end of this month, on the conclusion of mackerel fishing (Mr. Rolf tells me), sixty years ago a fair was held at Hastings, called *Rock Fair*. It resembled an ordinary fair, but a vast amount of gambling took place with halfpence, and fishermen often staked, and lost, their boats, nets, and all appliances.

9. (*Monday after S. Thomas-a-Becket.*) Mr. Hayley in a letter to Sir Wm. Burrell, in 1775, says, "The Church (of Brightling) is dedicated to S. Thomas Becket, and the Wake, or Feast, of its dedication, is kept on the Monday after July 7 (the festival of its Patron Saint) by the name of the fair; when the landlady of the Public-house bakes light cakes in the forenoon and puddings in the evening for sale, which is all the extraordinary traffic of the day."³⁰

AUGUST. An old Sussex proverb says:—"The last racehorse brings snow (or winter) on his tail," indicating the near approach of winter after "the Sussex Fortnight,"

²⁸ "Folk-Lore Record, i," p. 20.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 33.

³⁰ 5,679 Add. MS., p. 137.

which usually terminates with Lewes Races, in the first week of August.³¹

5. (*S. James of Compostella.*) Oysters come into season on this day, and the grottos of oyster shells were to be seen in Brighton streets within the last 20 years. Mr. W. J. Thoms, in the first number of "Notes and Queries," suggested that the oyster shells commemorate the pilgrimages to the Shrine of S. James, on whose day the oyster season begins.

5. (*First Sunday.*) On the Sunday, in the middle of, or preceding Brighton Races, a fair termed "White Hawk Fair," was formerly held on the Race hill, *i.e.*, on White Hawk Down, above the Sussex County Hospital. It was one of the few Sussex fairs held on Sunday, and hardly yet stamped out, and its origin is lost in obscurity.

5. 12. 19. (*First Three Sundays.*) At Eastbourne, "On the first three Sundays in August, a public breakfast is given at the parsonage-house, by the tenants of the great tythes, to the farmers and their servants, each farmer being entitled to send two servants for every waggon that he keeps. The farmers are entertained in the parlour with a sirloin of hot roast beef, cold ham, Sussex cheese, strong ale and geneva; the men are entertained in the barn with everything the same as their masters, except the beef. It is presumed that this custom had its origin from the time the tythes were first taken in kind in this parish to keep all parties in good humour."³²

29. (*Decollation of S. John Baptist.*) In the Hundred Rolls, it is stated that Roger de Montgomerie held, as parcel of the Honour of Arundel, a fair in Bourne (now Westbourne), on this feast. This fair lasted for centuries and was even lately traditionally referred to by old inhabitants, as the Church Wake. The main inn in the

³¹ This proverb was curiously verified by a fall of snow with rain, in harvest time on Aug. 10th, 1870, and in 1871, by a white frost a few days after the races.

³² "Eastbourne and its Environs, &c." (Lond., 1787), p. 123.

village is still the Lamb (more properly the Holy Lamb, the symbol of S. John Baptist).³³

SEPTEMBER 29. (*Michaelmas Day*.) Chichester has five fairs, and that on Michaelmas continues for nine days, and is called "Sloe Fair."³⁴

The Fair was always proclaimed under the Canon Gate by the Bishop's steward eight days before the eve of S. Faith the Virgin, during which time the jurisdiction of the Mayor ceased, and the Bishop had power to collect the tolls of the market and fair.³⁵

The Bailiff of Seaford was elected on this day.³⁶

OCTOBER 4. (*Thursday after Michaelmas*.) The second of the two annual "Law Days" of the Borough of Midhurst was on the Thursday after Michaelmas Day.³⁷

10. (*Old Michaelmas Day*.) "The devil goes round," so the West Sussex folks told Mrs. Latham, "on this day and spits on the blackberries, and if any persons were to eat one on the 11th, they, or some belonging to them, would die or fall into great trouble before the year was out."³⁸

14. (*S. Wilfrid's Day*.) The Cathedral Statutes provided "That the feast of S. Wilfrid be celebrated in the Church of Chichester all the more devoutly because he had converted the heathen of the parts [round] Chichester to Christ, and have the 2nd rank."³⁹

25. (*S. Crispin's Day*.) Sussex contributed its due quota to the number of archers who won the battle of Agincourt, fought on this day, which reminds us of Shakespeare's stirring words:⁴⁰

³³ S.A.C., XXII., 78. Note.

³⁴ "Magna Britannia" (1730), v. p. 489.

³⁵ Charter of Hen. VIII. See S.A.C., VII, 143.

³⁶ "British Popular Customs" (Dyer), p. 381.

³⁷ Burrell MSS., 5690, Add., p. 24.

³⁸ "Folk-Lore Record," i., p. 14.

³⁹ "Archæologia," xlv., 178.

⁴⁰ *Hen. V.*, Act IV., Scene 3. Brighton had three *butts*, while they can still be traced in the field-names of many Sussex parishes.

He that shall live this day and see old age,
 Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
 And say—to-morrow is Saint Crispian ;
 Then he will strip his sleeve, and show his scars,
 And say, these wounds I had on Crispin's day.

And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
 From this day to the ending of the world,
 But we in it shall be remembered, &c.

There is no doubt that a special observance of the day continues in Sussex, and several Sussex shoemakers have confirmed my views as to this, and a Cuckfield shoemaker⁴¹ tells me his employers always give a dinner and tea to their men even now, while a paragraph in the *Brighton Herald* of Oct. 19th, 1822, says: "On Crispin Day some 40 years ago the following (rude attempt at verse) was composed and vociferated by the bellman of the town [Brighton], Jacob Washer, a Knight of the Last, at an early hour in the morning, through the streets and lanes of Brighton:—

"If ever I Saint Crispin's day forget
 O, may my feet be never free from wet,
 But ev'ry dirty street and lane pass through
 Without one bit of sole to either shoe."

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" records that "in the parishes of Cuckfield and Hurstpierpoint S. Crispin's Day is kept with much rejoicing. The boys go round asking for money in the name of S. Crispin, bonfires are lighted, and it passes off very much in the same way as the fifth of November."⁴²

31. (*All Hallow's Eve.*) This is a favourite night for divination, and Mrs. Latham mentions the nut and apples charms. Nuts are placed in a bright fire side by side, one belonging to a youth, the other to a maiden, who, after thinking of the loved name, repeat to themselves these words, varying the pronoun according to sex—

If he loves me, pop and fly ;
 If he hates me, lie and die.

⁴¹ This saint is the patron of shoemakers.

⁴² "Notes and Queries," 1st S. V., 30.

Great is the dismay of the proprietor of that which dies and makes no sign.⁴³

On this eve every person present fastens an apple on a string and hangs ~~it~~ and twirls it before the fire. The owner of the apple that first falls off is declared to be upon the point of marriage, and as they fall successively the order in which the rest of the party will attain to matrimonial honours is clearly indicated, single blessedness being the lot of the one whose apple is the last to drop.⁴⁴

NOVEMBER 4. (*Eve of Guy Fawkes' Day.*) The curious Corporation of S. Pancras at Chichester (see XXIV., S. A. C., 135) used to dine on this day, "and eat of all ye good things in Season, and there should be a plentiful supply of Wine and Ale, and everything provided to content the Stomach; and all that partook of the feast on that 4th November should be deem'd free burgess, and without limit to their number."

5. (*Guy Fawkes' Day.*) At Lewes and Brighton this day is observed with a vigour which would lead to the supposition that the old instincts of fire-worship are far from extinct, and that the old Bel fires of S. John's Day are postponed until later in the year. The "Bishops of Lewes" and "Brighton," in mock canonicals, now denounce Ritualism. The Hastings fishermen used to say that "the herrings came to see the bonfires," and it is a curious fact (as Mr. Rolf states) that herrings are generally first caught off the Sussex coast on this or the next day.

6. (*Tuesday after All Saints' Day.*) For the Manor of Duddleswell a Court called the *Aves Court* was formerly held on this day, and three weeks after the *Woodmote Court*, "wherein they presented abuses of Customs, Incroachments, Spoils of Game or Wood, and pay the *Aves Money* for the year past."⁴⁵

⁴³ *c.f.* Burns' "Halloween," in which the burning of the nuts is quite differently interpreted.

⁴⁴ "Folk-Lore Record," i., pp. 30 and 31.

⁴⁵ Add. MS. 5706, p. 109.

The *Aves*⁴⁶ money seems to have been a payment in respect of the number of hogs kept in the forests.⁴⁷

9. (*Lord Mayor's Day.*) On this day the Sussex fishermen usually commence "sprat" fishing, as Mr. Rolf informs me. A dish of sprats is always included in the Mansion House banquet.

23. (*S. Clement's Day.*) The Rev. W. D. Parish says the custom of going round from house to house in Sussex, asking for apples and beer on S. Clement's Day, is called *Clemmening*. "The children in some parts of East Sussex still keep up the custom of catterning and clemmening, and the Sussex blacksmiths are particularly active in commemorating their patron saint; the anvils are fired with a loud explosion, and at least a half holiday is kept. At Burwash, a few years ago, it was the custom to dress up a figure with a wig and beard, and pipe in his mouth, and set it up over the door of the inn where the blacksmiths feasted on S. Clement's Day. This figure was called *Old Clem*."⁴⁸

25. (*S. Catherine's Day.*) A similar custom prevails on the festival of this saint (as Mr. Parish states), when the children sing :

Cattern' and Clemen' be here, here, here,
Give us your apples and give us your beer,
One for Peter,
Two for Paul,
Three for Him who made us all ;
Clemen' was a good man,
Cattern' was his mother ;
Give us your best,
And not your worst,
And God will give your soul good rest.⁴⁹

(*Stir-up Sunday*,⁵⁰ i.e., *Sunday next before Advent.*) So called in Sussex from the Collect for the day, which commences "Stir up, we beseech thee, O Lord."

⁴⁶ Probably from the French *aviser*, to warn or inform, as they were bound to do, the beadle.

⁴⁷ Add. MS. 5701, p. 167.

⁴⁸ "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect."

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ A school boy's name. cf. "Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable."

It warns the Sussex housewife of the approach of Christmas, and to commence to "stir-up" her plum-pudding, and tells the grocer to stock his shop-window with Christmas fruits for sale. The Rev. Prebendary C. H. Campion says:—"I have been told by old Sussex people that the mince-meat for making mince-pies was brought out on this day and tasted by the whole company, and all the pies eaten during the season were made from this mixture."

30. (*S. Andrew's Day*.) In former times there was an annual diversion called squirrel hunting, when crowds of people went out into the woods with sticks and guns, with which they not only destroyed squirrels, but anything that came in their way. This custom was kept in Sussex until the last 50 years, but in consequence of the inclosure of coppices, and more strict preservation of the game, it has wholly dropped.⁵¹ The Rev. Prebendary Campion says: "I remember seeing these squirrel hunts at Newick. The boys called it S. Andr'ing."

DECEMBER 6. (*S. Nicholas' Day*.) Dunvan says this feast used formerly to be celebrated with devout dependence by the mariners of Brighthelmston.⁵² Its celebration has recently been revived by the Rev. J. J. Hannah with great success.

21. (*S. Thomas' Day*.) There was an old custom of "going a gooding" on this day. In Horsfield's time it was kept up in Lewes and the neighbourhood, and was confined to women, who in a body went from house to house soliciting alms, with which they made merry, and what remained was divided amongst them.⁵³ The Rev. W. D. Parish says "a widow had a right to a double dole," and that "the presumed object was to obtain money or provisions for the approaching festival of Christmas."

⁵¹ "The Athenæum," No. 993; *cf.* "British Popular Customs" (Dyer), p. 430; also "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect" (Parish).

⁵² "History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone," 1795.

⁵³ "History and Antiquities of Lewes" (1827), ii., p. 263.

“A sum of £15 was placed in the Arundel Savings Bank in the year 1824, the interest of which is distributed on S. Thomas’s Day. It is said that this money was found, many years since, on the person of a beggar, who died by the roadside; and the interest of it has always been appropriated by the parish officers for the use of the poor.”⁶⁴

24. (*Christmas Eve*.) “At Chailey the following doggerel is sung at the wassailing of the apple trees:—

“Stand fast root, bear well top
Pray the God send us a good howling crop.
Every twig, apples big.
Every bough, apples enow.
Hats full, caps full,
Full quarters, sacks full.”⁶⁵

They then shout in chorus, one of the boys accompanying on the cow’s horn. During this ceremony they rap the trees with their sticks.

A correspondent of “Notes and Queries” says (1st S. vi. 601), “the custom of *Wassailing* is still kept up in Sussex. Parties of labouring men go from house to house singing carols and songs. They are welcome at the fireside of cottage and farm, and are still tolerated at the hall. The lawful period of *Wassailing* is from Christmas Eve to Twelfth Day.”

25. (*Christmas Day*.) This day is generally regarded in Sussex (Mr. Henry Harris tells me) as a lucky day on which to be born, and Mrs. Latham says “if you were born on Christmas Day you will neither be drowned nor hanged.”

At Christmas the wassail bowl was formerly made in Sussex, and Horsfield says it was compounded of ale, sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples, the latter called *Lambs wool*. He further states that “During Christmas the farmers’ labourers in the western part of this county, after the day’s toil is ended, assemble in a group, for the

⁶⁴ “Old English Customs and Charities” (Edwards, 1842), p. 129; *cit.* Dyer’s “British Popular Customs,” p. 443.

⁶⁵ “Notes and Queries,” 1st S. V. 293.

purpose of wassailing the apple trees. The trumpeter of the party is furnished with a bullock's horn with which he 'makes sweet music.' Thus equipped they proceed to the orchard, and encircling one of the largest and best bearing trees, and sometimes a group of trees, chant in loud notes :—

" Stand fast at root, Bear well top,
Every twig, Bear apple big,
Every bough, Bear apple enow." ⁵⁶

A loud shout, accompanied by the elegant wind instrument before mentioned, completes the charm. Thus going from tree to tree, or from group to group, they wassail the whole orchard, this finished, they proceed to the house of the owner, and sing at his door a song common on the occasion. They are then admitted, and placing themselves around the kitchen fire, enjoy the sparkling ale and festivities of the season. Not only fruit trees, but beehives are also wassailed in some parts of Sussex, the verses are of course varied.⁵⁷

Mrs. Latham says,⁵⁸ "it is lucky to be the first to open the house door on this festival, and in my youth I was once persuaded by my nurse to get up with her before any of the family that we might divide this luck between us, she throwing open the door that led to the offices, while I admitted Christmas by the hall door, saying as I had been instructed by her, 'Welcome, Old Father Christmas.'" ⁵⁹

Christmas cakes (or some part) are kept for twelve months in Sussex to bring luck. There is a common saying in Sussex that you will have a lucky month for each different person's pudding you taste.

⁵⁶ This is very similar to the rhyme quoted for Dec. 24th.

⁵⁷ "Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes," ii., p. 267.

⁵⁸ "Folk Lore Record," i., p. 9.

⁵⁹ This is probably the beginning of some rhyme, for I remember my grandmother (who had Sussex ancestors for two centuries and more) when I was young making us say over Christmas cakes, &c :—

" Welcome Old Father Christmas;
Welcome, or welcome not,
I trust that Old Father Christmas
Will never be forgot."

But I cannot recall the rest.

26. (*S. Stephen's Day*.) The Ancient Customs of Brighton (1581) provided that the Quarter-share of the profits of all fishing-boats should be paid to the Churchwardens on this day.⁶⁰

The Diary of the Rev. Giles Moore, of Horsted Keynes, records:—"1670. 26th Dec^r. I gave the howling boys 6^d."⁶¹ Those who wassailed the fruit trees were called *Howlers*, and no doubt rightly so, for real old Sussex music is in a minor key, and can hardly be distinguished from howling.

Various rhymes have already been mentioned. [See Jan. 5th and Dec. 24th and 25th, also *post* Dec. 31st.]

There is a curious custom at Brighton of bowling or throwing oranges along the highroads on this day. The one whose orange is hit by that of another forfeits it to the successful "hitter."

"Mummers" still go about in Sussex on this day, and round Shoreham, Southwick and Portslade are called *Tip-teers* or *'Tip-teerers*. Mr. John Morris, M.R.C.S., saw some at Bramber in 1880 or 1881, on this day. They were dressed somewhat like clowns, and some had paper or glazed lining costumes, and they have called at houses in Portslade lately. Each one represents a different character, and carries some badge. St. George, a Turk, &c., always appear. I am told that within the last twenty years a group of "mummers" were seen in Furze Hill, Hove. The Rev. W. D. Parish gives the "Mummers'" song &c., in his Dictionary (2nd edit.). (*c.f.* note 59.)

31. (*New Year's Eve*.) In S. A. C., I., 110, it is stated that at Horsted Keynes the wassailing of the fruit trees takes place on this day, the rhyme used being that already quoted under Dec. 24th. Mrs. Latham says, "It is the custom in the cider districts of Sussex to *worsle* (wassail) the apple trees on New Year's Eve and for several succeeding days, and it is considered unlucky to omit doing so. Farmers give a few pence to the *worslers*, who form

⁶⁰ Erredge, "History of Brightelmston," p. 34.

⁶¹ S. A. C., I., 110.

a circle round the trees and sing at the top of their voices :—

Stand fast top, &c. [as in the Chailey rhyme, Dec. 24, but adding, “Holla boys, holla? Huzzah”], and then all shout in chorus with the exception of one boy, who blows a loud blast on a cow’s horn.”⁶²

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

There is a Sussex rhyme, I am told (by Mr. Henry Harris) which applies to all undertakings, &c. :—

“Monday for health, Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday for good fortune.
Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses,
Saturday signifies nothing.”

SUNDAY. In Sussex children born on this day are warranted against hanging or drowning.⁶³

Mrs. Latham gives several curious notes. “Should you trim your nails on a Sunday morning you will come to grief before Saturday.—Babies’ caps must be left off on a Sunday for the first time and no cold will be taken.—The watchfulness of the Devil makes it dangerous to go out nutting on a Sunday, and worthy mothers may be heard warning their children against it by assuring them that, if they do so, the Devil will hold down the branches for them.—There is a Sussex saying, ‘As black as the Devil’s nutting bag,’ which is associated with this belief.”⁶⁴

The Ancient Customs of Brighton (1580) provides “That no man, being an inhabitant of this town, shall drive with nets for herrings between *Shoreham Haven* and *Beach* [*Beachy Head*] on any Saturday night or Sunday, until evening prayer be done, upon pain to forfeit for every time so doing twenty shillings.”

MONDAY. “Should you cut your nails on a Monday morning without thinking of a fox’s tail, you will have a present made to you.” (*Mrs. Latham*).⁶⁵

⁶² “Folk-Lore Record,” i., p. 13.

⁶³ Henderson “Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties,” p. 10.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 8, 11, 14.

⁶⁵ “Folk-Lore Record,” i., p. 8.

FRIDAY. The West Sussex superstitions are :—" Begin not a piece of work on Friday, or you will never finish it."—Neither must you set off on a journey nor put out to sea on a Friday, or some misfortune will befall you.—Let not Friday be your wedding-day, or you and your wife will lead a cat-and-dog life."⁶⁶

SATURDAY. In Sussex a bad repute attaches to the moon that changes on this day :—

" A Saturday's moon
If it comes once in seven years it comes too soon."⁶⁷

Another writer in 1827 says, " A vulgar prejudice has prevailed from time immemorial in Sussex that a Saturday's moon brings blowing and wet weather. By some accident this has proved very true during the last 20 years."⁶⁸

THE MOON.

NEW MOON. In West Sussex they bow or curtsy to the new, or Lady, Moon, as she is styled, to deprecate bad luck. Mrs. Latham says, " The Queen of Night will dart malignant rays upon you if, on the first day of her reappearance, you look up to her without money in your pocket. But if you are not fortunate enough to have any there, in order to avert her evil aspect *you must immediately turn head over heels!* It is considered unlucky to see the new moon through a window-pane, and I have known a maid servant shut her eyes when closing the shutters lest she should unexpectedly see it through the glass."⁶⁹

At the first appearance of the first new moon of the year, girls go out, and looking on the moon, repeat the following lines :—

" All hail to thee moon, all hail to thee,
I prythee good moon reveal to me
This night who my husband shall be."

⁶⁶ "Folk-Lore Record," i., p. 13.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 11.

⁶⁸ "Notes and Queries," 1st S., vii., 627.

⁶⁹ Forster's "Pocket Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena."

And they believe they will dream that night of their future husband. This rite is observed in Sussex, where they add that if you can catch a falling leaf you will have twelve months of happiness.⁷⁰

When the moon "lies on her back" it is considered a sure sign of rough weather.

As to the first moon in May see *ante*.

FULL MOON. "Do not kill your pig until full moon, or the pork will be ruined." (W. Sussex.)⁷¹

MACKEREL SEASON.

There still exists in Brighton a curious custom called *Bending-in*, consisting of a meal of bread and cheese, or bread and treacle, given by the fishermen prior to commencing mackerel fishing, to the children who may be on the beach. The word *bending-in* is probably corrupted from *benediction*, as the Vicar of Brighton was entitled to a share in the profits of the fishing boats, the benediction of the Church was doubtless prudently and far-sightedly bestowed upon the fishermen before commencing their labours, possibly also the communion was administered to them in addition, and so originated the present meal of bread and cheese. Amusement in the shape of "Punch and Judy" is sometimes provided for the children (Mr. Rolf states), and the children, after eating, wish good luck to the owners of the fishing-boats. When casting over the nets to commence mackerel and herring fishing, each night the Brighton fishermen stand round with their hats off, no swearing being allowed, and the master stands aft. They then repeat the following quaint hymn or prayer (for the words of which I am indebted to Mr. A. J. Moon) :—

"There they goes, then ; God Almighty
Send us a blessing, it is to be hopes" (*sic*).

As each *barrel* (which is attached to every ten nets out of the *fleet*, or 120 nets) is cast overboard, they say—

⁷⁰ Henderson's "Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties," p. 115.

⁷¹ "Folk-Lore Record," i., p. 111.

“ Watch barrel, watch ! Mackerel for to catch.
White may they be, like a blossom on a tree.
God send thousands, one, two, and three.
Some by their heads, some by their tails.
God send thousands, and never fails.”

When the last net is overboard the master says :—
“ Seas all ! ” and then lowers the foremast and lays
to the wind. If he were to say “ last net ” he would
expect never to see his nets again.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks for information and suggestions kindly supplied by the Rev. Prebendary Campion, John Morris, Esq., M.R.C.S., Mr. A. J. Moon, Mr. James Rolf, Mr. Merrix, Mr. John Sawyer, and others. .

OBITUARY.

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JOHN ROBERT DANIEL-TYSSEN, F.S.A., whose death occurred on 12th June, 1882, was for many years an active member of the Sussex Archaeological Society. Born on 7th Nov., 1805, he was old enough to remember many of the stirring events which occurred during the first fifteen years of the present century. At an early age he was sent to school at Shacklewell, in the neighbourhood of Hackney, and among his reminiscences of this period was one which made a lasting impression on his mind, viz., a holiday given to the pupils on the occasion of his name being changed from Daniel to Daniel-Tyssen. This happened in March, 1814, when certain valuable property in Hackney came into the possession of his mother. Another of his recollections was associated with the cornfields through which he used to pass on the way to Hackney Church on Sundays, and the contrast it presented to the condition of what is now a thickly-populated district. From Shacklewell our friend proceeded to Westminster, and his name may still be seen carved on the school wall. It is possible that his Westminster experiences and the interesting associations of the place helped to imbue him with that love for archæology which was so conspicuous in after years. From Westminster he proceeded to study law under the guidance of Sir John Tyrrell, and was subsequently admitted as a solicitor. Residing at Hackney, he undertook the management of the family estates, and soon found recreation in investigating the history and antiquities of the parish. It has been stated that much of the information to be found in "Robinson's History of Hackney," published in 1842, was collected by Mr. Tyssen. It is known that many of the illustrations to this work were prepared at his expense. In 1828 he was appointed steward of the Hackney manors, the duties of which office he discharged for nearly thirty years. He was one of the founders and first directors of the Law Fire Insurance Company, and ever took an active part in managing the affairs of that Corporation until prostrated by what proved to be his last illness. He was also associated with other enterprises of a kindred character, some of which have proved more beneficial to the public than to their promoters. The year 1835 was signalled by his marriage. In 1848, during the Chartist agitation, we hear of him as chief of the special constables in his district, and he experienced some rough handling while discharging the duties of that position. He assisted in the promotion of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was appointed one of the local Commissioners. In the following year he became a deputy-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets in connection with the militia. In 1858 Mr. Tyssen retired from the active work of his profession. His father, and his elder brother, had died during the term of his stewardship, the latter again changing the family name, and leaving an infant heir, the present W. A. Tyssen Amherst, Esq., M.P., who attained his majority in

the year 1856. His retirement, however, meant no cessation from labour ; he continued to the last to be the trusted adviser and manager of business matters for a large circle of relatives and friends. His interest in archæology increased, and his connection with our own county and local society commenced, for he fixed on Brighton as his place of residence ; and we shall hereafter have to refer more particularly to those contributions to our Volumes with which his name is especially connected.

In 1838 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, but, curiously enough, does not appear to have been formally admitted until June, 1851. In the same month of the year 1857, we note a donation of no less than four hundred and thirteen volumes of books to the library and the record of a vote of thanks "for the warm interest manifested by him in the welfare of the Society." In the year 1858 it is recorded that he contributed to the Society an interesting exhibition of antiquities found at Hackney. At this period, and in the following year, he appears as a member of the Council. In 1869 a further exhibition is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Society, viz., of some curious sculptured stones found in removing the east wall of Missenden Church in Gloucestershire. He attended the meetings as frequently as the engagements of an active life permitted, and was ever sensible of the claims of the Parent Society, not forgetting to foster the exertions of those minor associations which, while devoted to the investigation of local history, so largely contribute by their special work to the general store of antiquarian knowledge. Thus, for example, he was one of the most earnest supporters of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, his name appearing in its list as a life member shortly after its foundation. For several years he served upon its Council, and was elected one of its vice-presidents in the year 1868. Various contributions from our friend are recorded in the Society's Transactions, the most important, perhaps, relating to his discovery amongst the records of the Court of the Commissary of London of the entire English texts of the rules and ordinances of four secular Guilds of London, and of two German fraternities established in the same city. These documents ranged in date from the year 1354, to the year 1496, and, as remarked by Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., the learned antiquary who wrote upon them, "they are valuable as texts of our language, representing the vernacular in its progress towards fixity and consolidation, besides enjoying an intrinsic value as illustrations of the machinery and inner working of those most powerful institutions of the Middle Ages, the trade guilds." As an illustration of Mr. Tyssen's liberality, it may be stated that he defrayed the entire cost of publication. The town of Carmarthen also has to thank him for the publication of its Royal Charters. He was also a life-member of the Surrey and of the Kent Archæological Societies, and of other institutions of a like character, not forgetting the Camden Society, on the Council of which he was elected in the year 1873.

Of contributions to our own Volumes, we may refer to the "Survey of the Church of the College of Malling, near Lewes ;"¹ "The Parliamentary Surveys of the County of Sussex, A.D. 1649-1653 ;"² "Documents

¹ Vol. XXI, p. 159.

² Vol. XXIII, p. 217 ; XXIV, p. 189.

Relating to Lewes Priory, with Translations and Notes,"³ and the "Translation of a Latin Roll of the Reign of Edward III. Relating to Battel Abbey," in which he was assisted by our late colleague, Mr. M. A. Lower;⁴ and more particularly we may refer to the exhaustive and interesting paper which he published, "On the Church Bells of Sussex," and which his generosity enabled our Society to so fully illustrate.⁵ A perusal of Mr. Lukis's⁶ book brought the subject to his notice, and his removal to Brighton afforded the opportunity. The pursuit of this new line of inquiry was one eminently fitted to his taste. He was still strong and active, fond of country walks; he heartily enjoyed his visits to the village churches and ascending their respective towers to examine the bells. The pursuit was, however, not unattended with danger. On one occasion a clerical friend thought to amuse himself by ringing a bell while Mr. Tyssen was descending the tower by a rickety ladder. It happened that the bell was ordinarily only chimed, and the clapper must have been hanging loose upon the staple, for after a few pulls it fell out, whizzing violently within a few inches of Mr. Tyssen's head, and smashing the pavement where it fell. On another occasion he experienced the unpleasant sensation of a rung of a ladder giving way beneath his feet. In order to realise this it may be mentioned that he was accustomed to carry with him a bag of apparatus containing a lamp, rubbing paper, and a heavy lump of clay for taking casts of curious medallions or letters. It was Mr. Tyssen, indeed, who first saw the necessity for taking accurate impressions in order properly to illustrate the history of ancient bells, and many of the engravings published in connection with this subject have been copied from casts taken by his hands. A large number of these casts are preserved in our Museum at Lewes Castle, and it is believed that in the course of the few years during which he resided at Brighton he was enabled to collect the inscriptions on all the church bells in the county. The paper upon the subject to which we have referred was written by his son, and embodies the results of wide and careful research, having especial value from containing (what had been passed over by previous writers on the subject) much information in connection with the stamps and lettering on church bells prior to the Reformation. In the course of Mr. Tyssen's investigations at the Record Office in the hopes of finding among the church inventories of the reign of Edward VI. some record of the number of bells, and of the extent to which they had been sold or removed, he discovered, unfortunately for us, that the returns for Sussex were lost, but he was enabled to extract and publish those which related to the neighbouring county of Surrey. And here we may call attention to one of the many pleasing traits of his character, and one by which he will be long remembered by several of his colleagues. It is well known to all students that in seeking for information on any particular subject something is often noticed that may be useful to a fellow inquirer labouring in another field. If such occurred to Mr. Tyssen, he would not pass it over, but unasked would at once

³ Vol. XXV, p. 136.

⁴ Vol. XXVI, p. 153.

⁵ See Vol. XVI.

⁶ See "An Account of Church Bells," by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A.

despatch what he had collected in the hope of its proving both of interest and of use.

The young antiquary has lost an ever-ready and zealous friend in Mr. Tyssen. He grieved that, as each old associate in his favourite study disappeared, so few recruits were ready to fill the gaps. A short time before his death he distributed among his young friends his duplicate copies of many periodicals and other works, accompanied with kind and stimulating remarks.

Mr. Tyssen has further published an exquisitely illustrated volume on the "Great Bell of Moscow," being a translation of the Emperor of Russia's magnificent work on the subject, and finished in a style worthy of its Imperial origin.

Another branch of inquiry highly congenial to our friend was the investigation of family history. That of his own, with its various branches and connections, had a natural pre-eminence, but it in no way limited the work, which extended to all the notable families in Hackney, and to many others which crossed his path, one of the last-named being the family of Eyre, in Derbyshire, of which he published an exhaustive account. It was his devotion to this branch of study which eventually overtaxed his strength, and became the immediate cause of his decease. The ancestors of the Tyssen family originally came from Holland, as indicated by the name, and he twice visited that country in order to search its ancient records. In the year 1881 his strength gave way, and a domestic affliction put a further strain upon his system. He hoped to benefit by a third trip to the "land of dykes," and by renewing his acquaintance with his Dutch friends. The exertion proved too great; his health quite broke down. It was, indeed, with difficulty that he reached home, to linger for about six months and then succumb.

Mr. Tyssen died regretted by a wide circle of friends. His manner was always agreeable, and in presiding, as he often did, at an archæological meeting, his conduct in the chair was exceptionally pleasant; he was full of information, and ever ready to communicate it. It is not contended that he possessed much literary power or originality of thought, but his general knowledge was wide, and his industry very great. His familiarity with the contents of our cumbrous and intricate repertoire of ancient records has been seldom equalled. By his death our Society sustains a loss which it will be difficult to repair.

J. E. PRICE.

January, 1883.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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No. 1.

Early Incumbents of Sussex Benefices.

THE following list of some of the Early Incumbents of Sussex Benefices, extracted from "Notes from the Muniments of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century," edited by W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Duckington, Oxon., 8vo., 1882, may be of interest to some of the members of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

J. R. BLOXAM,
Beeding Priory.

Aldrington.	William Bolle, Parson, 1399.
Balcombe.	Sir Thomas Sewarde, Rector, 1402.
Bidlington.	Sir Ralph, Chaplain, 1261.
Bignor.	Richard de Pagaham, Rector, 1257.
Bosham.	Savaric, Canon, 1230-40?
Botolph's St.	Sir Henry, Vicar, c. 1250. Henry Chaplain, c. 1180.
Bramber.	Sir John Bourhoute, Rector, 1363. Sir Simon de Broune, Rector, 1373. Robert, Rector, 1397-8. Edmond, Parson, <i>arrested</i> c. 1400. Richard Browne, Rector, 1456. Thomas Reve, Rector, 1434. John Cowdray, Minister, 1660-1.
Brede.	Robert, Rector, 1299.
Brighton.	William, Vicar, 1397-8.
Chailey.	Robert de Purle, Vicar, 1257.
Clapham.	William de Radenore, Rector, 1257. William Mone, Rector, 1407. William Hanesch, <i>late</i> Parson, c. 1525. William Whisker, 1566-7.
Climping.	Thomas, Vicar, 1261.
Coombe.	Robert, Parson, c. 1220-30. Robert Willoughy, Rector, 1451.
Cowfold.	Sir William, Chaplain, 1232.
Cuckfield.	Sir Richard Pere, Vicar, 1402.
Findon.	John, Rector, 1234. Reginald Northenk, Rector, 1254-7. Geoffrey de Aspale (or Haspale), Rector, 1276-86. Ralph Hengham, Rector, 1289.

- William Kyngelam, Rector, 1290-1.
 John Brewes, Vicar, 1493-16.
 Sir William Racheleale, Vicar, 1453.
 John Frye, Rector, 1502.
 Sir John Taylor, Vicar, 1502.
 William Wetbe, Vicar, 1558.
 Godard, Rector, 1257.
 Robert, Presbyter, c. 1174-84.
 Richard, Chaplain, 1229-30.
 Henry de Wythewee (*or* Wyteway), Parson, 1285.
 Peter, Rector, 1241.
 Adam de Cokermouth, Vicar, resigned, 1386.
 Nicholas Chamberleyn, Vicar, 1386.
 William, Parson, c. 1273.
 Alexander, Parson, c. 1160-1180.
 William, Clerk or Vicar, c. 1195.
 William, Vicar, 1289.
 Sir Nicholas, Dean, 1232.
 Walter, Vicar, 1257.
 William, Rector, 1261.
 Robert, Chaplain, 1232.
 Richard, Vicar, 1397-8.
 William Skynner, Rector, inducted 6 Apr., 1427.
 Ninian Burrell, Rector, 1502.
 Robert, Chaplain, c. 1174-84.
 Walter and John, Chaplains, 1252.
 Sir William Palmare, Vicar, 1252-1271.
 Sir William de Heselingfelde, parochial Chaplain,
 1270.
 William called Crumbe, Chaplain, c. 1270-1280.
 Nicholas, Vicar, 1312.
 Sir Gilbert atte Punde, Vicar, 1363.
 John, Vicar, 1397-8.
 Richard Smythesende, Vicar, 1444.
 John Ursy, Vicar, 1464.
 William de Langeton, Rector, 1352.
 John, Vicar, 1271.
 Henry, Vicar, 1397-8.
 Anfred, Priest of Sorham, c. 1150.
 Joceln, Presbyter of Old Sorham, c. 1190-4.
 William, Chaplain of Sorham, c. 1249.
 Sir Ralph Middleton, Vicar of Shoreham, 1252-7.
 Master Robert de Bletchington, Rector, 1261-
 1282.
 Bertrand Grymoardi, Canon of Liege, *ex*-Rector
 in 1312.
 Thomas Yokflete, Rector, inducted 13 Jan., 1397.
 John Horsham, Chaplain, 1397-1401.
 Robert, the Presbyter, c. 1174-84.
- Framfield.
 Funtington.
 Grinstead.
 Grinstead West.
 Grinstead Ray.
 Hoiington.
 Karling?
 Kingston.
 Lancing.
 Lewes.
 Lyminster.
 Ovingdean.
 Portalade.
 Preston.
 Racton.
 Rodmell.
 Sale (Beeding).
 Shermanbury.
 Shoreham, New.
 Shoreham, Old.
 Sompting.

- Southwick. Sir Henry, Chaplain, 1232.
Alexander, Archdeacon of Shrewsbury, Rector, 1232.
Master William de Herford, Rector, 1282.
Thomas, Rector, 1397-1401.
John Brygge, Rector, 1452.
- Steyping. Nicholas de Plumpton, Rector, and others, co-
portioners, or Provost and Canons, 1252.
- Sullington. Roger de St. Martin, Rector, 1246.
- Tarring. Simon, Rector, 1257.
Samuel Bernard, Rector, 1634.
- Thakeham. Roger de St. Martin, Parson, 1220.
Philip de Brembre, Vicar, 1220.
Martin, Rector, 1257-1289.
- Vipount
(De viteri Ponte) Hugh, Priest, c. 1150.
- Washington. John, Vicar, c. 1260-80.
Bovo, Presbyter, c. 1174-84.
Henry, Chaplain, c. 1220-40.
Philip de Coleville, Rector, c. 1240-67.
Roger de St. Martin, Rector, 1246.
Thomas, Parson, 1257.
William, Vicar, c. 1270-80.
Robert Wilson, M.A., Vicar, 1502.
- Westmeston. John, Rector, 1257.
- Wiston. W. Parson, c. 1220-40.
Robert, Rector, 1241-5.
Richard, Rector, 1261.
John le Hide, Rector, 1320.
Richard atte Oke, Rector, 1335-7.
George Shelley, Rector, 1523.

No. 2.

Ashburnham Iron-Works.

I observe that Mr. Parsons, in his paper on Sussex Iron Works, published in the last Volume of the "Sussex Archaeological Collections," expresses some hesitation in accepting the assertion that the iron forge at Ashburnham was working within the memory of men now living. I can give the approximate date of its cessation of work within very narrow limits.

I was at Ashburnham Place about sixteen years ago, and the late Earl then told me that when he went to the Continent in 1819, the forge was still working, but that at the time of his return, about four years later, it had ceased to work. The quality of the iron produced was, his Lordship said, excellent, and the estate smith, he said, was always anxious to get hold of pieces of it.

On this property of Mands, and the adjoining one in the parish of Maresfield, called Old Mill, iron has been smelted from a very early date.

Two small valleys run down in the direction of North to South: in the steep banks of these are many small deposits of slag, very heavy and of earthy texture. In one of these which I had dug out a few years ago, were found many fragments of coarse black pottery, pieces of clay vitrified on one side, and small lumps of chalk. The pieces of clay were no doubt bits of the lining of the furnaces, and the chalk shows that the use of lime as a flux was practised at the time when these small furnaces were in work.

Still lower down the valley, on Old Mill, about four acres of ground are pretty thickly strewn with scoria of the same character: this deposit has been described by Mr. Prince in a former Volume of the Collections, and is said to have originally consisted of some thousands of tons. I do not know in what form it was originally piled up; what remains of it is scattered pretty equally over the surface, and through the soil down to the undisturbed strata.

Northward of this, near the old house of Oldlands (built, I believe, by Sir Thomas Nutt, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth) considerable quantities of scoriae of a totally different kind remain; this slag is vitrified throughout, and varies in colour, showing shades of black, brown, grey, blue, and green. Great quantities have been, I am told, removed for road material at various times.

Mr. Dunkin, who has been for some years contemplating a history of the Hundred of Loxfield, Dorset, which contains Buxted and a few adjacent parishes, informs me that he is disposed to think that the foundry where John Levett, Rector of Buxted, cast ordnance, was probably here, and the vitrified slag probably dates from that period; the earthy slag is, no doubt, in part, at least, of the Roman period, as Roman coins and fibulae have been found in it.¹ Some of the small deposits in the woods may be even earlier remains of small workings, such as those which have been observed in the Jura, and in Corinthia, and which have been described by MM. Quiquerez and Morlot (*v.* Figuiers's "Primitive Man," p. 801, *et seq.* of the English translation). The furnaces in these foreign examples would appear to have been formed by making a small cylindrical excavation in the side of a hill, varying in size from one foot to eight in height, the front being built up with clay backed by stones. It is thought that bellows were not employed to create a blast, but that the primitive ironmaster relied on the draught created by the chimney-like tunnel which he constructed, aided by the wind. So far as I have yet ascertained, the deposits of slag are only on the east side of the little valleys here; perhaps because the west is the most prevalent and strongest wind which we have. As the sides of the valleys are covered with wood, I have not as yet been able to find any of the furnaces, but I hope at some future time to succeed in doing so.

A. NESBITT.

Oldlands, Uckfield,
7th August, 1882.

¹ Mr. Lower says that he had submitted to him coins of Nero, Vespasian, Diocletian, and Tetrius, all from this locality.—S.A.C., II, p. 172.

No. 2.

City Mansions of the Priors of London.

"In Milk-street, so called because of a Milk-monger's manor which there, were divers fine and spacious houses among which was the City Mansion of the Prior of London. It was a very great house, and was the Mayor of this City. *ante 1277.* Reg. Ric. I. An. 1. p. 1. where it is said Twenty Shillings BELL. Whereas a House in the City was sold to a Lord Mayor, at present it would Three hundred Shillings per annum, which shews the great value of Money at that Time. — See also *ibid.* From "The History of London," by William Harrison, 1597.

P. de PONTON, Esq.
London.

No. 3.

Sussex — "Knapsham Priory."

Colonel John WHITE'S "Country of Knapsham Priory" inserted by the House of Commons to be printed 1711. *ibid.* 1712, mentions the following Sussex clergymen subsequently ejected —

- No. 25. JOHN PERKIN, *Hoveel Priory.*
- 37. ZACHARY TROSBELL, *Dunroyston.*
- 43. RICHARD TANTON, *Arundel.*
- 49. NICHOLAS GIBBS, *Wilmington.*
- 65. THOMAS HETT, *Arundel.*
- 67. ANTHONY HUGHES, *Giff.*
- 75. WALTER MANNING, *Arundel.*
- 88. RICHARD GIBBS, *East Grinstead.*

In Vol. XXX. I reprinted the remains of JOHN PERKIN, *ibid.* p. 70. XXXI. those on TANTON and GIBBS.

FREDERICK H. SAWYER.

No. 5.

Parliamentary Presentations to Sussex Livings (1657 to 1659.)

Amongst the MSS. in the Library at Lambeth Palace are three volumes of original presentations, including the following seven relating to Sussex:—

Chichester. 16th Sept. 1657.—Letters Patent of Oliver, Protector, presenting William Martin,¹ clerk, to the Parish Church of S. Andrew, Chichester, with the Parish Church of S. Peter the Lemne, Pancrasso and S. Martin, lately united by an Ordinance of His Highness the Protector.

MS. No. 945, m. 19.

¹ Ejected in 1662. See Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial."

Eastergate. 14th Oct^r, 1657.—Presentation by W^m. Cawley and Richard Boughton, Esquires, Patrons; of Michaell Barrett, Preacher of the Gospel, to the Rectory of Eastergate void by the Evictm^t of Augustin Payne. *MS. No. 945, m. 43.*

Lurgashall. 30th Oct^r. 1657.—Letters Patent of Oliver, Protector, presenting Nehemiah Beaton,² Clerk, to the Rectory of Lurgesale, void by death. *MS. No. 945, m. 53.*

Ferring, Goring and Kingston. 3rd Nov^r. 1657.—Letters Patent of Oliver, Protector, presenting Stephen Wargar, Clerke, to the Vicaridge of fering with Goring and Kingston united, void by death. *MS. No. 945, m. 55.*

Selsey. 6th Nov^r., 1657.—Presentation by W^m Steele, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, S^r John Thorowgood, of Kensington, Knt, George Cowper, Richard John Pocock, Ralph Hall, Richard Sydenham, John Humfrey and Edward Cressett Esquires, Trustees by several Acts of Parliament for the Maintenance of Ministers—of John Hamper³ to the Curacy and Church of Selsey void by death. *MS. No. 945, m. 59.*

Rotherfield. 6th July, 1658.—Presentation by W^m Cawley the younger, of Chichester Esq. (in his gift by virtue of a guift & graunt by John Stapley of Patcham Esq, the Patron) of John Cawley Clerke to the Rectory of Rotherfield, void by resignation of Paul Durand.⁴ *MS. No. 946, m. 35.*

Hunston. 2nd April, 1659.—Presentation by Henry Bowyer, of Northmundham, Sussex, Gent. and Thomas Peckham, of Romboldsweeke, Sussex, Gent.—of John Dallender, Clerke, to the Rectory and Parsonage of Hunston, void by death of John Peckham, Clerke. *MS. No. 947, m. 12.*

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 6.

Sussex Folk-Lore.

I am making a collection of superstitions, customs, proverbs, &c., belonging to Sussex, and shall be glad of any assistance or notes. Particulars as to witches, haunted houses, &c., will be most acceptable.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

² Compounded for first fruits March, 1657. Was ejected from Little Horsted in 1662; buried in Glynde Church, 1663. His will, dated Jan. 9th 1663, gives his temporall estate to his wife Martha and his son Nathaniell and his daughter Martha Beaton equally. The witnesses are H. Morley and John Peckham. (Lewes Regr. A. 29, f. 185).

³ Ejected in 1662.

⁴ He was vicar of Patcham, 1642 ("Burrell MSS." 5698, Add., p. 234), and in 1651 still held the living ("Lambeth MS.," No. 1019, p. 140). Next became assistant to John Maynard at Mayfield, and was ejected from there in 1662, and became minister of the French church at Canterbury ("Calamy," iii., 323).

No. 7.

Female Apparel in Sussex in 1561.

The following curious inquisition occurs in the Lay Subsidies for Sussex. No. $\frac{190}{170}$. (Public Record Office) :—

"SUSSEX.

Chichester Rape, the citie onlie excepted. Inquisicon taken at Stenyng the xxvjth Daie of October in the fourth yere of the reigne of o^r soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of Englande ffrance and Irland defender of the faith &c, Before *Edwarde Bellingh^{am}* and *George Goringe* Esquiers Commyssyoners appoynted by vertue of one Commyssyon Dated the xxiiijth of August in the said yere of her graces reigne Directed to the right honorable *Henry Erle of Arrundell* Lorde Stewarde of her Maiesties housholde *John Carill*¹ the said *Edwarde Bellingh^{am}* and *George Gorynge* Esquiers for the reformacon of the Decaye and disfurnytur of all kynde of Horses for s^vice wth in the said Countie and thexecucon of y^e Statute of apparrell for mens wives vpon the othes of *Willm Husshe* gent, *Will^{am} Modie*, *John Bamforde*, *Thomas Knight*, *Will^{am} Barneh^{am}*, *Thomas Moreforde*, *Richarde Hildrop*, *Roger Gittons*, *Thomas Horsley*, *Andrewe Bynsted*, *George Atwood*, *Will^{am} Jenman*, *Thomas Lilliot*, *Richard Coldell*, *Thomas ffagger*, *George Woodland*, *John Reder*, *John Skympyn*, *Peter Betteswo^rth*, *John Smyth*, *Henry Greate*, *Henry ffelder*, *John Coldell*, *John Hiberden*, *Will^{am} Paye* and *Will^{am} Sone*, Whiche do present vpon their said Othes that the wif of *Edmunde fforde* Esquier since the xxvth Daie of August last paste did weare a gowne of silke, The said *Edmund fforde* Esquier kepinge and maynteyninge a greate horse with the furnytur for the same accordinge to the statute, And the wife of *Richarde Lewkeno^r* Esquier since the said xxvth Daye of August did were a silke gowne the said *Richarde Lewkeno^r* Esquier kepinge and maynteyninge a stoned horse wth the furneture accordinge to the Statute And that the wife of *Henry Marvyn*² Esquier synce the said xxvth Daye of August did weare a gowne of silke the said *Henry Marvyn* Esquier kepinge and maynteynyng a greate horse wth furnytur accordyng to the Statute, And that the wife of *Arthure Gunter*³ Esquier synce the said xxvth Daye of August did weare a gowne of sylke the said *Arthure Gunter* Esquier kepinge and maynteyninge a geldinge wth the furnytur accordinge to the Statute, And further that the wife of *John Wyatt* of Slyndon husbondman the xxixth Daie of September laste paste did weare in her vttermost garment that is to saie her Cassock or ffrock a cape of Black velvett The said *John* Havinge not yet any geldinge wth the furnytur for a light horseman to s^ve, And that the wif of *Anthony Compton* of Lavaunt husbondman the said xxixth daye of September did

¹ Afterwards Sir John Caryl, of Warnham, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster. See Pedigree, p. 180 Dall. "Rape of Chichester."

² Of Dureford Abbey, afterwards knighted. Vice-Admiral of the Narrow Seas. *Ibid*, p. 212.

³ Arthur Gunter, of Racton, married Mary, daughter of — Stafford, son of Sir T. Stafford, of Bradfield, Berks. *Ibid*, p. 154.

weare in her vttermost garment that is to saie a Cassock or frock a Cape of Velvett, The said *Anthony* havinge not yete a geldinge wth the furnytur for a light horsman to s^{ve}, In Witnes wherof the Jury above named Hereunto have sett their seales The Daye and yere fyrst aboue said And the said *Edward Bellingham* and *George Goringe* twoof the said Comysyson's have herunto putt their names & seales."

It is rather remarkable that the wives of Sussex husbandmen were able to dress in velvet at this period.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 8.

Sussex Tavern-keepers and Taverns in 1636.

Amongst the rare books in the library of the British Museum, I have (through the medium of Mr. Anderson's excellent topographical Dictionary of Great Britain) discovered "*A catalogue of Tavernes in tenne Shires about London* by John Taylor, London, 1636." a most valuable work, from which I extract the Sussex notes, omitting the descriptions of some of the principal towns which are scanty and valueless, and I have appended such explanatory notes as I found possible.

" SUSSEX.

Arundell. This towne hath two Tavernes held by *Micheas Henning*,¹ and *Elizabeth Freeman*.

At Chilkington, *Charles Johnson*.

At Witham,² *William Pigott*.

At Forrest Roe, *Edw. Woodman*, the *Antelop*.

At Battle, *Mathew Cowelman* doth or may keepe two Tavernes.

At Marsfield, *William Mowhurst*.

Chichester. Chichester hath these Tavernes, *Thomas Powstey*, *Anne Billet*, *Mary Billet*, *Thomas Billet*,³ *Thomas Ball*,⁴ *Matthew Ball*.

At Fronte,⁵ *John Giles*.

At Ditchelling, *Iames Dansey*.⁶

At New Shoreham, *Richard Gold*.

At Tarring, *William Fletcher*.

At Hayfield⁷ and Seaford, *Richard Meade*.

At Haughton,⁸ *George Coles*.

¹ Robert Hennyns occurs in the Chichester Subsidy, 1545. S.A.C., VII, 166.

² Withyham.

³ This name appears in the Chichester Subsidy, 1621, under East Streete. S.A.C., XXIV, 76.

⁴ Mayor of Chichester, 1643. Dallaway "History of Chichester," p. 166.

⁵ Frant.

⁶ A French refugee name. See S.A.C., XIII, 206.

⁷ It is not clear what place is here meant.

⁸ Probably Laughton or else Houghton.

Petworth. It hath these two Tavernes, *Anthony Goodman* and *John Hall*.⁹

At *Hartfield*, *Mary Skelton*.

At *Ticehurst*, *Ioane Kipping*.

At *Micheing*,¹⁰ *Samuell Towers*.

At *Cuckfield*, *Thomas Tasker*.

Horsham. It hath the allowance of two Tavernes under one *M. Robert Deering*.

At *Staining* (2), *Richard Briant* and *Tho. Oliver*.

At *Wadehurst*, one *Francis Wilfourd*.

Winchelsea. *Winchelsea* hath one Taverner, *John Pettit*.

The towne of *Midhurst* hath foure Taverners, *John Kelsey*, *Anne Carus*, *Mary Hudson*,¹¹ and *Ioan White*.

Hastings. *Hastings* hath two Tavernes, *John Phissenden*, and *Francis Wennell*.

Lewis. *Lewis* hath these Tavernes, or number of houses for the sale of wines. *Agnes Thurgood*, *Thomas Oliver*, *Robert Carter*, and *William Peake* may keep two Tavernes if he will.

At *Lingfield*,¹² *Beding*, and *Bramborow*, *Richard Meade*.

At *Billinghamurst*, *John Agate*.

At *Vckfield*, *John Forde*.

At *Buckesteed*, *Thomas Oliver*.

At *Cliffe*, *Richard Meade* and *William Peake*.

At *Crawley* and *Worth*, *John Peake*.

At *Brighthelmston*, *Alice Harding* and *William Peake*.

At *Burreash*,¹³ *Mayfield*, *Pemsey*, and *Westham*, *Thomas Oliver*.

At *Dallington*, *Henfield*, and *Abfreston*,¹⁴ *Thomas Oliver*.

At *East-Greensteed*, *John Langridge*, and *Henry Baldwin*,¹⁵ the signes at *East Greensted* are the *Crowne*, and the *Cat*.¹⁶

Rye. It hath these Tavernes in name or number, *Richard Pecote*, *Iohn Halsey*, *Richard Thomas*.

There are in *Sussex* 18 Market townes, 312 Parishes and 61 Tavernes."

Taverns are obviously those in which wine was sold.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

⁹ One of these was doubtless the Great George Inn, S.A.C., XIX, 141.

¹⁰ Meeching, now Newhaven.

¹¹ "Widow Hudson" occurs in the Subsidy, 1621, S.A.C., XX, 18.

¹² Lindfield probably.

¹³ Burwash.

¹⁴ Alfriston.

¹⁵ Both these names are found in the Subsidies of 1620 and 1628. *John Langridge* was assessor in the latter. S.A.C., XX, 171.

¹⁶ The leopard (the Dorset family arms). See S.A.C., X, 187.

No. 9.

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Sussex Archaeological Society.

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE will be obliged if all manuscripts, drawings, &c., intended for insertion in the next Volume of the S. A. C., are sent in, *at latest*, by the first of September, 1883, to enable them to place the work in the hands of the members as early as possible in the following year.

All communications to be addressed:—Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A. (Hon. Sec. to the Editorial Committee), 47, Old Steyne, Brighton.

ERRATA.

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In Vol. XXXII, at page 235, and in the List of Members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, for "Fruton," read "Fenton."

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INDEX TO VOL. XXXIII.

Several of the papers in this Volume contain long lists of names, which it was not considered necessary to insert in the Index. A selection has been made of many of the more noteworthy, but those who are interested in tracing local names are recommended to refer to pages 39 to 100, 139 to 206, 213 to 224, in addition to the Index, and also to consult the pages devoted to "Notes and Queries."

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