

Martha Drew of Densworth in Funtington, Her Husbands and Their Families

Peter Ellacott, Pen Cottage, The Drive, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 4QA

Introduction.

Born at the beginning of the 17th century, **Martha Drew** lived through the troubled times of the English Civil War. Three marriages associated her with families that played significant roles during that period. Much of her life was spent in West Sussex. It was there that she was born into a family which features in the history of Chichester, and there that she spent her first and much of her second marriage.

Note: Pedigrees inserted in the text below show key relationships and should not be taken to deny the existence of other branches.

The Drews and Bradshaws

Martha was the daughter of **Bradshaw Drew(e)**, whose home was the Manor of Densworth in East Ashling, a tithing in the parish of Funtington. Her baptism was presumably that recorded in the parish church of St. Peter, Chichester, on 3 August 1600 (*The post mortem inquisition that followed the death of her nephew, Francis Drew, records that Martha was 24 in 1630. This cannot be correct for she was executrix when the will of her Aunt Dorothy, widow of Sir Stephen Thornehurst was proved in 1620*) Bradshaw Drew, born about 1563, was a son of the marriage of **Roger Drew** and **Dorothy Bradshaw**. W.H.Challen⁽¹⁾ states that he was a lawyer of the Inner Temple. He does not appear in the *Oxbridge Alumni*. A **James Drew** of Densworth does (App.I), and it is logical to assume he was Bradshaw's brother. Nothing more is known of James Drew Bradshaw was buried at Funtington on 3 July 1614. Records (App.II) show that Densworth was purchased by **Ellis Bradshaw**, the father of Dorothy, from **John Westdene** in 1542. Ellis (Elys, Elias, Elisha) figures in the history of Chichester cathedral and used his association with the cathedral to become a rich and influential citizen.

Ellis became porter or verger of the cathedral in 1531⁽²⁾ and, in 1535, was

appointed receiver and surveyor of the lands, rents and tenements of the cathedral. In 1528 he undertook the purveying of corn to the Chapter and the baking of their bread. He took on the leases of a number of cathedral lands and properties, among them: Burpham parsonage (1528), land in Hunston and Merston (1529), Havenstoke and Graylingwell (1530), a tenement in North Street (1535), Wilmington (jointly with the Archdeacon of Chichester in 1540) and land outside Westgate (1539). Ellis was made Mayor of Chichester in 1537. He died in 1545. In his will, he specified that 'ffourtie greate Draught boxes' should be made, in which to store the city's charter and other documents. Also he made provision to be buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, by the door of St. George's Chapel.⁽³⁾ Two sons, **James** and **William** were named in the will, and at his post mortem inquisition (App.III), William aged nine, was recorded as his heir. William did not live to reach the age of majority, and, since James had also died, the Bradshaw property descended to Dorothy. After Ellis's death, Agnes, his widow, purchased a part interest in the Manor of West Thorney - Aglands (App.II). **Thomas Carpenter** of Kingsham became her second husband;⁽⁴⁾ she outlived him.

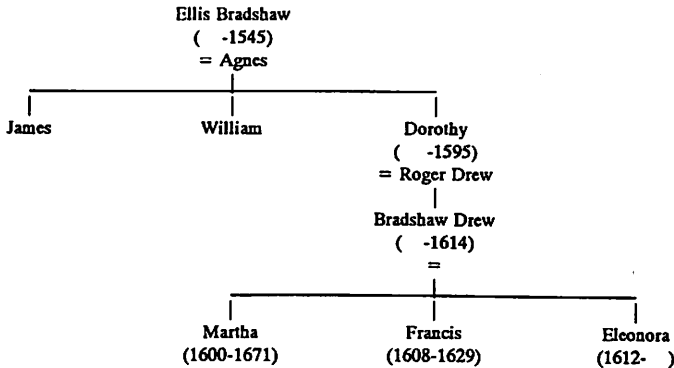


Fig.1 Fragment of the Drew/Bradshaw Pedigree

The Gunters

The Gunters are reputed to have come from France with the Conqueror and to have settled initially in Breconshire. Later they came to Sussex and became established at Racton and other locations in the Chichester area. Gunter pedigrees^(5,6,7 & 8) show that Martha Drew's first husband was John G(o)unter, heir of Sir George Gunter (1563-1624) of Racton by his first wife, Ursula Bayley of Arreton, Isle of Wight. One pedigree, that derived by Gunter and Viner,⁽⁶⁾ gives John's death as 1624, and the birth of his second daughter as 1621. These dates are not compatible with the dates given for Martha's second marriage, or the birth of the first child of that marriage. The registers of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, record that Martha Gunter married Gregory Norton on 17 August 1620, and the Norton pedigree⁽⁹⁾ shows that a son was born in 1622. It seems that Gunter and Viner may have based their dates on information taken from a Post Mortem Inquisition (App.III) which took place on 29 April 1625. Unfortunately the regnal year of John's death was not transcribed from the inquisition records, but it is deduced that he died no later than 1623, since he predeceased his father. However, to be compatible with the date of Martha's second marriage, John's death could be no later than 1619. If this were so, the inquisition would have been held almost 6 years after

John's death. While this is possible, a typical interval was 12 to 18 months. Arnold⁽¹⁰⁾ states that John died, aged 30, when thrown from his horse, and that his wife died before him in 'childbed'. he makes no reference to Martha or a second marriage. Regrettably the Racton Parish Registers for the relevant period have not survived, and the few available Bishop's Transcripts are not helpful.

It seems that the Drews and Gunters were eager to establish an alliance. Not only did Martha marry a Gunter, but her brother Francis married Mary, John's half-sister by Sir George's marriage to Mary Stoughton. Francis and Mary were minors at the time of their wedding in 1623, their respective ages being about 16 and 13 years. Who promoted these marriages from the Drew's side is not known. Martha's father had died in 1614 and nothing is known of her mother. Francis died in 1629, and Martha was the heir of his infant son who died a year later. Thus, for the second time, property acquired originally by Ellis Bradshaw passed into the female line.

If it were John Gunter that Martha first married, she would have been step-mother to George, who, as Colonel Gunter, fought for Charles I and played a vital part in organising the escape of Charles II. She would also have been step-mother to Ursula, who, as Mrs Symons, gave shelter to the King on the night

before his ride to Brighthelmstone and subsequent flight to France. At the time of these events of 1651, Martha had for some 20 years been married to a man who was active in the Parliamentary cause and whose

hand had signed the death warrant of Charles I. Before long, her second marriage would end and she would marry a Scotsman who fought on the side of Charles II during the battle of Worcester.

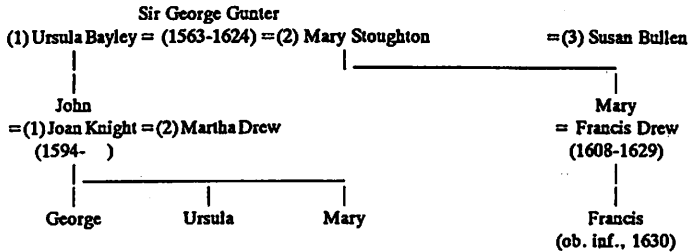


Fig 2. Fragment of the Gunter Pedigree.

The Nortons

Gregory Norton,^(1, 11 & 12) Martha's second husband, was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Norton. Elizabeth was the daughter of William Nels(t)on of Chaddleworth, Wantage, whose family came earlier from Mawdesley, Lancashire. Gregory's baptism took place on 15 December 1594 at Merton, where previously the baptism (1593) of his brother, Horden, and marriage (1590) of his parents were recorded. The Norton family lived at Charlton near Wantage, and it was here that the first of the five children of Gregory and Martha was baptized.

The Nortons were descended from Robert de Sent Legere, who reputedly assisted William the Conqueror to the shore at Hastings, and who subsequently established the St. Leger family seat at Ulcombe, Kent. Five miles to the west of Ulcombe, and a little to the south of Maidstone, is Wierton in the parish of Boughton Monchelsea. Wierton was the home of John Norton, Gregory's grandfather, who married Joanna St. Leger. It is not surprising that, when Gregory was made a baronet on 27 April 1624, he was given an Irish title. His uncle, Sir Dudley Norton, had been Secretary of State for Ireland and the St. Legers held many senior positions there.

Gregory Norton was admitted to Gray's Inn on 3 August 1629. There, his contemporaries included John Bradshaw, who was to preside over the trial of Charles I, John Cook, the King's prosecutor, and John Allured, a regicide. At this time, he lived at Hampdens Manor, Penn. This Buckinghamshire property he later mortgaged and, by his 1651-2 PCC will, left its redemption to Henry Norton, who, for reasons seen below, he described as 'my unnatural and disobedient son'. In 1633 Gregory secured the Manor of Aglands, West Thorney (App.II), to where he and his family moved in 1640. This led to him becoming a JP for West Sussex (1640), receiver for Midhurst and Chichester (1642) and MP for Midhurst (1645). One imagines that residence at Thorney with its tidal ford, while being somewhat inconvenient, must have given a degree of security during the period when Gregory found himself at variance with the local gentry, the majority of which were Royalists.

Norton's involvement during the initial years of the Civil War is unknown. It may well have been difficult for him to live in the Chichester area, before that city was secured by the Parliamentarians under Sir William

Waller in December 1642. Towards the end of 1643, he was given a commission to raise 100 men for the defence of the Isle of Wight and, in 1644, both Gregory and Martha were in the island where they had property. On 20 June 1644, Gregory was one of several added to the Committee for the Isle of Wight. It is recorded⁽¹³⁾ that the Reverend Aaron Crosfield was brought before the committee for saying that 'he that would not join with Prince Rupert against Parliament was a traitor and a rebel'. The parson was shut out of his church by some of his parishioners 'who desired to hear an honest and godly man sent to them by Parliament'. Crosfield sent for his surplice and preached to a small congregation, while the 'honest godly man' addressed a large audience in the school house. Martha was given a repetition of sermons in her home, which caused the Crosfield adherents to become enraged and to threaten to demolish her mansion.

A by-election at Midhurst in 1645, when the Civil War still had some months to run, resulted in Gregory becoming a recruiter MP (an MP elected to make up numbers). His fellow MP at Midhurst was William Cawley, the Chichester brewer, who was destined to

become another regicide. It is claimed that the two MPs closely co-ordinated their activities. Thus, Gregory Norton became a member of the Long Parliament, the parliament that ran from 1640 to 1653 and was briefly restored in 1659 before being dissolved at the beginning of the Restoration (1660). In parliament, he was soon involved in committee work, serving on the Committee concerning Accounts, the Committee for Irish Affairs and the Committee for Martial Law. As a prominent parishioner of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Norton was made a member of the Committee for the City of Westminster. Norton's position was enhanced after Pride's Purge in 1648, when soldiers under Colonel Thomas Pride caused the exclusion from parliament of some 140 MPs thought likely to vote against the trial of Charles I. In the Rump (the smaller parliament which operated after the Purge), he joined the Committee for Revenue, the Committee for Compounding and, on 23 December 1648, the Committee for Proceedings against the King. Norton was named to the High Court and attended most of its sittings. He was present on 27 January 1649, when sentence was passed on the King, and was one of 59 who signed the death warrant.

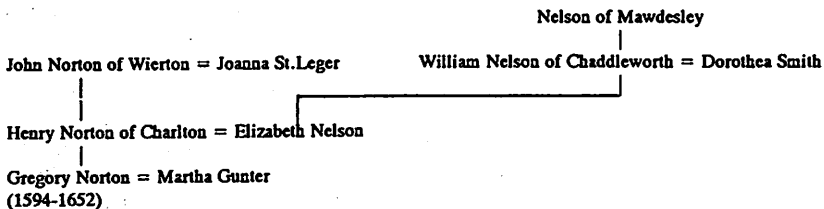


Fig.3 Fragment of the Norton Pedigree

Gregory Norton had a propensity for the acquisition of property. This he achieved by purchase, marriage, inheritance and, not least, by political intrigue. Shortly after becoming an MP, he was given Sir Roger Palmer's sequestered house at Charing Cross and awarded £1,000. The money was not forthcoming immediately, but he was eventually paid from a confiscation made after he reported a concealment in compounding by

Sir Henry Hastings, a Royalist. Apparently, he took too much, for, 6 years after, his widow was ordered to repay £516. After the Restoration, others were to petition for Norton's property (App.IV). Norton acquired Oatlands near Weybridge and, after the King's execution, he secured Richmond Palace and much of the King's furniture. It was at Richmond that he was buried on 26 March 1652. Thus, he was one of 18 regicides that

died before the Restoration, and so he avoided exile or the punishment that the survivors experienced. Had he been buried in London, he would, perhaps, have been disinterred, like

Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw, and formed part of the grisly spectacle that was shown to the crowd at Tyburn on 30 January 1661.

The Gordons

Three years after the death of Gregory Norton, Martha married for a third time. This marriage, which took place at St.Paul's Covent Garden on 20 October 1655, was to **Robert Gordon, Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar**. The viscountcy had been beset with premature deaths.⁽¹⁴⁾ The 1st Viscount died aged 34 and was succeeded by his baby son, who died aged 5 to be succeeded by a cousin. In 1643 the cousin died at the age of 23 and Robert, his brother, became the 4th Viscount. Robert, born in November 1622, was the son of **James Gordon of Barncrosh and Buittle** by **Margaret**, daughter of **Sir John Vaus of Longcastle**. James was a younger brother of **Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar and Stichill**, who was the father of the first Viscount.

Robert was almost 33 when he married Martha, and she was 55. Why was he attracted to an older woman? Was Martha a beauty? Did she possess great charm? Was it her property that attracted the young viscount? he was certainly no wimp. In 1650 he held Kenmure Castle against a force of Parliamentarians. At the Battle of Worcester (3 September 1651) he was taken prisoner.

Two years later, he joined **Glencairn's** rising on behalf of Charles II and. after this, a price of £200 was put on his head. He was excepted from Cromwell's 'Act of Grace' (1654) and, in 1659 (after his marriage) was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, but escaped. An earlier brush with the authorities occurred in 1649, when the Commission of Assembly ordered that he 'satisfie in the Kirk of Leith for his fornication committed there, at least one day'. In a 1656 Chancery suit, Sir Henry Norton sued his mother and Kenmure for property that Sir Gregory Norton had settled on Martha and she had subsequently conveyed to Kenmure. The result of this was that Henry gained certain properties in Devon and Cornwall, but the Court ordered that the money raised by the sale of Martha's lands and employed by Sir Gregory in the purchase of his house at Richmond be repaid to Lord Kenmure. Afterwards kenmure did great damage to Richmond House by 'taking away the wainscote, bords, locks & windows'. The *Calendar of State papers* (App.IV) suggests that Kenmure later tried to recover the West Country properties.

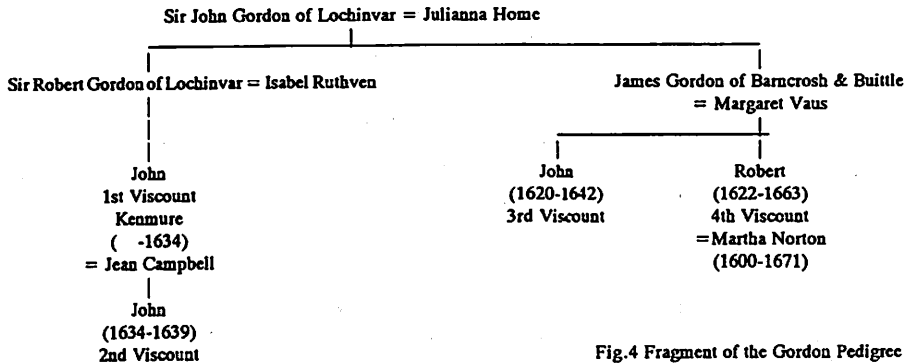


Fig.4 Fragment of the Gordon Pedigree

It seems that Kenmure did not find contentment in his marriage, for he is said to have left his wife and retired to Greenlaw, Berwick. Martha was, perhaps, not the nicest of women; for she was described as a 'very selfish', during the Chancery suit mentioned above. She was at Poitiers, France, when her second husband died at Richmond. The purpose of her visit arouses curiosity. Perhaps her absence from her husband's bedside was another indication of her selfishness. An entry⁽¹⁵⁾ made by **John Evelyn**, the diarist, on

28 October 1653 refers to 'that cursed woman cald the Lady Norton, of whom it is reported, that she spit in our King's face, as he went to the Scaffold, indeede her talk & discourse was like an impudent woman'. However, an annotation by the editor states that he was unaware of such an occurrence, and that the lady had not been identified as Martha, whose next husband (Kenmure) was a Royalist. Viscount Kenmure died in February 1662. His wife outlived him by some 7 years.

Children and descendants

Martha had the following 5 children, all of them by her second husband Gregory Norton

Gregory	Baptized at Wantage 2 February 1622.
Elizabeth	included in information supplied by her father to the College of Arms.
Henry	baptized at St.Martin-in-the-Field 4 May 1629.
Henry	His baptism 2 January 1632 was recorded at St.Andrew, Holborn on 8 January as 'out of Edward Parry's house near George Yard.
Grisell Valentia	Baptized at Funtington 26 May 1637

(The will, proved 1630, of Sir Thomas Power of King's Ripton, Hunts., mentions his nephew Gregory, s. & Hr. of Sir Gregory Norton, jt. exec.. Sir Thomas was the brother of Viscount Valentia whose wife was named Grisell).

The first Henry died an infant, as did the second daughter who was buried at Funtington on 15 June 1637. Little is known of Gregory and nothing of Elizabeth. Gregory matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge on 1 March 1637 (App.I). He died in 1652, a few months before his father. Henry became the second baronet; there is no record of a third. Nevertheless, R K G Temple states⁽¹²⁾ that 'the baronetcy is only presumed to be extinct'. Further, the family of **John Norton**, a well-known Victorian architect, whose work included many churches, mansions and public buildings, believed themselves descended from Sir Gregory Norton. Such descent could only be through Henry.

Henry Norton matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford on 7 December 1650 (App.I), married in 1656, was a student of Gray's Inn in 1658, and was unduly elected MP for Petersfield in 1659. He was opposed to the King's trial and execution and, although no more than 20, was disinherited by his

father for this opinion. His wife, whom he married at St.Margaret, Westminster, was **Mabella (or Mabel) Norton**. Despite the same surname, there was no blood relationship. She was the daughter of **Sir Richard Norton** of Rotherfield, East Tisted, Hants. Her mother was born **Amy Bils(t)on**, daughter of **Thomas Bilson**, Bishop of Winchester and a descendant of the Dukes of Bavaria. A petition made after the Restoration by Mabella for the reinstatement of Henry's pension is recorded in the *Calendar of State Papers*. (App.IV)

What became of Henry and Mabella is unknown. In the previous section, it is seen that Henry managed to secure some of his father's property including the rectory of Stockenham, Devon. His mother, Martha Gordon, Dowager Viscountess Kenmure, with whom he became reconciled, left, by her 1670-1 PCC will, her lands in Chichester and her barn with 16 acres 'called Dremeo in Bridham' [Deans in Birdham] to her kinsman, **William Nelson** of Chaddleworth. (This gives

the possibility that she was related to her second husband's maternal ancestors). She left all her other lands to her son Henry Norton of Stockenham, Devon, 2nd Bart., whom she made her executor. This suggests that Henry

was living at Stockenham but W A Roberts, who has researched the families of that place and published *Stockenham: Records of family Names*, has found no trace of him.

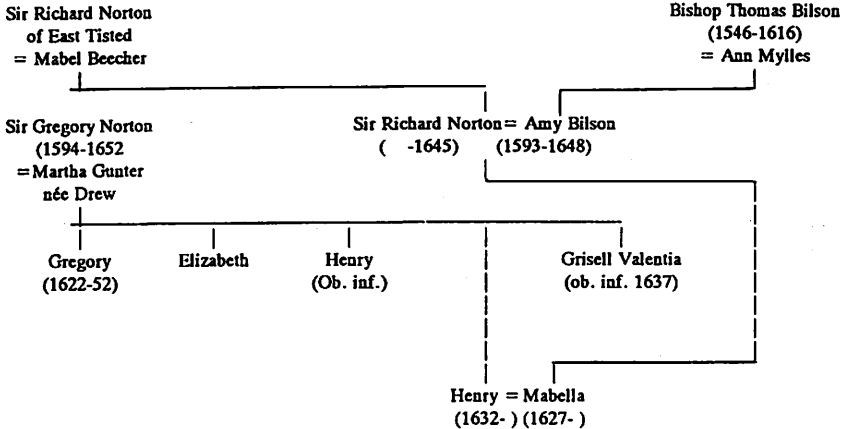


Fig.5 Fragment of the Norton (East Tisted)/Bilson Pedigree

Conclusion

There can be little doubt that Martha Drew was a remarkable lady, who lived during exceptional times. Her story reveals something of the circumstances of the gentry around the time of the Civil War. For the genealogist, her story is not without problems. Some uncertainty surrounds her first marriage, and the question of whether the line from Martha and her second husband, Sir Gregory Norton, has survived is most tantalising. If it has done so in the manner suggested, there are some 5 unknown generations. These are the generations that bridge the gap between Sir Henry Norton and John Norton, father of the Victorian architect. Today, there are people who have been led by family tradition to believe that Martha and Sir Gregory are numbered among their ancestors. My wife is one of them.

Appendix I

Alumni Oxonienses

- (i) Seemingly Martha's uncle, the brother of Bradshaw Drew. Drew, James, of Sussex, gent. Hart Hall matric 16 Oct. 1584, aged 16; BA from Magdalen Hall 20 March 1588/9, of Gray's Inn 1596, as of Densworth, near Chichester, and of Staple Inn. See Foster's *Gray's Inn Reg.*
- (ii) Martha's third son. Norton, (Sir) Henry, 'Baronet fil. nat. max.' Magdalen Coll. matric 7 Dec. 1650; a student of Gray's Inn in 1658, then a baronet (s. of Sir Gregory the regicide), unduly elected MP Petersfield 1659. See Foster's *Gray's Inn Reg.*

Alumni Canabrigienses

- (i) Martha's eldest son. Norton, Gregory. Adm. Fell.-Com. at Jesus, Mar 1, 1637/8. Of Berkshire. Elder s. of Sir Gregory of Charlton, Wantage, Bart. Matric. 1637/8. Died before his father, 1652. (*Vis. of Berks., 1623*)

Appendix II

The Manors of Densworth & West Thorney-Aglands. (Extracted from the *Feet of Fines* and recorded in Vols.XIX & XX of the Sussex Record Society.

Densworth alias Denesworth (Manor)

Elias Bradshaw, *plaintiff*, and John Westdene and Anne his wife, *deforciant*: Manor of Denesworth and tenements in Denesworth, Est Asshelyng, Fontyngon, Westdene and Kyrdeford, quitclaimed to *plaintiff* and heirs. (Mich., 34 Hen VIII [1542])

Robert Power*, esq., and Thomas Nelson*, esq., *plaintiffs*, and Gregory Norton, bt., and Martha his wife, *deforciant*: Manor of Denesworth and tenements in Funtington, Westhampnett, Birdham, S.Pancras and S.Bartholomew, Chichester, also moiety of third part of manor of West Thorney-Aglands, quitclaimed to *plaintiffs* and heirs of Robert Power. (Hil., 14 Ch.I [1638-9]).

West Thorney alias West Thorney-Aglands (Manor & Advowson of Church)

Agnes Bradshawe, wid. *plaintiff*, and Richard Fisher and Mary his wife, *deforciant*: Tenements in Byrdham and third part of Manor of West Thorney, and third part of advowson of church of West Thorney, quitclaimed to *plaintiff* and heirs. (Hil., 36 Hen VIII [1544-5])

Gregory Norton, bt., and Martha his wife, *plaintiffs*, and Richard Fisher and Mary his wife, *deforciant*: Advowson of church of West Thorney, and moiety of third part of manor of West Thorney-Aglands, quitclaimed to *plaintiffs* and heirs of Gregory Norton. (East., 9 CH.I. [1633])

*Power & Nelson were probably related to Sir Gregory Norton.

Appendix III

Post Mortem Inquisitions

(Extracted from *Sussex Inquisitions*, Sussex Record Society Vol.XIV)

Ellis Bradshaw gent. Vol.83, No.275 E.G., 5 Nov. 37 Henry VIII. Died 7 Jan. last. Heir, son William B., aged 9 years and more. Lands - A toft, a fulling mill, and lands in Bradridge in Bosham, by service of 1 white capon when King rode through the land, manor of Densworth and lands in Bosham and Stoke.

Dorothy Drew, widow. Vol.247, No.1. E.G. 14 Jul. 38 Eliz. Died 28 Oct. 37 Eliz. at Funtington. Heir, son Bradshawe Drew, gent., aged 32 at Inq. Lands "Bradridge" in Bosham

Bradshaw Drew, esq., Vol.341 No.75. E.G. 17 Aug. 12 James. Died 1 July last. Heir, son Francis, aged 6 on 2 Jan. last. Lands - Manor of Densworth in Funtington, property in Birdham, Bosham and Chichester.

Francis Drew, gent., Vol.459, No.51. Shoreham, 10 March 5 Charles. Died 20 Oct. last. Heir, son Francis aged 1 year. Lands - Manor of Densworth in Funtington and moiety of third part of manor of West Thorney - Aglands, 1 messuage etc., and land in St.Bartholomew's near Chichester, lands near Southgate and Portfield, Chichester, "Holtfields" and "Lags" in Westhampnett, 2 messuages and Land in Birdham, 1 messuage etc. in St.Pancras, Chichester, 1 water-mill and lands in Bosham called "Bradridge", etc.

Francis Drew, son and heir of Francis Drew, gent. Vol.488 No.67. Shoreham, 1 Aug. 8 Charles. Died 30 Oct. 6 Charles. Heir, Martha Norton, wife of Gregory Norton, bart., is aunt by the father's side of F.F. and aged 24 at his death. Lands - Francis Drew, the father, was seized of manor of Densworth in Funtington and half manor of West Thorney Aglandes,

messuages, lands etc., near Chichester, "Hotfield" and "Lags" in Westhampnett, messuage and lands in Birdham, St.Pancras, Chichester, water-mill in Bosham called "Bradbridge", and died seized, and premises descended to F.D., but remain in King's hands by reason of his minority, as by Inq. at Shoreham 10 March 5 Chas. on Francis Drew, the father.

John Gunter. Vol.419, No.45. Chichester, 29 April 1 Charles. Died 20 Sept. ...James. Heir, son George, aged 6 years 10 months 7 days. Lands. - Sir George Gunter, father of J.G., seized of manor of Compton, I.W., and manors of Racton and Woodmancote, Sussex, lands in Racton and Westbourne, Alsdan Farm, levied a fine of them (date gone, but ?? James, between John Knight, esq., petent, and John Gunter and Joan his wife tenants) to use of self, then to John his son, remainder to George his 2nd son, remainder to Richard G. (?3rd) son, remainder to James G., 4th son. George Gunter the father survived John the son and died 22 Aug. last. Mary and Ursula are daughters and heirs feminine of John and Joan. Mary aged 8 years and Ursula aged 4 years. Joan died before J.G. her husband.

Appendix IV

Extracts from the Calendars of State Papers (Domestic)

- 1660 Sept. 8? 53. Petition of Capt. Edward Morgan to the King, to be his Tenant either in the Manor of Barnard Castle, in Sir Michael Livesey's estate, Isle of Thanet in Sir Hen. Vane's, Kent or in that of Sir John Danvers, Sir Wm. Constable or Gregory Norton.
- 1660 Sept.? 88. Lady Mabella Norton, wife of Sir Henry Norton, Bart. for restoration of £300 a year recovered by her husband, at expense of her portion of £2,000, out of the estate of his father, Sir Gregory Norton, who had his hands dyed of the blood of the late King, and disinherited her husband because he abhorred such deeds. Her own father Sir Richard Norton Bart. and her brother, Sir John Norton of Hampshire, Bart. suffer for the King in the late wars.
- 1660 Oct.? 96. Robt. [Gordon] Viscount Kenmure. For a grant of Stockenham Rectory, co. Devon, and Clymsland Priory, and Landulph Manors co. Cornwall, forfeited by Sir Gregory Norton, Bart. for treason in murdering the King; he settled them on his lady, who conveyed them to the petitioner, but by the power of the late times, they were taken from him.

References

- 1 W H Challen *Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, his family, and their Hampshire, Sussex and Other Connections*, Hampshire Field Club Vol.XDX
- 2 Sussex Record Society, Vol.LII, *The White Act Book*
- 3 Sussex Record Society, Vol.XLI, *Sussex Wills Vol.1, Albourne to Chichester*
- 4 Sussex Record Society, Vol.LVIII, *Chapter Acts 1545-1642*
- 5 A W Hughes Clark (ed.), *Visitation of Sussex, A.D.1623*, Harleian Society
- 6 J Dallaway, *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*, 1815
- 7 W Berry, *Pedigrees of the Families of the County of Sussex*, 1810
- 8 G W Gunter & G A Viner, *Gunter in Wales and Sussex*, West Sussex history, Nos.32 & 33
- 9 W Harry Rylands (ed.) *Visitation of Berkshire, A.D. 1623*, Harleian Society
- 10 F H Arnold, *Racton*, Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vo.XXIII
- 11 C S Nicholls (ed.), *The Dictionary of National Biography: Missing Persons*, Oxford
- 12 R L Greaves & R Zaller (eds.), *A Biographical Dictionary of English Radicals of the 17th Century*, 3 vols.
- 13 Rev. G N Godwin, *The Civil War in Hampshire*, Elliot Stock, 1882
- 14 G E C (George Henry Cokayne), Vicary Gibbs (ed.) *The Complete Peerage*
- 15 E S De Beer (ed.), *The Diary of John Evelyn*, Vol.3, Oxford.

Maycock Puzzles

Mrs S Brewer, The Belfry 15 Ventnor Road, Apse Heath, Sandown, Isle of Wight PO36 0JT

George Maycock, (probably born 1779 in Folkestone, Kent) married Mercy White Gallop at Hastings, All Saints 25 March 1816. Their known children are: Thomas Richard baptized 19 February 1817, George baptized 14 June 1820, Richard baptized 28 May 1823, all at Hastings, All Saints. Probable other child is Sarah baptized 6 April 1828 at Elham Union Workhouse, Kent and possibly another, name and sex as yet unknown.

Mercy née Gallop was the subject of two Removal Orders, firstly from Hastings, All Saints in 1827 to Newington, Kent when she was described as a widow with her son Richard 'aged 4 years and over'; secondly in 1830 by Newington to Hastings, St. Clement when she was described as 'widow, pregnant'.

From this, it would seem that her husband, George, described as a seaman on Richard's baptismal entry in 1823, had died prior to 1827 when Mercy and little Richard were removed from Hastings to the Elham workhouse. But what happened next? Did her morals lapse in 1830 when she became pregnant and was removed back to Hastings? Neither Richard (aged 7+) nor Sarah (aged 2) appear to have been removed with her to Hastings but it is known that Richard was alive and living in Ore Workhouse, Hastings in 1881, so what had happened to him? The other two sons, Thomas Richard and George, were not mentioned at all - what happened to them?

Lady Teviot's Burial Index solved this problem: the poor mites all died young, George on 4 July 1820 'infant', Thomas Richard on 20 November 1820 aged 4 years and Sarah Kent on 13 February 1830 aged eighteen months, all were buried at Hastings, All Saints.

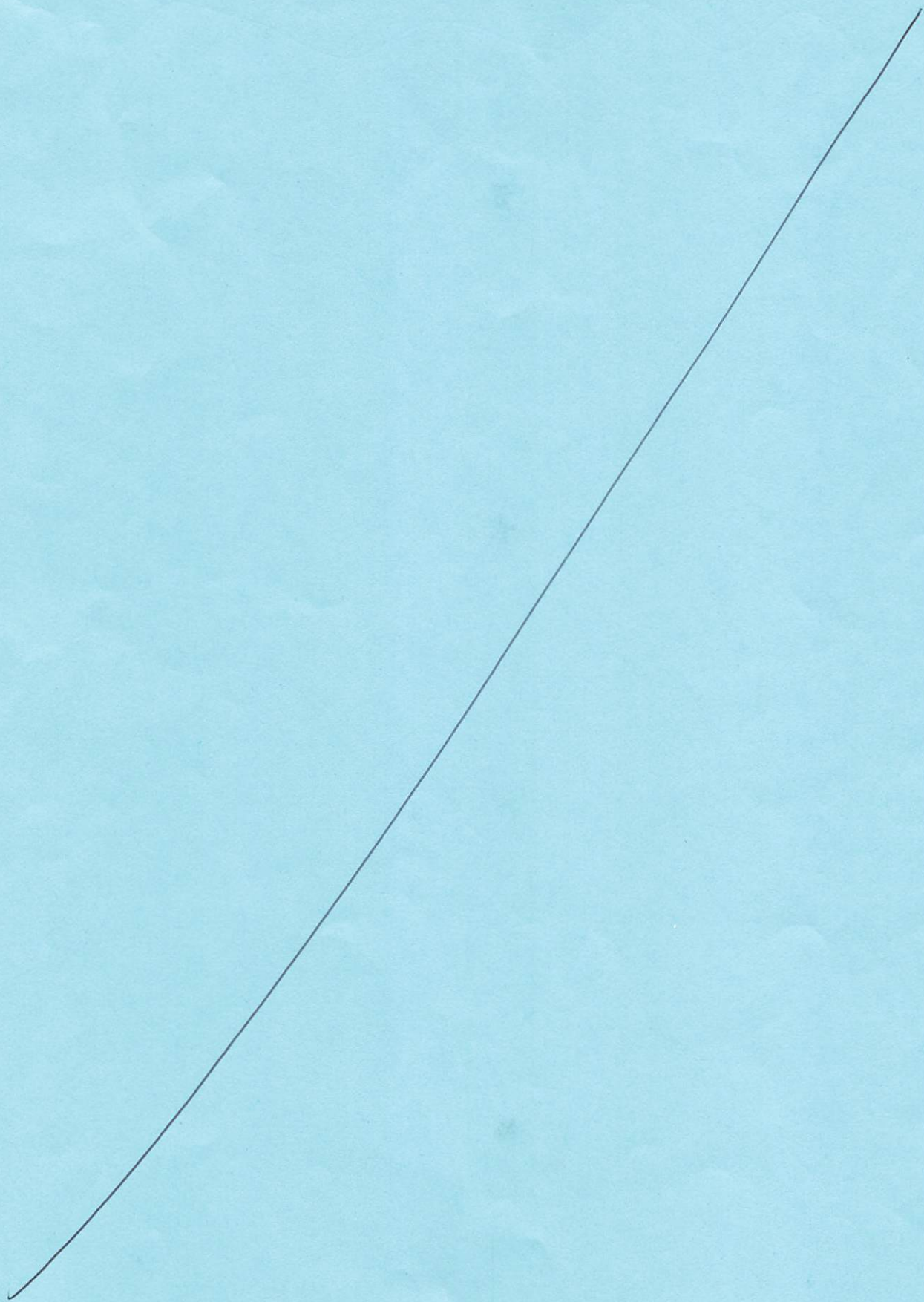
Mercy appears to have been pregnant on her first removal to Kent as she gave birth to a daughter, Sarah, at Elham Workhouse in 1828. She must have been removed back to Hastings between then and Sarah's burial in 1830 but I have not yet tracked down the Elham Settlement Certificates and Removal Orders.

Where was the baby from the 1830 pregnancy baptized there is no entry 1830-37 at St. Clement's. Would it have been baptized at the Workhouse and if so what became of it? It does not appear in the 1851 Census Index for Hastings, is this an indication that it had died, or was it fostered? Would it have been left in the workhouse?

An entry of marriage for Mercy Maycock to Richard Sharp appears in 1837 at Hastings, St. Clement. Did Mercy regain her respectability by a second marriage? On face value the answer is 'yes', but wait. In the 1851 census index we find Mercy Sharp as a Boarding House Keeper in Pett. At the same address is one Richard Sharp, whose age is similar to Mercy's and who would appear to be her husband except that both give their status as 'W' (widow/widower) and Mercy is given as 'Hd', Richard as 'LG' - her Lodger!

Her first husband, George, came from one of my Maycock families in Newington-next-Hythe Kent but why he moved to Hastings, and when, is a mystery. It could be that following his father's death in 1823 he moved away to Hastings with the rest of his family, as no burials or trace of family events for George's widowed mother and siblings can be found in the Newington-next-Hythe area. Can anyone shed light on any of these puzzles?

Seeing for the first time that Sarah's second name is given as Kent, one can imagine Mercy naming her child Sarah Kent almost in defiance at being ousted from that county again; 'I might not be able to stay here but I'm taking the name with me when I go.'



Sussex Militia Deserters

A.M.J.Chapman, 25 Victoria Terrace, Bayford Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 5HN I have found two further lists of deserters in the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, for 1820 and 1821. These are more interesting than the previous lists (see SFH Vol.12 No.7 and Vol,13 No.1) as they include both principals and their substitutes. As many members will know, the principals were chosen by ballot, but those whose names were drawn were permitted to find substitutes to take their places. The method used by many was to subscribe to Militia Societies who would find substitutes and pay them from the subscriptions.

I attach an advertisement for the London Militia Society taken from the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 23rd March 1801, when the subscription was half a guinea. The advertisement also refers to another society, the Western Militia Society, and there were others round the country.

Sussex Weekly Advertiser

6th November 1820

SUSSEX MILITIA

Whereas the several Persons hereunder named and described, did on the assembling of the said Regiment of Militia, at Chichester, on the twelfth day of September last, for training and exercise for the space of Twenty eight days, wholly absent themselves therefrom, by which default they are by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 42nd year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, intitled "An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Militia in England, and for augmenting the Militia", deemed DESERTERS, and have thereby incurred the Pains and Penalties prescribed by that Act.

CHICHESTER RAPE

Names of Defaulters who are deemed Deserters	Age on enrolment in 1817	Usual place of residence in 1817	Trade or Occupation	For whom serving	For what Parish inrolled
James Watts	22	Subdeanery, Chichester	Gardener	John Tiller	Pagham
John Cartwright	22	Pagham	Servant	Himself	Ditto
William Payne	27	Battle	Millwright	John Moore	Southbersted
John Thomas	33	Woolwich, Kent	Labourer	James Allen	Tangmere and Slindon
William Mackney	25	Kingston, Hants.	Carpenter	John Ewens	Bosham
Thomas Buly	27	Icklesham	Labourer	Shadrach Nash	Funtington
William Norman	24	Winchester	Gunsmith	John Bolton	Ditto
Joseph Bridger	25	Donnington	Labourer	James Wyat	Aldingbourne and Boxgrove
Thomas Evans	20	Horsham	Ditto	James Brown	Ditto
Bernard Bayley	22	Heckfield, Hants.	Tailor	William Yoke	Northmundham
John Brown	27	Withyham	Labourer	William Musgrove	Oving
James Churchman	23	Whitchurch, Hants.	Ditto	Edward Pope	St.Peter the Less and All Saints
(Inrolled for Contempt in not appearing)				Wills	
Thomas Bleak	30	Croydon, Surrey	Ditto	James Broadbridge) Saint Peter
James Moody	19	Westbourne	Ditto	John Mills) the Great,
Charles Arnold	22	Subdeanery, Chichester	Ditto	Thos. Wm. Knott) otherwise
James Hill	19	Ditto	Cutler	Himself) Sub-
James Dean	24	Harting	Cordwainer	William Stiles Goodeve) deanery
William Price	22	Subdeanery	Labourer	Charles Pasco	St.Andrew
Edward Drury	25	Billingshurst	Ditto	Thomas Russell	St.Pancras
Thomas Thatcher	23	Pulborough	Cordwainer	Thomas Need	Ditto
Daniel Glew	26	Harting	Labourer	Henry Prior	Harting
James Clark	21	Lodsworth	Carpenter	James Older	Heyshott & Lodsworth

Joseph Vivash	36	Warblington	Labourer	William Bailey	Selham and Woolbeeding
James Green	19	Sidlesham	Servant	Himself	Sidlesham
Benjamin Matthews	25	Withyham	Labourer	William Smith	Selsey
Joseph Howden	22	Hower, Hants.	Ditto	Edmund Holden	Birdham
Thomas Wheeler	27	Withyham	Ditto	James Ide	West Itchenor and Westwittering
Aaron Bryant	27	Newport, I.o.W.	Ditto	William Groves) Midhurst
James West	22	Subdeanery	Cordwainer	William Poluroy) Borough, Liberty of St. John Stoughton
Stephen Whitacre	26	City of Chichester	Labourer	John Bedridge	

ARUNDEL RAPE

William Hambleton	19	Rye	Labourer	Thomas Boniface	Felpham & Eastergate
Henry Still	19	Rustington	Ditto	Himself	Rustington & Ferring
John Arnold	16	Subdeanery	Ditto	John Fosse	Poling & Burpham
George Roberts	23	Wisboroughgreen	Ditto	George Henley	Goring
Edward Bartholomew	30	Ditcheling	Ditto	Richard Duke	Littlehampton
William Redford	19	Arundel	Ditto	Philip Sensier	Ditto
George Steer	19	Angmering	Ditto	Thomas Elliott	Arundel Borough
James Cribb	18	Arundel	Flaxdresser	Charles Streeter	Ditto
Daniel Lucas	18	Petworth	Labourer	George Whicher	Petworth
William Cook	39	Robertsbridge	Ditto	William Barns	Ditto
Henry Reading	17	Lodsworth	Ditto	William Spershott	Ditto
Samuel Andrew	26	Pulborough	Ditto	James Tyler	Ditto
John Weller	20	Glynde	Ditto	John Edwin	Duncton & Sutton
Robert Smart	16	Petworth	Ditto	David Rapley	Kirdford
Samuel Botting	21	Rudgwick	Ditto	William Payne	Northchapel & Ludgershall
John White	19	Haslemere	Ditto	John Baker	Ditto
Oliver Poling	20	Burpham	Ditto	Henry Gratwick) Amberley,
Joseph Kingston	32	Battle	Ditto	Richard French) Parham, etc.
James Burchell	24	Pulborough	Ditto	Henry Turner	Pulborough
William Stevenson	29	Shoreham	Ditto	Richard Evershed	Ditto
Thomas Coles	23	Kirdford	Ditto	William Moore	Ditto
Edward Ferrenden	22	Wisboroughgreen	Ditto	James Terry	Billingshurst
Thomas Lindfield	18	Sullington	Ditto	William Marten	Storrington & West Chilmington
Thomas Grosmith	34	Brighthelmston	Butcher	Harry Charman	Ditto
Nicholas Salter	18	Ditto	Labourer	Richard Dean	Ditto
William Jennings	25	Subdeanery	Painter	William Thomas	Bury & Houghton
David Taylor	28	Rusper	Labourer	Joseph Green	Coldwaltham & Fittleworth
Samuel Tocknell	19	Battle	Ditto	James Strudwick	Wisboroughgreen
John Smith	23	Shoreham	Ditto	James Smart	Ditto
John Street	19	Arundel	Ditto	George Redford	Ditto
George Walker	28	Shoreham	Ditto	George Laker	Ditto
William Longley	25	Eastgrinstead	Bricklayer	John Rugman	Ditto

BRAMBER RAPE

Thomas Willis	18	Cuckfield	Labourer	Luke Steley	Albourne
George Wells	19	Chichester	Ditto	Thomas Herbert	Broadwater
William Tulley	19	Worthing	Groom	George Greenfield	Ditto
Joseph Wright	28	Dunsfold, Surrey	Labourer	John Gilburn	Cowfold
Richard Stringer	17	Westgrinstead	Ditto	Henry Overington	Durrington
Stephen Pelham	26	Findon	Ditto	Himself	Findon

James Arnold	21	Brighthelmston	Labourer	Stephen Ston	Ifield
John Farmer	29	Woolwich, Kent	Ditto	Samuel Stedman	Horsham
Joseph Terrill	19	Horsham	Ditto	Charles Smallwood	Ditto
James Palmer	38	Lambeth, Surrey	Ditto	Arthur Wadey	Ditto
Thomas Card	20	Tunbridge Wells	Ditto	Thomas Honeywood	Ditto
John Akehurst	25	Wrotham, Kent	Ditto	Richard Craig, jun	Ditto
Stephen Hancock	27	Eastgrinstead	Ditto	John Walder	Ditto
William Slaughter	19	Sompting	Ditto	James Piper	Lancing
William Cox	35	Brighthelmston	Ditto	Richard Gates	Shoreham
Charles Robinson	21	Billingshurst	Ditto	William Wickens	Rusper
Richard Boorer	26	Shermanbury	Ditto	Richard Lillywhite	Shermanbury
Thomas Hoad	22	Steyning	Ditto	Clement Farley	Steyning
Benjamin Humber	21	Battle	Ditto	John Scutt	Thakeham
John Whitehead	25	Petersfield	Ditto	Joseph Skinner	Washington
John Tantam	30	Wiston	Ditto	John Baker	Wiston
Michael Mills	24	Warnham	Ditto	Himself	Warnham
John Horner	21	Emsworth	Ditto	Henry Haybittle	Westgrinstead
Newland Wilkins	24	Reigate, Surrey	Ditto	Richard Bristow	Shipley
Samuel Haines	20	Emsworth	Ditto	Henry Freeman	Ditto
Samuel Botting	20	Dunston, Surrey	Ditto	James Sayers	Ditto
Henry Stringer	20	Westgrinstead	Ditto	William Cook	Southwick, Coombes & Botolphs

LEWES RAPE

William Perrin	18	Brighthelmston	Labourer	Henry Paine	Lewes, St. Michael's
George Olive	25	Newhaven	Ditto	James Davis	Lewes, St. John's
James Hendley	22	Lewes, St. John's	Shoemaker	Humphrey Hillman	Lewes, All Saints
William Wade	30	Brighthelmston	Butcher	James Waller	Patcham
John Atwood	23	Goudhurst, Kent	Labourer	William Parsons	Newhaven
Thomas Clifton	22	Mayfield	Ditto	William Back	Piddinghoe
Thomas Durrant	28	Kirdford	Ditto	Richard Howell	Hamsey
George Rye	26	Brighthelmston	Ditto	William Weston	Newick
John Stepney	18	Ditto	Ditto	John Diplock	Brighthelmston
George Erridge	23	Ditto	Ditto	Richard Lashmar	Ditto
John White	18	Ditto	Ditto	William Postlethwaite	Ditto
Samuel Starr	24	Heathfield	Ditto	Daniel Batcock	Ditto
John Gumbrell	18	Poynings	Ditto	Frederick Souch	Ditto
Hugh Lee	21	Brighthelmston	Ditto	William Smith	Ditto
William Cook	18	Ditto	Ditto	William Pocock	Ditto
Charles French	18	Southmalling	Ditto	William Varden	Ditto
Thomas Lightman	18	Brighthelmston	Ditto	Thomas Cogger	Ditto
William Ireland	19	Beeding	Ditto	Richard Green	Ditto
Thomas Hedger	23	Rustington	Ditto	Joseph Langridge	Clayton
Daniel Perin	18	Brighthelmston	Ditto	James Wm. Ridley	Keymer
Thomas Patchin	18	Beeding	Ditto	Michael Harmes	Hurstpierpoint
John Smith	35	Willingdon	Ditto	Ned Gander	Ditto
Thomas Upton	21	Iford	Ditto	John Barnet	Cuckfield
Edward Richardson	27	Brighthelmston	Baker	Charles Jenner	Ditto
Thomas Babcock	25	Buxted	Labourer	Richard Turner	Ditto
George Goodwin	28	Brighthelmston	Wireworker	Thomas Pickard	Ditto
James Riddle	20	Broadwater	Labourer	Henry Herriott	Ditto
John Best	33	Isfield	Ditto	James Wilson	Worth
Edward Still	24	Brighthelmston	Ditto	Thomas Gander	Ditto
James Waymark	26	Hailsham	Ditto	George Tester	Balcombe
James Carr	19	Ardingly	Ditto	James Hendley	Ardingly
Charles Johnson	35	Brighthelmston	Ditto	Charles Avery	Chailey
Felix Hodges	20	Ditto	Ditto	Joseph Kimber	Ditto

William Buck	35	Brighthelmston	Labourer	Thomas Muddle	Ditcheling
Thomas Holden	19	Ditto	Shoemaker	William Copper	Rottingdean
Richard Terrall	19	Cowfold	Millwright	John M-nds	Falmer
William Mewitt	18	Brighthelmston	Labourer	Henry Washer	Newhaven & Southeast
John Keetch	37	Ditto	Ditto	William Banks	Chailey & Westmeston
James Wells	23	Ditto	Ditto	Henry Dumbrill	Rodmill & Telscombe

PEVENSEY RAPE

Thomas Booth	23	Battle	Labourer	George Susans	Buxted
Richard Richardson	21	Slinfold	Ditto	James Peckham	Chiddingly
George Craddock	33	Staplehurst, Kent	Ditto	Richard Sisley	Eastgrinstead
John Butcher	19	Eastgrinstead	Ditto	Henry Payne	Ditto
John Andrews					Ditto
(Inrolled afresh on returning from Desertion, and placed to this Parish as a Supernumerary)					
William Hook	18	Arlington	Labourer	George Ellis	Framfield
Alexander Wood	18	Frant	Ditto	Henry Wood	Fletching
Hezekiah Isted	19	Fletching	Ditto	Edward Rosier	Ditto
John Avery	21	Brighthelmston	Bricklayer	Obadiah Elliott Coyfe	Hartfield
Robert Reed	23	Lewes, St.John's	Smith	William Wood	Lindfield
George Davidson	29	Waldron	Labourer	John Saxby	Maresfield
Thomas Rich	18	Easthoathly	Carpenter	Benjamin Tompssett	Mayfield
George Horsecroft	19	Uckfield	Labourer	Wm. Pearpoint	Uckfield
John Fleet	22	Fletching	Farrier	John Mills	Ditto
Isaac Racker	36	Eastbourne	Bricklayer	James Cornford	Waldron
William Brown	18	Buxted	Labourer	Richard King	Withyham
David May	24	Ashurst, Kent	Ditto	Robert Crowhurst	Ditto
James Saunders	26	Lewes, St.Michael's	Bricklayer	Edward Kine	Wadhurst
Stephen Gouldsmith	23	Falmer	Carpenter	George Down	Ditto
Richard Bradfield	26	Horsted Keynes	Labourer	Wm. Fairbrother	Ditto
Isaac Bates	20	Easthoathly	Ditto	Himself	Chiddingly & Easthoathly
John Brown	25	Withyham	Ditto	Peter Jenner	Maresfield & Rotherfield
John Challice	24	Crawley	Ditto	Edward Pearce	Hailsham
Richard Batchelor	25	Billingshurst	Ditto	William Heasman	Ditto
John Weeks	19	Dallington	Ditto	William Prodger	Arlington
James Smithers	32	Brighthelmston	Bricklayer	Thomas Gausden	Eastbourne
James Barton	18	Hellingly	Labourer	Samuel Rickman	Hellingly
Daniel M'Farlin	22	Brighthelmston	Carpenter	Peter Arnold	Ripe
Richard Knight	21	Ditto	Upholsterer	Charles Bunting	Cliffe
John Lee	25	Arundel	Labourer	Isaac Potter	Ditto
John Stevens	22	Uckfield	Shoemaker	James Kennard	Ditto
Benjamin Price	20	Hailsham	Labourer	Charles Marchant	Willington
William Weeks	21	Sompting	Ditto	Wm. Randalls	Westfirle
John Burchell	18	Bury	Ditto	Henry Jenner	Bishopstone & Berwick
Henry Tompssett	20	Portslade	Ditto	Thomas Duly	Glynde, Heighton & Tarring
Thomas Reeves	28	Twineham	Bricklayer	Edward Ellis	Ripe, Southmallng & West Dean

HASTINGS RAPE

John Harmer	22	Westhoathly	Cordwainer	Thomas Gibson	Beckley
John Sayers	19	Brighthelmston	Labourer	Thomas Roots	Ditto

William Piper	27	Battle	Millwright	Thos. Cheeseman	Burwash
John Warford	30	Fletching	Labourer	Edward Simes	Ditto
Charles Dean	17	Tonbridge, Kent	Ditto	John Dann	Ditto
Isaac James	20	Ash, Kent	Ditto	Joseph Hobbs	Ditto
David Burgess					Ditto
(Originally a substitute for Stephen Brackpode. for the parishes of Burwash and Warbleton, inrolled afresh on 8th February 1817 on returning from desertion and placed to this Parish as a supernumerary)					
Thomas Russell	20	Burwash	Labourer	Joseph Gain	Brede
Thomas Davis	19	Mountfield	Ditto	John Piper	Ditto
Robert Reed	18	Hastings, St. Mary	Smith	Stephen Blake	Ditto
John Barton	26	Haythorne	Labourer	Thomas Relf, jun	Brightling
John Haines	23	Wisboroughgreen	Ditto	Richard Earl	Bexhill
John Cooper	31	Broadwater	Ditto	Robert Mebeth	Catsfield
Charles Kempton	26	Brighthelmston	Ditto	Stephen Mann	Ditto
George Broughton	35	Mitcham, Surrey	Ditto	George Austen	Battle
Charles Vail	22	Tonbridge, Kent	Ditto	Henry Longly	Ditto
Samuel Hansom	24	Eastgrinstead	Ditto	John Groves, jun	Ditto
William Hobley	26	New Shoreham	Ditto	John Foord	Ditto
John Page	19	Battle	Ditto	Himself	Ditto
Edward Hills	32	Ashburnham	Ditto	Stephen Thomas	Dallington
James Spray	18	Battle	Ditto	Joseph Hyland	Etchingam
James Burgess	19	Ewhurst	Ditto	William Smith	Ewhurst
Robert Cornwall	24	Heathfield	Ditto	Aaron Cloake	Guestling
William Brown	24	Maresfield	Ditto	Robert Harmer	Heathfield
William Clarke	20	Withyham	Ditto	William Dray	Ditto
Samuel Baker	21	Uckfield	Ditto	Thomas Noakes	Herstmonceux
Thomas Hall	19	Worthing	Ditto	William Pepper	Icklesham
Thomas Austin	22	Rolvenden, Kent	Ditto	George Chapman	Northiam
James Wright	24	Yalding, Kent	Ditto	Robert Hills	Pett
John Ticehurst	20	Battle	Ditto	Charles Tulley	Salehurst
James Arnold	27	Sittingbourne, Kent	Ditto	Wm. Baldwin	Ditto
John Smith	24	Aldingbourne	Ditto	Thos. Pattenaden	Ditto
Joseph Wood					Ditto
(An Absentee inrolled afresh on the 17th October 1816 and placed to this Parish as a supernumerary)					
William Bovis	23	Pevensey	Labourer	Wm. Armitage	Udimore
James Bell	39	Udimore	Ditto	John Morris	Ditto
Isaac Kemp	26	Ticehurst	Ditto	Thomas Weston	Ticehurst
William Turner	18	Ringmer	Ditto	Andrew Huntley	Ditto
Richard Lumbin	22	Bolney	Ditto	John Sargent	Ditto
Joseph Chapman	22	Rotherfield	Ditto	Thomas Winch	Ditto
Thomas Standen	22	Warbleton	Blacksmith	David Harmer	Warbleton
Thomas Russell	25	Wilmington	Labourer	John Ho-d	Ditto
Joseph Clark	28	Tonbridge, Kent	Ditto	Thomas Harris	Wartling
Thomas Easton	26	Framfield	Ditto	Robert Franks	Westfield
Thomas Burgess	19	Heathfield	Ditto	Henry Beaney	Castle & Penhurst

N.B. The afore recited Act of Parliament, sec.119, directs a reward of Twenty Shillings, to be paid to the Person, apprehending any of the before described Deserters; and any Person harbouring, concealing, or assisting any such Deserter (knowing him to be such) forfeits for every such offence the sum of Five Pounds. William Balcombe Langridge

Record Room, County Hall, Lewes,
1st November 1820.

Clerk of the general Meeting of Lieutenancy

Sussex Weekly Advertiser

1st October 1821

SUSSEX MILITIA

Whereas the several Men, whose names are inserted in the Third Column of the following List or schedule, having been enrolled to serve in the said Militia; and who, having omitted to join the same at the Barrack Yard, in Chichester, on Thursday, the 20th day of September instant, for 21 days training and exercise, agreeably to Notice for that purpose given, as required by the Act 42d Geo,3, c.90, are, for such omissions, respectively, deemed DESERTERS, and have thereby incurred the pains and penalties prescribed by the said Act; And who, if not taken during the time limited for such training and exercise, will forfeit TWENTY POUNDS, and in default of immediate payment of the same, will be liable Six Months' Imprisonment to Hard Labour, or until such Penalty shall be paid.

By Command of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Colonel of the said Regiment,

Wm. Balcombe Langridge,

Record Room, County Hall, Lewes,
28th September 1821.Clerk of the General meetings of Lieutenantacy
for the said County.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CHICHESTER RAPE

Parishes	Names of Balloted Men	Names of Substitutes	Age	Usual Place of Residence	Trades or Occupation	Dates of Inrolment
Pagham	James Binstead	Thomas Bignell	24	Clayton	Labourer	30.6.1821
Bosham	William Deadman	Wm. Bellmoor	28	Chichester	Ditto	2.6.1821
Donnington	Charles Fogden	John Eldridge	24	Southbersted	Ditto	8.6.1821
Precinct of the Close and Rum- bolds Whyke	John Bayley	Stephen Hoad	26		Butcher	13.3.1817
St.Bartholomew & West Hampnett	John Mills	John Nye	22	Wisborough Green	Labourer	19.5.1821
St.Peter the Great alias Subdeanery	Frederick Ayling	George Matson	28	Donnington	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	William Combe	John Goodeve	28	Shoreham	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	John Wilson	James Taylor	28?	Chichester	Sawyer	Ditto
Ditto	James Barton	Thomas Edwards				8.3.1817
Oving	William Cobden	William Carter	30	Bosham	Labourer	21.7.1821
Harting	William Wild	Francis Aburrow	21			8.4.1817
Heyshott & Lodsworth	John Reading	Henry Berkshire				12.9.1820
Stoughton	Daniel Pitt	John Warner	23	Portslade	Labourer	19.5.1821
Upmarden	William Trood	Henry Aldridge	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

ARUNDEL RAPE

Tortington	George Leggatt	William Wickens	19	Woolavington	Labourer	19.5.1821
North Stoke) & Leominster)	Charles Upperton	John Smith	26	Yapton	Ditto	16.6.1821
	James Gent	William Ingram	24			13.6.1820
Poling & Burpham	Benjamin Hills	John Smith	28	Old Shoreham	Labourer	2.6.1821
Goring	Joseph Lillywhite	John Langford	24			13.9.1820
Littlehampton	Thomas Tuppen	John Fisher	27	Uckfield	Gardener	16.6.1821
Arundel	John Armstrong	Thomas Hills	18	Burpham	Labourer	12.4.1817
Petworth	Daniel Easton	William Gorringe	23	St.Thomas in the Cliff	Shoemaker	25.5.1821
Tillington	Stephen Hedger	James Ayles	21	Petworth	Ditto	19.5.1821

Tillington	Wm. Ewin Bennis	James Parker	18	Houghton	Labourer	15.5.1817
Kirdford	John Strudwick	James Maloy	20	Storrington	Ditto	19.5.1821
Ditto	Peter Beer	Robert Garton	26			13.9.1820
Barlavington,	John Deadman	John Green	21	East	Labourer	19.5/1821
Burton, Edgedean, Stopham & Woolavington				Chiltington		
Amberley, Parham, Greatham & Wiggonholt	William Jackson	James Cooke	21	Billingshurst	Hurdlemaker	30.6.1821
Pulborough	John Bowyer	James Cowdrey	18	Subdeanery	Labourer	29.3.1817
Wisborough Green	Charles Wheeler	John Comber	18	Rottingdean	Ditto	16.6.1821
Ditto	Henry Luxford	James Huntley	19	Horsham	Ditto	15.3.1817

BRAMBER RAPE

Broadwater	Solomon Sandle	John Elliott	33	Brighton	Labourer	23.5.1821
Ditto	William Munday	John Johnson	25	Rudgwick	Ditto	20.6.1821
Ditto	James Boyce	Isaac Young	21	Brighton	Ditto	1.8.1821
Findon	James Ayling	James Atkins	20	Ditcheling	Ditto	23.5.1821
Ditto	James Mitchell	Henry Aldridge	20	Piecombe	Ditto	Ditto
Henfield	Stephen Bignell	Isaac Rand	26	Ditcheling	Ditto	Ditto
Horsham	James Holden	John Mears	23	New Shoreham	Ditto	19.5.1821
Ditto	William Scutt	James Wood	21	Billingshurst	Ditto	16.6.1821
Ditto	Henry Loxley	Wm. Smallpiece	22	Rudgwick	Ditto	20.6.1821
Lancing	George Knight	Charles Read	22	Brighton	Baker	23.5.1821
New Shoreham	Joseph Hook	Thomas Shaver	30	New Shoreham	Labourer	Ditto
Ditto	(A principal)	Thomas Weller	35	Ditto	Butcher	6.6.1821
Ditto	Thomas Tidy	William Bine	23	Brighton	Bricklayer	4.7.1821
Rusper	Thomas Comber	Edward Dumbrill	20	Lindfield	Labourer	20.6.1821
Steyning	Thomas Sone	William Brown	17	Brighton	Ditto	Ditto
Wiston	John Styles	John Smith	29	Edgeworth	Ditto	Ditto
Warnham	Henry Carman	Henry Read	17			15.3.1817
Westgrinstead	William Lilliott	George Gravely	29	New Shoreham	Labourer	2.6.1821
Shipley	Benjamin Flint	Samuel Thomas	19	Portslade	Ditto	19.5.1821
Heene, Tarring & Patching	George Long	Henry Shelley	18			5.3.1817

LEWES RAPE

Lewes, All Saints	Reuben Gibbs	Wm. Hogsflesh	19	Lewes, Cliff	Shoemaker	11.3.1817
Brighton	George Hitchens	Charles Read	22	Brighton	Baker	22.5.1821
Ditto	Robert Brane	James Wood	18	Ditto	Labourer	Ditto
Ditto	John Bevis	John White	22	Ditto	Ditto	5.3.1821
Hurstpierpoint	John Gander	James Holder	21	Hurstpierpoint	Ditto	22.5.1821
Cuckfield	Thomas Harding	Joseph Charman	30	East Grinstead	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	James Deach	William Smith	25	Ditto	Ditto	29.5.1821
Worth	Wm. Mitchell	Richard Longhurst	22	Brighton	Ditto	Ditto
Chailey	Henry Brook	Robert Shrub	25	Subdeanery, Chichester	Bricklayer	22.5.1821
Ditcheling	William Pellett	Joseph Measor	29	Brighton	Ditto	11.3.1817
Piecombe & Fulking	Geo. B. Osborne	John Mills	18	Steyning	Labourer	Ditto
Rodmill & Telscombe	George Fears	George Tyler	24	Street	Ditto	5.6.1821
Balcombe	Thomas Stedman	Henry Aldridge	20	Piecombe	Ditto	29.5.1821

PEVENSEY RAPE

Buxted	Wm. Gorringe	William Penfold	19	East Hoathly	Labourer	10.3.1817
Eastgrinstead	Francis Fawcett	James Walker	32	Frant	Ditto	23.5.1821
Ditto	John Carr	Samuel Potter	18	Seaford	Ditto	6.6.1821

Frant	(A principal)	Joseph Gabriel	19	Frant		Ditto
Maresfield	Benjamin Briggs	James Holmwood	22	Lamberhurst	Labourer	23.5.1821
Rotherfield	William Vinehall	John Collison	35	Withyham	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Robert Dadswell	Thomas Bavis	19	Rotherfield	Ditto	10.3.1817
Ditto	John Cook	Stephen Wickham	20	Heathfield	Ditto	1.4.1817
Wadhurst	Samuel Smith	George Wood	21	Lingfield, Surrey	Ditto	23.5.1821
Ditto	Thomas Barton	Edward Stapeley	18	Wadhurst	Ditto	10.3.1817
Eastbourne	Samuel Stephens	William Bray	20	Ripe	Ditto	24.5.1821
Hailsham	William Wenham	William Penfold	22	Easthoathly	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Alfred Tutt	Thomas Potter	19	Seaford	Ditto	3.6.1821
Westfriele	James Ansell	Stephen Uridge	24	Arundel	Ditto	19.6.1821
Arlington	William Fears	George Shepherd	28	Northbersted	Ditto	15.3.1817
& Alciston						
Glynde, Heighton	James Brigden	John Hall	24	Brighton	Ditto	5.6.1821
& Tarring	of Tarring					

HASTINGS RAPE

Burwash	Francis Russell, senior	William Eade	18	Angmering	Labourer	23.6.1821
Ditto	Edward Simes	John Watford	30			18.3.1817
Ditto	John Pankhurst	John Clifton	22			25.3.1817
Ewhurst	Richard Boots	John Brown	23	Uckfield	Blacksmith	30.6.1821
Heathfield	John Miller	Joseph Cornford	21	Heathfield	Labourer	9.7.1821
Ditto	William Walter	John Collins	19			18.3.1817
Icklesham	Thomas Wenham	Henry Beney	21	Hooc	Labourer	23.6.1821
Northiam	Paul Crouch	William Skeate	17	Peasmarsh	Ditto	Ditto
Playden	Samuel Pearce	William Page	21	Hellingly	Ditto	Ditto
Salehurst	(A principal)	Robert French	21		Ditto	30.6.1821
Ditto	Wm. Wilmsburst	Frederick Smith	21	Rye	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Thomas Fishenden	James Oliver	19			25.3.1817
Ticehurst	Thomas Baker	John Marten	21	Sedlescombe	Labourer	23.6.1821
Ditto	Elijah Jones	Thomas Sweatman	18	Burwash	Ditto	24.7.1821
Burwash	(A principal)	Joseph Blackford	22			10.7.1821
		John Andrews, (a supernumerary)				18.5.1819

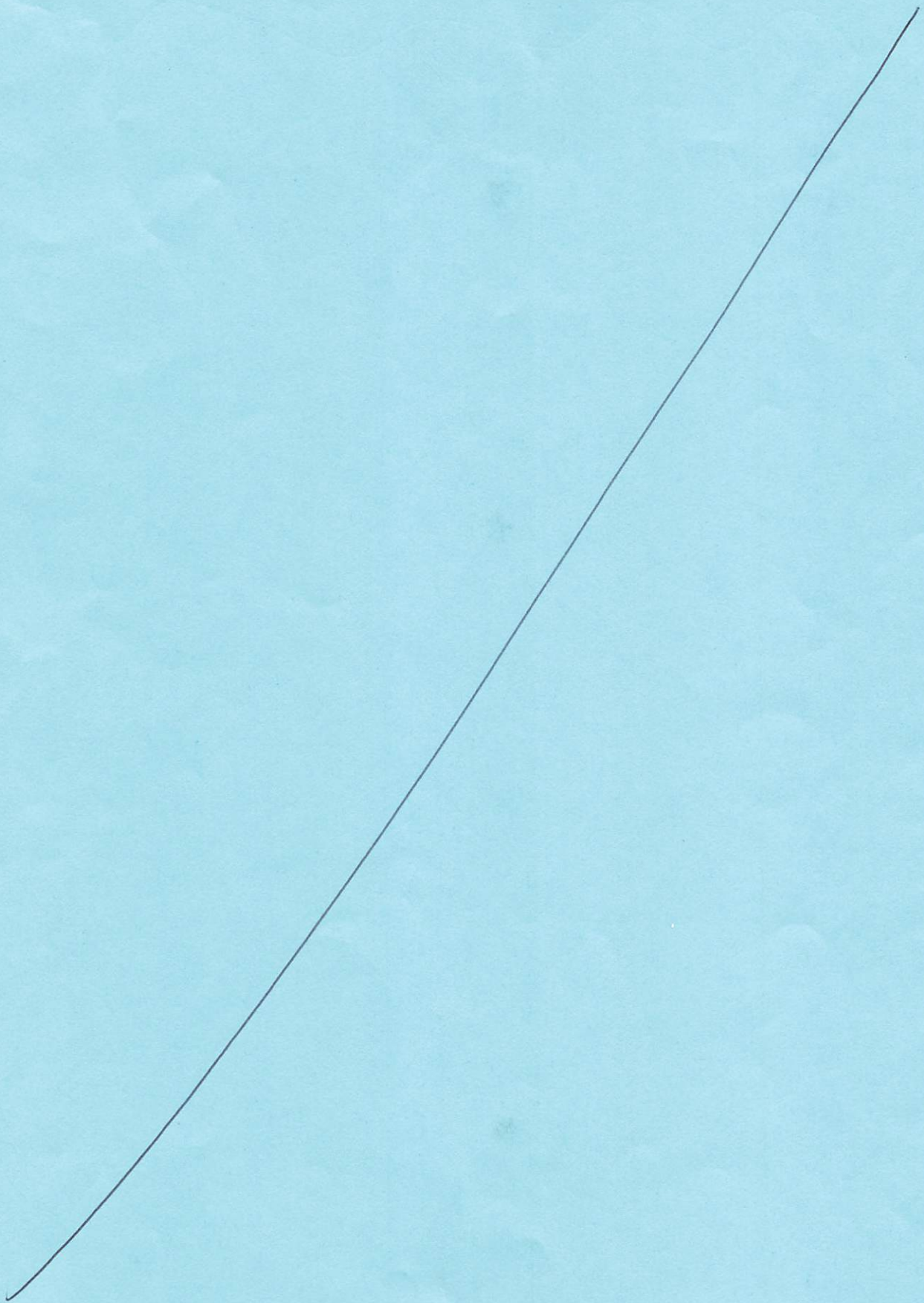
John Smith, Captain and Adjutant

Late Marriages

P B Evershed, 29 Belgrave Crescent, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 2SA

William Downey of Steyning, a victualler, was baptized there 13 July 1742 and was buried there 11 February 1826. He married Elizabeth Redley who was buried at Steyning 30 July 1779, the same day that her only child, James, was baptized. Left with an infant son William appears to have employed Elizabeth Ligator as his housekeeper and to look after James. Once again a formal relationship developed into something closer and three illegitimate children were baptized with their mother's surname: Jane 22 October 1781, John 23 October 1784 and Sarah 13 September 1789. William acknowledged his paternity in bonds which guaranteed that the children would not become a charge to the parish. At last, 'better late than never' William Downey and Elizabeth Ligator were married at Steyning 16 June 1794 by a licence issued the year before - 25 June 1793. John Ligator grew up as John Downey and was buried as such 23 September 1858 but Sarah married William Holden 11 December 1822 as Sarah Ligator. She was my great-great-grandmother.

FRANCE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



EN 6
SUS
1.3

Thomas Burgess in Ewhurst Parish (1773-1835)

Richard Burgess, 30 Fishbourne Road, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 3JA

Life is short, eternity how long!' Thus reads the headstone of my ancestor's grave in Ewhurst churchyard near the west door of the ancient, steepled, church. 'In remembrance of **Thomas Burgess** of this parish who departed this life April 8th 1835 aged 62 years, leaving his affectionate wife with 5 sons and 4 daughters.' 'Also of **Mary**, his wife who departed this life January 19th 1850 aged 68 years.' A son, **Edgar**, died January 28th 1817 aged 4 years and 6 months.

The marriage by licence of Thomas Burgess, of Ewhurst, bachelor, to **Mary Daws**, spinster, both of that parish, is recorded on the 23rd February 1802. The service was held by **Thomas Spencer**, curate and the witnesses were **Mary Daws**, **Samuel Baker** and **Thomas Russell**. Thomas Burgess was about 28 years old at the time and Mary Daws about 21 years. Thomas ran the parish butcher's business and his house and one acre of land were part of a tenement called 'Fishers' facing Ewhurst Green and the church. The butcher's one acre field for holding stock was adjacent to Snaggs Hall. The Ewhurst parish records have various entries for Thomas Burgess and no doubt there was more than one person of this name.

However, we can clearly define the butcher's activities in such as entries as these in the Vestry Book: 1800 'Mr Thomas Burgess bills £3:11s:11d, idem £15:12s, idem £12:14s:5d.' 1804 'A hog at 4s:6d for the Workhouse, idem Bought (of) Mr Burgess 1 sow and 2 piglets £4:4s:0d.' 1802 February 'Thomas Burgess to take **Williamson Childs** in his house and give 2s/wk for him from Lady Day 1802 to Lady Day 1803.' On 28 May 1803 a Thomas Burgess becomes Overseer and again his signature is found in April 1814 together with such local names as **Messrs. Boots, Hilder, etc.** Thomas was also listed in the 1820 and 1832 Voting Rolls; in the latter as 'butcher, observations - independent.' He was also included in the 1802-3 Militia Lists as a butcher aged 28 to 30 and 'agreed to be driver of stock'.

The church played an important part in the affairs of the village in those far off days

and it is sad that Ewhurst suffered an absentee rector in the Napoleonic war period. Thomas signed the Ewhurst Parishioners Vestry protest on this matter in 1821 and a parish survey of 1819 showed 'many Methodists and non-attenders; a farmer had filled in the parsonage pond and there was a generally poor state of parish affairs.'

Apart from his signatures, no writings of Thomas Burgess survive but on his wife's side the diaries of **Thomas Daws** (1768-1850), **Thomas Chester Daws** (1808-1877) and **Elizabeth May Daws** (1812-1873) give snapshots of farming life and local relationships. Many entries only mention the weather but suddenly Thomas Daws gives 17/4/1801 'Ld Nelson defeated the Danes at Copenhagen.' 27/5/1808 'Son born - Thomas Chester Daws, christened 17/11.' 20/1/1812 'Borrowed of Mr Burgess £5.' 30/4/1812 'Lent Mr Burgess 6/-.' 2/10/1813 'Mr Thomas Burgess very ill.' 19/2/1814 'Mr & Mrs Burgess great deal better.' 2/6/1814 'Bro. **Samuel** went from Ewhurst. Shimming the hops.' 10/11 'Dined with party and Mr Burgess.' 2/1/1815 'Returned from London by the Hastings coach, bad roads and snowdrifts.' 29/11/1832 'Mr Burgess drank tea and spent the evening.' 27/6/1832 'Went with **Mrs Daws** to Goudhurst to see **William Burgess**.' (Note: Thomas Burgess's second son married to **Anne Gilbert** of Northiam who started a grocers/drapers business with **John Gilbert**). 25/7/1833 'Dined at **Capt. Curteis** Election dinner at inn in Rye, 200 persons present. Hop pickers satisfied with prices. Brabans barn burnt.' 6/12/1833 'Went to London: rode to Tonbridge and then by the Wells coach.

Very rainy morning, one night in London. Dreadfully dull hop market and prices get lower.' 12/12/1833 'Sold remains of sheep to Holland and Kennett. Sold Mr Burgess 2 heifers and a cow. The hops dig heavily. Very large flood.'

Reading Thomas Chester Daws diary there are many entries 'about home' and also 'taking tea'. Rabbit and hare shootings etc. On 14/1/1835 'went to Goudhurst to stand for Mr W Burgess's first child christened William Chester; Miss H Gilbert, Mr G Gilbert and myself. Fine day and east wind morning and west in evening.' In February 'rode to Hurst Green and took the Paragon coach through Ticehurst, Wadhurst and Tunbridge Wells to London; not gratified with the Wells and returned by Rye coach.' February 28th 'Rabbit shooting and in the afternoon with Mr Gatt to Conglehurst. 8/4/1835 'Mr Burgess taken in a fit this morning - died about 3 o'clock the afternoon. Warm and dry.' 17/4/1835 'Good Friday; drank tea with Mrs Burgess. Snow.' 26/8/1835 'Went to Goudhurst Fair; dined with Mr W. Burgess, fine day. Killed a brace of hares, Walters-morning.'

Elizabeth May Daws diary records she often 'took tea' with her aunt (Mary) Burgess and on 29/1/1833 'William Burgess married Miss Gilbert', on 30/1 'Received a pair of gloves and a wedding (cake).' Sadly, on 19/1/1850 'My Aunt Burgess died from typhus fever at Seaford aged 68.' 22/1/1850

'George Gatt came down to the funeral of my aunt whose body is committed to the grave.' The death certificate identified Mary Burgess as the widow of Thomas, dying in the presence of Charlotte Humphrey after 11 days typhus fever. Typhus and typhoid were common fatal diseases at the time.

The will of Thomas Burgess of 12/2/1822 with codicil of 1834 was proved by William Burgess in London in 1835. There is mention of 'my dear wife Mary' and 'my friend William Daws of Whatlington, yeoman' and that money was advanced to son Thomas who emigrated to America. Of Thomas's other children, Henry farmed at Ewhurst and then Salehurst, eldest daughter Mary married Elias Taylor, account book manufacturer of Western Road, Brighton and her unmarried sisters Susannah, Caroline and Hannah were running a toy repository in the same road in 1851; both are buried at Goudhurst. Sarah married Thomas Williams of Wickhurst, Wadhurst. Eldest son John, an executor with William Burgess, continued the butcher's trade in the 1840s, also renting land at Brasses, and later moved to Mockbeggar, Playden. William must have been involved with winding up the estate and in 1853 still owned the butchery leased to T. Hartnup. We can let the inscription on an old biscuit barrel have the last word 'Presented to Mr William Burgess by the family as a token of affection as executor to his and their father's will. 1st February 1869.'

References.

Thomas Burgess marriage: ESRO Par 324/1/1/6.
'Fishers' 1843 Tithe plot 732, Butcher's field 693.
Ewhurst Land Tax returns.
Ewhurst 1819 parish survey: Par324/7/2

Ewhurst Rector: WSRO Epl/48/16.
Daws diaries (90 vols.) Hastings Museum.
Gwen Jones 'Oast houses in Ewhurst parish' S.A.C.
Vol.126 (1988) 195-204.

Warbleton Parish Register:

Buried 23rd December 1573: Tomson Fawterell and Ellnor Fawterell who were cruelly murdered by one Thomas Homan a prentes wythe Rychard Tayller of Hoathfield a pon a Sabathe day in the morning prayer whill in the house of Thomas Fawterell father to the sayd Tomson and brother to Ellnor whose confession was that he cam to steal mony to play at cardes and dice. Sent by Michael S Verrall, Santoy, Harrow Road East, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2AG

Sussex Strays Database

Wyn Burgess, 20 Hangleton Close, Hove BN3 8LT. Tel. 01273 884051

My honoray job is that of Strays co-ordinator for the Sussex Family History Group. Most family history societies have a 'strays co-ordinator' and the designated job is actually to process strays found by the members and forward them to the National Strays Clearing House for inclusion in the National Index and also to the various County Societies. How does this work I hear your asking? Well, I will try to explain.

First an excerpt from the FFHS pamphlet on Strays; 'A stray is a recorded event in which a person is described in the record as being from, or connected with, a place outside the area [county] in which they normally lived' ... 'The most frequent types of strays are marriage and census records, reflecting the systematic work within societies, but the service distributes and indexes material from poor law records, death and burial records, monumental inscriptions and baptisms'.

Now in my own words ... I am in the process of setting up a Sussex Strays Database which contains entries for persons born in Sussex but found in other counties, i.e. in Census Returns, Parish records etc., all records that come to me from the Strays Clearing House are entered on to this, plus all the many handwritten records that have been passed on to me. However this is an ongoing project and any contributions from members would be much appreciated, especially by the person searching for their lost relative that you might just have picked up during your research.

I also collect for processing, any person found in Sussex who was born elsewhere, two copies of which are typed out and forwarded to the Strays Clearing House, one for inclusion in the next National Index and one to be sent to the relevant County History Group.

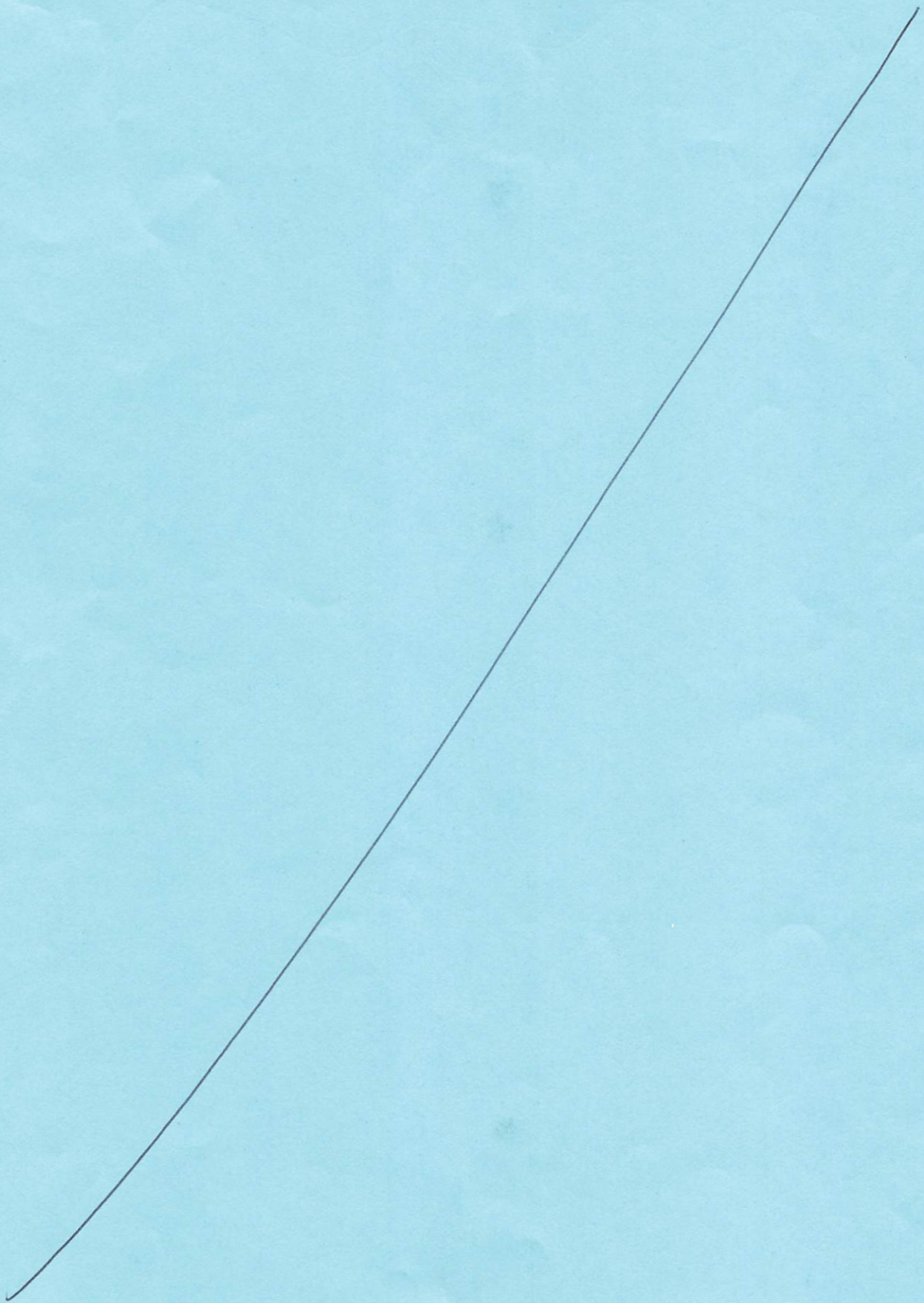
Your help would be much appreciated in these projects, no need to go out of your way to gather information, just those that you pick up whilst doing your research — you will be amazed how many you have already. I would ask that all details are recorded clearly, printing NAMES and PLACES and be sure to give the SOURCE and the full reference to any record. It is very difficult to read other people's handwriting although we are becoming quite practised at this pastime.

Now what can I offer you? The Sussex Strays Database can be searched at any time for members requiring help, just a letter or a phone call to the address above (also on the inside front cover of the *Sussex Family Historian*). I will not promise an immediate response as many of the records are still in index files waiting to be entered on to the computer. But I will endeavour to answer your queries as soon as I can.

I also have the complete set of fiche from the National Strays Index, should anybody wish these can also be searched, they carry details from all over the Country.

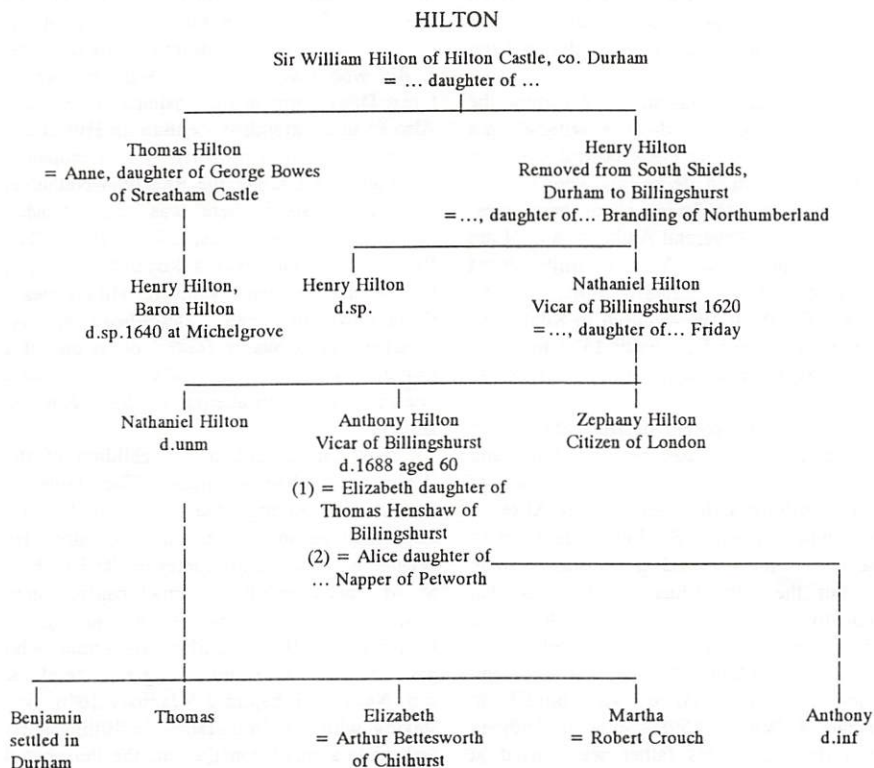
Thank you for your time and patience, in reading this article, and I hope some of you will be able to find the time to sort out your 'strays' and forward them on to me, and maybe you have some queries too.

LETTER. Roger Packham, 40 Raglan Precinct, Town End, Caterham, Surrey CR3 5UG writes: I read with interest the article in Vol.12 N°7 of the *Sussex Family Historian* by A.B. Warrock re 'William Hallett of Brighton'. In Gerald Brodribb's *The Art of Nicholas Felix* (J.W. McKenzie 1985) on p39 it states: 'William Hallett, Mayor of Brighton, Oil Painting 94x57 ins. Full length portrait in mayoral robes: once hung in the Town Hall, then in council store. A letter to the Hon. Fred Ponsonby in 1865 refers to this portrait as proof of Felix



ENG
SUS
17
1.2

Who Told The Lie?



This table of Hilton of Billingshurst appears in Dallaway's *History of Sussex*, it is repeated in Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees* and again by Comber – and when, in good faith, Major J F Huxford of Maplehurst, included in his recent book *Armorial Sussex Families* 'Hilton of Billingshurst', I thought it was about time to burst the bubble of deceit. I served the Billingshurst Local History Society assiduously for more than ten years when I lived in that area so I had plenty of time to find out the true descent of the local Hilton family. What is wrong with the above table?

- 1 **Henry Hilton** of Durham was not the father of the Reverend **Nathaniel Hilton**
- 2 Nathaniel's son **Anthony Hilton** was at no time a cleric; he was an attorney who later acted as steward for the Sussex manor of Wiggentholt.
- 3 Nathaniel's son **Benjamin Hilton** did not settle in Durham; he went to London, and the date for his decease is wrong.
- 4 The Sussex Hiltons mentioned here were at no time armorial.
The Reverend Nathaniel Hilton died 16 July 1665, allegedly aged 65, and if you look in the Billingshurst parish registers about the time he should have been born, his baptism is recorded on 8 March 1589 and states that he was 'the son of **Anthony Hilton** minister'. The Reverend Nathaniel Hilton was Vicar of Billingshurst from 1622 to 1655. His father

the Reverend Anthony Hilton was Vicar there from 1585 to 1622 and retired to a small village near the Sussex coast called Yapton where he continued his clerical duties from 1622 to 1638.

By some marvellous stroke of fortune the Reverend Anthony acted as a witness, not once but twice, at the Ecclesiastical Court in Chichester, at which deponents were obliged to give a lot of information about themselves. This is what the Reverend Anthony said: 'I am Vicar of Yapton, I was Vicar of Billingshurst from 1585 to 1622, Curate of Horsham 1583 to 1585, Curate at Woodchurch in Kent 1582 to 1583, at Oxford University 1577 to 1582, and I was born in Dunstable co Beds. in 1559'.

A visit to the keeper of Dunstable parish registers confirmed that he was born and baptized 2 January 1559 and was the son of another **Anthony Hilton** and his wife **Alice**

. A number of other children were born to these two, some baptized at Dunstable, some not. But the extraordinary thing was that practically the whole family, the Reverend Anthony's mother and father and brothers and sisters, followed him to Sussex. The Reverend Anthony's mother **Alice** was buried at Horsham 4 October 1598, 'wife of Anthony Hilton the elder', his father was buried at Billingshurst 14 October 1615, 'Anthony Hilton the elder', his sister **Frances**, brothers **Michael** and **Richard** were all married at Horsham, and brother **William** was married in Billingshurst in 1598 to **Jane Sares**. Brother **Richard** married **Joan Hicks**, a widow, in Horsham in 1592, she died two years later and was buried in Billingshurst, 'Joan Hilton wife of Richard of Horsham'. Brother **Michael** lived in Horsham and had several children, one, **Anthony Hilton** became blind and had a special pew in Horsham church - he died circa 1640.

At a guess, I believe that the Dunstable Hiltons originally hailed from the village of Hilton in Cambridgeshire. This village is only about 40 or 50 miles North-West of Dunstable.

When the Reverend Anthony Hilton died in 1638, although he mentioned his son the Reverend Nathaniel in his will, most of his bequests were for the children of his daughter **Lydia** who was married to **William Lee** of Great Daux Farm in Billingshurst since 1607. Also £5 to his grandson **Zephaniah Hilton** and the lease of a local property in the occupation of **Zephaniah's** father the Reverend Nathaniel Hilton. I suspect there was some tension between these two clerics, father and son. The Reverend Anthony was a Royalist supporter; his son the Reverend Nathaniel Hilton was a Commonwealth man, described in **A. Fletcher's** book *Sussex 1600-1660* as one of a group of Puritan clergy, albeit a diplomatic one in order not to alienate the local Royalist gentry.

Now let us look at the children of the Reverend Nathaniel Hilton. The table is correct in saying that Nathaniel's son **Zephaniah** became a Citizen of London. He became a Master Embroiderer of the Parish of St. Michael Cornhill, that much can be found in the records of the Society of genealogists. He married in 1645 one **Mary Barkham**, who gave him three sons and a daughter; the eldest son, **Nathaniel**, baptized 5 January 1646, was staying with his Grandfather in Billingshurst and made a small donation for the Persecuted Protestants of Savoy. He was nine years old at the time and was described in the list of donors as 'Nathaniel Hilton son of Zephaniah'. Little is known of another son of the Reverend Nathaniel, one **Nathaniel**, under 21 in 1633, a Protestant in 1641, died before 1650.

The Reverend Nathaniel's third son, **Anthony**, is the one about whom more information is known. The table is correct in saying he first married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Thomas Henshaw**, who gave him two sons and two daughters. Unfortunately she died in childbirth 4 February 1655 aged 28 and the daughter christened **Ann** lasted only a month. Next, in 1657, **Anthony** married **Alice Napper** of Petworth; she died circa 1677. What the table does not show is that **Anthony**

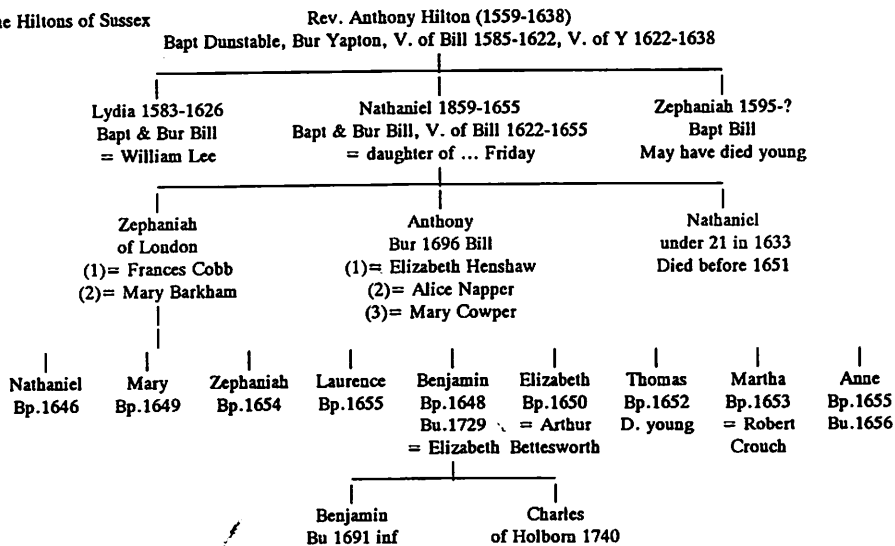
made a third marriage, to a widow of St. Mary Pattens in London, one Mrs Mary Cowper, in 1679 at Horsham.

Now Anthony Hilton did not die in 1688. He was buried in Billingshurst 17 September 1696, 'Gent. of Slinfold'. His will was proved in the P.C.C. December 1696, mentioning all his children and wife Mary, who died two years later, was also buried in Billingshurst 17 September 1698, 'Widow of Slinfold'. This was confirmed in her P.C.C. will of 1699 which dealt mainly with the children of her first marriage to Cowper Esq.

Lastly I will deal with Anthony's son Benjamin Hilton who went to London not

Durham. He was baptized in Billingshurst 26 March 1648 and buried there 6 November 1729, 'Gent. of London'. He was firmly identified in a Dean and Chapter lease of 1664 as heir of Anthony Hilton, at that time in Horsham. He became a J.P. in Islington in 1713, and in a 1714 list of Islington persons was described as 'A Freeholder in Slynfold Sussex'. In his P.C.C. will of 1729 the principal legatee was his wife Elizabeth. He gave precisely one shilling to his son Charles Hilton 'Because of his extreme disrespect for his father and mother!' Charles Hilton was still alive in 1740, of Staple Inn, Holborn and a Freeholder in Pulborough, Sussex.

The Hiltons of Sussex



Addenda

1. A Harry Hilton appeared for one year in the Billingshurst Churchwardens' records in 1563 for rent 12d (Folio 72). This was twenty years before the Hilton family just described first appeared in Billingshurst. Was he a very early member of the Dunstable Hiltons who passed back the information that Billingshurst was a nice little village? (Then!). It was too early for the Henry Hilton who married Miss Brandling.
2. Did Henry Hilton, Baron Hilton who died at Michelgrove near Clapham in Sussex make a call en route to the South at Billingshurst to find find out who these other Hiltons were? And if so, did it put extravagant ideas into someone's head?
3. Was Charles Hilton, son of Benjamin, a thoroughly bad type who embroidered the truth about his ancestry until it became a complete fabrication?

4. Anthony Hilton spent the latter part of his life as a gentleman of Slinfold; 100 years later the Reverend Mr Dallaway was Vicar of Slinfold. Did he meet a descendent of Anthony Hilton who had come to Slinfold to see where his ancestor had resided?

We will never for certain now how this monstrous misapprehension started.

If the gentleman who sent this contribution, without his name and address, to Frank Leeson will let him or the editor have these details an attribution can be made in a later issue of this journal.

Coincidences

John Townsend, 22 The Rise, Partridge Green, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 8JD

The reference in the December *Sussex Family Historian* to the Scrase-Dickens family reminded me of some coincidental links between them and my family. My maternal grandfather, Sergeant David Beck, served in India from 1884 with the 2nd Battalion Highland Light infantry. The adjutant then was Lieutenant S.W. Scrase Dickins (*sic*), until 1893, when he was invalided home. Though very ill from dysentery and seasickness, he distinguished himself during the voyage by diving to the rescue of an Indian seaman overboard in the Red Sea. He sailed in the S.S. *Peshawar*. In 1888 the regiment was stationed in Peshawar (now in Pakistan), and my mother was born there. When I moved to Sussex in 1960 my new home was built on land sold by the Scrase-Dickens family. Exploring my unfamiliar surroundings I chanced upon a prominent tomb in St. John's churchyard, Coolhurst, less than a mile away. It commemorated Major-General Spencer William Scrase Dickins CB. The badge of the Highland Light Infantry on it formed a direct link between him and David Beck.

Sussex Strays

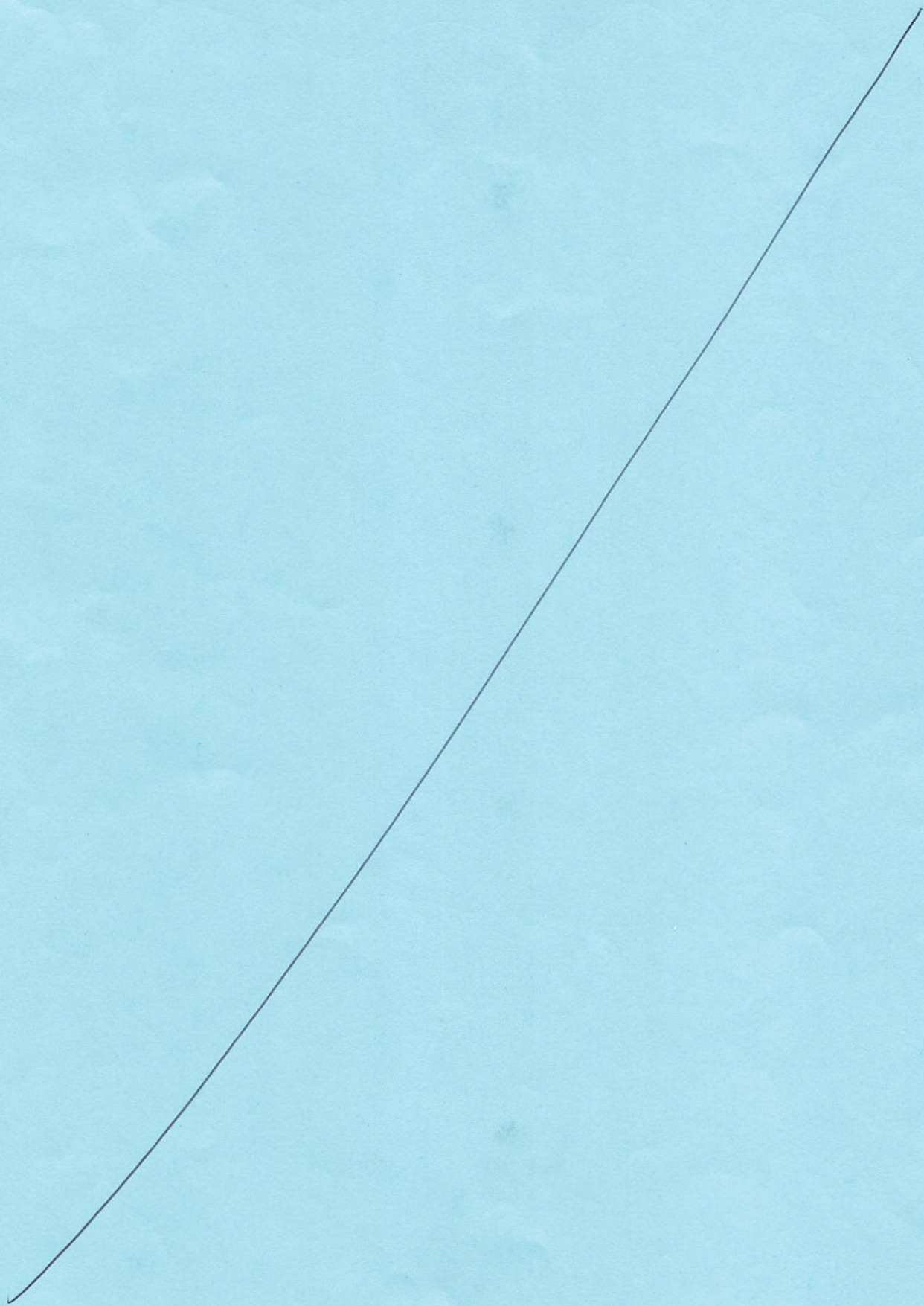
John A G Sayers, 2157 Fillmore Crescent, Gloucester, Ontario, K1J 6A1, Canada

Memorial Stone in Clarence Cemetery, Township of Clarence, Russell County, Ontario, Canada: Larwill. Onessimus, son of Abraham and Anne Larwill. Born at Lewes, Sussex, England Oct. 15 1792 and baptized at the age of 23. Died at Buckingham, (Quebec just across the Ottawa river from the cemetery) Feb. 23 1864. Also his daughters: Anne S. died Dec. 18 1841 aged 18 years, Sarah S. died Dec. 13 1841 aged 14 years.

There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign
Eternal day excludes the night
And pleasures banish pain.
They were lovely and pleasant in their lives
And in death they were not divided.

I can probably find out more about this family if anyone is interested. It interests me because my lines are 100% Sussex back at least into the 1500s and I went to school at Lewes Grammar. I see on the IGI there are a couple of Onesimus Larwills in Lewes but not the one above, they belonged to the Lewes Baptist Church. Onessimus was probably one of the earliest settlers in the area which was settled between 1812 and 1825.

ANCESTRY COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Fourth: **John Hammond** son of William and Elizabeth. Five children are mentioned in Elizabeth's will in 1771; John, **Charles Sampson**, Elizabeth, **Henrietta** and **Margaret**. Because of the use of the name Sampson in the 4th and 5th generations, it is likely that the maiden name of Elizabeth (3rd generation) was Sampson.

Fifth: **Charles Sampson Hammond**; his children were **John Sampson**, **Lucy**, **Martha**, **Charles Sampson** and **Henry**.

Sixth: **Charles Sampson Hammond**; he was born in Ninfield, lived in Ashford, Kent, and

died at Hastings in 1890. Only one daughter **Kathleen** is mentioned in the abstract of his will.

My interest in this family came about as I attempted to link these 'Battle' Hammonds with four generations of Hammonds, my wife's line, who lived in the adjoining village of Crowhurst. An examination of Sussex records show no lack of Hammond names and families in the 18th and 19th centuries. I will be happy to share information.

Letter. Edna Rawlings, Carousal, 80 Falmouth Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 6JA writes: With regard to the query published in the September magazine, I received several replies which confirm that the date quoted re **Samuel Swift** was, in fact, his baptism and not his burial. As no Swift died of Smallpox in Wadhurst around that time, I can only assume that the person who supplied the original information misread her notes.

In the case of the missing baptism of **John Swift** around 1687, the consensus of opinion is that this is non-existent and that John, already recorded as baptized at Wadhurst in 1669, married twice. His 1st wife was **Priscilla Foster**, she died in 1706, leaving him with 3 small children and he subsequently married **Elizabeth Kitchenham** two years later. This may be a help to anyone else who cannot find a baptism – look again at any possible earlier marriages of that individual.

I am very glad that my query was printed as I have a new "cousin", albeit distant, sharing the early part of my tree. She dashed off to the Record Office and, as a result, we have taken our Swift line back to the beginning of Parish Registers.

Library News

P G Lucas, Badgeworth, Freshfield Lane, Danehill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH17 7HE

Opening Times: Thursday evenings 6.30pm to 9.30pm, Saturday afternoons 2pm to 5pm.
Upper Room, St. Michael's Church House, High Street, Lewes.

Family History Day will be on the 20th June 1998 when the family History Centre will be open from 10.20am to 5pm. Members of the public will be invited to visit us and use the Library. Help and advice will be on offer to potential new members. If you would like to help us on the day please phone Rosemary Appleton on 01273 505206. There will also be an open day at East Sussex Record Office, The Maltings, Lewes, on the same day.

Members from the Worthing Meeting centre made another visit to the Library in November.

A leaflet will soon be available showing how to find the family History Centre in Lewes, opening times and an outline of the main contents of the Library. This will be sent to all new members and will be available at Meeting Centres, Record Offices and Libraries.

Our thanks to the people who have kindly given items for the Library.

Chapel other Hammond markers, members of the family which manufactured gunpowder. It is assumed these markers indicate their kinship to Abbot John Hamond. Their wealth and influence is shown by the fact that **Elizabeth Hammond** in 1771 had lent 100 pounds to the Dean of Battle. Her will is found in the East Sussex Record Office. Certainly the Hamond family was influential long before the dissolution of Battle Abbey.

Eleanor Searle in her book *Lordship and Community, Battle Abbey and its Banlieu, 1066-1538*, makes many references to the Hamond family, (all references to the Hamond family before 1538 are taken from her book). A careful reading of her book reveals eight generations of the family from 1252 to the dissolution in 1538. There may have been others, especially in the 13th and early 14th centuries.

First: **Hamo**, who held land as a customary tenant in 1252, Searle says the name Hamond comes from his name.

Second: **Gervase Hamond**, who in the early 14th century held the land once held by Hamo.

Third: **Robert Hamond**, died after 1385. He had increased his land holding in the 1360s following the Black Death. He married **Florence Gunne**, daughter of another large landholding family. Florence, who eventually inherited the land of the Gunne family, bestowed her lands on her son and heir, **Simon Hamond**, thus uniting the holdings of both families.

Fourth: **Simon** who died in 1422. His wife was **Christina**. His name is said to be often found in Battle records.

Fifth: **John Hamond**.

Sixth: **Thomas Hamond** was an important citizen involved in a well known litigation in 1450-51. In this suit over land rights the family is traced back to Thomas's great-grandfather.

Seventh: **John Hamond** who died in 1498. He was the father of John Hamond, last Abbot of Battle Abbey. It may be possible that there

was a John Hamond between the 6th and 7th generations.

Eighth: **Richard Hamond** who, as a child, was made co-tenant with his father John in 1488, ten years before the death of his father. Richard was the younger brother of Abbot John.

What is remarkable is that a family, not connected to royalty, can be followed this far back in mediaeval history. Searle says the Hamond family members are often seen in the abbey and court records. Many of the records used by her are not found in England but in the Huntingdon Library in California. A person skilled in Latin would obviously have a wealth of documents for in-depth research.

Searle's book is about Battle Abbot and its 'banlieu' of about three miles in diameter. It seems reasonable to assume the Hamond family had property in other nearby villages. Certainly that was true from 1700 onwards.

Between the Hamond family records at the dissolution of the monastery and the Hammond family who operated gunpowder mills in Battle and the surrounding villages lies a gap of almost 100 years. This assumption is based on the burials in St. Mary's Church, Battle. Their history appears to have been as follows.

First: **John Hammond** born in 1636, married **Jean or Joan Wirsus?** in Battle 25 April 1661. In 1676 he received a lease to build the first powder mill in Battle.

Second: **William Hammond**, his wife was Sarah. Baptismal records show two sons **William** and **John**.

Third: **William Hammond** whose wife was **Elizabeth**. Her will dated in 1771 names her two sons **William** and **John**. Nothing is known of William but John's family is described in the 4th generation.

Third: **John Hammond**, he and his wife **Ellen Waters** were married in Battle 2 February 1748. I believe John to be William's brother. Their son **John** died as a child and is buried in Battle. Ellen outlived her husband, her heir was her daughter **Ellen** who married **Henry Woodgate** on 13 January 1780 at Battle.

Buried Gravestones in Rustington Church

F.L. Leeson FSG, 108 Sea Lane, Ferring, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 5HB

When, in 1993, masonry was removed for the purpose of investigating wet rot in the floor of the Lady Chapel of Rustington Parish Church, pieces of an altar stone and a number of grave slabs were found. This side chapel, originally added c.1220, was considerably restored with the rest of the church in 1861 when the floor was tiled throughout. In 1993 five grave slabs were found under the tiles on the east side positioned in an east-west direction with the inscriptions on the western end, except for one which was inverted. When all the slabs had been removed, the top edges of two brick vaults were found, one in the north-east and the other in the south-east corner.

The slabs are described in detail in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* volume 132 (1994) pp.195-200, and acknowledgement is here made to this source for the information used in this article. Although the actual inscriptions are not given, the genealogical details are as follows:

- Slab A. Two sisters: **Ann Wilson**, d.8 January 1792 aged 60, and **Mary Jupp** d.25 January 1792 aged 58. (The PR records the burials as 15 and 29 January respectively).
- Slab B. **Edward Greene** gent. Sr. who d.25 July 1707 (PR: bur. 29 July).
- Slab C. **Edward Greene** gent. Jr. who d.16 June 1704 (PR: bur. 16 June).
- Slab D. **Anne**, w. of Edward Greene Sr., d.? Dec. ? (PR: bur. 24 September 1713).
- Slab G. **John & William Ashton**, nephews of Ann Wilson & Mary Jupp (PR: bur. 16 July 1751)
- Slab I. **John Greene**, s. of Edward Greene Sr. d.10 Mar 1731 aged 68)

SAC adds that these families were all tenants of manor Farm, leasing it from the Lord of the manor for periods of 21 years. Their burial in the chapel of the church is indicative of their status and although after 1861 their memorials suffered the indignity of burial under the new floor, they were in good company, as parts of the original altar stone were found with them. There had, indeed, been a tradition that the original stone altar top, or mensa, had been broken and buried somewhere within the church during the Reformation and this was dramatically confirmed during the excavations.

The Hamond or Hammond Family of Battle

The Reverend Richard Miller, 5250 O'Malley Road, Anchorage, Alaska 9951601607, USA

Battle, Sussex, the actual site of the Battle of Hastings, 1066, and the location chosen by William the Conqueror to build an abbey to do penance for the cruelty of his conquest, is truly a historic site. William ordered the high altar of the abbey to be built on the exact spot where King Harold was killed.

The town of Battle grew near the Abbey walls and in the centuries to follow a family named **Hammond or Hamond** played an important part in the town's history. The last abbot of Battle Abbey was **John Hamond**, a member of this family. The house where John Hamond lived after the dissolution of the monastery still stands on High Street. At his request

Abbot John is said to have been buried in the Chapel of St.Katherine in the village church, St.Mary's.

In the 17th century it was the Hammond family who owned gunpowder mills in Battle and surrounding villages. Sussex gunpowder was said to be the best in Europe. One visiting the church today will find in St.Katherine's

