

DA 690
.P48 A7
Copy 1

HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES
OF
PETWORTH.

ARNOLD.



Class IA 690

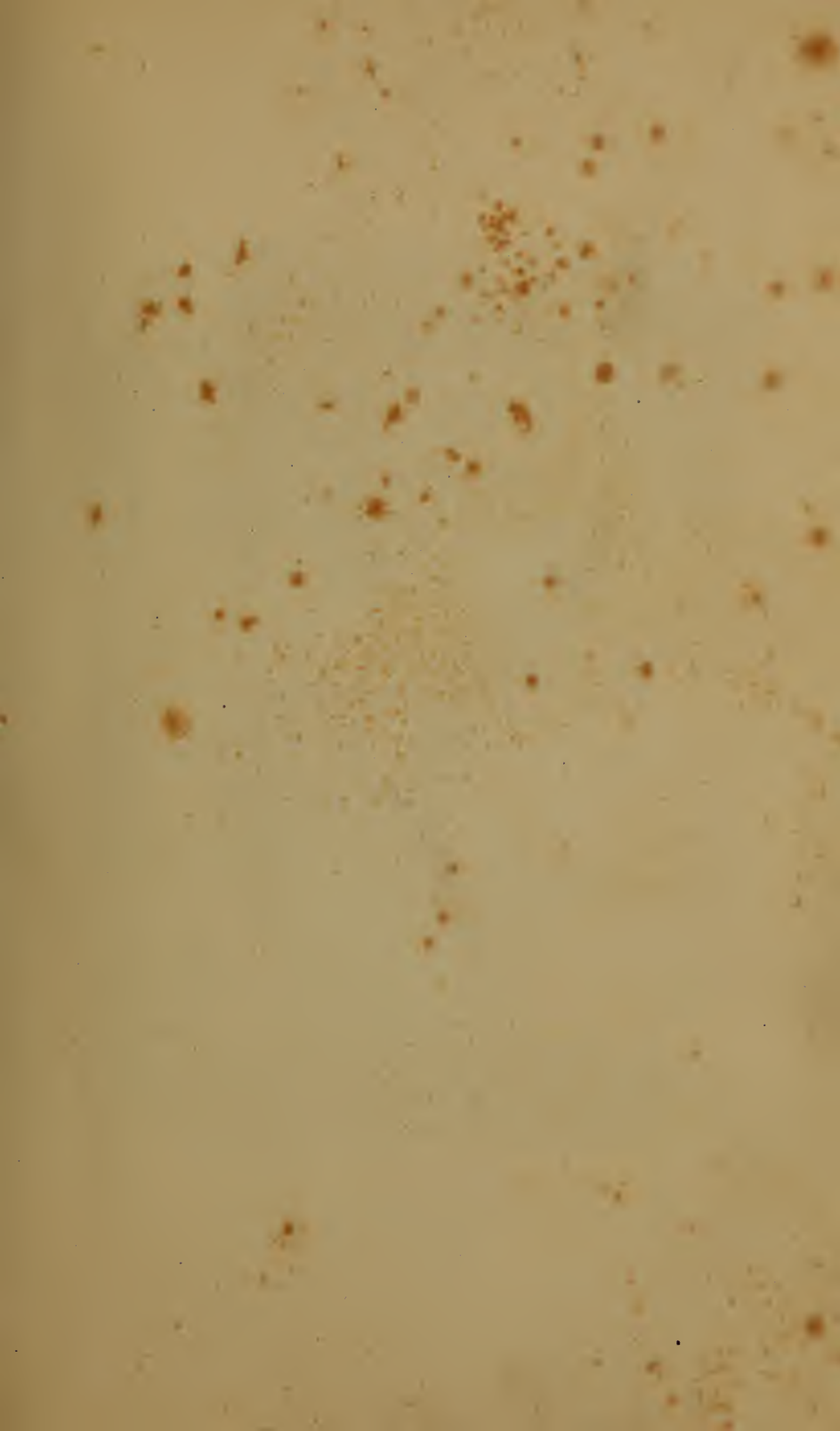
Book .P48 A7

295

341 2/6

16)

THE
History and Antiquities
OF
PETWORTH.





Putworth, from Golden Square.
From a Photograph by Mr. F. G. Morgan.

Eng. by J. G. Morgan

Put. by J. G. Morgan

9666
'02

PETWORTH:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A. J. BRYANT.

IIA690
P48A7

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
GEORGE
BARON LECONFIELD,
LORD OF THE HONOR AND MANOR OF
PETWORTH,
THIS WORK IS BY HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Contents.

	PAGE.
Early notices of Petworth in rolls, archives, &c.	8
Petworth at the Conquest	10
Atrocities of Robert de Belesme	11
Queen Adeliza and Joceline de Louvaine	13
House of Perci	15
Lords of Petworth	16
Vicissitudes of its mediæval owners	19
Fact and Fiction about Hotspur	21
Earls of Northumberland	28
The Cecil Oak	35
Charles, "the proud," Duke of Somerset	36
Earls of Egremont	38
Wyndham Genealogy	39
Petworth Park	41
Natindon's Flight	43
Visit of Edward I. to Petworth	44
Visit of Edward II.	45
Progress of Edward VI..... ..	46
Visit of the Allied Sovereigns	48
Visit of Queen Victoria	49
The Castle at Petworth	49
Old Petworth House	51
Petworth House	52
Pictures	54
Chaucer MS.	58
Petworth Church	59
Chapel of Thomas a Becket	60

Puritan Proceedings	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Cheynell's Symbolum	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Extracts from the Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Certificates for the King's Touch	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Rectors of Petworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
History of the Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Changes at the Reformation	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Rotherbridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Journey to Petworth of Charles King of Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Petworth vindicated from an aspersion	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Tradesmen's Tokens	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Petworth Marble	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Iron Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Hospitals, Charities, and Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Old Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Inn Signs	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Sports of the last Century	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Town Hall	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Petworth Prison	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Howard's Report	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
New Gaol	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
Modern Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Conclusion	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

Preface.

The substance of the following pages was given, as a Lecture, at the Town Hall, Petworth, March 18th, 1864; on that occasion the Honorable Percy Wyndham, M. P. presided, and a request was made by the Rev. C. Holland, Rector, and the audience that it might be printed. With the desire thus expressed I then complied.

Having acted for several years as amanuensis to the Dean of Chichester (Dr. Hook) I have had access to many Archæological Collections, Archives, and Rolls, and naturally feeling an interest in every thing relating to Petworth, my native place, while so engaged I made notes of numerous interesting circumstances connected with it. The lecture was based upon these notes, the other materials being supplied by Dallaway's Sussex, Horsfield's Sussex,

Dugdale's Baronage, and more particularly the very valuable volumes published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Some additions have been made and the authorities cited. I would take this opportunity of thanking my friends at Petworth for accurate information, either furnished me directly, or by means of my father,—himself the chief contributor, as to transactions in Petworth during the last century.

*The Close, Chichester,
April, 1864.*

PETWORTH.



CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Domesday Book—Robert de Belesme—
Queen Adeliza.

The iron time.—*Scott.*

While Petworth is characterized by the beauty of its scenery, the magnificence of its Park,* the number of its charitable institutions, and, more recently, by the treasures of art collected in Petworth House, the history of the place itself possesses, at least, as much interest as usually attaches to other towns, with which it may be fitly compared.

There is, too, another circumstance, which may commend its antiquities to every lover of English History,—the fact, that it has been connected, for many centuries, in an undisturbed line of succession, such as few places can lay claim to, with one of the most potent and distinguished families which the

* "We were charmed with the magnificence of the Park."

Walpole.

baronage of England can treat of. He therefore who follows, in thought, the career of its earlier possessors, will find himself on almost every battle field at home or abroad, with which the grandest historical associations of our country are inseparably united, as well as involved in the consideration of some of the most important political events which have affected the constitution of this realm.

When in later and less stirring times the members of this family made Petworth their more permanent residence, the beneficial effects thereby entailed upon the town will abundantly appear.

At what period Petworth received its distinctive appellation it is impossible now to determine, as is usual with the names of places, it occurs under various spellings. Its Saxon designation was Peteorde. In the Great Roll of the Pipe* it is written Pedewurda. In the Close Rolls† it occurs as Peitewurth. In the Itinerary of Edward I. it is mentioned as Putworth. In mediæval times it is usually called Petteworth, and in a letter given in the Plumpton Correspondence,‡ *temp.* Henry VII., the Rector of Spofforth, then staying at Petworth House styles it Pettewoorth; but in another letter, dated four days after, the Earl of Northumberland spells it Petworth, as at the present time.

* I. Ric. i. also in the same Roll "Honor de Pedewrda."

† Rot. Claus. 6° Johann. (1204)

‡ ed. Stapleton. (Camd. Soc.) p. 200.

In investigating the antiquities of a place there is of course, a desire to carry our researches as far back as possible; but the stern demand of history will not suffer us to overstep the boundary of inexorable fact. Petworth cannot boast of any remains of the Roman occupation of our island such as have been discovered at Bignor, Pulborough and other places* near the Stane Street, parts of which are still existing. It lies far to the left of this great road which, in Roman times, extended from Chichester to London.

The vast forest of Anderida covered this portion of Sussex during the Anglo Saxon period, and the Danes in their piratical invasions have left no certain vestiges of having penetrated hither.

We know that the men of Sussex heartily rallied round the standard of the brave but unfortunate Harold to repel the Norman invader. It has been supposed that some of those who dwelt at Petworth in the succeeding century may have been able to make a like boast with Hubert in *Ivanhoe*, "My grandsire drew a good long bow at the battle of Hastings." The names of certain holders of land in this vicinity mentioned in Domesday, render this by no means improbable.

With Domesday Book much of our local History begins, the photographic copies of it made by or

* Sussex, Arch. Coll. xi. 127.

der of Her Majesty's Government have now rendered its contents easily accessible. This survey tells us that Peteorde was an allodial or free manor held, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by a Saxon lady named Eddeva or Edith. Robert* then held it of Earl Roger. It was rated at nine hides or about 1080 acres, of this land two hides, with two villains and one bordar, were held by two foreigners. At Peteorde there were then a church, one mill of 20s. and 29 acres of meadow, it had a wood capable of affording pannage, or provision for fattening 80 hogs, and it was required to supply 1620 eels† which we may suppose were obtained from the Rother. Chichester was then as now the chief market for this district, and Petworth possessed at Chichester two hagæ‡ or plots of ground with shops standing on them worth 16d. each. The value of the manor was £18. §

Almost all the land in England changed hands at the Conquest || and Petworth formed no exception.

* Robert de Montgomeri usually called Robert de Belesme from his large estates in Normandy.

† A favorite article of consumption at that time. Speaking of rent in eels, Sir H. Ellis in his Introduction to Domesday, observes that this was either paid numerically (as here), or by *stiches* or sticks, twenty-five to the stick. "*stik ex XXV anguillis.*" At Leofminstre in Herefordshire 90 sticks of eels were paid to the King.

‡ "In Cicestre ii hagæ de XVI den." Sudsexe p. 16.

§ It afterwards declined to 10s. a proof that it felt the effects of the Norman invasion; but at the time of the survey it had returned to its former worth.

|| It is well known that William formed his expedition for the

The Norman baron who received it was one of the most distinguished men of his day,—Roger de Montgomeri was related to the Conqueror himself, he had served him in Normandy and he commanded the van of the Norman army at Hastings. His reward was great, he received from the King 157 manors or lordships 77 of which were in Sussex, and he was dignified by the titles of Earl of Chichester and Arundel to which was subsequently added that of Earl of Shrewsbury.

His eldest son Robert held the manor of Petworth under him. We know nothing of those who dwelt here at that time, but on the principle that the people of a place are affected by its ruler, our curiosity is excited to learn the character of him who then possessed it. This is fully described by a Norman contemporary historian, Ordericus Vitalis. Among the bad Norman Barons, whose fearful atrocities are recorded by the Neustrian Chroniclers, Robert de Belesme is shockingly preeminent. “He was a man of subtle genius” says Ordericus, but “deceitful and wily, in person he was stout and of great strength, a fluent speaker and skilful mechanist but desperately

Conquest of England on the plan of a joint stock speculation, the barons who accompanied him were in case of success to receive a reward in land or fee proportional to their services. Each regarded the estates which he received as property which he had carved out for himself, as appears from the practical answer of William de Warenne in the reign of Edward I. who when questioned as to his right to the land which he held,—unsheathed a rusty sword, the weapon which his ancestor had wielded.

cruel, his avarice and lust were insatiable.”* He thought little of depriving men of their sight or mutilating them by depriving them of their hands and feet.† It was his ordinary practice to torment not only those whom he considered his enemies; but if he had the opportunity, those also whom he had treated as his friends. His wife, a lady of high lineage, could not endure him, he imprisoned her, but she contrived to escape and avoided him ever afterward. A god-child, the son of one of his friends, was entrusted to his care, this friend offended him, he wreaked his vengeance on the poor helpless child, whose eyes he tore out, with his own blood stained nails.‡ It was his custom to impale his prisoners upon sharp stakes and then witness with delight their throes and death struggles.§ Henry of Huntingdon speaks of him as “a monster of iniquity—a very Pluto, Megæra, Cerberus, or anything you can conceive still more horrible.” He was commander in chief to the Red King,|| himself, cruel and merciless; but he revolted against Henry I. in favor of Robert with whom he sided at Tenchebrai, where he fled from the battle. One of his later deeds was that of attacking the town of Tournai, at which place he

* Ord. Vit. lib VIII. c. 5. † Ibid. c. 24.

‡ William of Malmesbury *De Gestis Regum*, lib. V. also Henry of Huntingdon. Letter to Walter. Ang. Sac.

§ Ibid. In 1008, more than 300 prisoners perished in his dungeons of hunger and cold. Ord. Vit. lib X. c. 7.

|| “*Princeps Militiæ Regis Willielmi Rufi.*”

burned the Church with 45 persons who had sought refuge in it. But retribution at last overtook him. He held out as long as possible at Arundel and Shrewsbury, but was taken and Henry finding him, after repeated trials, perfectly unmanageable, finally condemned him to perpetual imprisonment, and he passed the remainder of his days in a dungeon. Thus Petworth was freed from him, and we can well believe the statement of a local historian, who says "All the Earls and every person holding under him, or in any way concerned with him in his numerous lordships, greatly rejoiced at his downfall, as they were certain they could not fall into worse hands."

The manor of Petworth was forfeited to the Crown by this baron's rebellion.

It next passed into queenly hands, King Henry I. bequeathed it to his second queen Adeliza or Alice la Belle, daughter of Godfrey surnamed Barbatus or the Bearded. She married again, her next husband was William de Albini,* who received the Earldom of Arundel; but the Honor and Manor of Petworth was conveyed by gift from the Queen to

* This William requires a passing notice. He was called William with the strong hand, and was reputed the handsomest man of his time in England, if not in all Europe. History informs us that he was admired by the Queens of both France and England, that the former lady fell in love with him, and invited him to a tournament in which he excelled all his competitors; but that William remained constant to the English Queen, to whom he had pledged his troth, and on his return to England espoused her.

her brother Joceline de Louvaine (1140)* to be held of the Earls of Arundel by knight's service as being Castellan of Arundel Castle,† which in case of siege he was bound to defend for forty days.

We have no evidence that Joceline resembled most of the Castellans‡ of his time and as the brother of the gentle and amiable Adeliza we may charitably hope the contrary; but while considering the history of Petworth in connection with royalty and as belonging to the descendants of Charlemagne,§ we are painfully reminded by a contemporary writer, that this was a period of almost unprecedented suffering, "the whole aspect of the country presented a scene of calamity and sorrow, misery and oppression."|| Foreign mercenaries desolated large districts, and

* This Charter confirmed by Henry I. when only Duke of Normandy (1152) is still in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. "Henricus Dux Norman. et Aquit. Comes Andegav &c. confirms" *Jocelino fratri regine Adelicie* honorem de Pette-worth &c.

† Here Queen Adeliza received the Empress Maud on her landing and hospitably entertained her. *Gesta Stephani*.

‡ Fiction would not venture beyond such facts as these—"they filled them (the castles) with devils and evil men, then they took those whom they suspected to have goods, by night and by day, seizing both men and women and they put them in prison for their gold and silver and tortured them with pains unspeakable. They hung some up by their feet and smoked them with foul smoke, some by their thumbs or by the head and they hung burning things to their feet. They put a knotted string about their heads and twisted it till it went into the brain. They put them into dungeons, wherein were adders and snakes and toads and thus wore them out." *Sax. Chron. ad ann. 1137.*

§ Adeliza and Joceline were descended lineally from the ancient Dukes of Brabant and Lower Lorraine and from the Kings of France sprung from the Emperor Charlemagne.

|| *Gesta Steph.*

when the miserable inhabitants had no more to give, then plundered they and burnt all the towns, so that well mightest thou walk a whole day's journey nor ever shouldest thou find a man seated in a town or its lands tilled,—wretched men starved with hunger, some lived on alms who had been rich before,—never was there more misery.*



CHAPTER II.

Lords of Petworth—Hotspur—Earls of Northumberland—

Later Owners of the Honor and Manor.

Audire magnos jam videor duces.—Hor.

Speaking of the noble family of Perci, in his *Worthies of England*, Fuller observes that “for birth and valour it is equal to any subjects in Christendom.” Joceline de Louvaine took the name of Perci, on his marriage with Agnes daughter of William de Perci, third in descent from the powerful Baron of that name, who came to this country with the Conqueror. The Chroniclers agree in stating that this lady would consent to marry Joceline only upon condition that he should adopt it. From him were descended the lords of Petworth of this name, conspicuous in mediæval history. These nobles of the Perci family were Barons of Petworth until 1377. †

* Sax. Chron.

† In 1377, Henry de Perci, Lord of Petworth, was created Earl of Northumberland. He was the father of Hotspur and as Mr. Blauw (*Baron's War*) remarks, “by females the direct ancestor of the late Earl of Egremont.”

To Joceline* succeeded his son Henry de Perci who married Isabel, only daughter of Adam de Brus,† Lord of Skelton; and received from his father-in-law the manor which formed her dower to be held by a singular but very easy tenure—"the lord being bound, every Christmas day, to lead the lady of Skelton castle from her chamber to mass and back, and after dining with her to depart." His brother Richard was one of the chief of the great barons who secured Magna Carta, and as one of the twenty five champions of English liberty appointed to enforce its observance, will be regarded as having

* With the view of clearly distinguishing between the first house of Perci and the second, the reader is asked to excuse an account of the former in the shape of a note. The house of Perci derived its descent from Mainfred, a Danish chieftain who made irruptions into Normandy before the æra of Rollo's expedition thither, two centuries previous to the Conquest. (Dugdale.) Mainfred's descendant William de Perci, who bore the name of "alsgeron," the same as "aux moustaches" or the whiskered, from the largeness of these facial appendages in which he delighted, came to England with Duke William and was much beloved by the Conqueror. He obtained 16½ knight's fees of the Honor of Arundel (about 10,200 acres) and other large grants of land. With the ardent but mistaken piety of his time he took the cross at the call of Peter the Hermit, and marched beneath the banner which

"Swept the shores of Judah's sea,
And waved in gales of Galilee,"

but like many of his contemporaries in arms, he returned not to England, but ended his days near Jerusalem, in the first Crusade. His heart was interred at Whitby Abbey. His son Alan was father of William de Perci, one of the Barons who fought so successfully against the Scots at the Battle of the Standard, in defence of his country, and whose heiress Agnes, inherited the Perci estates and married Joceline de Louvaine.

† In a window, in the Perci chancel of Petworth Church, is the legend in Gothic characters "Perci and Brus" on a label of coloured glass, the shield above it has been taken away.

earned a name most worthy of mention.*

The next lord William de Perci had twenty one knight's fees appertaining to the Honor of Petworth, as appears from the Scutage 8. Henry III. He died in 1245, and was buried in the abbey of Sallay in Yorkshire.

Henry de Perci, his son who succeeded him was conspicuous in the turbulent politics of his time, he gave to the king £900 for livery of his lands and the liberty of marrying whom he pleased,—Eleanor daughter of John Earl de Warenne was the object of his choice. His large possessions not only in the North, but here in Sussex gave him great influence in the baron's war; and at the battle of Lewes he fought valiantly on the king's side, but shared in the rout of the royalists and was taken prisoner.† ob. 1272.

Henry the fifth Lord greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Dunbar, and was in consequence made Governor of the South of Scotland. In 1300 he attached his seal to the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII. declaring the independence of the crown of England of any earthly tribunal. This seal is represented on the title page.‡ He was present at

* Wendover ad. ann. 1215. For this he was excommunicated by Innocent III. Rymer's *Fœdera* I. pt. I. 139.

† "quorum unus erat Dominus Henricus de Perci, unus de melioribus in regno." Chr. Dover. quoted in *Baron's War* 175. Mat. Paris ad ann. 1264.

‡ The lion rampant of the Percies was conspicuous in almost

the disastrous battle of Bannockburn and died 1315.

Henry, his son was a yet more renowned warrior; knighted by the King at York (1322), he subsequently favoured Queen Isabel, and after the accession of Edward III. was much in France as an ambassador. He aided in defeating the Scots at Halidon Hill, and the next day was made Governor of Berwick. He was present at the great naval victory of Sluys and at the siege of Dunbar, and crowned his successes at the hard fought field of Neville's Cross, near Durham, where he commanded the first division of the English army, which utterly defeated the Scots and took prisoner their king, who had invaded England, during the absence of Edward III., then before Calais. In the true spirit of a mediæval historiographer the Author of the Chronicle of Lanercost compares this Lord of Petworth, thus defending his country, to the Jewish hero of the Apocrypha,*—another Judas Maccabeus. He was buried† in the Priory of Alnwick, 1352.

Henry de Percy the seventh lord engaged in the expedition which ended in the memorable battle of Creci; was entrusted with the custody of David

every encounter of the time.

“Jaune o un bleu lyon rampant

Fu sa baniere bien vuable.”

Siege of Caerlaverock, 1300.

* Dominus Henricus de Percy ut alter Judas Machabeus filius Matathie, bonus præliator. “*Chron. Lanercost.*” ad ann. 1346.

† The very beautiful monument to his wife Idonea, in Beverley Church is commonly called the Percy shrine.

Bruce ; and was one of the witnesses to the treaties of peace, made at Bretagne and Paris. He died on Ascension Day, 1368.

The fate of several members of this illustrious house was, henceforth, singularly unfortunate. Henry the eighth lord of Petworth was created Earl of Northumberland by Richard II. From this date a series of catastrophes ensue. This Henry de Perci married Margaret daughter of Ralph Lord Neville of Raby and became the father of Hotspur, on whose history I must ask leave for a digression. A circumstance of great historical interest in the life of Lord Perci, however, first calls for our attention. It occurred a few months before he was created Earl.

In February, 1377, Wyclif the great reformer, who had been cited to defend his doctrines, at St. Paul's, proceeded thither, with four friars ; attended by John of Gaunt and the Lord Perci, Earl Marshal of England : the political opponent of Courtney, Bishop of London, who was most active against Wyclif. An immense concourse crowded St. Paul's to witness the proceedings. From the known animosity of those on either side, the tumultuous scene which followed might have been anticipated.—The Earl Marshal was attended by a numerous retinue, and forced his way through the press into the cathedral, at which the Bishop, seeing “the stir that the the lord marshal kept” said, that “if he had known what *maistries* he would have kept in the church he

would have stopped him out from coming there," the Duke disdainingly not a little replied, "that he *would* keep such a maistry there, though *he* said nay." This was an ominous commencement.—When Wyclif came before the tribunal, the lord Perci told him "to sit down for he had many things to answer for and needed a soft seat." Courtney took this as an insult and declared that Wyclif should *not* sit there.—The Duke backed the Earl Marshal and a violent altercation ensued, which at length rose to such a height that John of Gaunt spoke of plucking Courtney "out of the church by the hair of his head." The Londoners at this time greatly disliked the Duke; in some of his measures they thought that he had a design upon their liberties, and now they were indignant at such conduct towards their bishop; rather than he should be touched, they said, they would lose their lives. The assembly broke up in confusion and thus suddenly Wyclif's trial came to an end.

But the next day's proceedings were yet more violent and give us a forcible illustration of the manners of that age. A bill posted in the city, on which Lord Perci's name appeared, excited the anger of the Londoners yet further, both against him and against the Duke; they assaulted his Palace, the Savoy, murdered a clerk there, whom they mistook for the Earl Marshal, and reversed the Duke's arms as those of a traitor,—they went to the house of Lord

Perci and broke into it, with the intention of killing him, they made diligent search for him with bills and javelins, thrusting into all corners and tearing beds and hangings asunder;—but the Earl Marshal was not there, fortunately for him. He was with the duke.

“Old John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster,” had gone to Ipres inn. One John de Ipres had invited him to dinner. Lord Perci and he were beginning to make themselves comfortable, when in rushed a breathless messenger—the Londoners were upon them. Up jumped the Duke “being then at his oysters,”* and tumbling over a form broke “both his shins, for haste.” Lord Perci, being perhaps more active, got off with a whole skin. They both ran for their lives, reached the river, took boat and did not stay till they arrived at Kingston. Lord Perci soon after resigned the Office of Earl Marshal.

Hotspur was this baron’s eldest son. He will continue to be regarded as the impersonation of intemperate audacity, unrestrained passion and reckless courage, so long as our great national dramatist, Shakspeare,† shall find readers, and when it is remembered that the sword,‡ which he wielded at

* So says Foxe. Walsingham’s statement is “relicto prandio, fugerunt.”

† Allusion was made, in the lecture, to the circumstance of the year being Shakspeare’s tercentenary.

‡

“Here draw I
A sword whose temper I intend to stain.
With the best blood that I can meet withal,

Shrewsbury, is still preserved in Petworth House ; and that when he fell fighting on that fatal field, he was heir to the Honor and Manor of Petworth, it will be permitted us, here, to dwell a little upon the career of this hero.

The greater part of his life was spent in the service of his country, and until a few days before his revolt, he was so engaged. When he took up arms against Henry IV., he had been unjustly treated by that king, who mainly owed his crown to him and to his father,*—one who was himself an usurper and whose usurpation entailed upon England all the bloodshed of the Wars of the Roses. We become too, more interested in the biography of Hotspur, when we reflect that his venture was indeed a great one; for had he succeeded, as was nearly the case, he would have changed the whole constitution of this realm; and whatever credence may be given to the celebrated tripartite* division of England between himself, Glendower and Mortimer, which is now usually considered a fiction; from the knowledge which we have of his character we may be certain that, had he conquered, he would have secured, if

In the adventure of this perilous day.
 Now *Esperance!* *Percy*, and set on:
 Sound all the lofty instruments of war;
 And by that music let us all embrace:
 For (heav'n to earth) some of us never shall
 A second time do such a courtesie."

Henry IV. Part I. Act 5. Scene 5.

* Hall, Henry IV. third yere.



SWORD USED BY HOTSPUR

At the Battle of Shrewsbury,

LENT BY LORD LECONFIELD,

For the purpose of being engraved for this work,

From a Photograph by F. G. Morgan, Petworth.

not the lion's share, at least, what he considered his fair portion of the spoil.

Holinshed the old Chronicler tells us that "Henry Percy was surnamed, *from his often pricking*, Harry Hotspur; as one who seldom rested if there were service to be done abroad." The testimony of opponents is always valuable.—This appellation was given him by the Scots. "Bloody with spurring, fiery red with speed," he is always spoken of by writers of his time, as full of zeal and activity. Shakspeare* thus plays upon his name, with the addition that he early earned it. "Saith he young Harry Percy's spur was cold,—of Hotspur, Coldspur." In the reign of Richard II., he was entrusted with high commands, not only from his influential connections; but from his own intrinsic ability. He was often employed against the Scots, and when Calais was threatened with a siege by the King of France, from his known military skill he was sent to its defence; but as the siege was deferred, he became very impatient, made several incursions into Picardy, to fill

* By a comparison of Shakspeare with the Chronicler Hall, it will at once be seen, that the poet chiefly borrows from him. Altho' recent investigations have shewn that Shakspeare is incorrect with respect to some facts relating to Hotspur, yet his sketch of him, is, as a whole, an accurate one. Perhaps the most valuable of the Chronicles which can be consulted on the subject is that of Hardyng, who became a retainer of Hotspur at the age of twelve and was with him at Homildon and Shrewsbury. In addition we have five original letters written by Hotspur himself, published by Sir H. Nicolas in the Acts of the Privy Council.

up his time, and gained much booty,* and at length returned to England, vexed with the delay. As Lord Warden of the Marches and Governor of Berwick, he was fully occupied and served again in France with success.

After the accession of Henry IV., he was again Governor of Berwick, Warden of the Marches, Chief Justice of N. Wales and Cheshire, and Constable of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, and Caernarvon. The ruins of some of these fortresses we still behold. With Owen Glendower, his subsequent ally, he then waged war.

At the battle of Homildon (1402) Hotspur defeated the army of the Scots, consisting of 40,000 men and captured many prisoners of rank and fortune.

“Mordake the Earl of Fife, and eldest son
To beaten Douglas, and the Earls of Athol,
Of Murray, Angus, and Menteith,”

who had “brent the lande by South.”†

Shakspeare describes Hotspur after this battle, as “breathless and faint and leaning on his *sword* :” disgusted at the effeminacy of a court-messenger—himself a blunt, rough soldier, and he assigns as a reason for his revolt, his being defrauded by the king, of the ransom of these prisoners; this was doubtless one cause of the rupture between them;

* “He had a gret jorney upon the Picardis, and brout fro hem a gret pray.” Capgrave, 243.

† Hardyng, 359.

*but Hotspur's own letters written just before the battle of Shrewsbury supply the proximate reason. These letters are written in Norman French, the usual language of correspondence of the period and are quite in keeping with the character assigned to this illustrious scion of the house of Perci.

Their general tenor is complaint. Large sums of money were due to him,† from the king and council, for the pay of troops. He seems to consider the king as treating him unfairly and as being biassed against him by certain members of the council,—and in the last letter, written only a few days before the battle, he threatens to resign his command unless some of the arrears were paid. It is clear that Henry ill requited the services of the Earl and his son in raising him to the throne, and followed the plausible counsel of others who had done less for him; but had gained his ear. The anger of Hotspur, in consequence, at length culminated and hurried him on to combat with his sovereign, even to the death. Every reader of our great poet has vivid impressions

* So says Hardyng, who had good opportunity of knowing, "at the batail of Shrwesbury, I wase with hym armed of XXV yere of age, as I had bene afore at Homildon, Cokelawe, and at divers rodes and feeldes." Chron. 351.

† Acts of Privy Council Vols. i. 151—158. ii. 57. In the last and most characteristic letter, Hotspur though good with the sword distrusts his skill with the pen, he excuses himself as writing in "a royde et feble manere," and concludes by stating that his soldiers were in such distress that without providing a remedy he neither could nor dared go to the Marches, and therefore requests the Council to take such measures as they might think proper.

of the scenes connected with the battle of Shrewsbury, (July 21st, 1403,) of Falstaff on the march with his troop of ragged substitutes, through whom he put money into his own pocket and of whom he said himself "No eye hath seen such scarecrows." With this Prince Henry's observation corresponded, "I did never see such pitiful rascals;"* but the fat man was not easily abashed,

"Tut, Tut, Good enough to toss,
 Food for powder, Food for powder,
 They'll fill a pit, as well as better,
 Tush man,—Mortal men, mortal men."

What can be more amusing than his soliloquy, when after leading his raw recruits where he knows "they will get well peppered," he feigns death himself, and then seeing Hotspur fall near him, fears lest he too should be shamming—although the end of such a patriot is deserving of all honor, we cannot help smiling at the train of thought which Shakespeare represents as passing through the mind of this most inimitable character.

"Zounds I am afraid of this gunpowder Percy, though he be dead—How if he should counterfeit too and rise? I am afraid he would prove the better

* In striking contrast with these are the picked men of Hotspur's army.

"With Percy was the Erle of Worcester
 With nyne thousande of *gentyls all that wer.*
 Of knyghtes, squyers, and chosen yomanry,
 And archers fyne, *withouten Rascaldry.*"

MSS. Lansd.

counterfeit; therefore I'll make him sure; yea, and I'll swear I killed him. Why may not he rise as well as I? Nothing confutes me but eyes; and no body sees me. Therefore, sirrah with a new wound in your thigh, come you along with me."

Despite the claim of Falstaff and Prince Henry to having killed Hotspur, the manner of his death is uncertain. Speed the Chronicler says, that "he was killed by an unknown hand." Capgrave an exceedingly quaint writer puts it thus, "Herri Percy, after the properte of his name, *percid* or pressed in so fer, that he was ded, and no man wist of whom." Hotspur's death decided the contest.* When the cry was raised by the royalists "Henry Percy is dead" "the Scots fled, the Welshmen ran," and the whole of his army broke up in confusion.† The Earl of Worcester‡ and Sir Robert Vernon, who fell into the hands of the king, were beheaded on the following Monday. Hotspur was slain in the 41st year of his age.§

* Both Hall & Grafton describe the engagement and give, at length, the challenge previously sent by the confederates to the king.

† The commencement had been in Hotspur's favour, the volleys of his archers caused dreadful carnage among the king's troops. "They fell" says Walsingham "as the leaves fall on the ground after a frosty night, at the approach of winter. There was no room for the arrows to reach the ground, every one struck a mortal man." The battle continued for three hours with indifferent success. Hall.

‡ "Unkyll onto the same Herry." Capgrave.

§ Hotspur's wife, Shakspeare's "Gentle Kate," the Lady Elizabeth Mortimer, daughter of Edmund Earl of March, afterwards married Thomas Lord Camois, and is represented with him on a very beautiful brass in Trotton Church, Sussex. It was no doubt Petworth which brought her into this neighbourhood.

How formidable he had been in life, may be inferred from the fact that even after his burial, his remains were not suffered to rest in peace. His disinterment is a curious instance of the barbarity of the period. "Forasmoche as som peple seyde that Sr Herry Percy was alyve he was taken up ayen out of his grave and bounden upright between to mille stones, that all men might *se* that he was ded." (*Chron. Lond.*)

The fate of his father, the Earl of Northumberland, a veritable king maker, who must however be censured for his betrayal of Richard II., was no less tragical. After Hotspur's death, he rebelled again, was beheaded, his head then white with years was sent to London, and his dismembered limbs were affixed to the walls of four towns far distant from each other.

The second Earl of Northumberland, Hotspur's son, was restored to his honors by Henry V., and appointed constable of England. He became a faithful adherent of the Lancastrian party, and was slain in that cause at the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455. He is supposed to be the Earl Percy, sung of in the long popular ballad of Chevy Chase, which has however in its fine passages,* historical difficulties,

* What its effect was on one of our greatest heroes, himself a model of chivalry, we learn from his own words, "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet." Sir Philip Sidney. *Defence of Poesie.*

insuperable. The Earl is represented as slain by a Scottish knight.

“Sir Hugh Mountgomery was he call’d,
Who with a spere most bright,
Well mounted on a gallant steed,
Ran fiercely through the fight ;
And past the English archers all,
Without all dread or feare ;
And through Earl Percy’s body then
He thrust his hatefull spere ;
With such a vehement force and might
He did his body gore,
The staff ran through the other side
A large cloth yard, and more.”

But the Earl Percy thus slain, lived afterwards, to fall at St. Albans. It is difficult to kill a man twice, and there is no other Earl of this line, to whom the circumstances of the ballad will apply.*

Henry, third Earl, was born at Leconfield, 1421, was knighted by Henry VI., and continued faithful to the cause of the Red Rose. He was Captain General for Queen Margaret in the North, and commanded the Lancastrians at the battle of Towton,

* Fuller is at great pains to prove this, “not in praise of the exploits of this line,” he says “for what need a good head of hair wear a periwig ; but that it should not be beholden to an untruth to commend its martial achievements.” His son Thomas Percy, born at Leconfield, first Lord Egremont, was created Baron 1449, and was slain at Northampton, 1460. (Dugdale.)

unequalled for slaughter in the annals of English civil war: amidst the bloodstained snow of this fiercely contested field he fell, (1461).

Only a cursory view of some of the succeeding Earls can be taken. The fortunes of the next (Henry) were chequered, and he too met a violent death. A heavy tax had been imposed on the Northern counties, and this Earl having been wrongly suspected of conniving at it, the enraged populace broke into his house at Cocksedge, near Thirsk, and murdered him.

Henry Algernon his son, although then but eleven years old, had already been knighted; at the battle of Blackheath, he commanded, and was present at the engagement called "the Spurs." He was conspicuous in the splendid court of Henry VIII., at which, it is said "many of the nobles wore on their shoulders their mills, their forests, and their meadows," endeavouring to exceed each other in the sumptuousness of their attire and in their magnificent style of living. The great wealth of this Earl enabled him to surpass all his contemporaries.* His establishment was for 223 persons daily, and the money annually expended in his housekeeping, £1118 ,, 18 ,, 8; a very large sum at that time. The Northumberland Household Book† entitled,

* Hall. Leland, Collectanea.

† From this Book the following extract is taken as an illustration of the substantial breakfasts, then made by the nobility.

“The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, at his Castles of Wresil and Leginfield in Yorkshire, begun A. D. 1512,” supplies us with this information. He died 1527, and was buried in Beverley Minster.*

The sixth Earl, also Henry Algernon, in early life was an attendant on Cardinal Wolsey, and while so engaged became enamoured of the beautiful Anne Boleyn. With so dangerous a rival for her hand as Henry VIII., we may deem him fortunate in not losing his head as well as his heart. His father hearing of the irascible monarch’s pretensions to the lady, advised him to discontinue his suit, with which advice he at length wisely complied. He also induced him to marry the Lady Mary Talbot; but the Earl left no issue, and is said to have separated from her. His brother Thomas was beheaded for treason in

Breakfast allowance, “for my lord and my lady” a loaf of bread, in trenchers, two manchets, one quart of beer, a quart of wine, half a chine of mutton, or a chine of beef, boiled, “breakfast for the nurcery” for my lady Margaret and Mr. Ingram Percy,—the children, a manchet, one quart of beer, and three mutton bones broiled. On fish days “for my lord and my lady” instead of beef or mutton, two pieces of salt fish, six baked herrings or a dish of sprats; “in the nurcery” instead of mutton, a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats or three white herrings. It will be observed that the custom of two persons eating from one mess or platter had not then been discontinued.

* The body of this Countess Catherine or the preceding Countess Maud, was exhumed in 1671, when it was “found in a stone coffin, embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with slippers embroidered with silver and gold, a wax lamp, and a plated candlestick with a candle.”

Aske's rebellion, and this is supposed to have hastened his end. He died of a broken heart, 1537.

Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Percy, above mentioned was created by Queen Mary, Baron Percy of Cockermouth and Petworth, (1557), and subsequently became seventh Earl of Northumberland by re-creation. He was a zealous Romanist, rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, fled to Scotland, and having been given up by the Earl of Morton, was beheaded 1572.*

His brother Henry, having conformed to the Protestant religion became the eighth Earl of Northumberland, he was employed by Queen Elizabeth in important military services, and enjoyed her favor during the greater part of her reign. At length his loyalty was suspected. He was committed to the Tower on suspicion of having plotted with Sir Francis Throgmorton and Lord Paget to liberate the Queen of Scots. There overwhelmed with grief and indignation at his lengthened imprisonment, he yielded to despair, and shot himself with a dag or pistol. June 21st, 1585.†

* His portrait in Petworth House, taken "Ætatis suæ 38, A. D. 1566" represents him kneeling before a table with a book opened, he wears the order of the garter suspended by a gold chain.

† Holinshed says "The Earl was found dead in his bed, shot with three bullets near the left pap, his chamber door was barred on the inside, and a coroner's inquest having viewed the body, considered the place, and found a pistol with gunpowder in the chamber, having also examined the Earl's man who bought the pistol and the person that sold it, had no hesitation in giving their verdict that he killed himself."

Of Henry the ninth Earl, there is an admirable portrait by Vandyck, in Petworth House, he is painted, sitting in a pensive posture, and leaning upon a table, on which are a diagram describing the principle of the lever, and a horologe. During his long confinement of more than fifteen years, in the Tower, he found a solace in scientific pursuits. This incarceration he suffered from having been unjustly suspected of being privy to the Gunpowder Plot,* in which his relative 'Thomas Percy was concerned. He was condemned to be imprisoned for life and to pay the enormous fine of £30,000 of which, although a part was remitted, £20,000 were paid. At length he was released,† through the intercession of his daughter the Countess of Carlisle, and retired to Petworth, where he abstained entirely from court, but enjoyed the society of the most eminent and powerful men. He was a patron of learned men in

* He enjoyed much favor with Queen Elizabeth and with James I., until this time. Another portrait by Vansomer was taken of him when engaged in the wars of the Low Countries. He supplied a ship in the expedition against the Spanish Armada and commanded it in person.

† "That afternoon the Earl of Northumberland was released from his long imprisonment in the Tower, when the Lord Doncaster (his son in law) went to fetch him, and brought him to his house with a coach and six horses. It was my chance to see him in Paul's Churchyard, and in my judgment he is nothing altered from that he was more than fifteen years ago that he was committed. He hath liberty to be at Petworth, or any place within thirty miles compass of it. ...The Wardens of the Tower make great moan that they have lost such a benefactor." Letter of Mr. Chamberlain. Nichol's Progresses of James I. iv. 670.

general, and of mathematicians in particular; * being himself very fond of mathematics. He also possessed great architectural taste and judgment. He died at Petworth, Nov. 5th, 1632, and was buried here.

Algernon, tenth Earl, his son, lived through the great struggle between the king and parliament to see the Restoration of Charles II. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1635. The next year he had the command of a fleet of sixty sail, to clear the English coasts of the Dutch fishermen, and the year following was appointed Lord High Admiral † of England. He sided with the Parliament when the rupture took place; but was opposed to the trial and execution of Charles I. He was entrusted with the care of the king's children, whom he always treated with the utmost kindness and respect, and allowed their father all the intercourse with them in his power. After the king's death he lived at Petworth in retirement from public employment, delighting in his gardens and plantations. He was subsequently a sincere promoter of the Restoration and held a conference with General Monk at Northumberland

* One of the most known of these is Hariot, who resided at Petworth House, and some of whose papers are still preserved there. Sir W. Raleigh had free intercourse with the Earl, while they were both at the same time imprisoned in the Tower.

† The silver matrix of his seal bears, *Obv.* An armed figure on horseback, the sea and ships in the distance; in the field, a crescent, within a garter, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. *Rev.* An achievement of 16 quarterings, within a garter, with supporters, crest on helm, lambrequins, &c.—*Sigillum Algernoni Comitis Northumbriæ Decimi.* Arch. Journal XIV. 358.

House, at which a plan was concerted for restoring a limited monarchy. On the return of Charles II., he became one of his Privy Councillors. His first wife was Lady Anne Cecil,*—with this marriage we have still a visible connection in “The Cecil Oak,”† planted in Petworth Park in commemoration of it. This fine tree, although it has stood for more than two centuries, is now flourishing in vigor and beauty without symptoms of decay. The Earl also espoused a second wife, the Lady Elizabeth Howard, by whom he had an only son.

Joceline, eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, who married Lady Elizabeth Wriothesly and had an only daughter, he died, on a tour at Turin, 1670, and was brought to Petworth for interment. There are portraits of him by Sir P. Lely, at Petworth House.

The stately line of the Earls of Northumberland having thus terminated, the Percy estates devolved on the Lady Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, heiress to the last Earl’s vast possessions. It is affirmed of her that she was “three times a wife before she was 18.” Her first husband was Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, who took the name and arms of Percy. He died about a year afterwards, and was buried at

* There is a portrait of this Earl, with Lady Ann Cecil and their daughter, by Vandyck, in Petworth House. He died 1668 and was buried at Petworth.

† This Oak which stands not far from the lower pond, has upon it an inscription giving the date of the marriage.

Petworth, Nov. 16th, 1680. (*Petworth Register*.) She was secondly affianced to Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleat, who was assassinated in 1681, by ruffians hired for the purpose by Count von Konigsmark, who himself entertained hopes of marrying the young heiress; but his design having been discovered, he fled the country. Thirdly, in May, 1682, being then only fifteen years of age, she gave her hand to Charles Seymour,* Duke of Somerset, usually known as "the proud Duke." He had covenanted to take the name and arms of Percy; but was released from that condition by the Duchess when she came of age. They had thirteen children of whom only one son and three daughters arrived at maturity.

Of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset, it is related that he "lived in almost regal state, intimated his commands to his servants by signs, and when he travelled, the roads were cleared of all obstruction and of idle bystanders. His children were never permitted to sit † in his presence, and when, as was

* The family of Seymour came to England with the Conqueror. Edward Seymour, the Protector, and brother to Jane Seymour Queen of Henry VIII., was created Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. Charles Seymour above mentioned was sixth Duke.

† It is also *traditionally* said that he did not allow his children or any person of inferior rank to himself to turn his or her back upon him. The servant who blew the fire was consequently obliged to perform this office by holding the bellows in a most awkward and inconvenient posture, and it is stated that on one occasion, when the usual lacquey was not able to attend upon his Grace, another person who either did not know or had forgotten the usual etiquette, instead of blowing in the accustomed manner, suddenly turned, and thus excited the anger of the Duke in the highest degree.

his custom, he slept in the afternoon, two of his daughters stood, one on each side of him, during his slumber. On a certain occasion we are told that lady Charlotte Seymour being tired, sat down, and that the duke in consequence bequeathed to her £20,000 less than her sister.* He gave precedence to no one but the Duke of Norfolk, yet even his political opponents admitted that "he had some fine qualities, including a strict sense of honor, and that his conversation was graced by nobleness of sentiment. He was a firm and generous friend and patronized the fine arts."† The Duke of Somerset was handsome in person and says Granger "never forgot that his Duchess was a Percy and as such treated her with devotion and respect."‡ The Duchess was sincerely attached to him and as Queen Anne "had a singular affection and esteem for her" this circumstance aided him against the opposite ministry.§ The Duke's steady adherence to the Protestant cause has scarcely received sufficient attention. In 1687 when asked by James II. to attend the Pope's nuncio to his audience he refused, desiring his Majesty to excuse

* Noble.

† Correspondence.—Reign of Queen Anne.

‡ His second wife was Lady Charlotte Finch, who once tapped him familiarly on the shoulder with a fan, at which he was much displeased and sharply reprov'd her, while he eulogized his first Duchess.

§ Boyer, Reign of Queen Anne, 531. The Duke was at this time Master of the Horse: the Duchess, Groom of the Stole to her Majesty. There are portraits of both by Kneller in Petworth House.

him from an office which the law of the land made criminal.* In 1688 he offered his services to the Prince of Orange, and when Queen Anne's immediate decease was anticipated, he acted with much energy; hastened to the Council then at Kensington and exerted himself to secure the Protestant succession.† His Grace lived during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William & Mary, George I., George II., and attended the funerals of most of these sovereigns. The improvements which he affected in Petworth House and his foundation of the Somerset Hospital will be subsequently alluded to. He died 1748.

His only son Algernon succeeded him as seventh Duke of Somerset, and owner of the Petworth Estates, which passed to him under his mother's settlement. He had previously at her death succeeded to the Barony of Perci, and by letters patent, 23 George II., (1740) had been created Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, which last title was, in default of heirs male to devolve on Sir Hugh Smythson, Bart., who had married his only daughter Elizabeth, and on their heirs male.

On October 3rd in the same year the Duke was also created Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his

* Rapin II. 760. At this time he was a lord of the bed chamber, and colonel of the third regiment of dragoons, both of which posts he lost by his refusal.

† By this prompt proceeding the measures of Bolingbroke were disconcerted. *Creasy on the Constitution.* 303.

nephew Sir Charles Wyndham,* eldest son of his sister Lady Catherine Seymour, who had married Sir William Wyndham, Bart.,† the celebrated Statesman in the reign of Queen Anne.

Duke Algernon died (1750). Sir Hugh Smythson then became Earl of Northumberland and was created duke of the same county in 1766, and Sir Charles Wyndham became Earl of Egremont, and possessor of the Honor and Manor of Petworth. He

* The Wyndham genealogy a long and noble one, is derived from Ailwardus an eminent Saxon who had lands at Wymondham (now written Wyndham) in Norfolk. Members of the family distinguished themselves at Poitiers, Stoke and Terouenne. Sir John Wyndham was knighted in the reign of Edward VI., and had the estate of Orchard, in Somerset, in right of his wife, which afterwards remained in the family. Sir Thomas Wyndham was a zealous Cavalier well known as having urged his sons to continue faithful to Charles I., in these last words, "Though the crown should hang upon a bush I charge you forsake it not." One of the sons was afterwards created a Baronet for aiding Charles II. The grandfather of Sir W. Wyndham the eminent Minister was also created a Baronet by the same king.

† Master of the Buckhounds, Secretary at War, a Member of the Privy Council and Chancellor of the Exchequer. One of the most eminent of English Statesmen, in 1714 he brought into the House of Commons and carried successfully through it a "Bill to prevent the growth of Schism, and for the future security of the Church of England," and was appointed to carry it up to the House of Lords where it also passed. In the reign of George I., the opposition endeavoured to crush him and he was even seized at his House at Orchard Wyndham; but altho' he escaped and was afterwards committed to the Tower, they did not venture to bring him to trial. He was equally remarkable for his patriotism, his integrity and his eloquence. In the well known lines of Pope he is handed down to posterity as

"Wyndham just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions and his own."

There are several portraits of him at Petworth. His sagacity, skill and address in debate, wit, and extensive knowledge rendered him an ornament of his time.

died in 1763,* and was succeeded by his son, then but twelve years of age.

George Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont, who inheriting also, the possessions in Ireland of his uncle, the Earl of Thomond,† took in addition the name of O'Brien. Thus the Percy, O'Brien and Wyndham Estates devolved upon this nobleman, who lived to complete his 85th year. "During the greater part of his long life he resided at Petworth, and was distinguished for his scientific and literary attainments and his most liberal patronage of the arts.‡ He expended vast sums in adding to the valuable collection of pictures at Petworth House, in which his munificence was equalled only by his taste and discernment." The additions and improvements which he effected at Petworth House, his liberality in the restoration of Petworth Church, his erection of the Market House, formation of new roads and

* His lordship, while he was a commoner, was elected to parliament as soon as he came of age, for Bridgewater. He sat afterwards for Appleby, Taunton, and Cockermonth. In 1761, he was nominated the first of the three plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain in the intended Congress of Augsburg, and in the same year succeeded Mr. Pitt as one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1762 he was made lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Sussex. He expired of apoplexy, June, 1763. *Chalmers*.

† The younger son of Sir Charles Wyndham, Percy Wyndham O'Brien, was created Earl of Thomond; but dying without children, left his estates to the Earl of Egremont, his nephew.

‡ Like his ancestor, Henry Perci; ninth Earl of Northumberland, he has been styled "the Mæcenas of his age," and it has been said of him with truth that,—

"To pining genius he raised up a way,
And merit ushered to the blaze of day."

other benefits entailed upon the town, need no further mention here, as they will appear in the following chapters.

The Earl died at Petworth, Nov. 11th, 1837, leaving his estates to his son, George Wyndham, the present possessor, formerly of the Grenadier Guards and Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, who was created Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield in the county of York (1859); whose heir is the Honorable Henry Wyndham, M. P. for West Sussex; Captain in the 1st Life Guards.



CHAPTER III.

The Park—Royal Visits—Petworth House.

Lead him forth into the Park.—*Shakspeare.*

Although Petworth can boast of the picturesque beauty of its surrounding scenery from several points of view, yet its chief glory is the Park, the present extent of which is about 1,973 acres, surrounded by a stone wall of about ten miles in extent. Walpole was delighted with the grandeur of its appearance; it is, he says, "Percy to the backbone." From the tower at the highest point of the upper park one of the finest panoramic views in the county can be obtained, that in the direction of Blackdown being especially beautiful. The large piece of water, in front of the house, with the adjacent hill has afforded a subject for some of our most eminent landscape

painters. Two centuries ago, it was much more densely wooded, for Norden speaks of Petworth Park in his time, as among the famous woods destroyed by the iron furnaces ; and doubtless at a yet earlier period, it afforded a hunting ground to the Lords and Earls, spoken of, in the previous chapter, in which they chased the deer through its sylvan glades.

That the Percies had a residence here from the time of their first coming into possession of the Petworth estate is most probable. The earliest evidence of this however, is a licence granted 2, Edward II. (*Patent Rolls*, 1309), to Henry de Perci "to fortify and krenellate, with a wall of stone and lime his manors of Spofford and Lekynfield, in the County of York, and of *Petworth*, in the County of Sussex." It is conjectured by Dallaway, that this house stood on the hill in the park and that the old chesnut trees there (in front of the present cricket ground),* are evidence of such being the case, this is not improbable.

That there was a prison here, twenty years later, I have ascertained from a curious incident mentioned by a mediæval writer. On the 12th of April, 1330, one Thomas de Natindon, a proctor of the Pope, with three others went to Slindon, then an archiepiscopal manor, where the Archbishop of

* I am also informed that large stones sometimes occur on this spot.

Canterbury, Simon de Mepham, happened to be staying. Their object was to serve a Papal writ upon the Archbishop,—they met with an unpleasant reception. The Archbishop's retainers surmising their intention admitted them into the hall, and allowed the writ to be produced ; but no sooner did it appear than they fell upon them with swords and clubs, they first stripped them, tied their hands and feet, and as was afterwards stated in evidence, poured about six gallons of cold water over them. Natindon made for the door, mounted his horse, and rode off; but a hot pursuit ensued, with shouts and blowing of horns,* they hunted him over the hills, "*usque ad manerium domini Henrici de Percy, Pettewarth nomine.*" At Petworth he was taken, and there kept in *prison* for three days, when he again contrived to escape. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this matter was, that the Pope (John XXII.) excommunicated the Archbishop, because it was suspected that he had connived at these proceedings, which indeed appears likely, and that the Archbishop did not concern himself about it; but died under sentence of excommunication, fearless of any danger in consequence, and therefore according to the custom of the age, remained unburied until the sentence was formally removed from his body. †

* "uthesio et cornubus."

† X. Script. Thorn, 2044. A detailed account of this transaction is given by Dean Hook in his *Life of Mepham. Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Vol. III.*

Before adverting to the subsequent residences of the Percy family, it will be well to note such royal visits as have been made to Petworth and Petworth House, these are always interesting, and the records of them yet remain.

From an Itinerary of Edward I., it appears that this monarch came to Petworth on Monday, June 29th, 1299,—but did not stay; this is apparent, because he was at Horsham the same day, as well as the day following. Another entry shews that soon after Geoffrey de Stoke, one of the king's clerks was also here; for there is an order in advance, of 26s. and 6d. on his going to London to provide silver cups and jewels. This was paid him at Petteworth.

In the Sussex Archæological Collections an interesting visit of the unfortunate king, Edward II. is narrated. He journeyed into Sussex in 1324, and remained at Petworth two days. This sovereign was fond of luxuries, which could not then be procured in the country,—these, it was his custom to have forwarded to the places to which he was going,—packages of dainties and spices, among which were almonds, ginger, pepper, mace, saffron, and sugar loaves. On Tuesday, September 4th, the King was at Horsham and came to Petworth by way of New-bridge, in the parish of Pulborough, he arrived here on Thursday, September 6th. Edward was a gay monarch, fond of pomp and pageant, many a bright eye doubtless gazed admiringly on the royal pro-

cession, as the retinue of earls, knights and squires moved along, with their attendant men-at-arms. The household charges that day at "Petteworth" amounted to £11 : 2 : 3; a missive too was thence despatched at an expence of 16d.

The King was known to be fond of fruit, the Rector of the Church of Petworth accordingly made him a present of seven score pears. Of the quality of the pears which grew in the Rectory garden in the time of Edward II. it is impossible now to speak; but I must be allowed to bear personal testimony that good pears grew there twelve years ago. The king's table was not ill supplied: William de la Zouche, who held lands at Chiltington, sent for the king's use 4 score and 16 nuts of St. Philibert, 28 flagons of wine, 2 flagons of beer, 2 carcasses of oxen, 4 swans, and 6 herons.

On Friday the 7th, the expenses were £8 : 17 : 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ and the presents consisted of bread, 3 eels, 1 trout, 3 large pike, 3 bream, 4 mullets,—a fish dinner for the Friday we observe; but the day was not passed in gloom, for there is an entry of 20s. paid to one Nicholas the Harper who came in the suite of the Lady de Camoys and played before the king, who was fond of music. This was a gift by the king's own hands.*

The following day Edward II. left Petworth and went into Hampshire, by way of Petersfield.

* S. A. C. vi. 49.

The next royal visit was that of Edward VI. On the 21st of July, 1552,* he entered Sussex, travelling from Guildford, by way of Shillinglee, and visited three places in this county; Petworth, Cowdray, and Halnaker.† We may form some idea of the passion for pageantry in England, in this reign when we find that the young king came into Sussex with 4,000 men, who says one who was present, “were enough to eat up the country,” speaking especially of Petworth, where he tells us, “ther was little medow nor hay,”—this part of the county was then, probably, densely wooded. As the king approached our town he gave orders that the bands of the great lords should be reduced to 150, he himself retaining his own guards. Edward VI. was well attended as he rode into Petworth, there were with him, “The Lord Treasurer; the Lord Privie Seal; the Duke of Suffolke; th’ Erle of Huntingdon; the Lord Admyrall; the Lord Chamberlayne; the Lord Cobham; the Lord Warden; th’ Erle of Warwick.”‡ Sixteen trumpeters rent the air with the loud blasts of their instruments, these musicians were gaily attired in new liveries which they had received before setting

* Ibid, x. 199.

† “Inde Guilfordam, Petwoorthaque, transit in arva;” *Stapleton, Carm. Grat.*

‡ The Privy Council sat at Petworth on the 23rd and 26th of July, 1552. A grant to Sir John Cheke, the king’s schoolmaster, that one of his servants, at all times, might shoot in the cross-bow, hand-gun, hack-but, or demy-hack, at certain fowl and deer therein mentioned, notwithstanding the statute 33 Henry VIII., was dated at Petworth, July 23rd.

out on this progress. The yeomen, grooms, and pages were all arrayed in red cloth, and bore halberds, bows, and javelins.* The king slept here four nights, and enjoyed his visit greatly. Writing to his friend in France,† who was campaigning against the Emperor, he says “Whereas you al have been occupied in killing of your enemies, in long marchings, in pained journays, in extreme heat, in sore skirmishings, and divers assaltes, we have been occupied in killing of wild bestes, in pleasant journeyes, in good fare, in vewing of fair countries, and rather have sought how to fortify our own (Portsmouth) than to spoile another man’s: we came to Gilford, from thence to Petworth, &c.”

It may be observed that the manor of Petworth was, at this time, in the hands of the crown, and that Edward VI. was probably entertained by Henry, Earl of Arundel, who was then master of the game here.

Whether our illustrious Queen Elizabeth visited this town or not is still a *quæstio vexata*. Of her progress to Cowdray and her entertainment there “when from cares of state released,” we are well

* “Liverie bowes, guilt javelinges, sheaves of arrows, halberds, girdells and cases” had been previously delivered to them by royal warrant.

† Edward VI. wrote this letter to his favorite companion Barnaby Fitzpatrick, who as a boy had been appointed to undergo any whippings the royal pupil might deserve. The young sovereign kept up a correspondence with him during his short life, which terminated within a year after his visit to Petworth.

informed. But although expected* here, it appears more probable that she did not come.

The visit of the king of Spain in 1703, always associated with mud, will be again noticed.†

On June 24th, 1814, when Sussex “clinkers” or iron stone had ameliorated the roads, the allied Sovereigns came to Petworth. George IV. (then Prince Regent), Alexander Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchess of Oldenberg, with their respective suites were received by the Earl of Egremont at Petworth House. This meeting is the subject of a picture

* It is certain that a visit to Henry, eighth Earl, at Petworth was contemplated; but in a letter to Sir F. Walsingham by Sir W. Cornwallis, dated—“Fro Petworth the XXIXth of June, 1583,” it appears that every quiet mode was adopted to put it aside. “Sir,—My Lord of Northumberland understanding a new speach of Her Majestie coming into the cuntrey, having apointed now a great provision, wich he had ordeined for receyving of her, hath sent up his servant, the bearer to bring him as much certeinty as he can lern of this matter &c.” he then alludes to the shortness of time in which the preparations would have to be made, to the “want of health in my lady,” and to the badness of the roads, with the evident intention of deferring the visit. The Earl, who was probably at least acquainted with Throgmorton’s conspiracy, for which he was afterwards imprisoned in the Tower, did not wish to receive the Queen at this time, and as there is no record of her coming it was most likely obviated.

† The details of this visit are given in a letter of a gentleman belonging to the court, who appears to have attentively observed the Spanish monarch. The King was received at the door of Petworth House by the Duchess of Somerset. At supper he sat at the middle of a very large oval table, and “eat and drank very heartily but tasted no lignors but his own, which were the small drink—water discoloured by the infusion of cinnamon; and the strong red and white tyrol wine. When he calls for either of them, “says the writer,” his taster who is also one of the Lords of his bed-chamber, brings the liquor in a little bottle and covers it or rather

by Phillips, at present in the Library. The Russian attendants in the train of the Czar are yet spoken of by townsmen, who recollect their grotesque appearance and the circumstance of their evincing a partiality for oil by drinking it from any lamps, which they were so fortunate as to meet with, as well as devouring the soap placed in their bedrooms.

The last Royal visit was that of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, who with Prince Albert in an open carriage; as the writer witnessed, entered Petworth about noon, on December 3rd, 1846. She came to Petworth House from Arundel Castle.

We have already adverted to the licence to embattle the residence here of Henry de Perci, Lord of Petworth in 1309. That there was a Castle existing at Petworth as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth appears from a MS. still preserved at Oxford,* in

hides it with a salver, upon which he pours out what he tastes, near as much as what we call a supernaculum. Then the King pours out what he pleases, which is commonly a glass tumbler full and drinks it off. The disposition of his bread is as singular as anything else; for it is broke into very small manmooks, laid upon a plate covered with a napkin, and places it on his left hand, from whence he takes bit by bit, but keeps it always covered; I could not learn whether this was custom or superstition; and here it may not be improper to tell you that I believe he has an aversion for dogs, because I observed one of his noblemen take up a dog whilst the King supped, and with great caution and secrecy convey it out of the room. His Catholic Majesty speaks very little, what he said to the Prince was in high Dutch, to others in French..... The Counts of Thun and Zingendorf are his Kamer Heeren or Lords of the Bed Chamber, and served him alternately as carver and cupbearer at Petworth, &c." Charles King of Spain was afterwards the Emperor Charles VI., he came to Petworth Dec. 28th, and again on his return from Portsmouth, Dec. 31st, 1703.

* S. A. C. ix. 107.

which the following fees are mentioned, under the heading,—Petworth.

To the —	£	s.	d.
Constable of the Castle	22	16	6
Keeper of the House	2	0	0
Ditto of the Park	3	0	10
Master of the Game there	18	2	6

By whom the first house was built after this krenellated building had been abandoned, is not known. After the purchase of Alnwick the northern residences of the Earls of Northumberland were there, and at Wressil and Warkworth; but it is on record* that Henry Percy, the 8th Earl turned his attention to his residence at Petworth in 1576, and was the first to repair and enlarge it. From an elaborately finished water-colour drawing of old Petworth House† it is also apparent that the present mansion occupies the same, or very nearly the same site, although it possesses a far more extended front, commanding a western aspect.

Old Petworth House consisted of two wings at

* In the parish Register is this memorandum, "Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland in 1577, began to repair the Honor (*mansion-house*) of Petteworthe, and also to make his new work of building the same Honor to his great charge, and brought the water into every office of the said house." The sums expended are stated in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, extracted from the Petworth Muniments. Notes of a survey in 1580. "The house was begun in 1576. Expended £2,829 16s. Total to 1592, £4,126 9s. 8d."

† In the Petworth copy of the Northumberland Household Book, taken from a picture in Sion House. There is an engraving of it in S. A. C. xiv.

right angles to each other facing to the west and south. The stables were immediatly in front of it, on a spot now covered by the waters of the great pond. The space between was laid out in the style of the time with long, straight gravel walks, low walls and terraces, parterres, and clipped shrubs. The stables and riding house were quadrangular and of unusual dimensions, Fuller speaking of them, says, "Petworth, the house of the Earls of Northumberland is most famous for a stately stable, the best of any subjects in Christendom, as it affords stabling in state for threescore horses with all necessary accommodation."

It was customary in the border counties to have stables of vast extent, as Sir W. Scott's lines remind us,

"Thirty steeds both fleet and wight
Stood saddled in stable day and night,
Barbed with frontlet of steel I trow
And with Jedwood axe at saddle bow,
A hundred more fed free in stall,
Such was the custom of Branksome Hall."

Although at Petworth there was no need of like hostile preparation, yet in erecting such stables here, northern predilections may have been followed.

The 9th Earl made many additions to the old house, and had indeed, during his incarceration in the Tower designed an entirely new and magnificent Mansion;* but was probably prevented from putting

* Among the Petworth Muniments is a large roll of vellum, upon which is a plan architecturally laid down, with M S. remarks

his plan into execution by the heavy fine imposed upon him by the Star Chamber. The last remaining tower of this house was taken down by the father of the late Earl of Egremont.* The present wine and beer cellars were a part of the old building. Dr. Turner in his account of Petworth in the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections gives their dimensions,† and in referring to the beer department of this vast depository, proves the excellency of the cheer provided at Petworth in the olden time by quoting Bramstone the West Sussex Poet,

“When the duke's grandson for the county stood
His beef was fat, and his October good.”

Dodsley's Collection, vol. I., p. 270.

On the Duke of Somerset's coming into possession of the Petworth estate, he began to take down the old house and to build the present palatial mansion,‡ the front § of which is 322 feet in length, and its height to the roof-parapet 62 feet. || The Chapel

by the Earl, 1615, five years before his release. The ground plan is for an open square 325 feet by 280 and containing a gallery to be 322 by 28 feet.

* The courtyard was removed by the second Earl. During very dry and protracted summers, the grass extends in parched lines above the spot.

† S. A. C. xiv. i.

‡ “Petworth, for a subject's palace, may not easily be matched.” *Quart. Rev.* July 1862. Art. Sussex.

§ Walpole wrote, “The house is entirely new fronted in the style of the Tuileries, and furnished exactly like Hampton Court,” *Letters* I. 217.

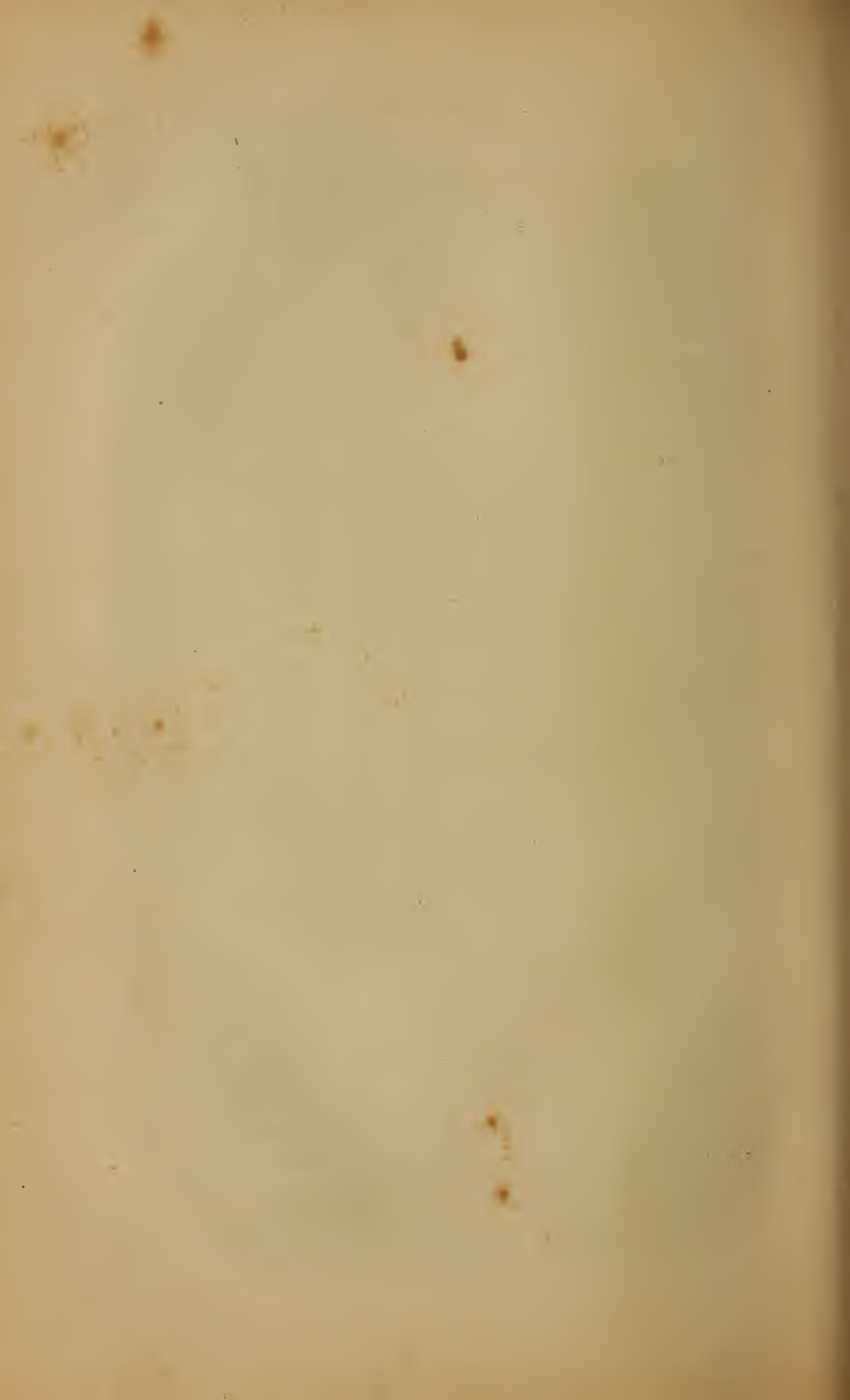
|| It is built of freestone, with the centre arch of Portland stone as well as the casing of the windows, of which there are twenty one in each of the three stories.



Engraved by W. Wallcut
Pub. by Newman, & Partridge, 25, Abchurch Lane, London.

Pub. by S. J. Ward.

St. Andrew's House.



*is the only part of the old edifice, which the duke preserved. The roof of Petworth House was originally higher in the centre than at the ends, having been carried up in the form of a truncated pyramid, which was surrounded by statues, this was removed by the late Earl, so as to reduce it to a uniform level.

To describe the interior of Petworth House at length; its wondrous wood carvings and its splendid collection of pictures exceeding six hundred in number by more than two hundred painters,—scarcely an artist of name being unrepresented, would be plainly beyond the compass of this little work, and yet an account of Petworth without a brief notice of these art-treasures, would be,—to borrow a comparison, like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. A recent writer† speaks of them most enthusiastically “Princely Petworth, the home of the Percies, Seymours and Wyndhams, with its antique marbles, ‡ choice Gibbons wood carvings, and Hotspur’s sword: the real glory of Petworth however is

* The chapel was formerly detached from the house. The walls and windows are ornamented with the arms and devices of the Percies and their kinsmen. It had cloisters on the north side which were converted into a sculpture gallery by Charles Earl of Egremont. By building a second gallery, parallel to this and making some alterations, the late Earl completed the North Gallery as it now stands. Sydney in his *Letters of State* speaks of “the cloister chambers;” the apartment called the “Red Room” probably occupies the space which included them.

† *Quart. Rev.* July 1862.

‡ This collection which is a large one, was originally formed at Rome for Charles Earl of Egremont; additions were made by the late Earl.

its vast and superb collection of pictures.* Here is one of the finest Claudes in the world, and some remarkable landscapes by Turner, Claude's great modern rival. Probably no house in England can boast of more genuine portraits by Vandyck, famous men and noble ladies, in whose all but living presence we are carried back to the days of cavalier plumes and perfumed love locks." The many masterpieces of Holbein and especially his magnificent portrait of Henry VIII., painted about 1540, should also have been mentioned. The entrance hall and grand staircase with the ceiling above are embellished by Louis la Guerre with the story of Pandora and Prometheus in its details, with the exception of the right hand wall where the Duchess of Somerset (Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress) appears on a triumphal car, surrounded by her daughters. The square dining room † at the back of the house con-

* A description of the pictures in Petworth House is to be found in Murray's Hand Book (*Sussex*), and in Waagen's *Art Treasures of Great Britain*. A list of the whole was made for the late Rector, by the writer, when a boy, who has often stood, as it were spell bound, before many of them. The following is a selection of a few most worthy of notice.

† Philip II, of Spain: *Sir Antonio More*. Catherina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus: *Titian*. Titian's daughter Lavinia holding a kitten: *Titian*. Portrait of himself: *Tintoretto*. A boy in a brown dress: *Titian*. Queen Catherine Parr: *Holbein*. Duke of Brabant and his daughter Bega, traditional founder of the Beguines: *Jordaens*. Holy Family and Angels: *Andrea del Sarto*. Giovanni Calvi: *Vansomer*. Virgin and Child: *Sir J. Reynolds*. Oliver Cornwell: *Walker*. Eight portraits by *Vandyck*, and Grand Landscape, Jacob and Laban: *Claude*. "In point of size, freshness of the silvery morning tones, carefulness of execution and delicacy of

tains some of the most valuable pictures. The front consists of a suite of nine rooms looking into the park, named respectively, "the old library" at the south end, next to which is the "new library;"* then "the white and gold room,"† from which we pass to the "beauty room,"‡ so called from containing the portraits of several ladies in the court of Queen Anne, remarkable for their beauty, and thence to the "marble hall;"§ to the north of these are the "ante room to the carved room,"|| "the carved room,"

gradations one of the most important works of the middle period of this master." (Waagen.)

* Infant Hercules: *A. Caracci*. Giving bread to the hungry: *Teniers*. Early christians giving instruction: *Pasqualino*. Queen Anne: *Kneller*. Holy Family: *Correggio*. Eight pictures by *Elsheimer*, extremely rare. Charles King of Spain: *Kneller*. Newmarket Heath. The Duke of Somerset's horse "Grey Wyndham" has just beaten the Duke of Devonshire's "Cricket." The Duke of Somerset with his hat off is speaking to the Duke of Cumberland, *Wootten*. Visit of the Allied Sovereigns: *Phillips*.

† Five portraits of ladies by *Vandyck*, Lady Ann Carr, Lady Dorothy Percy; Lady Lucy Percy; Lady Elizabeth Cecil; Lady Dorothy Sidney. Charles II., saluting Lady M. Bellenden from "Old Mortality;" *Leslie*. The Countess of Carlisle bringing the pardon to her father the ninth Earl of Northumberland: *Leslie*. A Landscape: *Cuyp*.

‡ The Countess of Portland; Duchess of Ormond; Duchess of Devonshire; Lady Longueville; Countess of Carlisle; Countess of Pembroke; and Lady Howe, all by *Dahl*. The Duchess of Marlborough: *Kneller*. Louis XIV.: *Vandermeulen*. A Dutch Canal: *Cuyp*.

§ Portrait of himself: *Vandyck*. Rembrandt's wife: *Rembrandt*. Three portraits: *Holbein*. Cervantes: *Velasquez*. A Lady: *Rubens*. Head of a youth: *Bronzino*. A musical party: *Guercino*. Marshal Turenne: *Frank Hals*. A ferry: *Cuyp*. The 3rd Duke of Urbino: *Raffaello*. Cardinal de Medici, *Titian*. Macpherson; Lord North; Lady Thomond: *Reynolds*. A lady holding her gloves: *M. Gerard*. Mrs. Woffington, the actress: *Hogarth*.

|| Sir Isaac Newton: *Kneller*. Sir Edward Coke: *Jansen*. Portrait of Lord Leconfield: *Grant*. Sketch for "the preaching

* 60 ft. by 24, and 20 ft. high, of which the walls and cornices are almost covered with the most delicate and elaborate wood carvings. Even before its completion this room was a marvel. Walpole, after seeing it in Aug. 1749, says, "it is flounced all round, whole length pictures, with much the finest carving of Gibbons that ever my eyes beheld. There are birds absolutely feathered, and two antique vases, with bas-relieves, as perfect and beautiful, as if they were carved by a Grecian master."†

Writing of Gibbons again, says the same connoisseur, "the most superb monument of his skill is a large apartment at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling, between the pictures, with festoons of flowers and dead game, all in the highest state of perfection and preservation. One vase surpassed all the others in execution and elegance of design, being covered with a bas-relief of the purest taste. Selden, one of

of Knox": *Wilkie*. A nobleman at prayers, and pilgrims: *Van Eyck*. Semiramis: *Guercino*. John Marquis of Granby: *Reynolds*.

* Henry VIII.: *Holbein*. Anne Boleyn, (a copy); Lord and Lady Seymour, of Trowbridge: *Jansen*. Four Landscapes by *Turner*: Chichester Canal; Petworth Park; Brighton from the Sea; The lake in Petworth Park. Falstaff relating his adventure at Gadshill; Sir Toby and Malvolio: *Clint*, and by the same artist portraits of Grinling Gibbons and Jonathan Ritson the carvers; both native artists, from whose work the room derives its name. The former, who died 1721, was the most celebrated wood carver of his time; the latter who was scarcely, if at all inferior, during nineteen years, employed his talent on this room, and having completed it died in 1846. The writer frequently saw him at his work. His intemperate habits prevented his attaining to greater eminence; despite his genius, but for the liberality of the present owner of Petworth House, he would have died in penury.

† Horace Walpole's Letters 1. 217.

his disciples—for what simple hand could have executed such plenty of laborious productions,—lost his life in saving this carving when the house was on fire.”

The Red room* previously mentioned, the North gallery† and the Duke of Somerset's room,‡ contain pictures of much interest. In the Audit room are

* The wise men's offerings: *Albert Durer*. Banditti attacking Travellers; Louis XIV. and the Dauphin at Lisle: *Vandermeulen*. A thunderstorm at Sea: *De Vleiger*. William III. at the Battle of the Boyne: *Dirk Maas*. Splendid Landscape: *Cuyp*. Two Bishops kneeling: *Rubens*. Countess of Egremont: *Gainsborough*. Several portraits: *Vandyck*. Ralph, Lord Hopton; and Ludowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond: *Vansomer*. A Lady in black: *Rembrandt*. A River Scene, Moonlight: *Vander Neer*. Three portraits: *Reynolds*. An Admiral, said to be Van Tromp: *Van der Helst*.

† In the North Gallery is a collection of antique and modern-sculptures including Flaxman's colossal group, the Archangel Michael piercing Satan. The pictures are chiefly English—The Thames and Windsor Castle; The Thames and Weybridge; Scene at Tabley; The Thames near Windsor, men dragging a net to shore. An Evening Scene, pond surrounded by willows, with cattle drinking and men stripping osiers; Echo and Narcissus; Jessica; Sea View, Indiaman and Man-of-War: *Turner*. Landscape, Shepherd and Shepherdess, and another with cows and sheep: *Gainsborough*. Rydal Water: *Copley Fielding*. Witches and Caldron (Macbeth): *Reynolds*. Invention of Music: *Barry*. Children of Charles I., *Lely*. A stormy sea, *Callcott*. Venus and Cupid, and Vertumnus and Pomona, *Hoppner*. Death of Cardinal Beaufort, *Reynolds*. Still water with a rock and castle, *Wilson*. Sancho and the Duchess; and The presentation of Gulliver to the Queen of Brobdignag, *Leslie*. Lion Hunt, *Northcote*. The Connoisseurs' Quarrel, *Hogarth*. Musidora, *Opie*. Edwin, (Beattie), *Westall*. Rape of Europa, *Hilton*. Mirth and Melancholy, *Romney*. Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, *Fuseli*. Kitty Fisher, *Reynolds*. Storm on the Alps, with avalanche, *Loutherbourg*, and many others.

‡ Card Players, *Q. Matsys*. Two Landscapes, *Hobbema*. Sea shore with buildings, with the effect of the clearest morning light, *Claude*. Prince Rupert, *Varelst*. Boor's Drinking, *Teniers*. Edward VI. under a canopy, 1547, *Holbein*. Landscape, *G. Poussin*. A man with a letter, *Titian*. An old man in a chair,

many cattle pieces and portraits of celebrated horses, by eminent masters, and in the up-stairs apartments, numerous pictures of less importance are arranged. A manuscript of much archæological interest preserved in the library must also be reckoned among the treasures of this mansion. It is a beautifully illuminated copy of Chaucer. On the last page are these words, "Here endeth the Booke of the Talys of Canterbury compiled by Geofrey Chaucer, on whose soul Jesu Crist have mercy." By the Arms of Perci emblazoned beneath with certain quarterings, similar to those contained in the arms on the garter plate of Henry Perci, fourth Earl, who was installed knight of the garter in 1471; it appears that this splendid and costly MS. was executed for that nobleman towards the end of the fifteenth century.*



CHAPTER IV.

The Church—Puritan proceedings—The Register—Rectors.

Is this the hill? Is this the kirk?

Is this mine own countree?—*Coleridge.*

The northern escarpment of the South Downs is by far the sharper, consequently he who passes from the south coast into the weald of Sussex, by way of

Vander Maas. Brughel, *Vandyck.* A man filling his pipe, *Teniers.* Portrait of Van Voorhout, *F. Hals.* Mouth of a cavern. *Old Teniers.* The Archduke Leopold, with an ecclesiastic and the painter in the picture gallery at Brussels. *Teniers.*

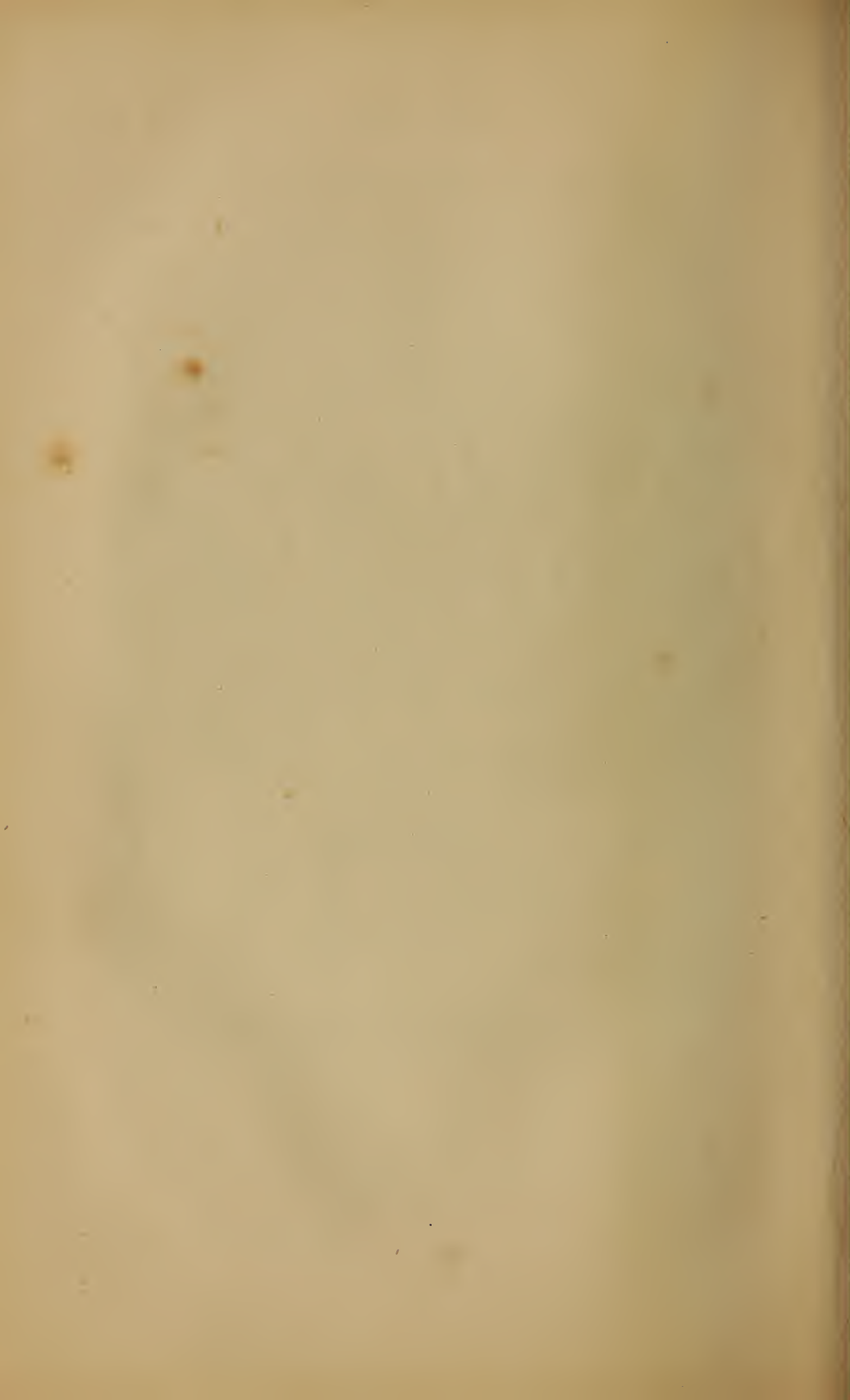
* S. A. C. XV. 234.



Petworth Church,
From a Drawing by J. Hillier Esq.

W. & A. Dillwyn, Bath 1831.

Eng. by Thompson & Ashlin
15, St. Dunstons, London.



Cocking, Duncton, or Bury Hill, on arriving at the summit has a more comprehensive view than the traveller from the opposite direction, and is enchanted by the wide spread prospect before him. Supposing a person to be on Duncton Hill and looking in the direction of the weald his attention soon fixes itself on the spire of Petworth Church, 180 feet high; erected by the late Earl of Egremont, after a design by Sir Charles Barry, when at a cost of £15,000, his Lordship, with his usual munificence, almost entirely rebuilt the Church in 1827.

The entry in Domesday proves that there was a church here in Saxon times, and although the older part* of the present edifice is of late date (early perpendicular) yet doubtless Petworth has not been destitute of a church from that period until now. I have been able, indeed, to find a reference to the most interesting portion of Petworth Church; the large N. Chancel or Chantry, which shews that it was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, as early as the reign of Henry II. The Church itself is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.†

No single event created a greater enthusiasm in

* The S. Windows of the Chancel, however, are early decorated, as Hussey had observed, he notes also that the church has been so greatly altered by modern repairs that the old work is generally concealed. *Churches of Sussex* 264.

† A fountain whose clear waters, deliciously cool, gush from the side of a hill below the town, is still called the Virgin Mary's Spring, they were probably once deemed to possess a healing virtue. The beauty of its approach still renders the walk to it attractive.

the religious mind in England, during the middle ages than the murder of Thomas a Becket (Dec. 29, 1170). Within a few years he was venerated as a saint and a martyr, not only throughout this country; but in all Europe, and even in the East, and pilgrimages to his shrine became general; in the words of Chaucer,

“from every schire’s end
of Engeland to Canturbere they wend.”

Before the commencement of the next reign the chapel had been founded at Petworth which still bears his name, for in the Great Roll of the Pipe* of I Ric. i. it is assessed as follows “*Capelle Beati Tom. xviii. s. in Pedewurda.*” Down to the Reformation it appears that the chapel of Thomas a Becket was mentioned in connexion with the Church in old wills; and that in the Church itself there were at least two shrines to the Virgin, since “William Wite of Petworth, 30th August 1518, leaves to the *light of Our Lady of Pity*, within the said church 4d., item to the tabernacle of *Our Lady of Assumption*, in the said Church 12d.” John Tredcroft, of Petworth, 24th August 1520, bequeaths his “body, &c. to the Church of Petworth, before the Image of St. Katherine, before *Saynt Thomas’ Chapel dore*; to the reparayers of the Church of Petworth, 6s. 8d., also to the brotherhood of Corpus Christi, 6s. 8d.”

* ed. Hunter, p. 214, and again at p. 215. “*Capelle Beati Tom. xii. s. In Pedewrth.*”

similarly "James Goble of Petworth, 20th Oct. 1523, —my body &c. in the parish church of *Our Blessed Lady of Petworth.*"*

The chapel of St. Thomas a Becket is supposed to have belonged originally to the Dawtreys † family, —de hault Rey, or de Alta Ripa, mentioned in the Pipe Roll, just quoted. A moiety of it was however made over to the Earls of Northumberland in 1624, ‡ and Leland evidently refers to it when he says, "yn the chyrche of Petteworth ly buried sum of Percy's children ; but none of the Lords ;" we have already mentioned that three of the Earls have since been interred there. Brasses to them and to several countesses, with other members of the family, remain on the floor. The vestry, taken from it, has diminished the size of this chancel. The late Earl of Egremont (1837) erected a memorial in it, in his old age,—*Mortuis Moriturus*, to some of the members of the house of Perci, this is by Carew. There is also in the chapel a fine statue of his lordship, in a sitting posture by Baily, R. A. in which a striking resemblance is traceable.

* S. A. C. xii. 95. I find also, *John Wiltshire de Petworth* leaves his soul to God, and his body to be buried in the *Church of the Blessed Mary* of Petworth. *Reg. Sherburne, fo. 129. b.*

† "Here lyith also certain of the Dautereis whos names in Latine be there wryten de Alta Ripa." (Leland.) On the N. wall of the chapel are two ancient table tombs, one of Purbeck marble defaced ; the other of Caen stone canopied, has two effigies kneeling before desks, and beneath, the arms of the family (azure, 5 fusils in fess argent). This, which was erected to Sir John Dawtreys, ob. 1527, is surmounted by a helmet, and has traces of the original colouring.

‡ That the Earls of Northumberland possessed a portion of this Chapel, at a very early period, is probable ; that they had the right of interment there, long before this date, is certain.

The Church itself was a cruciform structure, the Perci chapel forming the north aisle. The north transept was rebuilt by Henry Earl of Northumberland, when he made Petworth one of the principal residences of his family. The opposite transept is occupied by the Tower, and it may here be mentioned that there was a spire upon it, even in Pre-Reformation times, as we are also informed by Leland; Chaplain and Antiquary-Royal to Henry VIII. "One Parson Acon," he tells us "builded the spire of the *faire steeple** there. This was a leaden spire and long continued out of the perpendicular; hence the country people of the vicinity, either proud themselves or envious of the townsmen, used to quote the doggrel,

"Proud Petworth; poor people,
High Church; crooked steeple."

This leaden spire was taken down in 1800 and the tower finished off with pinnacles, in which state it remained until the restoration† of the church and the building of the present spire.

Few facts in connection with Petworth Church are known during the mediæval period.‡ In the

* 1630. This yeare the steeple was repayred, the charge wherof was fowerscore poundes and upwards. *Petworth Reg. ad ann.*

† The stained windows were then inserted by the Earl of Egremont. The Organ was presented by him, at a cost of £600, in 1812.

‡ The following notice of a visitation in 1478, was kindly communicated to me by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcot, Precentor of Chichester, who met with it while searching the Episcopal Registers. "Die sabbati visitabit, hora tercia post nonam in Ecclesia de Pet-

subsidy to Richard II. (1380,) the church of Pette-worth paid 7 marks. Richard Dover was then chaplain of Petteworth.* Its history however may be read in later times, in the biographies of the incumbents.

In the nave and chancel, which are large and well adapted for the requirements of an extensive parish, and a numerous population, there are some interesting brasses and monuments† to several of the Rectors, amongst which that to Dr. Wickens is noticeable, as one of the earliest works of Flaxman.

The Register commences in 1559.‡ Many of the entries, made during the struggle between King and Parliament, shew that Petworth was evidently of Puritan tendencies. Algernon, tenth Earl of Northumberland was, as we have seen, a Parliamentarian, and Cheynell whom the Parliament appointed Rector of Petworth in the place of Dr. King, was, as is well known, one of the most energetic and fanatical of the

worth ipsam et reliquam partem decanatus de Midhirste et apud Prioratum de Haryngham pernoctabit." *Reg. Story. fo. 13.* Easebourne Priory was to be first visited, Petworth after dinner.

* S. A. C. v. 229.

† Under the south wall of the Chancel is an ancient coffin shaped slab, supported by a broken portion of a pinnacle. This appears to be the oldest sepulchral monument connected with the Church, from the interior of which it was removed. The inscription round the margin in the Longobardic character, is now partly indecipherable. It appears to be "Hic jacet Johannes Maunder *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*" "John *Maudesley* (evidently *Maunder*), says Dallaway, was probably a Rector about the close of the 13th century, at which period the usage of the Longobardic character ceased in England."

‡ Clearly transcribed 1639.

Puritan Divines. An exception however must be mentioned in Oliver Whitby, Curate to Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester, of whom Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*) relates that "being a royalist he was often in danger of his life by the fanatics, one of whom shot at him as he was preaching in Petworth pulpit; but missed him, upon which to avoid further danger he escaped to a poor house nigh Petworth, and lived there six months privately; but being discovered by the rebels he was forced to take his lodging several days in a hollow tree, which the old woman (of the poor house) had shewn him and was there fed by her a long time on pretence of her going to get wood, he lived in great want till the Restoration and was then preferred in Chichester Church.*

The most remarkable entry in the Register is Cheynell's Symbolum or Confession of Faith,† which occupies two folio pages.

Baptisms. Grace y^e daughter of Francis and Grace Cheynell was upon the 18th of November 1646, about 12 of y^e clock at night, brought into the world, and upon the 22nd of y^e same moneth incorporated into y^e visible Church of Christ by holy Baptisme.

* Canon Res. His son Oliver Whitby, of Chichester, Gent. founded the school there which bears his name, and has been of permanent benefit to the city.

† This very interesting document I had previously contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine, *March*, 1864. It is there printed in full.

Franciscus Cheynell pro re nata Symbolum subsertum exaravit animamque transcripsit.

The Symbolum which follows consists of eighteen articles, and is signed by Cheynell, his wife, and several of the parishioners.

The baptisms of two other of his children are recorded :—

1650, Feb. 8. Frances [i. e. daughter] of Francis Channele, Doctour and Rector of Pettworth.

1651. Hannah filia, Francisci Cheynell. Hujus eccles. rectoris. July 8.

Publicacions of Marriages in the Markett Place of Pettworth, Ano. Dmi. 1654,* end 1658.

From 1677, as in other Registers, there are burials “in sheepes woollen only, according to the act,” i. e. for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture, these entries are here however very numerous.

The following interments of distinguished persons occur :—

1579. Dec. 24. Sir William Fanns. 1568. June 14. Mr. Antony Lewknor. 1591. Mr. Nycho. Smith, Rector. 1597. May 31. Henry Lord Percy. 1619. August. Dorotheie, that thrice honorable and right vertuous Lady the Countes of Northumberland, her corps was interred in the chappell on the 14th of this month. 1632. November 6. The thrice noble Henry Earle of Northumber-

* The first is given e. g. Francis Morley and Elizabeth Sheapheard both of the pish of Fittleworth were lawfully published three Markett Dayes in the Markett place aforesaid (next) July the fiftenth, two and twentieth and twenty ninth, according to the Act of Parliament in that case made and guided. They were marryed by Certifycate from Stephen Humphry, Esq., Justice of the Peace, of this County.

land. 1654. December. *Memorandum*, that upon the 7th day was interred Ann Lady Stanhope, daughter of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Item, the same day, and year abovesaid was interred Algernon, son of the Lord Philip Stanhope. 1660. Buried the Right Hon. the Countess of Carlyell, daughter to the Right Hon. Henry Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Nov. 21. 1668. The Right Hon. Algernoun Earle of Northumberland died October 18, and was buried Nov. 4. 1670. July the 14th was buried Joshlin Percy, the Hon. Earl of Northumberland. 1680. November the 16th was buried the Right Hon. Henry Percy, Earl of Ogle, heire apparent to his Grace William Duke of Newcastle. 1689. May. The Lord Edward buried in linen the 27th.

During a short period, in the 18th century, to the names of those buried are attached the diseases, real or imagined, of which they died.

The subjoined mortuary records are somewhat singular.

1603. Jan. 23. William Pearse, the first that dyed of the plague. 1604. June 28. Alice uxor Mtri Boache, the last that dyed of the plague. 1741. Oct. 25. Richard Boot, a Vagabond. 1746. Sep. 16. Thomas White, a beggar's child. 1747. Mar. 27. William Middleton, a Dragoon in Lord Cobham's Regiment. 1754. Sep. 9. Thomas Owen. my Lord's Brewer was buried. 1757. Dec. 27. John Smith, a Leveler, was buried. 1763. Jan. 21. Elizabeth Nash, (distracted) was buried. 1766. Feb. 11. Richard Bettsworth, killed by a Wagon, buried. 1771. April 13. Charles Button, a Vagrant Tinker, buried. 1776. Dec. 31. John Balchin, drowned in y^e small pox.

“On the fly leaf at the end of Reg. I. are entries of Certificates for his Maiesties (Charles II.) Sacred Touch ordered to be registered March 24. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$.”

Ann the daughter of Thomas Rice.

Alice the daughter of Henry and Ann Mills.

Ann the daughter of Henry and Ann Mills.

James Spencer, these had certificates March y^e 24th, 83.

Certificat given for James son of William Peachey Esq., January y^e 20th, 1685. Certificat given for Henry Challen, March 27, 1686, and others to the number of more than thirty.

The benefit received from the Royal hand is *not* recorded.

Among the incumbents of Petworth,* there has been a greater number of men, eminent from their literary acquirements, subsequent advancement to ecclesiastical dignities, or connexion with important events in English History, than perhaps any other parish in Sussex can reckon. Commencing at the 15th century, a list of them and of their respective patrons is as follows.

* The Benefice is a rectory, formerly of very great extent, as it contained the chapelries of Duncton and Northchapel, now detached from it. In Pope Nicholas's Valor it stands at £46 : 13 : 4; in the Nonæ Roll (temp. Edward III.) without the rector's glebe and manor, 20 mares; and in the King's Books £41 : 10 : 5. Present value £856. Of the glebe there are about 156 acres. The advowson was not severed from the manor of Petworth, until the attainder of the Earl of Northumberland, after the battle of Shrewsbury. Henry VI. upon the foundation of Eton College included it in the endowment. In 1693 Charles Duke of Somerset obtained it from the College in exchange for Farnham Royal, Clewer and Worplesdon. Under the Act, 5 William and Mary, Duncton and Northchapel were constituted separate Rectories. The Rectory House was built by Montague and Duppa, successively Bishops of Chichester, between the years 1623 & 1641, and by several additions since made has become a large building. The Rev. T. Sockett, says Dallaway, in 1819, "has made great improvements both in the house and spacious gardens. From the terrace 130 yards in length, there is a beautiful home view, with the Surrey hills in the northern distance."

	<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
	Thomas Dulaby	
1404.	John Burton, - - - -	Henry Earl of Northumberland.
1445.	William Baker, - - -	Eton College.
1485.	Thomas Stevenson, - -	„
1496.	John Edmund, D. D.* -	„
1531.	Thomas Mandeville, or } Maundsfield, B. D. }	„
1560.	Nicholas Smyth, M. A.† -	„
1591.	Alexander Bownde, D. D.‡	„
1623.	Richard Montague, D. D.§	„
1638.	Brian Duppa, D. D.|| - -	The King.

* He brought the water to supply the town. *Leland*. He resigned and had a pension of £30 per annum for life out of the rectory, confirmed under the seals of Bishop Sherburne and Eton College.

† Fellow of Winchester College and Bursar of Eton College, "Rector per triginta annos, ob. 1591." *Inscription on brass*.

‡ A painful pastor of this church of Petworth for the space of thirty years, ob. 1622. *Brass*.

§ Dr. Montague was elected Bishop of Chichester July 14. 1628, and had a dispensation to hold Petworth *in commendam* as long as he continued Bishop of Chichester, (as did the next two Rectors) this practice is deservedly condemned by Lord Hobart as most injurious. He was translated to Norwich, 1638. He wrote a tract entitled *Appello Cæsarem*, on which Pym reported in 1626, and the House of Commons resolved "That Mr. Montague endeavoured to reconile England to Rome, and alienate the king's affection from his well effected subjects."

|| Duppa was successively Bishop of Chichester (1638), Salisbury (1641), and Winchester (1660), after having been chaplain to Charles I. and tutor to the Princes Charles and James. He was with Charles I. at the surrender of Oxford, and remained in solitude at Richmond till the Restoration. On an almshouse which he afterwards founded there, this inscription still remains over the gate, "I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble."

*Rectors.**Patrons.*

1641. Henry King, D. D.* - - The King.
 1643. Francis Cheynell, D. D.† The Parliament.

* An account of this Bishop of Chichester (son of John King, Bishop of London, James the First's "King of Preachers") is to be found in *Godwin de Præsulibus*, and *A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 839. He was himself an eminent preacher, and chaplain in ordinary to James I. Deprived of Petworth by the Parliament, he was reinstated to this rectory 1660. His tract entitled "A deep Groan fetch'd at the Funeral of the incomparable and glorious monarch King Charles I.," was printed 1649. As a poet he enjoyed considerable reputation: his poems have been recently collected and edited. London 1843. Bishop King was buried in Chichester Cathedral, where before the fall of its spire, his tomb was to be seen at the back of the choir screen.

† Calamy tells us that Cheynell "long resided at Petworth and was very assiduous in his ministry there." He is better known as one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643. Being most zealous and active in the cause of the Parliament he was appointed one of the seven preachers "having power to preach in any church in Oxford." Hot headed and disputatious, he was foremost in every controversy there, the Puritans "could do nothing without Cheynell." *A. Wood* says that he was of "a fiery face" and gives an example of his fiery disposition,—While visitor at Oxford, seeing a scholar going out of St. Mary's door wearing a hat with a ribbon in it, embroidered with a royalist device, obnoxious to him "he did with great fury snatch the hat from his head, pull the ribbon thence with disdain, tear or cut it in pieces and threw to the scholar his hat again." He attended the army of the Earl of Essex, and obtained the rectory of Petworth for his services to the Commons. He was a most popular preacher with the House. A Sermon entitled "The Man of Honour, preached before the Lords of Parliament in the Abbey Church at Westminster, March 26. 1645, the Solemn day of the Publique Monethly Fast, by Francis Cheynell, Minister of God's Word," was ordered to be printed and the thanks of the House given to Master Cheynell for his great pains. An examination of Cheynell's writings shews that he was an able man, and of extensive reading. As the opponent of Laud, Hammond & Chillingworth, Dr. Johnson in his biography of him observes "that his memory would not have been preserved, had he not, by being conjoined with illustrious names, become the object of public curiosity." He was however one of the most energetic and prominent men of his party, and this criticism is somewhat too severe, if we try to consider him dispassionately. One blot notwithstanding will necessarily ever stain his character,—

<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
1660. Henry King, D. D. - -	(<i>reinstated</i>).
1669. John Price, D. D.* - -	Eton College.
1691. Edward Pelling, D. D.† -	„

his virulent persecution of Chillingworth to and beyond the death. In his "*Chillingworthi Novissima*" he displays his own fanaticism. The terrible coldness of the season had compelled Chillingworth to seek shelter in Arundel Castle, from which, on the castle's being taken, he was removed to the bishop's palace Chichester, where he died. Cheynell attended him constantly during his illness, but at the burial in the cloisters at Chichester, he met the corpse, having in his hands Chillingworth's famous work "The religion of Protestants" and threw it into the grave with the dead body, saying "Get thee gone, thou cursed book, which has seduced so many precious souls: get thee gone thou corrupt rotten book: earth to earth, and dust to dust: get thee gone into the place of rottenness, that thou mayest rot with thy author and see corruption." Cheynell is said to have died at Preston, Sussex, 1665, disordered in his understanding.

* It is asserted that General Monk's plan of the restoration of Charles II. was communicated to none but to Dr. Barrow his physician, and to Mr. John Price his chaplain; this circumstance is alluded to on the brass to his memory, within the altar rails.

Sub hoc saxo sepulchrali jacent

Reliquiæ venerabilis viri

Johannis Price, S. T. P.

Qui Ducibus Aumarliæ

Patri et filio a sacris erat.

In Restaurando Carolo fidelissimus Adjutor

Quippe qui a Partibus Regis et Ecclesie

Fortiter semper stetit

Rebus in adversis.

Vitæ tandem cursu pie peracto, obiit

Ætonensis Collegii socius

Ecclesie Sarum Præbendarius

Necnon Pettworthensis Parochiæ } Apr. 17. 91.

Pastor vigilantissimus.

"Mystery and Method of the happy restoration of Charles II., laid open to public view, by John Price," 1680. A book preserved in the Library, at Petworth House.

† Admission, on presentation of Eton Coll. Reg. Patrick fol. 10. (*Chichester*). Author of a work entitled "Pelling on Charity."

<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
1718. Benj. Langwith, D. D.*	- Charles Duke of Somerset.
1743. John Wickins, D. D.	- Charles Duke of Somerset.
1783. Euseby Cleaver, D. D.†	- George Earl of Egremont.
1789. Charles Dunster, M. A.‡	,,
1816. Thomas Sockett, M. A.§	,,
1859. Charles Holland, M. A.	- George Lord Leconfield.



* Author of *Observations on Arbuthnot's Essay on the Weights and Measures of the ancients*, 4to. 1747.

† Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1789, and of Leighlin and Ferns, 1789. Archbishop of Dublin, 1809.

‡ One of the most eminent critical scholars of his time. He published a translation of "The Frogs" of Aristophanes, 4to. 1785. His works in connection with English literature are an edition of Phillips's "Cyder" with excellent notes, and many local anecdotes of Herefordshire, 8vo. 1791. *Paradise Regained* with "notes of much erudition." 1795. *Considerations on Milton's early reading and the prima stamina of his Paradise Lost*. 1800. In his later years he devoted himself exclusively to Divinity, and published several works on the proofs of Christianity.

§ There is a portrait of the Rev. T. Sockett, by Phillips, in the Library, Petworth House. In his earlier career he was associated with the poet Hayley's *Life of Cowper*. He graduated at Oxford; and became Rector of Petworth & Duncton (Sussex), and of North Scarle (Lincoln). As during a decade of his life, the writer of these pages, his godson, received the benefit of his instruction, he now gladly seizes the opportunity of paying a small tribute of gratitude to his memory. His acquaintance with experimental science was accurate and extensive. His untiring love for the classics in general, and for Horace in particular, was truly remarkable. The New Testament he always preferred to hear in the Greek original. His goodness was unostentatious; but not the less active, and his works do follow him.

CHAPTER V.

The Town—Roads—Tradesmen's Tokens—Petworth Marble—Iron Works—Hospitals—Old Houses—Inn Signs—Sports of the last century—Town Hall—Gaol—Modern improvements.

The market towne of Petteworth,
Yn the wald of Southsax, is right well encreasid,
Syns the Yerles of Northumbreland usid litle to ly there.

Leland.

The terms in which old Topographies, Directories, and Gazetteers speak of Petworth, considered by itself, as a town, apart from Petworth House, the Park, and the surpassingly beautiful scenery which surrounds it, are not flattering. One ignorantly asserts that it is situated on a considerable eminence, upon a small stream *near* the Rother; another describes the town as an irregular mass of streets; while a third mentions it as small, and consisting of an irregular assemblage of buildings.* Its want of arrangement must be admitted; but the very intricacy of its ways and the quaintness of its old houses which disfigure Petworth, in the opinion of some, may commend it to others, as at least as picturesque as the long strait thoroughfare which characterizes many of our towns, and some of our cities. To return to the Domesday survey; it was then an independent and thriving place, producing

* Petworth is 14 miles from Chichester, N. E. by N.; 11 from Arundel, N.; and 49 from London, S. W. by W. The parish, which is the most populous in the Rape of Arundel, contained 3368 inhabitants at the last census. It is 6140 acres in extent.

eels and hogs. Under its Norman Owners it did not become more prosperous, since the *Nonæ Roll* in the 14th century (1345), shews that there were then but three persons here able to pay the assessment of a fifteenth, "Alan Lylye, value of goods and chattels vij l. x s.; fifteenth, x s. Alan de Mulward, value of goods xxx s.; fifteenth, ii s. Thomas Scarpe, value of goods xv s.; fifteenth, xij d." the rest of the inhabitants are returned as "living on their own lands; but by great labour."*

Until the period of the Reformation it is probable that Petworth was little more than a village, clustering about the mansion of the Percies, as a nucleus. Leland speaks of it in the reign of Henry VIII., as having then, recently, "right well encreasid," and informs us that a manufacture of cloth had been established,—“now the men there make good clothe.”†

Our towns were not slow to derive benefit from the great change, which, under God's Providence, was effected in England by the Reformation. A variety of circumstances had concurred tending to the advancement of civil and religious freedom,—the invention of printing, the discovery of a new world, the introduction into Europe of the learning of the East, and the spirit of enquiry which began to

* "Non sunt plures in eadem parochia, nisi illi qui de terr' suis propriis et magnis laboribus vivunt tantummodo."

† Dallaway observes "In the sixteenth century, if not later, we have proof that cloth (chiefly coarse druggets) was made both at Chichester and Petworth." clxv.

dawn in the minds of men paved the way for an advancing civilization, and we perceive signs of progress in Petworth at this time, although Leland is no doubt correct in ascribing its growth *chiefly* to the circumstance of the Earls of Northumberland beginning to reside here more permanently.

Improvements were effected, "Parson Edmonds," says the same Antiquary, "perceiving the great lak of water at Petteworth causid chiefly a great spring, the hedde whereof is about a mile from the town, to be brought in lede to Petteworth; part of the water comming to the manor place, part to the personage, the residew to ii or iii places yn the streate of the toune."*

Attention was now paid to the facilitation of travelling: the main road from London to Chichester, by way of Petworth, at that time, and until a comparatively late period, lay over the Rotherbridge. With respect to this also Leland gives us information. He says that Parson Acon whom we have spoken of

* The supply of water for Petworth House and for the town is now chiefly obtained from the water works at Coultershaw Mill, erected by the late Earl of Egremont. Pipes carry it from the reservoir, through every street, without cost to the inhabitants. There is an agreement dated April 1. 1625, and confirmed by a decree in Chancery 1640, between Henry Earl of Northumberland and the then Rector and Townsmen of Petworth with respect to the water supply. The Earl undertook for himself and his successors "to repair at his sole expense the fountain head, conduits and pipes (about 5 furlongs in length):" the townsmen made over to the Earl two closes, that they might be exempt from all further charge, with the exception of keeping the three conduits in the town in repair.

as the builder of the old steeple, "mayde the fayre bridge of stone, caullid Rotherbridge, about a mile from Petworth upon the water that commith downe from Cowdrey." The remains of this bridge* are still to be seen when the water of the Rother is low, and doubtless in the 16th century it was regarded as a benefit, as great as the Railway bridge, recently thrown over the same river.

In connection with the subject of roads I am anxious to vindicate this town from an aspersion. No one can read anything of old Petworth and its approaches without being constantly reminded of its *mud*. In truth it has been terribly bespattered. What I hope to prove however is, that it was not *unusually* muddy,—not worse in this respect than other places in Sussex, indeed that certain districts were muddier. But first as to the evidence that it *was* muddy. In 1583 when Queen Elizabeth was expected, the writer of a letter, which has been

* The remarkable lane, called Hunger's lane; about a mile in length, so narrow that two vehicles cannot pass, and having no human habitation adjoining it, was one of the old routes from Petworth and Tillington to this bridge. It is associated with traditional stories of supernatural terrors, and deeds of violence perpetrated on travellers, for which it is well suited. The old house at the end, near Rotherbridge, is remembered as the resort of smugglers and as the depository of their contraband imports. The last great party of smugglers which passed through Petworth, is said to have numbered about sixty. These entered the town on a Sunday morning, whilst the inhabitants were at church; they were armed with pistols and cutlasses, and halted at several of the inns, with much composure. Tubs of brandy and hollands, and large bales of silk were slung across their horses, and two carts laden with goods accompanied them.

already given, speaks of the "ways to Petworth being so full of loose stones that it is careful and painful riding for anybody." There was an object however in then representing them as in a bad state; but the document commonly quoted against us, is the account of the reception of Charles King of Spain at Petworth, as late as 1703. Although this letter* has been frequently printed it is too interesting to be omitted.

"Honoured Sir,—Seeing that I can't entertain you better by reason of our barrenness in foreign news, I'll venture to trouble you with a short account of my last week's ramble to Petworth,.....the two Dukes of Somerset and Marlborough went to Petworth on Christmas Day, in order to wait upon his Majesty.....Accordingly we set out at that time, (six o'clock in the morning) by torchlight and did not get out of the coaches, save only when we were overturned or stuck fast in the mud, till we arrived at our journey's end. "T'was hard service for the Prince to sit fourteen hours in the coach that day, without eating anything, and passing through the worst ways that I ever saw in my life; we were thrown but once indeed in going,"—in returning they were overturned twice; but both our coach, which was the leading, and his Highness's body coach would have suffered very often, if the nimble boors of Sussex had not frequently poised it, or supported it with their shoulders, from Godalming almost to Petworth; and the nearer we approached the Duke's house, the more unaccessible it seemed to be. The last nine miles of the way cost us six hours time to conquer them; and indeed we had never done it if our good master had not several times lent us a pair of horses out of his own coach, whereby we were able to trace out the way for him; they made us believe, that the several grounds we crost, and his Grace's Park, would alleviate the fatigue; but I protest I could hardly perceive any difference between them and the common roads." &c. &c.

It cannot be denied that the approaches to Petworth required a surveyor of roads at that time, yet it should be remembered that the journey was made in the depth of winter,—at Christmas, and partly in the dark. But although the roads in this vicinity were then undoubtedly bad, can they be said to have been worse than those in the Eastern division of the County, twenty years later. Hercules himself would have there found it difficult to extricate a carriage. Defoe assures us that near Lewes “a lady was usually drawn to church by six oxen, the ways being so stiff and deep, that no horses could go in them.” After travelling through all counties he asserts too, that in this part of England the road near Tunbridge was the “deepest and dirtiest.” Indeed considering the state of Sussex in general with respect to mud, to stigmatize Petworth would be invidious.* Dr. John Burton in his *Iter Sussexiense*, written in Greek, bears out this assertion, since he speaks of Sussex as “a muddy, fertile and pastoral country, not easy to ride or drive through, so that having thereby earned a bad name, it has passed into

* His own journey was scarcely more pleasant than that of the King of Spain, though undertaken at a better season. “I immediately fell upon a land muddy and desolate, upon roads—most abominable. Not even now though in summer time is the wintry state of the roads got rid of, for the wet retained even till now, in this mud, is sometimes splashed upwards all of a sudden to the annoyance of travellers. Our horses could not keep on their legs, on account of those slippery and rough parts of the roads; but sliding and stumbling and almost on their haunches got on but slowly.”—This was in 1771.

a byword, and any difficulty hard to get through or struggle against may by a simile be called,—the Sussex bit of road.” He cannot refrain from many pleasantries on the subject, such as the following,—“Come now my friend I will set before you a problem in Aristotle’s fashion. Why is it that the oxen, the swine, the women, and all other animals are so long legged in Sussex? May it not be from the difficulty of pulling the feet out of so much mud by the strength of the ankle, that the muscles get stretched as it were, and the bones lengthened.”* Some parts of the weald still present obstacles of this nature to the pedestrian in winter. The roads about Petworth are now however remarkably good.†

Trade began to flourish in Petworth in the 17th century. This appears indirectly from the number of Tradesmen’s tokens, (5) a large number proportionally, issued in this town. Those which I have seen are as follows.

*William Hurst—in the field W. H.

Rev. * In. Petworth. 165—in the field W. H.

*Richard Stringer—in the field three cones.
Qy. (sugar loaves)

Rev. * Of Petworth 1652—in the field R * S.

*William Manser. At.—in the field five candles
in a row.

* S. A. C. viii. 257.

† Great improvements in the roads near Petworth were effected by the late Earl of Egremont, who constructed the new road to Horsham in 1813, the road from Byworth to Lowheath to shorten the distance to Arundel, and others.

Rev. * Petworth in Sussex—in the field ^{.M.}
W. A.

*John Peachey—in the field. J*P.

Rev. In Petworth—in the field 1656.
*
*

From the London Gazette of November 1666, we know that a fair was kept here, at this period, for nine days successively. A notice in it states that the fair usually held at Petworth in Sussex, Nov. 20.* would not be held that year, as the county was still much infested by the plague.

Sussex or Petworth marble, which was formerly very extensively procured in this vicinity, and iron which was largely manufactured here, as in many parts of Sussex, require a brief notice.

Petworth marble is found in the adjacent parishes † of Kirdford and Northchapel, and in those of Wisboro' Green and Billingshurst, over an area of 20 square miles,‡ at a depth of 25 feet. "It occurs in layers that vary from a few inches to a foot or more in thickness; and are separated from each other by

* November 20th continues to be the date of the largest of the fairs held at Petworth.

† Petworth itself is on "the lower green sand," a superincumbent stratum. It is therefore only occasionally met with, in the parish, in boring for wells.

‡ Two courses of it occur in the weald clay. That nearest Petworth may be traced from midway between Kirdford and Lurgashall, in the west by Battlehurst and Marshalls, to the Arun, and by Pockocks and Hungar Hill, Shipley, and Sands (West Grinstead) to the Adur. The more northern, which is the thickest and finest bed, skirts round by Kirdford and Plaistow. This is the course which furnished slabs for architectural purposes. A quarry of it was open at Slaughter Farm in 1828. *P. J. Martin, Geological Memoir*, 43.

seams of clay, or of a friable limestone. This limestone is of various shades of bluish grey, mottled with green, and ochraceous yellow, and is composed of the remains of fresh-water univalves, formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble. It bears a high polish and is elegantly marked by the sections of the shells which it contains: their constituent substance presenting a striking contrast to the dark ground of the marble. In other varieties the substance of the shells is black, and their sections appear on the surface in the form of numerous lines and spiral figures. Occasionally a few bivalves *cyclas* occur, and the remains of the minute crustaceous coverings of the *Cypris faba* very constantly.* From the large size of most of the shells of which it is formed it is more liable to decomposition than Purbeck marble; but it exceeds it in beauty, from their being so plainly apparent when viewed in a polished surface.

In early Norman times it is said to have been much sought after, for the decoration of our cathedrals in the form of the small insulated shafts of

* Mantell, Geology of South East of England, 184. That Petworth marble was known to the Romans is not improbable, and on the faith of the remarkable slab on which occur the names of Pudens and Claudia, discovered in Chichester 1723, Dr. Mantell has erroneously stated that there is historical proof of this. The slab is however of Purbeck marble, which consists of the fossil remains of *Paludina elongata* a much smaller species of univalve than *Paludina fluviarum*, the species of which Petworth marble is composed. The difference between the two kinds of marble is very conspicuous, when they are seen in juxtaposition. S. A. C. vii. 63.

pillars, such as those in the north aisle, and the columns in the clerestory at Chichester. It was probably however not so much wrought for this purpose as has been asserted,—some of the examples cited are certainly Purbeck. But in many of the churches of Sussex it occurs as sepulchral slabs, in which brasses were inserted. One of these at Trotton measures 9 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. In the old houses of the Sussex gentry it is frequently to be observed in the form of sideboards, columns and chimney pieces, and was so abundant near Petworth that one sees it used in the town even for ignoble purposes, as for paving and for the construction of sinks and water-troughs.

It has been mentioned that old Petworth Park was nearly consumed by the iron works* at an early period, as one laments who was evidently acquainted with this district. “Such a heate,” he says “issueth out of so many forges and furnaces for the making of iron, and out of the glass† kilns, as hath devoured many famous woods within the welds, as about

* In an excellent account of the Sussex Iron Works by Mr. Lower, we find as owners in 1574,
 “The late Earl of Northumberland, 1 fordg, 1 furnace, in Petworth Great Park, in the hands of Mr. Blackwell.
 Thomas Smyth, 1 fordg, 1 furnace in Shillinglee.
 Henry Boyer, 1 furnace in Moore forest.” S. A. C. ii. iii.

† A road from Petworth in the direction of Kirdford retains the name of “Glass house Lane.” In the parishes of Kirdford and Wisboro’ Green there were two glass manufactories during the reign of Elizabeth, the last had employment as late as that of Charles I. Dallaway clxv.

*Burningfold, Lopwood Greene (Loxwood), the Minns, Kirdford, Petworth parkes, Ebernoe, Wassels, &c.** The hammer ponds† which remain in the neighbourhood, and especially the string of them in Stag Park, now converted into fish ponds, are sufficient evidence of the manufacture of this metal, now monopolized by the North; but which once raised many Sussex families to affluence.

One of the distinctive features of Petworth is the number and munificence of its charities; and whatever may be theoretically advanced against such benevolent institutions, it cannot be denied that they have been beneficial to the inhabitants of this place. No town in Sussex is in this respect better provided.‡

The earliest is Thompson's Hospital, in North Street, founded 1624, and well endowed.§ The founder directed that the Governors should be incorporated and use a common seal, the house to be called "The Hospital of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, of the guyft or foundation of Thomas

* Norden, Surveyor's Dialogue, London. 1607.

† So pleasantly described by A. E. Knox, Esq., in his *Ornithological Rambles in Sussex*, 99. A work highly esteemed by all naturalists, in which many scenes and incidents near Petworth are depicted. Both to the zoologist and to the botanist the vicinity offers a rich field for observation.

‡ The income derived from these charities and endowments amounts to nearly £1600. a year.

§ The founder was born here. He left the House built by him in 1618, for a hospital: and the trust deed provides "that £60. per annum shall be given to 12 (now 14) poore persons of either sex, inhabitants of Petteworth, and that the increments of the estate should be divided between them." The gross value of its revenues at the present time is £267. per annum.





Somerset Hospital,
From a Photograph by Mr. F. S. Morgan.

241 by A. J. M. W. Turner, 1840.

Thompson,* Gent. of Barnard's Inn." It is neatly built of stone, has been restored, and is in good preservation.

The Somerset Hospital, a remarkable specimen of the brick building, of the early part of the last century, also in North street, is the largest of these charitable foundations.† The property was purchased by Charles Duke of Somerset in 1740,‡ who in 1746, built the Hospital for *twelve* poor widows,§ to be elected by owner of the Honor, Manor, and Mansion House of Petworth for the time being.

The Duke liberally endowed it and personally

* In a return made by Lake, Bishop of Chichester, of Hospitals in Sussex, before 1690, it is stated that "In Petworth is an Hospital founded by one Thompson.... There was also a chapel joined to this Hospital and endowed with about £10 per annum, for a person to read Divine Service to the poor people; but this is now suppressed and the Chapel shut up." S. A. C. xij. 305.

† Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Northumberland had bequeathed (Dec. 30, 1704,) £1000. to the Duke for the purchase of lands for maintenance of *six* poor widows. His Grace carried out her design and increased the number to *twelve*.

‡ A letter dated Northumberland House, June 17, 1740, gives the particulars of the sale, this property had been part of the estate of Francis Mose, Esq., occupied by a family named Wickliffe. It was bought for £160. in the name of T. Elder, Esq., the Duke's Steward. *Muniments, Petworth House.*

§ The indenture describes it as purchased for this purpose, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Viscount and Baron Beauchamp de Hache, Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, Lord of the Honors of Cockermonth and Petworth, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Lord High Steward of the City of Chichester, and one of the Governors of the Charterhouse, and one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and made over in trust to Matthias Mawson, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, Sir Thomas Booth, Hutchins Williams, Esq. of Chichester, and the Rectors of Petworth, Tillington, and Northchapel.

took an interest in its completion.* The number of widows was increased to *twenty-two* in 1818, at a pension of £20. per annum each, and the surplus income, as directed, is divided among other widows as out pensioners. The revenues of this hospital at present amounts to more than £800. per annum.

A benefaction to Petworth called "Ayre's Charity," which now produces more than £57. a year, was made June 8th 1673, by Richard Ayre, Gent., who bequeathed a house anciently called the Crown Inn,† and other premises, to be applied by trustees in gifts of money for the poor, and the remainder to be distributed in bread. The value of this charity was formerly but £16.‡

* His visits to inspect the alterations going on at the Hospital, in a richly carved, gilded, and velvet lined Sedan Chair, carried by two very tall, muscular men, each nearly 6ft. 2in. high, with a running footman carrying a silver topped staff to clear the way; and two others, who walked one on each side of the window of the chair, with similar silver headed sticks to knock on the head any persons whose curiosity might tempt them to try to get a sight of the ducal occupant, are still traditionally remembered.

† This building can be identified by the description given of it in the next note. It has an upstairs room, evidently the chief apartment, when the house was an inn, of which the ceiling is still an interesting object. It has elaborate ornaments in plaster boldly but somewhat roughly executed. Men, women, and various animals are represented in grotesque attitudes, some of the figures are but little injured. On the space above the fireplace, between it and the ceiling is a coat of arms with a shield, having on it a boars head, which also appears elsewhere on the plaster. The crest and supporters are mutilated.

‡ "Mr. Richard Aire gave to the use of the poore of the Parish of Petworth one house which was anciently called ye Crown Inn, near ye church gate, ye corner house on the left hand coming up from ye market, containing six tenements, stable yard and gardens to ye value of sixteen pounds per annum or more." *Petworth Reg.*

Taylor's Charity is a bequest made in 1753 by the Rev. John Taylor, Fellow of St. Mary's College Winchester, of £2400, the interest to be applied by the Rectors of Petworth, Tillington and Duncton, for the education* of ten boys and ten girls. He also left £500, to St. Mary's, Winton College, the interest of half to be paid to two poor Tradesmen of Petworth, and that of the other half to the widows of two poor clergymen, and £50, the interest to be expended in the purchase of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Religious Tracts.

In 1816, the Earl of Egremont, built a school for 30 boys, in North Street, which has been recently enlarged by Lord Leconfield, and ground for the purpose of recreation added. The Earl also erected a school for 30 girls, in Church Street, which has since been pulled down and the site thrown into the churchyard. In lieu of this building, Lord Leconfield purchased the former Independent Chapel in East Street, and at his sole expense converted it into the commodious school, in which the girls are at present instructed. An endowment in the 3 per cent Consols of £1333 , 6 ,, 8, which produces £40 per annum for this school, and a like endowment for that of the boys, were effected by the late Earl.

* The master is to instruct "in the grounds of Christianity, reading, writing and arithmetic," and to be allowed for his salary £35 a year. By a codicil (1763) the interest of £800 is added for the clothing of the boys and girls. One child of each sex is apprenticed annually.

The Infant School near the County Gaol, was also built and endowed in 1862, by Lord Leconfield, the income arising from this investment is about £33 a year. This and the handsome School at Byworth, for girls, are supported by his Lordship, who has followed in the footsteps of his munificent father.*

The Alms Houses in the New Road, near the new cemetery, founded in 1836, by the Earl of Egremont and endowed with the sum of £3150, were instituted for the benefit of *four* aged persons. To each house is attached a good garden. The present trustees are Lord Leconfield, and the Hon. H. Wyndham, M. P.†

* In each of the respective parishes, in which he has property, the noble owner of the Petworth estate expends a considerable amount annually in charities, and among other instances of his Lordship's liberality, one really good work is too apparent to be passed over in silence,—the numerous commodious cottages which have been erected in Petworth and its vicinity are a boon to their occupiers, in point of health and comfort, not easily attainable elsewhere, and serve as a model for landowners. Their moral, sanitary and elevating influence, can scarcely be over estimated.

† There are several smaller charities for the poor of early date. Henry Pylfolde by will dated "vij of Julie 1565" devised that the owner of Westlands "shall paye out of the same unto the use of the parish of Petworth xiijs. iiijd., by the year for ever, to be demanded and collected and gathered by the collectours for the poor of the Parishe aforesaid." John Avenell, by will July 28. 1681, devised thus "I give to the poore of Petworth three pounds a year for ever, out of my farm called Westlands and other my freehold Lands and Tenements lying in the parish of Petworth, to be paid upon the feast day of Saint Thomas the Apostle" &c. &c. Under the will of Henry Smith, in 1627, usually called *Dog* Smith, (probably from having been led by a dog), a rent charge of £5 a year is payable for the poor of Petworth out of lands in Hartfield. And more recently an endowment producing £4 ,, 1 ,, 4 per annum, to be distributed in bread, was made by Peter Luttman, Esq., an old inhabitant of the town. Also, a native of this parish, Mr. Daniel Lee, of Bath, who died April 8. 1849 aged 97, bequeathed £700 on trust to the Rector and Churchwardens of Petworth, and their

There are several houses in various parts of the town which deserve the attention of the archæologist, particularly the old residence of the Dawtrey family, described by Leland as the "house longing to them in Petworth by the chirch." This is a large building, of stone, forming two sides of a square; one side facing the church, the other in Lombard Street. It is gabled, the points of the gables being ornamented with balls, and has long mullioned windows, some of which are in their original state.* Allusion has been made to the Dawtreys† in the account of St. Thomas's Chapel, and the tombs and brasses to

successors for the time being "that they shall for ever hereafter, twice in each and every year, pay and divide the annual dividends of the said sum equally unto and amongst three of the oldest and most deserving poor, either men or women, who shall be parishioners of Strood and Byworth, within the said parish of Petworth, and members of the Established Church.

* An engraving of it is given in Dr. Turner's paper on Petworth. S. A. C. xiv.

† The pedigree of Dawtrey is fully deduced by Dallaway, 332. William son of Joceline de Alta Ripa, is supposed to have been the founder of Heringham or Hardham Priory. Edmund Dawtrey of Petworth, sheriff in 1527, became possessed of Moore by marriage with Isabel niece of John Wood, Treasurer of England, *temp.* Richard III. Edmund Dawtrey, his son, grandson, and great-grandson, were successively sheriffs of Sussex from 1492 to 1566. When Leland visited Petworth in the reign of Henry VIII. it seems that he was a guest of Sir Henry Dawtrey, and received from him some curious information relating to property here. "Dawterey told me" he says "that there were 3 women or sisters that had the division of the landes of the Honor of Petworth, and that they were thus married to Percy, Dawterey, and Aske. So that hereupon I gather that al these 3 cam oute of the northe countre. Percy, Dawterey, & Aske, give the myllepykes (*fusils*) but with difference yn the felde. The first partition hath not continued in al the aforesaid 3 names holy; but hath bene disperkelid. Yet some likelihod is, that seeing that so much remained a late yn Percie hand, that Dawterey and Aske had never like partes, to have been but as *beneficiarii* (mesne

them there. "The chiefest house of these Dawtereis," the same antiquary observes "is in Petworth parochē, caullid the More, half a mile from Petworth tounē."*

The crescent, a badge of the Percies, † appears as an ornament on the exterior of some of the older houses e. g. at Norman Place, in East Street, and occasionally in the interior.

The gable end at the back of the house belonging to A. Daintrey, Esq., which is timber framed, the spaces between the timbers being filled up with herring-bone brickwork, is of the early Elizabethan style. The ceiling of the principal room is beautifully wrought in stucco with festoons of flowers, terminating in a central wreath.

Newgrove was the property of an ancient family called de Aula or Atte Hall, established there before the reign of Henry VI. John Hall possessed it in 1625, his daughter Mary married William Peachey

lords to Percy. Dikes, whos landes now be devolvid to Mr. Goring, and other gentilmen thereabout, were *beneficiarii* to the Honor of Petworth. Dawtery, the knight, that dwellid in Hampton Town, was brother to old Mr. Dawtery, now living at Petworth; and this Dawtrey of Hampton landes cam al by purchase." *Itinerary* vi. 17.

* The mansion of Moore was built round a court with an arched gateway in the centre. It was in great part taken down in 1763, and the remainder converted into a farm house. In 1786 it was sold to the Earl of Egremont by the Bishop of Llandaff to whom it had been bequeathed. It contains a spacious apartment, having a ribbed stuccoed ceiling, with the family crest, a unicorn passant argent, displayed at the points where the ribs intersect. The walls are oak panelled. Over the fire place is the Dawtrey escutcheon of arms with the date 1580.

† "The *crescents* of Percy occur in the abbey of Sallay." *Notes to Tonge's Heraldic Visitation of Yorkshire*. 89. It is visible on the Earl of Northumberland's chair engraved at p. 21.

and afterwards Henry Bulstrode, who began the present house. Sir Henry Peachey when created a Baronet in 1736, was styled of Newgrove.*

Strange names were attached to property in old Petworth, such as Bywimbles near the Church, Horsberries in the East Street, and a spot which rejoiced in the appellation of Buttermongers.† The place now called Damer's Bridge was then named Sowter Ditch, and a building in the Market Place was termed the Roundabout House, from its Rotundo-like appearance.‡

* The late Earl of Egremont purchased it in 1773 of Lord Selsey, second son of Sir H. Peachey.

† A rate made 168 $\frac{3}{4}$, which is preserved in the Parish Chest, supplies a few additional appellations.

Names of Persons.—Henry Dammer; Robert Ffoord; John Eede of Crawell; Jeffery Dawtrey, House and Land, 5d. Henry Gatton, Haseleingbourn Mill and Cowtersole Mill, 1/4. Dr. Price for ye parsonage and Gleebe Land, 10/10. W. Peachey, Esq. for the Lyth; Widow Sadler for the blew Lyon; Matt. Taylor for Limbo, 11d. Mr. Penington for the George, 5d. Richard Nye for Jno. Ayenell's Farm, 1/.

Ss/ March ye eleventh 168 $\frac{3}{4}$

wee alow of this Tax

Robert Palmer.

Ralph Mills.

John Apsley.

John Lickfold,

Churchwarden,

his mark I

Mathew Taylor,

Churchwarden.

‡ As the Archæology of Inn Signs shews that some are of religious origin, others heraldic, or have reference to distinguished persons, pastimes or trades. The local historian usually gleans some knowledge from considering them. In an assessment, made in the reign of Queen Anne, the following signs occur: The White Hart; The Swan; The Half Moon; The George; The Bull; The Coach; The Brick and Mould; The Plow, at Shopham Bridge. There have been in Petworth two signs of the White Hart, and the Little White Hart; The White Antelope, often confounded with the White Hart of Richard II., and the Silver Swan were the badges of John of Gaunt and furnish many of the Inn Signs of West

The progress which the town has now made, compared with the barbarisms of the age just past can with difficulty be conceived. It is not easy to realize the fact that within the last century the baiting of bulls was a common occurrence, on the very spot on which the Market House now stands. Bulls were tied to the stake in the Market Place and there lacerated *morsibus sævis canum*, in the open area, and I have been informed by an old inhabitant, that he remembered the circumstance on one occasion, of a bull breaking loose and charging the ring, to the no small disconcertment of the surrounding throng. It was a custom to burn a candle at the butcher's stall where the flesh of the bull was sold, after the cruel sport had terminated.

Throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday was another brutal practice no less demoralizing. These birds are said to have been trained to avoid the staff thrown at them, by adroitly jumping or flying away. If struck so that the legs were broken, or if the poor biped was stunned, and did not recover before a

Sussex. The Half Moon or Crescent may be traced back to the crusades; but as a badge of the Percies there is a reason for meeting with it at Petworth. The Angel is a sign which not unfrequently occurs elsewhere. The Crown, Sun, & Ship, names of old Petworth Inns speak for themselves. Of Red Lions there have been two, and also a Blue Lion, the latter near one of the Lodges of Petworth House: as the Lion azure was borne by the Percies, this is easily accounted for: this Inn was afterwards called the Brown Colt. A house near the Reservoir had the sign of the Fighting Cocks, and the Inn in the Market Place, now the Star, was called the Bull, both having reference to barbarous sports above alluded to.

certain time, it became the property of the striker. This debasing pastime was carried on at the corner of the road, which leads to Tillington.*

The cruel and irrational sports of a bygone age have now been succeeded by cricket, and rifle practice, manly and beneficial recreations, in keeping with the spirit of our times.

The butts are to be seen in constant and significant use, and it is curious to note the words of Fuller, in his account of Sussex, 200 years ago. "For my *Vale* to this country† I desire to be their remembrancer of the councill which William Earl of Arundle gave to his son Henry Fitzallen, viz. Never to trust to their neighbours the French. Indeed for the present they are at amity with us; but foreign friendship is ticklish, temporary and lasteth no longer than it is advantaged with mutuall interest." The truth of this observation appears from the fact that several wars between France and England; one of more than twenty years duration, have since ensued. That the patriotism of Petworth was tested just before Waterloo, is sufficiently shewn

* Although bull and bear baiting were witnessed with *satisfaction* by ladies in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; and still later a municipal enactment existed that in all towns and cities, no butcher should be allowed to kill a bull until it had been baited, yet that such cruelties should have been so recently tolerated, is now a source of wonder. Bull baiting has not been extinct here more than sixty years. It was abolished by the late Earl of Egremont. Cock throwing was even longer practised.

† Worthies, 114.

by a handbill posted in the Market Place, at that time, a copy of which I have seen. It contained pressing invitations to enlist and concluded with a couplet full of confidence, if not poetical,

“Ye Sussex lads, your courage shew,
The French dogs for to overthrow.”

The Yeomanry cavalry who were accustomed to exercise in Petworth Park have not been disembodied more than five and twenty years, and the very existence of the 6th Sussex Volunteers, whose numbers are imposing, marksmen excellent, and band successful in musical contest, implies that with an Anglo-French alliance, generally popular, and which it is to be hoped may long continue, war is at least, a contingency provided for: while freedom from strife with our Gallic neighbours, during half a century has given to our cities and towns opportunities for progress, denied to the last generation, which cannot be embraced too thankfully.

The modern improvements in Petworth must be noticed but briefly.* The irregularity of arrangement which characterizes the town† has been already

* Some of its Streets may still be uneven, unpaved, and unwatered. The clock on the Market House, at a standstill, may yet deceive the unwary rustic, who looks intently at it, and then sets his watch by it, but it cannot be denied that many improvements have been effected in the town itself, the approaches greatly amended, and better drained, and the lighting and watching ameliorated.

† Cynical critics may call Petworth ugly; but without being guilty of maudlin sentimentality, those to whom it has afforded a *dulce domum* in their childhood may love it still; if for no better reason than that which leads the mother to think her plain child

adverted to, but this is a feature which is becoming less apparent; while by the metaphysical law of association, its very nooks and corners serve to imprint it more indelibly on the memories of those who have quitted it for remote counties or for distant lands.

The area in the centre of the town now called the Market Place* was so termed in the reign of Charles I. The Market House or Town Hall, built of stone was however erected by the late Earl of Egremont in 1793. It is adorned at one end with a bust of William III. In the Court Room† the

handsome,—because she looks on it as hers, she regards it as her own. But even dispassionately considered, few will deny that it is in some respects unique, and pleasant and healthful in no ordinary degree.

* A small weekly market has long been held here. As Petworth is situated in a district purely agricultural, its prosperity necessarily depends in some degree, on the improved cultivation of the soil in its vicinity, and much success in this respect has been achieved. Young speaks admiringly of what had been done in his time. "The greatest improvement that I know undertaken in this county, has been effected at the Stag Park at Petworth, some years ago by the Earl of Egremont. Previously to its being improved, it was an entire forest scene, overspread with bushes, furze, some timber, and rubbish of no kind of use, if we except a few miserable, and ragged young stock, which it annually reared, and would not have let for more than 4s., or at most, 5s., an acre. The undertaking of converting between 700 and 800 acres of land was an exertion to be expected only from an animated and enlightened improver. Every part has been drained in the most effectual manner, and the whole of it enclosed and divided into proper fields. Few tracts of 20s. or 30s. per acre can be said to be more productive. Extraordinary fine crops of wheat and oats are raised. It is thoroughly well stocked. The whole is a garden." *Agriculture of Sussex*, p. 188. The wonderful advancement which has since taken place on the Petworth Estate, where every improvement in the science and practice of agriculture is at once adopted, is too apparent to need further mention.

† Petworth has not been without its facilities for self-culture.

Epiphany and Easter Quarter Sessions, for the Western Division of the county are held, by sufferance; as well as the fortnightly Petty Sessions of the magistrates, and the County Court. The lower portion has been lately converted by the liberality of Lord Leconfield,—at his sole expense, into rooms, for purposes of mental recreation and improvement. These are now occupied by a Subscription Reading Society, and a Working Man's Institute, to the banishment of the stocks and whipping post, formerly to be seen there, *inter-rorem*, and occasionally made use of.

Dallaway in his Preliminary History has given a long and interesting account of Petworth Prison up to 1819. In 1782 it consisted of two miserable apartments, † subsequently replaced by a structure on the Howard plan. This has been superseded during the last few years by what may now be con-

The Literary and Scientific Institution was once prosperous, nor does its decease imply its failure. It did its work in its day,—an honorable epitaph on a society, as the like would be on an individual. A Mutual Improvement Society succeeded. In the room of these, the existing Institutions have followed, each in accordance with prevailing opinions, and all calculated for advancement, intellectual and moral. For Lectures in connection with the respective objects of these Societies, the use of the Town Hall has always been freely granted.

† Howard's statements shew that the discipline of Prisons was then lax, the stipends paid to the functionaries attached to them inadequate, and the treatment of those incarcerated most wretched. At the old prison at Petworth it was customary for the inmates to put out a leather bag, with a label on it, "Pray remember the poor prisoners."

sidered a model Gaol. The contrast is remarkable. Howard the Philanthropist deservedly of European celebrity, who died at Kherson, (1790) while engaged in his work of mercy, visited Petworth Bridewell in 1774 and 1776 and made the following report—"Petworth. This Bridewell has two rooms, one 17ft. by 10ft. full 6ft. high, the other 18ft. by 9ft. 6ft. high, too small for the general number of prisoners. No chimney, no yard, no water, no employment. Allowance, a penny loaf a day. This I found to weigh seven ounces and a half. Keeper's salary, lately augmented from £12 to £20. Fees 6s. 8d. No Table. The Keeper told me in September 1774, that all his prisoners were, upon discharge, much weakened by the close confinement and small allowances. In 1774, September 28th, 4 prisoners. In 1776, February 23rd, 8 prisoners."

Insufficient nutriment and want of ventilation tell rapidly upon health, as is well known; but on comparing dates, the facts which Howard next adduces are truly appalling.

"Thomas Draper and William Godfrey were committed the 6th January 1776; the former died the 11th, the other on the 26th of the same month. William Cox committed the 13th of January, died the 23rd. None of them had the Gaol Fever. I do not affirm that these men were famished to death: it was extreme cold weather. However since that time

the allowance of bread is doubled. For this the prisoners are indebted to the kind attention of the Duke of Richmond.”

In 1782 the magistrates determined on thoroughly remedying this deplorable state of things and erecting a suitable building. A new House of Correction was accordingly commenced, on a site presented by the Earl of Egremont, from designs by J. Wyatt, Esq., in 1785, and completed in 1788.* Alterations adapting it for carrying out the principle

* Many regulations were then drawn up, among which are the following. 4.—That the Governor and Turnkey take especial care that the prisoners are kept *separate*, night and day, and that they perform such work as may be allotted them, in their respective cells, and that they, upon no pretence whatever permit them to have any communication one with another. That every person in health attend divine service, and be put into the airing yard, for at least the space of one hour every day; and that no two prisoners be aired together unless the number should make it absolutely necessary. That each prisoner before he is aired, sweeps and cleans his room and washes his hands and face. 6.—That there be also provided for every felon and other prisoner (except vagrants) committed for punishment, a coat, a waistcoat, a pair of breeches, two shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one hat, one woollen night cap. The clothing to be made of the cheapest and darkest colored woollens, *without plaits or pockets, with different colored sleeves*. 7.—That the women be likewise clothed with garments of the same colour and materials proper for women. 8.—That when a felon or other prisoner is first received into the prison, the surgeon shall examine the state of his health, and such as are committed for felony or punishment shall then be stripped naked, washed with warm water, and have his head shaved (when deemed necessary by the Governor), and all his clothes baked in the oven, and laid by, to be returned when he leaves the prison. 9.—That each prisoner be allowed two pounds of bread a day, 10.—That no other liquor be allowed to the prisoners than water (except in case of sickness) and that no person be considered sick, that is not ordered to the infirmary by the surgeon.

of solitary confinement,* were made in 1816, and a system of employment was subsequently adopted. Within the last few years extensive improvements have been effected in Petworth Gaol, which on the abandonment of the Gaol at Horsham in 1843, has now become the Gaol for the Western Division of the County, while the gyves, fetters, leg irons, ringbolts, &c., made use of in the last century are only to be seen as relics of the past, all the modern appliances of prison discipline are at present in use, and although cruelty has been banished, the punishment which criminals now undergo is much more salutary and effective than it has ever previously been.

In 1792 the Arun Canal from Stopham to Midhurst was constructed, which proved of benefit to the town. In 1836 it was supplied with gas, and it has now been connected with London by railway and telegraphic communication. The unusual beauty of the scenery on all sides of Petworth will consequently become more generally known and appre-

* Independently of its present efficient state as a place of punishment for wrong doers, Petworth Prison is remarkable as originating the "*separate or isolated* system of confinement," now adopted throughout the civilized world. Under his Grace the Duke of Richmond, W. Mitford, Esq., Walter Smyth, Esq., and other magistrates of West Sussex, it was here first instituted in 1788, as appears from the Rules above cited. Two or three other English Gaols followed the example, with modifications; it was speedily transplanted to Philadelphia and has been finally adopted as the basis of all modern penal discipline.

ciated.* The prospect tower on the hill in the Park, and the Gohanna Lodge usually known as "Gog and Magog," have been built on heights from which most glorious views may often be obtained. In the town itself new erections spring up: old ones are restored. No one who has annually visited Petworth during the last few years can fail to have observed signs of an increased vitality,—signs of advancement. With places as with individuals,

"There is a tide which taken at the turn
leads on to fortune."

But this only with God's help and with God's blessing. A review of the history of this town presents no evidence of decline, but on the contrary assures us that it has steadily improved. Very different is its condition now from what it was when Edward VI. rode into it, scarcely knowing where to find sustenance for his train, or when Charles, King of Spain groped his way hither by torchlight, or even when Dr. Johnson in his friend Metcalfe's carriage, visited it in 1782.† May this retrospect of its fortunes make us more hopeful of its future, remember-

* Horsfield, who received these lines from an unknown author has cited them as "certainly, applicable to the place." ii. 179.

"Disdaining rules that human art bestows,
Petworth's proud scene in native grandeur glows,
Far as th' horizon leads the wandering eye,
The cloud capp'd hills the boundary supply.
Here stately groves arise in form sublime;
Here sportive "Nature wantons in her prime."

† Boswell's Johnson, v. 38.

ing always that as the steam within an engine is the motive power which propels it onwards on its journey, so the men and women in a town directing their energies aright are the real source of its progress, relying first on God's aid and next on themselves.

It is related of a body of Swiss Guards, at the court of a King of France, that on hearing a Swiss air played, all evinced great emotion, and some were so strongly moved that even death was the result. Nearly akin to this love of our country is the feeling of local attachment which influences almost every one. Around our native place many happy associations cling. In after life friendships formed at school, or at a university; companionship in work and identity of interest, may also exercise an enduring power; but they never obliterate the scenes of our earlier years. The collection and verification of these historical facts have consequently been to the writer a labour of love, yet he believes that he has not been unduly influenced by this circumstance. He is glad however that the task has fallen to his lot. There are few events connected with the ancient city of Chichester which are not well known; the history and antiquities of Arundel have been minutely described; but those of Petworth have never hitherto been published in a separate book. Chichester Cathedral, Arundel Castle, and Petworth

House were the only three buildings which Fuller noticed in his account of Sussex two centuries ago. None possess more interest now. As this sketch was originally a lecture, brevity has been studied throughout, or it might easily have attained a much larger size.

Petworth has been long connected with the line of the Percies, distinguished in arms, and their noble and munificent descendants. Its Rectors have been eminent. Many whose good actions are their best memorials, sleep near it, their course completed and their labor done. May their example nerve us to combat indolence, selfishness, and vice. As the writer has always the most pleasant reminiscences of Petworth; as those who have dwelt here and those who now inhabit it are dear to him, in conclusion he would express a sincere wish,—May Petworth prosper; and in its social, moral, and religious condition may it continue to make progress.

Finis.

APPENDIX.

A.

(Page 21)

HOTSPUR'S SWORD.

The formidable weapon, represented in the engraving, is in a state of good preservation. On the blade, immediately below the hilt, is incised the date 1392. The chair by which it is supported is also in Petworth House. It belonged to one of the Earls of Northumberland and is elaborately carved and gilded. It has on the back, a crescent (silvered), the badge of the Percies, surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

B.

(Page 25)

HOTSPUR'S LETTERS.

Sir H. Nicolas, who seems not to have been aware that the sword of this renowned warrior is still in the possession of his descendants, observes of these letters that "they derive great interest from being the only relics of Hotspur which are known to be preserved." The conclusion of one of them is here given in the original, as confirmatory of some of the statements made respecting him, and as a specimen of his ordinary correspondence.—

“Voillez remembrer coment plusieurs foitz jay pursue a vous pour payment dez soldeours du Roi en la ville de Berewyk et sur lestmarche Dengleterre les quellez sont en si graunt povertee quilz ne purront porter nendurier defaute du payment. Et pour ceo vous supplie dordener quilz purront estre paieez en manere come fuist taille entre le Tresorer et moy a notre darrein entre parlance si meillour payment ne purray avoir quar autrement moy covient venir devers vous pour le dit payment tontz autres chosez lessez Reverentz piers en Dieux et treshonorez seigneurs autres ne vous say escrier a present mez jeo prie le seint Espirit que vous mayntaigne en tont honour et joy solonc votrez desires. Escrit a Carnarvon le iij^e jour de Maij. (1401).

HENR' PERCY

Gardein de lestmarche Dengleterre vers Escoce.

C.

THE DUDLEY EMBROIDERY.

Among the many objects of interest in Petworth House, is an exquisite piece of embroidery, notice of which has been omitted. It was designed to commemorate the union of the houses of Grey and Dudley by the marriage in 1553 of Lady Jane Grey with Lord Guilford Dudley, who were soon so tragically parted. It is intricately worked with flowers, having the Dudley crest in the centre, and shields around it, setting forth the armorial bearings of the two noble families, down to the time of the nuptials. It is said to have been wrought by the fair hands of Lady Jane Grey herself, and on examination appears to be a very beautiful example of the needlework of the period.

D.

(Page 32)

TO TAKE HECTOR'S CLOAK.

"When Thomas Piercy Earl of Northumberland, Anno 1569 was routed in the rebellion which he raised against Queen Elizabeth, he hid himself in the house of one Hector Armestrong of Harlaw (Northumberland), having confidence he would be true to him, who notwithstanding for money betrayed him to the Regent of Scotland. It was observed that Hector, being before a rich man, fell poor of a sudden, and so hated generally that he never durst go abroad, insomuch that the proverb, *To take Hector's Cloak*, is continued to this day among them, when they would express a man that betrayeth his friend, who trusted in him." *Fuller, Worthies*, 303.

E.

(Page 34)

HARIOT.

The papers of this eminent astronomer and explorer who is styled by Camden *Mathematicus insignis*, still remain at Petworth House. By permission of the late Earl of Egremont, they were examined by Professor Rigaud of Oxford, who has published from them in the Appendix to Bradley's Works (Oxford, 1832) the

valuable observations of Hariot on Halley's comet in 1607. The first discovery of the spots on the sun is contended for by Galileo, Scheiner and Hariot, and is a point still undetermined. This accurate astronomer observed them in England in December 1610, soon after his introduction to the 9th Earl of Northumberland who from his scientific pursuits was spoken of as "Henry the Wizard." "The Earl," says Wood, "finding him to be a gentleman of an affable and peaceable nature and well read in the obscure parts of learning allowed him a yearly pension of £120." Hughes, Warner and Hariot were called the Earls three Magi. Hariot's earlier career was a remarkable one. Born and educated at Oxford, he became mathematical preceptor to Sir W. Raleigh, who in 1585 sent him over to Virginia on the first attempt to colonize that region. He has published an account of it under the title of "*A brief and true Report of the Newfoundland of Virginia,*" which is extant in Hakluyt's Voyages. He there gives an interesting narrative of his intercourse with the natives and their admiration of the mathematical instruments, glasses, clocks, guns and books used by the English. Speaking of a plant named Openawk, he describes it as "*having the roots round, and hanging together as if fixed on ropes, and good for food, either boiled, or roasted.*" We now call this vegetable the *potatoe*. The colonists were reduced to great distress, and Hariot and his companions were carried back to England by Sir F. Drake. According to Camden these were the persons who introduced to this country another plant, at present extensively used. He says, "*These men who were thus brought back were the first, that I know of, that brought into England that Indian plant which they call Tabacca or Nicotia or Tobacco.* It may however be mentioned that whether the French navigator, Jaques Cartier had introduced tobacco to Europe or not, he was acquainted with the mode of using it as early as 1535, for he writes thus of the Indians, "*they put it into one of the ends of a cornet or pipe and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucke so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it commeth out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the Tonnell of a chimney.*" On his return Hariot indulged his love of scientific

pursuits. His *Artis Analytica Praxis*, printed after his death was dedicated to his patron the Earl of Northumberland. Dr. Zach, astronomer to the duke of Saxe Gotha, who searched the Petworth MSS. in 1784, has shewn that Descartes, without acknowledgement has, taken some of Hariot's improvements in Algebra and stated them as his own. Hariot has been accused by Wood, on insufficient grounds, of a tendency to Deism; but this has since been refuted. His own works shew that he was animated by a missionary spirit, truly practical, for he tells us, that to the people of Virginia wherever he came "he explained to them the contents of the Bible" and that in consequence the natives desired to be present at the public worship of the English, and to be prayed for by them in sickness." He died in London, 1621. *Hakluyt. Cayley's Life of Raleigh Biog. Brit.*

F.

(Page 42)

DEER.

The large and well conditioned herds of deer which roam through Petworth Park, add to its other attractive features. They average about 600. The deer at which the Lords of Petworth and the first Earls of Northumberland here drew bow were doubtless of the species, *Cervus Elephus*,—the Stag or Red Deer; such as those hunted in the north, when "to drive the deere with hound and horne Erle Perci took his way." These which we now see, to the excellence of whose venison few will demur, and whose fawns fall to the rifle, belong to that of the Fallow Deer or Buck.—*C. Dama*. But one other kind of deer is indigenous to this island, the pretty little Roebuck, *C. Capreolus*, now rarely to be seen in England, and almost confined to the Scottish Highlands, probably few naturalists are aware that it still exists at Petworth. In the enclosure anciently called the Stag Park, adjoining the Home Park, there is a considerable number of these beautiful creatures. One requires a quick eye however to get a glance at them, they lurk among the brake and underwood and disappear instantaneously at the sight of a human being.

G.

(Page 68)

A LENTEN DISPENSATION.

Memorand. That this first day of March Ano. Dm. 16.. I Alexander Bownd, Doctor of Divinitie and Minister of ye Parish Church of Petworth in the Countie of Sussex, knowing that Mr. Thomas Payne ye elder of my pish, hath bynne, and nowe ys verye ill and sick, soe that there is litel hope of his recoverye, and that eating of ffish would shortenne his dayes, therefore I doe by these presents soe far as power ys gyven to me by any statute or Laws of England to ye sed Mr. Payne to eat fleashe this Lent, as uppon any ffish dayes out of Lent. In witsesse whereof I have hereunto sett mye hand. Dated ye day and year above sayd. *M.S. in Petworth Parish Chest.*

H.

(Page 69)

DISPUTATION IN PETWORTH CHURCH.

Another instance of the violent proceedings at Petworth, in Puritan times, may be gathered from a controversy which was conducted in Petworth Church itself, between Dr. Cox, Precentor of Chichester and Fisher an Antipædobaptist, as appears from an inscription to the memory of the former. *Guil. Cox, S. T. P. Ecclesie Cathedralis Stæ Trinitatis Cicestrensis Dignissimus Præcentor..... Qui in arenam descendens contra Fisherum Antipædobaptistarum pugilem in Ecclesia Parochiali de Petworth in hoc Com. Anno salutis MDCLIV, certamine memoria digno, strennus athleta ac gloriosus evasit victor.* The above occurs on a brass, in Tillington Church. For a copy of which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. R. Ridsdale, Rector of Tillington and Prebendary of Chichester. In his "Sufferings of the Clergy" p. 27, Walker mentions that Cox was barbarously used by his opponents and was imprisoned in Lord Petre's house at Aldersgate. Le Neve erroneously give 1631 as the date of his death. The statement on the brass is as follows. "*Obiit circa XV Febr. Anno Æræ Christianæ MDCLVIII.*"

I.

(Page 70)

PRICE'S "MYSTERY AND METHOD."

"Mystery and Method of His Majesty's happy Restauration, laid open to public view by John Price, D. D. one of the late Duke of Albemarle's Chaplains, and privy to all the secret passages and particularities of that Glorious Revolution. *London, printed for James Vade at the Cock and Sugar loaf, near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, 1680.*" I append some extracts from this curious work, by one of the Rectors of Petworth, which gives a vivid impression of the troubles of his time. As a personal narrative it is unusually interesting. Price was at Coldstream with Monk, whilst that general's army lay there, and he tells us that they were both suspected of Royalist tendencies. "*Oliver Cromwell*" he says "*wrote to Monk not long before his death, and in the letter was this drolling expression. Tis said there is a cunning fellow in Scotland called George Monk, who lies in wait there to serve Charles Stuart, pray use your diligence to take him and send him up to me.*" p. 12. Monk's lady and Price endeavoured in vain to urge that prudent commander to precipitate measures. He once said to the latter "*I can be undone by none but you and my wife,*" and after the defeat of Sir G. Booth's attempt, he observed that had he not been more circumspect, "*they would have brought his head to the block.*" *When the General's and her own work, and the day's work were done*" he tells us "*Mrs. Monk used to come into the Dining room with her treason gown on (as I called it) telling him that when she had that gown on he should allow her liberty to say anything... Sometimes the general would make hard faces on hearing her and oft address himself to me, as if I were to moderate at the act, to whom I oft returned, Sir, she speaks such unhappy truths that you nor I cannot gainsay them. I cannot forget his usual answer, True Mr. Price (he would say) but I have learned the Proverb that he who follows Truth too close upon the heels, will one time or other have his brains kicked out,* p. 14. The following is an instance of the intentions of some of the Puritans, and of the stand which Monk made against fanaticism. On the occasion of a thanksgiving

for Lambert's victory over Booth, "a very intricate question of conscience was put before Dinner, whether he could be a godly man who prayed the same prayer twice. Some were for the negative; but others said they durst not be so peremptory, at dinner the madness continued and the joy increased insomuch that in their jollity they (the officers) fell to scoffing at the name of priest, nay and even the Presbyterian would no longer down with him for a Gospel Minister. At last one Captain Poole of Collonel Fairfax's Regiment spake (his mouth being open) that there could never be a quiet and lasting settlement in these nations so long as there was a parish priest or a Steeple House left, upon which extravagancy of thanksgiving recreations, the general in an unexpected indignation rose from his chair and spoke to the amazement of all. Fair and softly (says he) Captain Poole, if you and your party once come to pluck there I will pluck with you. Whereupon there was a sudden damp; they were but soldiers before their general, and were silent, and thus concluded the mirth and the thanksgiving dinner. p. 28. "At Cold-stream our first entertainment was suitable to the name (he tells us); no sutlers being yet come to us and no shambles to be had...on our return we found butchers and sutlers; but the sutlers (useful men) had got a small barn to themselves, another there was (but not at all so good) that served indifferently for a cowstall and a chappell. p. 67. Dr. Price's book is the more valuable as it appears to be a kind of diary. When Monk entered England, Price was with him at St. Albans where he witnessed some of the extravagancies of the Puritan preachers of which he thus speaks, "Here we spent one day extraordinary at the church, the famous Hugh Peters, Mr. Lee of Hatfield and another carrying on the work of the day, which was a fast, Peters supererogated. As for his Sermon he managed with some dexterity at first (allowing the cantings of his expressions). His text was Ps. 107, v. 7. "He led them forth by the right way &c." With his fingers on the cushion he measured the right way from the Red Sea, through the wilderness to Canaan, told us it was not 40 days march, but God led Israel 40 years through the wilderness before they came hither, yet this was still the Lord's right way who led his people crinkledom cum crankledom... (Qy. by a circuitous route). Thus my little re-

marques of him and the Fast were at an end. p. 86. At this time Price observes "The Ministers of the Church of England were generally contented with the exercise of their Religion in private houses, though even there also they were disturbed by soldiers or constables who used to hale them from their very communion tables, upon the more solemn festivals of their despised Church, rending their surplices, where any were used and tearing their Mass books (for that was the name by which the crafty statesmen and the more jugling Gospeller taught the indiscriming multitude to call the English Liturgy) into pieces. p. 118. In the dedication, which is to the Earl of Bath, Dr. Price narrates his interview with Charles II. on his return, and adds "The King after he had vouchsafed me the honor to kiss his hand was pleased to tell me that he well understood the service I had done him, and commanded me to make application to him as oft as I desired his favor." This book was published after Price had been sometime Rector of Petworth, and would appear to have been written and revised here.

K.

EXTRACTS FROM PETWORTH CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS.

1592.	Layde out.			
	for a Booke of Articles	.....	.....	iiij <i>d.</i>
	for a communion table	.....	.....	vs. <i>vid.</i>
	for a bell rope	.....	.....	ii <i>s.</i> iv <i>d.</i>
1593.	for our charges and ye Sydesmen's at ye visitation			ii <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i>
	to James Baker for stooles for ye communion table			iiij <i>d.</i>
	for sope for washing ye surplus	.....	.....	<i>id.</i>
1594.	for mending ye claper of ye great bell			ii <i>d.</i>
	paide to ye Constable for relief of souldyers	...	iiij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
1595.	for halfe a hyde of whit lether to make hanging			
	for ye bell clappers	.....	.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
	for oyle for ye clocke	.....	.....	<i>id.</i>
	toward ye reliefe of maymed souldiers			8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
	to Mr. Wilson for wryting ye bill of Christenings			
	and Burials	.....	.....	xii <i>d.</i>
	for washing ye surplus and sope	.....	.....	4 <i>d.</i>

1596. layd out at Midhurst for ye charge and ye visita- tion and ye sydesmen	.....	.....	3s. 2d.
Item for mending ye graves in ye churche	.....		3s.
Item for mending ye steeple windowe and for timber	.....	.....	4s. 10d.
Item for boordes for ye same	.....	.....	iiis.
Item for nayles	.....	.....	8d.

In 1650 the following entry occurs which shews that the Church plate was then in the keeping of the Puritans; this they probably never restored, since, in 1666, Dr. King gave to the parish "*a Tankard, a plate for Offertory and plate for ye Bread.*"

"Delivered to ye next Churchwardens by Aaron Smith in Church with all ye books plat and ornaments belonging to ye Church. A pulpet cloth of velvat. A wroth (wrought?) coshen and a carpet of velvat and (diaper) comounion cloth. On Puter bason. On present pot of puter. In Mr. George Barnard's hands on silver coup and cover, In Richard Barton's hands a silver coup and a silver ewer given by Mr. Mosse, in his hand also to puter flagins. In Henry Sandom's hand a silver cover of a coup and gilded. A Church Bible (*no Prayer Book mentioned*, we observe) and to register books. Fuells (?) works and a deske to lay them on. 6 lethern bockets. Toe laders on of them new. Toe Bears (*sic*) to cary ye dead. A Dish of puter for bread. To chests on of of them wth 3 loks. To dishes to colect mony. To iron hooks and a wheelbarrow." To this is added in Cheynell's handwriting.

April 19. 1652. this account was presented

Sum Totall of Receipts	.....	.....	173£ vijs. 3d.
Sum of Disbursments.	.....	.....	145£ 10s. vid.
Remanent in ye hands of the overseers Jeffrey } Goodyer and John Neale }			27£ 16s. 11d.

This account is not yet approved by ye parish.

OBJECTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY
OF PETWORTH.

Most of the undermentioned parishes are adjacent.

BARLAVINGTON. The small church consists of a nave and chancel. It has a rude hagioscope, and some slight traces of mural ornamentation.

BIGNOR. The remains of the Roman Villa at Bignor, supposed to be of the age of Titus, are not more than 6 miles distant from Petworth. As they afford one of the most perfect specimens of Roman art and splendour yet found in England, and are in a state of good preservation, they have been much visited, and are still shewn by the family of the discoverer, who in 1811 struck up fragments of mosaic pavement while ploughing. The villa was built at the station *Ad decimum*, the 10th milestone from *Regnum* (Chichester) and was of unusual dimensions. The buildings have been traced to an extent of about 600 ft. in length to about 350 ft. in breadth. The household apartments stood round an inner court, which was nearly a rectangular parallelogram. There are three principal rooms. The largest was probably the triclinium or great banqueting hall. The tesserae of which the pavements are composed are dark brown, red, yellow, white, ash color, blue and black. In the smaller of the two circular compartments are represented Ganymede and the eagle, well executed. The larger has six hexagonal divisions, in which are figures (not entire) of dancing nymphs; in the centre is a cistern of stone. The second pavement west of this, displays a remarkable head, which has by the side of it a leafless branch and is supposed to represent Winter; one of the four seasons, figured at the corners. The third pavement is even more interesting. It exhibits combats of Cupids or genii habited as gladiators. *Retiarii* with net, trident, and short

sword. *Secutores* with shield, greave for the left leg, and crested helmet, and *Rudiarii* or veterans, holding a rod and regulating the combat. Four different scenes are represented. In one the gladiators are preparing for the fight. In another they are engaged in it. In the third the *retiarius* is wounded as appears by the bloody sword of his antagonist, and the *rudiarus* is coming to his aid. In the last he has fallen and is disarmed. The north end of this pavement has a female head ornamented with a chaplet of flowers, and surrounded by a *nimbus* of light blue color. There are also remains of a bath, a hypocaust, and a cryptoporticus which surrounded the whole court, in the west part of which appears a head of Medusa.

The pavement discovered at Avenches in Switzerland, in 1708, very closely resembles this at Bignor. At Bignor Park is preserved a gold ring found near the villa. It is of exquisite workmanship, chased and set with an intaglio, representing a warrior holding a buckler before him.

The old house called Bignor Park was built in 1632. Charlotte Smith, the novelist and poetess resided here, the present mansion was erected by J. Hawkins, Esq., in 1826. The park itself was enclosed from the great forest of Arundel, *temp.* Henry III. for the purpose of fattening deer, to supply venison for salting for the winter. The Rev. E. Turner has given an interesting account of a poaching affray here in 1524 in which the Prior of Hardham was concerned. S. A. C. XI. 112. The long lancets of the Chancel of Bignor Church should be noticed.

BURTON. The diminutive church, one of the smallest in England, was partly rebuilt by an injunction of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1626. It contains several altar tombs, inlaid with brasses, to the memory of members of the knightly family of Goring. Burton House, their ancient residence, was in the best Elizabethan style. It was twice partly burned down and has been superseded by a new building in which a portion of the old mansion is preserved. The fine park, magnificent ponds and pretty cascade render Burton well worth a visit.

DUNCTON. In 1815 the remains of a hypocaust were discovered here 140 yards, north east from the Church (an engraving of it is given by Dallaway, II. 279.) It appears to have belonged to a Roman military bath, such as were placed near great roads for the use of soldiers on the march. The building stood exactly north and south. On the south was a room paved with tiles in which the flue was heated. Fragments of painted stucco occurred. Since the discovery nothing has been preserved.

The benefice, anciently one of the chapels of ease of Petworth, is now rectorial. *John Rayfolde* (1552) wills "*my body &c. before the image of our Lady in the body of the Church of Duncton.*"

FITTLEWORTH. The church consists of a chancel, nave and north aisle. Portions of it are Early English and Decorated. The most ancient building in this parish is a farm house called Lee or Leigh of the the XVth century.

KIRDFORD. The church chiefly Early English has a lofty tower. The chapel of Plaistow in this parish, was probably erected for the convenience of the Archbishop of Canterbury's tenant at Plaistow Place, now a farm house, containing some vestiges of the ancient mansion, particularly a ceiling. Shillinglee was one of the parks belonging to the Earls of Arundel. The house was built early in the last century; large additions were made to it by the first Earl Winterton. It is surrounded by beautiful forest scenery.

LURGASHALL. The church has a nave, and modern chancel. On the south side of the nave is an open cloister of timber frame, furnished with benches for the accomodation of distant parishioners who brought their refecton with them. On the south is also a large tower with a timber spire. The family of Yaldwyn have long possessed property here. In a sequestered spot under the shelter of Blackdown, which rises to an elevation of 800ft. nestles Blackdown House (locally in Lodsworth parish.) It has on it the date 1640. William Yaldwyn was appointed commissioner of the forfeited estates in Sussex by Oliver Cromwell, the letters patent to this effect commence thus. "*Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c. To all persons to whom these presents shall come*

greeting, whereas we have committed to William Yaldwyn the younger our county of Sussex &c."

NORTH CHAPEL,—was formerly a constituent part of Petworth parish. Henry Barkeley of Petworth 1546, made this bequest—*Item, I will to the chappel of St. John called North-chappel &c."* The church has been much enlarged and improved.

STOPHAM. The residence of one of the most ancient families in Sussex. The family of Bartelott is said to have come over with William the Conqueror and settled at a place called La Ford in this parish, Stopham House, formerly Elizabethan, was rebuilt in 1787. The church contains relics of colored glass removed from the old mansion. The pavement is almost entirely composed of marble slabs inlaid with brasses and memorials to the Bartelotts, forming a complete series. Stopham Bridge, of seven arches, was erected in 1309. (2 Edward II.)

SUTTON. The church consists of a nave and chancel, north transept and south aisle, with a south porch. Hussey speaks of the arches between the nave and aisle as Tr. Norman or Early English. It has a fine western tower. The chancel, which is good Decorated, is now in process of restoration. The beautiful east window is rich Decorated, there are in it two escutcheons of arms. I. Perci and Louvaine quarterly. II. A lion rampant, De Albin. A small quantity of fine colored glass remains in the chancel windows, St. Luke is typified by a winged bull. Fragments of Roman pottery have occurred in this parish, which adjoins that of Bignor.

TILLINGTON. The church has portions in the Decorated style. It consists of a chancel, and a nave and south aisle separated by a low arcade, the pillars of which have capitals of the XIVth century. The light and lofty tower, finished with flying arches, crossed in the centre, was constructed in 1807, at the sole expence of the Earl of Egremont. John Young, Bishop of Caliopolis, once performed mass in Tillington church, in *pontificalibus*, having a mitre and staff, and was on this account afterwards

obliged to make concession to Robert Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester. That there was also, anciently, a place of worship in this parish, in the manor of River, scarcely admits of doubt, as a stone coffin was dug up, in the premises at River farm, and fields there are still named,—the Chapel Field, the Lady Field, the Soul Field and Chantry Field. Pitts' Hill, the seat of W. T. Mitford, Esq., descended from the Mitford's of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, the present M. P. for Midhurst, was erected in 1794 on a site originally selected for its singular beauty.

WOOLAVINGTON. John Ball of Woolavington, 28th July, 1519, wills thus "*to the high altar of St. Peter, Woolavington, 12d.*" The old church has been beautifully restored. A new church was also erected at Westlavington (1850), this is dedicated to "*St. Mary Magdalene.*" Lavington Park was formerly one of the ten annexed to Arundel Castle. Lavington House, originally Elizabethan, has been superseded by a mansion erected by J. Sargent, Esq., the friend of Hayley, and author of several poems,—The Mine, Mary Queen of Scots, &c. It is now the country seat of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford; the Lavington Estate having passed to that eloquent and popular prelate. From the observatory erected by his Lordship, on the summit of the hill above, some of the most extensive and magnificent prospects in the county may be obtained.



ERRATA.

Page 12, Line 20, *after* himself *dele* the comma.

In the second note *for* Huntington *read* Huntingdon.

19, Last line but two, *after* that *dele* the.

49, Line 5 of note, *for* manmocks *read* mammocks.

51, Line 2, *for* immediatly *read* immediately.

80, Line 4 of note, *for* Claudia *read* Claudius.

84, Line 6, *for* amounts *read* amount.

94, Line 11, *for* interrorem *read* in terrorem.

MAY 7 1902

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 382 600 1