

The Wickendens of Cowden

by

Thomas Howard Wickenden II

June 2019

A Note Regarding This Document

The author originally posted “Wickendens of Cowden” as a user homepage book on www.familytreemaker.com in January 2001 and added three related photo albums on www.myfamily.com: “The Mystery of Wickenden,” “Wickenden Homesteads” and “Cowden Village.” These items were compiled into a single draft document by Ken Watson in 2001. I have taken the compilation, integrated the items and removed the redundancies and inconsistencies to produce the current monographs.

This document, *The Wickendens of Cowden*, is divided into two sections:

- 1) The Mystery of Wickenden
- 2) Other Historic Wickenden Homes

Other related documents include:

- 1) *Photos of Cowden with Captions*
- 2) *Wickendens Christened in Cowden*

Introduction

The name "Wickenden" is of locative origin. It derives from the name of one of the 115 or so original dens in the Andersweald or Forest of Anders that were established around the 7th century. Wickenden was first established as a shelter for herdsmen who brought their animals down from the foreshore of the Thames to forage for acorns. The den took its name from the people who settled it. After Wickenden was established as a permanent settlement, those living there took their surname from the name of the den.

Wickenden was located near the village of Cowden. In medieval times, it was one of the dens or tenements of the Manor of Lewisham in Cowden. For nearly a millennium, Wickendens participated in the religious and civic life of the Parish of Cowden. Between 1550 and 1800, over 150 Wickendens were christened, married or were buried at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

The Wickenden family prospered and grew in numbers while in Cowden. The family built, bought, leased, or obtained through marriage or bequest nearly a dozen homes, some of which are still found in Cowden today. In fact, for three generations, the Wickenden family owned the Manor of Cowden (Lewisham). The family is frequently mentioned in manorial documents and parish records.

The Wickendens began to move out of Wickenden and out of Cowden in the 15th century and some began to emigrate from England in the 16th. By 1623 the original homestead in Cowden, along with its place name, were gone; and by the early 1800's, the Wickendens of Cowden had moved on. For nearly 400 years, Wickenden, as a location, has been "lost."

The purpose of this monograph is to help document the history of Wickenden and the Wickendens of Cowden by bringing together and analyzing information from a variety of sources. The intention is to commemorate the original Wickenden ancestors, to inspire a continued search for information about the historical Wickenden homestead and the families that occupied it, and to provide a foundation upon which others may build the story of Wickendens in other villages, towns, cities and countries throughout the world.



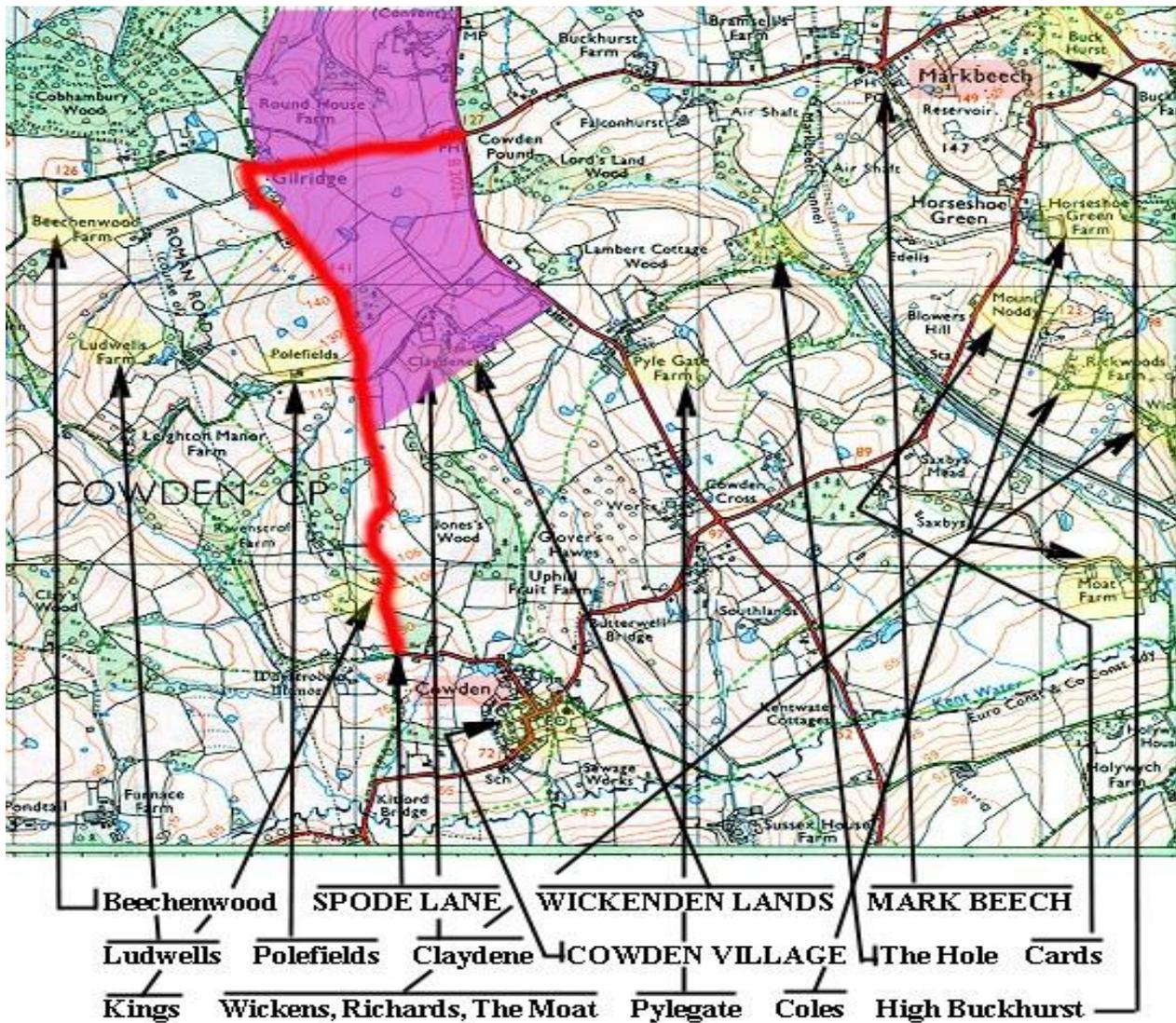
Willsfield: Could This Have Been Wickenden?

I. The Mystery of Wickenden

The location of the original Wickenden homestead is a mystery. Since the last reference to Wickenden as a site may have been in a list of Church Marks in 1542, and since earlier documents that mention the den or tenement of Wickenden indicate only the general vicinity of lands associated with Wickenden, the location of the homestead itself must be deduced by historical imagination from various clues and circumstantial evidence (Guy Ewing, *The History of Cowden*, 1927).

To begin with, it is likely that as the original Wicks (who had not yet established the den and therefore were not Wickendens but Wicks--however the name was spelled or pronounced) herded their animals for the first time down the ancient drove, they would have continued until they reached a location that was not being used by other drovers at the time. It appears that they found such a location just south of where the Wallington drove crossed the drove from Sutton-at-Hone.

Rather than clear their own paths, they may have established a temporary shelter somewhere just off one of the ancient Roman ways. It is also likely that their original shelter was located near to a standing pool of water, such as, perhaps, to the west of where the Queens Arms pub now stands. Over time, as the droves and lanes saw more use and as the Wicks cleared more of the forest for their herd, they may have moved their shelter over to Spode Lane and down the Lane to one of the pools that border the Lane to the east. By the time they decided to make their shelter into a permanent homestead, the Wicks may have been drawing water from the creek that runs between the Land and Claydene or from one of the pools that give Polefields its ancient name. However, at some point prior to the development of indoor plumbing, they probably dug out a well close to the house.



Map of Cowden: The ancient lands of Wickenden and some of the historic homesteads, farms, and streets associated with Wickendens

How was Wickenden Lost?

As the Wickenden family expanded, sons and daughters moved to other homes and took the Wickenden name with them. At some point, the parents living in Wickenden may have passed away without anyone from the next generation of Wickendens wishing to live in the home. We know from a document dated 1461 that even by that time the Wickenden homestead was being rented out by a Thomas Wykenden who was living next door in Claydene. The tenant, Richard Saxby, may either have lived in the home or may have farmed the Wickenden fields or both. Since tenants such as Saxbys often rented and owned many properties, it seems likely that over time, the Wickenden fields were farmed while the associated buildings were abandoned and eventually collapsed or were torn down.

Thomas Wykenden of Cowden
Grants
Walter Durkynghall
John Hamond
& Richard Saxpayse
a piece of land Elveland in Cowden,
to the highway Cowden Cross to Edenbridge E,
to land of road of Rd. Saxpayse, land of
the Prior of Mechilham W, land of Thomas
Wykenden called CLENDEN N. 3s 5d rent
Which sd. Rd. Saxpayse, the tenant of
WIKENDEN annually paid for lands called
REDENE, BLOWERSHILL, MARKEBECHE & COWKESCROFT
in Cowden
Witnessed [large number of witnesses]
Dated at Cowden 29 Sept. 39 Henry VI [1461] ²¹

Grant by Wykenden: This document shows that by 1461 Wickenden (spelled “Wikenden”) was rented out and that Thomas Wykenden was living in Clayden (Clenden).

The site might then have simply grown over and may now be in one of the patches of woods that border Spode Lane. Alternatively, it might have been plowed over and may now lie somewhere in the fields that stretch from Claydene on the south to Eden Hall to the north. Finally, if a new home was constructed on the original site, the new owner must have felt free to give it a new name, since the original building may not have been standing, since the Wickendens may not, after the first sale, have been the sellers of the property and since, in any case, the Wickendens living in Cowden would have been living at the time in other homes, such as Claydene or Polefields.

Where was Wickenden?

Given the expense of developing a site for a home from scratch and the lack of new agricultural or residential development in the area, it is likely that since the Wickenden homestead had been occupied for a millennium, the site would be preserved as the location for a current structure. If this was the case, the question, then, is which of the current homes might have been the site of Wickenden?

Since, as Guy Ewing has observed in his book on the *History of Cowden*, the homestead of Polefields replaced Wickenden in the list of Church Marks dated 1623, it is possible that Polefields was constructed on the site of Wickenden and given a new name. For this reason, Ewing writes that "Wickenden, though the name disappeared as a place-name after 1542, can be identified with Polefields, long occupied by the Wickenden family" [Ewing, p. 19]. This is unlikely, however, since it is clear from other documents that Wickendens were some of the first occupants of Polefields. They most likely owned Polefields and may well have constructed it on land that they owned. In addition, the land itself may have had the name Polefields prior to being the site of a dwelling, since the name clearly refers to the pools of water that can be seen in the fields to the south and to the west of the homestead. The same line of reasoning applies to Claydene, which we know was occupied by a Wickenden as early as 1471.



Willsfield on Spode Lane

Could This Have Been Wickenden?

My personal theory is that the location of the Wickenden homestead was at or near to the home now known as Willsfield. There are a variety of clues which support this conjecture. One set of clues has to do with the name of the home. According to the daughter of the current owner, the home was originally called "Wellsfield" after the well that is located on the grounds (Personal conversation, March 1999). A subsequent owner changed the name to reflect his own name, "Will." (1) The fact that there is a well near the home is the first clue, for it is likely that an ancient homestead like Wickenden was located near a well. (2) It also appears that Willsfield (or Wellsfield) was not mentioned in historical documents of the same currency as those that refer to Wickenden, Polefields or Claydene, and therefore it is not likely to have been the original home for which the well was dug. In any case, it would not be likely that a home would be named for its own well. Note that even on the contemporary map reproduced above, both the historical locations of Polefields and Claydene appear but Willsfield, a homestead which lies in between, does not.

(3) A third clue, however minor, is the fact that at least two names for this home have begun with "W." The use of alliteration in choosing the second name for the home suggests that the first of the two names may also have been chosen with alliteration, and that the original name for the site may have also begun with a "W," such as Wickenden.

Another set of clues has to do with the location of Willsfield. (4) Notice from the picture above how close the home is to the Lane. It even appears that the Lane, which continues to the south, has to turn at this point and circle around the home. (5) There is no other home situated on or near Spode Lane that is located this close to the public thoroughfare. Only a site that was one of the very first homesteads constructed near an ancient way would be located so close to that path or road. As population in the area grew and traffic increased, other homesteads would be located at some distance from the Lane itself.



Willsfield Split Rail Fence

These pictures show how close the house is to the Lane and how the current owners have put up a split rail fence to provide a boundary between the Lane and the house. (6) The orientation of the home, however, shows that it was originally laid out to face the Lane.

The picture on the next page, taken from the same direction, indirectly provides another clue to the original identify of Willsfield. The path on the left of the picture circles around to the south and then to the east to join Spode Lane again about a quarter of a mile to the south. Off of the path are entrances to Polefields, Ludwells and Leighton Manor. This picture is taken from a position that is approximately at the front of Polefields, which is located up a hill further to the left of the path. (7) This shows that Polefields was constructed approximately 100 yards to the west of Willsfield. The other home with which Wickendens are associated in the mid-15th century was Claydene, which is located approximately 200 yards to the east of Willsfield.

If the Wickenden was originally located where Willsfield is now and if the family needed to expand to other homes or wanted to move away from the Lane to other more desirable sites, it would be logical for them to build new houses immediately to the east or the west of their current site. These new homes would be on their land, would be near to the current site, and would not have the disadvantages of being locating right on the Lane itself.



Willsfield from Polefields

We may never know the exact location of Wickenden, but until additional evidence is uncovered, Willsfield may be the best guess.

II. Other Historic Wickenden Homes

The Wickendens established, constructed, purchased, rented, received or were otherwise associated with a number of homesteads, farms and houses in Cowden. The location of the original Wickenden lands and the sites of some of these homes has been noted on the map below. Information on the individual homesteads and farms has been arranged below into four categories: (1) sites on the original Wickenden lands, (2) other sites near Spode Lane, (3) sites in Cowden Village, and (4) sites near Mark Beech.

A. ORIGINAL LANDS OF THE DEN

WICKENDEN--K. P. Witney speculates that dens with "folk" names such as Wickenden were established between the end of the sixth century and the beginning of the ninth [p. 73]. The first reference to "Wingindene" is in a royal Charter dated 1044, which Witney identifies with Wickenden, "which lay around Claydene" [p. 221]. Ewing, in his book on the history of Cowden, places the lands of Wickenden to the east of Spode Lane. In unpublished notes, Ewing conjectures that Wickenden was "perhaps roughly coterminus with Eden Hall and Claydene (2nd purchase) 1Eastlands" [Author's edition]. While the original Wickenden lands can still be found today, the site of the original Wickenden homestead on these lands has been "lost" since 1663. However, while the location of Wickenden is a mystery, some clues exist as to its whereabouts (see "The Mystery of Wickenden," above).

CLAYDENE--As the Wickenden family expanded, they build or purchased properties that may have been located very near to Wickenden. One of these was Claydene, first mentioned as "Clenden" in the grant from *Thomas Wykenden of 1461* (see above).



Polefields: Seen from Spode Lane, it has a magnificent view out over the rolling hills of Cowden

POLEFIELDS--Another homestead that may have been established by Wickendens and that has long been associated with the Wickenden family is Polefields. Polefields as a placename dates from the 13th century. Witney includes Polefields in his list of "ancient 'field' names in the Kentish Weald (in the high weald), with a reference to "Polledefeld," 1283, in Cowden parish [p. 187. The Court-Rolls of the Manor of Cowden-Leighton indicate that the participation in 1476 of a *Richard Wickenden of Polefields* in a

court-baron of the Manor. This may be the earliest mention of a Wickenden living at Polefields. A later one, recorded by the Historical Research Center was of "Ould mother Wickended of Powlfields," buried in 1626.



Polefields: Located on a private road off of Spode Lane

Polefields has been purchased by a new owner, who has been fixing it up. The winter entrance in the front has now been removed. The setting of Polefields overlooking the beautiful rolling hills of Cowden can best be appreciated by viewing the homestead from the north, up Spode Lane. The drives to Ludwell's farm and Leighton Manor are located off the same road.

B. OTHER SITES NEAR SPODE LANE

LUDWELL'S FARM--In the will of Robert Ludwell, dated 30 Dec., 1456, he arranges "to make an Estate to *Thomas Wygenden* his heirs and assigns of the moiety of the messuage of the said Robert with its appurtenances in Cowden, formerly Richard Wales, and also a life interest to Sara, wife of the said Robert, of a moiety of the said messuage and landes, with remainder to the said Thomas Wygenden. ... Whether Robert Ludwell was the actual god-father of the farm, we cannot say, but there seems to be some ground for the suggestion in the reference in the Will to his messuage "late Richard Wales." From the fact that Ludwells adjoins Crippenden, which as we know was bought by Godfrey de Waleys in 1311, it may be possible to surmise that it formed part of the Estate, and was sold to Ludwell or one of his predecessors, and that the farm was called by the name of its new owner. It was, like Crippenden, a tenement of Cowden Leighton Manor, and we may assume that the Thomas Wickenden who was one of the Homage of a Court Baron of that manor in 1479 was the person for whom an estate was to be formed under the will of Robert Ludwell. Ludwell seems to have been childless, and it is possible that Sara, his wife, was a Wickenden [Ewing, p. 26-27]. The farm stayed in the Wickenden family at least through the middle of the next century, since in 1558 the Rolls of a Court Baron reveal, according to Ewing [p. 63] that there seem to have been two Wickendens tenants of the manor, one of them [*William*] *Wickenden de Ludwells*.



Ludwell's farm: This picture was taken from the entrance, which swings around to the right. The farm was bequeathed to Thomas Wygenden in 1456.

BEECHENWOOD FARM--Beechenwood Farm can be seen in the distance across the fields. It seems the farm was in the Wickenden family during the mid-to-late 16th century, for in 1571, *Thomas Wickenden "de Bechinwoode"* attended a Court [Baron for Lewisham Manor] [Ewing, p. 63].



KINGS NEXT TO CHANTLERS--In its modern form, Chandler is a more familiar name than Chauntrell, from which, via Chantler, it seems to have descended. Besides the John Chauntrell who witnesses the Will of Ludwell, was another, Richard, who was executor to the Will of Richard Styll in 1487. The house called Chantlers or Chantrils, now occupied by Mr. Booker, is mentioned in the Will of *Joan Wekynden* in 1524, as Chaunterells in Cowden, a house next to 'a litill house called Kyngs.' In a

deed of 1818 it is described as "bounding to East and North on the king's Highway leading from Cowden to Spood Lane." It is also mentioned in the Will, dated 1681, of Edward Still. [Ewing, History of Cowden, p.30]

Alicia Bambery, mother of Rector Thomas Bambery, left in her will, a messuage called Rengs to be sold for the good of her Soul, according to a transcript of the Will, but this is probably a mis-reading for Kings. Some support to the theory that Rengs was really Kings is found in the fact that one of the Exeutors and residuary legatees of Richard Still was Richard Chantrell, and Kings may very well have been part of the Chantrell property, perhaps a daughter's portion, brought to Still by marriage--possibly by Alicia herself. [Ewing, History of Cowden, p. 35]

C. SITES IN COWDEN VILLAGE

COWDEN STREETE--Amongst *Joan Wickenden's* bequests [in her will of 1524 are "To John my son a litill house called Kyngs next to Chaunterells in Cowden," also to Willm. my sonne have a house called Cardes all the lands belonging thereto. Also I gif to Anthony my sonne my house yt I dwelle in in Cowden Street with a garden and a barne." "Residue of lands in Kent and Sussex to my iii sonnes Thomas, William and Antonye, they having the same strength and power that I had in their fathers Will whom I make my executors." We do not seem to have their father's Will. The residue is left to the sons "for my Soul and for their father's soul." The Witnesses included John Wydenden [Ewing, p. 45].



Corner of Cowden and Church Streets: A shot of Cowden Village taken from the drive to the Rectory. The old forge is on the left, Mrs. Beth Wickenden and the church (hidden) are on the right.

The Wickendens may have lived continuously on the village high street through to the middle of the 16th century, for Ewing [p. 63] notes that the Rolls of the Court Baron of Lewisham Manor for 1558 reveal two Wickendens tenants of the Manor, one of them Wickenden de Ludwells, the other "*Thomas Wykinden de Cowden Streate*," that is of the village. It is possible that this Thomas was a son of Antonye, son of Joan.



Cowden Street: About 1900

At one time the village included the church, a school, two pubs, a post office, a number of shops--including a blacksmith, a cycle shop, a coal merchant, two general stores, a haberdashers/drapers and cobblers, garage, slaughter house, butcher shop, undertakers, tannery/glove makers, and the train station. **Many of these buildings can be seen today (see below)**, although some have been torn down and others have been converted to private residences.

Cowden Street: About 1900



Cowden Street: About 2000

The earliest reference to the existence of a church, and therefore a village, for the Lords of the Manor were expected to build churches as necessary for their tenants, is, according to Hasted (1797), in the Textus Roffensis, which is the record of Rochester Cathedral compiled by Bishop Ernulf between 1115 and 1125. Therein, it is called cudena a Latin form to be expected in ecclesiastical records. The church may have been recently built.

D. SITES NEAR MARK BEECH

THE HOLE/HOLE FARM--William Tornar (Turner) died in 1512, leaving "2 nobles the highway betwixt *Henry Wyndenden* and Bryde broke." Bryde Brood may possibly have been Brook or Godman's Farm which stood nearly opposite Cowden Station cottages, but as we cannot identify the tenement of Henry Wickenden, it is not possible to speak with certainty, but we do know that the Wickendens were Tenants of the Manor of Lewisham, at the Hole, for a long period. Somers Cocks in "Edenbridge" speaks of a Bridebroke, apparently a manor... If Wickenden as at the hole, and Bryde Broke was Brook Farm, the Highway would be the Old Lane between these places (both now destroyed), which is represented by the footpath below the railway from the Station Cottages to the bottom of Birch-in-Oak Lane, continuing to Lord's Land where Falconhurst now stands [Ewing, p. 41].



Hole Cottage: Vies with Old Buckhurst as the oldest house in Mark Beech

The finding of the Homage [attending a Court Baron] in 1589 was, that *Thomas Wickenden de la hole* (of the Hole) had encroached upon the land of the Lady now in the occupation of Thomas Wicken, farmer, in a place called Cocklands (Coxes Land) of a piece of ground of which the length and breadth are left blank in the report [Ewing, p. 64]. Colonel Woodhouse destroyed the Hole, of which only the orchard and a cottage, said to have been the dairy of the farm, remain.

The property was sold to Mr. Talbot in 1848. George Bailey in his book "Poems" has a stanza about the destruction of Hole Farm: "But where is the homestead, the once happy spot? Shall its memory perish, and all be forget? A warrior possess'd it and level'd it down, In a desolate heap of ruins around."

It [the Hole] first appeared in Cowden records in 1589 but was probably built about a century earlier. It was almost certainly an impressive timber-framed house, but Woodhouse destroyed two-thirds of it, probably because it was in a bad state of repair, to create the Hole Cottage which can still be seen today, although that was further damaged on 7 March 1943 by a German bomb. The Hole had once been in the occupation of the Wickendens, possibly since about 1500, and one of them had even been called Wickenden de la Hole [Boyle, p. 46].

Hole Cottage: Vies with Old Buckhurst as the oldest house in Mark Beech. Timber-framed, with later brick and tile-hanging. Probably built c. 1480. Originally part of a house at least three times bigger. Most of it pulled down in 1830s. Suffered war damage in 1943. Part of the Faconhurst estate, but tenanted by the Landmark Trust as a holiday cottage. Down in woods, near Cowden station, below Pule Gate. Listed. (Known to the author's children as the 'Witch's Cottage' or 'Rumpelstiltskin's Cottage.') [Boyle, p. 117].

THE MOAT, RICKWOOD AND WICKENS--Although termed the "Elder," Richard Wiggenden appears to have left no son. It is possible that Mr. Gaynesford was his son-in-law and that the lands and tenements in Cowden which were left [by *Richard Wiggenden, the Elder*, in his will of 1510] to form an estate for him, were the Moat, Rickwood and Wickens, which were for a long time in the possession of the Gainsford family [Ewing, *History of Cowden*, p. 38]. Elizabeth (Wickenden) Gainsford, "late wiff to Mr. Nicholas Gaynesford in the pische of Cowden" died, leaving a Will, dated 20th September, 1540. She left "to William Gaston xiid to every one of Willm Gaynesfords daughter a heffer bullock and all my lynen napery ware yt I used to were." "Me grett pott and the grett pan and ii spitts shall remayne to this howse," which ws probably the Moat. The value of Mrs. Gainford's estate was estimated at 20 pounds, 8:2 [Ewing, p. 81].

[Wickens is] Possibly the oldest house in the area, though technically a few feet outside the parish [of Mark Beech]. Large timber-framed farmhouse from late 15th century, but the core probably older [Boyle, p. 119]. Wickens Farm no doubt derives its name from the Wicken, plural of Wick or Wyke, meaning Steward, which became a family name. In due course the Wicken, having outgrown their farm, would colonize a convenient den in the forest, which would be know as the Wicken-den, and the family as John or William o' the Wickenden contracted into John Wickenden. [Ewing, p. 27].

The will of Thomas Styll of Waystrood, who died in 1541, mentions seven acres of land adjoining Gaynesford's land on the South [which could have been the Moat, owned by Richard Wiggenden, the Elder, in the late 1400's], and the lands of John Wekynden to the West and North, and part of Ricards, apparently somewhere near Brook Farm [to the East?] [Ewing, p. 81].

CARDES/CURDS--A house called Cardes was bequeathed in 1524 "with all the lands belonging thereto" by *Joan Wekynden* to her son Willm., and the idea that it was Curds seems to be confirmed by the list of Church Marks. ... That is was not Cards Croft is clear from the fact that the owner was required to keep up 8 1/2 feet of Church Fence, while only 10 feet was allotted to Wickens. It must, therefore, have been something more than a Croft [Ewing, *History of Cowden*, p.32]. On the other side of Blower's Hill were several farms, of which the largest, at 76 acres, was probably Wickens, Nearby, on Mount Noddy, was Curd's Farm, whose house was burnt down in the mid-19th century. It was only of eight to nine acres [Boyle, p. 44].

COALES/COLES FARM, LONG BILTONS & BILTONS GILL--*William Wickenden, th' elder*, yeoman, who died in 1604, left to his son William, executor and residuary legatee, "the house I dwell in called Coales with Orchard, garden close etc., Lands in North of Longfields (probably Long Biltons) and Upper part of Gill (Biltons Gill)." His son John had "my best chest," the house he lived in, not specified, with the lands to the south of William's portion, and another son, Edmund, "My cubbart and 7 pounds" and a little house called "the Mylkhous to be carried away from the Ground and Land called Skynnersfield and half the wood called the Gill" [south of Biltons Gill] [Ewing, p. 247)]. Up the road from Curd's [on Mount Noddy] lay Coles Farm, now know as Horseshoe Green Farm. This consisted of about 40 acres . Below the farm lies Horseshoe Cottage, an amalgamation of two 17th-century cottages . Right down Blowers Hill , again, near Edells and Coleman's, Brook Farm and the Hole were to be found. [Boyle, p. 46].

HIGH BUCKHURST--The south-east corner of the [Mark-Beech] crossroads was principally the property known as High Buckhurst. High Buckhurst had once been Streatfield land and had been let to *John Wickenden*, for example, in 1626 for 20 years at 10 pounds, 13s. 4d. per annum, with a penalty clause for sowing more than six acres of oats [Boyle, p. 48 & 53].

PYLEGATE FARM--Pylegate was for many generations in the possession of the Turners. William Turner of Pylegate, being overseer in 1636. The Turners may have been closely allied, probably by marriage, with the Wickendens, as William provided in his will that "*Richard and William Wydenden shall have rule of my lands till my son John come to 21 years and I make them my executors,*" and that "*William Wykenden shall have my two youngest daughters and have for the keping of the yongest a grote a weke till it be seven yere olde, and for the tother a grote a weke till ii yere come out.*" This seems to suggest the children would be able to do some service for their keep after they were sever years old. [Ewing, p. 42]

WARELANDS--A field called "Warefield" in Cowden given by *Thos. de Wickenden*, which is a field of 25 acres now, or recently, called Warelands, probably Weir-lands, lies along the Kentwater, and, to quote Mr. Cooper, "banks and sluices show that it was formerly irrigated." It pays to the College of East Grinstead a small sum yearly, a charge imposed by the Sackvilles who were, until it was sold by the second Lord Sackville, a few year back, owners of Michelham. Hasted says that the Michelham Estate lay with the King till the 3rd and 4th year of King Philip and Queen Mary, when the Queen granted to Richard Sackville and Thomas Winton, among other premises, the Manor of Cowden, with its appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of Michelham, and parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Arundel, and all lands, called Warefield and Waremead, as they lay together at the Southern part of the water, called Kentwater, in Cowden, late in the tenure of William Wickenden, whose ancestor, Thomas Wickenden, had given them to the Priory to hold *in capite* by Knights Service." The position of Warefield and Waremead should surely have been describes as at the Northern, not the Southern part of the Kentwater, which is in Hartfield Parish [Ewing, p. 48].

THE ALMS-HOUSE COTTAGES--In 1665 *Thomas Wickenden*, who was a Churchwarden along with Edward Cripps and Edward Knight and Richard Turner, bought for the sum of 50 shillings by deed made to them and their successors for ever an alms-house, now five cottages, inhabited by five poor families, who pay no rent, now vested in the Parish Officers above mentioned [Ewing, p. 153].