

SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.

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1. *The Sussex Knight whose Motto was OMNIA VANITAS.*

IN the account of the "Progress of King Edward VI. into Sussex," which I contributed to the tenth volume of our *Archæological Collections*, I introduced at p. 204, from the *State Worthies* of David Lloyd, an anecdote of the witty comment made by Sir Anthony Cooke on the motto of a Sussex knight, who, "having spent a great estate at court, and reduced himself to one park and a fine house in it," on new painting his gates, placed under his arms, in great golden letters, this motto,

OMNIA VANITAS.

I made the remark that David Lloyd, in relating the anecdote, was evidently correcting some former version of it, when he wrote "a Sussex, not a Kentish, knight,"—"not the Queen, but her brother," and "Sir Anthony Cooke, not his son Cecil." I was, at the same time under the impression that I had formerly met with the same story elsewhere; and I have now to state that it was in the volume of *Anecdotes and Traditions*, edited for the Camden Society, by Mr. W. J. Thoms, in the year 1839. The witticism is there, sure enough, attributed to Cecil, under the designation of "Old Burleigh the Treasurer," and the Sussex knight is turned into a Suffolk gentleman. The anecdote is penned by Sir Nicholas Lestrangle, on the authority of Sir Edward Coke, the lord chief justice; and, in order that it may be compared with Lloyd's version, I will transcribe it.

"Old Burleigh the Treasurer, hearing much fame of a gentleman's house in Suffolke, for the rarities to be seene there, went to visit him, and had presented to his view varietie of pretious gemmes, meddalls, birds, a wedge of Ophir gold (which certainly was an imposture, for the gentleman was but shallow and credulous, and easy to be deluded, for he had payde dear for many sophisticated things), choice of pictures, statues, and every roome embroidered with mottoes and devises; but at last he brought Burleigh into a

room where he would shew him a piece of infinite vauw for the antiquitie, and that was Solomon's statue, *cap-à-pié*, cut while he lived (but it appear'd plainly to be an old weather-beaten statue of some ancient Philosopher), and his owne motto under, but thus written: 'OMNIA VANITAS'; which when the Treasurer observed in so different a character, and purposing to put a grave slye squibbe upon him, 'Sir,' sayes he, 'this does not well; I would advise you to alter by any meanes; for methinks OMNIA is very little and VANITAS exceeding greate.' 'My Lord,' sayes the gentleman, (not apprehending the acute dilemma of his speech,) 'it shall be done; for to speake truly, *Vanitas* hath beene thus here a long time, and I crowded in *Omnia*, but I'le have my painter make them all one before your Lordshippe comes againe."—*L' Estrange*, No. 119. *My L. Cooke*.

Another version of this story may be found, where it was scarcely to be looked for, in the private correspondence of the American philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who, writing to Mrs. Bache respecting a proposed order of American knighthood, and commenting upon a suggested motto, adds, "Every thing makes me recollect some story. A gentleman had built a very fine house, and thereby much impaired his fortune. He had a pride, however, in showing it to his acquaintance. One of them, after viewing it all, remarked a motto over the door, OIA VANITAS. "What," says he, "is the meaning of this OIA, 'tis a word I don't understand?" "I will tell you," said the gentleman. "I had a mind to have the motto cut on a piece of smooth marble; but there was not room for it between the ornaments to be put in characters large enough to be read; I therefore made use of a contraction, anciently very common in Latin manuscripts, whereby the *m*'s and *n*'s in words are omitted, and the omission noted by a little dash above, which you see there, so that the word is *omnia*, OMNIA VANITAS." "O," said his friend, "I comprehend the meaning of your motto, it relates to your edifice; and signifies, that if you have abridged your *omnia*, you have nevertheless left your VANITAS legible at full length."—*Priv. Corresp. of Franklin*, i. 136.

On the conclusion that David Lloyd's is the amended and more accurate version of this story, it has been kindly suggested to me by Mr. Blaauw, that the locality may probably have been Burton Park, which lay on King Edward's road between Petworth and Cowdray. Sir William Goring, then of Burton, had been a courtier, for he is styled in his epitaph (*Dallaway's Rape of Arundel*, p. 253), "one of the Gentlemen of the Prevy Chamber to Kynge Edward the Sixth." He died on the 8th of March, 1553, very soon after the period in question.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

2. *A Note to An Inquiry after the Site of Anderida, or Andredesceaster.* By Rev. A. HUSSEY. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, VI., p. 94, l. 28.)

It is rather remarkable, that Camden, studious as he was of antiquities, and widely as he appears to have traversed the country to collect materials for his *Britannia* (which, moreover, he commences with a dissertation on "The Romans in Britain"), does not notice the undoubted Roman remains at Pevensey. Though we learn incidentally that he travelled through Sussex, and it must be inferred that he was at Pevensey, he mentions merely¹ that the castle had belonged to Robert Earl Moreton, half-brother to William the Conqueror, and that its old walls only then existed; so that he (most probably) passed through the place without pausing for an examination of what was still to be seen. The quotation from the *Britannia*, and the subsequent observations (*Inquiry*, pp. 93, 94), intimate, without indeed asserting so strongly as might have been done, the purely conjectural character of Camden's opinion that Newenden was the site of Anderida. Two very similar instances shall now be produced from his great work, relating to other parts of England, but having some concern with the county of Sussex.

1. Of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, it is said (*Britannia*, i. 465), "When that old Garianonum was gone to decay, and there were none left to defend this shore, Cerdick, the warlike Saxon, landed here, from whence the place is called by the inhabitants *Cerdicksand*, and by other historians *Cerdickshore*."² If Camden had no other proof of the identity he so positively claims for Yarmouth with Cerdicesora, than the name he found popularly attributed to the former place, his opinion cannot be deemed of much value, especially since, as his translator and editor, Bishop Gibson, remarks (*Britannia*, i. 136), Matthew of Westminster declares the same landing to have occurred "in occidentali parte Britanniae," which the *Saxon Chronicle* fixes at Cerdicesora. Where this last-named spot may be is a matter of speculation, though it is very generally, I believe, supposed to lie in either Sussex or Hampshire, Charford, on the western side of the latter county, being recognised as Cerdiceford, the scene of a severe defeat inflicted by Cerdic and his Saxons on the Britons.

2. Again: under Hampshire we may read (*Britannia*, i. 133) "Regnewood, or Ringwood, in *Domesday Book* Rincewed, which was that Regnum (a town of the Regni) mentioned by Antoninus; as is plain from the course of the *Itinerary*, the remainder of the old name, and the signification of the present. For Ringwood, with the Saxon addition, seems to signify *the wood of the Regni*." Camden's first reason, the agreement of the position of Ringwood with the distances in Antoninus's *Iter* from Regnum to London, I shall not enter into. A necessary preliminary would be to determine the site of Clau-

¹ *Britannia*, i. 207. The references throughout this note will be to Bishop Gibson's translation of the *Britannia*, 2 vols. folio, 2nd edit. 1722.

² This passage is referred to by Mr. John Hodgson Hinde, in the *Archaeological Journal* (vol. xiv. p. 308, line 14), but in such a manner as to leave the impression that the authority for Cerdic's landing in Norfolk was the *Saxon Chronicle*, whereas

in reality that record simply states him to have disembarked at "Cerdicesora," without a hint where that spot was situated. It might be asked, too, of Mr. Hinde, what ground he possesses, beyond the dictum of Camden, just quoted, for affirming (*ut supra*) that Cerdic's "first attempts were not directed against the western coast, where his kingdom was ultimately established, but against the shores of Norfolk?"

sentum, the first stage from Regnum, which I believe not to be accomplished yet, and I much doubt whether the spot, where Camden would place that station, would answer his purpose. As to the argument from the name, that appears to me quite futile. Some stretch of imagination is required to discover such a similarity of sound between the first syllable of the word Ringwood and Regni as would countenance a conclusion that the former name was derived from or compounded with the latter. Moreover, the *Domesday* name, Rincewed, as quoted by Camden himself, differs so materially from that in modern use, as to militate very strongly against the hypothesis he has advanced.

But the strangest feature of the case remains to be exhibited. According to Camden, the Regni occupied Sussex and Surrey, together with the seacoast of Hampshire, while the Belgæ possessed the interior of Hampshire, spreading thence westward through Wiltshire into Somersetshire. This distribution we will not contest, though it may at least *be doubted* whether the Belgæ, who are acknowledged to have been immigrants from the continent of Europe, would have relinquished such convenient access to the sea, as that afforded by the inlets east and west of Portsmouth, and by the Southampton Water. Ringwood, being situated not far from the western border of Hampshire, is about thirty-five miles in a direct line, but farther for a land-journey, from the western limit of Sussex; so that Camden would have us believe a chief town of one tribe (*nation* we may term it) to have been placed at the very extremity of a narrow strip of the country to which it belonged, some forty miles from the main portion of that country, and for that distance bordered by, almost *within*, the territory of another nation! Since Ringwood is nine or ten miles from the sea, it cannot very correctly be called on "the coast"; granting, however, that it is, so as to be arranged according to Camden's assignment of the several districts, and assuming the inner edge of the coast line of the Regni to have preserved nearly the same parallel, on two sides certainly that town must, if it were the ancient Regnum, have been very closely approached by the dominions of the Belgæ; and all communication *by land* of its inhabitants with their countrymen to the east, in what is now Sussex, *must* have been carried for about forty miles but a very short distance behind their own frontier, and within a few miles only of at least *one* considerable place, *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester), of another race of people. A singular position certainly for the capital of any country, and clearly designated without consideration of the jealousies and hostilities continually arising between near neighbours among uncivilized nations of all periods!! No comment can be required to ensure the rejection of this theory, even had we not conclusive proof of its baseless character, since the exhumation, subsequent to the eras of both Camden and his editor, Bishop Gibson, of inscriptions at Chichester, have determined that city to be the representative of Roman Regnum.

The errors now pointed out, having been casually discovered, and being now brought into notice for a special object, are not designed to, and need not, invalidate generally the authority of Camden's great work. As Horace remarks, "Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus." They are however, it is conceived, a very sufficient justification of those who, as in the Anderida controversy, presume to dissent from Camden's dicta, when they are grounded solely upon conjecture, and unsupported, perhaps even contradicted, by whatever evidence may be attainable upon the subjects in question.

3. A ROLLE of the severall Armors and furniture, with their names of the Clergie within the Arch Deaconry of Lewes and Deanery of South Malling, with the Deanry of Battell, in the County of Sussex. Rated and appoynted the 11th day of March, A°. Dñi. 1612, by the Right Reverend father in God Samuëll [Harsnet] Lo. Bishoppe of Chichester. (Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. No. 703, ff. 150, 150^e, 151.)

LEWES DEANRY.

<i>Ardingley</i>	Mr. Richard Kitson, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Hangleton, Glynde</i>	Mr. Boone (double beneficed) . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Barkham</i>	Mr. Stephen West, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Hamsey</i>	Mr. Edward Wood, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Newtymber</i>	Mr. Richard Edwardes, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Alborne</i>		
<i>Hurst per point</i>	Mr. Doctor Swale, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>St. Martin's in Lewes</i>	Mr. William Imaus, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Plompton</i>	Mr. Higanbotham, parson . . .	
<i>Pycomb</i>	Mr. Bish, parson	A musquet furnished
<i>Rodmell & West Firle</i>	Mr. Anthony Mattock (double ben.)	A musquet furnished
<i>Westmiston</i>	Mr. John Batnor, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Estgrinsted</i>	Mr. Edward Topsell, vicar . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Balcomb</i>	Mr. George Scott, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Woorth</i>	Mr. Nicholas Whiston, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Slaugham</i>	Mr. Thomas Comber, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Cowfold and</i>	Mr. Doctor Andrewes	Nothing heere, in respect hee is sett a light horse at Chichester
<i>Cuckfield</i>		
<i>Aldrington</i>	Mr. English, parson	A musquet furnished
<i>Blechington</i>	Mr. Jo. Sysson, parson	
<i>Kingston Bowsye</i>	Mr. John Postelthwayt, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Southweeke</i>	Mr. Cornelius Thisly	
<i>Meeching</i>	Mr. Owen Vaughan, parson . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Tedlescomb</i>	Mr. Seth Rose, parson	
<i>Peedinghoo</i>	Mr. Willm. Cole, vicar	A musquet furnished
<i>Iford, Kingston, neare Lewes</i>	Mr. Anthony Garway, vicar . . .	
<i>Ovingdeane</i>	Mr. Willm. Dimbleby, vicar . . .	A musquet furnished
<i>Rottingdeane</i>		
<i>New Shoreham</i>	Mr. Robt. Wood, vicar	A corslet furnished
<i>Old Shoreham</i>	Mr. Jo. Foukes, vicar	
<i>Porteslade</i>	Mr. Jo. Bridge, vicar	A corselet furnished
<i>Clayton, &c.</i>	Mr. Willm. Wane, parson	
<i>Poonings and</i>	Mr. Frauncis Killingbeck	A musquet furnished
<i>Troyneham</i>		
<i>Streate</i>	Mr. Jo. Tillinghast	A musquet furnished
<i>Newick</i>	Mr. Jo. Dod, parson	
<i>Petcham</i>	Mr. Jo. Sadler, vicar	A corslet furnished
<i>Southees and Fletching</i>	Mr. Jefferey Amherst (double ben.)	
<i>Ifield</i>	Mr. Benjamyn Browne	A musquet furnished
<i>Cracley</i>	Mr. Thomas Bye, parson (at his own desire)	A musquet furnished

<i>Shermondbury and</i>	}	Mr. Franckwell, parson, 1 pte.	}	A corslet furnished		
<i>Beeding</i>		Mr. Isaac Pocock, vicar, 2 ptes.				
<i>Henfield and</i>	}	Mr. Willm. Belcher, vicar			}	A corselet furnished
<i>Woodmancote</i>		Mr. Richd. Holney, parson				

HASTING DEANRY.

<i>All Saints in Has-</i>	}	Mr. William Parker (double ben.)	}	A musquet furnished
<i>ting and Foukington</i>		Mr. Jeremy Woodman		
<i>St. Clements in</i>	}	Mr. Doctor Bridgman, vicar	}	Sett nothing, in respect of his benefice small, him selfe poore
<i>Hasting</i>		Mr. Robt. Adams, parson		
<i>Bevill</i>	}	Mr. Robt. Adams, parson	}	A caliver furnished
<i>Farligh</i>		Mr. Henry Peerson, ij. ptes.		
<i>Gestling and</i>	}	Mr. Robt. Thomson, parson, the 3d.	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Winchelsea</i>		Mr. Edward Martyn, vicar		
<i>Iclesham</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Bracegirdle, vicar, ij. ptes.	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Rye and</i>		Mr. Willm. Smyth, parson, the 3d.		
<i>Ore</i>	}	Mr. Willm. Smyth, parson, the 3d.	}	A musquet furnished

DALLINGTON DEANRY.

<i>Ashborneham</i>	}	Mr. Abraham Franck, vicar	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Dallington</i>		Mr. Tobias Ferrall, vicar		
<i>Beckley</i>	}	Mr. Tho. Sharpe, parson	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Bread</i>		Mr. Geo. Potter, parson		
<i>Boderham</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Ellingdene, vicar	}	A caliver furnished
<i>Brightling</i>		Mr. Jo. Lyttell, parson		
<i>Burwash</i>	}	Mr. Rafe Smyth, parson	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Chattesfield</i>		Mr. Tho. Harryson, vicar		
<i>Hollington</i>	}	Mr. Thomas Large (double benef.)	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Hoo and</i>		Mr. Marmaduke Burton, parson		
<i>Crowhurst</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Gilmore, vicar	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Etchingham</i>		Mr. Edward Polhill, parson		
<i>Ewhurst</i>	}	Mr. Edward Muddell, parson	}	A calliver furnished
<i>Heathfield</i>		Mr. Reginald Burden, vicar		
<i>Westfield</i>	}	Mr. Thomas Mawdesley, vicar	}	A corselet furnished
<i>Hurstmounceux</i>		Mr. Doctor Dickenson, parson		
<i>Iden and Pett</i>	}	Mr. Thomas Mawdesley (dbl. ben.)	}	A corselet furnished
<i>Wattling</i>		Mr. Lawrence Chatterton, parson		
<i>Mounfeild and</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Rolfe, vicar	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Penherst, Nenfield</i>		Mr. Jo. Steele, parson		
<i>Whartling</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Giles, vicar	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Norham</i>		Mr. Jo. Bartin, vicar		
<i>Pleydon</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Freeman, parson	}	A corselet furnished
<i>Est Gilford</i>		Mr. Richard Greenwood, parson		
<i>Salehurst</i>	}	Mr. Jo. Waylett, parson	}	A musquet furnished
<i>Warbleton</i>		Mr. Thomas Lord (dbl. beneficed)		
<i>Tisehurst</i>	}	Mr. Doctor Hull, vicar	}	A corselet furnished
<i>Sellscombe</i>		Mr. John Bell, parson		

BATTELL DEANRY.

<i>Battell</i>	}	Mr. Doctor Withines, vicar	}	A mus. and cors. fur.
<i>Westothkley</i>		Mr. Allan Carr, vicar		
<i>Bolney</i>	}	Mr. Thomas Boxell, vicar	}	A corselet furnished

- Brightelmstone* . . Mr. Doctor Drury, vicar . . . Is sett nothing heere,
in respect he is seassed at Chichester
- Chayligh* . . . { Mr. Robte. Scott, parson . . . A corselet furnished
Mr. Lawrence Awcock, vicar . . . Is set nothing heere,
in respect that he is seassed els where

SOUTH MALLING DEANRY.

- Buxted and Uckfield* . Mr. Jo. Tichborne, Doctor, parson A corselet furnished
- Clyffe* Mr. Anthony Hogat Nothing, the bene-
fice being meane and his substance not much
- Isfield and* . . . } Mr. Willm. Atterson, parson . . . } A musquet furnished
- Framefield* . . . } Mr. Edward Samson, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Edburton and* . . } Mr. Robert Spalden, ij. partes } A musquet furnished
- Stamer* } Mr. Cutbert Lancaster, the 3rd. } A musquet furnished
- Maighfeld* Mr. Jo. Luke, vicar A corselet furnished
- Ringmere and* . . } Mr. Symon Aldrich, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Wadhurst* } Mr. Jo. Hackley, vicar } A musquet furnished

PEVENSEY DEANRY.

- Est armsted (sic)* . Mr. Topsell, vicar A musquet furnished
- Hartfield* Mr. Taylor, parson A musquet furnished
- Chidingligh* . . . } Mr. Willm. Storkey, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Hellingligh* . . . } Mr. Tho. Lancaster, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Est hotkly* Mr. Robte. Blewett, parson A musquet furnished
- Pevensey* Mr. Jo. Acheson, vicar A musquet furnished
- Horsted Keynes* . . Mr. Nicho. Rooth, parson A musquet furnished
- Estdeane, Friston, &* } Mr. Arthur Pollard, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Westdeane* } Mr. James King, parson } A musquet furnished
- Willington,* . . . } Mr. Maline Marten, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Lettington, and* . . } Mr. Samuel Clerck, parson . . . } A musquet furnished
- Alciston* } Mr. Nicho. Culpep } A musquet furnished
- Berwick and* . . . } Mr. Jo. Jeffery, ij. ptes . . . } A musquet furnished
- Chaunton* } Mr. John Wood, the third pte. } A musquet furnished
- Hartfield* Mr. John Bowman, parson & vicar A musquet furnished
- Denton & Southdigton* Mr. Jo. Hochekes (dble. beneficed) A musquet furnished
- Witheham* Mr. Jo. Walwyne, parson A corselet furnished
- Willington and* . . } Mr. Edmond Hall, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Estborn* } Mr. Richard Vernon, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Fraunt and* } Mr. William Dike, vicar . . . } A corselet furnished
- Little Horsted* . . } Mr. Jo. Bantry, parson . . . } A corselet furnished
- Jebington* Mr. Robte. Wheeler, parson A musquet furnished
- Selmeston* Mr. Henry Rogers, vicar A musquet furnished
- Arlington* } Mr. Caleb Burdet, vic. . . . } A musquet furnished
- Laughton* } Mr. Willm. Clark, vicar . . . } A musquet furnished
- Ripe and Bletchington* Mr. Robte. Goffe (double beneficed) A musquet furnished
- Seaford* Mr. Robert Hide, vicar A musquet furnished
- Bedingham* } Mr. Jo. Petter, vicar } A musquet furnished
- Tarring Nevell* . . } Mr. Jo. Newton, parson . . . } A musquet furnished
- Rotherfield* Mr. Doctor Langworth, parson . A musquet furnished
- Westham & Haylesham* Mr. Miles Hodson (dble. beneficed) A musquet furnished

4. *Sussex Inn Signs: Ball's Hut, &c.*—*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. X. page 192.

I have been favoured with the following communication from W. Holloway, Esq., of Rye:—

“DEAR SIR,

“April 8, 1859.

“In the last volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* I had the pleasure of reading an amusing article, written by you, on Sussex Signs, where, after giving the origin of several, you confessed your inability to account for the name of ‘Ball’s Hut.’ Being acquainted with the locality of the house in question, and having a brother residing in the neighbourhood, which is between Arundel and Chichester, I asked him to make some inquiries, which he did, and the result of them I now send you. Some years ago the locality was an open common, on which was a small hut, occupied by a man whose name was Ball, and who sold beer therein. The common was afterwards inclosed, the old hut pulled down, the present public-house erected, and named, in remembrance of the old one, ‘Ball’s Hut.’

* * * * *

“Out of the turnpike road leading from Rye to Battle is a branch running by Staple Cross in Northiam. Here is a small public-house, called at the present time *The Cross*; but, on perusing one of the original acts relating to this road, I find it was then called the ‘*Red Cross*.’

“I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

“WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.”

The last note is interesting, as the “Red Cross” was doubtless a compliment to the lords of the neighbouring Castle of Bodiam, the coat armorial of the Dalyngruges being—“Or, a *Cross* enrailed *Gules*.”

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

5. *The Names of the Sussex Hundreds.*

Having it in contemplation to prepare an article for a future volume of the *Collections*, on the Hundreds of East Sussex from *Domesday* downwards, I shall be glad of the assistance of gentlemen who have paid attention to the subject in different parts of the county. I am particularly desirous of ascertaining the precise spots from which the Hundreds have received their existing designations.

In many instances the Hundred bears the name of one of the parishes of which it is composed, as in the cases of Barcombe, Poynings, Alciston, Bishopston, Eastbourne, Battel, &c. In other instances the trivial locality or topographical feature which gave name to the Hundred is known, as in the case of Longbridge, Swanborough, Shoyswell, Burleigh-Arches, Baldsloe, and Walesbone—formerly “Well’s-bourne.” The last had its name from the rivulet which, springing from a well at Patcham, traversed the parishes of Preston and Brighton, and passed into the sea through Pool Valley. The hundred of Younsmere is identified by “Younsmere Pit,” near Falmer, where, on the open down, the hundred-courts, within the memory of man, were held.

Of the localities which gave name to Buttinghill, Dean, Holmstrow, Totnore, Fishergate, Shiplake, Rushmonden, Dill, Flexborough, Foxearle, Goldspur, Gostrow, Henhurst, and Hawkesborough, I am at present ignorant, and it is respecting these, in particular, that I desire information. Most probably they will be found identified with extinct manors, or farmhouses, or perhaps with open fields, the meeting-places of the leet or hundred-mote from the days of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. In some cases the name of the "hundred-house" is preserved.

The *Rotuli Hundredorum* of *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I. will furnish some instructive historical materials, and also some curious illustrations of manners and customs in those early times.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

6. *Monumental Inscriptions in Churches and Churchyards.*

Will our members, and particularly the clergy and their families, kindly copy, on sermon paper, the inscriptions (either with or without any poetical lines), as well in the churches as in the churchyards of our county? The latter are fast going to decay, and may soon be lost, especially where the churchyards are closed against future interments. If these copies are transmitted to me, I will most willingly arrange them for preservation in our library. Many of the inscriptions relate to persons of lowly origin, and yet may be most valuable, since not only are families constantly rising into the rank of gentry, but the great emigration to America and the Australian colonies, which took place in Sussex a quarter of a century ago, has laid the foundation for many inquiries in after years. I may mention that the inscriptions up to 1790 in the following churches, were printed by Sir Egerton Bridges, in his *Topographical Collections*, but none from the churchyards, where many families had their tombs, viz., Friston, East Dean, Jevington, West Dean in Pevensy rape, Folkington, Wilmington, Alciston, Glynde, Laughton, Firle, Berwick, Stanmer, Seaford, Eastbourne, Clapham near Arundel, and Willingdon. I am aware that a proposal has been made by the Society of Antiquaries of London, to make a general collection for the whole of England; but the task is too heavy to be completed for many years; and it seems to me that the great zeal and antiquarian knowledge of our clerical and other members may be able, during the ensuing spring, to make a Sussex collection, and that, following our example, other county societies may be induced to complete their district.

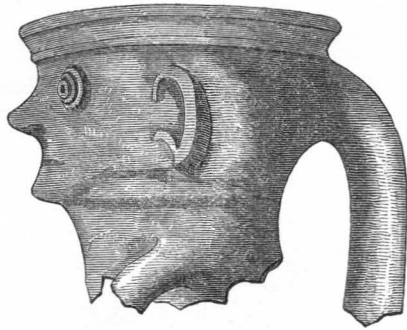
WM. DURRANT COOPER.

81, *Guilford Street, Russell Square, London.*

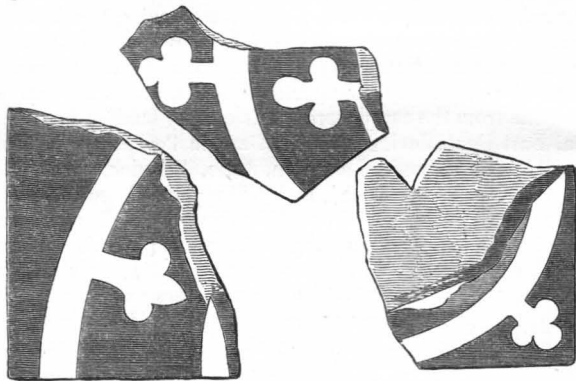
7. *A Medieval Pottery at Hastings.*

Some years since our respected local secretary, Thomas Ross, Esq., called my attention to a large quantity of broken pottery, apparently of early date, which he had observed in a field at Bohemia, near Hastings. Quite recently, Mr. Ross has again examined the spot, and found traces of fictile works of

large extent. The subjoined woodcut shows a portion of a vessel of grotesque form, and apparently the workmanship of the thirteenth century. In rudeness of design it bears some resemblance to Mr. Figg's "Pottery Knight" and the "Seaford Stag," figured in Vol. X. of the *Collections*, p. 194.



The large number of kilns already found by Mr. Ross sufficiently attest the magnitude of the works. The most interesting feature of the remains is a kiln which has been employed for the manufacture of *encaustic tiles*. Many fragments of tiles were found, though none were of sufficient size to develop the pattern. The woodcut below will show the simple and early style to which they belong.



It is interesting to learn that the tiles which remain in many of our Sussex churches were manufactured in the county.

I hope Mr. Ross will be induced to pursue his researches, and to contribute the result to our next volume.

It may be mentioned here, that Mr. Ross has, during the late dry weather, traced the foundations of the extinct town or village of *Northey*, in Pevensy Marsh. Hitherto, the place, once a member of the Cinque Ports, was only to be identified by a fragment of the walls of the Chapel. Excavations here would probably result in discoveries of some interest.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.