

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONTENTS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Antiquities at Iford. | 12. Ancient Coins. |
| 2. Edmund Langdon, of Battle. | 13. Nuremburg Tokens. |
| 3. The Evershed Family. | 14. Sussex Tokens. |
| 4. Sussex Coroners. | 15. Celts and Roman Urns. |
| 5. The Scrase Family. | 16. Lower Beeding Celts. |
| 6. Drungewick. | 17. Honoris Comitibus de Augo Tenentes. |
| 7. Horsted Parva. | 18. Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century. |
| 8. Oratories. | 19. Tokens found at Hastings. |
| 9. Mural Painting, Keymer Church. | 20. Cinque Ports' summons to Yarmouth |
| 10. The Shiffner Family, of Coombe Place. | 21. Newton Tombstones at Southover. |
| 11. Seals of the Church of Chichester. | |

1. *Antiquities at Iford.*



Mrs. Rosseter, of Iford Manor House, has favoured me with the loan of a very interesting bronze-gilt fragment of a crucifix, found in digging foundations for the house known as Oatlands, upwards of forty years since. It is of excellent art, apparently of the 14th or 15th century. The legs have been broken off, and the hands are also missing. From what appears, the latter may have been of a more precious material than the remainder of the statuette, and attached by means of some kind of cement.

At the same time four massive gold posy rings were discovered, and they are also in Mrs. Rosseter's

possession. The inscriptions are :

1. "God doth foresee what's best for me."
2. "Remember J. W."
3. "Wilst life is myn, my heart is thyn."
4. "What God hath sent mak mee content."

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

2. *Edmund Langdon, of Battel.*

Can any reader of our Collections give me information respecting this gentleman? He is mentioned in a volume of Manuscripts among the records of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, as the writer of an astronomical work, of which the following is given as the title :

“ *Speculum Planetarum*,
or plaine Tables, whereby the Planet governing
the Signes ascending at one instant is
easily knowne in any hour of the
day or night, with the pleasant
and profitable use thereof;
Compiled and collected by
Edmund Langdon,
General Practitioner in Astronomy,
and Phisicke,
1610.”

That the Author was a resident of Battel appears from his address “to the Reader,” which thus concludes—

“And so wishinge all good and happiness to you, and to all them that feare God, I end this short Epistle from Battel in Sussex, this tenth day of December, 1610.

Your's in the Lorde,
EDMUND LANGDON.”
E. T.

3. *The Evershed Family.*

I am desirous of obtaining information as to the history of the above ancient West-Sussex and Surrey family.

The present generation of Sussex Eversheds are supposed to be descended from a family of this name long settled at Evershed's, a manorial residence, at Ockley in Surrey. Aubrey, in his history of that County, mentions five generations of Eversheds residing upon the estate in succession during the 16th, 17th, and the earlier part of the 18th centuries; one of whom was actively instrumental in promoting a petition in Surrey against the execution of Charles I.; and another, probably the last male owner of the family estate in Surrey, was Sheriff of that County in the year 1710. On the doorway of the eastern wing of the manor house the date 1600 is carved, indicating that this part of it was added to the much older mansion by John Evershed, who was born in 1587, and died in 1666.

A member of the Sussex branch of the family now residing at Uckfield, possesses, in its original quaint old case, the richly illuminated grant of arms “to John Evershed, of Evershed's in the parish of Ockley, near Darking, in Surrey;” dated March 11th, 1696 (9th of William III.), together with the certificate of Sir Arthur Onslow, setting forth to the Earl Marshall the hereditary claims of the Evershed family “without

break of continuity" to such arms, and his Grace's orders thereon; also a small parchment scroll, on which the arms themselves are duly emblazoned. Beneath is written: "The armes and crest of John Evershed, of Evershed's, in the County of Surrey, gent^l; son and heir of John Evershed of the same place, gent^l." The grant is signed by Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux. The same gentleman has also a small portion of a quarto book, entitled, "On Roman Antiquities," which is stated to have been compiled "for the use of Abingdon School;" on the fly-leaf of which is written "John Evershed his Booke, Anno Dom: 1669;" making it probable that he was educated at that school. The date of the book is 1661.

That the Sussex Eversheds were descended from the Surrey family is inferred partly from tradition, and partly from the circumstance of the earlier members of this family being found to have been resident in the parishes of Sussex which immediately border on that portion of Surrey in which Evershed's is situated. Richard, the first of the Sussex Eversheds of whom we have any knowledge, and who is supposed to have been born in or about the year 1690, making him contemporary with the last male heir of the Surrey Eversheds, lived at Slinfold. Of his sons Richard, the eldest, did the same, but subsequently removed, first to Nutbourne, and afterwards to Pallingham, both in Pulborough, and the greater number of their descendants to the present time have continued to live in different parts of West Sussex.

The point I particularly wish to ascertain is, in what way Richard, the earliest member of the Sussex, was connected by relationship with John Evershed, the last heir male of the Surrey, Eversheds; for that they were so connected does not seem to admit of much doubt.

Tradition states that, in default of heirs male, the Surrey estate fell to a female, named Ann Evershed, and that she carried it by marriage to a gentleman of the name of either Witt or Steere; and that from this Ann, the family of Bushby, formerly bankers at Arundel, were descended. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that after the death of Miss Bushby of Goring, the last surviving sister of the banker, which took place not many years ago, and who inherited the family property, among the things in the house directed to be sold, were many Relics of the Surrey Eversheds, and among the Books a Bible, with the name of Ann Evershed written in it. This Bible *might*, and, in accordance with ancient family custom, *probably did*, contain some authentic information, if not a direct Pedigree of the family. Who the purchaser of this Bible was, I have been unable to ascertain. But should this query meet his eye, any information he may be pleased to furnish me with from it, touching the history of the Evershed family will be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

EDWARD TURNER.

4. *Sussex Coroners.*

The following extracts from the Close Rolls are interesting, as showing how, when inefficient officers of this kind were elected, they were dealt with, during the fourteenth century.

John de Ernele (Ernley), one of the Coroners for Sussex in 1343, being found inefficient, another was ordered to be elected by the County in his place. (Rot. Cl. 17th Edward III.)

Six years after this, viz., in 1349, Thomas de Pelham, one of the Coroners for the same County, having been reported inefficient, it was ordered that, should he upon enquiry be found to be so, he be removed, and another elected to the office. (Ibid. 23 Edward III.)

In its selection of another of these officers, the County appears to have been equally unfortunate; for in the year 1378, John Apsele, (Apsley) one of the County Coroners, proving himself to be inefficient, he too was ordered to be removed, and another Coroner appointed in his stead. (Ibid. 2 Richard II.)

E. RISDON.

5. *The Scrase Family.*

In my account of this ancient and highly respectable Sussex family given in Vol. VIII. of our Collections, I declared my inability to discover whom Richard, the son of Tuppin Scrase of Blatchington, married, (See p. 10, and genealogical table No. 1.) In a genealogical table of the same family, No. III., p. 16., I have stated Cordelia to be the Christian name of the wife of William Scrase, who was first of Ditchling, and afterwards of Pyecombe, not then knowing her maiden surname. I have since been informed by the Rev. Edward Turner, that they both married Turners of Oldland. It appears from a pedigree of this family in his possession, that William Scrase married Cordelia—or Cordiall, as she is there called—the tenth, and Richard Scrase, Elizabeth, the nineteenth, of the twenty-two children of Thomas Turner, of Oldland, gentleman. The will of William Turner, the fifteenth member of this patriarchal family, who married Anne Boniface of Blatchington, and is described as of Newtimber, names Cordiall Scrase as his sister; and Richard Turner, the eldest, who succeeded his father in the Oldland estate in 1681, mentions in his will, John Bysshe and William Scrase as his brothers-in-law.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

6. *Drungewick.*

This Manor, which is in the parish of Wisborough Green, originally belonged to the Cell of the Norman Abbey of Seez, in Arundel; but came into the possession of John de Clymping, fourteenth Bishop of Chichester, in 1256. Here he built a house, in which he, and his successors in the same See, occasionally resided; and also a chapel for their particular use, in which an Ordination was held by Bishop Praty in 1404. Here too he established a Staurum, or store for cattle, from which meat of different kinds was supplied for the use of the Episcopal household. The following is a list of the cattle kept in store here in the last year of Henry III. (1272). 252 Oxen; 100 Cows; 10 Bulls; 3150 Sheep; 120 She-Goats; 10 He-Goats; and 10 Horses. This staurum was kept up until the year 1560 (2. Elizabeth), when it was discontinued by Bishop Barlowe as a store, and the whole property demised by him on lease for lives.

7. *Horsted Parva.*

The following singular record occurs in the Reg. Episc. Reade, folio 22.

In the year 1406, a licence was granted by Bishop Robert Reade to the then rector of Horsted, authorizing him to celebrate Mass, and to perform the other services of the Church, *notwithstanding his having lost one of his fingers.*

8. *Oratories.*

The following are also taken from the same Episcopal Registers.

In the year 1398 Bishop Robert Reade granted a license to Gilbert Hamme, and Margaret his wife, to have Mass, and other divine services, performed in the Oratory of their House at Withyham.

And in the year 1409, the said Diocesan granted a licence to John Pelham and his wife, to choose for themselves a fit and proper person, as their Priest and Confessor, to administer the Holy Eucharist, and to perform Mass in the Oratory or Chapel of Pevensy Castle, and in their Manor of Laughton.

E. T.

9. *Mural Paintings, Keymer Church.*

In my article on the mural paintings in Westmeston Church, I ventured to urge upon Archæologists the necessity of carefully watching the restorations of our Parish Churches, lest valuable historical evidence should perish unnoticed.

It certainly requires much patience and labour to free mural paintings from the coats of plaster and whitewash, with which it was the custom of our ancestors to cover them; but when restorers take the necessary pains, they will generally find the paintings beneath in such a state of preservation that faithful copies of them can be taken, even if it is not possible to preserve the pictures themselves.

In this instance, we have to thank the architect and restorers of Keymer Church, for the care which they have shown in bringing to light some portions of the paintings on these walls.

In the nave, on the western face of the chancel arch, are three figures in trefoils, one crowned, the other two female figures, with ringlets; these are rather coarsely executed in red and buff colours. The chancel arch, so far as the plaster has been removed, has the soffit covered with a buff coloured pattern of lozenges inscribed in squares.

The singular apse of Keymer Church is familiar to Sussex archæologists; it is round the walls of this apse that the more remarkable paintings have been discovered.

They are on two surfaces, the upper series of course being the latest. Of these there remain two triangular fragments; the one on the north side

of the altar has a yellow ground, diapered with purple spots in threes at regular intervals; the figures are four Saints, each marked by a nimbus, approaching a female figure, who has also a nimbus—the hands of one figure are joined in the attitude of prayer.

On the south side of the altar are several figures bearing a bier; one of them has a book in his hand, and another in front wears a red cope. A zig-zag pattern, between two lines, runs above the picture, and some ornamental brickwork reaches up to the plate.

It is the opinion of the architect that the apse was formerly groined with chalk, and that the arches which can be traced in the walls were rudely filled in when the groining fell out of repair, and that a timber roof was then substituted for the groining.

If this be the correct architectural history of the chancel, the lower, and therefore the earliest, series of paintings was probably executed when the arches were filled in.

In their present state, we can only say that they are on a red ground, and that a horse or mule, with a long leading rein, is to be seen on the south wall. As the works proceed more will probably be laid bare; in the meanwhile the Committee have thought it right to communicate this discovery to the members of the Society, who may desire to see the paintings before they are covered over, and to inform them that copies have been taken, and that they will be published in the eighteenth volume of our collections.

C. H. CAMPION.

10. *The Shiffner Family, of Coombe Place.*

I gladly avail myself of this early opportunity of rectifying a mistake into which I regret having inadvertently fallen, when giving in my account of Hamsey, in the preceding part of this Volume, an account of the above family, as the principal residents in the parish. In speaking of the issue of Sir George Shiffner, the first Baronet, I have there stated that he had three sons, and four daughters; and I did not discover until it was too late to amend my error, that Sir George had *four* sons; and that the son I have omitted to notice is Thomas Shiffner, Esq., of the Rocks, Uckfield, the seventh of the family, and the youngest of the four sons, who was born August 8th, 1796, and was for some years a Groom of the Privy Chamber in the Households of William IV. and our present Queen. He married Frances, one of the daughters of the late James Brown, Esq., of Harehills Grove and Rossington, both in the County of York; by whom he has two daughters. He received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Sussex.

R. CHAPMAN.

11. *Seals of the Church of Chichester.*

The following accounts of two of these Seals is taken from the same book of pen and ink drawings in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to which

I have already alluded in referring to the Seals of Battel Abbey, in the paper with which this Volume commences :

“ Sigill: Simonis de Welles

Epi Cicestr’

DEI . GRACIA

The Bishop is in his habit and crozier, holding up the two fingers of his right hand.

Reverse .

IA . GRA . PLENA . DNS

The Virgin Mary is represented as sitting with Christ in her lap.
In the margin is “ S. Cicestr’.”

To this is added the following note,

“ This is one of the 8 seals, which were fixed to a writing—with William II., Bishop of London (besides G. Roffen: E. Elyen: M. Wygorn: with two others, whose seals are effaced) and H. Sarum.”

“ Now whereas ’tis manifest the instrument was made immediately upon the death of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who dyed 1205, and in the lyfe of Hen. Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, who dyed in 1206, (for he was one of the Bishops that sealed this instrument) yet I find not in Godwin [De Præsul.] that there was any H., Bishop of Salisbury neere that time. For Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury was translated to Canterbury 1193; (and is the Hubert, after whose death this instrument was made). To him succeeded Robert, (but Godwin says not when he dyed) and next Richard Stoane, who was removed from Chichester hither, Ao. 1217. So that this Henry is entirely omitted by Godwin.”

The name of Richard Stoane is not to be found in the list of the Bishops of this Diocese. Ralph Warham, the eleventh Bishop, was elected in 1217, upon his predecessor, Richard Poore, who was elected in 1215, being translated to Salisbury. Stoane then is doubtless a mistake for Poore.

The description of the second seal is as follows,

“ CICESTRENSIS . ECCLE

A figure of a plain building, turreted, having a star on the right side, at the top; and under this the inscription:

TEMPLVM . IVSTICIE.

The Reverse,

EGO . SVM . VIA . VERITAS . ET . VITA.

Christ sitting extending both his hands upwards.”

In the margin opposite to this seal is written, Ricardus Steward,

Decanus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sci. Trinitatis Cicestren, et ejusdem ecclesiæ Capitulum. 28 May, 1634.

E. T.

12. *Ancient Coins.*

Two coins of a somewhat unusual character have lately been found in Maresfield and its neighbourhood; one of gold, and the other of silver; one English, and the other Scotch; and both in an excellent state of preservation.

The gold coin was found by a labourer engaged in removing a hedge-bank in the part of Maresfield which is near to Piltown. It is about the size of a modern sixpence, and very thin. On one side of it is a shield containing the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a Rose; from which circumstance the class of coins to which it belongs is usually called "Rose-nobles;" the arms being what is designated in Heraldry *Semé-de-lis*, and not stunted to three as in the Rose-noble of Edward IV. On one side of this shield is a rose, and on the other a radiated star, or perhaps a representation of the sun. Above it, where the crest is usually placed, is an E, the initial of Edward, the coin belonging to the third King of this name; and at the lower point of the shield is a cross. Around this is the legend—

× EDWARD : DEI : GRA : REX : ANGL :

Over the shield is a Crown occupying a place at the commencement of this legend. On the reverse is a Cross fleury-leoneux, the four lions, one in each corner, being passant; and around the Cross are inscribed the words—

"EXALTABITUR : IN : GLORIA."

Rapin, speaking of these coins, says that they are indisputably the first gold coins, and are so beautiful and rare, that they merit the esteem of Medals.

The Scotch coin, which is about the same size as the preceding, was found in Buxted, somewhere near the Tanyard. On one side of it is a bordured shield with a lion rampant upon it, the bordure being ornamented with fleurs-de-lis; around which is inscribed,

"* IACOBVS : 6 : D : G : SCOTORVM : 1601 :"

which is two years before he ascended the throne of England. And on the reverse is a thistle crowned, with the legend—

* . . . IOVA : PROTEGIT :

where the dotted line is, a small part of the coin is broken away, rendering the inscription imperfect.

13. *Nuremburg Tokens.*

While on the subject of coins, I will here mention that several Tokens of this kind were found a few years ago lying together in a field at Waldron. They differed in one or two important respects from any I had ever before seen; and many have at different times passed through my hands, their discovery being of frequent occurrence in this County. Those to which I am now alluding, instead of having the three Crowns alternately with three fleurs-de-lis around a kind of Mullet on one side of them, as has been the case with these tokens in every other instance that has fallen under my observation, have, occupying this space, the bust of a man with his head cased in a helmet, and his shoulders clad in armour. The inscription too upon them is rather more full than is usually the case. Tokens of this kind will be found to differ in the material of which they are made. Of three now lying before me, one is of brass, and two of copper. The brass token is about as large again as either of the other two. The inscription on one side of this, which is equal in size to one of our florins, but much thinner, is—

HANS * SHVLTES * NOR."

and on the other—

* GLICK * KVMPT * VON * GO.

in letters of unusually large size. This token was found concealed in a hole in the beam of an old house in Fletching; and consequently is as bright and perfect as if fresh from the die. Of the other two, one is altogether without inscription; and the other, which is one of those found at Waldron, has on one side—

" * GLIC : KVMPT : VON : GOI : ISTWA : "

and on the other—

" * HANS : SHVLTES : ZV : NVREN."

The reason why so many of these tokens are found in this County, has, to me, never been satisfactorily accounted for. The most plausible conjecture which has been advanced on the subject is, that they were brought to this country from Germany, for use as current coin in our monastic establishments. But are they of sufficiently ancient date for this? Their chief place of manufacture was Nuremburg; and hence the name by which they are known to Antiquaries of "Nuremburg Tokens." The number that have been found in all parts of Sussex is quite marvellous.

14. *Sussex Tokens.*

In the month of August last year, a Tradesman's Token was found in the garden of the White Horse inn, Rogate, by Mr. Chapman, the landlord.

It was of copper, and of about the usual size. Around one side of it was THOMAS AYLWIN, with the initial letters A. J. R., in a circle in the centre; and on the other side, OF MIDHURST IN SUSSEX, with the date 1657. Considering the time it probably had been under ground, it was in an excellent state of preservation. Aylwin is a name of considerable antiquity in Western Sussex, and still occasionally to be met with, particularly about Midhurst and Chichester. In 1341 Reginaldus Alewyne was one of the Jurors in the *Nonæ Return* for the parish of Nuthurst. The name is of Saxon origin. From the *Domesday survey* we learn, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, Alwin held lands in Storrington, and again at Offham near Arundel.

Another token has been sent to me by Mr. Walter C. Renshaw, which he informs me was recently found in the garden of a cottage on his father's estate, called the Rookery, in Keymer. It is of the colour of brass, and doubtless made of mixed metal; having in its composition a small quantity of copper; the two metals being so badly mixed, that one or two unamalgamated portions of copper are very conspicuous on one side. The inscription upon it is very imperfect, from its worn state. With the help however of a powerful microscope I make out the name on the obverse side to be GEORGE FLETCHER, and the date in the field 1669. On the reverse, which is the side most effaced, is IN LINDFIELD; with the initials G. F. in the field.

E. T.

15. *Celts and Roman Urns.*

For the following account of the discovery of some bronze Celts and two Roman Urns, one perfect and the other imperfect, in West Sussex, (an engraved representation of one of each of which is here given), the Society is indebted to the kind consideration of Mr. A. H. Perry, of the Railway Terminus, Brighton, without whose intervention in their behalf they might not have been brought under the notice of its Members. In speaking of the places where these interesting relics of antiquity were found, and the circumstances which led to their discovery, Mr. Perry, in a letter to me, dated December 5th, 1864, says—"The Celt" [He alludes to the one which he sent me] "and the Urn, which I believe to be a specimen of Roman Pottery, came into my possession in such a manner as to enable me to speak with confidence of their genuineness. When I exhibited them to you about a month ago, I promised to send you all particulars of the way in which they were brought to light, with a sketch of one of the Celts, and of the perfect Urn. I am now happy to inform you that I have succeeded in procuring from the quarter whence the first came another specimen of these Celts, which enables me to forward one of them to you instead of the promised sketch, for your inspection and acceptance. The enclosed, and the one still in my possession, are two of eight found by a workman in the employment of Messrs. Jackson and Bissett, the Contractors, whilst engaged in making a necessary cutting on the Barnham and Bognor Railway. The spot where they were discovered is situated

about half a mile from the junction of this with the Brighton and Portsmouth Railway. When found, they were lying in a cluster about thirty inches below the surface of the soil, in a layer of sand and clay. The Celt I have, and the one I now send you, were presented to me by Mr. Jackson of the before-mentioned firm.



“The Urn, or Roman fictile vessel, of which I send you a sketch, is one of two which were discovered by a workman employed by the Railway Company, under my superintendence, whilst engaged with others in excavating ballast in the parish of Rumboldswyke, near Chichester. The Urn from which the drawing is taken is in my possession, and in a very sound condition. The other was so completely smashed by the fall of earth which exposed them to view, that my endeavours to restore it were fruitless. The two were probably alike.”

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

16. *Lower Beeding Celts.*

On the 14th of October last year some workmen engaged in draining a field near the bottom of the hill on Willis's farm, about a mile from Lower

Beeding church, between Handcross and Horsham, threw out with the earth six fragments of bronze Celts. These fragments weighed collectively 2lbs. 4½oz. They consisted of three handle ends, imperfect, and irregularly broken. In form they are very similar to the Celt found by the Ven. W. B. Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes, on the glebe of Cowfold, and described in the second volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, p. 268. The Lower Beeding Celts when found were lying at the depth of about 30 inches below the surface, in a drifted soil. The edges were rough and sharp. When scraped the metal was of the colour of copper at one part, and of brass at another. The soil where they were found shewed signs of a fire having been made there; but no other remains were discovered. They are in the possession of Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, of St. Leonard's Lodge.

The appearance of a fire having been made on the spot where these fragments were found, seems to indicate that Celts were manufactured there, and that these fragments were imperfect ones, and broken up as useless.

T. R. T.

17. *Honoris Comitiss de Augo Tenentes.*

WILLIELMUS DE KAYNES.

For an account of the ancient Family to which this William belonged, see Vol. 1, p. 128.

ROBERTUS PEVERELL.

GALFRIDUS DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO.

The ancient seat of the St. Legers was at Ulcombe in Kent, in the Church of which parish several members of the family are buried. Sir Robert de Sancto Leodegario came into England with the Conqueror, and there is a tradition in the family that he supported Duke William with his hand, when he disembarked on the Sussex coast in 1066. Their lands are mentioned in Domesday Book. Fuller tells us in his *Church History*, that Guy de St. Leger was appointed by William I. Assistant Knight to Adelmere, one of the Monks of Ely.

WILLIAM DE BAYLOL.

The lands of this Tenant were held by him, subject to his finding one Robe for the Earl yearly.

PETRUS DE SCOTNEY.

This tenant held nine Knight's fees and a half, upon condition that he performed the office of Standard-Bearer to the Earl, whenever he might call upon him to do so; and found one Knight out of the Rape to attend upon him.

ROBERT DE HASTINGS,

SIMON DE ETCHYINHAM.

This Simon had seven Knight's fees and a half. He was the Earl's Steward, for the Rape of Hastings.

HUGH DE PEPLESHAM.

This tenant held Crockham, subject to the service of finding a ship for the use of the Earl and his Countess, whenever they might wish to cross the sea.

D. R.

18. *Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century.*

GILLES WATTS of—in the field, within a shield a crowned figure.
Rev. BATTELL IN SUSSEX—in the field G*W.

The author of the Sketch of the services of Sir Henry Hart, K.C.H., London, 1854, speaking of Sir Henry's having been born at Uckfield, has the following note on p. 5. :—

"A short time since, two coins were found; one in the Church while excavating for a vault; the other in digging a river—both bearing the name round the rim, "John Hart, of Uckfield, Sussex, 1668."'

WILLIAM FIGG.

19. *Tokens found at Hastings.*

A fisherman a short time back brought me two tokens, which he had found on the beach after a storm; one about the size of sixpence is of copper, with the arms of Great Yarmouth, on a shield, surrounded with the words "For the use of the poor;" on the reverse, the arms again repeated, and the inscription "Great Yarmouth." Previously to the reign of Edward III., the arms of Yarmouth were three herrings, but *dimidiated* with the royal coat, as a mark of special favour for services rendered to the King in his wars with France. Thus Yarmouth became possessed of that extraordinary dimidiation of half lions and half fish, similar to the arms of the Cinque Ports, half lions and half ships. The small coin is not uncommon in Hastings, arising, no doubt, from the great trade formerly carried on between this town and Yarmouth.

The other is a half-penny token—"John Wilkinson, iron-master." In the field, John Wilkinson's portrait.

Rev.: Interior of a foundry with a man at work with the large hammer, under (1787), edge of the token the words "Bradley Willet, Snedshill—r. e. sham"—the last word I cannot fully make out—otherwise both coins are very perfect. John Wilkinson must have been one of the latest of our Sussex iron-masters.

THOMAS ROSS.

20. *Cinque Ports' Summons to Hastings.*

In Vol. XII. I gave some extracts from the Journal of Thos. Lake, of Hastings, one of the Bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to Great Yarmouth, during the time of the Free Fair of 40 days, date 1588,—the Cinque Port Bailiffs having joint jurisdiction over the affairs of the town, with the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. At the first court held after their arrival, a jury was sworn, composed of men of Yarmouth, and men elected and sent from the Ports. I have lately come into possession of an original document of 1653, which clearly shows the mode by which they were summoned together, and it is as follows:—

	To Tho: Little	} Sergeants at White Rodde.
	Nich: Rennard	
Yarmouth.	These are to will and require you and either of you : that one of you doe forthw th warne the sev'all p'sons whose names are hereunder writen, enquest men for the Cinque ports two ancient towns and their members, to be & appeare at the Court of the keepers of the libtie of England by authoritie of Parliament to be holden, before us, & the Bayliffes of great Yarmouth, in the Toll house there to-morrowe morneing, being the first day of October, at eight of the clocke, then and there to enquire of all such matters, & things as shall be given them in charge whereof you may not faile at yo ^r p'ill. Dated at Yarmouth aforesaid not onlie under our hands but also under our seele of Office of Ballivage this last of Sept. 1653.	
Ferdinando Bassett.		
Tho: Greenfeld.		
Willm. Dighton of Hasting sworne	Tho: Hall of Dovor sworne	
Gilbert Waters of Yarmouth sworne	Rob: Eaton of Yarm sworne	
Robte Phillip of Hasting sworne	Willm. Gates of Rye sworne	
Tho: Murrell of Yarmouth sworne	Tho: Herring of Yarm sworne	
Cockerell Harwood of Dovor sworne	Tho: Weller of Rye sworne	
Willam Bell of Yarmouth sworne	Willm. Trotter of Yarm sworne	

The Ivory Seal of Office of the Bailiffs is lost, and every impression of the same. The Yarmouth chest has been searched in hopes of finding one, but unsuccessfully. A last resource is the waste-paper chest at Romney; if found it would complete the Seals of the Ports.

THOMAS ROSS.

21. *Newton Tombstones at Southover.*

In Vol. ix. of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, pp. 312 to 342, is a paper on the family of Newton, of Southover, by T. H. Noyes, Esq., junr. In that article the descent of the family is deduced from the Newtons of Newton in Cheshire, from a younger branch of whom the great philosopher, Sir Isaac, is supposed to have been descended. At page 338 William Newton, the founder of the Sussex line, is stated to have been born in Cheshire, and to have settled at the Priory of St. Pancras, Southover, Lewes. In that parish he was living in 1544, and there he was buried April 20th, 1590. According to Mr. Noyes's genealogical tables this gentleman, who held the office of Steward to the celebrated statesmen, Tho nas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer to

Queen Elizabeth, and a well-known poet, was twice married: first to the daughter and co-heiress of . . . Ernley, of the Manor of Ernley's, in Brighthelmston; and secondly to Alice, daughter of Pelham or Pelland. From the first of these matches sprang the Newtons of East Mascalls in Lindfield; and from the second, the Newtons of Southover, who from the year 1572, when William Newton built the mansion called Southover House, down to 1860, when Mrs. Mabbott, *née* Newton, the last of the family, died, were continuously resident there. Lord Buckhurst had built, upon a part of the site of Lewes Priory, a mansion called Dorset House. That house having been casually burnt down, his Lordship did not rebuild it, but gave his steward, Mr. Newton, materials from the ruins, wherewith to build himself a house, which until within the last few years has been known as Southover House; subsequently as Southover Priory; and now as Southover Grange. This house, which remains pretty much as it stood nearly three centuries ago, cannot fail from its venerable appearance to strike every visitor to Lewes, and it is, in fact, nearly the only really ancient *mansion* in this picturesque old town. A back view of it is to be found in Mr. Noyes's paper in the volume above-mentioned.

Subsequently to the death of Mrs. Mabbott, the house has passed into the hands of Captain Charles Wyndham, who, with the natural and laudable curiosity which actuates the purchaser of a new home, inspected the nooks and corners of the property. Among the several curious things which his investigations brought to light were two mortuary memorials, which turned out to be the tombstones of two of the Newton family. The first of these is a slab broken in half, with an inscription almost obliterated, but upon which the following fragmentary sentence can be read:—

HERE L'ETH WILLIAM NEWTON
ESQVIR, WHO MARRIED JANE
ERNLEY DAUGHTER OF WILL
IAM JAMES
. OF MAY.

The remainder cannot be deciphered; but what exists is quite sufficient to prove that the stone once covered the mortal remains of the builder of the house. It now covers a well in the garden. Capt. Wyndham is of opinion that the other half of this stone may still be seen near the west end of the nave of Southover Church.

The second stone is under a pump nearer the house, and is thus inscribed:—

HERE LIETH ELIZ
ABETH ELFICK W
IFE OF THOMAS
ELFICK GENT, DE
CEASED AND DAV
GHTER OF WILLIAM
NEWTON GENT DE
CEASED AGED 81
3 MARCH 1636.

From a pedigree in my possession, drawn up by my friend William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, it appears that Thomas Elficke, jurat of Seaford, who was buried at that place 28th Sept., 1613, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Newton of Southover next Lewes, Gent.

She made her will 14th October 1622, and it was proved 8th March 1636. This fixes the identity of the lady beyond all question.

The query naturally arises—How came these stones to be found in unconsecrated ground?—a question upon which it is difficult to speculate. An old inhabitant of Southover remembers having seen them on the premises fifty years since, but has no tradition respecting their removal from the Church, where they must originally have been placed. What renders the existence of these memorials here the more remarkable is, that several inscriptions to more recent members of the family are still to be seen in the Church. It is also very singular that the late Mrs. Mabbott, with whom I had many conversations respecting the house, family, &c., notwithstanding her great love for relics of the past, should never have mentioned the tombstones. I cannot but think she was unaware of their existence.

I shall be much obliged to any Member of the Society who will suggest a probable reason for their being found in their present position.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.