

MISCELLANIES.

 BY THE EDITOR.

“And having joined their pericranies,
Out-skips a string of Miscellanies.”

AMONG the letters and documents which were handed over to me by the late Editor of our Collections, upon his resignation, were some, the subjects of which are of too much interest to be passed by unnoticed ; and which had probably accumulated in his hands from the circumstance of their being too long for notes, and scarcely long enough for separate papers. In spite, then, of the satire of the poet, I purpose to give a selection of these in this Miscellaneous Article, as well as a few others which have been sent to me as the present Editor, and shall commence with a letter from Mr. Holloway, the historian of Rye, to the late Editor, dated June 4th, 1869 ; in which he gives him some of his Archæological Reminiscences upon matters which were suggested to him by the perusal of one or two articles in the preceding volume. And this letter will now be looked upon with increased interest, the writer having just been called to his rest. It, is therefore, the last that *that* able Archæologist and Historian will ever write to the Editor of our, or any other Society ; for, in the “Sussex Express,” of June the 4th, of this year, now lying before me, his letter being written as I have just said, June the 4th, 1869, it is announced, that, on the preceding Tuesday, the remains of this gentleman were interred by the side of his wife, who died in 1868, in the north chancel of Rye

Church, in the presence of many sorrowing relatives and friends. He was no ordinary man; for, to a love of the antiquities of the county generally, and an intimate acquaintance with them, he added the study of the ancient history of Rye, the town in which he resided, and its adjacencies; with what success the reception which his different works, on this and other antiquarian subjects which he published, and the popularity he thereby attained, will bear ample testimony. His principal works are—"The History and Antiquities of the ancient town and port of Rye, with notices of the Cinque Ports." This, which is a thick 8vo. volume, of no less than 614 pp., was published in London. As an accompaniment to this, he published two years after—"A History of Romney Marsh, from its earliest formation to 1837; with some remarks on the situation of Anderida." This, which is an 8vo. volume of 102 pp., was also published in London. His minor works are—"A Ballad," and "Antiquarian Rambles through Rye." Both these were published in Rye, the one in 1859, and the other in 1863. Not being a member of our society, he was but seldom a contributor to our annual volume; still he always spoke in terms of high commendation of it, and he continued till the last, as his letter will show, deeply interested in its success, and in the welfare of our Society generally. His letter, which was written in his 85th year, is as follows:—

"Having lately had the pleasure of perusing the XXth volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, allow me to thank you for the insertion of my little anecdote of the Cobbler's China (see Note 2 of that volume); and to assure you, that you are quite correct in describing me as the venerable Historian of Rye, for I am now 84. I also feel a deep interest in the next note to it (Mr. Arnold's on the "early Venetian relations with Sussex"), and had much gratification in reading it, as you anticipated would be the case, and will now proceed to make a few passing remarks as to the true locality of Camera, one of the ancient harbours mentioned in that note, which it shall be my endeavour to make out.

"Assuming Caput Doble to be Beachy Head, thirty miles eastward of this brings us to the mouth of Rye Harbour, on

the east side of which lies Camber Farm, which is the only remnant of the old Camera. Previous to the year 1287, when Old Winchelsea and Promhill were submerged by the sea, these were the only Islands, or pieces of land, which existed in that immediate neighbourhood; Lydd being seven or eight miles to the eastward, and Guldeford a mere sheet of water for some centuries after. Supposing, then, my data to be correct, the Islands of Old Winchelsea and Promhill must have been the original Camera; but, as the former was drowned in 1287, and never reared her head again, whereas the latter did rise above the waters once more, this must have been the Camera of the period, when the Venetians despatched their Captains to the place about a hundred years after the destruction of Old Winchelsea. Promhill, now called Brumhill, which is partly in Sussex and partly in Kent, still shows the site of the Church, but has never attracted the notice either of the Kentish or Sussex Antiquaries; had it done so, a slight examination of the spot might have brought to light some relic in proof of her ancient commercial prosperity.

“ The next article of interest to me in the same volume is the History of Cowdray, and the engraving by which it is illustrated, of its beautiful Buck Hall, to which it forms a very appropriate frontispiece. This Hall, when in its full perfection, but few men, besides myself, are able perhaps to say that they can remember having seen it. Having been at school at Midhurst from 1792 to 1800, I had the opportunity of seeing Cowdray House in all its glory, in its prosperity as well as its adversity. I remember the Buck Hall in a perfect state; and handsome as the roof was, it did not attract my attention so much as the figures of the Bucks; with these I was the most struck. Among them I particularly noted one, which stood on my right hand, as you look at the engraving; because from the neck of this were suspended a bow and arrow, which were said to have been there used by Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cowdray in 1591;¹ and partook of the pleasure of Lord Montague’s sumptuous hospitality; the pleasure of hunting deer in the Park being one of the pastimes of which she partook. Having taken her stand upon an

¹ For an account of this visit, see Vol. v., p. 185.

elevated piece of ground, the deer were driven past her, and she shot them or not, as seemed best to her. Another vestige of Her Majesty's visit then still remaining, was to be seen in the Close Walk, to the south of the mansion, where two alcoves were to be seen, one on either side of the Walk, in one of which the Queen breakfasted, and her host and her attendants in the other.

“ Besides the Buck Hall, the only other part that I can remember of the interior of the mansion is a splendid staircase; beautiful, not only from the decoration of its side walls and from the great width of the steps, but for the easiness of the ascent, the height of each step being very slight. By the side of the staircase was the highly decorated Chapel. The Buck Hall, as far as I can recollect, was situated at the north-west angle of the house, and the stairs at the north.

“ Of the exterior, that which I most remember is the fountain in the Quadrangle, which constantly played, and which spurted water from lions' and dolphins' mouths. This fountain, I believe, was purchased by Lord Montague of the owner of Woolbeding House, for the purpose of erection at Cowdray.

“ The fire by which the mansion was destroyed, broke out in the night of September 24th, 1793, and the ruins smouldered away for a fortnight before they were fully extinguished; but while in the act of being so I recollect that, from a fountain on the east side, or back part, of the house, a double row of men were stationed, which extended from the one to the other, and one of which conveyed the full buckets of water, by passing them from hand to hand, and the other conveyed the empty buckets back again in a similar manner.

“ Sir Sibbald David Scott says that to admit the members of the Sussex Archæological Society, upon the occasion of their visit to Midhurst and Cowdray in 1866, the Earl of Egmont ordered the old iron gates of the park to be thrown open, an event which certainly has not occurred often before, if at all, since the calamitous destruction of this magnificent building by fire in 1793. With reference to this last remark, I may observe that when Colonel Poyntz and his wife, who was the sister of the last Lord Montague, returned from their wedding tour, these gates were then opened to receive them.

Their carriage was stopped in front of them, where an immense crowd of people had assembled to greet them; the horses were detached; the gates were thrown open, and about a dozen boys, dressed in white for the occasion, drew the carriage down the causeway to the mansion.

“Viscount Montague, the father of the hapless young nobleman who was drowned, and in preparing for whose return from abroad the house was burned down, kept a pack of buck hounds as long as he lived.

“Did you ever hear of the Rev. Edward Kimpson, Vicar of Rogate, and morning preacher of St. Matthew’s, Bethnal Green, late of Christ’s College, Cambridge? He edited a History of the Bible, which was published, as far as I can judge, there being no date to it any where given, some time between 1780 and 1797. Perhaps from enquiries which you may be able to make, you may find him worthy of a place in a second edition of the ‘Worthies of Sussex,’ if such an edition should ever be called for; and so I leave him in your hands, and subscribe myself,” &c. &c.

The following letter from that sharp-sighted and indefatigable archæologist, Mr. Thomas Honeywood, of Horsham, F.S.A., will be found, I trust, not unsuitably to follow that of our late venerable friend, Mr. Holloway, of Rye, whose faculties it is gratifying to find so little impaired at the advanced age of 84. May we all be as bright, should we live to that age, as he was. Mr. Honeywood’s letter is dated Bignor, January 2nd, 1869, and is addressed, like the preceding, to the late Editor. In it he says—

“You will perceive by the date of this note that I am again staying at the well-known village of Bignor, near Petworth, a spot full of antiquarian interest. I return to Horsham on Monday or Tuesday next, but cannot do so without paying my favourite mound one more visit. To accomplish this I shall have to travel two miles from the farm house at which I take up my quarters. It is, however, a spot where I have spent very many pleasant hours in antiquarian research.

“This afternoon, in spite of a vast amount of mud and dirt, I started (spade in hand) to see what I could discover.

I had only about an hour on the site, for it was very cold. But during that time I dug up a few antiques.

“ The Roman Barrow, or Tumulus, which has engaged my attention so long a time, is situated upon the summit of the Downs, and is denominated in this neighbourhood ‘ The Watch Ways,’ probably because near it runs the old Roman road from Regnum (Chichester) to London, called ‘ Stane Street,’ which passes through the various districts of Bignor, Billingshurst, Slinfold, and Dorking, entering London at Billingsgate. Here I dug up seven skeletons a few years ago. They were lying just below the spot where these specimens of antiquity were found. I intend giving this mound a thorough search. I preserve every specimen of any interest I find, as serving to show what kind of remains each Barrow contains. Barrow explorations must be carried on in a systematic, careful, and persevering way, if any good is to arise from them. For without judicious and minute examination many specimens of interest may be overlooked and lost.

“ Besides fragments of knives, the most curious article that I discovered during this visit to Bignor, is an iron implement, of which I can form no other conjecture than that it is the bit of a horse’s bridle.²

“ The weather is anything but pleasant for antiquarian operations. I cannot, however, afford to let one single chance of discovering something or other slip. I must say that I feel perfectly satisfied with the result of my labours from time to time. Still, I mean to have one more turn at the Barrows on Monday morning before I leave.

“ Since I last wrote to you I have obtained a quarter noble of gold, which was ploughed up in a field near the village of Cocking. It is of the reign of Edward II., and in good preservation.

“ I fear I shall not be able to send you this month a contribution for the next Volume.³ I am so much engaged, that when you want anything of me that requires writing, you

² Although Virgil tells us that, in transferring the slain in the battle which took place between Æneas and Turnus, King of the Rutilians, horses’ bridles were among the articles cast into the flames,

I cannot concur with Mr. Honeywood in thinking the implement he here alludes to to be the bit of a bridle. It has far more the appearance of a chest handle.

—ED.

³ Vol. xx.

must give me for the preparation of it as long a time as you possibly can."

As I find among the articles sent to me another short one on a kindred subject to that on which Mr. Honeywood writes as above, I cannot see how I can better dispose of it than by bringing it into this Miscellaneous Collection. It is headed, "On the Opening of some Barrows on the Top of Beachy Head," and signed "John Evans, Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts." Its date is "October 12th, 1869;" and it is as follows:—

"As it is always desirable to place the fact of a Barrow having been opened on record, whether the opening has been productive of any relics of antiquity or not, I send you a few lines to say that, by permission of Thomas Arkcoll, Esq., I opened, at the beginning of this month, three Barrows on the top of Beachy Head, in company with Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Colonel A. Lane Fox, Mr. A. W. Franks, and Mr. J. W. Flower. The Barrows in question lie about a quarter of a mile to the West of the Signal Houses on the top of Beachy Head; and with a fourth, to the S.E. of these, form a line running nearly N.W. The southernmost Barrow bore evident marks of having, at some time or other, been opened; but the other three which we examined, being now on land under cultivation, and having had their upper parts removed, showed no such signs; though from our subsequent investigation it appeared probable that they had been treated in the same manner.

"The two middle Barrows of the four were opened by having a trench cut through them down to the undisturbed chalk, in a northerly direction, until their centres had been passed. The first examined, to the south, yielded nothing but a few flint flakes of the simplest kind, and a few pieces of charcoal. In the second we examined we found two fragments of pottery, belonging to two different urns. One of them was of moderate thickness, and had been ornamented with a row of small depressions, cup-shaped; and the other was nearly half an inch thick, but quite plain. Towards the outer edge of this Barrow we also found a fragment of a per-

forated disc of Kimmeridge slate, which had been about three inches in diameter. In the centre of this Barrow we found a narrow cist, about a foot in depth, in the solid chalk, and about seven feet long, but it contained no relics of any kind. The third Barrow was merely examined in its central part, and proved to be altogether unproductive; though, like both the others, there was a considerable quantity of carbonized matter among the flints at its base near the chalk. The fourth can scarcely be said to have been examined by us.

“That these barrows had been previously opened does not admit of much doubt, and hence their barrenness. Had not this been the case, we should have found in the cist the second contained, portions of the bones of the person for whose reception after death it was prepared. In consequence, however, of their having been previously disturbed, we found a number of worked flints, on the surface of the field in which they were situated, and on the neighbouring downs towards Seaford. Among these I may mention, a number of the flat, circular-ended instruments, known as “scrapers;” innumerable flakes and spawls of flint, some hammer-stones, and parts of a polished celt; and of one or two merely rough-hewn. Some of the scrapers are remarkably fine specimens; and as a rule, they are considerably larger than those found in such abundance in Yorkshire.”

A singular discovery was made a few weeks ago by the gamekeeper of Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart., of Combe Place, near Lewes, and his assistants, the particulars of which I cannot do better than give here.

While digging out rabbits in that part of Sir George's Estate called “Boxholt Bottom,” a valley of the South Downs, which lies between Ashcombe and that part of the same Downs which is usually called Blackcap, they brought to light two Urns. When found, one was in a broken state, and the other quite perfect. Pursuing their avocation, these men, Sir George informs me, came down, at the depth of about three feet from the surface, to a considerable cavity in the hill-side, the depth of which they did not measure; but the bottom of which the keeper estimated to be quite ten feet from the surface. His description of this cavity was,

that it reminded him more of a very large oven, than of anything else. At the bottom of this cavity, then, he found the broken Urn, and immediately over it, and at a distance of from three to four feet above it, they found the perfect one. This they secured first; and it is well they did, for, while they were in the act of getting out the lower one, the earth fell in, and completely filled up the cavity. This is to be regretted, as it not only prevented the men from securing the whole of the pieces of the broken Urn, but it also did away with the possibility of making an examination into the nature and mode of construction of the cavity itself, and of availing themselves of what evidence it doubtless would otherwise have afforded, of the kind of interment which had taken place there. The cavity did not penetrate the chalk rock, but was formed in the chalk rubble which lay between this rock and the surface of the soil. In the small quantity of earth filling up the cavity, which the men were able to examine, they found neither bone nor ashes. Both Urns, when discovered, were lying on their sides. The men had dug through about three feet of chalk-rubble before they came to the cavity, on which account it is the more astonishing, that it should have remained open so long as it must have done; but being in the position it was, it was safe from much external pressure. Both Urns Sir George kindly exhibited to us at our general meeting, held on the 24th of March last.

The Urns are manifestly of two different æras. The interments which they denote, must have taken place at two different and distinct periods; and the intervening space of time between the deposits of the one and the other must have been considerable. The lower, or broken Urn, had it been perfect, would have been of a very large size; and its sides were of unusual thickness. It was, too, hand-moulded and sunbaked, and, with the clay of which it was manufactured, stone, pounded very fine, appeared to have been mixed. The clearness and brightness of the fractures shewed that they were of recent occurrence. Possibly they might have happened from one of the men getting into the cavity to examine it, before they discovered this Urn. The earth, too, unfortunately fell in, and filled up the cavity, before all the pieces were got out. The perfect Urn was wheel-made, and of

excellent workmanship. Its sides were thin, and fire-burned, and the whole of it of a beautiful reddish-brown colour. The large one must have been two feet or more high, and of a proportionable circumference. The diameter of the opening of the smaller one is 5 inches; its depth 8 inches; and its circumference, in its largest part, 24 inches. The interment of the smaller one must have been long subsequent to that of the larger. The larger Urn, though it is of a coarse make, and rude and uncouth shape, is by no means an uninteresting specimen of an early British Urn; and the smaller one is an equally good specimen of the far more symmetrical and artistic Romano-British type.

It is not very usual to find Urns widely different in their history and character occupying the same tumulus; still instances are on record of such usurpations, and it must have arisen in this way; that the Romans, finding ancient British Barrows ready formed to their hands, instead of throwing up fresh ones for interments, made use of those already existing, where they were conveniently situated. But in doing so, they appear religiously to have abstained from doing any violence to the remains of the previous occupant or occupants, as the case might be, of the tumulus or Barrow.

I shall now give some extracts from a letter written by Mr. Ross, of Hastings, to the late Editor, in which he gives an account of certain discoveries which have been made *in* and *about* Hastings, within the last few years. In it he says:—

“Since I last wrote to you, a signet thumb ring of silver which is both large and massive, and which has on it the letters U. C., surmounted by a coronet, was found by some labourers engaged in clearing out a ditch at Dymchurch, near Rye. The letters upon it very strikingly resemble those upon the Heldegate at Winchelsea, of which you have a cast, which I sent you for our Archæological Society’s Museum in the Castle at Lewes. It has been submitted to the inspection of Mr. W. D. Cooper, who thinks that it is nearly, if not quite forty years earlier than these; and he further tells me, that Mr. Lewis Way has described a somewhat similar thumb

signet ring in one of the volumes of the Archæological Institute. He thinks it rare."

Mr Ross then goes on to mention a seal, which was found by a lady near Hastings, and which was, at the date of Mr. Ross's letter, in the possession of her son at Liverpool. The metal of which this signet was made is bronze; and the stem is rather roughly cast; it is somewhat of a bell shape, and has a hole in the upper part of it for the purpose of suspension by a string. As the inscription upon this seal is given in Vol. xix., p. 195, n. 9, I shall not repeat it here. I shall only add, that Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, considers it to be both old and curious, its date being of about the thirteenth century, and he suggests that as it is of bronze, it probably did not belong to a person of any great importance. That it is a foreign seal does not, I think, admit of any doubt.

Mr. Ross then continues:—

"A brooch of considerable antiquity was found in pulling down an old house in the High Street, Hastings, which had undergone repairs, or alteration of some sort, twice during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Two different dates were found carved on timbers—which are still preserved—made use of in the construction of this building. The brooch was thrown up with the rubbish which was taken out from under the foundations of this old house. I think it to be rare. Mr. W. D. Cooper, to whose inspection it has been submitted, considers it to have been a stud for the use of leather, or, perhaps, to fasten a belt.

"A box containing old deeds and documents, belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings, has lately come back to the Town Clerk's office. I have not as yet had time to look at them very carefully, but have seen enough of them to discover that they throw much light on the early history and condition of the town. From them I find that we had a pillory here. The presentments, too, of the jury which they contain, are very curious and interesting. They shew that, in 1600, the sanitary state of the town was not very satisfactory; for there is a record among them, of Cap-

tain Milward being at that time presented, for allowing stable dung to accumulate in a heap in the High Street, in which his house was situated, thereby creating a nuisance in the King's high-way; and others are presented for allowing gully holes to be opened before their doors, in which all kinds of filth was suffered to accumulate, and for keeping dung heaps and refuse there. It appears also from them, that, in 1676, Titus Oates was removed from Hastings, by virtue of a precept issued from Dover Castle.

“Surely our Society ought to know more of the situation and locality of Northey than they now do. It seems singular, that a city and town so near to each other as Anderida and Northey were, should have been lost so long, and only within these few years have come to light; our Society ought, I think, to excavate their sites, and more particularly the site of Northey, and so obtain a greater knowledge of this long-lost town than the members of it now possess. Such an examination of it cannot fail to lead to some important discoveries.

“I have a flint knife, and one or two arrow-heads, which were found in digging graves in our Hastings Cemetery.”

For the next communication, the Society is indebted to the Rev. John Chandler, of Witley, in Surrey. The subject of it is “The Origin and Meaning of the name Cold Harbour,” which is so frequently to be met with in Sussex. It was made to R. W. Blencowe, Esq., our quondam-secretary, and still warmly-attached friend; who, thinking it deserving of consideration, forwarded it to me, for insertion in this volume. It is as follows:—

“I had always suspected that the word ‘Cold Harbour’ signified a poor, dreary place of accommodation for travellers, where they could be harboured or sheltered, where there was no monastery to receive them, or regular inn to put up at; I have always looked upon it as referring to a kind of lodging-house, concerning which it might become a cant term for travellers to say, ‘we must stop at Cold Harbour to-night;’ meaning that there was no better place to receive them—‘our Cold Harbour to-day must be in such and such a place,’ or, ‘at any rate there is a Cold Harbour there.’ It was most

likely before travelling became common, and regular inns were provided, that many such places existed (there are, it appears, as many as 40 in Surrey and Sussex alone,) even on the most frequented lines. Such places were put down in the routes drawn out for travellers, and afterwards became incorporated in the regular maps, a Cold Harbour here, a Cold Harbour there; and as for their occurring in the very suburbs of large towns, even of London, this may be accounted for by supposing that some such well-known lodging-house of the same kind existed even there, and was important enough to retain its name, even when the circumstances and the place became altered.

“But on reading ‘Evelyn’s Memoirs’ the other day, I came on a passage which seems to bring the matter to a certainty, and to prove beyond contradiction, that this is the right explanation of the word. It occurs in Vol. i., page 220, 4to. edition. He is referring to his crossing the Alps, and arriving at ‘Mount Sampion, (Simplon),’ which has on its summit a few huts and a chapel. ‘Arrived at our *Cold Harbour*,’ he says, (though the house had a stove in every room) ‘and supping on cheese and milk, with wretched wine, we went to bed,’ &c.

“On reading this passage it seems quite plain that Evelyn’s meaning is, that *that* wretched lodging-house where they had to put up that night, was exactly what in England would be called a ‘Cold Harbour.’ ‘Arrived at our Cold Harbour,’ that is, arrived at this poor, way-side place of entertainment for travellers, exactly such as I have often been obliged to put up with in England.

“I am aware that this does not explain who first used the term, or when it first came into use, nor does that much signify; but this much is evident, that, at that time (A.D. 1646), it was the common cant way of describing a poor, low lodging-house, by the way-side; and this at any rate disposes of the etymologies which have been devised, from the far-fetched Celtico-Saxon *Col* and *Herberga*, to the simply ridiculous Latin *Collis Arborum*.

“It is remarkable that the term should be used by *Evelyn*, who was so closely connected with both Surrey and Sussex,

counties in which, as I have just said, so many Cold Harbours are found.”

The object of this my last Miscellany is to elucidate, as far as it is in my power to do so, that most puzzling and hitherto ill-explained title, valettus, valectus, or as it is sometimes given in abbreviation, vadlett, and valet, a title by which, in the genealogical memoir of the ancient Sussex family of Scrase, given by Mr. M. A. Lower, in Volume viii., pp. 1 to 16, Richard Scrase of Hangleton, who died in 1449, and who is the earliest member of it noticed by him, is described, when he is called “Valettus ad Coronam” (valet to the Crown). This office Mr. Lower considers to have undergone considerable degradation; and quoting Jacob’s account of it, as given in his Law Dictionary, under the head of “Valet, Valett, or Vadelet,” he thinks that it was “anciently a name specially denoting young gentlemen, though of great descent and quality, and not serving-men as now.” A Vadelect of the Crown, Coke tells us, was, by virtue of his office, exempt from serving upon juries, and Jacob further states, that the clerks or servants of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, were called Valets (Valecti), and that the Butlers of the House called them—doubtless not for their honesty—corruptly “Varlets,” which might have been the origin of that opprobrious epithet.

In Riley’s “Memorials of London and London Life in the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth centuries,” which consist of a number of extracts “Local, Social, and Political,” from the early Archives of the City of London (A.D. 1276 to 1419), published in 1868, the term Valettus is frequently to be met with, and Mr. Riley considers it as of the same meaning, as the title Yoman, which during the period his work embraces did not denote a certain rank and station, as is the case with our title “Yeoman;” but must be considered as an abbreviation of “Young man,” and as equivalent to “Garcio or Valettus,” thereby confirming Mr. Lower’s explanation of it; and this seems to me to be borne out by the use made of it in these London Memorials.

The term Vadlet first appears in the City Books in 1309 (3rd of Edward II.), in a petition of this King to the Mayor,

Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, in which Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, joins, and in which they request of them to grant to John Albon, whom they call "our dear and most well-beloved Vadlet," the office of Serjeant-at-Mace. To which they replied that they were unable to comply with His Majesty's request, having already bestowed the office on Thomas de Kent, Vadlet to the Earl of Lincoln.

In 1312 (6th of Edward II.) £35 are spoken of as having been found in the pocket of one John Pikard, Vadlet of Jaques de Roysi, of Reynes (Rheims?), who was found drowned in the Thames.

In 1317 (11th of Edward II.) a Vadlet of Master Richard de Stanho, Dean of the Arches in London, is mentioned, as having been arrested for an assault.

In 1317 (11th of Edward III.) in an account of the "expenditure of money raised by loan for presents made to the King and Queen, and certain nobles, at the Parliament holden on the Monday after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle," the following entries occur:—

"To our Lady Queen Isabel, in victuals, £10; To the Vadlets of the Chamber, 40s."

In 1338 (12th of Edward III.) in a Royal letter in behalf of Robert Flambard, Mace-bearer of the City, this King calls him "our dear Vadlet."

In 1350 (24th of Edward III.), in an "account of the Keepers of the Conduit in Chepe," are the following items.—

"For the hire of two Vadlets 24 days to collect money for the tankards, the Vadlets receiving 6d. per day or 12s. each," 24s.

In 1389 (13th of Richard II.), in "the Ordinances of the Metal Founders," a provision is made for the settlement of disputes, when they shall arise between a master and his journeyman, who is called Vadlet, when they cannot themselves agree upon terms.

The term Yoman (Valettus) as applied to young men employed as journeymen or apprentices in any trade in London, occurs in the City Books about the close of the 19th century. In the year 1396 (20th of Richard II.) this term is applied

to the serving men of the master saddlers of London, among whom no small dissention and strife had arisen.

In 1414 (2nd of Henry V.) Richard Wyttington, one of the King's "Valecti Ferrarii, or Yoman Farriers," is mentioned. And in 1417 (5th of Henry V.) the fraternity of Yomen Taillours (Tailors), is alluded to.

By Yomen Farriers, and Yomen Tailors, is here probably meant journeymen in these trades, to distinguish them from Merchant Farriers and Tailors. These serving men and journeymen of the City, had, in 1415, been forbidden to dwell one with another in companies by themselves, whereby they became misdoers of the peace, of our Sovereign Lord the King, and unruly and insolent men, or to wear an especial suit or livery, without the permission of the Masters and Wardens of the trade.

This volume, which in size is imperial 8vo., and contains upwards of 700 pages of deeds, which are here translated by Mr. Riley into English, the originals being either in Latin or Norman French, is well deserving the perusal of every archæologist, who will find the habits and customs of the Londoners, as they are here set forth, most curious and interesting.

Blount in his "Ancient Tenures," p. 84, mentions that Jacobus de Hochangre holds his estate in Selborne by the service of providing the King with one foot soldier (*inveniendi unum Valectum in exercitu Domini Regis Henrici IIIItii.*) for 40 days, and by keeping in repair Hochangre Bridge. See White's "Antiquities of Selborne" p. 407, 4to. ed. And among the M.P's. of Winchelsea in the time of Henry VIIth was Richard Barkeley, who is described as "*Valectus Domini Regis.*" See Cooper's Winchelsey, p. 245.

Sir Nicholas Harris, in his life of Chaucer says—"We know but little of his history until 1367 when a pension of twenty marks yearly for life, was granted by the King (Edward III.) to this poet, as one of the valets of his chamber. That this was a place of high honour there can be no doubt, as shortly after this pension was granted to him, he married the sister of John of Gaunt's wife, who was one of the ladies in attendance on the Queen."