

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *The Naldretts of Naldrett, Rudgwick.*

The Naldretts are an ancient West Sussex family, for many generations settled in the parish of Rudgwick. Their pedigree appears in Berry's "Sussex Pedigrees," p. 92; but he has omitted Peter Bettsworth the younger, and recorded his mother as twice married, whereas it was his widow!

During a recent search at the Public Record Office, the writer found a Chancery suit, dated 24th May, 1601, which enabled him to trace back the Naldrett pedigree four generations, or about a hundred and thirty years further than it appears in "Berry." The extended pedigree is subjoined.

Sir W. M. Burrell, quoting from the Close Rolls, states that in the 33rd year of Henry VI. (1455), John, the son and heir of John Puttock, released to Thomas Warnham all his right and title in Naldretts, &c. From this it would appear that the Naldrett family had lived at Naldretts for several generations in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; that the estate had become alienated in 1455; and that the family recovered possession in after times, as at the period to which these "Notes" refer.

The Chancery suit was brought by *John Naldrett*, of *Wandford* or *Wandsoes*, in *Rudgeweeke*, yeoman, then about twenty-one years of age. He complains that in the xxxviith yeare of the Queenes ma^{ts} Raigne that now is, 1595, *Richard Naldrett* of *Rudgeweeke* his father died possessed of an entailed house in *Rudgeweeke* called *Wandford*, with divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to that estate; and also other lands, tenem^{ts}, and heredit^s meadows, pastures, and woods, in the parishes of *Kirdforde*, *Wisboroughe-greene*, *Billingshurst*, *ffitleworth*, *Petworth*, and *Egden*. That he left to one of his younger sons, *Phillip*, some of the property in *ffitleworth*, *Petworthe*, and *Egden*; and to one other of his younger sons, *Richard*, property in *Wisboroughe-greene*; that he left to *Marye* his wief the profite of all his other property, till *John* the elder son came of age: and appointed *John Eversedd*, of *Ockley*, in the Countie of *Surrey*, yeoman, to have the custodie of all his deeds and writinges, till *John Naldrett* the complainant was of age, and that then they were to be given up to him. That he also left legacies to divers persons, and gave the residue to his wife, whom he made sole Executrix.

Young *John* very unkindly thinks of his father, that he being a man altogether unlearned, either did not knowe of what estate he was seized, or ells that he was past memorie when the will was made. After his death *Marye* took possession of everything. And shortlie after, the said *marye* marryed and took to husbände one *Nicholas Challenor* gent. and then *Nicholas* likewise took possession. And then *John Eversedd* and *Nicholas* and *Marye* his wief finding the estate was entailed, and that

PEDIGREE OF NALDRETT OF RUDGWICKE.

JOHN NALDRETT=
ob. 1547. (Temp. Hen.
VIII.) Will in the Es-
cheator's return.

John Naldrett=Alice Borrowe, mar^d. 1561=..... Gratwicke,
of Wandeforde, in She survived her son second husband.
Rudgeweeke, ob. Richard, and in 1597 made
1566. over to Marye her interest
in the estate for £16 a year.

Richard Naldrett=Marye ———=Nicholas Challenor, gent., second husband,
of Wandforde, ob. mar^d. about 1597. He was probably of
1595. Rusper.

John Naldrett, of Wandforde, born= Philip, a petitioner to Richard.
about 1580. He brought a Chancery Bp. Praty for Oratory
suit against his mother and Nich. at Loxwood.
Challenor.

George Naldrett, yeoman, of Naldrett Place, in Rudgewick,=
ob. 1646. See Berry's Pedigrees, p. 92, also Suss. Arch.
Coll., vol. xvi., p. 50. He compounded for Knighthood temp.
Charles I., being then in "ward."

George Naldrett, of=
Naldrett, ob. 1689.

George Naldrett=Joan, da. of Rich^d. West of Slynfold.

George Naldrett, Sheriff for
Sussex in 1746, ob. unmar.
1778, æt. 71, and buried in
Rudgwick church.

Elizabeth=Peter Bettesworth,
Naldrett. of Fitz-hall, in Iping.

Charles Adams, Esq.=Catherine Page.
of Midhurst.

Peter Bettesworth, Esq.,=Frances (Adams)=James Piggott, of
ob. Oct. 24, 1725, æt. 38. She died Nov. 7, Stedham, 2nd
1772, æt. 72. husband.

Anne Bettesworth=Captⁿ. Thomas Rigges, R.N.,
da. and sole heir, of Hollist in Easebourne.
ob. S.P.

James Piggott, ob. 1817=Jane, da. of Thomas Peachey,
He succeeded to the Nald- of Binderton.

James Piggott, of Fitzhall, Iping=Jane, da. of Rich^d. Hasler, of
in 1818, and of Naldretts, in Shripney, in South Bersted.
Rudgwick.

Jane. Emma.
Both married.

therefore *Marye* could not take the proffits of the landes, practiced and confederated to withholde from *John* his deeds &c &c under pretence that if he got possession he would seek to frustrate the will as to *Phillip* and *Richard*, though he is now of age. And further, that about the eight yeere of her ma^{te} *Raigne*, 1566, *John Naldrett* of *Rudgeweeke* ffather of *Richard*, and grandfather of *John* the complainant, held in fee taile the said messuage called *wandeforde*, and of all the other lands &c and about the same Tirt (third?) yeere of her mat^e *raigne* 1561, married one *Alice Borrowe*, and died about the vith (query viiith) yeere of her ma^{te} *Raigne*, having issue the said *Richard*; said *Richard* took possession as eldest son, and next heire, and she the said *Alyce* having the third parte of all the premisses—(here the parchment was rotted away when in the dungeons of the Tower of London)—*Richard* and his mother *Alice* (considering it more Convenient for *Richard* having the other two parts of the pmises to have also the third part belonging to *Alice*) agreed that *Richard* should have it, and paye a yeerlie rent of xvi^{li}. Then after the death of *Richard*, his mother still surviving, she, *Alyce*, agreed with *Marye* and *Nicholas Challenor* that they should have the three thirds as before, making over her thir to them for threescore yeeres, if she shold so long live, for the said xvi^{li} by the yeere (though it was worth xx^{li}), and this agreement was of course an additional hindrance to the complainant's obtaining possession of the property. And because he cannot get possession, one—*Geffe* of *London* gent. late claymed the lands in *Kyrdforde* to be coppihold of the mannor of *drungewecke*, in *Sussex*, and supposeth that the same is forfeited to him the said—*Geffe*, being Lorde of the same mannor, and hath seized the same, whereas in truthe the same is *John* the petitioners ffehold, and never was holden by copy of court rolle as said—*Geffe* ptendeth; the petitioner is like to be disinherited, because he cannot get the title deeds from *John Eversedd*, and he begs that *John Eversedd*, *Nicholas Challenor*, and *Mary Challenor*, may be served with the Queenes mat^e most gracious writt of Subpena, to appear before his Lordship, and to abide such order as to his hono^r shall seeme convenient

On a second parchment is the reply of *Nicholas Chaloner* And *marey* his wyffe.

In it they say that the said *Richard* deceased had lands, and Tenem^{ts}, called *Kynges Lands*, and *pursers*, in *ffitleworth*, *petworth*, and *Egden*; and also two acres and a half of meadow in *Easte meade*, or *byworth meade*, and also one parcell of land called *welden* in *billingshurst*; and left these in his will to *Phillipp*; but that *Marey* his wyffe was to resceyve the rents &c untill *Phillipp* was of age, towarde the brynginge upp of the sayde *Phillipp*. And the sayde *John Naldrett* beinge also possessed ffor terme of TEN THOUSANDE yeares of one messuage, And certen Lands called *hursh* in *Wisbroughe greene*, did by his will give the same lease and lands &c called *hurshe* unto *Richard* one other of his sonnes, and ffurther ap-
 poynted that sayde *marey* should have xiiij pound Rente by the yeare out of the sayde Lands &c called *hursh* ffor the bringinge upp of *Richard*, of his other children, &c &c and they say that *John* the complainant is not yet at the age of one and Twentye yeares. They declare that they know

nothing about any estate in tayle, and they confesse that the sayde *eversed* has in custody certen deedes &c but whether they concerne the sayd lands &c they knowe not but they wilbe contented ffor to delyver the same to whom soever the same shall appteine and pray that the estate may be preserved &c &c, and they pray to be dismissed out of this moste honorab^{le} Courte with there Reasonable Coste and Charges in this behalffe wrongfullye susstayned.

The third and last parchment contains the Replicacon of John Naldrett Complainant to the above answer.

In it he says in effect that their answer is no answer at all, that he is ready to prove all he has sett forth, and that his father's estate was certainly in tayle, And that certain proffite was given to the said *marye* that the complainant should be maintained at grammar schoole (Tenne poundes yerly) vntill his full age of xxi yeeres, and that *Mary* shold keepe the messuage and other prmisses in repair, and that if she shold be disposed to marrye that then before her marriage she shold become bounden with two suerties for pformance of the said will. All wch condicions the said defts have not pformed.

And complainant further replyeth that said *Mary* did pmise to assigne to complt. at his full age the said demise of the dower of the said *Alyce Gratwicke*, and the interest thereof as hath been veye truly sett forthe. All wch matters this replyant is ready to prove and praieth as in his bill he hath prayed.

The writer has retained, in the above *precis*, the spelling, and exact phrase wherever he thought it might be interesting; and he has avoided the use of inverted commas to mark the verbatim extracts, thinking them to be tedious to the reader, and unnecessary.

The reader will probably be thankful that he was not the then Lord Chancellor, and perhaps will not much regret that his Lordship's decision is *not known*! In reviewing such a case we feel constrained to acknowledge, with the worthy Sir Roger De Coverley, that "There is a good deal to be said on both sides."

The name of George Naldrett, of Rudgwick, appears in vol. xvi., p. 50 of our Suss. Arch. Cols. He is spoken of as a yeoman, and is said to be "in warde." He is mentioned in the paper on "Compositions for Knighthood," *temp.* Charles I. In a note at foot of the same page it is stated that "The will of John Naldrett of Rudgwick, who died in 1547, is in the Escheator's return, 39th Hen^r VIII." The pedigree which follows begins with this John Naldrett.

Philip Naldrett, mentioned in the fourth descent in the appended pedigree, was one of the Petitioners to Robert Praty, Bishop of Chichester, for a license to build an Oratory or Chapel at Loxwood in Wisborough Green; the request was granted. It is probable he resided at Loxwood. The name of Naldrett is still to be found in the Court Directory for Sussex, and also in the list of Farmers; but most of the Naldretts are in humble life. They preserve the traditions of their numerous Chancery and other law suits, which appear to have impoverished the family. A full history of these would fill an additional volume of "Bleak House."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN IPING CHURCH.

"Peter Bettesworth Esq^{re} of Fitz-hall, in the parish of Iping, in the County of Sussex, Son of Peter Bettesworth of the same place, and of Elizabeth his Wife, who was the Daughter of George Naldrett of Rudgwick, in the said County, died Oct 24th 1725, æt. 38. Frances Piggott, Widow of Peter Bettesworth, the Younger daughter of Charles Adams Esq^{re} of Midhurst, and Catherine Page, daughter of Francis Page Esq^{re} of Fitz-lea in the said County, his Wife ob. Nov^r 7th 1772 æt. 72."

SAMUEL EVERSHERD.

2. *Poetical Pudding.*

At the conclusion of a paper on "The Domestic Habits and Mode of Life of a Sussex Gentleman at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th Century," in volume xxiii., I called attention to some extracts from an old family receipt book of the Stapleys, of Hickstead Place; and, amongst the receipts there entered, to one headed "a poetical pudding" (see p. 70), the constituent parts of which I was unable to give. A neighbour of mine, however (Mr. Bennett), has reminded me that this receipt is one of a number rendered in verse by Dr. King, who was held by Dr. Johnson in sufficient poetical estimation to have his life given in his history of the British poets. The Stapleys, of Hickstead, styled this a "poetical pudding" because it appeared in metre. Dr. King styles it an "oatmeal pudding." Though the Hickstead Receipt Book is very nearly destroyed, enough of this particular receipt remains to prove that the "poetical" is identical with the "oatmeal pudding."

"VIII. OATMEAL PUDDING.

"Of oats decorticated take two pound,
And of new milk enough the same to dround;
Of raisins of the sun, ston'd, ounces eight;
Of currants, cleanly picked, an equal weight;
Of suet, finely sliced, an ounce at least;
And six eggs, newly taken from the nest;
Season this mixture well with salt and spice;
'Twill make a pudding far exceeding rice;
And you may safely feed on it like farmers,
For the receipt is learned Dr. Harmer's."

E. TURNER.

As a *pendant* to the "Poetical Pudding," I send you the following parody on it, which I find in "Poems on State Affairs," vol. iii., p. 256. Of course it has reference to the so-called "Popish Plot."

"TO MAKE A CATHOLIC PUDDING.

"Of *Oates*, new thrash'd at Tyburn, take two pound,
Of *Chios* wine enough the same to drown:
Of *Malmesbury* and *Hobbes*, take ounces eight,
Of a Quack Conscience add an equal weight:

2 N 2

Of juries, finely pack'd, take one ounce more,
 Six Irish witnesses just come ashore :
 Season it all with Atheistic lies,
 'Twill make a pudding that shall clear your eyes.
 Here Antichrist may freely treat his own guests,
 For the Receipt is learned Dr. Conquest's."

J. J. BENNETT.

3. Guilds.

The writs for the returns of these, issued on 1st November, 1388, are extant;¹ but only one Sussex return is preserved. The writs were proclaimed in full County Court at *Chichester*, 24th December, by *Robert Rode*; in the *City of Chichester*, on Saturday next before the feast of the Nativity (19th Dec.), by *William Felix*, Bailiff there; at *Midhurst* the 20th December, and at *Hertyng* on 21st December, by *John Squyer*, bailiff of the rape of Chichester; at *Arundel* on Thursday next before the feast of the Nativity (24th Dec.), at *Angmering* on 3rd January, at *Storghton* (Stoughton) on 4th January, and at *Pulberghe* (Pulborough) on 2nd January, by *John Goryng*,² bailiff of the liberty of Richard Earl of Arundell, of Arundell; at *Brembre* on 21st December, at *Fyndon* on 20th December, at the *Borough of Horsham* on 12th December, in the *Borough of Shoreham* the 15th December, at *Stenyng* the 16th December, and at *Brade-water* on the Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany (10th January), by *John Wolf*,³ bailiff of the rape of Bramber; in the *Borough of Lewes* on Saturday after the feast of the Epiphany, by *William Draper*, bailiff of the rape of Lewes; at *Seforde* 10th January, at *Withihame* the 1st January, at *Estgrenstede* 11th January, and at *Hertefelde* 8th January, by *John Bradebrugg*, bailiff of the liberty of John King of Castelle, and Leon of the Duchy of Lancaster⁴ and Honor of the Eagle; at *Estborne* 6th January, by *John Antony*, bailiff of the rape of Pevensey; at *Maghefeld* on Sunday after the feast of the Epiphany, and at *Wadhurst* on Saturday after the same feast (9th January), by *John Coggere*, bailiff of the liberties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, of Pageham and Southmallyng; at *Tyshurst* 28th December, at the town of *Roberts bridge* on 26th December, at *Salhurst* 3rd January, at *Beckele* 3rd January, and at *Werlyng* 4th January, by *Richard Pelham*, bailiff of the liberties of Anne (of Bohemia), Queen of England, within the Rape of Hastyngs.

This only Sussex Guild return is one for TOLLINGTON or Tillington,⁵ of which the following is a translation :—

The Rector and other of the Parishioners of Tolyton in the Diocese of Chichester have ordained and commenced there a certain fraternity about the year of our Lord 1380, and each of them pays annually 20^d for the support (exhibend') of a chaplain there annually and 13 wax candles

¹ Parcel I. (12th Richard II.), No. 15, m. 94 and 97.

² Of Lancing, ancestor of the Burton family.

³ Of the Ashington family.

⁴ There had been an arrangement between him and Edw. III. as to this rape and castle. See Add. MSS., 5702, p. 314.

⁵ Indexed as *Goldyston* in error.

burning before the Image of the Crucifix in the same church in honor of Corpus Christi; and there are now in the same body (congregacone) 38 brothers and sisters, and sometimes more, sometimes fewer: because no one is compelled to remain in the same but is able to retire whenever it pleases him; and those who will meet together once a year, viz^t. on the feast of the Corpus Christi—that they may eat together and pay the stipend to the chaplain; and they have now in the box 40^s; and in animals three cows.

This festival, which was celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, was only instituted in 1264.

WM. DURRANT COOPER.

4. *Prisons in Sussex.*

The following gives us the names of two additional King's prisons in the County:—

“Rob^t. Aylwaker was admitted to bail from the King's prison, at *Brambre*, for the death of John le Mouner (Close Roll, 43, H. 3, m. 13), 1259; Adam Rymund was admitted to bail from the King's prison of *Brambre*, for the death of John, son of Celea de Eringham (*Ib.*, m. 14); and Tho^s. le Preston was admitted to bail from *Pevensey* prison for the death of Simon le Chark (*Ibid.*, m. 9).”

It is most likely, therefore, that there was a prison in every rape. I have already noticed that in Lewes Castle, in vol. x., p. 123.

WM. DURRANT COOPER.

5. *Lock at Bruges and Woodman's Door, Warbleton Church.*

The following letter from Major Luard Selby needs no formal introduction:—

Bruges, Sep., '71.

“DEAR SIR,

“Some years ago, on visiting Warbleton Church, I examined the iron work that still remains on the inside of the door of the tower room in which Richard Woodman and his companions were said to have been confined, and in a number of the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. xvii., p. 164, the pieces of iron were stated to be the remains of instruments of torture.

“I doubted this at the time, and having made a sketch of the door sent it to Mr. M. A. Lower, advancing my opinion that the remains were those of some wonderful lock of the time—the work of a Medieval Chubb.

“In the building called the Belfry in this city there is a Museum of Antiquities, and therein I found an iron chest, the lock of which, occupying the whole of the interior of the lid, at once reminded me of the door in the room of Warbleton Church tower. I have made a rough sketch of it, which I now send you, and those who compare it with my

former sketch will, I think, arrive at the same conclusion I did, with regard to Richard Woodman's place of confinement.

"The arrangement of the springs and action of the lock are too complicated for any one short of a locksmith to explain.

"I am,

"Dear Sir,

"Faithfully yours,

"R. LUARD SELBY,

"Of Ightham Mote, Kent."

6. *The Burning of Cowdray House.*

The partial destruction of Warwick Castle by fire, during the past year, has been an irreparable loss in some respects to the lovers of antiquities, as was a similar catastrophe in 1793, in this county, at Cowdray. This sad occurrence has been alluded to in several volumes of the "Collections," and, as supplementary to these notices, the following original letter, kindly communicated by W. Haines, Esq., deserves preservation. It is a reply to an invitation from the Countess of Newburgh to Slindon, and was written by the Dowager Lady Montague shortly after the fire, and alludes, as will be seen, to its origin, as well as to other facts connected with it:—

"Brighton, Friday.

"O my dear L^{dy} Newburgh, I am very little able to thank you as I wish, and as you deserve for your uncommon kindness to me and my daughter. I cant express what I feel, but must leave it to y^e feelings of your own heart, w^{ch} I'm sure will be your best reward, for the obligations you bestow. I hope to accept your very kind offer, but, at present, your house, w^{ch} I prefer to any other, is too near y^e scene of all my distress, and I do feel quite a dislike to seeing any of y^e people who are at Cowdray. I must blame Higgesson, for I hear it was his men who left y^e fire in y^e shavings in y^e work room. It seems a scene of carelessness, or how could such a house have been so destroyed. O I ought not to look at second causes, the first had doomed it to destruction, and I wish to submit to y^e decrees of Providence. However hard they seem, they are not more than I am conscious I deserve. Bessy is much affected, but she feels with me your great kindness. Mr. Sergent has just called, and put us in mind that if y^e lead of y^e house, w^{ch} must be worth 15 hundred or 2 thousand pounds, is not saved, it will be stole. So I am inclined to send a man over, as I'm sure y^e care of y^e people there is not to be depended upon. A quantity of water all round y^e house, and yet it was not so employ'd as to save it. But I shall feel angry, and that is sinful, so I will only return to y^e pleasing fact of your kindness, and say, that we hope to profit by it before we go to town, and believe me with every sense of gratitude

"Your much obliged, affectionate, &c., &c.,

"F: M:

"Ps: best & grateful compts: to
Lord N: & y^e L^{dy} Dowager."

	DIRECTION.	
To	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> The Countess of Newburgh Slindon Arundell Sussex.	Postmark Bright- elnstone. No date.

In vol. v., 184, it is mentioned "that the Dowager Viscountess and her daughter, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, were at Brighton" at the time of the conflagration, and the above, it will be observed, was written thence. It will be also noted that it contains no allusion to the tragic drowning of Lord Montague, so that the Viscountess had not then heard of the death of her son.

The letter itself is now in the possession of Mr. John Marshall, of Portfield, Chichester.

F. H. ARNOLD.

7. *Roman Bronze Ligula.*

Among other Roman remains discovered during the making of the new Cattle Market in Chichester in 1871, not the least curious was that of a little implement, the original use of which was not at once apparent. At length, however, it was found to be one of those *ligulæ*, which were constructed by the Romans for the purpose of taking unguents and prepared oils from their long-necked bottles. As it is unusually small, and of a somewhat different character from those found in Kent and elsewhere, it is here given of the actual size.

To what inhabitant of Regnum, youth or lady "*odoratis capillis*," this tiny extractor of perfume once belonged, it would be vain to surmise. It came into the possession of my brother, the Town Clerk of Chichester, and was by him presented to the Chichester Museum. It should be added that its indefatigable Curator, Mr. Hills, called my attention to the material of which this *ligula* was composed. It so closely resembled gold that it was at first supposed to be of that metal; but on being tested proved to be of like bronze with the strigil, *auri mentita colorem*, mentioned by Symposius, which deceived the countryman who found it, and fancied he had discovered a golden prize.

F. H. ARNOLD.

8. *The False Duke of Monmouth.*

In M. A. Lower's "Compendious History of Sussex," vol. i., p. 420, under "Horsham," occurs the following passage:—"In the reign of William III., a somewhat remarkable trial took place in the town. 'The circle at St. Germain's (says Dr. Doran, in "Monarchs retired from Business") was startled to hear that the Duke of Monmouth was alive



and active in England A pseudo-duke had travelled with a little court, by whom he was styled "Your Grace," and treated with an infinite measure of respect. He was a handsome fellow, and his good looks at once convinced the women that he was the true prince. But, alas! he turned out to be the son of an innkeeper, called Savage, and was tried at Horsham as a common vagrant and swindler, and punished accordingly."

In this account, are several inaccuracies; but in Macaulay's "History of England," 2nd edition, 1849, vol. i., p. 631, appears a short but more correct account of the circumstances of the affair. It is as follows:— "In 1698, when England had long enjoyed constitutional freedom under a new dynasty, the son of an innkeeper passed himself off on the yeomanry of Sussex as their beloved Monmouth, and defrauded many who were by no means of the lowest class. Five hundred pounds were collected for him. The farmers provided him with a horse. Their wives sent him baskets of chickens and ducks, and were lavish, it is said, of favours of a more tender kind; for, in gallantry, at least, the counterfeit was a not unworthy representative of the original. When this impostor was thrown into prison for his fraud, his followers maintained him in luxury. Several of these appeared at the bar to countenance him when he was tried at the Horsham Assizes."¹

It will be seen from the above that Macaulay has borrowed most of his facts from the following letter, which I therefore give entire, for the satisfaction of the reader:—

"FROM MR. HUMFREY WANLEY.

"Account of an Impostor, who personated the Duke of Monmouth.

"Aug. 25, 1698.

"We have an account from the Assizes of Horsham in Sussex that on Monday se'nnight last a fellow was indicted and tried there for personating and pretending himself to be the late Duke of Monmouth, and by that means drawing considerable sums of money out of the zealots of that county. It appeared that he lodged at the house of one Widow

¹ "Letter from Humfrey Wanley, dated Aug. 25, 1698, in the Aubrey Collection. There are, in the Pepysian Collection, several ballads written after Monmouth's death, which represent him as living, and predict his speedy return. I will give two specimens:—

"Though this is a dismal story
Of the fall of my design,
Yet I'll come again in glory,
If I live till eighty-nine;
For I'll have a stronger army
And of ammunition store."

Again—

"Then shall Monmouth in his glories
Unto his English friends appear,
And will stifle all such stories
As are vended everywhere.
They'll see I was not so degraded,
To be taken gathering pease,
Or in a cock of hay upbraided,
What strange stories now are these?"

Wickard (tho' with seeming privacy) where his true friends visited him and were admitted to kiss his hands upon their knees, he said he was the true legitimate son of K. Charles the 2d. and that his Uncle K. James had that honor for him as to execute a common criminal in his stead to satisfy the Priests and to send him out of the way. And that the Prince of Orange was a very honest Gent. and his deputy, and would surrender the Crown to him when things were ripe, &c. Happy was he that could by any interest be introduced to his Highness to have the honor of kissing his hand. It happened that one of his trusty friends one morning coming to pay him a visit with a stranger with him, found him in bed, at the sight of the stranger he seemed much surprized and offended, and turning himself quick to the wall, sighing, said, Oh! my friends will undo me, at which the Gent. assured his Highness that the person he had brought with him was life and fortune in his interest, upon which he returned about and gave him his hand to kiss. Presently after came into his lodgings a wench with a basket of chickens as a present from her mistress, and another with a letter to him, at the reading of which he seemed a little discontented, upon which they desired to know if his Highness had received any bad news. He answered No, 'twas indifferent, 'twas from Lord Russel to acquaint him that he was come with his fleet to Torbay, and wanted some further directions, and that which troubled him was, that he wanted a horse and money to carry him thither at which they bid him not trouble his Highness, for that he should be supplied immediately with both, which accordingly he was, and was away a fortnight, till he had spent both money and horse, and then returned: 'tis said he has received above 500*l.* thus, and lain with at least 50 of their wives. Upon his trial he declared himself to be the son of him that keeps the Swan Inn in Leicester, adding that he could not help it if the people would call him the Duke of Monmouth, he never bid them to do so, but told 2 Justices of the Peace before, who had sent for him, his true name and made so cunning a defence, and none of his zealots coming in against him (being prosecuted only by Major Brewer) that he was cleared of the indictment, only the Lord Chief Justice afterwards bound him to good behaviour, for which he soon found bail, amongst his party, who maintained him like a prince in prison, and 3 or 4 of the chief of these attended him to the Bar at his Trial and believe him still to be the true D. of Monmouth. The Gaoler got the first day he was committed 40*s.* of people that came to see this impostor at 2*d.* a piece."

"Letters written by Eminent Persons of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, &c., from the Originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum, London, 1813," 8vo., vol. i., p. 92-5.

J. J. BENNETT.

9. *Manufacture of Saltpetre in Sussex.*

In vol. xxiii., p. 321, I asked the question, "From what source and in what way is saltpetre obtained?" The late Editor proceeded to answer the question, but this was not my desire. The question I really wished to place before the readers was not one which might have been answered from an encyclopædia, but it was as follows:—"Saltpetre is not

unfrequently stated to have been manufactured in Sussex in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from what source and in what way was this, so-called, Sussex saltpetre, obtained, and was it saltpetre at all, or was it not rather sea-salt prepared, as fine salt is at the present time, in blocks for home consumption?"

The saltpetre, glass, woollen, and needle manufactures of Sussex would afford a very interesting subject for investigation; and it is much to be desired that some member of the Sussex Archæological Society would collect information and contribute a paper on these matters in some future volume.

SAMUEL EVERSHERD.

10. *Roman Sussex.*

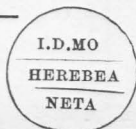
The late very worthy Editor of the "Sussex Archæological Collections" made such a forcible appeal for help in getting up a Roman History of Sussex that a kind but anonymous reader was induced to forward a *pecuniary* contribution for this purpose, which was duly placed in my hands, and shall be faithfully expended on this special object. But I had never for a moment expected such assistance; what I desired and still wish for is *literary* aid. I have made considerable progress in collecting material, and shall be thankful for any copies of papers not in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," or hints as to where such papers may be found; also for any *unpublished* information respecting Roman roads, or the discovery of Roman remains, ruins of buildings, coins, &c., &c., in Sussex.

SAMUEL EVERSHERD.

Naphill, near High Wycombe.

11.—*Coin of Alfred.*

The coin of Alfred (see p. 216, vol. xxiii.) was found in March, 1871, in the garden of Dr. Tyacke, West Gate, Chichester; it is a specimen of the early type of his reign, but the type and moneyer's name are not new, as I at first supposed. It is in fair preservation, but of base silver. On the obverse, his head in profile, looking to the right—
AELBRED REX +. On the reverse, the following inscription in three lines:—



Mr. Bergne kindly informs me that although the coin is not so rare as I supposed (some specimens of the same type having been found in the neighbourhood of Croydon some years ago), it is still of some rarity and value, though not of the rarest class.

WM. HILLS.

12. *Slindon House.*

By a communication received from Mr. Leslie, of Slindon House, in

reference to a statement in vol. xxiii., p. 211, it appears that the report of an arch being found under Slindon House is quite true. He writes thus:—"The arch is half underground, and only big enough for a man to creep through; it is of either Early English or decorated work, plain and massive. It would seem the ground about the house has been raised about six feet in the works done in the last century. All the present front was rebuilt then, or else totally altered, though this is only perceivable by careful examination, the old work being re-used or imitated. I tried to keep open the arch we found, but I could not do it; but the spot is carefully marked. I did not allow one stone of the arch to be removed; I only was compelled to build it up."

EDITOR.

13. *Errata in Vol. XXIII.*

- P. 19, line 3 from bottom, for "it" read "its noisy brood."
 P. 32, line 7 from bottom, for *iiij^{ms}* read *iiij^{to}*.
 P. 33, for Goddard Pulhan read Pulham.
 P. 36, for "Gent" read "Gentleman."
 P. 42, line 5 from bottom, for "so" read "to."
 P. 43, for "Earls Delawarr" read "Lords La Warre."
 P. 44, line 13, for "arms of Henry VII.," read "a La Warre badge," supported by lions, which the woodcut represents.
 P. 52, line 8 from bottom, there is a reference to a note in vol. xx, p. 227, n. 6. There is no such note or sum stated, as the price of a race-horse. It was only a selling plate.
 P. 75, the number of voters at Brighton should be 28, not 204.
 P. 78, under PORTSLADE, it should be Edward Greenfield (of) *Combes. Ibid.*, under SEAFORD for "Harrison" read "Harison."
 P. 89, the 40th of Queen Elizabeth has been *per incuriam* printed 1698 instead of 1598.
 P. 91, Magdalen Charity, for "was" read "were."
 P. 93, for "barne," line 15 from bottom, read "beame."
 P. 108, line 20, for "Ragyne" read "Rayne."
 P. 129. Many of the inscriptions on Brasses are incorrectly copied, *e. g.*, Mr. Dingley wrote, but did not "publish," a "History from Marble." It was published from his MSS. by the Camden Society. Pp. 132 *et seq.*, for "Ditto" read "Church." At p. 133, for "Wakehurst" read "Wakeherst." At p. 144, under Buxted, the jingling epitaph on "Xffore Savage." The said Xffore was a *lady*, and "him sone" should be "huyre sone," and the name was not "Xffore" but "Xpine." On the whole the inscription is so incorrect that it seems well to give the true version of it:—

Here lyth grauen vnder thys stoon : Xpine Sauage bothe flesh and boon.
 Robt. huyre sone was persoñ heere : moore than xxxiii yeere.
 Cryst godys sone born of a mayde : to Xpine and Robt. huyre sone forsaide.
 That owt of ys world ben passed vs fro : gūnte thy mīcy and to vs also. Amē.

Again, on p. 145, it is most oddly stated that "the Warnett arms have over all a *fretty* (!) but here they are without the fretwork."

Benobs, the engraver's blunder, is not "benotes," but *prenobilis*, certainly not *generosi*. At p. 147, Richard Milward (Melward) was not of Hastings, but of Chiddingly Place. See "Visitation of Sussex," 1634. At p. 159, Petrus "Devot" should be "Denot." On the same page "manuel" should be "manual." P. 165, it should be Thomas, *brother* of Lord Hoo. (See vol. viii.) P. 166. The inscription for "George Theobald, a lover of bells," is in *Pett* church, not Icklesham. It is mis-copied, but it is correct in Horsfield's "Sussex." On p. 173, under Playden, the inscription for the Flemish brewer should be—

"*Hier is begrave' Cornelis Zoctmanns, bidt voer de ziele.*"

At p. 174 for "Scrasee" read "Scrase." At p. 188, the inscription on Willm. Prestwick at Warbleton is incorrect; but see vol. ii, p. 307, for the true copy. P. 190, for "Alred" read "Alard." See Cooper's "Winchelsea." Also for "Jveden" read "Jorden."

P. 205, line 12, for "forward" read "forwarded."

P. 208, line 13, read "Edmund Ironside."

P. 210. It was not Charles I., but Charles II., who contemplated the foundation of an order of "Knights of the Royal Oak," in allusion to the Boscobel Oak, in which the fugitive monarch took refuge in his flight from the battle of Worcester. A list of the intended Knights of this order has frequently been printed.

P. 324, line 6 from bottom. *Woughton-juxta-Lewes*. This is Offham, in the parish of Hamsey, which has been variously spelt in old documents Wogam, Wogham, &c., but in later times *Offham*. As Offham is rather remote from the parish church, it has been considered that the name meant the *off-ham*, or distant hamlet; but Wogham (pronounced *Wofham*) is the true orthography of this interesting hamlet, which lies not far distant from Combe Place, the well-known seat of our respected Vice-President, the Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart.

The above "errata" in vol. xxiii have been communicated to me by various members of the Society; I feel bound, therefore, to admit them to the "Notes" of vol. xxiv.

EDITOR.