

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Sussex Brass—Ringmer.*

On removing the old high-backed pews in the north chancel, in 1872, the following brass came to light:—

On a row: 1st, a shield gone; 2nd, a shield bearing the arms of ar. a lion rampant sa. armed gu. tail forked; crest, a wyvern's head erased out of a ducal coronet, for *Mascal*; 3rd, another shield bearing quarterly 1st and 4th sa. six fleurs de lis or, three, two, one, within a bordure, engr. ar. again for *Mascal*; and 2nd and 3rd *Mascal*, as in 2nd shield; impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th sa. 3 swords points downward pileways ar. pommels and hilts or, for *Paulet*; and 2nd and 3rd gu. a chevron between 10 cross crosslets, 6 and 4, or. for *Kyme*, both with a crescent for difference; and beneath are these inscriptions:—

“Here lyeth interred the body of Richard Mascal of Malling Esq^{re}. in the County of Sussex who married Frances the daughter of Sir Geo. Paulett Knight of Crandol in Hampshire by whom he had issue 4 children, one son and 3 daughters, viz^t Henry, Jane, Charitie and Ciseley; he departed this life the 17th of Aug^t Anno D. 1631 for whose pious memorie his lovinge wife made this memorial too little to expresse his desert of her affection.

Let others Tombes which the glad heire bestows
With gold in marble grief affects not showes
There a trew heart intombs him and that beares
A silent and sad epitaph writ in teares.”

And below, on another brass:—

“Here also lyeth buried the body of Jane Mascal who departed this life the 11th day of March, anno Domini 1631, being aged 10 years.

Here sleeps she now in silence, heaven's her rest,
For God takes soonest those he loveth best.”

And beneath all a shield bearing the arms of *Mascal*, as in 2nd shield, impaling *Paulet*.

The arms on the second shield are the same as those of *Newton*; but Segar, in his MS. “*Baronegium*” at the College of Arms, pt. 3, p. 868, sub *Paulet*, distinctly states that both are for *Mascal*, and adds, “*vidi tumulum.*” Sir George Paulet married Jane, heiress of John Kyme, of Lewes. John Cayme was M.P. for Lewes in 1543; and Richard Kyme was junior constable in 1556.

Mr. Mascal, who was doubtless of the family who held Plumpton, died when Malling Church was re-building, and so was buried at Ringmer, which formerly belonged to Malling College.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. F. J. Jones, of Ringmer, for rubbings of the brasses and copy of the inscriptions.

W. D. C.

2. *Sergison Family.*

Per incuriam, I omitted one of the Sergison epitaphs, which should have been inserted at page 83. It is on a handsome tablet, by Westmacott, A.R.A., in Cuckfield Church:—

“Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary Ann Sergison, wife of Warden Sergison, Esq., of Butler’s Green, in this parish, Lieut.-Colonel in His Majesty’s Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, and eldest daughter of William Kerr, Esq., of Northampton, M.D. She died Sept. 10th, 1804, in the 37th year of her age.

“Oh thou, beyond what verse or speech can tell,
My guide, my friend, my best-beloved, farewell.”

There is in existence a “History of the Bible,” by the Sieur de Rotanstiout, folio, London, 1712. Each book is dedicated to a subscriber or person of note, with an engraving of his or her arms. In Part 11, p. 17, St. Luke, there is the following dedication:—“Madame Ann, wife of Charles Sergison, of Cuckfield, Clerk of the Acts, &c.” This is accompanied by an engraved plate, with the Arms of Sergison, as given in my paper after p. 85. (Inf. Capt. Sergison.)

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

3. “*Goddestrete*,” Chichester. Rot. Fin. 2 Ric. 2.

“Quædam terræ et tenementa in suburbia Cicestris, in parochia Sancti Pancratii, tenentur de Rege in Capite, per Servitium reddendi Regi, quandocunque venerit per quandam venellam vocatam *Goddestrete*, super mari australi, unum fucillum plenum filii crudi, ad falsam cordam pro Balista sua faciendâ.”

This choice bit of Latinity I copy *verb. et lit.* from Blount’s “Antient Tenures of Land,” 1679. So far as I can make it out, the lands and tenements were held by the service of giving to the King, when he should approach the City by the lane called Godstreet, upon the southern wall, a spindle full of rough thread to make a false string for the King’s crossbow. But why a false string?

Is the locality of “God-street” known in or near St. Pancras?

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

4. *The St. Leonards-Forest Dragon.*

I have before me a single leaf of a song-book, entitled “Catch that Catch Can,” ed. 1663. I wish I could send the music that accompanies this *morceau*, but I fear no modern printer could reproduce it. This stanza contains an allusion to the “True and wonderful dragon or serpent of St. Leonard’s Forest,” of which I gave an account in S. A. C., vol. xiii., p. 224, from a rare tract printed by John Trumble, 1614. It runs thus:—

“I should howl out-right to tell of the rest,
How this poor a-maid was over prest;
Therefore quickly come and buy, and read for your penny;
’Tis as good a bargain as e’re you had any;
Here’s no Sussex Serpent to fright you in my Bundle;
Nor was it ever printed for the Widow *Trundle*.”

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

5. *Hamsey Church.*

In vol. xvii., p. 93, &c., there are notices of Hamsey Church, which is there stated to be "dilapidated, and now only used as a cemetery Chapel; the ancient churchyard being still the final earthly resting-place of the parishioners." The burial ground around it has recently been enlarged. We have also recently improved the old Church, by the removal of the Screen, which blocked up the arch opening into the tower; repairing the whole of the building, and scraping off the plaster from the stonework (which latter work has enabled us to judge better of the architecture), and added new seats, to make it convenient as a mortuary Chapel. In p. 94, the author of the paper on the "Parochial History of Hamsey" (Robert Chapman, Esq.), has made some statements regarding the Church which it may be well to correct. I looked over the Church with Mr. J. L. Parsons, and we arrived at a very different conclusion respecting the date of it from that of the author of the paper. The Nave and Chancel we consider to be of the same date—early Norman—of about the close of the 11th century. The Chancel Arch, a lancet window (the only one of the original windows now remaining in the chancel), and the cross outside over the east end of the Church, from their form, and absence of all ornament whatever, indicate that as the period of their construction. In the Nave there is a semi-circular headed window and a doorway of the same style as the Chancel arch and window; so there can be little doubt that the Nave and Chancel were built together. With the exception of the two windows and the doorway which I have mentioned, all the windows and doors are of more recent date. The East window is a good specimen of the decorated style, and was probably inserted, together with the piscina, which is of the same style, in the 13th century. The curious arch on the north side of the nave has an Early English moulding, and we can only suppose that it was inserted in the wall to ornament a private chapel, which, from a piscina placed beneath the arch, must have occupied that portion of the Church. The stonework of the arch does not extend through the wall, as there is no trace of it visible from the outside. The fine massive tower, with its handsome West window, and lofty arch opening into the nave, is of the Perpendicular style, probably added in the 16th century. The South door of the Church is of the same style of architecture, and may have been inserted at the same time the tower was built. The beautifully carved altar tomb may be to the De Say family, as far as we know; it bears no name or device, but we can see no reason for supposing that the tomb and canopy were built at different periods, as some person has suggested. (See vol. xvii., p. 96.) We quite dissent from the account given of the Church in Mr. Chapman's paper, believing it to be of much greater antiquity; and, therefore, of more interest as a specimen of our Early County Churches than he makes it out to be.

GEORGE C. SHIFFNER.

Coombe, April, 1873.

6. *The Church of St. Bartholomew, Chalvington.*

Observations on a Paper by Hamilton Dicker, Esq. Read at Lewes
October 3rd, 1848.

Sussex Archæological Collections,
Vol. 2, p. 287.

Paragraph 2.—The hope of the author has been at last realized by a thorough restoration of this Church, under Messrs. Slater and Carpenter, architects, London, in 1872.

Paragraph 4.—A few years ago two additional windows, one on the north and another on the south side, towards the west, were introduced into the nave; with trefoiled heads, but otherwise corresponding generally to the other north and south nave windows. These new windows are filled with memorial stained glass.

Paragraph 5.—The modern porch has been removed, and replaced by a new one of open oak tracery work, resting upon flint walls, with Caen stone dressings.

Paragraph 6.—The plaster ceilings, which formerly concealed the open timber roofs in the nave and chancel, were removed some years ago; and the roofs have now been as far as possible restored. The chancel roof appears to be the original one. The Nave, as it is recorded in one of the old register books, was entirely re-roofed by the gift of the patron, Edward Trayton, Esq., in the year 1749.

The Church has now been re-seated throughout with open deal benches, with oak ends, after an old pattern found in the belfry.

The "unsightly boards, with the usual writings," no longer half conceal the east window.

Additional Particulars.

1.—In taking down and re-building the south-west buttress of the nave, during the restoration, an old piscina, in very good preservation, was taken out of it, and replaced in the south wall of the nave, from which it appeared to have been removed. A few other moulded stones were found at the same time. Two small pieces of Norman ornament were dug up in repairing the foundation of the Church, and are now built into the wall over the entrance door.

2.—The Register Books of this parish, which are in good preservation, date from the year 1538.

TRAYTON FULLER,
Rector.

7. *Manor of Sutton, near Seaford.*

In turning over to-day Sir Henry Ellis's "Letters of Eminent Men," Lond., 4to, 1843, I met with the following passage, which, I think, relates to a fact not mentioned in any account of Seaford with

from Mr. Albert Way. Both gentlemen deemed the same worthy of illustration in this volume. It was reported to be the impression of an Onyx Cameo found in Sussex, but no definite information was given regarding it. After considerable inquiry, I was enabled to ascertain the existence of the original, which is in the possession of T. W. Erle, Esq., of Cuckfield. It had been set as a brooch for its preservation, and given by Mr. J. Fearon, to his sister, Miss Mary Fearon (Mrs. Erle) who bequeathed it to her son, the present possessor of it. The Cameo was found in the early part of the present century in a tumulus (?) at Plummer's Plain, in St. Leonard's Forest, but the particulars of the "*find*" I am unable to ascertain. The Rev. C. W. King, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, the best authority upon antique glyptic art, states that this is the only Cameo of which he has heard as found in this country. The Praun Cabinet, he remarks, had an elegant little one conveying the same idea, and the "*memento mori*," which is the subject of this *Cameo*, is frequent in *intaglio* for signet gems. The genius of Death is here represented standing upon a plinth with Architectural Ornamentations, apparently intended for the frieze of a tomb. It was usual in works of ancient art to introduce the torch for various purposes, and with different meanings. In Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities (p. 412, word, Fax) figures are given, separately, with inverted torches, similar to those here engraved, but in this instance the two figures are introduced in one gem. Probably the meaning may be *sleep* and *death*. Mr. Erle kindly entrusted the gem to Mr. Utting for engraving. The line shows the actual size of the Cameo.

EDITOR.

9. *Sussex Tokens.*

Since the publication of the list of Sussex Tokens in the last Volume, one additional token has been discovered by Mr. W. Haines, who has kindly sent us the following description:—

O. ROBAT. ATKINSON = R.I.A.
R. MIDHVRST. IN. SVSSEX = 1657. $\frac{1}{4}$

An interleaved list of the Tokens, stating the authority on which each token has been placed on the list, has been deposited in the library of the Museum at the Barbican of Lewes Castle.

There are, however, a few of the number whose readings we should be glad to verify, and amongst these we would especially mention the following numbers on our list, 33, 73, 74, 88, 107, 130, 136, and 143.

We shall be glad to communicate on the subject with any one possessing a collection which we have not had the opportunity of examining.

ERNEST ELLMAN.

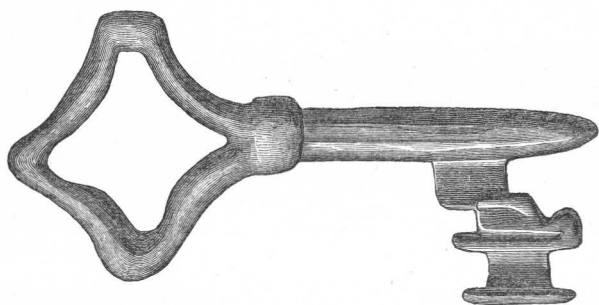
10. *Roman Key.*

A few years ago, when I became tenant of the Endlewick or Endlenewyck Farm, knowing the associations connected with the spot, I gave instructions to my men that whenever the soil was turned over where

the house, castle, or whatever the building might have been, formerly stood, to keep a good look out for "auld knicknackets," and although I have occasionally received a few pieces of decidedly Roman pottery, I never had the good fortune to have brought to me anything in metal till a few days ago, when one of my workmen, in hoeing wheat, came across the old bronze key I send you, which, having been turned up by the plough, was lying on the surface of the ground about two hundred yards from the site of the old building; and, thinking it might be sufficiently curious (considering the locality where it was found), to interest many of the readers of the Archæological Collections, I have taken the liberty of forwarding it to you for inspection.

JOHN STEPHEN ADE.

Milton Court, Wilmington, Hawkhurst,
June 3, 1873.



The key has been inspected by Mr. C. Roach Smith, who pronounces it to be different from any type he has given in his "Roman London." He states, also, that it is quite worth a woodcut. The key is given in the woodcut of the size of the original.—(EDITOR.)

11. *The Quintain in Sussex.*

Several incidental notices of old Sussex Sports and Pastimes have occurred in these volumes, and further information on this subject is desired. Can any contributor tell of pastimes *peculiar* to Sussex? W. Haines, Esq., of Chichester, recently directed my attention to a revival of the very ancient sport of the Quintain in this county. As will be seen from the following account, it was carried out with much success:—

"Viscount and Viscountess Gage gave a grand fête on Friday (August 3, 1827), at their seat at Firle-place, Sussex, to about a hundred and sixty of the nobility and gentry, at which the ancient game of *quintain* was revived. The sports commenced by gentlemen riding with light spiked staves at rings and apples, suspended by a string, after which they changed their weapons to stout poles, and attacked the two quintains, which consisted of logs of wood fashioned to resemble the head and body of a man, and set upright upon a high

bench, on which they were kept by a chain passing through the platform, and having a weight suspended to it, so that if the log was not struck full and forcibly, the figure resumed its seat. One was also divided in the middle, and the upper part being fixed on a pivot turned, if not struck in the centre, and requited its assailant by a blow with a staff, to which was suspended a small bag of flour.

"The purses for unhorsing this quintain were won by John Slater and Thomas Trebeck, Esqrs. The other figure, which did not turn, opposed a lance towards the assailant's face, and the rider was to avoid the lance, and unhorse the quintain at the same time. The purses were won by Sheffield Neave, Esq., and the Hon. John Pelham.

"A third pair of purses were offered for unhorsing the quintain, by striking on a coloured bell, which hooped round the waist of the figure, thereby raising the weight, which was considerable, by a much shorter lever than when struck higher up. This was a feat requiring great strength of arm and firmness of seat, and though not fairly won according to the rules of the game, the purses were ultimately assigned to the very spirited exertions of Messrs. Cayley and Gardener.

"Viscountess Gage distributed the prizes to the conquerors."

It is added that after a dinner, at which more than three hundred dishes were served, the sports were renewed, the ladies amusing themselves at archery, while the game of Quintain was for some time re-continued.

F. H. ARNOLD.

I exhibited the above note to Lord Gage, and received from his lordship the following remarks thereon:—"The Quintains are well described; both had weights, the heavy one 140lbs., to the best of my recollection, and the body set forward on its horse . The Lady President was Miss Gertrude Brand, now wife of Sir Hamilton Seymour. All minor prizes, apples, &c., were brought on point of the spear to her, and she placed upon it a bouquet of flowers, which the winner then presented to any lady he pleased. The winner of a real prize came before her, and saluted with his lance, and received the prize assigned to his feat from her hand."

EDITOR.

12. *Coin of Verica.*

I have a gold coin of this Prince, picked up in the summer of last year on the beach at West Wittering. One of the same type was found at Steyning, and is engraved in the Coll. Ant. of Mr. C. Roach Smith; another, in the collection of Mr. Evans, is figured in that gentleman's "Coins of the Ancient Britons," and thus described:—

OBV.—Convex; com. F, on a sunk tablet.

REV.—Vir Rex; horseman charging to the right, holding in his right hand a short dart; behind the horse a lituus-shaped object, and beneath this an open crescent reversed. The whole within a beaded circle.

Com. F is supposed to signify *Commii filius*, the son of Comm, or Commius.

Concerning this Commius, a contemporary of Cæsar, there are interesting particulars in Mr. Evans's work; he founded, it is conjectured, a kingdom in this country, to which Verica, with two other sons, appear to have succeeded. The coins of the three brothers have been discovered in Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, chiefly in the latter county, and vary but little in character.

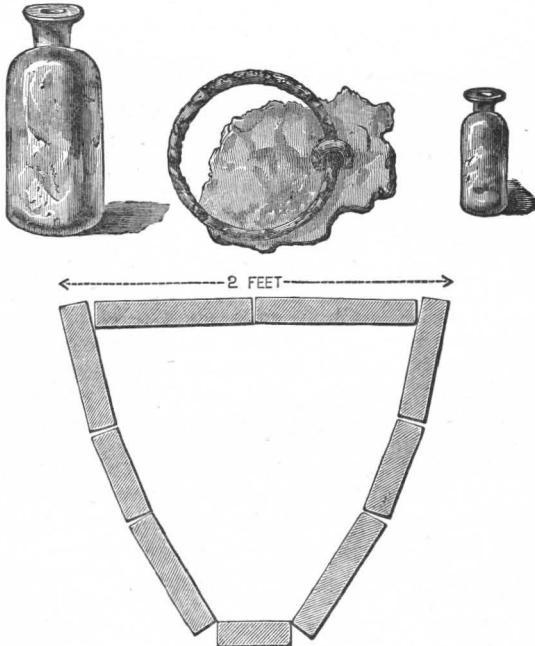
W. HAINES.

A very fine example of this coin was found at Warbleton, Sussex.

EDITOR.

13. Cavity at Findon Manor House.

In April last a communication was received from Colonel Margesson, announcing the discovery of a curious cavity beneath the floor of the old kitchen of the Manor House at Findon. It was in, or on, the same plane as the floor, about six inches below it, and imbedded in solid chalk. It was filled with charcoal and ashes, and contained two small glass bottles, without corks, the larger one capable of containing about three ounces, the other being of smaller capacity. The cavity was covered by a stone lid, with an iron ring attached to it; the lid was unfortunately broken by the pick-axe, but a small portion of it remains, as seen in the illustration, one fourth of the size of the originals.



Mr. Honeywood, at my request, kindly visited the spot, and supplied me with elaborate sketches. He describes the bottles as much oxidized and iridescent, the smaller one being more particularly so. With regard to the date of the deposit there appears to be nothing conclusive. Mr. C. Roach Smith is of opinion that the date may range between the 14th and 16th centuries. He states also that the bottles are such as he used to meet with continually during his excavations in Mediæval London. Have these bottles any connection with Alchemy or the "Black Art?"

EDITOR.

14. *Nine Men's Morris.*

In the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Shakespeare, speaking of a stormy, rainy season, says—

"The Nine Men's Morris is filled up with mud."

This is often the case with the figures for this game, carved by the shepherds and other boys, on our Downs, the smooth green sward and white chalk of which is so suitable. Well-executed ones are often to be seen at Stoke, near Chichester, and in the city itself are some curious relics of this pastime, cut in stone, it has been conjectured, by pilgrims to St. Richard's shrine. Can anyone inform me if this game was known in the thirteenth century, or of any instance of its practice in Sussex in early times? Farmer says that Nine Men's Morris is still played in that part of Warwickshire where Shakespeare was educated.

F. H. ARNOLD.

15. *The Sergison Papers.*—*John Pepys.*

While engaged upon the Index to the present volume, it occurred to me that Mr. Sergison (p. 76, *ante*) in naming *John Pepys* as one of his predecessors in office, could hardly have fallen into the error with which Mr. Lower debits him. To the overshadowing prominence of SAMUEL PEPYS in the history of the naval administration of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. may be ascribed Mr. Lower's ready belief that the immortal diarist, and not another Pepys, must have been the official to whom Mr. Sergison refers. But, on turning to the never-tiring pages of the famous diary, it will be seen that its writer had a brother, John, younger than himself by nearly ten years, in whom he took a most affectionate interest, and towards whose advancement in life he materially contributed. This brother John, who (like Samuel before him) was educated at St. Paul's School, was afterwards entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted to the degree of M.A. He subsequently took orders, and his brother, on the 26th Sept. 1666, the great fire of London having hardly yet paused in its ravages, his "mind still mightily perplexed with dreams, and burning the rest of the town," goes "to look out Penny, my tailor, to speak for a cloak and cassocke for my brother, who is coming to town; and I will have him in a canonical dress, that he may be the fitter to go abroad with me." Ten days later (Oct. 6.)

he has some misgivings; "having seen my brother in his cassocke, which I am not the most satisfied in, being doubtful at this time what courses to have him profess too soon." On the next day (7 Oct.) the misgivings have increased; "I made my brother, in his cassocke, to say his grace this day, but I like his voice so ill that I begin to be sorry he hath taken orders." John Pepys, who died in his elder brother's life-time, at the comparatively early age of 36, was in all likelihood of a frail constitution, for under the date 7th Feb. 1666-7, we read that while the two brothers are talking together, Samuel's head being turned away at the moment, John suddenly falls down, "all along upon the ground dead, which did put me in a great fright; and to see my brotherly love!" John soon recovers, and Samuel gives him "20s. for books, and as much for his pocket. Poor fellow! he is so melancholy, and withal, my wife says, so harmless that I begin to love him, and would be loth he should not do well." On the 26th March, 1670, John having evidently become what the Scots term a "stickit minister," Samuel, with a view to give practical effect to his hopes that his brother should "do well," writes to Sir R. Brown, asking him to procure for him a post just become vacant in the Trinity House. It being stated in a foot note (Diary, vol. iv. p. 45, Bohn's edition) that John, at the time of his death, "held some office at the Trinity House," I wrote to Robin Allen, Esq. the Secretary of the Trinity Board, for more precise information, and that gentleman, with a promptness and courtesy for which I feel very much his debtor, referring at once to the Records in his custody, thus writes to me: "John Pepys was elected Clerk or Secretary to this Corporation on the 30th March, 1670, vice Mr. Askew, deceased; he held this appointment to the date of his death, which took place on the 12th March, 1677." So Samuel Pepys' application bore immediate fruit, and as he (*vide* same foot note) sets at rest with his own pen the question of John Pepys having been Mr. Sergison's official predecessor, by describing him as "my brother and successor in my office as Clerk of the Acts of the Navy under King Charles II." it is clear that if John could not become a pluralist in the Church, he became one in the Civil Service of his country. His nomination to the joint Clerkship of the Acts of the Navy (it is, and all through Pepys' Diary is styled, *Acts* and not *Accounts*) took place, as I gather from a copy of the Royal Warrant appointing him, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Alfred Kingston, Esq., of the Public Record Office, on the 1st January, 25 Charles II. which, reckoning, as we must, from the death of Charles I. would give 1673-4 as the proper date. It may be mentioned, too, that in the list of rings given to Pepys' friends will be found the name of "Mr. Sergison, Clerk of the Acts," as well as those of Mrs. Crawley ("the mother") and her two daughters, Eliz. and Margaret, and also that of Mr. John Crawley; no doubt the mother, sisters, and brother of Mr. Sergison's wife. Rings are likewise given to Sir R. Haddock, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Lyddall, all of whom figure in the Sergison correspondence in the foregoing pages. Indeed, Pepys' diary throws light on many of the characters mentioned in the Sergison papers.

16. *Meaning of "Saunzaver."*

Soc. Antiq., Lnd.,
Somerset House,
June 25th, 1873.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to the fact that in vol. xxiv., p. 38, of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," the writer of a paper "On the Origin of some Sussex Families" contests the meaning which in vol. i., p. 139, had been assigned by Mr. W. S. Walford, on what appears to be adequate authority, to the name Saunzaver, and *having suppressed the authority*, treats Mr. Walford's statement as a mere guess.

On referring to Mr. Walford's paper you will find the authority in a foot note to the passage, wherein it appears that Ralph Saunzaver calls himself, in a charter confirming a grant by his mother, "Radulphus sine Averio."

Although this seems to me quite conclusive as to the meaning of the name—the only point on which I desire to touch—I may add, in corroboration, that in the second volume of the "Hundred Rolls," p. 510, mention is made of a Dñs Hugo Sanzaver, and on the same page, and also on p. 509, will be found a Dñs Hugo sine *avaro*, probably for *avero*, which was sometimes used for *averio*. At p. 132 is a Hugo Saunzaver. In the first volume of those Rolls, Sanztere occurs variously spelt, as may be seen from the *Index Nominum*.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

C. KNIGHT WATSON,
Sec. S. A.

The Editor of
The "Sussex A. Collections."

The grave and uncourteous charge of "*suppressing the authority*" I indignantly deny. I was quite cognizant of it, but consider it no authority at all. The monkish scribes, as was their habit, Latinized the name of Saunzaver, presuming it to mean *sans avoir*, just as they did the names of Cahaignes, Chesney, &c., into Quercetum. The name of Saunzaver is evidently a corruption of St. Sauveur (which in my article I showed was the name of a Norman fief and of a family named from it) just as Sinclair is of St. Clair.

Mr. Walford says, "Besides Waleran and Richard (de Keynes) there appears [from what?] to have been another son named Ralph, for [!] on a dispute concerning the presentation to Bignor in 1236 reference is made to Hugh as their common ancestor." [Surely three persons who name A. as their common ancestor are not necessarily brothers. In the case before us, according to the tabular pedigree at p. 141, Richard and Waleran's first common ancestor of the name of Hugh was a great grandfather; therefore, Ralph might have been their first or second cousin.] There is no proof given that he was their brother.

If younger sons as such were called Saunzaver (*sans avoir*), how is it

the name was not more common instead of being very rare? But the Ralph in question *inherited property*, for he "confirmed the grant of his mother." And there was a Ralph S., who paid scutage for lands in the honour of Arundel as early as 33 Henry II., who was a benefactor to Dureford Abbey, and a witness to charters 1180-1204 (S. A. C., viii., 51-3), evidently ancestor of Ralph S., living 1315 (Dallaway, i., 239), and probably father of the Ralph of 1236, who had a son Hugh (the Hugh de St. Sauveur of Charles' Roll, referred to in vol. 24). This Ralph of Hen. II. dates forbid to have been a younger son of William de Keynes, who died 1219. I should like to discuss the matter more fully, but the space allotted to me prevents.

W. S. ELLIS.

July 14th.

The above is inserted by special desire of the writer.—EDITOR.
