

NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

Errors in the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

HAVING noticed the following inaccuracies in the Volumes of our Society, and finding that printed errors are very often repeated, I have thought that it might be of some advantage to point out the few that I have met with; and therefore subjoin a list of them:—

Vol. XIX. Otehall.

P. 62, line 35. "Some time during the reign of Henry VI. . . . John Atteze is stated to have been the Lord. From this family it passed into the hands of John Michelbourne, &c."

I submit that the first-mentioned name should be Attere, on the following evidence:—

1. The Rev. Mr. Turner probably copied this part of his interesting paper from Horsfield's "Sussex," Vol. I., pp. 227-8, where the Lord of the Manor at this time appears also under the name of Atteze. I do not doubt that the information of both was originally obtained from the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, and as he mentions more than has yet been printed, I venture to extract what he says there.¹

- (i). The following statements are from original Court Rolls of the Manor of Ottehale, alias Oatehale, alias Oate-Hall in the parishes of Wivelsfield, Chailey, and Ditchling.
- (ii). There is a Court Roll dated 30th Sept. A° 2 Rich. II. (1379), but the name of the Lord is apparently wanting.
- (iii). There are several Court Rolls of Richard Kentish, Lord of the Manor, from one of A° 19 Rich. II. to one dated 13th June, A° 7 Hen. V. (1396 to 1420).
- (iv). There is a Court Roll dated 10th Feb. A° 16 Hen. VI. (1438), being the first Court of John Attere Lord of the Manor.
- (v). There is a Court Roll of the Court held 16th May A° 26 Hen. VIII. (1535), by John Michelbourne and others his co-feoffees, to carry out the intentions of the last will of Thomas Atte Rhee. (To this there is the note) N.B. By a rental Thos. Attree appears to have been Lord of Oate-hall.

Although Burrell's "r" in the name Attere appears like a "z," on comparing it with the name Attree below, it will be found to be "r."

¹ "Add. MSS.," 5684, Brit. Mus., fo. 35.

Genealogists and others who have examined old documents, wills, parish registers, &c., of the 16th century, will readily acknowledge the several curious forms under which this letter "r" usually appears; it is almost as often written like a "z" as not.

2. I very much doubt whether there was *any* family of the name of Atteze—more especially of Sussex origin—while, on the contrary, the name of Atte Ree was very common in this district, and it will appear from the following evidence that a John Atte Ree was living in or near Wivelsfield about this very time.

- (i). John Atte Ree and Joan his wife were deforciantes of 2 messuages and 80 acres of land in Wivelsfield, and Walter Atte Herst plaintiff in 1439.²
- (ii). John Atte Ree, Walter Atte Hurst, Thomas Tebald and others are witnesses to a grant of lands in Wivelsfield from Isabella at Crouch widow of Richard Wodeward of W. to Thomas atte Hothe of W. 2nd Nov., 20 Hen. VI. (1441)³
- (iii). John Atte Ree was a juror in respect of the Rape of Bramber in 1470, and was one of two plaintiffs in a plea of debt in that year.⁴

not to speak of "John Atte Roe of Wyvelfeld yoman," who took part in Cade's rising in 1450, and who, I conjecture, may have been the same person.⁵

3. I was recently kindly permitted to examine the Title Deeds of Oathall Manor, and from the earliest of these documents, which have been preserved, ascertained that William Atte Ree was Lord of the Manor in 1502, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Atte Ree, shortly afterwards; the latter appears to have died about 1535, possessed of the manor. It will be observed that Sir William Burrell, the Rev. Mr. Horsfield, and the Rev. Mr. Turner, do not mention any intermediate Lords between this John Atte Ree and his family and John Michelbourne, although, if the ownership had in the meantime passed into the hands of another family, it would probably have been easy to discover.

Vol. XXI. Parochial History of Hollington.

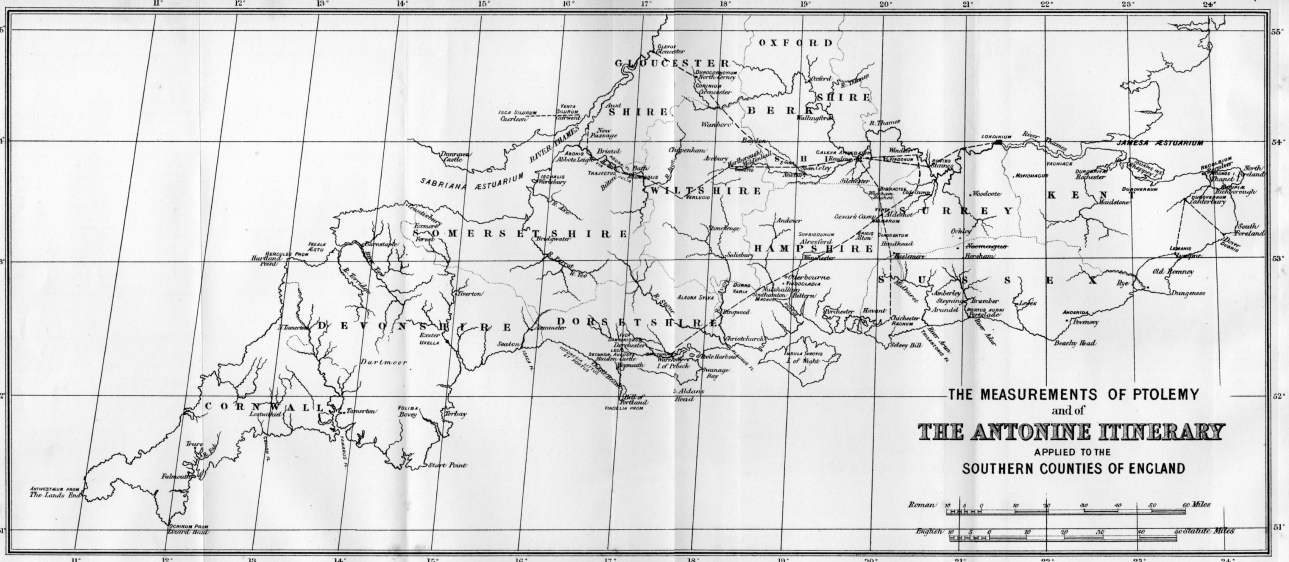
P. 141, lines 8 and 9. These should read, "to my cozen Thomas Carr son of my eldest brother Roger Carr deceased of Giggleswick in Yorkshire." The place Giggleswick is also incorrectly entered as Siggleswick, in the "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 161. An interesting account of the Carrs of Giggleswick, with a pedigree, will be found in the "Genealogist," Vol. III., p. 385. The Roger Carr mentioned in the S. A. C. is probably a son of the last-mentioned Thomas in the pedigree given in the "Genealogist."

² Feet of Fines. Sussex. Octave of the Holy Trinity, A^o 18 Hen. VI. Public Record Office.

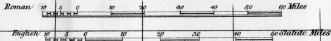
³ "Add. Charter," 24,689, Brit. Mus.

⁴ "De Banco Roll," Michas., 9 Edw. IV., membranes 151 and 490. Pub. Rec. Off.

⁵ S. A. C., Vol. XVIII., 29.



THE MEASUREMENTS OF PTOLEMY
and of
THE ANTONINE ITINERARY
APPLIED TO THE
SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND



Vol. XXV., p. 217. Pedigree of Turner.

Here there is a self-evident printers' error of "nat" for "nupt," with regard to the marriage of Sarah Frances, (da. of William Turner, bo. 18th May, 1761,) with her first husband.

Vol. XXVIII. Monumental Inscriptions, Ditchling.

P. 139, line 35. "Gardeners of London and Foxton in Lancashire." The latter place, by an error of my own, was incorrectly spelt Foxton; it should be "Forton in the parish of Cockerham Com. Lane," as correctly printed in "The Visitation of London, 1634" (recently published by the Harleian Society), p. 300, though even there, there is a mistake in writing the name John A. Tree, instead of John A-Tree, as it appears in the original MSS. in the College of Arms.

F. W. T. ATTREE, Lieut. R.E.

No. 2.

Huguenot Refugee Families in Sussex.

There would, so far as I know, appear to be but few representatives of Huguenot Refugees of "position," who have, or have had any definite or permanent connection with Sussex. Amongst holders of landed property, I am aware of only two—Dalbiac and Daubay. Amongst benefited clergy I know of only four—D'Aranda, Jaumard, Nouaille and Perronet. I should be obliged to any of our members who would add to the list, or favour me with information on the subject. Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, who, by the way, was entirely mistaken in attributing a Huguenot descent to Henry Michell, somewhile Vicar of Brighton, and Rector of Maresfield, went, as will strike every reader of his interesting paper on the Rye Settlement (XIII., 180-208), but a small way, in his attempt to trace the descendants of this Colony.

I should be glad to include within the scope of this inquiry even families which had only an accidental association with the county. Of such were Chamier, De Visme, Cazalet, Le Bas, and De Teissier, all once, and within my own recollection, resident in Brighton.

HENRY WAGNER

13, Half-Moon Street, London, W.
May, 1881.

No. 3.

On the Measurements of Ptolemy, and of the Antonine Itinerary, applied to the Southern Counties of England.

The perusal of this interesting and instructive paper by Gordon M. Hills, Esq., in Vol. XXXI. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections" (reprinted from the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," 1878), which took my attention in the first instance from the fact that it

seemed to show a Roman Station in my own locality, namely "Neomagus," between Horsham and Ockley, and induced me to go further into, and make myself better acquainted with the matter, has eventually led me further still, and to set down the following observations and queries for the consideration of others who know more of, and take an interest in it, and I do so the more readily because the writer himself says there is much room for the application of local knowledge and criticism; but my intention is only, on examination of the theories and suggestions, to point out discrepancies and differences for further consideration.

Without going into any scientific analysis of a Degree of Ptolemy's Longitude, it would appear that this can be ascertained with tolerable certainty from his own tables; so that, instead of $10^{\circ} 30'$, he himself makes it about $13^{\circ} 30'$ from the Land's End to the North Foreland, and this conclusion is arrived at thus: After considerable study and trial, I came to the conclusion to divide Mr. Hills' own map into Degrees of Latitude and Longitude, *corresponding with Ptolemy's own Tables*, of places as laid down by him, and then to correct them by himself. Beginning then with the Land's End (11°), his first degree of East Longitude is the Lizard Point (12°); his next, as marked on the map, Cenion River (14°). But this, on the map, looked so manifestly absurd, when its distance from the Lizard was evidently only *about the same* as the Lizard from the Land's End, that I bethought me of what was suggested by Mr. T. Kerslake, of Bristol, two or three years since in a pamphlet entitled "A primeval British Metropolis," at Pen Selwood, Somerset, *that some name had dropped out of Ptolemy's list*, and it struck me further that if some name, then why not some Longitude? Consequently I at once applied 13° to Cenion R., and then 14° became about correct for Tamar R. The next point was to measure these Degrees, and they were found about 26 Roman miles. Thereupon I proceeded to divide the lower border of the map into distances of 26 R. miles, which brought 24° to about Dover, showing a difference between there and the Land's End of 13° , with about $20'$ or $25'$ more to the North Foreland. In drawing lines upwards from these divisions, it will be seen I sloped them slightly inwards towards Greenwich east or west of that Longitude, and by this means the respective Longitudes cannot vary many minutes from correctness, or sufficient to affect the true position of places requiring to be found on the map; and I did the same with a map of England of 10 miles to the inch, where I could draw the parallels more correctly from the marked degrees of English Latitude and Longitude, and then transfer them to the other map to ensure more correctness.

As regards Ptolemy's Latitudes, there is still more discrepancy and uncertainty, and they are more difficult to manage and reconcile than his Longitudes. They differ in east and west, and most unaccountably, from each other, unless for the reasons surmised by Mr. Hills. But taking them as stated, I have drawn the parallel of 53° of Ptolemy even with our 51° and Hercules Point, and 54° at London, 37 R. miles between. But it is difficult to find where to place 52° . It is drawn, however, 40 miles from 53° ; and 51° at the same distance from 52° .

Having thus the map divided into quadrangles of Latitude and Longitude, we may proceed to test those of some of the Inland and other places mentioned; and for reference, perhaps, a table will be the most convenient

form for our purpose, and in the following the places set down have the Latitudes and Longitudes as given by Ptolemy, with such corrections at the side as can be reasonably ascertained :—

	LONGITUDES.		LATITUDES.	
	Ptolemy.	Corrected.	Ptolemy.	Corrected.
SOUTH COAST.				
Land's End	11°	11°	52° 30'	51° 20'
Lizard Pt.	12°	12°	51° 30'	51° 10'
Kenion R.	14°	(13°)	51° 45'	51° 45'
Tamar R.	15° 40'	14°	52° 10'	51° 45'
Isaca R.	17°	15° 40'	52° 20'	52° 30'
(Portland Bill)	—	17°	—	52° 10'
Alaunus R.	17° 40'	18° 20'	52° 40'	52° 30'
Magnus Portus	19°	19°	53°	52° 50'
Trisanton R.	20° 20'	20° 40'	53°	52° 40'
Novus Portus	21°		23° 30'	
Cantium Prom.	22°		54°	
I. Wight (centre)... ..	19° 20'	19° 20'	52° 20'	52° 20'
WEST COAST.				
Severn Esty.	17° 20'	15° 30'	54° 30'	53° 30'
Vexalis „	16°	13° 30'	53° 30'	53° 10'
Hercules Pt.	14°	12° 50'	53°	53°
EAST COAST.				
Thames Esty.	20° 30'	23°	54° 30'	53° 50'
Cantium Prom.	22°	22° 30'	54°	53° 55'
Sheppey Is.	23°	23° 20'	54° 15' 20'	53° 50'
Thanet Is.	24°	24° 10'	54° 30'	53° 40'
INLAND.				
Cirencester—Dobuni	18°		54° 10'	54° 40'
Calleva, Gallena, &c.—Attrebatum	19°	19° 45'	54° 15'	53° 50'
London—Cantii	20°	21° 30'	54°	54°
Darneruum	21°	23°	53° 40'	53° 40'
Ritupiaë	21° 45'		54°	
Neomagus—Regni	19° 43' 45'		53° 25' 46'	
Isalis—Belgæ	16° 40'		53° 30'	
Aque Calidaë	17° 20'	17° 5'	53° 40'	53° 45'
Venta	18° 40'	20°	53° 30'	53° 30'
Dunium—Durotriges	18°	17° 40'	52° 40'	52° 20'
	18° 50'		52° 05'	
Voliba—Damnonii	14° 45'		52° 20'	
Uxella	15°	15°	52° 45'	52° 25'
Tamare	15°		52° 15' 25'	
Isca	17° 30'	17° 20'	52° 45'	52° 25'
Legio Secunda Aug.	17°	17°		
	17° 30'		52° 30' 35'	52° 20'

It will be seen that I have supposed both the *Longitude* of the Cenion R. as well as the *name* of Portland to have dropped out of Ptolemy's list, and it may be possible, from the confusion, that something of the same kind has happened with respect to places east of Trisanton; but I will not go into that, and I am more disposed to think it arises from errors in Longitude.

The Longitude of the Cenion R., which I consider to have dropped out, being now supplied, the Longitude of the Tamar R. given by Ptolemy is now appropriated to the Isaca, bringing it to the River Axe; and that given to Isaca is now appropriated to Portland Bill, considered to be dropped out of the list. This brings the Longitude of Alaunus R. nearer to Christchurch Bay, where, I think, Camden was right in placing the mouth of that river. No doubt Ptolemy's Longitude would place the river's mouth about St. Aldham's Head; but there is no river debouching there, and his error here is not greater than in many other places. At any rate, I must maintain that the Hants R. Avon is the Alaunus, *ecce signum*, Alaun, Alan, Allen, Al-Aun, Aun, Avn, Avon.

Magnus Portus may be left to take care of itself. But when we come to Trisanton, I must entirely disagree with Mr. Hills' idea, and suggest that the figures are not so singular and difficult of application as he alleges. How the three-mouthed harbour of Portsmouth, Langstone, and Chichester can by possibility be called a *river* is beyond comprehension. There may be three or four streams, from the Chalk Hills near, running into it, but nothing worthy the name of a river; and one, the Lavant, is occasionally dry for several summers in succession, and I have myself often walked along its lowest bed. But the Longitude of $20^{\circ} 20'$ brings us very near to the mouth of the (really) River Arun at *Little Hampton*, and it is somewhat strange that the latter name has not sooner led to its identification. At pp. 39, 40, 41, there is an elaborate disquisition on this name of Trisanton, and the opinions of learned professors are quoted, of which perhaps I may be allowed to avail myself. Professor Earle says: "No doubt Camden was influenced by the name of Hampton to identify it (Magnus Portus) with Trisanton; but he would never have seen Anton under the form of Hampton had it not been for the names of Andover, Amport, and Abbotts Ann in the upper streams of the same river. When we see Anton on that water in the Ordnance Map, this is of course a piece of archæology, good or bad, but there is no question that those names are peculiar and unexplained, and that they seem to indicate some such name as 'Ant' for the river on which they stand" (precisely so). "But the Longitude of Ptolemy seems to decide it that Trisanton is east of Magnus Portus. Well, if so, I should then look for Trisanton at Chichester." (Why?)

Among the Ams and Ans quoted in Hants, I much doubt whether Ambersham is properly there placed. It is crossed by the River Rother, but lies not near the Test or Anton. I imagine it has a purely Saxon name, Amber's-Ham, derived from the family name (Amber) of the mother of the late Richard Cobden, M.P.; but Amberley I shall have to use, and rely upon, later for my own purpose.

Professor Rhys says the name Trisantonos was probably Gaulish, a language little known; but he offers a conjecture, with a phonological diffi-

culty however, attached to this guess ; but the "Tris" is settled to mean three by local knowledge of the three-mouthed harbour ; and it may be readily admitted that the quality of triplicity (and that is all) which the name Trisanton may imply belongs in a remarkable degree to this estuary.

But now, to apply Professor Earle's reasoning to the R. Arun, I may say that I am influenced by the name of Hampton to identify the R. Arun with Trisanton, and I see Little Anton under the form of Little Hampton, by the name of Amberley appearing higher up the stream of the same river, and it seems to me to indicate some such name as "Ant" for the river on which it stands, notwithstanding (like the Test) it has now another name. He says the name of Anton is applied to the Test in the Ordnance Map (and why not properly?). He questions the archæology, but admits an indication of some such name as "Ant," for the river may be correct; and no doubt it is. The "Ant" or "Anton" gave names to the County of Hants or Hampton (Anton-shire, like Wilton-shire), and also to the town of Southampton. Well, then, this river we may call the Great Anton, with the town of Southampton at its mouth. Adopting his argument for the Arun, why should there not be a Little Anton, with the town or village of Little Hampton at its mouth, and moreover with Amberley on its bank? And when we see further that the situation of the Arun and Littlehampton closely coincide with Ptolemy's figures, it surely does not require so great a stretch of imagination as the three-mouthed harbour, without any river at all, to induce the belief that the Arun (the Little Anton) is the Trisanton of Ptolemy. The learned Professors have at most made only a guess at the meaning of "Tris." May not a tyro also make another guess, with some probability, that in Gaulish or some unknown language its meaning is Little and not Three?¹

The next place in the list, Novus Portus, is, it must be confessed, a puzzle—Ptolemy's figures ($21^{\circ} \times 53^{\circ} 30'$) would land it at about Dorking. But supposing an error of 1° in the Longitude (with corrected Latitude), it would agree with about Pevensy (New-haven, we know, is a modern name for Meeching); but further supposing an error of 2° in the Longitude eastward, and a corresponding alteration of Latitude, it might mean Rye.

As regards "Cantium Promontorium," there is confusion worse confounded. But upon the whole there would seem to have been two headlands so-called—one on the South Coast (say Dungeness) and the other on the East Coast (say the Hope at the Thames mouth); and the Latitude of the former has got confused with the latter, on the supposition that they were both the same. I believe, however, for obvious reasons, the promontory here referred to to be Dungeness.

The Isle of Wight's Latitude and Longitude seem singularly correct; and

¹ May it be surmised that the Saxon name of the Arun R. was the Tarant? There is at Arundel a street near the river called Tarrant Street. Here the "Ant" comes out unmistakably, and this may tend to throw some light also on the modern name of the rivers, thus—supposing the *s* to be interjected in Trisanton only for euphony, the devolution of Tarant from Triant is simple—Trianton—Tranton—Trant—Tarant. Again, T'Arant—T'Aran—T'Arun—The Arun. The town itself is called Arrundel (sometimes Arudel), never Arun-del.

this I may contend *proves my mode of graduation to be not far from accurate.*

Proceeding to the East Coast, we have the Thames Estuary ($54^{\circ} 30' \times 20^{\circ} 30'$), which would place it about Amersham, Bucks. About $54^{\circ} - 23^{\circ}$ would probably be more correct. Cantium Promontorium is already referred to as probably The Hope, being part of Kent, and not of either of the Islands. Sheppey and Thanet also require correction.

Coming to the inland towns, there is all sorts of confusion. The Longitude of Cirencester for Corinium of the Dobuni seems fairly correct, but the Latitude is much higher than placed by Ptolemy.

Then again the Town of the Attrebates (whatever it may be) is placed $5'$ higher than Cirencester, and 1° more east. This may furnish an argument in favour of Alcester, but brings it within the Dobuni, and is scarcely admissible. Lowering the latitude half a degree brings the site down to Wantage or Wallingford, and I was somewhat disposed to think that in "Gallena" there was the root of Wallingford. But on applying the Itinerary to this place as "Calleva," nothing could be reconciled to it. I then came lower down still to Silchester, with the result that it was too near Speen to be satisfactory; nor did it correspond in distance with other places in juxtaposition with Calleva. I then tried Reading, and to my surprise found on several trials with other places in the Iters that the distances agreed (but this was on a small map).

Venta Belgarum was the next puzzle. Ptolemy's figures would place it about Weyhill or Andover, but this cannot be reconciled by any means with the several Iters where it is mentioned. The distance also from Haslemere to Farnham is not sufficient, and moreover the latter is in the country of the Regni. But Jockey's Ring, alias Cæsar's Camp, near Aldershot, is (partly) in Hants, and its distance from Haslemere locality is satisfactory. (The places visited by the Emperor were chiefly, if not all, military stations.) It agrees also with the distances from Windsor, Staines, Speen, and Alton, in each Iter.

It results that Chichester still remains as Regnum; Haslemere (or somewhere near) becomes Clausentum, Windsor is Vindomis, Staines Pontes, Alton Brige; and other places will be found attached to the names in the several Iters set out hereafter.

It is somewhat curious that Jockey's Ring should be in two counties; but the portion in Hants would evidently be in the territory of the Belgæ, and the remainder in the Regni.

Taking next the Cantii we find the Latitude and Longitude of London stated at $54^{\circ} \times 20^{\circ}$, which would locate it between Henley and Maidenhead; Daruernum (whatever place it may be) about Leatherhead; Ritupia about Erith.

Next Neomagus of the *Regni* (which I had hoped was so near me) is stated to be in the same Longitude as the Isle of Wight, which would place it beyond question in the country of the *Belgæ*, and about Basingstoke or Odiham. We must, however, look for it somewhere in North West Surrey—anywhere between Guildford and Staines, perhaps at Farnham—but there is an old entrenchment near the Devil's Highway at Broomhill Hut. Can this be Neomagus? The Emperor Hadrian would pass it on his way from Vindomis to Venta

Belgarum. I fail to perceive any good reason for placing the name of Neomagus where it now appears on the map, and I must say I am disappointed at this, for when I saw it where it is, between Horsham and Ockley, I thought at once of what I was told many years ago (by one Levi Port, who kept the inn at Rowhook, close to the Stane Street), that there were at that place *several branches* of the Roman Road, some of which had been taken up even in his time, and this suggested to me that if Neomagus were in that locality, these branches were the site of it. There are also close at hand "Honey Lane" and "Honey Bush," and I have observed elsewhere the word Honey in connection with Roman (or ancient) remains. Near Reading there is Honey End. I may also mention that I have observed the word "Folly" in the same connection.

Dunium would be placed by Ptolemy's figures about Christchurch or Lyminster. There cannot, however, be much doubt that this place is Wareham.

Then his figures would place Voliba east of Dartmoor; and Uxella at Exeter, not improbably correct; Tamare at Newton-Abbott, Isca below Shaftsbury, and Legio Secunda at Blanford. Taking these together, it cannot fail to be seen that Ptolemy's *Inland* Latitudes and Longitudes are not much to be relied on, and, if not misleading, nearly useless; and we are consequently thrown chiefly upon the Itinerary and its distances as more to be trusted.

The following are the names suggested to be applied to several places mentioned in the several Iters:—

Iter VII.

A Regno (Chichester), Londinium.

Clausentum (near Haslemere), Venta Belgarum (Cæsar's Camp, near Aldershot), Calleva Atrebatum (Calvepit Farm, Coley, near Reading), Pontibus (Staines), London.

Iter XIII.

Ab Isca (Caerleon), Callevam (Coley).

Gleva (Gloucester) to Spinis (Speen) is the Fosseway, crossing the Ridgeway or Portway at Totter Down, between Wanboro' and Baydon, from Speen to Coley.

Iter XIV.

Alio Itinere ab Isca Callevam.

Venta Silurum, Abone (Abbott's Leigh Camp), Trajectus (Bitton, London Ferry), Aquæ Solis (Bath), Verlucione (near Edington), Cuneitione (Milden-Hall), Speen, Coley.

Iter XV.

A Calleva (Coley), Isca Dumnoniorum (Dorchester).

Vindomis (near Windsor), Venta Belgarum (near Aldershot), Brige (near Alton), Sorbioduno (Alresford), Vindocladia (Otterbourn), Durnoraria (Nutshalling), Moriduno (Wareham), Isca Dumnoniorum (Dorchester).

Iter VII.

It would appear not improbable that Clausentum is somewhere on the hills between Haslemere, Surrey, and Headley, Hants. I believe it nowhere appears in what territory it was situate; therefore it may be either in the Regni or Belgæ. There is a curious oblong bend in the county boundary of Hants just about Grayshot, near Headley; and this is at just about the distance both from Regnum and Venta to correspond with Clausentum, and the ground above Hindhead is so high that it might very well afford a commanding site for the outlook of the Roman legions. Moreover, in the line through the country from Chichester there appear the names of Honeycombe, near Westdean, Stanley Farm and Common, and Stanford Common, not far from Grayshot. It is also most probable that the Emperor would on his way from Venta to Calleva visit the Camp at Wickham Bushes (Bibractæ), and by this route the distance from Venta to Coley tallies exactly with Antoninus.

Iters XIII. and XIV.

On experimenting with a larger map, it was found that 15 miles from Speen would not reach Reading, but that this distance reached a spot about Coley, near Reading, where there appears marked "Calvepit Fmr." Thus Callev-Attrebat. has in the course of centuries become abbreviated and corrupted into Calvepit. Can more be required by the most scrupulous inquirer for the identification of Calleva Attrebatum? And it would appear that Dr. Beeke was not mistaken in his suggestion that Coley was Calleva, but that he missed Calvepit Farm.

Thinking it most probable that Abone would be situate on the Abona River, rather than at a distance from it, I began to look for a site on the banks; and finding that at Bitton, six miles from Bath, Roman remains had been found, I endeavoured to find something nine miles from Bitton to answer to Abone, and I found a Camp marked on the bank of the Avon at Abbott's Leigh, just nine miles from Bitton, the distance thence to the next station (Venta Silurum) corresponding; consequently I submit that the Abbott's Leigh Camp is Abone, and that Bitton is consequently Trajectus (or the Ferry); and if confirmation of this be required, I find also marked on the map, near Bitton, "London Ferry"; and both places lie, moreover, on the Via Julia.

Iter XV.

The removal of the site of Calleva some three miles westward from Reading involves a removal of Vindomis some similar distance westward from Windsor, or Old Windsor. St. Leonard's Hill appears by the (1 inch) Ordnance Map to have something like an intrenchment on the top (it may, however, be only a road); and this would be about the spot required. Then there is an old intrenchment near Broomhill Hut and the Devil's Highway (already mentioned), which would probably be visited by the Emperor on his way, and by this route the distance from Vindomis to Venta would be exactly 21 miles, as set down by Antoninus. Then it will be found that the distances from Jockey's Ring to Alton (or Lasham or Shalden), thence to Alresford, thence to Otterbourne, thence to Nat-

shalling, and thence to Wareham and Dorchester agree exactly with the Antonine distances from Venta to Brige, thence to Sorbiodunum, thence to Vindocladia, thence to Durnovaria, and thence to Moridunum and Isca Dunmoniorum. And moreover there is a Roman Road from Winchester past Otterbourne to Nutshalling. I therefore submit very confidently that the names here allocated to these various stations are correct.

It would appear that Camden and subsequent writers have been too much in the habit of looking out *towns* for the places to which to allot the names given by Antoninus. No doubt the Emperor's progress was made in the summer time, when the troops would be *in æstivis*, and his visits would be to the Camps; but there would be near these Camps, in almost all cases, Towns, sometimes in the lower grounds, and these latter, in the various incursions and devastations of Dane, Saxon, Irish, &c., have perished, and left no trace behind (unless under the present surface of the ground), and only the Vallums of the Camps remain. But as Roman remains have been found in such an unpromising place as Farley Heath, Albury, there can be no reason why Hindhead or Grayshot, if explored, should not furnish similar traces of Roman occupation.

At p. 209 Notes and Queries, Vol. XXXI., it is stated that King Gurmund, after the burning of Chichester, destroyed cities and towns, "that never were afterwards made again," which may well have been the fate of Clausentum and other towns.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Sussex.

No. 4.

List of Sussex Nobility and Gentry in 1673.

In Vol. XXIII. is a paper, by Hugh Wyatt, Esq., which gave some extracts from a pamphlet relating to the Sussex election poll-book of 1734. The manuscript from which that pamphlet was printed was for some years in my possession, but is now in the Society's library. The names of those who recorded their votes on that occasion were very interesting to those families who had been long resident in the county, and the following list of the nobility and gentry residing or having influence in the county upwards of sixty years previously, viz., in the year 1672, I have extracted from Blome's "Britannia," published in 1673.

It would appear that, at this date, the Earl of Dorset was Lord Lieutenant, and that the county was represented in Parliament by the following gentlemen:—

County	...	{ Sir John Pelham Bart. Sir William Morley Kt.
Chichester	...	{ Sir Henry Peckham Kt. William Garroway Esq.
Horsham	...	{ Sir J. Covert Bart. Orlando Bridgman Esq.
Midhurst	...	{ Baptist May Esq. J. Steward Esq.

Lewes	...	{ Sir John Staple Bart. Sir Thomas Woodcock Kt.
Shoreham	...	{ Edward Blaker Esq. John Fagg Esq.
Bramber	...	{ Sir Cecil Bishop Kt. Percy Goring Esq.
Steypning	...	{ Sir J. Fagg Bart. Henry Goring Esq.
East Grinstead	{	Charles Lord Buckhurst. Sir George Courthop Kt.

Among other circumstances connected with the county, Blome states that there were the following thirteen post towns "as they were lately established for the benefit of the people"—Chichester, Rye, Winchelsea, Battle, Hastings, Haylsham, Pemsey, Lewes, East Grinstead, Stansted, Petworth, Midhurst, and Arundel.

A LIST OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY

Which are, or lately were, related unto the County of Sussex ; with their Seats and Titles by which they are, or have been, known.

A.

Edward Alford Esq.
John Amhurst of Warnham Esq.
Robert Andersom of the city of Chichester Esq.
Sir Denny Ashburnham of Broom Hall, Bart.
John Ashburnham of Ashburnham Esq.
John Aylinge of Goreing Esq.

B.

John Backshall of Beding Esq.
John Baker of Withiam Esq.
Thomas Beard of Hurst-perpoynt Esq.
William Beard of Cuckfield Esq.
James Beesbeech of Northam Gent.
James Bell of Yapton Esq.
 Bickley of Chidham Esq.
 Bidolph of Bramblety Esq.
Henry Bish of East Grinstead Esq.
Roger Bish of Fenplace Esq.
Sir Cecil Bishop of Parham Baronet.
Edward Blaker of Buckingham Esq.
Sir James Bowyer of Leythorne Bart.
Henry Bowyer of Monham Esq.
Richard Bridger of Combe Esq.
Thomas Bromfield of Lewes Esq.

The Honorable Charles Lord Buckhurst, Son and Heir to the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Dorset Baron Buckhurst and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Henry Brounker of Roubold-week Esq.
 Timothy Burrel of Cuckfield Esq.
 John Burrel of the same Gent.
 Ninian Burrel of the same Gent.

C.

William Chandler of Chideingly Gent.
 Abraham Chapman of West-Hampnet Esq.
 John Cheale of Findon Esq.
 The Right Reverend Peter Gunning Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Bray Chowne of Horsham Esq.
 Edw^d Chowne of Kingstone-Bowsey Esq.
 Richard Churcher of Funtington Gent.
 Richard Coldham of Eastborne Gent.
 Christopher Cole of Pulborough Gent.
 Thomas Collins of Burwash Esq.
 Sir Christopher Conyers of Rocton Bart.
 William Cooke of West-Burton Gent.
 Sir John Covert of Staugham K^t and Bar^t.
 Edward Covert of Edburton Esq.
 Sir George Courthop of Whiligh in the parish of Ticehurst K^t descended from the Courthops of Courthop-Street in the parish of Alington Kent.
 Peter Courthop of Danny Esq.
 Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash Gent.
 Sir William Culpeper of Ardingly Bart.

D.

William Davye of Bexley Gent.
 William Dawtry of More-Place Esq.
 John de La Chambre of Radmil Esq.
 William Dyke of Fant Esq.
 Thomas Dyke of Horeham in the parish of Waldron Esq^r.
 George Dyne of Westfield Gent.
 George Dyne of Wadhurst Gent.

E.

Henry Edmonds of Yapton Esq.
 William Elson of Oveing Esq.
 Walter Eversden of Fokington Esq.
 Edward Eversfield of Stenning Esq.

F.

Sir John Fagge of Wiston Bar^t.
 Jo. Farrington of the City of Chichester Esq.
 Thomas Foster of Eastborne Esq.
 Robert Fowle of Salehurst Esq.

G.

William Garroway of Chichester Esq.
 Nicholas Gilbert of Betchington Gent.
 John Godley of Byneham Gent.
 Henry Goldsmith of Burwash Gent.
 Robert Gooding of East Grinstead Esq.
 Henry Goreing of Highdowne Esq.
 John Gratwick of Jarvis Esq.
 John Gratwick of Eatons Esq.
 Humphrey Gratwick of Ham Esq.
 Thomas Gray of Wolbeding Esq.
 Sir Edward Greaves of St. Leonards Bart.
 Sackville Greaves of West Firle Esq.

H.

William Hardham of Tillington Gent.
 Jo. Hay of Framfield Esq.
 William Hay of Glinbourne Gent.
 John Hay of Netherfield Gent.
 Sir Walter Henley of Cuckfield Bart.
 Thomas Henshaw of Billingham Esq.
 The R. Hon. Denzel Holles, Baron Holles of Ifield, and one of the
 Lords of his Majesties most honorable Privy Council.
 John Holney of Ditchling Gent.

I.

Nath : Johnson of Wadhurst Gent.
 Richard Istead of Lewes Gent.

K.

John Kettleby of East Grinstead Gent.
 Edward Keyling of Chayley Esq.

L.

William Lane of Southover Gent.
 The R. Hon. Richard Lord Lumley &c.
 Thomas Luxford of Hangleton Gent.
 Edward Luxford of Keymer Gent.

M.

William Markwick of Jevington Gent.
 Richard May of Chichester Esq.
 Edward Michell of Hitchingfield Esq.
 Thomas Middleton of Hangleton Esq.
 Thomas Midmer of Hamsey Gent.
 Ralph Mille of Greatham Esq.
 Richard Mille of Stopham Esq.

Richard Miller of Chiddingly Gent.
 Edward Mitchellborne of Clayton Gent.
 The R. Hon. Henry Lord Montague, Cowdray.
 Edward Montague of Cowdray Esq. Son and heir to the Right
 Honorable Henry Lord Montague.
 Eliot Moore of Wivelsfield Esq.
 Sir William Morley of Halnaker K^t. of the Bath.
 William Morley of Glinde Esq.
 Sir James Morton of Slaugham Kt.
 Sir William Morton of the same Kt.
 Francis Mose of Petworth Esq.

N.

Richard Nash of Walberton Esq.
 Joseph Newington of Burwash Esq.
 Goddard Newington of South-over Esq.
 John Newman of Chayley Gent.
 Sir Thomas Nutt of Lewes K^t.

O.

John Oliver of Lewes Esq.

P.

Philip Packer of Groombridge Esq.
 Thomas Paine of Petworth Esq.
 Edward Paine of East Grinstead Esq.
 Charles Paine of the same Gent.
 Thomas Palmer of Harting Esq.
 William Palmer of Lyminster Esq.
 Robert Palmer of Bury Gent.
 George Parker of Willingdon Esq.
 John Peche of Chichester Esq.
 Sir Henry Peckham of Chichester K^t. and Serjeant at law.
 John Peckham of Boxgrove Esq.
 Sir John Pelham of Laughton Bart.
 John Pellat of Lewes Esq.
 John Pickering of Cuckfield Gent.
 James Plummer of Ringmer Gent.
 Henry Plummer of the same Gent.
 Edward Polhill of Burwash Esq.

R.

Walter Roberts of Tishurst Esq.
 Robert Rochester of Selmiston Gent.
 James Rolfe of Dallington Gent.

S.

Thomas Sackevill of Sedlescombe Esq.
 John Saunders of Madhurst Gent.

William Scrace of Biddolps Esq.
 Joseph Seston of Bignor Gent.
 Sir Charles Shelley of Michelgrove Bart.
 Henry Shelley of Lewes Esq.
 Sir Anthony Shirley of Preston Bart.
 Drugo Shirley of Worth Esq.
 Roger Shoyswell of Etchingam Esq.
 Thomas Smith of Binderton Esq.
 William Spence of South Malling Esq.
 Herbert Springatt of Rottingden Esq.
 Anthony Springatt of Plumpton Esq.
 Sir John Staple of Patcham K^t. and Bart.
 Alexander Staple of East Grinstead Esq.
 Henry Stredwick of Kirford Esq.
 The R. Hon. James Earl of Sussex, Visc : Savil and Baron Savil of
 Pontfract.

T.

Sir William Thomas of Willingdon Bart.

V.

William Vinall of Kingstone Gent.

W.

John Ward of West Grinstead Gent.
 John Warden of Cuckfield Gent.
 Oliver Weeks of Tortington Esq.
 Thomas Weller of Jevington Gent.
 Thomas Wenham of Laughton Gent.
 John Wenham of Nedfield Gent.
 William Westbrook of Tiltington Gent.
 Thomas White of Horsham Gent.
 Sir William Wilson of Eastborne Bart.
 The Right Honorable Heneage Earl of Winchelsey, Visc. Maidstone,
 Lord Fitzherbert of Eastwell, Lord of the Royal Manour of Wye, and
 one of the Lords Lieutenant of the county of Kent.
 Sir Thomas Woodcock of Lewes Kt.

Y.

John Yalden of Farmhurst Gent.
 Matthew Young of Midhurst Gent.

C. L. PRINCE.

No. 5.

Letter of Ambrose Rigge to Charles the Second.

In searching the State Papers (Domestic) of August, 1671, which are at present uncalendared, I came across the following interesting letter, which I think is worthy of a corner in our Collections :—

" KING CHARLES

The Inocency of my Cause, & the integrity of my hart to thee & all men, hath born up my Spirit this many yeares under great and sore sufferings wthin this Kingdom my Native Country Who can say in the p^esence of god, the great searcher of all harts ; That I doe wthout any manner of deceit or Reservation whatsoever ; Bear true & faithfull Alegiance to thee ; Neither was I ever an enemy to thy father or thee, in word or deed, mee as to seek any hurt to yo^r persons or Government : nor (I hope) never shall, for I hate y^e thought of it in my selfe, or any other in whomsoever it shall ap^ear ; yett haue I suffered straite & Close imprisonment ; w^el'nigh this Ten yeares, because I dare not break y^e Comande of Christ to swear, which nothing Short of y^e mighty arme of y^e Lord could have suported me under to this day ; Who hath Comanded me to write to thee, That as hee once Eminently delivered thee out of the hands of thy Enemies in SUSSEX that thou wouldest deliver one of his oppressed Ser-vants from his Straite and Close imprisonment there, it being wholly Left to thy power & pleasure to doe it by Law. This I was Comanded of y^e Lord to desire of thee, otherwise I should haue still continued in quiet & patient Suffering wthout acquainting thee there wth as hitherto I haue done

Whose hart is true & a faithfull
to thee & all men, called

AMBROS RIGGE" ¹

Horsham prison in Sussex
this 27th of the $\frac{8}{mo}$ 1671

The honest simplicity of this letter will appeal to every reader.

Ambrose Rigge (an early member of the Society of Friends "the people in scorne called Quakers") resided at Hurstpierpoint, and was arrested at a meeting at the house of Captain Thomas Luxford, and on March 28th, 1662, committed to Horsham gaol. Whilst in prison he married, on July 6th, 1664, Mary, second daughter of Thomas Luxford and Elizabeth his wife, of Hurstpierpoint. It is said that the lengthy imprisonment of Ambrose Rigge was owing to the instigation of Leonard Letchford,² Rector of Hurstpierpoint, who sued his wife in her maiden name *for tithes for which he had imprisoned her father!*³

In 1672, George Whitehead obtained a pardon by letters patent under the great seal, for 480 Quakers, including Ambrose Rigge. The latter went to reside at Gatton in Surrey, and was excommunicated there. He died on Nov. 31st, 1704, and was buried at Reigate. His wife died on Nov. 6th, 1689.³

The dispute between Leonard Letchford and Ambrose Rigge (see S. A. C., Vol. XXIX., 124) arose from the former submitting the query—"Whether to do good and not to commit sin, be a perfection that any man dares

¹ The letter is remarkably well written, and is also punctuated.

² See S. A. C., Vol. XXIX., 124, 125.

³ "Some account of the life sufferings & testimonies of that faithful elder & ancient minister of Jesus Christ, Ambrose Rigge," in Vol. XII. of "The Friends' Library," edited by Wm. Evans and Thomas Evans (Philadelphia, 1848).

challenge whilst he lives on earth, or whether it be possible for any man so to keep God's commandments and to observe his righteous law, as to say any day I have not offended. I have no need to say forgive me in anything wherein I have done amiss?" Letchford, of course, strongly attacked this view, and had by far the best of the argument.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 6.

Discovery at Edburton.

In course of the restoration of Edburton Church, a tablet (previously lying in fragments) has been re-fixed in the Truleigh Chapel. It bears the inscription—

Here lieth y^e Body of William Hippisley Esq^r
 who married to wife Katherine y^e daughter
 of John Pellett, of Bolney, Esq^r
 By whome he had Issue
 John, Katherin, Mary,
 All yet survivenge
 He dyed November the 4th (1657)
 Aged 51

"And seeing stones can speake . . .
 "both who he was and what lies . . .
 "he y^t court, city, country life h . . .
 "& finding none that pleased fell . . .
 "he died if dead he can be said . . .
 "that knew no life besides E . . .

The Lines are incomplete, through a missing fragment of the tablet. Are they a quotation? or can any reader complete them (not from imagination).

It adds to the interest of the tablet to know that the poet Cowper was descended from this family—Anne Donne, his mother, being the daughter of Roger and Catherine Donne, the latter being the daughter of Bruin Clench, by Katherine daughter of William Hippisley, Esq.

The son John is supposed to have died unmarried, but information is wanting.

C. H. WILKIE.

No. 7.

Discovery of a Roman Pavement at Chichester.

At the beginning of Sept., 1881, an interesting exhumation of Roman remains was made in the East Street, on the premises of Mr. E. J. Faulkner. While engaged on an excavation, the workmen came upon a portion of a tessellated pavement, 5ft. 3in. below the surface. It was quite perfect so far as it was found, and appeared to extend in several directions beneath the adjoining buildings. The tesserae were large—about an inch square—and variously coloured. On some of them were traces of the action of fire, perhaps from the ashes of a brazier placed upon them. It has been conjectured that this pavement may have formed part of the floor of the kitchen of a Roman magnate's house.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 8.

Parochial Clergy Lists.

Many members have no doubt (in common with myself) experienced a difficulty in compiling lists of parochial clergy. I wish therefore to explain (as the result of some years' work) a ready way of accomplishing the task.

The MSS. of Dr. Ducarel (of Lambeth Library) in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 6061 to 6120, give all presentations, admissions *sede vacante*, &c., by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from about 1200 to 1750. They should never be overlooked so far as Sussex is concerned. The *Indexes to Institutions* and of *Compositions for First Fruits*, both in the Public Record Office, give lists of vicars, &c., from the latter part of Henry VIII. to the beginning of this century.

Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial* gives the names of ejected clergy in 1662, and Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* furnishes the names of those persecuted by the Puritans. The *Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers*, Add. MSS. (British Museum), 15,669, 15,670, and 15,671, supply many names. There are also several volumes of these proceedings in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 9.

Customs of Singleton Manor, Sussex.

The recent case of *In re Smart, Smart v. Smart* (Law Reports, 18 Chancery Division, p. 165), is of interest to Sussex archæologists. The Steward of the Manor deposed that "the custom of the manor was that all copyholds descend to the youngest son or daughter, brother or sister, uncle or aunt." There was no evidence as to descent to more remote collateral relations. The plaintiff, who was the youngest son of the youngest uncle, who left sons, of the deceased, claimed the property, but Vice-Chancellor Bacon held that the custom could not be extended beyond what was recorded and decided in favour of the heir at the common law.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 10.

Sussex Places, Names, and Pasturage Customs.

I have indexed about 8,000 variations in the spellings of the names of the principal places in Sussex, and shall be glad of further assistance in the work. My index is at the service of any one writing for our Collections.

I am now collecting lists of field-names in the various parishes in Sussex, and customs as to commons, rights of pasturage, &c., and should be much obliged by any information on these subjects.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 11.

The History of London by William Maitland, F.R.S., 1739.

“Stow. Sur. Lond.”

“Opposite St^t Olave’s Church anciently stood a spacious Stone Building, the *City Mansion of the Prior of Lewis in Sussex*; the Chapel of which consisting of Two Isles, being still remaining at the upper End of Walnut-tree-alley, ’tis converted into a Cyder Cellar, or Warehouse; and by the Earth’s being greatly rais’d in this Neighbourhood, ’tis at present under Ground; and the Gothick Building a little westward of the same, (at present a Wine Vault, belonging to the King’s head Tavern) under the School-house, representing a small Chapel, I take to have been Part of the said Mansion-house.”

“On the East Side of the Bridge yard, was situate the *Abbot of Battle in Sussex’s City Mansion* (the Name whereof is partly preserv’d in that of Battle-bridge); opposite to which, on the South, lays its fine and spacious Garden, wherein was a Maze or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is still preserv’d in the Streets &c thereon erected.”

P. DE PUTRON.

No. 12.

South Bersted Church.

During the recent restoration of this ancient fabric, many remnants of Saxon sculpture were found, also traces of paintings upon the pillars, although for the most part these early works of art are so defaced as to be barely discernible. Of the principal painting left, enough fortunately remains to enable the subject of it to be made out. It represents “The disputations of Thomas Aquinas with the doctors of the Church.” The painting is in distemper, of rude execution, and of the period of the early part of the 16th century. Thomas Aquinas wears the mitre of an Abbot and a robe of green. The Duomo at Pisa, contains a picture also painted on a pillar, and in distemper, by Benozzo Gozzoli, mentioned by Vasari, “*con infinito numero di dotti che disputandum sopra l’opere sue.*” This appears to have been so here, some of the heads of the “*dotti*” having been carried round the fluting of the capital. The painting at Pisa is extolled by Vasari, and mentioned by Ryan. Mrs. Starke, who also speaks of it, describes a painting by Traini, in the Church of St. Catarina, of the same subject. In Traini’s picture the “angelic doctor” is represented as “surrounded by the fathers of the Church, amongst whom is a portrait of Urban VI.; at the feet of these are several philosophers and heretics, with their works torn in pieces . . . whilst Thomas himself is placed between Plato and Aristotle, who are presenting him with their literary productions.” It will naturally be asked what connection was there between the churches of Pisa and the south of England? The connecting link is probably to be found in the fact mentioned by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, in his recent history of “The South Saxon Diocese,” where, at page 174-5, speaking of Bishop Sherburne, who held

the See of Chichester from 1508 to 1536, he mentions "two large oil paintings on wood, now in the south transepts," which "were executed by Bernardi, an Italian artist, who, with his two sons, seems to have been much patronised by the bishop." After describing the pictures, the Rev. Mr. Stephens says that "The episcopal palace is indebted to Bishop Sherburne for the entrance gateway at the west end of Canon Lane, and the beautiful panelled and painted ceiling of the dining-hall." It is certain that Bishop Sherburne, who brought over T. Bernardi, was a great patron of art, and almost equally certain that his example and influence would be felt in the neighbourhood of Chichester.

No. 13.

Discovery of Roman Pottery at Worthing.

During the summer of 1881, whilst some workmen were engaged erecting some greenhouses at Messrs. Webster and Co.'s nurseries on the East Chesswood Estate, they came across a quantity of Roman remains about two feet six inches under the surface, and at a point a few feet south of the railway. Unfortunately, as is too often the case, the workmen did not communicate the fact of the discovery till they had buried most of the pieces they had found, which had been accidentally broken in digging. A writer in the *Worthing Intelligencer* (from several numbers of which journal the particulars given here are principally derived) says the spot is evidently the site of an old burial ground of Roman times; and also remarks that it is well known the Romans principally made their burial places at the sides of their roadways, and suggests that this cemetery points out the site of a road leading from the coast to Cissbury. In all between 30 and 40 pieces of pottery, principally funeral urns, were recovered in a tolerably perfect condition in three finds, of which the details will be transcribed from the columns of the journal already mentioned, but it is known that in one instance at least Roman pottery was dug up by workmen employed on the same estate, and broken and buried again, without attention being directed to the discovery.

The first find was in April, 1881, and is thus described:—"Some funeral urns of a soft black ware were discovered filled with bones. The men endeavoured to get the urns out, but they were so soft that they broke to pieces when the hand was placed beneath them, and the men then buried them and their contents. One or two very small pieces of the urns have been recovered, together with many fragments of a rough light grey ware, which the men state they found broken under the urns. One of these pieces is the bottom of an amphora of considerable size. The bottom, and mouth and neck, of a smaller vessel of the same description has also been saved. The remaining pieces perfect enough to be of any value are four in number. The first, a vessel 5½ in. high, and 2¾ in. in diameter at the top, is of red ware, once covered with a black glaze both inside and out, the glaze being now so worn away that the red shows through. The shape is peculiar. The vessel was made with the sides bulging out, and while the clay was still soft the sides were pressed in in six places vertically. The

vessel is probably a drinking cup, the indentations being made for convenience in holding it. The second piece is similar to the first, only little more than half its size in height and diameter. It is, however, perfect, and the glaze still remains. The third is the most ornamental piece recovered. It is the bottom half of an amphora of very elegant shape. Its largest diameter is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the foot about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of yellow ware, glazed red inside and black outside. The outside glaze is much worn away. It is ornamented round the thickest part with a scroll pattern something like a series of the letter S placed horizontally, overlapping one another, and under these a row of dots. The fourth piece is perhaps the most interesting. It is a flat bowl $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and, including the footing, nearly 2 inches high. It is of red Samian ware, glazed. The glazing is a little defective, but in other respects the bowl is perfect. In the centre is a label stamped across a small circle, and containing the letters 'SENERIM.' The word 'Severi' is of frequent occurrence on Samian ware as the name of the potter." In May, 1881, a further find was made, which is thus chronicled in the *Worthing Intelligencer* for the 21st of that month. After stating that the discovery was made whilst digging "in a north-easterly direction from the first find," the account continues:—"The last discovery comprises four funeral urns, some other vessels in a more or less perfect state, and a vast quantity of fragments. Two of the urns were got up whole. Each is of a light grey ware, hard but porous. They were filled with earth and calcined bones, the earth showing signs of the leaves which are known to have been put into the urns at the time of interment. The larger of the two urns is perfectly plain. It was covered with a bowl of Samian ware inverted. This bowl is perfect, except as to the glazing, which is slightly defective. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and, including the foot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. On the top of the rim is the ivy-leaf pattern, common in Samian ware, but the potter's name does not appear. The contour of the vessel is particularly elegant. Inverted over this bowl was another of coarser ware, of a reddish yellow colour, 3 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in height, and perfectly plain, perhaps of Romano-Salopian manufacture. The other urn was not covered; it is smaller than the first, being 6 inches in height and 8 inches in diameter in its broadest part, the bottom being 3 inches in diameter. It is ornamented by three indented lines running round its circumference, and contains, besides the earth and bones, two or three pieces of black tile with circular marks crossing each other. The other two urns are broken into small pieces. They are of the same description of ware as the first, and contained earth and calcined bones. One of them stood in a bowl of Samian ware, larger but plainer than the one before described, the only ornament being a series of wavy lines near the centre from which they radiate. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Amongst the other pieces found was a Samian bowl, exactly the same size as the first one described, but of a slightly different contour, and without any ornamentation. Standing in it was an amphora with a particularly small neck; it is of a yellowish ware, and devoid of all ornamentation. The height is 6 inches, the diameter in the broadest part $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the bottom $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the neck $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Another bowl of Samian ware about the same size as the one first described, but perfectly plain, and a

cup, complete the list of the pieces that are perfect or nearly so. The cup is of a yellow ware, glazed with black of a satiny appearance, and of a form common in Castor pottery, the centre being pressed in in eight places vertically. It is ornamented with three rows of notches, is 5 inches in height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the foot, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and 3 inches in the broadest part. The remaining fragments comprise the bottom of a cup similar to the last, and a piece of a small bowl of Upchurch ware. It is a curious fact that all these relics of Roman times were found in a line running from north-west to south-east, exactly between Cissbury and the spot on the forty acre field where Mr. E. C. Patching, some time ago discovered an urn containing bronze implements, though the latter were of Celtic times." On July 9th, 1881, the journal just quoted from reported a third find in the following terms:—"More Roman remains have been brought to light at Messrs. Webster and Co.'s Nurseries on the East Chesswood Estate. They comprise the following pieces: A funeral urn filled with calcined bones, but so soft that it broke to pieces in being taken up. A few pieces of the bottom of a funeral urn of red ware very like Samian, if it is not really so. The body and neck and small part of the handle of a small amphora or jug about 6 inches high, and of a very soft yellow ware. A bowl of yellow ware about 6 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, which has been glazed red in imitation of Samian; it has a small, flat handle. A flat bowl of Samian ware somewhat larger than the last with the ivy-leaf pattern round the rim, and similar to the one previously dug up. Another bowl of Samian ware similar to the one previously discovered with the potter's name on; no name is stamped on this one. Another bowl of Samian ware of very delicate shape, the glazing being perfect. We understand that the whole collection, now numbering between 30 and 40 pieces, is being cleaned and mended, and will be exhibited at the forthcoming exhibition in aid of the New Infirmary. The inhabitants of the town will thus have the opportunity of seeing this local find of Roman work, which is particularly interesting on account of the quantity of Samian ware in good preservation, this ware being so brittle that it is seldom found except broken in small pieces." A. J. Fruton, Esq., in whose hands the pottery was placed for the purpose of being cleansed and repaired, and to whom, with Robert Piper, Esq., the various pieces belong, says that the maker's name is illegible on the bowl of Samian ware referred to as resembling the one marked "SEARIM," and also that the proposed exhibition of the pottery did not take place. Mr. Fruton would be glad to show the pottery to any members of the S. A. Society who may call upon him; he has also, besides carefully putting the pieces in order, made coloured drawings of the more interesting vessels.

No. 14.

Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers relating to Sussex.

ADDENDA.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. *Francis Cheynell* (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). In the Lay Subsidy 16th Chas. II. (Sussex $\frac{1}{4}\frac{0}{9}$), under "Preston

and Hove Hundred," we find "Francis Cheynell Doctor in Divinity in lands—xx^s — viij^s "

Benjn. Pickering (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). Was father-in-law to Edward Newton, ejected from St. Ann's, Lewes, in 1662 (see Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial*, Vol. III).

Henry Nye (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). He had died before 1653, as in that year Samuel Wilmer was minister, and the living being small, was united with that of Patching, vacant by the death of Mr. Whetstone (*Calendar of State Papers*, 1653, pp. 315 and 369). Samuel Wilmer compounded for the first-fruits of Clapham on Oct 29th, 1651 (*Index to Compositions*, Public Record Office).

HURSTPIERPOINT (Vol. XXX, p. 121). Leonard Letchford compounded for the first-fruits of this living on May 6th, 23rd Chas. I. (*Index*). In the Returns to a Commission issued by the Bishop of Chichester as to the Sussex churches, &c., in 1724, we find under Hurstpierpoint:—"Mr. Letchford sometime Rector gave a hundred Pound to purchase land the Rent of which is to be Divided yearly among Tenn Industrious Persons with large families.—The Parishioners who are Trustees distribute the Interest accordingly. No land being yet purchased." A distribution of this money is mentioned in "*The Marchant Diary*," Dec. 26th, 1714 (XXV, S. A. C. 170).

WESTBOURNE (Vol. XXX, pp. 133 to 136). Thomas *Rynne* compounded for the first-fruits of this living on Nov. 5th, 22nd Chas. I. The name should be *Prynne* (see XXII, S. A. C., 104).

NINFIELD John Giles, sequestered in 1645 (Vol. XXX, p. 126), was brother [-in-law] to John Abbot of Hollington (see XXI, S. A. C., 140, 141).

EASTBOURNE The proceedings against James Graves (Vol. XXX, p. 119) are described in XI, S. A. C., 30, 31.

BEXHILL The will of Ann Carr, widow of Thomas Carr (incumbent of Hollington 1644 to 1667), dated 1667, refers to Thomas Delves, minister, and appoints him her executor (XXI, S. A. C., 143).

ARDINGLY George Bladworth (Vol. XXXI, p. 170) was vicar of Lindfield Darches in 1642 (Add. MS. 5698, p. 196).

WADHURST (Vol. XXXI, p. 198). Jacobs Wilcox compounded for first-fruits of this living on Dec. 28th, 1650 (*Index*).

COWFOLD (Vol. XXXI, p. 194). George Vinter compounded for the first-fruits of this living on Nov. 30th, 1652 (*Index*).

HORSTED PARVA (Vol. XXX, p. 120). Joseph Biggs compounded for the first-fruits of this parish on Nov. 11th, 1652 (*Index*). He had been appointed more than seven years before.

EAST BLATCHINGTON (Vol. XXX, p. 118). The will of Nicholas Pope was proved in the Lewes Registry (Book A 29, fol. 42). It is dated Oct. 8th, 1661, and refers to testator's daughter "Frances Sandford, widow of Edward Sandford whoe dyed in Ireland where shee still liveth," to his sons Ralph and Thomas, and the latter's sons Thomas and Ralph, testator's sons Nicholas and John. He gives the residue to his son Anthony and his daughter Mary, and appoints them Executors, "they haveing continued with me & hindred themselves of their preferment for my sake."

BEPTON (Vol. XXXI). The following additional particulars were very kindly supplied by H. W. Freeland, Esq., formerly M.P. for Chichester, from the MSS. of his father, H. Freeland, Esq. :—

Bepton R.

Date of Admission	Incumbent	How vacant	Patron
1615 July 4	Theophilus Kent AM	death of Wm Ruffe	The Bishop <i>ratione lapsus temporis</i>
1625 March 6	Henry Riggs AB	res Theoph Kent	John Locke of Lynch Yeoman by grant from Viscount Montague
1667 Feb 9	Thomas Nepiker		

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 15.

The Font in St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton.

I am inclined to think I have discovered the subject of one of the sculptures on this ancient font ; or a clue which, if followed up, will enable it to be identified.

Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., in his paper on St. Nicholas' Church in this volume, gives an interesting description of the figures on the font, and an explanation of three of them, but of the remaining one he remarks (page 55) :—" Whether the panel containing two figures—one of them with a round ball on the head—may represent the 'worshyppye' of 'the false image of the cursed Dyane' I cannot say. I submit that probably the explanation may be gathered from the following quotation :—" St. Nicholas in Christian art is represented in episcopal robes, and has either three purses or golden balls, or three children, as his distinctive symbols. The three purses are in allusion to the three purses given by him to three sisters to enable them to marry. The three children allude to the legend that an Asiatic gentleman sent his three boys to school at Athens, but told them to call on St. Nicholas for his benediction ; they stopped at Myra for the night, and the innkeeper, to secure their baggage, murdered them in bed, and put their mangled bodies into a pickling-tub with some pork, intending to sell the whole as such. St. Nicholas had a vision of the whole affair, and went to the inn, when the man confessed the crime, and St. Nicholas raised the murdered boys to life again." (See "Hone's Everyday Book," Vol. I, col. 1556 ; Maitre Wace, "Metrical Life of St. Nicholas.")

On suggesting to Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., that the sitting figure is intended for St. Nicholas, who is raising his hand as in admonition, and that the figure on one knee before him represents the conscience-stricken innkeeper, Mr. Somers Clarke objected that the usual symbols to indicate the saint were not present in the sculpture.

At first sight this seems a fatal objection. But is it really so? There are no symbols to indicate that it is any other saint in the Calendar, and an indifferent personage would hardly be introduced into such august company as that of our Lord and the patron saint of the Church! If the artist had deemed it necessary to introduce a symbol in accordance with the canons of Christian art, he would scarcely have selected the three children, when he had a choice of other symbols, as the said children were at the time supposed to be in pickle, according to the legend. Did the sculptor select another and more suitable emblem or symbol? I think it at least possible. Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., remarks upon the round ball on the top of the head of the seated figure. May not this be the remaining one of three balls originally carved on, or over, the saint's head, or a species of stenographic equivalent for the saint's distinctive symbol?

A further difficulty presents itself in the fact of St. Nicholas not being episcopally habited; but as Mr. Somers Clark, Jun., points out (page 51), our Lord is shown in the panel representing the Institution of the Supper with a nimbus, and in the Baptism without that distinction. St. Nicholas in like manner may be purposely represented with mitre and crozier in the principal panel in which he figures, and without those accessories in the subordinate or smaller one. The fact of the church being dedicated to St. Nicholas would supply a reason for dispensing with every precise detail, as all who were wont to attend the church would need no information upon the subject, as is the case where a number of saintly figures are introduced into a design, and a distinctive symbol become necessary to enable one to be distinguished from the other. A certain similarity in the drapery worn by St. Nicholas in the larger panel, and by the seated figure now under consideration, will not be unobserved; nor will the diabolical countenance of the figure who is represented as having fallen upon one knee before the saint; he would pass muster in a melodrama for a villain of the deepest dye! Two other points only, and I have done: firstly, if the round ball on the head of the seated figure is not a symbol or part of one, what is it? Secondly, is it not likely that it would occur to the artist that St. Nicholas, in visiting the innkeeper's house, would have laid aside his episcopal robes, and, so to speak, have presented himself before the guilty man *incog.*? If so he would have represented the saint plainly habited, as appears to be the case, or rather as is the case with the figure in question. Perhaps these suggestions, if not accepted as either satisfactory or as explanatory of the meaning of a portion of an ancient and curious work of art, may at least help to put some of the members of the Sussex Archaeological Society upon the right trail, if only upon the principle suggested by old Polonius, where he says:—"By indirections find directions out."

Brighton.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 16.

St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton.

In the S. A. C., Vol. XVI, p. 128, there is an illustration of a tile of similar character to that discovered at St. Nicholas', and described in page

44 of this volume. I should have mentioned that in the vestry of St. Nicholas' Church there is a picture of "The Crucifixion," by Van Een, a pupil of Vandyke, which was presented to the Church by the late Rev. T. Trocke, Perpetual Curate of the Chapel Royal, Brighton; and also that on the 6th December, 1881, the feast of St. Nicholas, which, as Mr. Erredge remarks, "History of Brighthelmstone," page 82, "used to be celebrated with devout dependence by the mariners of Brighthelmstone, before the Reformation," was revived by the Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas', and celebrated with great rejoicing and success at the Dome, and Corn Exchange, Royal Pavilion.

SOMERS CLARKE, JUN.

No. 17.

Captain Nicholas Tattersell.

Some further particulars relating to Captain Nicholas Tattersell and his descendants, to the escape of Charles II., and to the history of the Gunter family, in addition to those contained in the very interesting paper in this volume by F. E. Sawyer, Esq., F.M.S., will be found on referring to S. A. C., V, 202-204; XI, 42; XVIII, 122, 123; XXIII, 7-12; XXVI, 276; XXVII, 87-90; and XXXII, 72.

A reference may also be made to Mr. M. A. Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," page 298.

OBITUARY.

It having often been felt to be a matter of regret that no record has been kept in our Collections, of the decease of those who have not only been members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, but in many instances have enriched its volumes by their contributions, and in various ways have helped to sustain and foster an interest in Archaeology, the Editorial Committee would be glad if in future, upon the death of any member of the Society, a notification were sent to their Honorary Secretary, accompanied with a brief record of any services known to have been rendered to the Society by the deceased.

The following is a list of the Members who have died in or about the years 1880-81:—

- Beard, T. E., Lewes.
- Bigg, Capt. W., Nuthurst, Horsham.
- Bigge, Mrs. Arthur, 20, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
- Blaauw, Mrs., Beechlands, Newick.
- Brown, Rev. Felix, Pulborough.
- Butler, G. Slade, Esq., F.S.A., Rye.
- Cave, Right Honble., Belgrave Square, London.
- Creak, A., Esq., The Wick, Brighton.
- Dodd, Henry, Esq., The Hall, Rotherfield.
- Fitz Hugh, Rev. Preb. W. A., Street, near Lewes.
- Hamilton, Mrs., Avondale Villa, Kenilworth.
- Hankey, John A., Cuckfield.

Hannington, Lieut.-Col., Hurstpierpoint.
Hayley, Rev. Burrell, Catsfield, Battle.
Ingram, John, Esq., Steyning.
Longcroft, C. J., Havant.
Luxford, J. O., High Ham, Hawkhurst.
Ouvry, Fred., F.S.A., London.
Penley, Montague, Brighton.
Postlethwaite, G., Esq., East Grinstead.
Pott, Arthur, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.
Ross, Thos., Hastings.
Sanders, Mr. Jas., Hailsham.
Tagart, C. F., Esq., Wallands, Lewes.
Webb, Mr. Alderman, Brighton.
Wilkinson, Mr. P. R., Brighton.

ERRATUM.

Vol. XXXI, page 172, line 18, John Cowdrey ind. to Bramber Rectory 1658. Buried 9 July (not 1627) 1697.
