

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE ROCKS AT BUXTED.

In the 12th volume of our "Collections" is an interesting paper upon "Uckfield Past and Present," by the late Rev. Edward Turner, wherein he alludes to a rock habitation in the adjoining Parish of Buxted, which he was disposed to consider may have been the Hermitage of an Anchorite, and for many years past it has been so called.

I have reasons, however, for supposing that it was never occupied by such a solitary individual.

Soon after the commencement of the present century my father entered into practice with Mr. Fuller, of Uckfield, whose family for at least three generations had been resident medical practitioners there.

The history of these caves had been handed down by them from one generation to another, and thence to my father, with the information that they had been used as a Pest House, into which many poor wretches were thrust who had become the victims of any infectious disease; and herein they were compelled to remain until they either died (which was too frequently the case) or recovered.

Having had knowledge of these facts from my father, many years since, I have thought it proper to place them on record.

The beautiful range of rocks which almost face the entrance to the caves was formerly called the Vineyard, and I can just remember being shown the vines, as they grew over them, by the then occupier of the adjoining farm.

C. LEESON PRINCE.

No. 2.

LEWES PRIORY.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY A "SERVUS" AND "RUSTICUS."

The following will doubtless be read with interest:—

"1290. July. 11. Acknowledgment by John, son of Robert 'le Scot' and Cristiana Atehallegate of Hecham, that he is the 'servus' and 'rusticus' of the Prior and Convent of Lewes, born of the said Robert and Cristiana the 'serva' and 'rustica' of the said house, and that they may do their will with himself and his whole 'Sequela,' and

the lands and chattels he holds of their favour as their rustic, born and bred in their manor of Hecham. Appends the seal which he carries by favour of his said lords, at London, Tuesday next after the Translation of S. Thomas Martyr, A.D. 1290 and the 18th of the King's reign." (Seal lost.)—"Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland," II., 1,977.

F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

No. 3.

*DUEL BETWEEN EDWARD, EARL OF DORSET, AND
LORD BRUCE, IN 1613.*

In the burying ground adjoining the old Abbey Church of Culross, in Perthshire, is the following inscription on a brass plate:—

"Near this spot is deposited the heart of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, who was slain in a bloody duel fought in the year 1613 with Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, near Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland, to which country the combatants, the one from England, the other from Paris, repaired for the determined purpose of deciding their quarrel by the sword. The body of Lord Bruce was interred in the Great Church of Bergen-op-Zoom, where, among the ruins caused by the seige of 1747, are still to be seen the remains of a Monument which was erected to his memory. A tradition, however, existing, that his heart had been sent over to his native land, and was buried near this place, a search was made by Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, Bart., in the year 1808, when it was found embalmed in a silver case of foreign workmanship, secured between two flat and excavated stones, clasped with iron, and was carefully replaced and securely deposited in the spot where it was first discovered."

The box was heart-shaped, with hinges and clasps; on the lid was engraved what was intended as a representation of his arms, with the words "Lord Eduard Bruse." The heart was found inside carefully embalmed in a brownish fluid.

In the year 1814 the circumstances of the duel were well known at Bergen. There was then a small piece of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Antwerp gate of Bergen, which went by the name of Bruce-land, and which was recorded as the spot where Bruce fell. According to vulgar tradition at Bergen, this piece of ground was previously purchased by the parties for the purpose of fighting upon it. In 1814 it was unclaimed; until the French Revolution it was considered free ground, where any person might take refuge, without being liable to arrest.

The above is from a letter from Lord Stowell, F.S.A., to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, which appears in "Archæologia," Vol. XX., pp. 515-518, and is accompanied by full-page engraving of the silver box.

This note may be acceptable as a pendant to Note 4 in Vol. XXXIX., giving Sir Edward Sackville's own account of the duel.

F. R. F.

No. 4.

SUSSEX MSS. IN LAMBETH LIBRARY.

The members of the Sussex Archæological Society may be glad to know there exist many documents, as Ministers' Accounts, Court Rolls, Treasurers' Accounts and others of the 15th and 16th Centuries, which throw much light on Sussex parochial history.

Among some of the parishes so described may be mentioned: *Amberley, Bersted, Chichester, Ferring, Malling* (near Lewes), *Pagham, The Pallant, Ringmer, Selsey, Slindon, Tangmere, Tarring, &c.* Several of the Archbishop's manors, as Slindon, Mayfield, are mentioned in the fine series of the Lambeth Archiepiscopal Registers, and several institutions to Sussex livings are to be found in these Registers, the See of Chichester being vacant. Those *Sussex livings* which are in the gift of the Archbishop, as *Edburton* and others, are generally to be found described in the *Archives* at Lambeth. The Court Rolls, Ministers' Accounts, &c., have lately been *indexed and arranged*, and can be consulted *on any of the Library days* (10-4), *Saturday excepted*.

S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A., Librarian, Lambeth Palace.

No. 5.

TOWNCREEP.

Referring to my suggestion at p. 172 of "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIX., that it is unusual for two arms of a stream to bear the same name, I have found the following in "Horsfield's History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 6: "The Ashburne is thus accurately described by Holinshed, or rather by Harrison, 'Into Pevensy Haven divers waters do resort; and of these that which entereth into the same on the east side riseth out from two heads, whereof the most easterly is called Ash,' the next unto the Burne, and *uniting themselves* not far from Ashburn *they continue their course* under the name and title of Ashburne Water, as I read." (The italics are mine.)

Here we have "Ashburn" and "Ashburne Water," the former meaning the village now called Ashburn-ham for distinction. Similarly it is not improbable that "Mercredburn," by which the battle is usually designated, is an abbreviation of Mercredburn-hampsted, by which name it is designated by Milton in his "History;" and this may have been the Saxon name of a village which may have arisen near after the battle, but disappeared when the ruins of the town were dismantled and carried away to build Battle Abbey.

Again, Florence of Worcester says, "A.D. 485, Ælla fighting the Britons near Mercreds-bernan, that is Mercreds Brook (Rivus Mereredi) slew numbers of them and put the rest to flight."

Now putting these two passages together and taking as our guide Mr. Tatham's map at p. 25 of Vol. XXXVIII., it would appear clear that the river Ash coming from the eastward unites itself at the north of Ashburnham Park with the brook coming down from the north past

Towncreep; and thence they run on together to Pevensay. Here, then, is a Burn or Brook coming down from the valley past Towncreep and uniting itself with the Ash river; and then the two run on together to Pevensay Haven, exactly as described by Holinshed; and this being called specially "the Burn" would appear to imply a well-known and particular burn, which a burn in connection with Mercred would be; and it was on the bank of the burn or brook connected with Mercred that the battle occurred between the Saxons and Britons. All this taken together leads to a strong presumption that the burn coming down the valley past Towncreep is the Mercreds burn; and that the ruined town on the hill above is the site of the town of Mercred, from which the latter derives its name. The burn at that time may have been of much greater dimensions and of more importance and worthy of notice than it now is.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 6.

CHURCH BELLS.

An article on "Some Church Bells in the City and Neighbourhood of Durham, &c.," appears in the recent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, "Ecclesiology," pp. 184-190, being reproduced from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1865. It is from the pen of J. T. Fowler, M.A., and at page 184, after describing two bells at St. Margaret's Church, Durham, the writer says, "The same cross, devices, and letters, and the same peculiarities of spelling, are to be found at Stopham, West Chilmington, and Jevington, in Sussex."

It seems remarkable that bells so far apart should appear to have come from the same bell-founder, and therefore I venture to send the above note.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 7.

TAPSEL GATE.

There are, or were till recently, two churchyards in Sussex entered by gates of this peculiar kind, namely, at Kingston and West Dean, both in the neighbourhood of Lewes. These gates are very rare, and I have only met with one other example, and which perhaps is unknown to some Sussex ecclesiologists. This occurs at Heston, in Middlesex, where the tapsel gate is an elaborate one, placed beneath a lych-gate, and made to shut by means of a wheel, round which passes a large chain, with a lump of stone at the end acting as a balance-weight, the whole arrangement forming a very picturesque and quaint object.

A Sussex family named Tapsell, or Topsell, is mentioned in Vols. II., XII., XIV., XVI. and XX. of our "Collections."

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 8.

SUSSEX FOLK-LORE.

Perhaps the following notes may interest your readers and students of Folk-lore connected with animal life :—

Bees.—Many superstitions are connected with bees. Probably the most widespread one is that they must be told of any death in the family of their owner; or, as in Devonshire, the hives must be turned on such an occasion. In Sussex it appears that sickness troubles these industrious insects, as an old woman in the Manhood district, whose husband was ill, said to a friend, “My bees will never swarm till my old man gets better.”

Butterflies.—Whilst talking to a wayside labourer in the early spring a butterfly passed by us. “That be the first butterfly I ha’ seen to-year,” said the old man, “And when I wer’ a boy they used to say,

The first butterfly you see,
Cut off his head across your knee,
Bury the head under a stone,
And a lot of money you will own.”

Cats.—A friend having given me a nice young Persian cat, the maid servants, on its arrival, forthwith took it into the kitchen to butter its paws to make it stop in its new home, and which they assured me should always be done. Unfortunately for the votaries of this superstition, poor pussy disappeared the next day and has not been seen since.

Pigs.—In a litter of pigs there is often a weakly one, and this is termed a “Harry pig” in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, or it is affectionately called “Little Harry.” Is any similar term employed in Sussex?

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 9.

PROBABLE REMAINS OF LEWES PRIORY.

In the early part of January, 1896, some workmen in connecting the drainage of a house in Priory Street, Southover, with the sewer, found in excavating for the junction, on the south side of the road, close to the kerb, and about three feet and a half below the surface, some six or eight large stones of different shapes and sizes, but all showing evidence of having been worked. The street being in the supposed line of the wall enclosing that part of the Priory demesne, it is reasonable to presume that they may have formed a portion of its foundation. The only other object found was a piece of pavement tile, about four inches square, glazed on the upper surface with dark green glaze, and having the impression of a finger tip, made in the clay when in a plastic state.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 10.

SUSSEX SMUGGLERS.

The following paragraph appeared in the columns of the *Standard* newspaper of 18th February, 1895, and may be deemed worthy of being recorded in the pages of our "Collections" as a fitting sequel to the paper on "Sussex Smuggling," contributed to the tenth volume by Mr. W. H. Durrant-Cooper, commemorating as it does the death of probably the last member of the notorious Hawkhurst and Aldrington gang, and one of the very few survivors of the once numerous and nefarious tribe of Sussex "Owlers":—

"The death occurred at Staplehurst, Kent, yesterday, at the age of ninety, of Edward Selves. He was a member of the notorious Aldrington (? Aldrington) and Hawkhurst gangs of smugglers, and when smuggling was flourishing he regularly engaged in many thrilling conflicts with the Excise officers, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being shot dead."

Three days after writing the foregoing, I read in the same periodical (the *Standard*) of the 21st February, 1895, the following announcement of the demise of another of the old Sussex smugglers:—

"The death took place at Ferring, near Worthing, yesterday, of John Moore, the old man to whom the Queen sent a gift of £3 last summer, on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his marriage. Moore, whose wife survives him, was a shoemaker. In his youth he took part in smuggling, which was extensively practised on the Sussex Coast, and would frequently tell of his adventures whilst engaged in illicit trading. Prebendary Deane raised a fund for the maintenance of Mr. and Mrs. Moore since the wedding celebration, by the sale of photographs of the old couple."

The *Standard* seems to have been mistaken as to the date of Moore's death, as I am informed by Prebendary Deane that he died on the 19th February, 1895, aged 90 years, 9 months and 8 days.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 11.

THE "GREAT PIGEON-HOUSE" OF THE CLUNIAN
PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS, LEWES.

Dr. Mantell, in "A Day's Ramble in and about the Ancient Town of Lewes," describes this building as having been planned "in the form of a cross" and as measuring "ninety feet in length from east to west, and the same from north to south."

The site of this dove-cote being—owing to the prolonged drought—rendered more clearly visible than usual during the summer of 1895, Mr. C. T. Phillips was induced to test the correctness of the Doctor's statement. Finding that some inaccuracy existed, I, at his suggestion, took careful measurements, thereby proving the *foundations*—as indicated by the scorched condition of the turf immediately over them

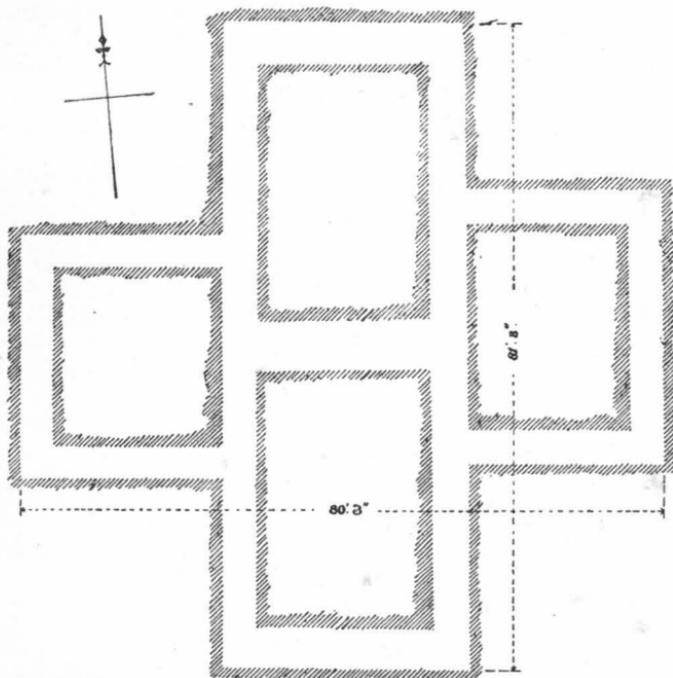
—to be about *eighty-one feet three inches* from north to south, the length from east to west being just a foot less.

Assuming that the width of the traces (averaging about four feet six inches) represents the width of the *footings*, and that the walls themselves were half this thickness, or some two feet three inches thick, the length of the pigeon-house, or dove-cote, could have been only about *seventy-nine feet* in one direction by *seventy-eight feet* in the other, or nearly *eleven feet* less each way than described by Dr. Mantell. But, supposing that the base of the walls was built without *offsets*, even then the length appears to have been some *nine feet* less than he states.

The accompanying plan, prepared from notes taken on the spot during the summer of 1895, also shows the irregular disposition of the arms of the "cross."

The Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes.

Diagram of the foundations of the Pigeon-House, as traced during the drought of 1895.



SCALE OF FEET

FREDERICK JOHN SAWYER.

No. 12.

NOTES ON OLD LEWES.

My near neighbour, Mr. A. F. Drake, of Winterbourne Lodge, Lewes, kindly sent for my inspection a very interesting piece of evidence of the Roman (or Romano-British) occupation of our ancient town, in the shape of a small glass "Unguentum," commonly, but erroneously, termed a "lachrymatory." It is about two inches long, of a bluish green colour, and, as is most frequently the case, iridescent from age, perfect save the lip and a very small portion of the neck. Mr. Drake found it in his garden, but seemed somewhat doubtful about that being the original location of the little vessel, as some earth had been carted in from another part of the town when his grounds were laid out; but in either case it is a Lewes find, and as such worthy of record.

Another find of a memento of mediæval Lewes occurred during the late drainage operations at the Workhouse, one of the inmates having found a small gold coin, in very fair "face" condition, but sadly clipped. Upon examination, it proved to be a quarter noble of Henry V. (1413-22), bearing on the *Obverse* the royal arms on a heater shaped shield, and of the legend "HENRIC REX ANGL FRANO" (the rest being pared away), and on the *Reverse* a double tressure, with fleurs-de-lis and lions in the arches, a cross fleury with trefoils, &c., and the legend, "EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA."

Lewes, September, 1894.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 13.

ELLA'S LANDING PLACE.

One of the earliest entries in the "Chronicle of Fabius Ethelwerd" seems to decide the long-disputed point that Cymenes-Ora, where Ella and his sons landed in Sussex, was at or near Shoreham, and not Selsey.

He says: "A, 477. In the fourth year Ælla landed in Britain from Germany, with his three Sons at a place called Cymenes-Ora, and defeated the Britons at Aldredes-leage." To this the translator (Dr. Giles) adds a note: "Perhaps an error for Andredes-leage, formerly Anderida in Sussex." But this seems somewhat singular, for only six lines lower Ethelwerd goes on: "A, 492. After three years Ælla and Assa besieged a town called Andreds-cester, and slew all its inhabitants, both small and great, leaving not a single soul alive."

Dr. Giles would therefore appear not to have known that there is on the bank of Shoreham Harbour a place called Aldrington, which answers so exactly to Aldredes-leage that there is no occasion to seek further for its site, nor to suppose that it was Anderida, which is so closely after called Andreds-cester; for nothing can be more probable than that the Saxons, having entered this harbour, landed on this bank at the particular locality, now called Aldrington, and were there

opposed by the Britons, but unsuccessfully. And it is quite reasonable to suppose that this harbour had been already pointed out to Ella, as a convenient place for landing, by his countrymen then already settled in Kent; and, moreover, this may have been the site of the Roman settlement. It is probable therefore that Dr. Giles would not have added this note if he had been aware of the existence of this place called Aldrington.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 14.

“PRIVILEDGES BELONGING TO YE TOWNE OF
ANGMERING.”

While on a brief but pleasant visit to Angmering Mr. C. T. Phillips noticed the following copy of a document in the hall of the Rectory, and shortly afterwards, through the courtesy of the Rector, the Rev. J. B. Orme, M.A., received a transcript of it with a letter, from which a few explanatory sentences are appended:—

“PRIVILEDGES BELONGING TO Y^e TOWNE OF ANGMERING.

“Tennants holding of Syon,¹ hold taken out of the Records of y^e: Pipe Office or Augmentacōn Office .-

“They ought to be freed from all charges whatsoever to the Kings house

“They ought to be freed from all Subsidies, fifteenths & all other Imposicōns & taxaçōns whatsoever

“All their goods and Merchandize must be freed from payment of any customs or other demands whatsoever in all the Kings ports whatsoever

“They ought to be freed from all ayding of Sherifs and expences towards the Knights of the Sheire and Burgesses of the Parliament house, from all Suite and Service to the Sherifs unto the Countie Court.

“To have view of frank pledge Leets and Law days And a Court every three weeks wherein all Acçōns within y^e: mann^r: ought to be tryed, to have a Size of bread & beere & whatsoever belongeth to the Clarke of the Market. And to hold & Maintain a faire yearly within the said town.

“To have all felons goods and wracks of sea²

“To have Pillorie and Stocks for punishment of malefactors

“To have all fynes of Alienacōns, all ameracements fynes & forfeitures whatsoever before the King, the lord Chancellor and the Barons of the

¹ “Syon” is, of course, the Nunnery of Syon, which had considerable property here in old times.

² With regard to “wracks of sea,” in old times the sea came up to the Church at high tide, through Poling brooks. In fact, it was part of the estuary of the Arun.

After pointing out that the handwriting of the document “is like the writing of A.D. 1600 or thereabouts,” the Rector says:—

“This,” the document, “was received by me from a descendant of the Reverend Bell Carleton, who died Rector of Angmering and Vicar of Amberley, and was buried at Amberley, June, 1746.

Exchequer or before any of the Kings Justices or Commissioners whatsoever

“To arrest by body upon any Accord and try it within the Mannor

“To have wards and Lyveries allthough they hold of the King in capite

“To have retorne of all writts whatsoever

“Not to be arrested by the Sheriffs or any of the Bayliffs within the libertie

“To be freed from all appearances at the Syze of Sessions & from all appearances of any Juries in any of the Kings Courts at Westminster

“To make a Coronor within the mann^r

“To be freed from all taxaçõs and impositiõns whatsoever in as large and ample manner as the King would grant”

No. 15.

SOME 17th and 18th CENTURY SUSSEX TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS.

The following extracts are derived from a few old accounts in the possession of Alderman Joseph Farncombe, of Lewes, and serve to show not only what some of his ancestors paid for different articles of daily consumption, for work done and for education, but exhibit some curiosities in the way of orthography. One or two words have so far defied all attempts at interpretation. The system of “cash payment” had not come into vogue, if we may judge by the date of some of the receipts. Take for example this butcher's bill:—

Mr Farncomb Dr. To Tho^s Stone
 1722. Oct 13th. £ s. d.
 for a Legg & Neck } 0 : 3 . 0
 of mutton weighed 12lb. }

which is endorsed :

feb y^e 13, 1733.

Rec^d the full contents of this bill
 by mee Sarah Stone.

Here is a builder's account:—

Aprill th 5 1717.

	p.	s.	d.
Mr farncom hes bell.			
for menden the mayds bedstetell	0	0	8
for oltaring apres for delt ¹ and nayls	0	5	0
for saing the potshan for the stal ber selar ² .	0	2	0
for poten op of the poteshan and other worck in the selar	0	4	4
for a Cofen	0	5	0
for a (Lewem?) ³	0	1	8
dew to me the last making	2	6	11
	<hr/>		
	3	5	7

¹ A press for delft. ?

² For “sawing the partition for the stal beer cellar.” The “stal” would be the stool on which casks are placed in cellars; “stal ber” would therefore be stock or store beer.

³ Undeciphered.

This account is endorsed:—

Dec^{br} 26th 1722 Then Rece^d. of
Mr Hen: Farncombe the full contents
of This Bill pr Mee John Geering.

The endorsement is well written, but the caligraphy and orthography of the body of the bill are about upon a par.

The earliest account in the little bundle is thus endorsed:—

Thes bes James resaits A bout
repairing his bilding at Ash ban
ham Noe. 17th i682.

The account is as follows:—

June The 2 ^d i682.	l	s	d
Then paide a malisha ⁴ tax	0	0	5
for feling a Eleaven treee	0	5	6
paide for a yeares tixes ⁵ du at m̃ic ⁶	0	10	6
paide for a thouzen of bates.....	0	16	8
for a poore taxe	0	6	0
for draing ⁷ of a Eleven treee	0	5	6
for makinge the sa: pite ⁸	0	2	0
for Carriing of i2 loade: of sande	0	4	0
for Carriing of 4 thousan and a halfe of bricces	0	13	6
for feching of a thouzan: of bates ⁹	0	2	0
for feching: of 4 loade of strae ¹⁰	0	8	0
paid For 4 busheles of heare ¹¹	0	4	0
for glasing	0	12	10
for Saing	i	3	9
for liem to load	i	4	0
for theching.....	i	ii	4
	<hr/>		
	8	10	0

October the 6^d i682

Then paide for lacing of a Eleaven square and forti foote of roofe and four ⁶ 4 hundred weef tes (?) the sume of oane and thurti shilings and 4 pence received bi me:	}	l.	s	d
william F slatar his marke		i	ii	4

Beautifully written on a small piece of thick paper, endorsed "Mr Farncombe's Bill," is the following from a writing-master, a genteel profession that has nearly, if not entirely, passed away. It will be observed that the John Gibson who received payment for this writing-master's bill had to make his mark and that the receipt is undated.

⁴ Militia.

⁵ Taxes.

⁶ Michaelmas.

⁷ Drawing.

⁸ Saw-pit.

⁹ Bats, *i.e.*, logs of firewood.

¹⁰ Straw.

¹¹ Hair.

Mr, Henry Farncombe Deb^r, to John Head viz^t,

April 18 th , 1726. Then Entered yo ^e , two Daughters who have Continued at Writing at 6 ^s . 3 ^d P Qtr am ^{ts} , to with Jnke $\frac{1}{2}$ a year for each	}	£	s	d		
J ^l pens during which Time at 12 ^s P Qtr, amounts to..		1	5	0		
J ^l , 6 Books for both & $\frac{1}{2}$ C of pens Carried home		0	4	0		
May 6 th , 1728. Then Etrud yo ^e , two Daughters againe who Continued together $\frac{1}{4}$ at D ^{tt^o} , rate am ^{ts} , to	}	0	12	6		
J ^l , Lettice Came and Continued alone about $\frac{1}{4}$ at D ^{tt^o} , Rate		0	6	3		
J ^l both their pens at D ^{tt^o} , rate During their last Coming am ^{ts} to	}	0	3	0		
J ^l , both their breaking up at Whitsuntide		0	2	0		
J ^l , 3 Books more am ^{ts} , to		0	1	6		
Reced of Mr, Farncombe the				£: 2	. 17	. 9
full Contents of this Bill.						

for the Use of Mr

Mee

John Head By Mee the \times Mark of John Gibson

Several accounts for groceries, &c., supplied to Mr. Farncombe by one Susan Tourle, during a period of about eight years (1717-1724) and amounting to nearly £40, are interesting as furnishing the prices current at the time. The following items are selected:—

Fine Bohea Tea 1 qr. att. 22	5—6
” ” ” 2 oz.	2—
” ” ” 1 qr.	3—6
Green Tea 2 oz.	2—0
1 qr. of a pound of Imperial Green Tea.....	5—0
Coffee 1 pound	6—0
Do Do	6—4
Do Do	6—9
Do $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	3—3
Do 1 pound	7—0
Sugar—6 pounds	3—0
Do —3 . do @ 9 ^d	2—3
Dob. Refined Loafe Sugar—2 pound att 14 ^d	2 . 4
Do —4 pound	5—0
Tobacka 1 do	1 . 8
pepp ^r @ qr.	0-10
Mace 1 oz.	1-10
Do 1 ,,	2—0
Nutmegs 2 oz.	1—8
Do 1 oz.	11
Corrants 3 pound	1 . 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Capers 1 pound	1 . 6
Anchove 1 do	2—
Starch 3 pound	1—6
A Salt Catt	1—4
a Gallon of Salt	0 . 7
a Basket of Salt	1 . 8
Glostershier Chees 3 pound	1—2
New Thin Chees 5 pound	1 . 8
half a firkin of croun Sope	16—0
Gunpowder 1 pound.....	1—0
Do a $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Shot 2 pound	—4
A pack of Cards	1—1

The last of these accounts contains a summary of the amounts of the several sheets, receipted thus:—

reseved in full of this
bill by me Susan Tourll

There is nothing to show where Susan Tourle carried on business. The accounts are very clearly written.

No. 16.

NOTES ON PEVENSEY.

Information about Pevensey Castle appears to be rather scanty; the following excerpts may therefore be acceptable:—

“1240. Henry III. The King acknowledges that on Saturday the Vigil of S. Botulf, G. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke rendered the Castle of Pevensey, and all the land which was G. de Aquila’s with its demesnes and knights’ fees, &c.”—“Cal. Doc. relating to Scotland,” I., p. 273. 1498.

“1292. Edward I. Westminster. Jan. 17. Grant for life to Thomas le Gayte for services to Eleanor the King’s late Mother, that he may remain in the Castle of Pevensey on the King’s service, with 3d. a day for wages, as he had in the time of the King’s late mother.”—“Cal. Pat. Rolls.”

“1292. Jan. 15. Grant for life to Ferrautus Provincialis, for services to the King’s late Mother, that he may remain in the Castle of Pevensey on the King’s service with 3d. a day for wages, as he had in the time of the King’s late Mother.”—*Ibid.*

“1317. Edward II. Westminster. Nov. 1. To Robert de Sapy, Constable of Pevensey Castle. Order to cause that castle to be kept safely by ministers and other sufficient men as he ought to have therein according to the fee that he receives yearly from the King.”—“Calendar of Close Rolls.”

“The like to the constables of other castles.

“1317. Dec. 26. To Robert de Sapy, Escheator beyond Trent, Order to expend 200 marks out of the issues of his bailiwick and the arrears of fermes and other issues of the bishopric of Durham, lately void and in his custody, in repairing the defects where most needed in the Castle of Pevenes(ey), which is in his custody, it appearing from the certificate of certain of the King’s subjects lately appointed to survey the defects of the castle that very many and great defects threaten to arise in the houses and other places within the castle.”—*Ibid.*

1405. Edward, Duke of York, in 1405, attempted the rescue of the Earl of March from confinement at Windsor. The plot failed and he was arrested and shut up in Pevensey Castle until the next Parliament. In his will, proved 1415, he left to “Thos. Pleistede Esq^r £20 in memory of the kindness which he shewed me when I was a prisoner at Pevensey.”—“Test. Vetus,” p. 188.

"Pevensey. The Haven and Marsh.

"1290. Westminster. July 15. Edward I. Commission to John de Lasey and William de Echinghamme to enquire touching a complaint of the Abbots of La Bataille and Bekeham, the priors of Okeburn, Lewes and Hastings, Baldwin de Aldeham, and many others holding lands and tenements round the marsh of Pevensel, Co, Sussex, that whereas Roger de Leukenore and Luke de la Gare were lately appointed to survey the banks and sea dykes by the marsh and to provide for the defence of the country from sea-water, the said Luke, the prior of Michelham, William de Donne, John de Faukeham, Richard de Vetere Monasterio, and Simon le Wyne, not observing the King's ordinance commenced a bank (walliam) across the haven of Pevensel and a sluice (unam exclusam), intending to finish them, whereby the fresh water will be prevented from following its course through the said marsh to the sea by the said haven, to the great danger of the inhabitants round about, and the frequent inundation of their lands with fresh water; with power to remove and entirely displace the said bank and sluice."—"Cal. Patent Rolls."

F. R. FAIRBANK.

No. 17.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL
MEETINGS, 1846-1896.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1846	Pevensey	July 9	W. H. Blaauw, Esq.
1847	Chichester	" 1	Bishop of Chichester.
1848	Lewes	Aug. 10	Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.
1849	Arundel	" 9	The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1850	Hurstmonceux	July 25	Archdeacon Hare.
1851	Wiston	Aug. 8	Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart.
1852	Battle Abbey	July 23	Earl Waldegrave.
1853	Goodwood	" 14	Earl of Chichester.
1854	Winchelsea and Rye	" 13	Charles Hay Frewen, Esq.
1855	Horsham	" 12	Hon. Robert Curzon.
1856	Bodiam	" 10	W. L. Shadwell, Esq. (Sheriff).
1857	Arundel and Bignor	Aug. 13	His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
1858	Bayham Abbey	" 5	Marquess of Camden.
1859	Bosham and Chichester	" 4	Dean Hook.
1860	Pevensey and Hurstmonceux	" 8	R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
1861	Petworth, Burton & Lavington	" 8	Hon. P. Wyndham.
1862	Hastings	" 7	Lord Harry Vane.
1863	Bramber Castle	" 14	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.
1864	Seaford, Bishopstone and East Blatchington	" 11	Earl of Chichester.
1865	Pulborough, Amberley and Hardham	" 17	Bishop of Chichester.
1866	Eastbourne	" 16	J. A. Hankey, Esq. (Sheriff).
1867	Midhurst	" 8	W. Townley Mitford, Esq., M.P.
1868	Rotherfield and Mayfield	" 13	Lord Colchester.
1869	Steyning, West Grinstead, Knepp Castle and Shipley	" 12	The Rev. Edward Turner.
1870	Rye and Camber Castle	" 11	John George Dodson, Esq., M.P.

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1871	Chichester	Aug. 10	Mayor of Chichester (J. G. Raper, Esq.).
1872	Parham	,, 8	Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.
1873	Winchelsea	,, 14	G. B. Gregory, Esq., M.P.
1874	Castle Goring, Sompting, Broadwater, West Tarring, Clapham and Salvington	,, 13	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.
1875	Lewes	,, 12	Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.
1876	Arundel	,, 10	Hon. Richard Denman.
1877	Horsham and Sedgwick Castle	,, 9	R. H. Hurst, Esq.
1878	Brede, Icklesham, Udimore and Brede Place	,, 15	E. Frewen, Esq.
1879	Brighton, Rottingdean and Ovingdean	,, 27	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
1880	Boxgrove, Halnaker and Goodwood	,, 12	Bishop of Chichester.
1881	Ashburnham	,, 11	Rev. R. F. Whistler.
1882	South Harting	,, 10	Hon. J. J. Carnegie.
1883	Lewes	July 31	Earl of Chichester.
1884	Northiam, Salehurst & Bodiam	Aug. 7	E. Frewen, Esq.
1885	East Grinstead	Oct. 14	H. R. Freshfield, Esq. (High Sheriff).
1886	Bexhill, Ninfield, Ashburnham, Penhurst and Normanhurst	Aug. 10	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
1887	Selsey, Donnington and Sidles- ham	,, 11	Dean Burgon.
1888	Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst and Scotney Castle	,, 9	Edward Hussey, Esq.
1889	Petworth, Arundel, Bignor and Burton	,, 23	J. Heywood Johnstone, Esq.
1890	Seaford and Newhaven	,, 14	Viscount Hampden, G.C.B.
1891	Steyning, Wappingthorne, Buncton and Wiston	,, 12	Rev. John Goring.
1892	{ Rye	,, 11	{ Mayor of Rye (W. A. Waters, Esq.).
	{ Winchelsea	,, 12	{ F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.
1893	Chichester	{ ,, 10	{ The Mayor of Chichester.
		{ ,, 11	{ The Bishop of Chichester.
1894	Horsham, Shipley, Knepp Castle and West Grinstead	,, 9	Rev. Chancellor Parish.
1895	{ Eastbourne, Westham, Pev- sey, Hurstmonceux, East Dean and Friston Place	{ July 25	{ Mayor of Eastbourne (J. A. Skinner, Esq.).
		{ ,, 26	{ Rev. W. J. Parrington.
1896	{ Brighton, Lewes, Arundel, } { Parham and Amberley	{ ,, 9	{ Rev. Chancellor Parish.
		{ ,, 10	
		{ ,, 11	

LIST OF OCCASIONAL MEETINGS.

1846	Brighton	Sep. 25	Dean of Chichester.
1847	New Shoreham	May 5	Col. Dawes.
1848	Hastings	June 3	Sir S. B. Peckham Micklethwaite.
,,	Lewes	Oct. 3	F. Dixon, Esq.
1849	Brighton	Jan. 2	Thomas Attree, Esq.
,,	Lewes	April 3	R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
,,	Brighton	Dec. 6	
1850	Eastbourne (on site of Roman Villa)	May 21	Col. Elwood.
,,	Alfriston	Oct. 16	
1851	Pevensey Town Hall	,, 23	Rev. G. Miles Cooper.
,,	Chichester	Dec. 20	

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1853	Lewes	Jan. 8	
"	Lewes	April 2	
"	Seaford, Bishopstone, &c.	Oct. 8	
1857	Normandy (Visit to, in Summer of).		
"	Cuckfield	Oct. 16	J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P.
1858	Lindfield, Paxhill and East Mascalls	Sep. 30	
1859	Uckfield	May 12	
"	Lewes, Swanborough, Iford, Rodmell, &c.	Oct. 6	
1860	Hurstpierpoint, Ditchling and Danny	" 4	
"	East Grinstead, Brambletye and Forest Row	" 17	
1864	Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Balcombe Place	" 10	
1866	Lewes (Visit of British Archaeological Association).		
1867	Slaugham	Oct. 17	
1868	Rodmell, &c.		
1869	Alfriston	Oct.	
1870	Three Bridges, Rowfant and Worth	Oct. 6	
1873	Isfield and Horsted Parva		
1874	Wilmington		
1875	Cuckfield, Picknells & Bolney		
1877	Forest Row, &c.	Oct.	
1880	West Chiltington	Oct. 25	
1883	Visit of Archæological Institute to Sussex. Meeting at Lewes, July 31. Joint Excursions for several days to all parts of Sussex.		
1885	Visit British Archæological Association to Sussex. Headquarters at Brighton. Visits principally to West Sussex. Visited Lewes Aug. 25 by invitation of Sussex Archæological Society.		
1893	Silchester visited on June 30.		
1894	Hastings Castle, Oct. 10.		

In Vol. XXXVI. of our "Collections," at page 241, a list of the principal meetings held in connection with the Society from 1846 to 1887 inclusive was given. This list, confessedly incomplete, I have extended and amplified, in the hope that it may prove of service to our members and serve as a memorial of many pleasant gatherings during the first 50 years of the existence of the Sussex Archæological Society.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 18.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

In dealing with the wood of "Hamewuda" or "La Hamoda," at East Grinstead (Vol. XL., pp. 67, 69), I asked for further light on its identity. This I have now found in the local Subsidy Rolls printed in Vol. XX., p. 166 *et seq.*. In the first of these (1296) we find William and Alice "Atte Homwoode" in the Manor of Imberhorne, and the family which thus derived its name from this ancient wood was existing, as pointed out by the writer, in the same place, as "Holmwood," so late as 1628.

J. H. ROUND.

No. 19.

RICE FAMILIES IN SUSSEX.

I should be glad to receive any genealogical notes (especially from manuscript sources, such as parish registers, old rate books, court rolls, deeds, &c.), referring to persons named Rice—varieties, Ryce, Rise, Ric, Rist, &c.—heretofore residing in any part of Sussex, but in particular in the western half of the county, and more especially in the neighbourhood of Petworth and Arundel. I am also desirous of finding the baptism in Sussex of any Thomas Rice, born about 1738, other than the Thomas baptised at South Stoke on 21st of October in that year.

23, Cyril Mansions,
Prince of Wales Road, S.W.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

No. 20.

LEONARD MASCALL, OF PLUMPTON PLACE.

I have been fortunate enough to secure for the Society's Library a copy of a very curious Sussex book, by the above author, entitled "The Government of Cattel," printed in London, 1662, in black letter, with engraved frontispiece, with cuts of the "Cattel" treated, viz., the Bull, Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Goat and Dog, together with two rural scenes, between which (at the bottom of the page) is what I take to be a quarter length likeness of Mascall himself, with well cut features, flowing hair, peaked beard, and moustache, dressed in a doublet, with ruff around the neck; all being represented in separate compartments, within a lined border. On this, as well as on the title page, the author is described as "Chiefe Farrier to King James." This is a fact unnoticed by M. A. Lower in his "Worthies of Sussex," as is also this particular edition, the latest mentioned by him being 1627 (3rd edition), and the time of Mascall's death being unknown; the only inference that can be drawn is, that the appointment must have been made towards the close of his life, which is supposed to have been very prolonged. The book is a small quarto, and with its original calf binding (in which are the two holes for either clasp or laces), is complete and in capital condition, notwithstanding evident signs of frequent use during 230 years. It bears the imprimatur, "London printed for John. Stafford & W.G, (*sic*) and are to be sold at the George Yard, near Fleet Bridge 1662," and on the inside of the front cover is written, "Wm. Stow, 1838, Dodswell Sale, 18/6." That it was regarded as an authority by the country gentlemen and yeomen farmers seems probable, from one of the latter having added to the published recipes some of his own, the writing and spelling rendering some words difficult to decipher. On the front fly-leaf occurs:—"A Drink for the Yallows in A Bollock—take of Sullandine, of Fetherfew, of yarb, Agrase, of Shipard's Posh (pouch, or purse) of Peniriall, of Ishop (hyssop) of Bollocks Longwort, of

Angellicoe. Take a pennard (pennyworth) of Annised, a pennard of Lickerstick (liquorice), a pennard of Carreway sed, a pennard of Coming (cummin) sed, some Persley sed, a pennard of Treackle. Boil it in Bear (beer) and give it blod warme." On the second front fly-leaf:—"A metsun (medicine) for the Yallows in a Sow. Take 1 peniwarth of Menercrisk (?), 1 penard of Safurant (saffron), 1 of Lickersticks, 1 of Treckel, 1 of Aniseds, 1 of Tunbrick (?turmeric)—1 hanful of Wod-biten (woodbitton), 1 hanful of Wod saieg (wood sage), 1 hanful of Rag wed (ragweed), 1 hanful of Sullandine, 1 hanful of Goos dung. Buil it in bear and give it Luk warme." On the other side of leaf:—"To kil a ——. Take of Bai salt, of Nettel sed, and stamp it,—of Tar and Gun pouders, and mex it al to gether." On the margin of page:—"To the Reader. For the Reumatex in Man or Best. Take a hanful of Yar (? yarrow), and a hanful of fetherfoi, and shredd smal, and boil them in fresh grese to an ointment, and bath the plas hot with it." On the margin of page 12:—"To stop a Scouering in a Best. Take an ouns of Dragons blod, and a hanful of yar (? yarrow) and buil in milk and give it the calf." On margin page 13:—"For Blud passing. Take a hanful of holli-beries and bouil in milk, and give it the Best or Man,—or follers (fullers) earth builed in milk." On margin of page 20:—"For Sinous (sinews) stif, or Knes (knees) swolled. Take of black Sop (soap) of Brancee (bran) of swet Oil, melted together an bath 'em." On margin of page 21:—"To mak black Sope. Take of Sop, of fine dust Sut (soot) of Salt, and bet (beat) it to gether in a marter (mortar), then pot (put) it in a pot for use." On margin of page 137:—"To swaig (assauge) a sweling in a Hors(es) boddy. Sok (soak) a (*sic*) of Brancee, of swet Oil, of black Sop,—buil it and bath the plas hot with it." On the two fly-sheets at the end of the book:—"To make Beselican to hele soars in Man or Best. Take of Muten seuet (mutton suet) of black Peech (pitch) of Bees wax, of Rosam (rosin) of seet Iel (sweet oil) meext all to gether in to a pot." In a different hand—"Anguentum Diapomphalig to Dry a Sore." In another—"Angwintom Pomfuligust." A third writes—"Unguentum Diapomphalig." Then, "Pumpillian Ile and the Ile of Adder spear is Good for a cow erder (udder) seeled. And, for the Rumatism Batesmans Dropes." And, lastly, the following names appear:—"James. Summers his Book 1763. Mary. Marchant her Book 1767. Nicholas. Marchant his book."

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 21.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LEWES.

In the year 1895 Mr. T. G. Roberts, of Lewes, presented a document to the Sussex Archæological Society, being a list of "Fees of St. Michael's," Lewes, chargeable by the Minister and "Clark." In addition to the scale, which includes fees for "Asking for Marriage," "Marriage with Asking," "Christing of Child," "Making Stene" and other graves, "Recting" monuments, &c., there are several special

items that may be deemed worth preservation. Thus the entries conclude with the following:—

	Clark
Judges Sermont Sheriffe Pays it.....	£1—1—0
Vision (<i>sic</i>) of Bishop a dinner & bottle of wine	: 10—6
Vision of archdeacon a dinner & bottle of wine	: 2—6
At Easter Crying of Vestery and attending of it	: 1—0
Washing Surples 2. 6 each 9 Times a year	
For Clening of the Plate washing 2 Cloths & Bread.....	: 2—9
Finding Greens and Sticking the Church at Christmas.....	3—0

Taking (*sic*) by Anthony Blundell Clark 1728 Clark of St. Michael 46 years
Joseph Tinslay Appointed Clark of St. Michael Easter 1797.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 22.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS IN WEST SUSSEX.

In June and July, 1895, a number of urns, vases, pateræ, Samian vessels, &c., were found at Alexander Terrace, Chichester, by Mr. W. Butler, on his property there, while excavating for drainage works within a small area. Almost all the vessels were in a good state of preservation. With these were found three lamps, tweezers, a bracelet, some bones of animals and numerous oyster shells. The site of this discovery was but a short distance beyond the ancient East Gate of the City, which was taken down about a century ago.

Another discovery, which may probably prove to be of importance, was made in October, 1895, in Watergate Hanger, in the parish of Upmarden, on the estate of G. Wilder, Esq., of Stansted. The spot is beautifully situated, with the Hanging Wood behind and a fine prospect in front of it. A workman was digging flints for walling purposes, when a portion of a Roman pavement was brought to light, about 14 inches below the surface. As yet only a small portion of the pavement—about 6-ft. by 4-ft.—has been uncovered. The *tesserae* are red and white, forming an elaborate pattern, a variety of the labyrinth or Greek fret, worked out rather roughly. As compared with the pavements at Bignor and Brading, the *tesserae* are large and coarse. Besides the pavement, fragments of fine pottery, roofing tiles and bones of animals have been found. The flints already mentioned abound; they are of large size and some of them are coated with extremely hard mortar. The site of the find is not far from the Roman road which led from Chichester to Portsmouth.

Both of these finds were brought to the notice of the Committee by the Rev. Dr. Arnold, our Local Secretary for Chichester.

In January, 1896, Mr. Percy E. Coombe, of Arundel, reported the finding of the remains of a Roman villa at the western end of Tarrant Street, Arundel, whilst workmen were digging for the new drainage works a trench some 12 feet deep, extending the whole length of that thoroughfare (about one-fifth of a mile). The existence of this villa had been suspected for some time inasmuch as a fragment of pavement was found many years since at another spot close to the same street, in Mrs. Emberson's garden. Some *tesserae*, portions of

Roman tiles and an iron horse shoe, found by Mr. Coombe and presented to the Sussex Archæological Society, are now in the Society's Museum at Lewes. Two additional pieces of Roman tiles found in Tarrant Street more recently will be added to these in due course.

J. S.

No. 23.

A CORRECTION.

In Volume XXXIX. of the "S.A.C." and at page 173, "Rowenna" in line 16 and "Rowennas" in line 18 should read "Ravenna" and "Ravennas."
