

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.

HENRY I. AT BURNE AND BARNHAM.

In the "English Historical Review," Vol. X., No. 39, July, 1895, Mr. J. H. Round has a note so interesting to Sussex Archæologists that I beg leave to quote from it extensively, and to add a few observations thereon.

"In working at the charter of Henry I.," says Mr. Round, "I have been long puzzled as to what place is represented by 'Burna.' It is connected with the King's departures for Normandy, especially in 1114, when we learn from the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' that the forcing of the see of Rochester on the reluctant Ernulf took place at a 'tune' called 'Burne' on 15th Sept., while the King was waiting for a favourable wind; that he was at Rowner (Rugenor), opposite to Portsmouth, six days later and that he took ship at Portsmouth the same day (21st Sept.)."

He then proceeds to quote from the "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 120, in which Mr. Chambers writes: "Miss Gurney, in her translation of the 'Chronicle,' published in the year 1819, identifies 'Burne' with the town of Sittingbourne, on the coast of Kent." Dr. Ingram, in a note to his translation, published some years subsequently, says, "East-bourne, in Sussex, where the King was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea," is referred to, and in this opinion Mr. Chambers coincided.

"The Rolls edition of the 'Chronicle,'" continues Mr. Round, "identifies the place as Eastbourne, as does the life of Ernulf in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and Mr. Eyton observes that we have a charter of King Henry I. dated *apud Marendonam* and that it passed in the same week or month as other charters which that King expedited at Fareham (Hants) and at Eastbourne (Sussex) when about to cross into Normandy." We come now to the gist of Mr. Round's argument, which is that by Burne is here meant, not Eastbourne, but Westbourne, Sussex. "In spite of these identifications," he says, "it has always seemed to me that Eastbourne was not a probable point of departure, was not, so far as we know, a recognised port at all, and was not in any case near Portsmouth or Fareham. Seeking for a place fulfilling the last condition I found it in Westbourne, Sussex, on the Hampshire border, close to the sea. But what, it may be asked, took Henry to Westbourne, which is off the main road. The answer

is that Westbourne (Borne), like Marden (Meredone), which lay to the north of it, formed part of the honour of Arundel, then in forfeiture in the King's hands and afterwards his widow's dower. In accordance with immemorial practice Henry would sojourn at his own manors, when he found himself in their neighbourhood." To this it may be added that in the Forest of Stanstead, part of which was in Westbourne, the Norman kings were accustomed to hunt and one of the reasons of this King's being there may have been for that purpose. From King John's "Itinerary" we find that on the 30th Jan., 1214, that King was at Stanstead and that in January, 1215, he was there on several occasions. At Stanstead, too, in 1177, according to Hoveden, Henry II. confirmed a settlement relating to Boeham in the presence of Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey, Bishop of Ely, and John, Bishop of Chichester. To return, however, to Henry I. and the year 1114, Mr. Round thus strengthens his position :

"The statement of the 'Chronicle,' implying the presence of magnates, ecclesiastical and lay, on the occasion at 'Burne,' is confirmed by the charter settling the differences between Hyde Abbey and the Bishop of Winchester, which was granted there, 13th Sept. (1114). It was witnessed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Salisbury, London, Lincoln, Bath, Exeter and Durham, the Count of Meulan, and Henry, Earl of Warwick, Walter (of Gloucester), the Constable, William 'Camerarius' of Tancarville, Adam de Port, Nigel d'Oilli, H. de Port, Ralph de Leinesi and Nigel d'Aubein. This list of witnesses is of special value, because in the 'Monasticon' all those after the Earl of Warwick are omitted, Dugdale having taken for his text the Cottonian MS., Dom. A. XIV., where also the name of the place is given as Barnham (Mon. Angl., II., 444). He does, indeed, print the *inspeximus* also (*ib.* 445), but gives the date of the original charter in it as 1110 *quarto die idus Sept.*," instead of 1114 *die idus Sept.*

From the above evidence there can be little doubt that to Westbourne must be assigned the place of the sojourn of Henry I. in 1114. Burna is still called Bourne simply by the country folk, and until recently in the register of the parish and in those of the adjacent district it is always denominated Bourne.

Next as regards Barnham, which one would wish to identify also, Mr. Round satisfactorily disposes of the Norfolk Burnhams as being too remote, but one is inclined to think that the place mentioned was Barnham in Sussex, as was suggested to me by the Rev. Precentor Mee, of Oxford and Westbourne. In King Alfred's will it is mentioned as Burnham and together with Arundel is bequeathed by him to his nephew, Athelm. In Domesday it is written Berneham, and in 1071 we find Roger de Montgomery seized of Bernham, according to the Fitzalan MSS. Barnham is about five miles S.W. of Arundel. At the beginning of the twelfth century Arundel Castle belonged to Robert de Beleme, and at one time Henry I. had besieged it in vain, but in 1113 this baron was seized by the King and put in prison. Barnham was included in this baron's forfeited estate. Arundel, the stronghold of his powerful and audacious enemy, had been shortly before delivered into the King's hands. He would,

doubtless, be inclined to visit personally this part of Sussex and thus have sojourned at Barnham at the date mentioned.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 2.

OLD SUSSEX USE OF THE BIRCH.

Gerarde, in 1597, says: "Concerning the medicinable use of the Birch tree or his parts, there is nothing extant either in the old or new writers," but goes on to speak of it as "*terribilis magistratum virgis*," both in the time of Pliny and his own. While this salutary but disagreeable use of the tree continues in the prisons of the county to the present day, another more pleasant mode of turning it to account seems worth record.

In a curious work entitled "A collection of above Three hundred Receipts in Cookery &c. for the use of Good wives, Tender Mothers & Careful Nurses—by several Hands. Printed for Mary Kettleby 1728," is given the following receipt: "*Birch-Wine, as made in Sussex.* Take the sap of Birch fresh drawn, boil it as long as any scum arises; to every Gallon of Liquor put two Pounds of good Sugar; boil it half an Hour, & scum it very clean; when tis almost cold, set it with a little Yeast spread on a Toast; let it stand five or six days in an open Vessel, stirring it often; then take such a Cask as the Liquor will be sure to fill; & fire a large Match dipt in Brimstone, & put it into the Cask, & stop in the Smoak, till the Match is extinguish'd, always keeping it shook, then shake out the Ashes, and, as quick as possible, pour in a pint of Sack or Rhenish, which taste you like best, for the Liquor retains it; rince the Cask well with this, & pour it out; Pour in your Wine, and stop it close for six Months, then, if 'tis perfectly fine, you may Bottle it."

In the Highlands, as at Balmoral, birch wine is said to be still made and held in estimation, but I am not aware of any recent production of it in Sussex.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 3.

PRODIGIES AT BURWASH.

In a book marked in an old hand "very rare" and entitled "*Mirabilis annus secundus*, or The second part of the second years Prodigies. Being a true Additional *Collection* of many strange SIGNS & APPARITIONS which have this last year been seen in the HEAVENS & in the EARTH & in the WATERS. Printed in the year 1662," I find the following curious relations:—

"The Appearance of two great Armies, encountering each other, seen in the Heavens

"Upon Monday the 21st of *July* 1662 at *Burwast* in the County of *Sussex* was seen, about six of the clock, in the morning, by several honest & credible persons, the appearance of a great Army in the

Heavens, coming out of the North, about *Brightling*, a town within a mile or two from *Burwast*: Then they beheld in like manner the appearance of another Army marching out of the South. They saw these two Armies advance toward each other till at length they were engaged in fight. The Southern Army was beaten & totally routed by the Northern. The Spectators themselves do attest the truth of this & it is generally believed amongst the Inhabitants there."

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 4.

FIND OF A BRITISH GOLD STATER AT FUNTINGTON.

An ancient British coin of reddish gold was ploughed up in a field at Funtington in October, 1897. Its weight is 84-grs. This coin belongs to the uninscribed type as "Evans pl. B. n.g." The *Obverse* presents a portion of a laureate bust, occupying the whole of the field, and the *Reverse* has upon it a triple-tailed horse, with wheel below, and behind the horse is an oval containing a pellet. There are no letters or characters upon it, so that it cannot be attributed to any Prince or Chief. In "S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 26, two coins are figured with very similar reverses found at Worthing. This specimen from Funtington is now in the possession of Mr. J. Anderson, jun., Hon. Curator of the Chichester Museum.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 5.

SUSSEX FOLK-LORE.

Pigs.—In reply to Mr. André's concluding query on p. 269 of our 40th Volume, the weakly pig of a litter is in this part of Sussex (Ashdown Forest) called a "dorlin'" or "dawlin'." My spelling is phonetic, as far as it can be, none of the people about here caring—or being able—to write the word.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

No. 6.

JOURNAL OF MR. JOHN BURGESS.

Mr. Sawyer's supposed identification of "Hustson Square" with Euston Square, in his interesting extracts from John Burgess's Journal on p. 155 of Vol. XL. of our "Collections," is evidently erroneous, inasmuch as, as late as 1820, or 35 years after Mr. Burgess's visit to London, a large nursery garden is stated, in Capell's "Old and New London," to have occupied the site of what is now Euston Square. As I write, I have before me a map of London in 1811, at which date, although Tavistock Square was built, all north of Woburn Place must quite obviously have been fields. Looking, however, over this map, I find a "Hoxton Square" in the north-eastern confines of London and

would suggest that it may, possibly, have been here that the "Coffy house" patronised by Mr. Burgess was situated.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

In Vol. XL. of our "Collections" is an interesting paper on "Extracts from the Journal of Mr. John Burgess," by Mr. John Sawyer, who mentions that he had not found out what is meant by "Rigrels." Mr. Burgess undoubtedly meant "Sand Lances," or what are commonly called "Wriggles." This is the pronunciation; but, on referring to "Cassell's Popular Natural History," I am for the first time in doubt as to the orthography. It there states: "The Sand Lance. This little, slender, eel-like fish, of a silvery brightness, is known as the 'riggle' on the Coast of Sussex," &c.

I have not seen or heard of the "Sand Lance" for some years, but between 40 and 50 years ago they were very plentiful in the sands at Kemp Town, Brighton.

EDWARD SAYERS.

No. 7.

BYGONE HOVE AND HANGLETON.

HOVE.—Some very interesting evidence of the occupation of Hove in the Bronze period occurred in the early part of this year. In trenching a piece of ground belonging to and opposite Aldrington House, in New Church Road, Hove, there was discovered, two feet under the surface, a small socketed bronze celt, with loop, but having no ornamentation, and close to it a lump of the same metal unwrought, which, from its colour, appears to have a large percentage of copper in its composition. Both of these curious relics of the past have been very kindly presented to the Society's Museum by Mrs. Hammond, the owner of the property on which they were found.

HANGLETON.—About two years since some labourers, digging for flints in a bank on the Downs between Hangleton Church and the Dyke, and some thirty yards west of the railway, came upon four urns, placed in a row and about a yard apart. Three were, unfortunately, broken, but they appeared to have been placed mouth upwards and filled with fragments of bones, dry and white; the fourth, which was much smaller, was obtained in perfect condition, but empty, and was given me by the finder. It is of pale pinkish clay, of close texture, nicely turned, well baked and of pretty shape, measuring four inches in height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ -in. in diameter at mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -in. at swell and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across foot or bottom. On visiting the spot I picked up several small fragments of Celtic and later pottery, and I also found some dozen pieces of red Samian ware, ten of which I succeeded in piecing together, forming nearly one-half of a patera, and, judging from the other pieces, there were two other similar but smaller vessels, which probably formed the covers of the three cinerary urns. I have deposited both urn and portion of patera in our Museum. This find is rendered all the more interesting by confirming the opinion of the

Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Preston, who, in 1818, examined what he considered to be the remains of a Roman villa, about half a mile west of West Blatchington Church, the urns being found about the like distance, in a similar direction, and upon the same Down, the bank, as I shrewdly suspect, forming part of the track-way mentioned by him as apparently running from Aldrington to the Dyke.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 8.

ALEXANDER POPE IN SUSSEX.

In Pope's correspondence with Mr. John Caryll, of Lady-holt and West Grinstead, he frequently refers to visits paid to his friend in Sussex. On one occasion he was much pleased with a particular wine in his host's cellar, for on his return home he writes (Aug. 22nd, 1717): "I beg you to do me a familiar or rather domestic piece of service. It is, when a hogshead of good French wine falls into your hands—*whether out of the skies or whatever element that pays no customs*—that you would favour me with about twelve dozen of it at the price you give." On Jan. 25th, 1717-18, Pope writes to acknowledge the safe arrival of the hamper and adds: "The kind offer you make me of the choice of another sort, in case this does not fully content me, is very obliging, and though I think this very good, one may be tempted to the natural passion of mankind, variety. As for myself, I am however quite satisfied with this, but having promised a friend a part of it, will consult his taste just for as much as concerns him."

Pope's letters were not, as he wished them to appear, the careless effusions of ordinary correspondence; it was his custom to collect them from his friends, to re-arrange them and prepare them for publication.

This habit explains the following passage where he excuses, with every nonchalance, his part in these very doubtful transactions:

"March 29, 1718. Dear Sir—The last important cargo arrived as safely as the rest, and I am now to return you not only all thanks for the trouble, but all due praise for the care and circumspection employed about this affair. I take, this as times go, for a very proper topic of panegyric, since to cheat the public or the prince seems the grandeur of all great geniuses in politics. But as wine may be reckoned a part of that by which we live, so the necessity under which all polite people lie of drinking, and of drinking only French wine, must render us blameless in the conscientious point, though criminal in the letter of the law."

It is difficult to realise the pitch to which the dealing in contraband goods had attained at this time in Sussex. A large number of men were engaged in it, whose operations extended to all parts of the county. We note that Pope sends his order to the smugglers with as little reserve as if he was addressing his wine merchant; he requires a particular quantity of a particular wine and he very soon gets what he wants.

The Pope-Caryll correspondence was continued till 1735. In 1747 Lady-holt Park was the scene of a double murder, the body of one

victim being found in a well only 200 yards from Mr. Caryll's mansion. This and other outrages were traced to a local band of smugglers, probably the same gang who procured for Mr. Pope his favourite French wine.¹ The 10th Volume of our "Collections" contains a full account of the crime, its detection and the punishment of those concerned in it, of whom ten were hung at Chichester, East Grinstead and other places in Sussex, and the gang effectually suppressed.

ED. CUNLIFFE.

¹ One of the servants at Lady-holt was arrested upon suspicion of aiding the ruffians to conceal the body.

No. 9.

THE PAPAL "BULLA" FOUND AT LEWES.

A melancholy interest attaches to the following letter of our late Curator, addressed to the writer of the paper on Cuckfield in our last volume, and having reference to the *Bulla* of Pope Clement VI., mentioned on p. 193, as being in the possession of Mr. Kempe. The letter is dated May 12th, 1897: "We have in the Museum, at Lewes Castle (S.E. Tower of the Keep), in a small case of relics from the Priory, a leaden Bulla, coloured red, which I have always understood was that found in the grave of John, 8th Earl Warenne, and it has been so labelled by Mr. John Sawyer. There is no record of the donor's name. In this matter there cannot be 'two Richmonds in the field,' and the fact settled one way or the other, the better, archæological accuracy would be obtained. I leave home to-morrow morning and hope to pay historic Winchester a three or four days' visit—a thing I have often intended to do." Arrangements were being made for a comparison of the Bulla when, during his visit to Winchester, our Curator's useful life was suddenly ended.

J. H. COOPER.

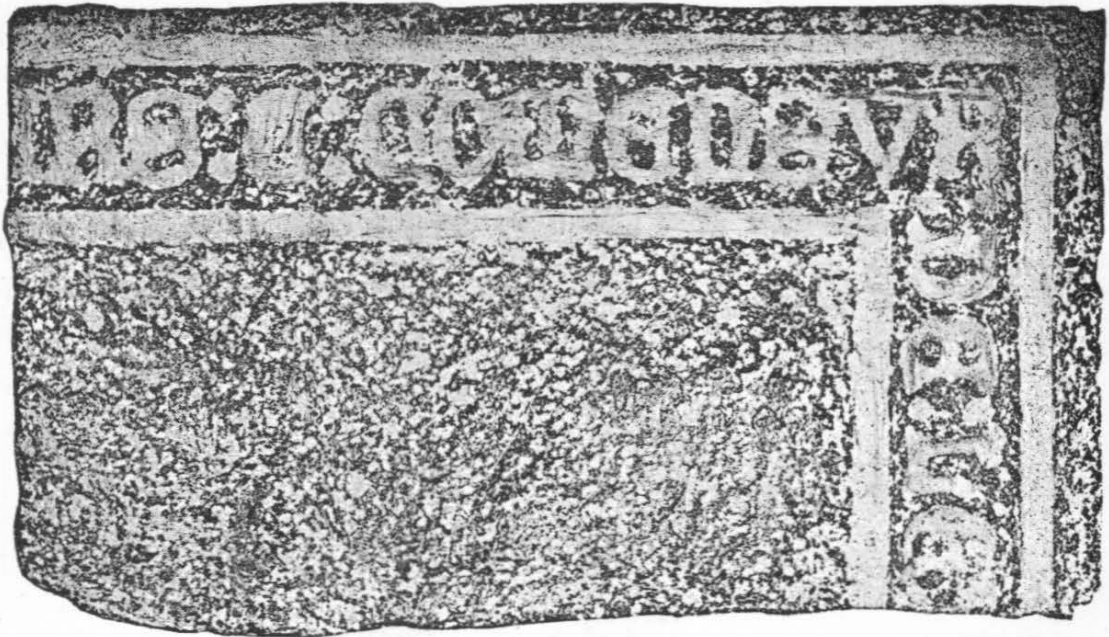
No. 10.

HARDHAM PRIORY, SUSSEX.

A joint meeting of the Lewisham Antiquarian Society and the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society was held at Pulborough and Hardham, Sussex, on Saturday, the 29th May, 1897, on which occasion Hardham Priory was visited. Mr. J. D. Aysh, the tenant, was good enough, in view of this meeting, to have three or four trenches cut, under my direction, across the probable site of the Priory Church, and subsequently I made some further excavations, being then assisted by Mr. W. Paley Baidon, F.S.A., when we found that nearly the whole of the building material had been removed from the site of the choir. Amongst the little that remained were three masses of rough rubble work, about eleven feet from centre to centre, which probably had been the footings of the columns of the choir arcade. Mr. Gordon M. Hills, in his plan of Hardham Priory, given in Vol. XVIII. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," does not show any arcading, he

not having had an opportunity of making excavations. In describing his plan of the monastic buildings he states that he "purposely omitted a large block of walling, about 24 feet long and 3 feet thick, erected against the south side," viz., of the refectory, "towards the west end, which has nothing to do with the monastery, but which contains fire-places of two stories, belonging to a wing of the farmhouse, built and, except this piece, destroyed, since the destruction of the monastery." It seems worth putting on record that Mr. Aysh, in removing some masonry in the year 1896, at the south-west corner of his house, apparently a piece of the wall mentioned by Mr. Hills, found a portion of the lower part of a good monumental slab of early fourteenth century date. It measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 22 inches in width, and is of an average thickness of about five inches. A portion of a marginal inscription, between two fillets, remains. The incised Lambardic letters, as well as the fillets, were at one time probably filled with brass. Of the inscription, which was in French, the following words remain: ". . . . IRS: E: COMENSVR: DE: LE:."

I have added a rubbing of the fragment of this slab to the Society's Collection, from which the accompanying illustration has been taken.



PART OF A MONUMENTAL SLAB, EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY,
FOUND AT HARDHAM PRIORY IN 1896.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

No. 11.

THE LOW SIDE WINDOWS OF SUSSEX CHURCHES.

Since my paper on "The Low Side Windows of Sussex Churches," which appears in this Volume, was in print, I have been furnished, by the kindness of Mr. H. Michell Whitley, with full particulars of two examples—at Patcham and Edburton—of which I was only able

to record the bare existence. I have also myself discovered fresh examples at Portslade and Jevington, besides visiting and obtaining full details of those at Kingston-on-Sea, Hangleton, Alciston and Wilmington.

I hope to publish these additional particulars in another paper on this subject in Vol. XLIII. of these "Collections."

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON.

No. 12.

PAPER ON "CUCKFIELD" IN VOL. XL.

From the new volume of Papal Registers ("Re gesta," Vol. CX., c. 111) it appears that in July, 1349, Pope Clement VI. granted to "William de Chyntyng Provision of the perpetual Vicarage of Cokefeld in the Diocese of Chichester void by the resignation of Robert Longe of Sefford."

The following errata occur:—

Page 195, for "Edward II." read "Edward I."

Page 200, for "Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet" read "Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton."

Page 207, last line but one, for "arms" read "colours."

J. H. COOPER.