

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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*The Editors 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 them at The Castle, Lewes.*

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### No. 1.

#### SIR THOMAS BOWYER, BART., M.P. FOR BRAMBER, AND HIS FAMILY.

The Rev. Canon Cooper, in his interesting account of the Bowyer family, in Vol. XLII. of our "Collections," falls into an error with regard to the date of the death of the first baronet and identifies the second baronet as the Member for Bramber in the Long Parliament. The first Sir Thomas Bowyer was elected Member for Bramber in the Short Parliament, April—June, 1614, and continued to represent that constituency until expelled from the Long Parliament, 23 November, 1642, for assisting to seize Chichester. His estates were sequestered on the 6th June, 1643 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., p. 93). In February, 1644, he petitions the Committee of Compounding, and pleads "that he has come in, not on account of sequestration, nor for the benefit of the Declaration, but from his wish to serve Parliament." He also says he has not been out of his house for 15 months, and has not sent any assistance to the King, except when the Sheriff of Chichester forced his servants to it ("Calendar of Comm. of Compounding," II., 833). On the 17th May, 1650, his executors apply to the Committee for allowance of the titles of the Manors of Runcton and North Mundham, leased to them by the testator for the purposes of his will. "Sir Thomas died six weeks ago, being in prosecution of his appeal before the Barons of the Exchequer against his sequestration, leaving a wife and thirteen children, and debts of £8,000 to be raised by the sale of his lands" (*Ibid.*).

Sir Thomas was buried at North Mundham, 28 February, 1650. In his will, dated 28 January, 1648-9, he mentions his wife, Dame Anne, and his younger sons, James and Algernon. "My son Thomas," and his two daughters both under age. "If my son Thomas die, leaving any wife, than such wife as he now hath, Katherine, one of the daughters of Richard Sanney, Esq., my exors. to pay such wife an annuity of £20." Proved 9 April, 1652 (P.C.C., 69, Bowyer). On the 12 July, 1650, Sir Thomas Bowyer, jun., applies to the Committee of Compounding and begs one-fifth of his father's sequestered estate, which was granted. On the 6 Nov., 1650, Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Bowyer, begs that her dower of £80 a year, or one-third of her

husband's estate, may be allowed her, she having married before the wars, and, on the 19 February following she complains to the Committee that she and her son James were omitted in the order granting one-fifth to Sir Thomas Bowyer, her son-in-law (step-son), begs her share, which was granted. Finally, in March, 1652, the executors of the estate beg to compound. The Barons of the Exchequer having dismissed the case, they have appealed to Parliament, but weightier matters having intervened, they cannot be heard. The fine was fixed at one-third—£2,033. 18s. 3d.—the last moiety was paid on the 29 June and the sequestration removed ("Cal. of Comm. Compounding," II., 833). From this it will be seen that the first baronet had a third wife, whom he must have married not later than 1642. The eldest son, Thomas, who succeeded to the title, was 24 years of age at the Visitation of 1634; his wife, Katherine Sanney, or Stanney, as it appears in her husband's will, has already been mentioned; by her he had two daughters, Anne and Lucy. The second Sir Thomas died in 1659. His wife Katherine must have died some time after 1649, for by his will, made 13 June and proved 21 December, 1659, by Dame Margaret Bowyer, widow and executrix, he mentions his late father, Thomas Bowyer, and jointure of his mother-in-law, Bridget Stanney, widow. One-third of his property he leaves to his wife, Dame Margaret, and the remaining two-thirds thereof to his daughters, Anne and Lucy, on their reaching the age of 21 (P.C.C., 524, Pell). The annuity left by the first baronet to his son's second wife was enjoyed by the recipient for some years. Her death occurred in 1687, she being buried at North Mundham, 31 July, 1687. In her will, 26 July, 1687, and proved 22 Nov., 1693, she bequeaths the annuity of £20 and all arrears to Joseph Warnett, of the City of Chichester, cordwainer (P.C.C., 17, Coker).

The second baronet was succeeded in the title by his half-brother James, the son of the first baronet by his third wife. He was educated at Winchester, going there in 1656, being then about 11 years old; he afterwards went to New College and became a student of the Middle Temple. He died unmarried and was buried at North Mundham, 28 February, 1679-80. On the 27 April, 1682, administration of the goods of Sir James Bowyer, Bart., a bachelor, of the City of Chichester, who died in London, was granted to Henry Bellingham, cousin and next of kin. His mother survived him and must have renounced administration, she being his next of kin. She died in 1683 and was buried 11 September, 1683, in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Of the two daughters of the second baronet, Anne married Edward Morley, son of Sir William Morley and Dame Margaret, his wife, of Barnham, Sussex. (License in Faculty Office, dated 26 July, 1664.) Anne Morley is said to have alienated the Manor of North Mundham in 1675, she being described as a widow. Much of the above information is derived from "Notes and Queries," 7 Series, X., 285, and XII., 423, and I have also to thank our Member, P. A. Bowyer, Esq., for his kind assistance.

JOHN PATCHING.



## No. 2.

*INTERESTING FINDS AT CHICHESTER.*

In excavating the foundations of the Old Swan Inn, in East Street, Chichester, for building the present London and County Bank, several interesting finds were made, which were carefully preserved by Mr. R. H. Henley, superintendent of the works.

Coins: A Roman third brass, in almost perfect condition, with the *Obverse* head of Salonina, wife of the Emperor Gallienus, with inscription "Salonina Aug.;" an Irish farthing of James I. in a good state and a penny of George I. There were fragments of various Romano British vessels, a piscina of mediæval type, and several capitals of columns, one apparently of the Norman period, ornamented with roundels, and another of the Decorated period of beautiful foliated design, which had been coloured red; and also a considerable number of the peculiar tobacco pipes of the Caroline period, with the usual small elongated bowls. I had surmised that these had belonged to some of the smokers who doubtless frequented the Old Swan, but I was assured that they came from such a distance below that this was improbable; they may, however, have been consigned to a cellar.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

## No. 3.

*ROMAN COINS FOUND IN CHICHESTER.*

In July, 1902, two interesting Roman coins found in the city were brought to me. One of second brass has—*Obverse*: "Imp. Caes. Vespasian. Aug. P. Cos." Laureated head of Vespasian. *Reverse*: "Judæa capta." A female figure with sorrowful aspect, seated on a pile of arms, beneath a palm tree. This doubtless connects this Emperor with the siege of Jerusalem begun by him and finished by his son Titus, A.D. 70. The other, a silver denarius, was dug up in Aug., 1902, in a garden at Chichester by Mr. Thomas Pryer, of Caledonian Road, and has come into my possession. It has—*Obv.*: "Imp. D. Clod. Sept. Albin. Aug.," with the laureated head of Albinus. *Rev.*: "Romæ Eternæ," with the figure of a woman seated, helmeted and with shield and spear. This is probably the origin of Britannia on our English coins, which had Britannia bearing a spear in the time of Charles II., whereas now she has a trident. This denarius is rare and its associations are interesting to us on the South Coast, since Albinus, after he had been made Governor of Britain, was elected Emperor by the soldiers in Britain. For a time he shared the Imperial power with Severus, who tried to assassinate him and finally defeated him in a great battle near Lyons. Severus had his head cut off and sent to Rome and ordered his dead body to be thrown into the Rhone after it had been mangled by his dogs, A.D. 193.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

## No. 4.

*HIDING PLACE AT SLINDON.*

In "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places," by Mr. Allan Fea, London, 1901, are several interesting descriptions of such places in Sussex. Of one of these I think there is no record in "S.A.C." I would here advert to that at Slindon House. Of this Mr. Fea briefly says: "When Slindon House was undergoing restorations a 'priest's hole,' communicating with the roof, was discovered. It contained some ancient devotional books and against the walls were hung stout leathern straps, by which a person could let himself down." When I was on a visit to Slindon House in 1872 to examine some Roman remains found near it I was shown this hiding place, and the straps within it, to the best of my recollection then, could be used for ascent or descent, and there was an underground passage to it, from which escape might be made from the basement.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

## No. 5.

*FINDS AT SELSEY RECTORY.*

In May, 1901, the Rev. W. Ernest Malaher, then Rector of Selsey, wrote to ask me, as local secretary for Chichester, if I would go and look at some "finds" which he had recently made in the Old Rectory, part of which is said to be thirteenth century and monastic. Behind the present dining room wall, he said, "we have opened two curious cells (one on the floor above), the old fireplace and a curious cupboard in the thickness of the wall. I should greatly like to know the probable use of the cells. Their purpose is a mystery; both were closed originally with heavy doors. The original fireplace is probably of Henry VIII.'s time. The stonework is almost perfect." A visit to Selsey did not enable me to elucidate the mystery as to the cells. One theory was that they were punishment cells for refractory monks, and another that they were hiding holes; but why such should exist in a rectory was by no means apparent.

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

## No. 6.

*CITY OF CHICHESTER STANDING ORDERS,*

*Made at Several Assemblies of the Common Council of the said City.*

The following extracts from the Minutes of the Town Council of Chichester, made some years ago, seem worth preserving in these "Collections":

*For Speaking at any Assembly.*

"11 May 1688. It is ordered that upon any debate in this house but one member shall speak at a time and direct his discourse to Mr. Mayor."

“11 Oct. 1718. It is ordered that from henceforth no more than one member speak in the Council at one time and the rest sitting. And if two speak together Mr. Mayor to direct which of them be heard first.”

*Respecting Entertainments on State Days.*

“18 Nov. 1737. Ordered that from henceforth no member of the Corporation on any publick Assembly for rejoyceing on Government days do bring into the house any person whatever other than the Constables. And that each member be allowed one bottle of wine and no more.”

*For Wearing Gowns.*

“23 April 1688. At this Assembly it having been ordered by the Mayor and part of the Members being present that whatever member of this Corporation shall come into this House in time of Business without a Gown shall be taken to be a Breaker of the Antient Customs of this City. It was put to the Vote whether this shall be a Standing Order and agreed *nemine contradicente* in the Assembly. Whereupon it is Ordered that all the members of this Assembly shall provide Black Gowns to wear on the 29th day of May next ensuing.”<sup>1</sup>

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

<sup>1</sup> In the Archives of Winchester are some curious particulars as to wearing gowns there, which may here be quoted: “31 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1656. It is ordained and established that ev<sup>y</sup> Alderman of y<sup>e</sup> said citty have three sev<sup>r</sup>all Gownes (that is to say) A scarlett Gowne and two citizen’s Gownes as are now in use. And that they weare their skarlett Gownes ev<sup>y</sup> Sessions and Burroughmotes to be holden for the said citty Days of thanksgiving and at y<sup>e</sup> time of the election of y<sup>e</sup> Maior, and the Maior to weare his skarlett gowne at y<sup>e</sup> Assizes to attend y<sup>e</sup> Judges. And that they weare their citizen’s gowne with High should<sup>rs</sup> on the Lord’s day, and days of Humiliation in the morning to y<sup>e</sup> Church and att all publique assemblies and their other citizen’s Gowne on the same days to church in the afternoone.”

At Chichester I find no directions that the wives of Mayors should wear gowns of any particular hue, but at Winchester this was the case, and if his wife were not properly habited the Mayor was heavily mulcted, as appears from the following:—“4<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1580 It is agreed that every man that hereafter shall beare the office of the Mayoraltie of the said citie shall before the first Boroughmote after his election pvide for his wiffe a scarlet Gowne, accordinge to the ancient order of the saide citie; and that as well shee and the wiffe of ev<sup>y</sup> one which hereafter shall beare the office of the maioraltie of the same citie as also the wiffe of every other which heretofore hath borne the same office in the said citie which wiffe is now pvided of a scarlet gowne, shall weare scarlet gownes at all festivall daye and other times accustomed, when the maior of the said citie shall weare his scarlet gowne, except upon the first Boroughmote daye upon payne that ev<sup>y</sup> husbände of such wiffe shall make defaulte in pvidinge of such a gowne as aforesaide, shall forfeyte and lose Tenne Pounds to be deducted out of his fee. And that the husbände of ev<sup>y</sup> such wiffe that shall not weare such a gowne ev<sup>y</sup> such daye shall forfeit and lose for ev<sup>y</sup> defaulte therein 6s. 8d. to the use of the Chamber of the citie to be levied by distresse; except there be some lawfull excuse, to be approved and allowed by the mayor of the saide citie and the more parte of his Bretherne.”

## No. 7.

*THE DEAD MAN'S HAND.*

In the conversation room at the Museum of the Chichester Institute has recently been placed, framed and glazed, an interesting object. Above it is written, "Forged Note on Ridge's Bank, for which the forger a drawing master of Chichester was hanged at Newgate." It bears No. 973 on the Chichester Old Bank and beneath is an extract from "Ashton's Social England under the Regency," Vol. II., p. 60. "On December 5, 1815, was hanged at Newgate John Binstead convicted of forgery and at his execution a peculiar superstition is recorded. While at the scaffold Binstead in conversation with the Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate, requested that his hands might not be applied to persons who came to be rubbed for the 'wen.'" As will be seen from the following this superstition appears to have been generally prevalent at that period, since a Sussex lady kindly thus informs me: "Looking over the 'Courier' for Thursday evening, Dec. 5, 1815, I find it mentioned that John Binstead was executed for forgery in making with a camel's hair pencil a £5 note purporting to be of the Chichester Bank. He met his fate with resignation." And to this is added: "In the 'Courier' for Sept. 19, 1814, there is an account of the execution that morning of two men at Newgate for murder, which concludes in this way: After they had hung some time three females were introduced for the application of 'the dead man's hand' to remove marks, wens, &c. The first was a young woman of interesting appearance, who was so much affected by the ceremony that she was obliged to be supported. At nine o'clock the bodies were cut down and sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for dissection."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

## No. 8.

*IS A BARBER A TRADESMAN?*

The well-known Act of Charles II. "prohibits any tradesman, artificer, or labourer, from carrying on his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day." By a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench a barber is not a tradesman on the ground of his being a member of a learned profession, being a barber surgeon, entitled to perform operations and let blood. On this it has been observed with truth that he lets blood still, rather too frequently. This decision, it is also argued, is right, because if a man is accustomed to be shaved he needs the operation quite as much on the first as on any other day of the week, while on the other hand there is something to be said for shaving yourself, and a good deal also to be said for not shaving at all. Nevertheless, from an archæological point of view I am of opinion that according to civic views in the last century a barber was a tradesman, since in the Minutes of the Chichester Town Council I find this entry: "Aug. 12, 1700. Ordered that if Thomas Chatham and Caleb Chatham do not compound with the Company of Barbers within Tenn days their shop windows

shall be pulled down and they shall not be permitted to keep any barber's shop within this City and the Serjeants and Cryer are required to put this order in execution." Also in the Archives of Winchester we have the following: "12<sup>th</sup> of April 1728 Agreed that it be proposed at and to the same next Assembly that William Clarke shall and may be permitted and allowed to use exercise and occupy the Trade and manual occupation of a Barber within this City, he paying for a Fine or Composition for such his permission and allowance the sum of One pound one shilling into the Coffor of this City.

Thomas Barefoot Mayor, &c. &c."

F. H. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

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No. 9.

*A VISITATION OF THE CHURCH OF BOSHAM.*

In A.D. 1121 Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter, nephew of William the Conqueror, suppressed a college established in Saxon times at Plympton, in Devonshire, and having been granted the lordship of Bosham, Sussex, by Henry I., settled a dean and five prebendaries in the College, also of Saxon foundation there, retaining to himself an exclusive jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

Frequent disputes arose from time to time between the Bishops of Chichester and Exeter as to their respective rights, and finally an arrangement was arrived at that the Bishops of Chichester should have the right of visitation and authority over the College, whilst the patronage should belong to the Bishops of Exeter.

In Bishop Quivil's Register at Exeter is an entry of a visitation of the College called the King's free Chapel of Bosham; the date is not given, but the entry occurs between the 7th and 12th February, 1281-2.

The following is a translation :

"The visitation of the Church of Bosham.

There is wanting a new missal of the Sarum Use, also a new *graduale*<sup>2</sup>; two *Psalters*<sup>3</sup>; one *Legenda*<sup>4</sup>; one *Manuale*.<sup>5</sup> The Church is not dedicated nor any Altar in the same. There is wanting an *antiphonarium*,<sup>6</sup> also a *Collectarium*, and *Capitularium*<sup>7</sup>; two towels (cloths for the Altar) with borders; also a decent and customary frontal.

<sup>1</sup> "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. VIII., p. 191.

<sup>2</sup> A book containing the words and music of the introits, *graduales*, &c., sung at High Mass.

<sup>3</sup> The *Psalter* was the Book of Psalms, divided as they were used at the seven canonical hours for the different days of the week.

<sup>4</sup> The *Legenda* contained the lections for Matins, from Holy Scripture for the first nocturn, from the Lives of the Saints for the second nocturn, and a homily from the Fathers on the Gospel of the day for the third nocturn.

<sup>5</sup> The *Manuale* contained the offices for baptism, extreme unction, marriage, burial, and various benedictions.

<sup>6</sup> The *Antiphonale* contained the Antiphons for vespers.

<sup>7</sup> The *Collectare* and *Capitularium* contained the collects of the hours and the little chapters.



The Paschal Candlestick<sup>8</sup> is wholly insufficient. There is wanting one pair of Corporals.<sup>9</sup> None of the Copes for the Choir are decent. There are wanting two amices and three stoles. The Chancel and the Nave are badly roofed so that it rains on the High Altar, and in many other places in the Church. No sufficient surplice. A thurible is wanting. And therefore the profits of all the Prebends are in sequestration."

From the foregoing it will be seen that not only was the Church dilapidated, but that the vestments, &c., required for the decent celebration of Divine service were wanting.

The Synod of Exeter, held under Bishop Quivil in A.D. 1281-2, directs that "in every church there should be a good missal, a Gradale, a Troparium, a good Manuale, a Legenda, an Antiphonale, Psalters, an Ordinale, a Venitari, a Hymnale, a Collectare," and on reference to the list it will be seen the Church was badly furnished with service books.

Of cloths for the altar the Synod directs there should be "Four cloths at the high altar, two of which must be blessed and one of them with a border round it" also "two corporals clean and sound with burses [cases] for the same."

The visitation clearly shows the need of the change of jurisdiction which was subsequently carried out.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

No. 10.

*SEA FIGHT OFF WINCHELSEA IN 1350.*

In the second volume of our "Collections," a note on p. 168 evidently refers to the above combat, though the date furnished is 1349. As no account of the battle appears to have been given in our pages, perhaps the following extract from "Fabyan's Chronicles" (p. 462, ed. Ellis), may be of interest:—"In this XXV. yere (of Edward III.), aboute the feaste of the Decollacion of seynt John Baptyst, in the latter ende of August, a noble man of Spayne, called Sir Charlys, to whom Kynge John of Fraunce hadde newly gyuen the erledome of Angolesme, entendinge to wyn some honour vpon the Englysshemen, with a stronge nauye of Spaynardes entrede the Englysshe stremys and dyd moche harme vnto Kynge Edwardes frendes; soo that the Kynge about the season abouesayd, mette with the sayde nauy vpon the coast of Wynchelsee, where atweene the Kynge and them was a longe and mortall fyghte, to the great losse of moche people vpon both parties; but in the ende God sent vnto the Kynge victory, so that he

<sup>8</sup> The Paschal Candle was several feet in height and of proportional thickness; it was regarded as an emblem of Christ and stood on a tall standard or candlestick. Before the candle was blessed the deacon inserted in it five grains of incense to signify the wrapping of our Saviour's body in linen clothes with spices.

"A taper great the Paschall namde  
With musicke then they blesse  
And franckense herein they pricke,  
For greater holynesse."

["North Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, Leicester," p. 58.]

<sup>9</sup> A fine white linen cloth, on which the sacred elements were consecrated.

chased his enemies, and wanne from them xxii. of theyr shyppes, after most wryters, with many prysoners.”

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No. 11.

CASTLE NEAR HORSHAM.

On the Ordnance Map (scale six inches to the mile), near Horsehead Gill, at the foot of Hurst Hill, is marked a small square earthwork enclosure, and by the side, in Old English letters, “The Castle” and “Moat, remains of.” Nothing appears to be known of any fortification here, and it is probably the site of a small moated house, such as seem to have been common on the flat ground at the base of this hill, where there is still a farm dwelling, called “The Moated House.” Bush Cottage, in Bush Lane, shows traces of a moat, and the same feature may be noticed near the house called Channel Brook, and I think, also, round the site of the small farmhouse which stood till recently at Fiven’s Green, opposite a lodge at Holbrook.

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No. 12.

BARTON FARM, PAGHAM.

During building operations here it was found that the greater part of this house formed part of an ecclesiastical building. Mr. P. M. Johnston visited the spot and the following is his note:

“The chapel is entirely of thirteenth century date and, with the exception of the western wall and a short length of the north and south walls, is practically perfect. There was a fine triplet of lancets in the E. wall. These have been partly taken down, as they were in a very unsafe condition, and are being rebuilt *stone for stone*. In the N. and S. walls are other lancets, more or less mutilated, and in the S. wall a very pretty trefoil-headed piscina, above which is the hole for the rod on which was hung the Lenten veil. The tool marks on the stones are quite fresh, and the stones are in themselves an interesting geological study. *Caen* is used for most of the dressing; but there are also chalk, sandstone from Pulborough and a curious Tufa-like stone (of volcanic origin?) formed of minute *spiculæ*, perhaps from the seashore rocks. It is not unlike Quarr Abbey Stone from the Isle of Wight, and suggests that the same strata join the Island and mainland under the ocean, just as the famous Alum Bay Sands have a modest counterfeit in the Cliffs of Shedland Bay, Dorset.

But besides the Chapel there is an even older building running at right angles to it on the south side. This is certainly eleventh century, if not pre-Conquest, and looks like the *Aula* of the original Manor. It is a plain parallelogram in plan (c. 20' × 17'), and its walls are constructed of herring-bone flints and water-worn rubble stones. It has a plain circular arch, in a coarse grit stone (? Quarr Abbey), in the southern end, and an early plinth course in one part. Mr. C. R. Peers, to whom I have shown photos, considers the building pre-Conquest.”

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.