

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.

ROMAN REMAINS AT BOSHAM.

Some fifty or sixty years ago excavations were made in Bosham for the foundations of a house on a spot near the site of a Roman villa, and during the work a life-size marble head was discovered in an excellent state of preservation. The owner of the land, Mr. Gatehouse, not thinking the head was of any particular interest or value, placed it on a rockery in the garden, where in course of time it became hidden once more by leaves and roots of trees. Recently the head was again unearthed, and at my suggestion was sent to the British Museum for an opinion on it. Mr. F. H. Marshall, Assistant Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, pronounces it to be a portrait head of a member of the Claudian family, not improbably Germanicus (d. A.D. 15), and it belongs to the first half of the first century after Christ. The work is that of a Roman sculptor, but is of a Greek type.

K. H. MACDERMOTT.

No. 2.

ON SOME ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS RECENTLY FOUND AT SELSEY BILL.

Considered in connection with the scattered, but by no means infrequent, discovery of Roman remains on the Selsey Peninsula, and with the published researches of Talfourd Ely,¹ and pending the systematic prosecution of researches with a view to tracing the Stane-way south of Chichester to Itchenor and Earnley,² it may not be uninteresting to record the discovery of a representative collection of Roman coins that have recently come to light at the extremity of Selsey Bill.

A few of the coins in the subjoined list have been found by fishermen along the shore, and by farm labourers in the fields, but

¹ Roman Hayling, London, 1908.

² Suggested by P. J. Martin, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XI., p. 127.

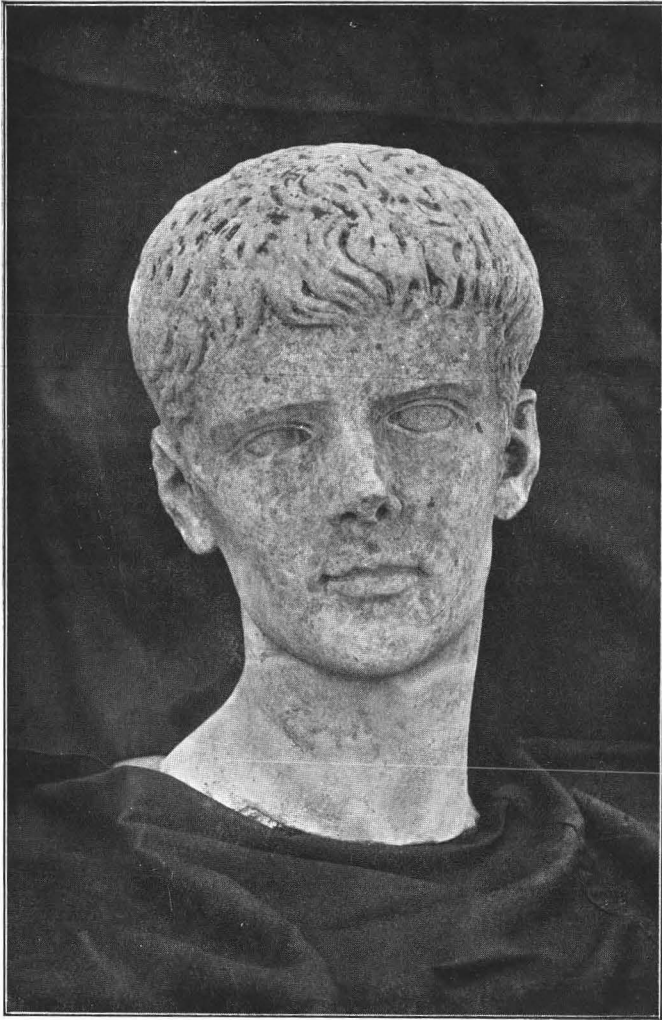


Photo. D. W. Baker, Chichester.

HEAD OF (?) GERMANICUS

FOUND AT BOSHAM.

the majority have been dug up in the process of converting the fields known as Large Acres, Small Acres, Faith's Croft, Willshire's Croft, The Knap and Paddock Lane Fifteen Acres into a residential property. They have all been found between November, 1906, and May, 1909, and it is worthy of remark that in no case have I found two coins of the same type:—

1. Augustus, B.C. 48, A.D. 14. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER; *Rev.*, S. C. Altar, PROVIDENT.
2. Nero, A.D. 54-68. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, NERO CLAVD · CAESAR AVG · GERM · PP · TR · P · IMP · PP.; *Rev.*, Nero and soldier on horseback, DECVRSIO.
3. Vespasian, A.D. 69-79. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · VESPASIAN · AVG · COS · III; *Rev.*, S. C. Justice, AEQVITAS AVGVSTI.
4. Domitian, 81-96. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · DOMIT · AVG · COS · XII; *Rev.*, Mars, VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.
5. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, IMP · CAES · DOMIT · AVG · GERM * * * ; *Rev.*, *Illegible* [*Virtuti Augusti*?].
6. Trajan, 98-117. 3rd Brass, *Obv.*, Radiated head, IMP · CAES · NER · TRAIANO · OPTIM · AVG · GERM; *Rev.*, S. C. in wreath, DAC · PARTHICO PM · TR · POT · XX · COS · VI · PP.
7. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, IMP · CAES · NERVAE · TRAIANO AVG · GER · DAC · PM · TR · P · COS · V · PP; *Rev.*, S. C. Dacian captive and Trophy, S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
8. Hadrian, 117-138. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, HADRIANVS AVG · COS · III · PP; *Rev.*, Diana, S. C., *Sine epigraphe*.
9. Antoninus Pius, 138-161. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, ANTONINVS AVG · PIVS PP · TR · P · XVIII; *Rev.*, Britannia seated, BRITANNIA COS · III.
10. ———. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Radiated head, ANTONINVS AVG · PIVS PP · TR · P · COS · III; *Rev.*, S. C. Mars marching, *Illegible*.
11. ———. 1st Brass: Laureated head, *Obv.* and *Rev.*, *Illegible*.
12. Faustina, senr., n. 105-ob. 141. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, DIVA FAVSTINA; *Rev.*, S. C., Standing figure, AETERNITAS.
13. Marcus Aurelius, 141-180. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bare head with paludamentum, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG · PII FIL; *Rev.*, S. C., Health, TR · POT · VIII · COS · II.
14. Faustina, junr., ob. 175. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, FAVSTINA AVG · PII · AVG · FIL; *Rev.*, S. C., Diana, *Sine epigraphe*.
15. Lucilla, Wife of L. Verus, ob. 183. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Bust, LVCILLAE AVG · ANTONINI AVG; *Rev.*, S. C., Venus, VENVS.
16. Commodus, 169-192. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, M · COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS PIVS; *Rev.*, S. C., Apollo, PM · TR · P · VIII · IMP · VI · COS · III · PP.
17. ———. 1st Brass: *Obv.*, Laureated head, M · COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG; *Rev.*, S. C., Felicity, FEL · AVG · TR · P · VI · IMP · III · COS · III · PP.
18. Aurelian, 270-275. 3rd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust with radiated crown, IMP · AVRELIANVS AVG; *Rev.*, Two figures, IOVI CONSER.
19. Diocletian, 288-313. 2nd Brass: *Obv.*, Bust with Paludamentum, D · N · DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN · AVG; *Rev.*, S. F. (Treves) PTR. Two figures, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 3.

FINDS OF COINS AT HARTING.

Early in the year the Vicar of Harting sent me two coins found in his parish, with a request for information about them, stating that they had been turned up by the spade on land used for allotments close to the church. In a sense they were both foreign coins, one being a groat of Henry VI., struck at Calais, which mint was much used during the long French Wars; the other was a penny of Alexander II., of Scotland (1214-1249), in rather poor preservation. Curiously enough I was told by a former Vicar of Rustington, Sussex, many years ago that a Scotch penny of one of the Alexander's had been found during renovation of the church building. The Scotch money, though, of course, that of a foreign country at that period, circulated freely in England, and *vice versa*, until the respective reigns of David II. and Edward III., when the money of the former Kingdom became very depreciated owing to the large ransom demanded for release of the captive Scotch King (1355) draining the poorer northern country of its money. I may add that several other finds of old coins have previously been sent me from this fortunate parish. The treasure found must be a great incentive to industrious digging by the villagers.

P. JOHNSTON.

[The Vicar of Harting further reports that a coin of Constantius Chlorus has been found in West Harting, and one of Hadrian in East Harting.—EDITOR.]

No. 4.

LINDFIELD "ARCH" AND BURLEIGH "ARCHES."

The subjoined Inquisition may be taken to explain the correct meaning of the term "Arch" or "Arches" applied to Lindfield and Burleigh, namely, that it was a corruption of "Archiepiscopi," both manors belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lindfield, in the hundred of Street, had two manors, one belonging to the Bardolfs and the other to the Archbishop. Burleigh, a hamlet in the parish of Worth, in the hundred of Buttinghill, also belonged to the Archbishop. Both these hundreds were in the Rape of Lewes. But the Archbishops had claimed to reckon these manors (as they did also their distant manors of Patching and West Tarring in the Rape of Arundel), as in their hundred of Loxfield, in the Rape of Pevensy. About Lindfield and Burleigh complaints seem to have been made. The people of Burleigh had some reason to complain, for some of them in 1332 were taxed twice over in Buttinghill and in Loxfield hundreds (*Sussex Record Society*, Vol. X., p. 34). On the occasion of the subsidy of 1334 an Inquisition was held at Mayfield, when the Jurors took the rather odd line that they could not find a Lindfield or a Burleigh in Loxfield hundred distinct from those which they found in

Street and Buttinghill hundreds. These places were, therefore, to be taxed in future in the hundreds where they were situated.

The Inquisition is given at the end of the Subsidy Roll for 1334. The following is a translation:—

“Inquisition taken at Maghefeld on the feast of the Circumcision of the Lord in the 8th year of the reign of Edward the 3rd after the Conquest (1 Jan: 133 $\frac{1}{2}$) in the presence of the Abbot of Battle and James de Kyngeston clerk of our said lord King, taxors of a tenth and fifteenth in the County of Sussex by the oath of Walter de Wokenoll, John Bost, Robert Horne, Robert de Hensted, John de Esteton, John de Wyntresham, Alexander le Carpenter, Robert Hammond, John de Wyngeton, William Wulwyn, Walter Buston and John atte Bernette Who say upon their oath that Lindfeld Bardulf and Lindfeld Archiepiscopi are one and the same vill in the hundred of Strete and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld And they say that Burle is in the hundred of Buttynghulle and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld And they say that the aforesaid villis of Lyndefeld and Burle ought to be taxed in the hundreds of Strete and Buttynghull and not in the hundred of Lokkesfeld. They say also that there are not any villis in the County of Sussex which are named Lyndefeld or Burle elsewhere than in the hundreds of Strete and Buttynghull Nor is there any vill¹ named Burghela in the aforesaid county. In witness of which thing the aforesaid Jurors have set their seals to this Inquisition. Dated the day and place aforesaid.”

W. HUDSON.

¹ Burleigh was not itself a vill, but a hamlet or borowe of the vill of Worth. It seems plain that at this time no attempt had been made by the Archbishops to claim for it the position of a separate “hundred of Burleigh Arches.”

No. 5.

PEVENSEY DOCUMENTS—A CORRECTION.

In Volume XLIX. of the *Collections* I published a series of “Documents relating to Pevensey Castle.” The technical interest of some of these building accounts led to a suggestion being made that they should be published in the original Latin, and although the amount of new material available for later volumes has prevented this suggestion being carried out, the re-examination of the documents resulted in my noticing an error in the dating of one series. All the dates on pages 7 and 8, from 1273 to 1277, are ten years too early, and should run from 1283 to 1287. How the mistake occurred I do not know, as I speak (on page 9) of the work done in 1288 as following immediately on that which I have dated 1277; it is clear that I knew that the latter was really 1287, but this does not make the error less annoying or more excusable.

L. F. SALZMANN.

No. 6.

NOTES ON SOUTH MALLING, &c.

Mr. W. Heneage Legge, of Ringmer, has asked me to let it be known that he has a very large collection of notes from Court Rolls at Lambeth Palace and elsewhere relating to the Archbishop's great Manor of South Malling, with Ringmer, Uckfield, Buxted, Framfield, Mayfield, West Tarring, Marlpost and Slindon, and that he will be pleased to put them at the service of any members engaged in genealogical or topographical research connected with those districts.

May I express the hope that other members will follow Mr. Legge's example. I shall always be glad to receive information of any records, originals or transcripts, in private hands to which access would be given to students.

THE EDITOR.

No. 7.

ECHINGHAM OF ECHINGHAM.

In Vol. XL., p. 71, I dealt with the origin of this family, and showed that it can be traced back to "Symon filius Drogonis," *temp.* Hen. I. or Stephen, whose grant to Lewes Priory is found on fo. 88d of its cartulary. His name enables us to supply the gaps in part of the damaged Sussex portion of the Pipe Roll of 1130 (31 Hen. I.). On p. 69 of the record we read "[Symo]n filius Drogon' [de] Pevesel reddit compotum de x libris pro terra patris sui. In thesauro x m. argenti. [Et debe]t v m. argenti." This proves that Simon had succeeded his father in 1130.

J. H. ROUND.

[It may also be pointed out that Drogo, the father of this Simon, was the heir of Reinbert, the Sheriff of Hastings Rape (see *Victoria History of Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 380).—ED.]

No. 8.

OLD EASTBOURNE MAPS.

In January, 1877, during my tenure of office as President of the Eastbourne Natural History Society, I gathered together at my house, with the assistance of the members and others, a loan collection of local and other curios. Amongst the local objects of interest were two old maps of Eastbourne, exhibited on behalf of the Duke of Devonshire, which had a curious history.

There died at Eastbourne, in October, 1864, an old lady, who was my grandmother, but (which is more to the point for my present purpose) who was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Brodie, Vicar of Eastbourne,

1810-28. Amongst the household effects which came into the possession of Mrs. Brodie's executors were the two maps in question, which had been lying at the Gore, her house in the Old Town, for many, probably 50, years at the least. From my recollection of the maps I have no doubt that they were parish property, and, in the absence of any local museum or other fit place of deposit, I urged that they should be sent to the Sussex Archæological Society. The executors, however, thought that the Duke of Devonshire had the first claim to them (though he made no claim), and they were sent to him accordingly.

When my Loan Exhibition was being got ready I applied to the Duke's then local agent, the late Mr. R. Insoll, for the loan of the maps for exhibition. He sent them, and in due course they were returned to him, but since that time, now more than 30 years ago, I have lost all trace of them, notwithstanding that search was made for them some years ago by the late Duke's agent, Mr. J. P. Cockerell, both at Compton Place and at the estate office in London.

My reason for having moved in the matter, and for being desirous still of having the maps found, is the intrinsic interest of both of them, as illustrating the changes which have taken place in Eastbourne during the last three and a half centuries and one century respectively. My recollection of the older map, which was on vellum or parchment, is that it bore some such date as 1530, and showed the parish as divided into houses and lands and farms at the time. Though kept rolled up it was in a very good state of preservation, and would readily have lent itself to reproduction by photo-lithography.

The more modern map bore the date of 1816 and the name of "William Figg, Lewes," as surveyor. I imagine that it had been made for tithe purposes from the nature of the details presented by it. What to the best of my belief is a copy of it, but not the original, now hangs in the hall of the Vicarage, but Canon Goodwyn is unable to throw any light upon its history. My recollection of the original map is that it was drawn and coloured with great artistic care, and that the map in Canon Goodwyn's possession is a less artistically finished copy of it.

I ask the insertion of this note in the next volume of the *S.A.C.*, hoping that the publicity so obtained may lead to the recovery of the lost property, for the sixteenth century map, as I may conveniently call it, is a document in my opinion of great topographical interest.

G. F. CHAMBERS.

No. 9.

SAMUEL GOTT.

A literary discovery of some interest to Sussex has recently been made. In the *Library* for July, 1910,¹ Mr. Stephen K. Jones shows, apparently beyond question, that *Nova Solyma sive Institutio Christiani*, first published in 1648, re-issued in the following year, and translated in 1902 by the Rev. Walter Begley, who attributed it

¹ Third Series, No. 3, Vol. I.

with much ingenuity to John Milton, was the work of Samuel Gott. The author's name is not unknown to students of Sussex history, but as there is no record of his career in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or in Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*, or as far as I know elsewhere, a short account of it may not be out of place. Mr. Jones gives some facts relating to it, and a few more may be added from other sources.

Samuel Gott was born in 1613, the son and heir of Samuel Gott, citizen and ironmonger of London. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. To this College, "where was a very sober, tender master of the house, and a grave sober tutor," went about the same time William Springate, a Sussex hero of the Civil War, Cambridge "being accounted more sober than Oxford."² Gott proceeded thence to Gray's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1640. His father died the following year, and it appears that shortly afterwards Gott married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Farnden,³ of Sedlescombe, and went to live at Battle. The Farndens were a family of ironmasters of some local importance. Gott's introduction to them was perhaps through his father's business, with which he seems to have maintained a connection. In 1654 Samuel Gott and John Woods, merchants of London, petitioned the Committee for Compounding for allowance of a mortgage for £1,250 on Bodney Manor, Norfolk, sequestered for its owner's recusancy.⁴

Gott soon began to take a leading position in Sussex. In 1645 Henry Oxenden and he became Members for Winchelsea in the Long Parliament, *vice* Sir J. Finch, Kt., deceased, and William Smyth, disabled.⁵ To the Parliament of 1656 Gott was elected for the County of Sussex, and to Richard Cromwell's Parliament of 1659 for Hastings. He spoke in this House in defence of Cromwell's new Lords: "I am as little pleased with these new Lords as any man, yet we are but one leg, and cannot go, but hop up and down with them. Though they be not to our content, I have seen a man walk very well with a wooden leg."⁶ In Charles II.'s first Parliament he had desired to represent Rye on the death of Mr. Spencer in 1661, but withdrew in favour of his "noble friend," Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, and was returned for Winchelsea.⁷ Gott had much influence at Rye, and owned the chancel and parsonage there, as appears from a request of the Mayor and Jurats that the chancel should be repaired.⁸

In 1663 it seems that Gott was assaulted and wounded by John Machell and Isaac Tully, both of Horsham. On November 20th in

² *Mary Penington's Letters to her Grandson, Springet Penn*, printed 1821; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1851.

³ Visitation of 1662. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 121.

⁴ Cal. Com. for Compounding, Case 1852.

⁵ *Return of Members of Parliament*, printed 1879.

⁶ Burton, Vol. IV., p. 57.

⁷ Hist. MSS. Com., Vol. XIII., pt. iv., p. 243; see also his correspondence on this matter with Samuel Jeake (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., pp. 56-58).

⁸ Hist. MSS. Com., Vol. XIII., pt. iv., p. 226.

that year the King wrote to the Lord Chief Justice Hyde and other Justices of the King's Bench, wishing them for the sake of example to levy in full rigour the fines of £1,000 imposed on Machell and £500 on Tully for assaulting and wounding Samuel Gott, of Battle.⁹ The name of John Machell appears among those selected for the proposed order of the Royal Oak, and his estate is set down as being of the annual value of £1,000.¹⁰

Gott died at Battle in 1671, and was succeeded by his son Peter,¹¹ whose eldest son, Peter, was Member for the County in Anne's Parliament of 1708, and purchased from the Michelbournes the Manor of Stanmer, which was sold on his death in 1724 to Thomas Pelham. His daughter Martha had married in 1651 Thomas Western, of Rivenhall, Essex, ancestor of the Westerns of Preston, Sussex.

Beside the *Nova Solyma*, he was the author of *An Essay of the True Happiness of Man*, and *The Divine History of the Genesis of the World*. He has been somewhat inadequately described as "a country gentleman of Puritan tendencies, who wrote as an 'antidote against idleness, and the inconveniences thereof.'"¹² He seems rather to have been a busy man of wide and varied interests; a Member of Parliament; a merchant in the City; an active member of Gray's Inn, he was elected Ancient in 1658; and a Justice of the Peace for Sussex, an office then of considerable importance.

CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD.

⁹ Cal. S.P. Dom., Chas. II., 1663, LXXXIV., 16.

¹⁰ S.A.C., Vol. XXIII., p. 210.

¹¹ Berry's *Suss. Gen.*, p. 242.

¹² *Athenæum*, August 13th, 1910.

No. 10.

LEWES PRIORY.

Many of us must often have speculated upon the stores of archaeological treasures that lie hidden in old sketch books, portfolios, note books, scrap books and photograph albums, among dusty rolls of drawings in an architect's office and the musty parchments in a lawyer's strong room. Could these but be made available to the patient diggers and delvers into the past, what a mass of "ungotten minerals" would be at our disposal for the compilation of an ideal County History, or for the continual enrichment of Archæological Societies' *Collections*! I leave this as a word to the wise. These treasures are essentially among those that perish—not only by moth and rust and the gnawing tooth of time, but also through the ignorance and carelessness of their custodians.

Again, people who have the opportunity of putting on record things which they have witnessed or had knowledge of, such, for example, as discoveries made in church restorations, or in the chance diggings

that are always going on, from diffidence or the procrastinating habit, miss the heaven-sent opportunity of recording precious facts. Let the wise take this to heart also.

These reflections were given point to by a letter coming into the writer's possession from across the Atlantic, written by his grandmother, Mrs. Hamilton, then living at Brighton, in October, 1845. It is the description, by a sympathetic eye-witness, of some of the discoveries on the site of Lewes Priory caused by the railway excavations, that were then creating so great a stir. One passage reads: "The men go on digging, and every day make fresh discoveries. I have a very ancient fork, with rudely carved handle, that one of the workmen dug out of the chamber where the coloured pavement and richly wrought stone pillars were found. This chamber has three doorways into it, and lies ten or twelve feet below the level of the burying place, where five or six bodies (including the De Warennes) lay. . . I now proceed to make you a drawing of the fork. The iron part is encrusted with the rust of centuries. The handle is of bone."

A pencil sketch of this fork, illustrating the letter, is here reproduced. It shows a two-pronged fork, apparently of iron, with a handle of bone or ivory, perhaps about seven or eight inches in total length, having a quaintly carved head of a man or woman, with a quilted hat on, at the top, and below it three rings. The character of this suggests a date within the first half of the fifteenth century, and the fork is one of those in general use by people of the wealthier classes, and which both men and women carried in a leathern case, suspended from their belts, when they went to dine. The fork itself is now in the Society's Museum at Barbican House. Its identity, hitherto a matter of uncertainty, has been established by means of this "voice from the past."

The letter also contains descriptions and sketches of some of the encaustic tiles which were then being found "near where the leaden cists of Gundred and de Warenne were discovered." Some of these were red, "with glazed patterns in brown and yellow"; some "bright green and others yellow with green spots." Some had "birds, stags and other devices on them"; and one, of which a sketch is given, had a "pattern of four stars and a cross in glazed yellow on a brown ground." The identical tiles are, I believe, preserved in the Society's museum at Lewes Castle.

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A.

