

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.

RECENT "FINDS" AT EASTBOURNE.

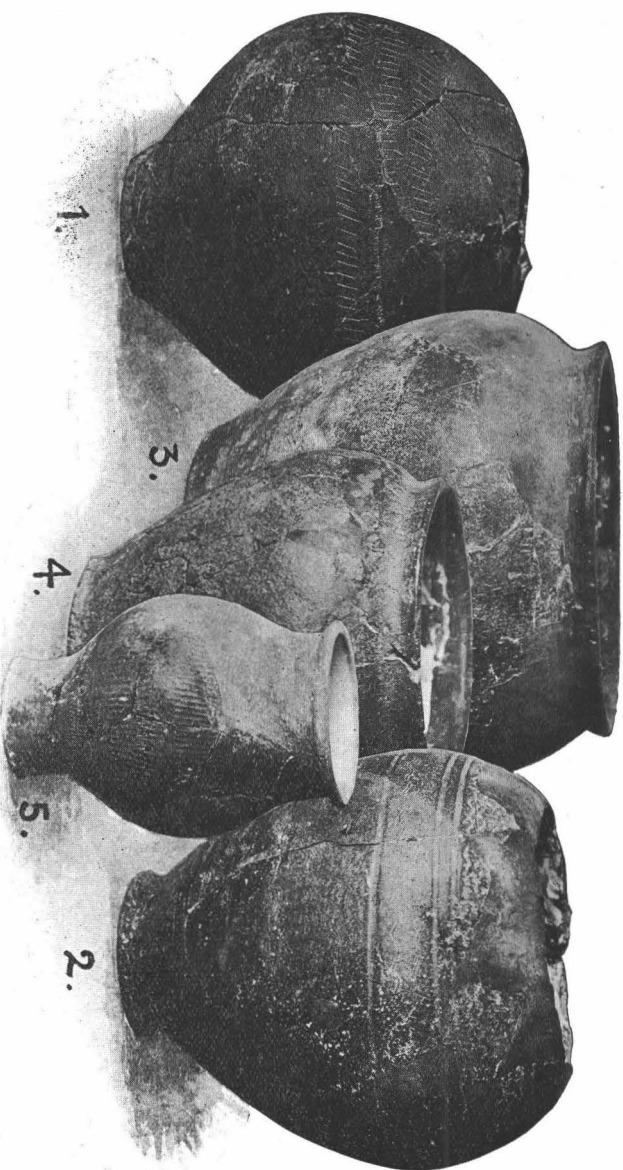
(i.) ROMANO-BRITISH CINERARY URNS.

To the finds of Archæological interest in Eastbourne, brought about through the development of agricultural land for building purposes, another has to be added.¹

In the early part of the year 1913 a new road was in process of making on the northern side of a tract of old arable land, known as Motcombe Laine,² and in the course of the work a small group of Romano-British Cinerary urns was discovered in the centre of the new cutting. The actual spot was near the middle of the western bend of the road, intended to be called Pashley Road, some 100 yards from the foot of the east escarpment of the Downs, which rise here to a height of 500-ft., and nearly at the bottom of the southern slope of a spur, which carries the road from Eastbourne Old Town to the west. The "talus" from the Downs, forming the surface soil above the chalk, was as much as 4-ft. in depth at some portions of this dip, but at the spot where the urns were buried it was only 2-ft. 6-in. in thickness. Whether the place of burial was originally marked by a mound cannot now be determined, but prior to their discovery the urns had become so near the surface of the ground, owing to natural erosion and agricultural operations, that they had been considerably damaged by the plough, the greater part of the upper rims having been destroyed. The pottery had also been split into many pieces—probably by the action of frost—and further damage was caused by the workmen's picks. Thanks, however, to the interest taken in the

¹ For previous discoveries see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 111; Vol. XXXVIII., p. 160; Vol. XLI., p. 4.

² An extensive Military Convalescent Camp now (1915) occupies a great part of this "laine."



ROMANO-BRITISH CINERARY URNS.

FOUND AT EASTBOURNE, 1913.

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discovery by the Duke of Devonshire's agent, Mr. Roland Burke, and his assistant, Mr. F. Connington, the portions of the different vessels, together with their contents, were carefully collected by the contractor's men, and Mr. Ray was invited to examine the pottery.

On carefully examining the remains it was found that there were portions of at least six vessels, and the Rev. W. Budgen has been able to piece together and re-construct four urns and one smaller vessel, with the exception in two examples (Nos. 1 and 2) of the upper rims, of which no portions were recovered. Some portions of the partly calcined bones originally contained in each of the four urns were collected, and in the case of two (No. 1 and 4) the contents remained unbroken, the mixture of bones and chalky soil forming a solid core or cast. The bones had evidently been much broken before being placed in the urns, the largest pieces being less than 4-in. in length.

Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., whose work in connection with the Silchester and other pottery finds is well known, has most kindly furnished some notes after seeing photographs of the re-constructed urns, and in the following descriptions we quote some of his observations:—

No. 1.—Made of hard grey ware much inclined to flake, with a satiny surface. Mr. May speaks of it as “boldly out-bulged and therefore of earlier date than No. 2; probably a bottle-necked vase of the early first century.” The only ornamentation consists of three rows of diagonal wheel markings, the middle row vertical between diagonal rows, running round the upper half. Dimensions: Diameter of base, $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in.; largest circumference, 28-in.; height to commencement of upper rim, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -in.; opening, approximately, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.

No. 2.—A slightly pedestalled vase of a hardish grey ware which breaks clean. The surface colour is brown, having a slight glaze, with darker patches apparently due to fire. Above the largest circumference, between double impressed grooves running round horizontally, is a 1-in. zone of three or four evenly waved lines rather deeply scratched. There is another girth groove about an inch lower, just at the largest circumference, and a double groove $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. from the base. The whole surface between the second and lowest grooves is lightly ornamented with horizontal wavy comb markings, in some places interlacing like basket work. Dimensions: Diameter of base, $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in.; largest circumference, 29-in.; height to lower curve of rim, $9\frac{3}{4}$ -in.; approximate diameter of opening, $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in.

Mr. May suggests that this vase and No. 1 are “Belgic, *i.e.*, native ware of the Roman period which survived to the time of Vespasian, A.D. 69, on the continent, and may have been imported from the opposite coast of Belgium, where it is more plentiful. A zone of wavy combined lines between girth-grooves as on this example is characteristic of this kind of ware during the first century.”

Nos. 3 and 4.—Plain brownish grey pots without markings, made of soft crumbly pottery with a smooth and harder external surface.

"They appear to be coarse hand-made cooking pots of about the first half of the first century, before the native arts and crafts became Romanised; they are of wide proportions and boldly out-bulged. A good deal of this class of ware has been found at Silchester, but the clay has been strongly mixed and strengthened with pounded quartz or flint particles. Late Celtic pottery is often hand-made, rough and crumbly to the core and coated with smooth clay slime. It has no definite colour, being baked in an open fire in contact with the fuel." Dimensions:—No. 3: Diameter of base, 5-in.; largest circumference, $32\frac{3}{4}$ -in.; height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ -in.; diameter of upper rim, $8\frac{5}{8}$ -in. No. 4: Diameter of base, $3\frac{7}{8}$ -in.; largest circumference, $25\frac{5}{8}$ -in.; height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ -in.; diameter of upper rim, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in.

No. 5.—A complete section from the rim to the base was all that was recovered of this vessel; "a butt-shaped beaker with zones of vertical scored lines between girth grooves round the middle of the bulge and oblique rimmed." It is made of a hard light grey ware, with a reddish straw-coloured surface, and having externally some glaze. Dimensions: Diameter of base, $2\frac{5}{8}$ -in.; largest circumference, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -in.; height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in.; diameter of upper rim, $3\frac{7}{8}$ -in.

An early example, about 100 B.C., of similar shape and ornamentation, is illustrated in *Archæologia*, Vol. LII., Plate 9, in a paper by Sir Arthur Jno. Evans on the Aylesford gravefield. Mr. May, referring to this and other examples, says:—"These examples may be regarded as the prototype of No. 5, of late Celtic origin. The later examples of the Roman period down to about the end of the first century differ in having no cordon or projecting bead on the body, and in being of harder, cleaner and better baked clay."

A bronze Fibula (see illustration) was the only object found with the pottery, but this is of special interest. In this case we have to thank Professor F. Haverfield for kindly furnishing information; he reports the fibula to be a good specimen of a Gaulish type belonging to the first century A.D., and probably to the first 70 years of that century. The type is figured and described in *Archæologia*, Vol. LV., p. 187, by Sir A. J. Evans, who says that it is a form very widely diffused in France and the Rhinelands, but it never seems to have been common in Britain. He considers that it was in vogue at the end of the first century, but its occasional occurrence in sites where the British element was strong points to a comparatively early date for the commencement of the type. Mr. R. A. Smith in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, No. VII., New Series, p. 159, illustrates and describes specimens found in Suffolk, one with a circular plate as in our example, the other with a lozenge-shaped plate; he refers also to examples found at Colchester in close association with Gallo-Roman red-ware, dating from about 50 A.D., and pottery of Late Celtic character. A similar specimen from South Ferriby, Lincolnshire, is figured by Mr. Thomas Sheppard and "G. S.," in the *Hull Museum Publications*, February, 1907, No. 39, Plate 28, and is there described as a Gaulish Fibula of the first century.



GAULISH FIBULA,

Found with Cinerary Urns at Eastbourne.

Upper Face and Side View (actual size).

Photo. Rev. W. Budgen.

The pottery and fibula are at present in the care of the Duke of Devonshire's agent, but he hopes to be able to arrange for their exhibition in the Eastbourne Museum. It is gratifying to record the interest taken by the representative of one of our great landowners, and it is much to be hoped that future finds of possible archæological importance may similarly be brought, as soon as possible, to the notice of our Society.

JOHN E. RAY.

W. BUDGEN.

(ii.) A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS.

In Vol. XLIV. of our *Collections* Professor F. Haverfield reported in detail on a hoard of Roman coins found in 1899 at Bullock Down, near Beachy Head, and added particulars of a similar find, not far

away, in 1879, which was described in Vol. XXXI. by the Rev. Thos. Calvert and Mr. C. Roach Smith. A third hoard was found in 1914 in one of the "coombes" of the Eastbourne Downs, quite near Bullock Down, the place of the 1899 find. The coins, apparently, had been unearthed by rabbits, and according to the finder, an old labourer, they were not in any vessel, but lying loose in the soil. They came into the possession of Mr. Roland Burke, the agent of the landowner, the Duke of Devonshire, and he very kindly submitted them to me for inspection and report.

Some 550 of the coins comprised in the hoard were recovered, most of them in rather a bad state; like those of the earlier finds they are all of "Third Brass" and they cover exactly the same period as the 1899 hoard, viz., from Valerian (A.D. 253-260) to Probus (A.D. 276-282).

The following is a list of the Emperors and others represented, with the number of coins of each. Some of them have been examined, very kindly, by Professor Haverfield, and at his suggestion I give the reverse types only where the Emperors are sparsely represented: Valerian (*Oriens Augg.*), 1 coin; Gallienus, 69; Salonina, 6; Posthumus (*Oriens Aug.*), 1, (*Cos. II. P.P.*), 2; Victorinus, 88; Tetricus, Senior, 140; Tetricus, Junr., 47; Claudius Gothicus, 41; Claudius (*Consecratio*, one barbarous), 21; Quintillus, 4; Probus (*Mars Victor*), 1. The remainder were in too bad a condition for identification.

The finding of this third hoard, so similar in composition to the others and in the same neighbourhood, seems to supply almost conclusive evidence on three points: (1) That the hoards were intentionally buried and not lost; (2) that they represent the savings of soldiers or other persons in the pay of the Roman Government; (3) that the period of their concealment was between the time of Probus and the accession of Carausius. Mons. A. Blanchet, *Les Tresors de Monnaies Romaines*, connects the hiding of hoards of this character, of which many have been found in France as well as in England, with periods of enemy invasions. On this point it should be noted that during the period when it is suggested that the Eastbourne hoards were concealed the coasts of Britain were being seriously harassed by the Franks, as well as by the Saxons, and Carausius, who in A.D. 288 became Emperor in Britain, was actually in command of the Fleet organised for the defence of these shores. The author above quoted also mentions that in the year 277, barbarian warriors to the number of 16,000 were enrolled as paid soldiers in the Army of Probus. No doubt many of these were recruited from Britain, and what is more likely than that some of the local men of these British levies, perhaps before marching along the coast to resist an enemy raid, should have hidden their savings in a well-known spot on the Downs to await the victorious home-coming, which, however, never took place.

W. BUDGEN.

No. 2.

ROMAN REMAINS FROM TICEHURST.

In February, 1915, Mrs. Odell, of Mabbs Hill, Ticehurst, very kindly told me of and sent for my inspection certain Roman remains which she had found, with others of perhaps less interest, in an old cinderheap at Stonegate, close to Ticehurst. These remains deserve a record in print; though they are probably not of more individual interest than some other finds made among the old iron-workings of East Sussex, they have their measure of value and merit both mention in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* and preservation.

They are as follows :—

(1) Circular base of an earthenware cup (or the like) of dark fabric with some sort of slip. The base is imperfect, but probably measured 2-in. in diameter. On it, before it was baked, some one had scratched the letters *ecrr*, part no doubt of an inscription *fecit* ("made this") with the maker's name. Fragmentary as it is, this piece shows that some potter of East Sussex in Roman times could use and write Latin, at least, to a limited extent.

(2) Part of a Roman house-tile, scored in the usual fashion and testifying that some structure, if only a shed, stood near.

(3) A piece of a decorated Samian bowl, of the shape numbered 37 by Déchelette. It bore, as ornament, a tripod and amphalos, numbered by Déchelette, 1068, and a Venus, not included in his list. It seemed to be latish second-century ware.

(4) Another piece of decorated Samian of the same shape and perhaps of the same date. The ornament was of foliated scrolls.

(5-9) Five pieces of undecorated Samian, a saucer, a bowl of the shape known as 31, a bowl of a shape like 40, a bowl of the shape numbered by Mr. R. A. Smith (in his list of Pan Rock pieces) No. 7 and a hough of a cup (probably shape 33) with the stamp . . . *IRAP* or *IRAF*.

(10) Rim of an "Upchurch" vessel.

(11) A fragment of Castor ware.

(12) Other coarser ware, a part of a vertical-sided saucer, a part of a large jar with white slip and other pieces, most likely belonging to the second century. One piece, however, seemed to Mr. Bushe Fox, to whom I showed it, to have Late Celtic affinities.

(13) A piece of glass—age doubtful.

(14) A bit of iron slag.

(15) A coin of Faustina the younger. Mr. Craster thinks that he can read enough to make the legend *FAUSTINA AVGVSTA* and to date the coin to the reign of Marcus (some coins of Faustina II. belong to the reign of Pius), but the matter is not certain.

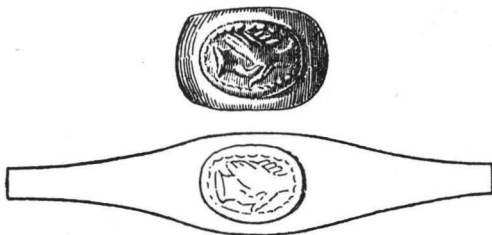
Plainly, the remains, as a whole, belong to the second half of the second century, and testify to iron-working at that time.

F. HAVERFIELD.

No. 3.

ROMAN REMAINS AT SELSEY.

The accompanying engraving represents a fine and perfectly preserved Roman ring of solid and almost pure gold, found on the east beach at Selsey, where the low brick earth "cliff" has been washed away during the past two years. It was found at the same spot where



the Greco-Roman (Etruscan) pottery figured in my *History of Selsey Bill*, were discovered in 1908. Reference to the British Museum catalogue of Rings gives us as the date of this ring the latter part of the fourth century, *i.e.*, the last years of the Roman occupation. This date is further supported by the fact that at the same spot several bronze coins of Diocletian (*ob.* 313) and of Constantine the Great (*ob.* 337) have come to light.

Near the same spot two fine examples have been found during 1915 of the handled necks of Roman amphorae, one of the circular handled and one of the high-shouldered angular type. The latter had been in the sea for some time, as is proved by the shells of acorn barnacles (*Balanus*) and tubes of worms (*Serpula*) attached to them.

The evidence that a Roman habitation of some pretensions existed on this eastern portion of the peninsula is thus seen to grow in strength from year to year.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 4.

STOCKFERRY.

In the Roll of the Sheriff's Court holden for the Manor of Ludlay it is recorded that an inquisition was taken at Stockferry, co: Sussex, on the 11th January, 19 Eliz. (1578), before Thomas Culpeper, Coroner of the Duchy of Lancaster in the rape of Pevensy, on view of the bodies of John Hersall yeoman and Oliver Symons lying dead, on the oaths of Thomas Wyllard and other jurors, when they found that on the 18th of December Symons came with 58 sheep and went in the ferry boat, which sprang a leak, and they were drowned.

Stockferry is where the road between Southease and Tarring Neville crosses the River Ouse.

The Court Roll for the Hundred of Holmestrowe discloses that at the view of Frankpledge, holden on the 15th April, 1616, a day was given to the parishioners of Southease to repair the King's highway leading to Stockferry.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 5.

A PIGEON-HOUSE AT RODMELL.

As stated in Addy's *Church and Manor*, p. 409, "it is well known that lords of manors had the sole right to maintain pigeon houses." A comparatively modern example of the application of this rule or practice in Sussex is to be found in the roll of the Court holden for the Hundred of Holmestrowe on the 5th October, 1614, which when translated reads, "The jury present that John de la Chambers gent: not being (*non existens*) Lord of the Manor of Radmell within 20 years last past hath newly erected a pigeon house in Radmell within the jurisdiction of this Court to the injury of his neighbours," and he was fined 3s. 4d. John de la Chambre was the eldest son of Richard Chamber, of Litlington, and in his will dated 10th October, 1616, and proved at Lewes, 15th October, 1617 (Book A. 16, fol. 66b.) he is described as of Rodmell, gent. He was buried there 20th October, 1617, and in March, 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, had lived then 20 years (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LVI., p. 9). The Lords Abergavenny were lords of the manor of Rodmell.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 6.

OLD SUSSEX IRON.

A fire-back similar in all respects to that described by the late Mr. G. F. Chambers, on p. 223, of Vol. LVII., *Sussex Archæological Collections*, is now at Bedles Hill, Lindfield. I bought it from a dealer in "curiosities," &c., at Lewes, between 30 and 40 years ago, but have no recollection of Mayfield being mentioned as its place of origin. With regard to the subject represented, the following is interesting:—In a note by Sir Walter Scott on the reference to "a muffled man" in "The Abbot," the author says: "Generally a disguised man; originally one who wears the cloak or mantle muffled round the lower part of the face to conceal the countenance. I have on an ancient piece of iron the representation of a robber thus accoutred endeavouring to make his way into a house, and opposed by a mastiff, to whom he in vain offers food. The motto is 'Spernit dona fides.' It is part of a firegrate said to have belonged to Archbishop Sharpe." The motto differs from that on the Lewes fire-backs, which is "Fides dona Superat." Perhaps Sir Walter quoted from memory.

Another fire-back at Bedles Hill represents an equestrian figure of Charles II. This was in the South Lodge, and was moved to the house by my husband in 1881. It probably came out of the old house, which was taken down and re-built in 1842.

A fine fire-back of the Royal Arms, having the Tudor rose in one upper corner and a fleur-de-lys in the other, was in the farm kitchen. It is now in the drawing room at Cudwells.

Another old fire-back from Bedles Hill, and also at Cudwells, represents Neptune with his trident. Is it possible that these last three fire-backs were cast at Lindfield? A branch of the Barham family lived at Bedles Hill, and probably were iron-masters.

MARY WILLETT.

No. 7.

DACRE TOMB, HERSTMONCEUX—ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The pedigree of the Fynes, Dacre and Lennard families appended to the paper on Herstmonceux Church and the Dacre Tomb was compiled mainly with the idea of tabulating the inter-marriages of these families with heiresses whose arms they obtained the right to quarter. It therefore departs somewhat from the usual form of pedigree, and includes the descents of these heiresses, except in the cases of the Bowetts and the Fitz-Hughs, and other later matches where the descent is well known.

After this pedigree had been put into print, I saw a reference in the useful list of Harleian MSS. relating to Sussex, contained in the IVth Vol. of the Sussex Record Society, to a pedigree of the Fynes family in Harl. MS. 154, and the several lines of descent and quarterings of Lord Dacre in Harl. MS. 1500 (the number is omitted in the Sussex Record volume, but the folio is given as 20). On inspecting these I found (after considerable search owing to the rearrangement of the book) the pedigree referred to, at f. 34 (pencil) of Harl. 1500, and it proved to be the pedigree prepared by Sampson Lennard, to show the right of his wife, Margaret Fynes, Lady Dacre, to bear the several arms which she claimed to quarter.

Sampson Lennard was Blue Mantle in the time of James I., and appears to have investigated the family history very thoroughly, and so far as I can see the pedigree he prepared is very trustworthy. It is headed:—

“The genealogie of ye noble family of ye surname of Fynes, Barons Dacre, wth ye seuerall lynes and descents of all ye inheritable houses wherewth they have matched, as also the surnames and arms of all such as for ye most part are descended from them and faithfully delineated and deduced down to ye person of ye right hon. Margaret Lady Dacre and to ye r^t ho. Sir Henry Leonard her sonne and heire apparent to show how they do p^ticipate in blood wth all ye noble lines in this particular and how by primogeniture of their births they may bear their arms according to ye ancient use and laudable custome of this realme of England.”

This, then, is the pedigree on which the arms in the "large shield of 43 quarterings" described by Lambert, as existing at Herstmonceux, were based. It shows in red ink the surnames of the families whose arms Margaret Fynes claimed a right to bear, and this pedigree supports the analysis I had previously made of these quarterings. The only difficulty is about No. 16 (*vaire, a chief gules*) which I have attributed (perhaps wrongly) to Filliol. It is placed between D'Engaine and Vaux, and therefore was brought in by Joan Dacre and not by Filliol. Its place is taken in the Barrett-Lennard plate of quarterings by the coat attributed to D'Etrivers. If it is really intended for Filliol it is out of order in the shield, and its place would be between No. 2 (Boulogne) and No. 3 (Jordaine).

It is clear, however, that when Sampson Lennard prepared his wife's pedigree, less than a century after the effigies are supposed to have been placed on the tomb, he did not claim for his wife, who was the great-granddaughter of the Thomas Lord Dacre, whose will is so often quoted, any of the arms which either of the effigies bear on their tabards, nor does the pedigree he completed show any connection whatever with any of the families whose arms those effigies bear.

With regard to Elizabeth Holland the wife of Sir Roger Fynes, the builder of the Castle, her descent is found in the pedigree of Holland at folio 52 of the same Harl. MS., 1500, where she is shown as the daughter of Thomas Holland, whose father Thomas Holland is there stated to have died in 3 Edward III. The arms of that family are there shown as "*semé de lys, a lion rampant guardant*," which Lambert states existed in the Castle in 1776, although Sampson Lennard does not include that coat amongst the arms the Fynes family was entitled to bear, nor is it included in the Barrett-Lennard plate.

The date of the death of Sir Roger Fynes has been variously given, but entries on the Patent Rolls indicate that it took place about 1451. He was certainly living in October, 1447, when there is a grant to Robert Fenys of £20 out of the customs of the port of Southampton after the death of Roger Fenys, Kt., his father, who had the same for his life, but he was dead in February, 1451-2, when it is recited in connection with another grant that William Warbleton granted to Roger Fenys the manor of the alien priory of Hoo for life with reversion to the college of St. Mary, Eton, and that William took action against Roger, who died while the action was pending (Pat. 30 Hen. VI., pt. 1, m. 13).

The pedigree given in Harl. MS., 154, f. 13, 14, does not show Phillipa Dacre as the wife of Robert Fynes. His wife is there stated to have been Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Fenny, of Suffolk, and gives as his children, John Fynes, s.p., and Elizabeth, married to Sir Rafe Chamberlayne, of Gedding, Suffolk, their children being Fitzraphe Chamberlaine and Marie ux. Richard Skipworth, son of Sir William Skipworth, Kt.

As it seems clear that Robert Fynes did marry Phillipa Dacre, who predeceased him, it is possible that Eleanor was his second wife, and that they are identical with the Sir Robert Fenys, Kt., and Dame Eleanor Fenys, both of Hecham, Suffolk, who died in 1509, and whose wills are abstracted in *Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta*, pp. 494 and 497.

In addition to the authorities quoted on the face of the pedigree, the following, amongst other authorities, have been consulted.

Harleian MSS., Nos. 154, 1178, 1500, &c.

Addl. MS., 5485, f. 114-117.

The Genealogist Vol. XII., p. 150.

The Ancestor, Vol. XI., p. 186.

Philpott's *MS. of Sussex Pedigrees* (Barbican Ho.).

Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 331.

Harleian Society. *Visitations of Sussex*, p. 11.

Dugdale Baronage, 88, p. 243.

Hasted, *Hist. Kent*, Vol. I., p. 361.

Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. XXVIII.

An Account of the Families of Barrett and Lennard. By Thos. Barrett-Lennard, Esq. (privately printed 1908).

To the last mentioned work I am indebted for many particulars of the descendants of Margaret Fynes and Sampson Lennard, but as the connection of the family with Herstmonceux came to an end in 1708 it has not been deemed necessary to show the subsequent descents.

Nearly all the above-mentioned authorities contain errors more or less trivial, which it would take too long to indicate here. These have been, as far as possible, eliminated from the pedigree now printed, and while the genealogist may detect some errors (especially in the earlier Saye and Multon descents, which I have not verified), I venture to think that the pedigree as now printed may prove a useful addition to those already contained in our *Collections*, as showing the descent of a noble Sussex family, which has not hitherto been given in such a connected manner.

J. E. RAY.