

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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

No. 1.

THE HUNDRED OF EASTBOURNE.

There has recently come to light a document which forms an important supplement to Mr. Hudson's papers on "The Hundred of Eastbourne" (Vol. XLII., pp. 180-208) and "The Manor of Eastbourne" (Vol. XLIII., pp. 166-200). It is a return of an Inquisition made, apparently, in 1253 and, in any case, after the death of Ralf, Bishop of Chichester, who had held Eastbourne, and who died in 1244.¹ It is much fuller than the Extent on the Bishop's death, which was printed by Mr. Hudson (Vol. XLIII., pp. 186-7).

It is returned in this document² that "the heirs of Ralph de Esthally ought to hold 3 virgates in the said manor at a yearly rent of 20s., doing suit for the lord of Burne at the County Court of Sussex and finding an alderman for the hundred (*ad hundredum*) of Burne for the whole town of Burne." This is an extremely important statement and relates to that "Esthall" holding which was one, as Mr. Hudson has shown (Vol. XLII., pp. 191-207),³ of the six "boroughs" of Eastbourne. For the mention of an "Alderman" as the officer of the Hundred, in this district, reference should be made to Mr. Cooper's paper on "The Hundred of Swanborough," which had three "boroughs."⁴ The "Alderman" of that Hundred received, by custom, a certain number of sheaves of wheat "as a recompense of his paynes and in satisfaction of those moneys which he disburseth for the Hundred at the Shiriffes Torne twice every year." The antiquity of such a custom as this is obvious.

Another interesting statement is that of the villein's duty to provide carriage (*afragium*) "twice a year," at the lord's desire, "between the port of Pevenese and Sefford."⁵

The elaborate provision, in this return, for the management of the sheep flock is specially noteworthy. The earlier return (1244) speaks of four shepherds,⁶ but gives no details. This later one tells us that "in the time of Maurice de Craon⁷ ('Croum') four shepherds used to

¹ See my paper on "The descent of the Manor of Eastbourne," in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LV., pp. 307-310.

² *Miscellaneous Inquisitions* (1916), Vol. I., pp. 63-4.

³ See also Vol. XLIII., p. 175.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX., p. 121.

⁵ Cf. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., for the road involved.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 187.

⁷ See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LV., pp. 308, 310.

keep 600 wethers and four hundred ewes; the shepherds were bound to find the 600 wethers for the lord's fold, but if the lord required the 400 ewes he found 6d. to buy each," &c., &c. The late Professor Maitland attached considerable importance to this right of the lord, which occurs frequently as *soca faldæ* in the Domesday Survey of East Anglia. "The man," he wrote, "must not have a fold of his own; his sheep must lie in the lord's fold. It is manure that the lord wants; the demand for manure has played a large part in the history of the human race."⁸ At Eastbourne "they had to manure the lord's demesne from Hock-day to the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle" (21st December), but for part of the year "they had a fold to manure their own land."

J. H. ROUND.

⁸ *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 76-7, 91.

No. 2.

THOMAS TURNER, OF KEYMER.

In looking through the *Collections* of the Society I find in Vol. XIII. an article by the Rev. T. Hutchins, rector of Ditchling, in which, on p. 252, I read:—

"Sonne of Thomas Turner who departed this life the 2nd of February, 1667." "He was incumbent of Keymer and Clayton, 'having begun his Rectory,' according to a memorandum entered in one of the Keymer Register Books, 'the 20th of November, 1653.'"

This is all wrong; the said Thomas Turner was only *Registrar*, as is shown by the following Note inserted in the Register (No. 1) of Keymer Church, for a copy of which I am indebted to the Rev. H. C. Bond, vicar of Keymer and Clayton:—

Whereas the inhabitants of the parish of Keymer have chosen Thomas Turner to be register for the sayde parish and to keepe the booke for regestring of all the publications, marrages birthes and burialls in the sayde parrish these are to nowtifie that the sayde Thomas Turner hath bin sworn and aprooved of by me (one of the justices of the peace for the county of Sussex) to be register of the parish afforesayde upon the 3rd of Dēber 1653 in testimony where of I have heereunto sett my name

HENRY SHELLEY

N.B.—Magnus Byne was Rector of Clayton-cum-Keymer from 1640 to 1671, during which period he kept his baptismal register continuously, but most of the records of marriages and burials were kept apparently in another book by Thomas Turner.

No marriages were entered in the Keymer book between 1643 and 1653; four were entered in 1654 below the note appointing Th. Turner to be Registrar, but none others until 1661.

Baptisms were entered every year except 1649-50-52-55 and 57 and 59, but they evidently were not inserted systematically and probably some of them from memory after the Rector had regained possession of the book.

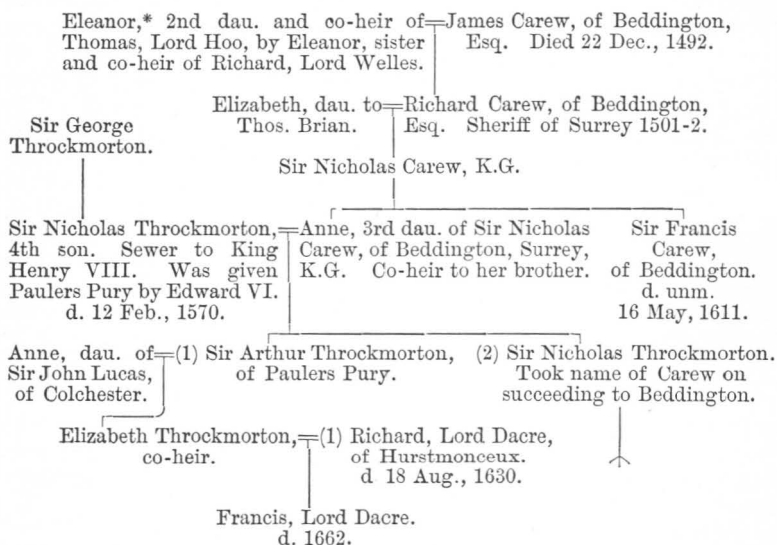
Thomas Turner's entries appear only in 1653-4 and 5.

C. J. BEETLESTONE.

No. 3.

THE LORDS DACRE AND THEIR HOO QUARTERINGS.

In his valuable paper on "Herstmonceux Church and the Dacre Tomb," Mr. Ray has reproduced the wonderful quartered coat prepared for Thomas, Lord Dacre (d. 1786), by Joseph Edmondson, Moubray Herald, and invites explanation of the presence therein of the Hoo coat and quarterings.¹ To those who are familiar with the system on which these monstrous coats were produced by the heralds it is not a very difficult task. Francis, Lord Dacre, of Herstmonceux, was the son and successor of Richard, Lord Dacre, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Paulerspury, Northants, a marriage which accounts for all the shields in the great quartered coat from 73 to 96, both inclusive. For Sir Arthur's mother was a daughter and co-heir of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, whose grandfather, James Carew, had married a daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Hoo. In virtue of this descent, the Lords Dacre became, in the seventeenth century, co-heirs of Lord Hoo, and entitled as such to quarter his arms. I have drawn out a chart pedigree to make the matter clearer.



* She seems to have brought the manor of Wartling to her Carew husband.

With regard to the quarterings, those for Carew are 79-85. These are also found in the coat of sixteen quarters with which (as with a spurious pedigree) Sir Peter Carew was fitted out by the heralds in the days of Queen Elizabeth. I have dealt with these in a paper on

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LVIII., pp. 58, 61-3.

“The Origin of the Carews.”² For the Hoo quarterings (86 *et seq.*) we may turn to the important paper on “The Hoo Family,” in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., and to Mr. Hamilton Hall’s paper on “The Pedigree of Hoo,”³ where he is naturally incredulous as to the “Earl of Andeville” (No. 87).

Unfortunately, Mr. Ray’s account of the arms of Sir Thomas Hoo, Lord Hoo’s half-brother, is not only inaccurate, but impossible. He says of them:—

The arms borne by Thomas Hoo, his half-brother, and shown on his seal, of which an engraving is given in Vol. VIII., p. 126, of our *Collections*, would have been 1 and 4 Hoo (quarterly *sable* and *argent*), 2 and 3 Welles (or a lion rampant *sable*), and over all on an escutcheon St. Omer (*azure* a fess between 6 cross-crosslets *or*). The Welles lion is said to have been double queued, but this is not the case either on the seal or on the effigy on the south side (p. 50).

This is not so. Mr. Ray’s careful drawing of the coat shows that he correctly describes it on the page (p. 49) facing the illustration as “a chief and over all a lion rampant.” There is no chief in the Welles coat. Moreover, it is impossible that Sir Thomas Hoo’s coat could include a quartering for Welles. For the Welles co-heiress was the wife of his *brother*, Lord Hoo, so that he had nothing to do with her. There has been much confusion on the family pedigree, for which Dugdale was originally responsible, but this much, at least, is clear. The coat that we should have expected Sir Thomas Hoo to quarter for distinction would be that of his own mother, the only one which he could quarter and his half-brother could not. But she is said to have been an Echingham. The coat for her house was wholly different. Papworth’s *Armorial* (pp. 87-8) does not help us to identify the quartered coat.

J. H. ROUND.

² *Ancestor*, No. 5, pp. 42-6.

³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV., pp. 186-197.

No. 4.

BRITISH SILVER COIN FOUND AT SELSEY.

The following letter, printed in the *Chichester Observer* of 28th June, 1916, deserves a place in our *Collections*, in view of the unusual nature of the find:—

Sir,—It is obvious that the silver coins of the early Britons must be much rarer than the gold, by the fact that silver perishes by oxidation, whilst gold does not. I have recorded many “finds” of gold coins of the years B.C.—B.C. 50, which are of the large dilapidated Stater type, and several of the small inscribed type dating from B.C. 50—A.D. 50, three at least of which were, and are, unedited and undescribed—but I have only found two silver coins in ten years. The second, a coin of Tincommius, which has just made its appearance, is very much worn, but has been identified by Dr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of Coins and medals at the British Museum, as identical with one described by Evans in *Coins of the Ancient Britons* (Suppl. (1890) p. 506, Pl. xix. fig. 2).

“Obv. Convex. beardless laureate, head to the left; behind, part of a star; Rev. Concave, bull, running to the left, his tail erect; above TIN; below, C. Silver 20·1 grains.”

The Selsey specimen is so worn that it only weighs 13·4 grains. The head on this coin is probably the same as that of the silver coins of Epillus, and the bull is probably derived from a Roman denarius of L. Thorius Balbus. The great interest attaching to this coin, which I have presented to the British Museum, is that its locus of origin—Selsey—is known. The only other specimen in the National collection is of unknown provenance.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD HERON ALLEN.

No. 5.

A CASE OF BLACK MAGIC.

The Vicar of a West Sussex parish sends the following interesting account of a remarkable survival of superstition in his parish. For various reasons it is not considered advisable to indicate the exact place of its occurrence:—

“A parishioner of — had been in ill-health for some years. She suffered from delusions and often told me that her husband was giving her a slow poison. In January, 1916, she showed me a rude figure cut out of a turnip. She pointed out two pins stuck into that part which represented the chest. She told me her husband had made it with the object of her suffering in the same places. She complained much of pains in the chest and finally died of diabetes in July, 1916.

“Is not this an interesting survival of a very common mediæval and more ancient belief?”

[The Editor would be glad to hear of similar instances of this or other superstitions occurring in Sussex].

No. 6.

THE ANNE FORSTER GRAVE - SLAB.

A specimen of the above has recently come to light at Fulling Mill Cottages, Ardingly. Although broken, it is particularly interesting, as being found on the site of Mr. Chaloner's forge, mentioned in the return of 1574 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. 242).

Anne Forster was a direct descendant of Richard Wakehurst, of Ardingly (d. 1454), through the marriage of his daughter Anne with John Gaynesford, of Crowhurst, Surrey.

It would be interesting to prove that all these fire-back grave-slabs were cast in Ardingly. In addition to the many already recorded, there are specimens at Stonelands, West Hoathly (*in situ*) and at Hurst-an-Clays, East Grinstead. A list is given in Prof. Starkie Gardner's article on Sussex iron (*Archæologia*, Vol. X.). Can anyone inform me which of the many Leighs is intended in his list? I cannot trace one at Leigh, Surrey.

Regarding the mistakes in the "F's" and "S's," it may be of interest to put on record that a fire-back exists at Edmund's Farm, Balcombe, close to the above forge, with the impossible date of 1279. It bears the Arms of England prior to 1603, and one can only suppose that a "2" was inserted in mistake for "5." This fire-back was originally at Naylands.

Are there any records of the S.A.S. meeting at Ardingly in October, 1864? If so, I should be grateful for details of the Roman road, which according to the *Illustrated London News* of October 15th, 1864, was regarded by the members with much "curiosity."

MARY S. HOLGATE,
Ardingly.

No. 7.

ERRATUM.

Vol. LVIII.—Additions to the Library and Museum during the year 1915, read:—

Mr. J. C. Stenning and Mr. Alan H. Stenning,
Stewards' Accounts of Buckhurst Estate for 15 years, dated 1696 to 1704, 1706 to 1711.
