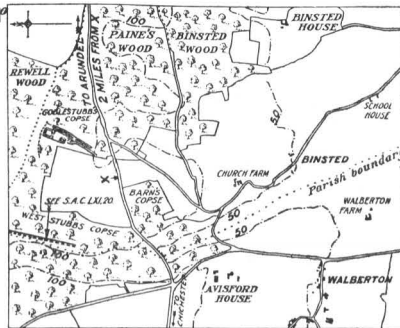


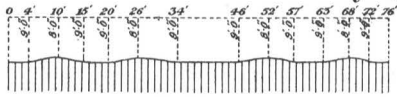
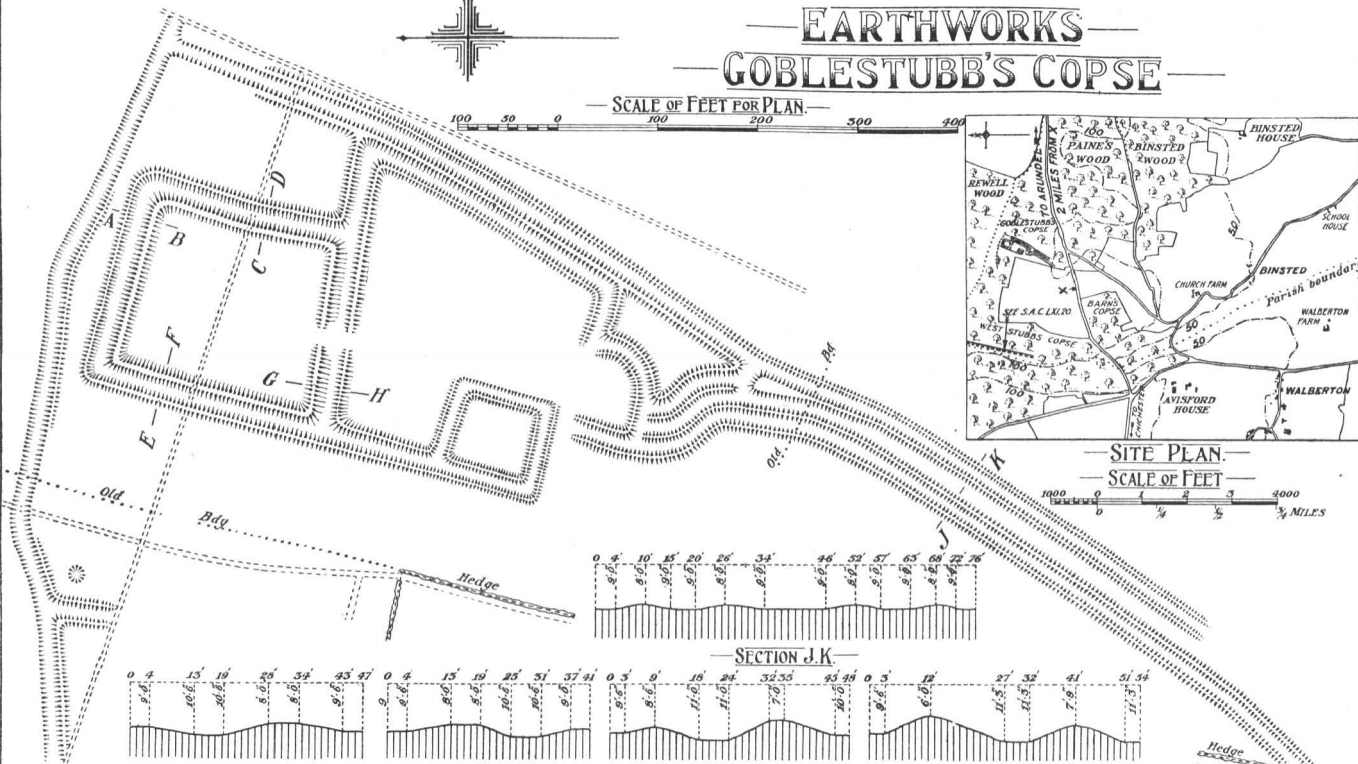
# EARTHWORKS GOBLESTUBB'S COPSE



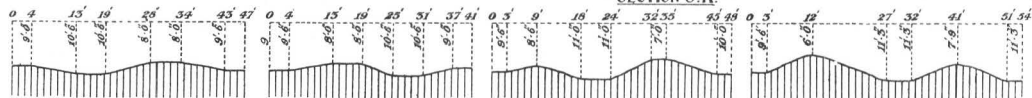
SCALE OF FEET FOR PLAN.



SITE PLAN  
SCALE OF FEET



SECTION J.K.



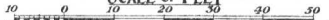
SECTION A.B.

SECTION C.D.

SECTION E.F.

SECTION G.H.

SCALE OF FEET



# 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 Barbican House, Lewes.*

---

## No. 1.

### *EARTHWORKS IN GOBBLESTUBBS COPSE, ARUNDEL.*

Gobblestubbs Copse, situated on the north side of the Arundel-Chichester main road, just two miles west of Arundel, forms part of the unbroken stretch of woodland that clothes the gentle southern slopes of Rewell Hill. The curious and complicated systems of earthworks that are to be found in those woods have already been described in these Collections.<sup>1</sup> Those in Gobblestubbs Copse evidently belong to the same category and have similar characteristics.

They were brought to our notice by Dr. H. Milbank Smith of Worthing in 1921, since which date we have made the accompanying survey, which will explain itself better than any verbal description. The similarity of the characteristic features of these earthworks with those in the more northerly parts of Rewell Wood is obvious and striking; these characteristics consist of (1) contiguous rectangular or irregular enclosures surrounded by a ditch between two banks; (2) wandering bivallate ditches, sometimes duplicated or triplicated; (3) continuity of the ditches rather than of the banks where intersection occurs; (4) absence of surface finds.<sup>2</sup>

{ ELIOT CURWEN.

{ E. CECIL CURWEN.

## No. 2.

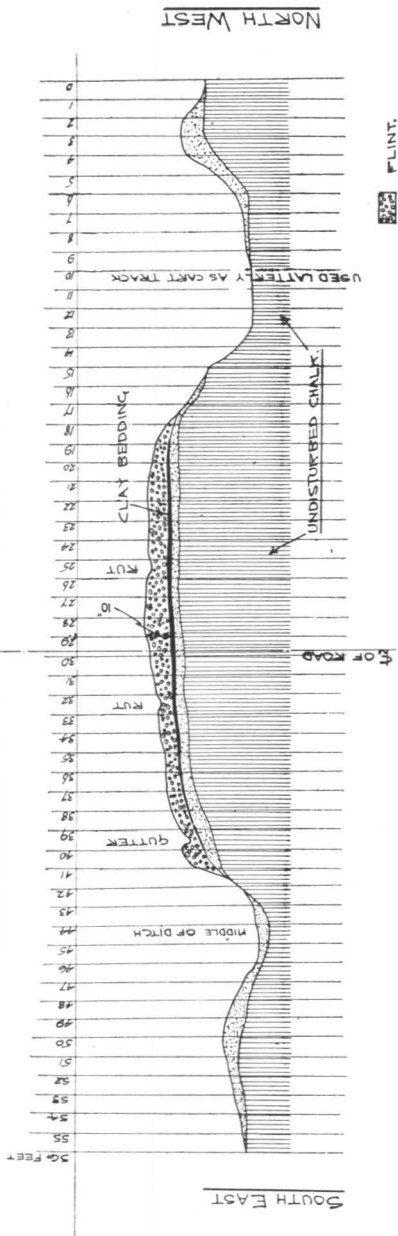
### *TWO SECTIONS THROUGH STANE STREET ON HALNAKER HILL.*

In April, 1927, with the friendly co-operation of the Goodwood Estate, I made a section through Stane Street, where it issues from the lane N. of Warehead Farm, near the big chalk pit. Until this was completed I was quite unconscious that Dr. Eliot Curwen

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, LXI., 20-39.

<sup>2</sup> The only surface find made among the Rewell Wood earthworks consists of a fragment of a Roman amphora picked up by Mrs. Milbank Smith on the north-eastern site.

STANE STREET ON HALNAKER HILL



SECTION. A.

HORIZONTAL SCALE. 1" = 1 FOOT.  
 VERTICAL SCALE. 1" = 1 FOOT.

- FLINT.
- BROKEN CHALK.
- UNDISTURBED CHALK.
- CLAY BEDDING.

DEPANN BY VICTOR WINBOLT & ALEXANDER C. GORDON-LENNOX.

had made a section close to mine (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LVIII., p. 132 *sq.*). I was assisted by my son, Victor Winbolt, and Alexander C. Gordon-Lennox, and two men. As a record, I give my results without discussing Dr. Eliot Curwen's inferences about the nature and date of the bank on the S.E., merely premising that in the accompanying diagram (reproduced from a block kindly lent by Mr. J. J. Robinson of the *West Sussex Gazette*) the vertical scale is double that of the horizontal.

At the spot selected the work was almost as good as new, though on the N.W. side the fosse had been widened at the expense of the vallum to receive a cart track. A trench 60 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep was dug across at right angles to the road axis. The crown of the road is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, and the two ditches and banks give to the system a total width of 56 ft. The road appears to have been laid thus. The top soil was stripped off to a depth of about 6 in., and the hard chalk rock—here in laminated layers—left smooth. For the central *agger* a foundation was laid of broken chalk mixed with brown clay (found here and there in pockets on the Downs) and rammed down tight. On this was laid plenty of clay to form a bed for the big flints. In the centre the flints are 10 in. deep, and the clay bed is 8 in. There was a gutter on the S.E. edge of the *agger*: its continuation N. and S. was proved by digging for several feet on both sides of the trench. About the middle were two ruts 7 ft. apart. The S.E. fosse, curved at the bottom, may be said to be 3–4 ft. wide, but it was partly filled with broken chalk from *agger* and *vallum*. The S.E. vallum was piled 10 ft. wide horizontal, but its top was a good 2 ft. lower than that of the *agger*: the hillside slopes gently in this direction. The N.W. fosse had been enlarged to a cart track about 7 ft. wide, and the vallum, the top of which was about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. lower than the centre of the *agger*, seemed to have been narrowed in recent times by a path outside it. To check this section I made another a little further north towards Seabeach Farm, at the point where a cart track to the windmill cuts the road at right angles. This showed some differences. In the centre, from chalk road to surface, the piling was 3 ft. instead of 1 ft. 6 in., and the flints here were much more massive. The fosses were originally cut only 9 in. below the cleared chalk surface, V-shaped, and only 20 in. wide over the top, but steeper on the vallum side than on the road side. The lower (S.E.) vallum was then piled, on a base 12 ft. wide, to a height of 2 ft. 9 in. at the centre, with an overall measurement of 16 ft. 8 in. From vallum top to road would have required a jump of 11 ft. 6 in. From these differences it seems likely that the construction of the road was not uniform, but varied from point to point according to circumstances of slope and available materials. I hope this note may be of interest, the more so as the digging in flints and chalk under a hot sun was distinctly laborious.

S. E. WINBOLT.

## No. 3.

## AMBERLEY CASTLE.

The present owner, Mr. T. A. Emmett, has allowed me every facility for access to the fabric of the Castle during its reconditioning. The first parts dealt with were the Washhouse and the East Wing; latterly the Court Room Wing and the cellars north of it have been in the workmen's hands. The Queens' Room Wing has yet to be done, and probably will not be dealt with for a few years.

In the light of the discoveries already made it is clear that the whole of my paper in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXII., will have to be re-written. Though this cannot be done till the exploration of the Queens' Room Wing is complete, a short interim report may be of some use and interest.

I originally classified the mediæval work as roughly of three dates, c. 1200, 1377 and 1508-36. It is now clear that it is of at least five, c. 1140, c. 1200, c. 1330, 1377 and 1508-36. To the earliest of these belongs the earlier Great Hall, there being evidence for dating this in the first half of the twelfth century; but a detailed examination of this must wait.

To the second, c. 1200, I would still assign the East Wing. The foundations of the north part of it have been uncovered and agree pretty closely with the line marked inferentially on my plan. The east wall of the later solar is also in part of this date; this, and other considerations, such as the position of the well, have raised doubts in my mind whether the East Wing was not the original offices rather than the original solars.

As to the solar of the later Great Hall a good deal that is new can be said. The tracery of a window undoubtedly of William Rede's time has been uncovered, as has also a fireplace of Sherburne's time. The whole building was evidently altered by Sherburne, and I have succeeded in reconstructing the design of a panelled wooden ceiling of the Court Room which was probably put in by him. There is also evidence that the uncusped windows in this wing are of his time. From this solar opened a two-storeyed wing containing the Master's Room; the doorways leading from the main solar into this on both ground and first floors have been uncovered. The southern end of the Master's Room is represented by the walls (hatched as "uncertain ancient" on the plan) in the east bay of the cottage. The opening formerly suggested as the West door of the Chapel is undoubtedly a window.

Considerations of design, and the evidence of the tool-marks on the stone, have caused me to abandon the theory that the Great Hall is William Rede's work. It must date from before the Black Death. The one remaining side window has been unblocked and no part of the tracery has been found *in situ*. A single worked stone, however, was found in the blocking which suggests that the tracery was of the reticulated pattern. The Buttery and Pantry

are of a later date than that of the Hall, and are probably William Rede's work.

A foundation has been uncovered running from the south jamb of the doorway into the churchyard almost as far as the later Great Hall, with a second foundation a few feet south of it. I presume that these represent buildings demolished when the place was fortified.

Of the buildings of the Rede era practically nothing new has come to light so far; and I have found nothing to call for any substantive modification in my views as to the interpretation of the *ambitus* memorandum.

I should be grateful for any information which would help me to trace on what authority Winkle asserted that John de Langton built at Amberley (*Cathedrals*, 1838, Vol. II., p. 27).

Mr. Emmett's geological examination of his estate has proved that the greensand formation extends some yards north of the Castle, which stands, not on the edge of a natural cliff, but on that of the pit from which it was digged.

W. D. PECKHAM.

No. 4.

*THE VINE (SHELLEYS), LEWES—A CORRECTION.*

Among the abstracts of "Sussex Deeds in Private Hands" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LXVI., p. 115) is one (No. 34) relating to the sale of The Vine (now known as Shelleys) to Lord Buckhurst in 1587-8. By the courtesy of Mr. Hills I have been allowed to see this deed, and am able to correct the names of the vendors, which were misread as Thos. Hollands and John Pollard, but should be "Thos. Pellande of Southover, Yeoman, and John Pellande of Lewes, beere-brewer, son and heir-apparent of the said Thos. Pellande." The porch to this house, as is well known, bears the initials and date T.P. 1577. The Pellands appear to have been of Hamsey, where John Pelland held the manor of Combe from 1597 to 1605, and they were related by marriage to the Newtons of Southover. The house was called the Vine as early as 1526, when John Mason, Victualler, complained of being ejected from his tenancy (see *Star Chamber Proceedings*, *S.R.S.*, Vol. XVI., p. 70). According to Rowe it at one time belonged to the Newtons, and when Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, bought it he let it to Richard Amherst, serjeant-at-law. Henry Shelley purchased the house in 1663 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 180).

A further point of interest in the deed, but omitted from the abstract, is the Eastern boundary which is defined as "the tenement called the Chappell House, nowe Richard Jefferayes gentleman." This is where the present Lewes Grammar School now stands; it was called the Chantry House in Mrs. Mary Jenkins' grant to the School (1709), and it lies just opposite the site of the demolished

Church of St. Peter. It seems probable that it is identical with "the house and chapel called Sherman's Chantry in the parish of St. Peter in Lewes" which belonged to John Kyme at the time of his death in 1593. (See I.P.M., 89, *S.R.S.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 20.) John Sherman (will 1474) was apparently the builder of the Chapel and founder of the Chantry, the former being dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and described as "in simiterio ecclesie Sancti Petri in Lewes." The situation of this Chapel has been referred to at some length by Mr. Bentham Stevens in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LIV., p. 265; the phrase "in the cemetery" is commonly used for Chapels attached to, but projecting from the parish Church, and the words in Kyme's I.P.M. may simply mean that the Chapel had remained a proprietary one and that the house was part of the endowment of the Chantry, of which he held other properties. The graveyard of St. Peter's is located definitely on the south side of the way by John Rowe.

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 5.

*JOHN BRAMAN OF CHICHESTER AND LEWES.*

A SECOND MARRIAGE.

In Mr. Percy S. Godman's account of Itchingfield, in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., he mentions the marriage of John Braman of Chichester with Elizabeth (Osborne), widow of William Merlott, and niece of Archbishop Juxon (p. 96). William Merlott died in 1657, and John Braman in 1703. In the will of the latter (who at the time of his death was living at Lewes) reference is made to his wife Elizabeth, and in a note (p. 115) Mr. Godman identifies her with William Merlott's widow, but there is reason to think that John Braman had married another Elizabeth as his second wife. Her will, which was made in 1707 and proved in 1711, is printed on the same page, and in it she describes herself as "Elizabeth Braman of Glindly in the parish of Westham, Sussex, widow and relict of John Braman Esqr." She leaves her money in the hands of her sister Elizabeth Fagge, who is to take charge of various legacies. Among the deeds relating to Newcastle House, Lewes,<sup>1</sup> is one dated 7th November, 1707, recording its sale to Benjamin Court of the Cliffe, ironmonger, by "Elizabeth Fagge of Glyndly in Westham relict of Thomas Fagge," which evidently gives us the identity of Elizabeth Braman's sister. The various relationships can be made clear by the following extracts from Sussex Marriage Licences (*S.R.S.*, Vol. VI.), which, if we include Braman's first wife, show double marriages for the three Elizabeths:—

*Marriages of Elizabeth, widow of John Braman.*

1679. Thomas Matthews of Lewes, widow(er), marries Elizabeth Meares of Westham, maiden. p. 56.

<sup>1</sup> Now in the hands of Messrs. Lewis & Holman, Solicitors of Lewes.

1696. John Braman of City of Chichester, Esq., marries Elizabeth Matthews of Lewes, widow (S. Mary Westout). p. 161.

*Marriages of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fagge.*

1689. John Meares of Westham, gent., marries Elizabeth Hay of Horstead Parva, maiden (Horstead Parva). p. 106.  
The sureties were John Meares and Thos. Matthews of Lewes, gent.
1694. Thomas Fagge of Wiston, gent., marries Elizabeth Meres of Westham, widow (Pevensay). p. 155.

Elizabeth Fagge was therefore sister-in-law to Elizabeth Braman by reason of her former marriage with the latter's brother John Meares. I have not yet discovered how the property (now New-castle House) came to be disposed of by Elizabeth Fagge, but if it were on behalf of her sister-in-law, it may well have been John Braman's residence in Lewes. It is the last house, to the east, in St. Michael's parish, and it was in St. Michael's Church that John Braman was laid to rest on 27th April, 1703.

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 6.

*SUSSEX ENTRIES IN SURREY REGISTERS.*

With the kind permission of the Rector I have recently made a voluntary transcription of all the marriages 1538-1837 in the register of Carshalton, Surrey, and the entries are appearing in *The Wallington and Carshalton Times* weekly, commencing with their issue of 1st March, 1928.

The following references to Sussex, which I came across, may be of interest :

1608. Feb. 5, Ric. Coolbrocke of Horsam and An Alden.  
1611. Nov. 30, Roger Michall of Warnham, gent., and Mary Coole.  
1715. Sept. 5, Matt: Peltzar of St. Dunstons in ye East & Ann Choune of Marsfield, lic.  
1728. Aug. 1, John Lockyer of Witham and Mary Adgo of East Grinstead, lic.  
1730. Dec. 5, Richard Savage of Hosted Canes and Sarah Peckett, lic.  
1801. Apr. 22, William Rickwood (signs Rickwordt) of Horsham, widr., and Mary Ann Alfrey of this parish, lic., by James Bean. Witnesses: John Alfrey, W. Jackson.
- 
1588. Sept. 8, William Warden the sonne of Thomas Warden of Chicester baptised.  
1626. Feb. 27, Robert Pannest, a Sussex man, buried.

Similarly, when transcribing the marriages in Woodmansterne parish register 1568 to 1843, I came across the following entries relating to Sussex:

- 4 Aug 1605. Richarde Geale of Ifilde & Arclas Eatone of this parish. (N.B.—On 27 Aug. 1577 is recorded the baptism of Arcasse Eaton d. of Thos. Eaton).  
3 May, 1821. Frederick Fenton, Gunner in the R. horse Artillery of Ringmer in Sussex, bach., & Anne Goulding of this parish, spin., by Gilbt. Buchanan, Rector, by banns. Witnesses: Josiah Richardson (?), Alexr. Fenton.
- 
- 24 July 1833. Benjamin Stead of Brighthelmstone, age 78, buried.

W. H. CHALLEN.



## No. 7.

*THE HERALDRY OF GORING AND COVERT.*

(Vol. LXVIII., pp. 82, 84, 85.)

That the Coat of Arms, attributed to SCURES on p. 82, is that of DE COURCY (both bore identically the same arms) has been conclusively proved by the Editor in a paper (p. 67) in this volume. The "lozengy" coat of ROKESLEY of Kent, etc., which the Coverts quartered, is not the Coat of Arms to which they were entitled, as they had no connection with that family. The Coat, which was brought in by COOKE, should be that of the family of ROOKLEY or ROUCLE of the Isle of Wight (see *Vict. County Hist. Hants.*, Vol. V., and *Memoirs of the Oglander Family*, etc.). According to the *Vis. of Hants* (Harl. Soc., LXIV., 161), this Coat was "Argent a cross flory gules on a chief azure three lions rampant or."

FANE LAMBARDE.

## No. 8.

*REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.*

ALFRISTON.

Mr. W. J. PARSONS reports:—

In January of this year, with the permission of Lord Gage, an investigation was begun on a habitation site on Charleston Brow overlooking Tilton Bottom, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south from Firle Beacon.

The excavation laid bare the plan of a hut about 20 ft. by 15 ft., the length running roughly N.E. and S.W. Inside, near the N.W. edge, was a circular pit,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. dia.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, presumably for storage. Outside, at the W. corner, was another pit  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. dia., 3 ft. deep, in which fire had been made. Facing S.E. and at the E. corner was a break in the slope of the edge, 2 ft. wide, possibly the entrance.

A large quantity of pottery fragments were found, a few pieces of worked bone, and 2 bronze articles and a small segment of a bronze sword. Also the upper stone of a saddle quern and fragments of others, a sandstone rubber and flint pounding stones, beach pebbles (sling stones), and a few discoidal pebbles, with a small quantity of burnt daub.

The usual animal bones and teeth were numerous, as were the burnt flints, for in keeping with eminent precedent the latter were counted and tallied between 1300 and 1400. A few limpet shells and pieces of mussel shell were found, but no snail shells.

Some of the pottery was submitted to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, who pronounced it to belong to the period La Tène II. to III. During the work I had the benefit of the assistance of the Rev. Walter Budgen and later of a visit from Dr. Eliot Curwen and Dr. E. C. Curwen.

The finds have, by the kindness of Lord Gage, been placed in the Society's Museum.

## CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports as follows:—

The condition of the stonework of the Market Cross has been giving some grounds for anxiety. Expert opinion has been called in, and it is proposed to treat the stonework with chemical preservatives. In the course of examination it has been determined that the stone is either from the Caen quarries or else some other stone very closely allied geologically. It is hoped that it will be possible to do the work without inserting a single new stone. The City Corporation fully appreciate the value, æsthetic and archaeological, of the Cross.

Profiting by the opportunity of some repairs, I have been able to get into the triforium chambers of the choir of Boxgrove Church, which are normally inaccessible. The shallow "false-bearing" buttresses of the clerestory, against which the flying buttresses bear, are carried on corbels, some of them carved, a foot or two below the highest part of the aisle roof. Of more interest is the fact that an earlier weather-moulding is visible on the eastface of the north transept wall; this proves that the earlier east limb was aisled, a fact which was not certain before, as the arches now opening into the choir aisles might have opened into apses. The top of the former aisle roof was 5 ft. lower than that of the present one, and its pitch flatter.

I have made a typescript calendar of the Register of Bishop Fitzjames (1503-06) and of the first twenty folios of that of Bishop Sherburne, and hope subsequently to continue the latter. One copy is deposited in the Cathedral Library at Chichester, one in the Society's Library at Lewes, and one in the British Museum.

In view of some misapprehensions, it may be as well to point out that the Cathedral Library is not the repository of any ancient manuscripts other than the few charters, etc., displayed in the show cases. The Episcopal MSS. are in the custody of the Bishop's Registrar, the Capitular MSS. in that of the Chapter Clerk, ancient wills and administrations are in the District Probate Registry, and certain Court Rolls of the Bishops' Manors are in the hands of the local agents of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

## CUCKFIELD.

Miss M. COOPER reports:—

In 1927 the floor of the nave of Cuckfield Church was relaid, and the removal of the old flooring disclosed the remains of ancient foundation walls, running E. and W. under the present N. and S. arcades, the pillars of which are placed on the top of the walls, which are 3 ft. thick. This seems to show conclusively that when the aisles were built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively, the walls of an older Church were broken through. As the S. pillars are of early thirteenth century date, there seems no doubt that these foundation walls are those of a Norman Church,

probably that referred to in a Charter of the 2nd Earl of Warenne, dated, c. 1092. This Norman building had a nave 45 ft. long and 20 ft. wide extending from the tower to the E. pillar of the present arcade; there the walls turned at right angles, leaving a space 8 ft. wide as an opening into the chancel. The walls of the chancel can be traced for some 6 ft. E. from this cross wall and show that its original width was 14 ft. There are indications that it was 16 ft. in length, but it is impossible to be certain of this, as the E. wall would come beneath the present chancel, the floor of which was not relaid. The foundations of the present chancel arch caused the old chancel wall to be destroyed for several feet on each side of it. There was a gap in the nave wall on the N. side opposite the position of the present N. door, and also a little to the W. of this gap and within the Church a circular base was found, probably the site of the original font.

A Roman cameo ring was found at Burgess Hill in some sand, which had been brought in all probability from the sand pit at Hassocks.

A bronze palstave has also been found at Burgess Hill. Both these articles are in the possession of Mr. A. Hunt of Burgess Hill.

#### EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

During the past year the exterior stonework of the parish Church of St. Mary, Eastbourne, which had weathered badly, has been scraped, repaired and dressed with lime-wash under the advice of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. The peal of 8 bells, cast in 1818 from the metal of seventeenth century bells, has also received attention. Two of the bells which were cracked have been recast and the rest have been quarter-turned.

A little further digging has been done on the Early Iron Age site on Fore Down, Lullington. Pottery fragments, all of one period, with portions of unbaked clay loom weights and a small pottery spindle whorl constitute the only finds. The pottery has been identified by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., as being of the Hallstatt type.

#### HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports that, with the permission of our member, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Clive Bigham, of Bignor Park, he has established the line of Stane Street through Crevatt's Wood near Bignor, and has cut an alley right through the jungle, 220 yards long, so that anyone now can do what hitherto has been impossible, viz., walk through the wood practically on the line of the Roman road. The road is to be traced all through the wood within a foot of the surface. He is much indebted to digging parties of young Oxonians and others, and especially to the devoted co-operation of Mr. C. R. Ward, of Southwick, one of our members. The "water

works," i.e., culvert and tank, etc., towards the southern end of the wood, are gradually being worked out. North of the wood a section has been cut through road, fosse, and bank on the north-west. The road is the south-eastern of the two banks. In the next field, further north, where the line runs down between hummocks to the Bignor brook, the flints of the road seem to have been used by mediæval potters. Wood-ash, charcoal, and broken and burnt flints, and fragments of mediæval pottery were found above the lowest layer of flints (all that is left of the road). Mediæval pottery sherds are thrown up on both sides by moles and rabbits. It looks as if the hummocks may conceal mediæval kilns. By the kindness of Capt. Alban Head, the line of the road across the cricket-field at Watersfield has been established.

Mr. E. G. APEDAILE, Chairman of the Society of Sussex Wealdmen, sends the following notes:—

Some few weeks ago we visited on the hill at Aliblastairs, Rudgwick, (now called Crossways), some stones supposed to belong to the Druids' Era. There were originally three, but a smaller one was removed to Lynwick. The two left are, roughly, about 11 ft. long by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ft. wide; one has been excavated to about 5 ft. deep, the other is only partially exposed.

A week or two previously to this we had been shown by Mr. Secretan, of Swaynes, Rudgwick, some curious large stones on the higher ground at the back of Swaynes. One of them is lying flat on what was the original Horsham-Guildford roadway, before the present road was made, c. 1811. This stone is also about 11 ft. long by 5 ft. wide; the field adjoining the old road is called Barrow field. We have also visited Bentons, Shipley, and traced out the site of the Iron-works there: the bank is plainly visible. In an old barn near by, and used as supports, are some very curiously worked beams of oak, which we think may be part of the Hammer, or something used in the iron smelting. The site of the furnace at Dedisham has been traced, and the cinder bank found, with plenty of iron slag underneath. It is over-grown now with trees.

At Dedisham House, which has some splendid oak beams and old doorways and cupboards and other interesting features, repairs laid bare a fine example of Sussex daub and wattle work, the chopped straw or chaff used in the old days as an inter-lining being clearly visible. We have also been tracing out the old road, which evidently ran from Knepp Castle to Bramber Castle *via* Rooklands and Pot Common, to Beggar's Bush and Wappingthorne Gate. Thence it follows the present road a short way to the west, and then goes by Staplefields Farm, and the lane passing the Tanyard, and out at Steyning Church, towards the Railway Station, and by Tarn's land and lane which crosses railway and comes out at Bramber Station. Or working from Bramber Castle, the reverse way, the road goes to King's Barn (a significant name), Greenfield and Nash Farm to the route given from Knepp.

The Stane Street from Rowhook to Oakwood Hill has been walked over several times—a difficult task, as it is so over-grown. Can nothing be done to induce the authorities to clear this bridle way, one of the oldest in the district and one which ought not to have been allowed to get into this state?

LEWES.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

The further interesting discoveries at St. Anne's Church are dealt with at length (*supra*, pp. ) by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, to whom we are also indebted for the architectural and other details of the following places recorded by the Local Secretary.

During alterations at Castlegate Lodge, No. 76 High Street, Lewes, the large open fireplace in the south room was opened out and a fine oak chimney beam disclosed, carved with foliage, roses, and with two initials in the centre, apparently I. K. According to John Rowe's MS., this house seems to have been a portion of the dwelling of John Kyme, M.P. for Lewes in 1544. Near the fireplace in the east wall are the remains of a fourteenth century oak window, originally of two lights with ogee heads. This discovery is of especial interest owing to the well-known and very rare example of a fourteenth century window of oak tracery next door (Nos. 74 and 75). Castlegate Lodge is one of four houses left by George Steere (by will dated 1661) to endow an exhibition for a poor student at Oxford or Cambridge. In St. Martin's Lane, adjoining, two cottages on the east side have been turned into one house and put into repair by a member of the Society, Mrs. Ayres, who has retained the old beams, etc. Roomy cellars, with considerable stone and chalk facings to the walls, possibly formed part either of the Church of St. Martin or its adjacent buildings. There is a fine pointed barrel vault under No. 72 High Street, close by, but this has a north to south direction.

The walls of a room on the first floor of Messrs. Stone's premises, 42 High Street, have, at some unknown period, been lined with fine carved sixteenth and seventeenth century oak panels, obviously not *in situ*. They have now been purchased by Mr. J. H. Every for his private museum. Some of the work is identical with the panelling of 1579 in Pelham House, St. Andrew's Lane, while the remainder may belong to the time of Charles I. It seems likely that the panels came from Pelham house at the time of its alteration by William Champion, c. 1900. Messrs. Stone's building and Messrs. Bateman's (No. 43, *vide S.A.C.*, Vol. LXVI., p. 242) constitute an interesting structure of some interest, dating from the sixteenth century. Notes on these and drawings of the panelling are being prepared by Mr. Godfrey for future publication.

The National Provincial Bank has now relinquished its old quarters on School Hill (No. 195 High Street), and has entered its new premises on the site of Moat House, No. 173 High Street,

described in the last volume of the *Collections*. The front has been built with the bricks from the old building, and the stone tiles have been re-used on the roof. The oak panelled room has been refixed on the ground floor on the north side, as the manager's room, and the room of pine panelling has been preserved in its old position on the upper floor. The house on School Hill possessed a particularly interesting "Adam" fireplace in the north room. This has unfortunately been removed, but Mr. C. J. Bedford has secured a photographic record.

Plumpton Place, a very beautiful, but sadly neglected house, with an extensive moat, has been recently purchased by Mr. Edward Hudson, whose weekly journal, *Country Life*, has been so largely instrumental in creating a public interest in English architecture. The building, which is associated with the name of Leonard Mascall (*vide S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 281), will, no doubt, be conservatively repaired, and a fine example of ancient brickwork will be happily preserved.

Some discoveries have recently been made at Westmeston Place during repairs. The house retains a wing with fourteenth century windows, but the main building, with its hall and oriel window, is the work of John Michelborne, who bought the property in 1538 (*vide S.R.S.*, Vol. XXIX., No. 524), and whose initials are on the stone fireplaces. The new discoveries were the moulded jambs of three oak doorways on the left of the "Screens" passage, as one enters from the old porch. The greater part of the hall screen appears to be still *in situ*. In the garden were found a number of interesting architectural features, among which was the original hall fireplace (the head and jambs intact) and a large twelfth century capital, probably brought from Lewes Priory with a load of building stone when the Tudor wing was being erected.

A well-preserved fragment of one of the half columns which formed part of the Cloister Lavatory of Lewes Priory has been found in the garden of a cottage on Malling Hill. It is carved with the basket-work interlacing and floral centres to be found on other fragments in the Society's Museum. The stone has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Godfrey and presented to the Museum.

#### RYE.

Mr. J. ADAMS reports:—

An influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of providing a Museum wherein the principal objects of interest possessed by the town, as well as many at present in private hands, may be exhibited.

While engaged in repairs at the south transept of St. Mary's Church, a workman discovered a bricked-up winding stairway leading to an upper Priest's Chamber, which is now being renovated, and will form an appropriate store-house for relics belonging to the church. The ancient church clock, one of the oldest public time-

pieces in the kingdom, has been thoroughly repaired, and the dial, with its quaint quarter-bays, re-gilded, the entire cost of the work being borne by members of the Rye Golf Club, mainly non-resident. A list of Incumbents of the parish, commencing from the year 1264, has been affixed to the wall of the south transept. The artistic oaken tablet, bears the inscription:—"Erected by J. Adams, J.P. (Mayor of Rye 1908-12), who attended Day School in the South Chapel of this Church."

## SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

During the past year three old buildings have attracted notice. Hangleton Manor House, reputed as having been a one-time residence of Sir Philip Sidney, has had many ancient features brought to light during the alterations recently made at the instance of the late Lord Sackville.

At Bramber Castle (which is scheduled A.M.A.) the present owner has uncovered a great part of what remains of the later mediæval dwelling-house within the Castle garth.<sup>1</sup>

At the Marlipins, Shoreham, the generosity of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., has enabled the Committee to have a thorough reconditioning of the fabric undertaken, which has been accomplished without a single ancient feature being disturbed; the whole being done under the capable supervision of our honorary member, Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

In addition to financial assistance, Sir Hildebrand has presented a valuable oil painting by David Cox, "Shoreham, from Southwick Hill."

## WORTHING.

Miss MARION FROST reports:—

A meeting was held in Worthing on November 3rd, 1927, presided over by the Mayor, Councillor C. B. Cook, to raise public interest in the preservation of the sixteenth century cottages at West Tarring. There was a large attendance, including Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., who addressed the meeting.

The Sussex Archæological Trust have now taken over these cottages, and two members from the Worthing Archæological Society have been appointed on the Local Committee of Management. It is hoped eventually to collect enough money to restore these cottages, and to have them opened for public inspection.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., has made plans of these remains, and had undertaken to write an account of the excavations. Owing to his indisposition this has had to be held over till, it is hoped, next volume.—ED.